



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



*I Salute The Confederate Flag; With Affection, Reverence,
 And Undying Devotion To The Cause For Which It Stands.*

From The Adjutant



The General Robert E. Rodes Camp 262, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will meet on Thursday night, September 13, 2012. The meeting starts at 7 PM in the Tuscaloosa Public Library Rotary Room, 2nd Floor.

Compatriot James Simms, Editor of the *Rodes Camp Newsletter*, will give a presentation on how the monthly newsletter is put together.

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

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

James (Jim) B. Simms

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



Upcoming Events



13 September - Camp Meeting

2013

11 October - Camp Meeting

10 January - Camp Meeting

21 October - Thisldu -

22-25 - TBD - January - Lee/Jackson Dinner

8 November - Camp Meeting

14 March - Camp Meeting

4 December - Dicken's/Northport Christmas

11 April - Camp Meeting

13 December - Camp Meeting

22-26 - TBD - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

Officers of the Rodes Camp

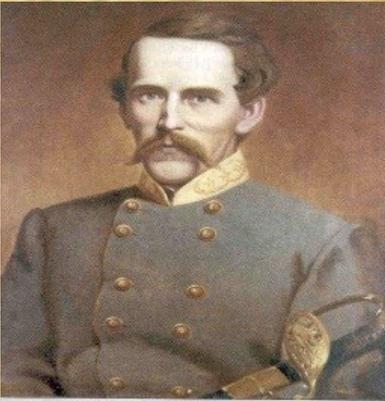
Commander	David Allen	danptal@aol.com
1st Lieutenant Commander	John Harris	
2nd Lieutenant Commander & Adjutant	Frank Delbridge	Reb41st@aol.com
Color Sergeant	Clyde Biggs	
Chaplain	Dr. Wiley Hales	
Newsletter	James Simms	jbsimms@comcast.net
Website	Brad Smith	tidepridebrad@gmail.com

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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. 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.

General Robert Emmet Rodes (1829-1864)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

How to buy:

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

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

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

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

ALABAMA REGISTRATION (TAG) FEE SCHEDULE

<http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/motorvehicle/mvforms/feeschedule.htm>

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

Alabama SCV Car Tag T-Shirt



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

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

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

Historical Markers of the Tuscaloosa Area

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.

Upcoming Area Reenactment Dates and Locations

<u>Event Date</u>	<u>Event Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Event Website</u>
September 8 & 9, 2012	Battle of Tunnel Hill Civil War Reenactment	Tunnel Hill, GA	http:// www.tunnelhillheritagecenter.com/#! reenactment
October 20 & 21, 2012	Battle of Newton	Newton, AL @ John Hutto Park	
October 27 & 28, 2012	Cotton Pickin' Celebration	Harpersville, AL	

2012 5th Alabama Regiment Band Event Calendar

NOTE: THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

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

Website Report for August

For the month of August, there were 40 visits and 62 page views. All time totals include 1,570 visits and 3,830 page views.

News of the Rodes Camp and of Alabama

S. D. Lee Institute - St. Augustine, FL
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: SOUTHERN VIEWS

Brag Bowling *The Sons of Confederates Blog* July 8, 2012

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel on February 1-2.

Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective, which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma.

We are pleased to announce the following will speak at the event:

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

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

Brag Bowling
Stephen Dill Lee Institute

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

Alabama Gun Collectors Association Gun Show Saturday 13 October-Sunday 14 October, 2012

Entire Alabama Division Invited—Informal Meeting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rodes Camp News (Continued):

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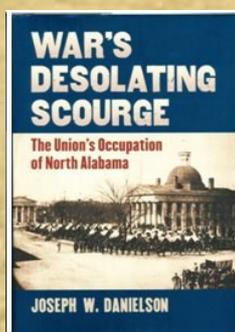
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 Stephen Dill Lee Institute

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

The Book: War's Desolating Scourge: The Union's Occupation of North Alabama

by Joseph W. Danielson

From Commander David Allen:



I have books for the remaining members that ordered them and I will deliver them at the 12 July Meeting. I can accommodate all who requested the book and I have two unclaimed. But, for those who missed the opportunity I can acquire more.

Watch for next month's Newsletter; not only will there be a review of the book but also an interview with of the author. The bad news is he is a Yankee from Iowa; but the good news he earned his Masters degree from the University of Alabama and is an avid (Roll Tide) fan. He indicates he spent so much time in North Alabama researching he feels like a resident and the very first person he acknowledges is Renee Pruitt, a long friend and supporter of the Round Table and former archivist at the Madison County Library, for her support and recommendations.

Other Books of Interest

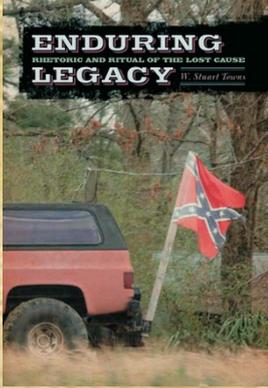
Enduring Legacy: Rhetoric and Ritual of the Lost Cause
 by W. Stuart Towns University of Alabama Press, 2012, \$37.50

The Lost Cause, like William Faulkner's past, is not dead—and, according to W. Stuart Towns, it's not even past. In this deftly reasoned and cogently argued exploration of the rhetoric and ritual associated with the South's most enduring myth,

(Continued Next Page)

Rodes Camp (Continued):

Towns stresses that 20th-century white Southerners learned most of what they feel about race, the North, the Civil War and Reconstruction, and themselves from Lost Cause rhetoric.



A communications professor, Towns examines the public oratory that formed the bedrock of Southern ideology after the war ended. Speeches at Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies, regimental reunions and monument dedications extolled the valued heritage of a white society destroyed by the war. For the formerly ascendant class, Lost Cause ritual and oratory "created a sense of order and community out of the chaos, uncertainty, and despair of defeat."

Towns argues convincingly that Lost Cause orators spread their social vision so effectively and persuasively "that they are still alive today and will remain so well into the future." In the desegregation and civil rights decades of the 1950s and 1960s, he notes, Lost Cause rhetoric "justified, vindicated, defended, and explained states' rights and white supremacy as enduring and fundamental planks of the 'southern way of life.'" Towns finds a clear link between the "right of secession" and "sacred honor" rationales offered by Confederate icons John Bell Hood and John Brown Gordon in the 1870s and the code words "states' rights" and "constitutional liberty" that Governors Ross Barnett and George Wallace used in the 1960s.

Towns hopes the current sesquicentennial commemoration will be used North and South to more fully understand the rhetoric underlying what Robert Penn Warren called "the great single event of our history."

—Gordon Berg

The Confederate Heartland: Military and Civilian Morale in the Western Confederacy

by Bradley R. Clampitt Louisiana State University Press, 2011, \$39.95

The title of Bradley Clampitt's new book is a bit misleading. He does not cover the entire war but focuses only on the last 16 months of the conflict in the Western Theater, an area of consistent Union success and Confederate failure. But if an author is to be judged by advancing a convincing argument, Clampitt has achieved a notable success. He aims to provide "a corrective to the notions that Confederate morale steadily declined after 1863 and...had reached a critical low after the re-election of Abraham Lincoln in 1864." He is being too modest. His corrective establishes a new baseline to our understanding of Confederate morale in its heartland.

At the onset, Clampitt reminds us of two essential but often overlooked principles that inform his book. First, and bedrock: Confederate defeat was not inevitable. Events in the war's final year were not writ in stone. Second, and closely related, modern readers know how the war ended, so Appomattox colors everything they read about it. What Clampitt demonstrates is that Rebel morale in the West was sometimes altogether independent of the fortunes of troops in the East.

Clampitt shows that Heartland Confederates more or less assumed Robert E. Lee would successfully defend Richmond. They focused mostly on the Army of Tennessee, and despite the loss of Atlanta and the bloody battles in and around the city, their morale didn't plummet until after the fateful Tennessee battles of Franklin and Nashville in late 1864. Until then, both civilians and soldiers remained convinced the Confederacy could actually win the war, which explains why they persisted even after Atlanta fell in September, even after Sherman marched to the sea and John Bell Hood struck out on his ultimately catastrophic campaign into Tennessee.

Not that Confederate morale in the West didn't undergo ebbs and flows in 1864. Clampitt documents several high and low points. Among the former: the appointment of Joseph E. Johnston to command the Army of Tennessee in January 1864 and his victory at Kennesaw Mountain during the Atlanta Campaign. Johnston's retreat from Cassville, his replacement by Hood and the fall of Atlanta dealt only transitory blows to Confederate morale.

Without judging who was the superior general, Clampitt sheds considerable light on the ancient debate about Johnston and Hood. The soldiers' preference, echoed by civilians, was starkly clear. They trusted and loved Johnston, and most were wary of Hood. In addition to the impact of military campaigns on Confederate morale, Clampitt discusses the influence of Lincoln's re-election, peace negotiations and the proposal to arm blacks to fight for the Confederacy.

But none of these events, either singly or together, affected Confederate morale as much as the stunning defeats at Franklin and Nashville. After that, even among the many still-defiant Rebels, none believed victory for the South was possible. This was the true breaking point for Confederate morale.

—Thomas E. Schott

News From Alabama

13th Annual Nathan Bedford Forrest Birthday Celebration Best Ever!

Southern Heritage News and Views August 3, 2012

With a backdrop of 45 acres of cotton already laden with white & red blooms, an inspirational invocation given by Rev. Von McQueen, a two-cannon salute, a resounding rendition of "Dixie" and "Happy Birthday" sung by a crowd of approximately 200 kicked off the 13th Annual Birthday Celebration of 191 year old "Defender of Selma, Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest at our family farm, affectionately known as "Fort Dixie" Saturday, 28 July 2012 at 3:00 PM. Ya just can't get more Southern than that!

As guests drove from all directions to the site of Ole Bedford's birthday celebration they were guided by a huge white weather balloon which hung high against the clear blue summer sky bearing four colorful flags of liberty, the Revolutionary Gadsden Flag, The Republic of Alabama Flag, the current Alabama State Flag and the Confederate Battle Flag! The balloon flew over Fort Dixie for the duration of the party which was another symbol of "Liberty at Fort Dixie". As hostess of the celebration, I always tell folks that as they pass under the "Fort Dixie" crossbar at the entrance of the driveway, "you enter another dimension known as...FREEDOM!!!" Our standard of excellence is set by the presence of the Lord as this is a Christian Southern Family event and an appropriate Bible scripture depicting such is II Corinthians, 3:17..."Now the Lord is that Spirit; and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." General Forrest's admiring, liberty-loving guests hailed from 11 states; AL, GA, FL, MS, LA, TX, TN, SC, KY, VA and even PA!

Master of Ceremonies, Past SCV Ala Div Commander, Ronnie Simmons, Columbiana, AL, conducted the "Southern Menu" of the day consisting of live Southern music provided by the Tallassee Armory Guards Camp 1921 Band". A special solo was sung by newly-elected Alabama Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Commander, Gary Carlyle of Henagar, AL honoring General Forrest and also a duo featuring Mrs. Linda Patrick, soloist, singing a beautiful rendition of "Shenandoah" accompanied by guitarist Phillip Byers, both of Tallassee. Inspiring speeches kept the guests intellectually mesmerized as Todd Kiscaden of Abingdon, VA gave a fiery oration entitled "*Federalism vs Nationalism*" and how the War of 1861-1865 changed the total character of our Republic from that of local home rule to complete control of all aspects of politics from the national government in Washington, DC.

The keynote speaker was U.S. Marine Corps Lt. Col. Tom McKenney (Ret) of Lexington, KY who gave an excellent lecture on his recent book release, "*Jack Hinson's One-Man War*", the story of a neutral civilian in West Tennessee who was turned against the federal army when the Yankees brutally murdered two of Jack's young sons while the boys were out hunting. Jack Hinson had a special sniper rifle constructed; he then exacted vengeance on the officers in the Union army who had attacked his family, eventually killing at least one hundred without ever being caught! Jack Hinson also assisted General Forrest with his raid at the Union supply dump at Johnsonville, TN. After his address, Mr. McKenney held a very successful book signing. This book can be purchased through www.PelicanPublishing.com.

Throughout the course of the day there was a plethora of door prizes given, an auction with bidders vying for framed Southern prints, Gone With the Wind Collectibles & other Southern themed items, plus ice cold watermelon was served all day long by Host, Butch Godwin, George Denmark and Ron Smitherman.

The point of this celebration is not only just to celebrate the birth & life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, but also, to adhere to the charge of our Confederate ancestors, to tell & perpetuate the TRUTH of history and the honorable Confederate soldier who lived, fought and died defending the Constitutional Republic as was framed by our Revolutionary forefathers. As a courtesy of Todd Kiscaden, his "Wall of Education" exhibit is always on display at this event which is an education within itself that one will not receive in four years of the college classroom or any classroom on any level of education as history does not seem to be a priority in today's educational system. This exhibit is a premier feature of this event and everyone enjoys it and benefits greatly from it. As I always tell our guests, "We promise you a HOT JULY day at Fort Dixie filled with a lit'l bit of education, a lit'l bit of entertainment, a lit'l bit of good Southern food and a whole lotta HAPPY when you leave Fort Dixie!

At 6:00 PM the eagerly anticipated Southern Fried Catfish supper was served with all the "fixin's" of corn on the cob, red-skinned potatoes, hush puppies, sweet tea, lemonade, General Forrest's birthday cake and a vast selection of homemade desserts furnished by the Southern ladies attending the event, which is a "Southern thing" for Southern ladies to do, as the traditional question to the hostess always seems to be, "What can I bring?" The catfish supper was prepared by Master Chef, "Marse" Robert Holloway of Remlap, Alabama, also a member of Selma SCV Camp, Col. Christopher C. Pegues Camp #62. Everyone says this is the BEST Southern fried catfish this side of the "Big Muddy"...even folks who thought they didn't even like catfish!

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued):

There were two very special features of the day; one being an award presentation by Mrs. Tonia Maddox of Birmingham, President of Alabama Society, Order of Confederate Rose, who presented Mr. Todd Kiscaden with the Rose O'Neal Greenhow Award, highest award given only once a year to a deserving gentlemen for his outstanding contribution toward Southern History preservation. Also, at dusk, Mr. & Mrs. Philip Davis of Montgomery, celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary during this past weekend, renewed their wedding vows in an auspicious ceremony presided by Rev. Von McQueen of Selma. At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Davis escorted his lovely bride of 50 years under the arched sabers held at the attention of two Confederate officers! Anniversary cake was enjoyed by all who delighted in sharing this renewed expression of life-time commitment of Mr. & Mrs. Davis.

The climax of the annual celebration was the suspense of the much awaited drawing of the approximate quarter life-size bronze bust of Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, created by Paul D. Spaulding of Hampden, Maine, the original sculptor of the identical life size bronze bust that was recently stolen from the 5 ½ ton granite monument in Live Oak Cemetery. The bust was won by UDC member, Mrs. Molly Tatum of Tallassee, AL.

The 13th Annual Celebration of Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest, greatest military genius in U.S. history was another great success - I think the BEST yet, mainly because of the outrage expressed by a multitude of people, far & wide, who are incensed at the theft of this classic work of art. This hate crime has only intensified our resolve to persevere in our struggle against this cultural genocide waged against our Southern people, our history, heritage and culture and Selma's history & heritage! However, the beauty of this GRAND GALA was the "presence" of General Forrest himself, as he presided over his birthday festivities! We, the Friends of Forrest, have had the life-size bronze replaced, poured from the original mold and it is just as beautiful as the original! We look forward to the re-dedication of this monument - an enduring and endearing tribute to Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest, referred to by General Robert E. Lee as his most effective general in the entire Confederate Army, getting the most done with the least resources; a man whom he never met.

Yes, as Rose Sanders said recently on her radio program, "THE SPIRIT OF NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST LIVES IN SELMA, ALABAMA AND ACROSS THIS ENTIRE COUNTRY"!!!!

DEO VINDICE!

Patricia S. Godwin
Friends of Forrest
Selma, Alabama

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/08/13th-annual-nathan-bedford-forrest.html>

Virginia cemetery for Alabama Civil War dead to be dedicated

Mary Orndorff Troyan/Washington Bureau *The Birmingham News* Birmingham, AL August 7, 2012

WASHINGTON -- A newly restored Civil War cemetery in northern Virginia will be formally dedicated next month in a ceremony that is expected to draw descendants of the Tenth Alabama Infantry Regiment soldiers who died there.

The small but significant portion of Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park was reborn after decades in private hands, overgrown and surrounded by farmland. Prince William County saved the battlefield area in a deal with a real estate developer, and historic preservationists determined that up to 90 Alabama soldiers died there during a disease outbreak in the late summer of 1861.



Brian Smith, right, and his son Dane consult as volunteers help clean up part of a Civil War camp site where soldiers from Alabama are buried in this 2011 file photo. The work is part of the project Dane Smith embarked upon to earn Eagle Scout status. (*The Birmingham News*/Mary Orndorff)

An Eagle Scout candidate, guided by park officials, helped clear the cemetery site and make it accessible to the public in a project last December. Since then, park officials have been raising money for a monument and, in the absence of engraved tombstones, using historical documents to try to piece together the names of the fallen soldiers.

So far, 42 of the men have been identified, said Rob Orrison, site manager with the Historic Preservation Division of the Prince William County Department of Public Works.

The Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated the stone for the monument. Among those who drove it up to Virginia was a descendant of a soldier buried there, Orrison said. The four-foot rock was added to the site Monday and plaques are coming.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued): The Sept. 22 ceremony, at 9 a.m. CDT, will be open to the public and include remarks from park officials and a historian, music, a color guard, and a gun salute by a Virginia-based re-enactment group.

Orrison said the Alabama Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans collected dirt from around each of the courthouses in the counties that were home to members of the 10th Alabama Regiment. "I have two buckets of dirt in my office right now, and they're bringing the rest up in September," Orrison said. "They're going to spread some Alabama soil on the cemetery."

The Eagle Scout candidate who organized two days of site-clearing, fence-raising and bridge-building, Dane Smith of Nokesville, also will participate in the ceremony, as will a second Eagle Scout candidate who will be laying the patio around the monument with flagstone brought from Alabama.

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

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

email Orndorff at morndorff@bhamnews.com.

[http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/08/virginia_cemetery_for_alabama.html?fb_action_ids=10151097256333308&fb_action_types=og.recommends&fb_source=timeline_og&action_object_map={%2210151097256333308%22%3A10151022897943773}&action_type_map={%2210151097256333308%22%3A%22og.recommends%22}&action_ref_map=\[\]](http://blog.al.com/sweethome/2012/08/virginia_cemetery_for_alabama.html?fb_action_ids=10151097256333308&fb_action_types=og.recommends&fb_source=timeline_og&action_object_map={%2210151097256333308%22%3A10151022897943773}&action_type_map={%2210151097256333308%22%3A%22og.recommends%22}&action_ref_map=[])

Monument to Nathan Bedford Forrest stirs dispute

George McDonald WAKA-TV Montgomery, AL August 10, 2012

From the CBS 8 West Alabama Newsroom-- A controversy is brewing in Selma over a new monument being built in honor of Nathan Bedford Forrest. The controversy centers around the historic facts about the life and legacy of the confederate general.

State Senator Hank Sanders says Forrest was the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan -- and he wants construction of the new monument stopped. "Nathan Bedford Forrest lead his troops to kill black soldiers who had surrendered. He killed women and children that would be enough alone that you would not have this monument built," said Sanders.

But members of the group building the monument say Forrest was a confederate hero -- who lead the defense of Selma against Union troops during the Civil War.

"We're fortunate to live in a country where we each could have our own opinion and my hero may be a villain to you, and you may have some heroes that I don't think much of, but we're both allowed to venerate our heroes," said Todd Kiscaden with the Friends of Forrest.

He said the group decided to make improvements to the monument after the original bust of Forrest disappeared off the monument back in March.

<http://www.waka.com/home/top-stories/Controversy-Brewing-in-Selma-Over-Nathan-Bedford-Forrest-Monument-165816086.html>

Additional articles: <http://www.wsfa.com/story/19337218/nathan>

<http://www.wsfa.com/category/240219/video-landing-page?clipId=7639734&autostart=true>

Save Coffee Cemetery in Florence, AL

<http://www.savecoffeecemetery.com/>

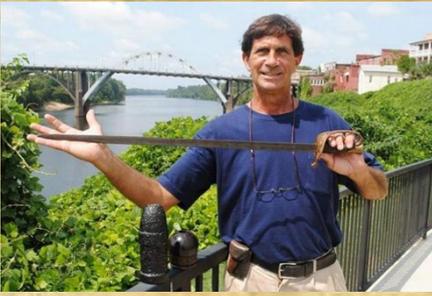
Submerged Civil War relics could get a new home

Alvin Benn *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL August 21, 2012

SELMA — The Civil War was in its final hours and Union troops had two more missions to complete, something that gave them great pleasure. One was to burn Selma to the ground April 2, 1865. The other was to destroy as many weapons as they could by dumping them into the Alabama River.

(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued):



Selma Councilman Greg Bjelke holds a Civil War sword found in a sandbar not far from where tons of Confederate weapons were dumped into the Alabama River. / Alvin Benn/Special to the Advertiser

As one of only two major armament manufacturing centers in the Confederacy, Selma churned out millions of killing tools — from bullets to rifles, from mortars to cannons. It took up to a week to send them to a watery grave not far from where the Edmund Pettus Bridge — a symbol of the civil rights era — would be dedicated 85 years later.

That's where the weapons rest today — at the bottom of the Alabama River where divers occasionally drop in to see what they can find, if they can see anything at all in the murky water. They're looking for a different kind of treasure, one that might enrich them by selling a bit of history to eager buyers or to just display it in their dens.

Occasionally, scavengers will be arrested or given warnings for dredging up Civil War artifacts. That doesn't seem to stop them, however. Some work at night.

The question of what to do with those rusty, mud-caked weapons has been debated for years, but a Selma leader has been given the task of developing possible solutions. City Councilman Greg Bjelke, a local landscaper accustomed to making flowers grow and not studying the final resting places of Civil War relics, feels he's more than up to the task. "What's down there is a part of Selma's history and can also be a

tourist attraction," he said. "I look forward to seeing what they bring up."

That won't happen soon because it's going to take time to do some research before the actual recovery can begin. Financial support has been approved by federal and state agencies in the form of a \$13,160 grant for the city of Selma to study ways to protect the weapons above and below the water line. It's all part of the Maritime Study for Underwater Resources in Selma — a project involving the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Alabama Historical Commission and the Selma City Council.

Bjelke said the grant will fund a yearlong study — beginning with documentation and, hopefully, ending with historic discoveries. "I know how dark the water is at that location, but sonar can be a big help in finding metal objects," Bjelke said. "Once that happens, recovery operations can begin."

Selma historian Alston Fitts sees nothing wrong with finding and raising Civil War weapons from their watery grave. "There's no reason why they can't be recovered and sent to museums," said Fitts, who has written a history of Selma. "I also don't see any sentimental attachment to them." The value of the weapons no doubt would depend on their overall condition, but Fitts said they might not bring much on the open market. "The true value of those weapons would stem from their role in American history," he said. "In that regard, they could be worth something, depending on how they are handled."

Selma was a sleepy little cotton town when the Civil War began. It changed because of its proximity to iron resources and distance from much of the fighting to the north. Creation of the Selma Ordnance and Naval Foundry changed all of that, and it wasn't long before more than 10,000 workers began creating weapons of war. It would rival a similar operation in Richmond, the Confederate capital and a much larger town that produced the same things. What drove the Selma operation were pig-iron ingots from Alabama blast furnaces — metal that would be turned into the bullets, rifles and mortars that claimed thousands of Yankee lives.

Included in the Union report on weapons destroyed at the Selma Arsenal were a million rounds of small arms ammunition, 60,000 rounds of artillery shells and 15 siege guns. In addition to rifles and mortars, other destroyed items included 8,000 pounds of horseshoes, five locomotives, 3 million feet of lumber, 10,000 bushels of coal and much more.

"Some things are already on display in museums," Fitts said. "I just hope that this study will find a way to keep what's down there from winding up in the hands of those just out to make a profit." Bjelke, who couldn't agree more, likens Selma's submerged Civil War relics to items recovered from the Titanic. "Titanic displays are shown around the country, and I'd like to see something like that happen with what we find at the bottom of the Alabama River in Selma," he said.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120822/NEWS02/308220026/Submerged-Civil-War-relics-could-get-new-home?odyssey=mod|newswell|text|Frontpage|s>

Joe Wheeler's birthday celebrated at restored home

From the Associated Press via The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, AL August 24, 2012

HILLSBORO — The Alabama Historical Commission is planning a birthday celebration Sept. 8 at the newly restored home of Gen. Joe Wheeler in north Alabama.

Director Frank White says the commission just completed a nearly \$1.7 million restoration of Wheeler's home at the Pond Spring plantation in Hillsboro. It will celebrate by serving spice cake made from a Wheeler family recipe that was said to be the general's favorite.

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Alabama News (Continued): Wheeler was born on Sept. 10, 1836, and served as a Confederate general in the Civil War and a United States general in the Spanish-American War. His home will be open for tours from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Admission to the grounds is free, but charges for touring the home range from \$3 for children to \$8 for adults.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120824/NEWS/120824002/Joe-Wheeler-s-birthday-celebrated-restored-home-?odysey=tab|topnews|text|Frontpage>

Forrest monument dispute feels like déjà vu

Staff Reports *The Montgomery Advertiser* Montgomery, AL August 25, 2012

SELMA — Hall of Fame catcher Yogi Berra is also a master of malapropisms, and he came up with a beaut when he said: “It’s déjà vu all over again.” He easily could have been referring to the on-again, off-again dispute in Selma between civil rights activist Faya Rose Toure and supporters of controversial Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

On the night of Jan. 15, 2001, Toure — then known as Rose Sanders — lassoed a heavy bust of Forrest and, with help, yanked until the rope broke. The Forrest monument at that time was outside a former Confederate hospital where protesters also had shown their disdain for Forrest by pouring garbage on it.

The Selma City Council eventually decided to move the monument to Live Oak Cemetery about a mile away, figuring that was a good way to put the issue to rest since the original site was in a mostly black neighborhood.

On Thursday, Toure and her pals were at it again and with a different strategy. Instead of a rope, they opted for a lie-in at the site of a new, more secure structure honoring Forrest at “Confederate Circle.” About a dozen Toure supporters decided to “rest” in a trench where cement was about to be poured as part of a base for the new site.

Since the protesters wouldn’t move, project supervisor Todd Kiscadin had no choice but to suspend operations. He also totaled the cost of the cement and came up with \$588.05, indicating Toure’s group soon might receive a bill. “I’m not worried about that,” Toure said. “They’ve spent trillions of dollars mistreating our people through the years.”

That’s where the controversy stands as of today. The next move might be up to an abstract company to decide who really owns the property where the new monument is being built.

The Selma City Council voted in 1877 to set aside a one-acre site for a monument to Confederate war dead at the cemetery. There were no protests back then, of course, since the council was all-white. Everything rocked along for a century or so until the civil rights movement surfaced and upset the apple cart.

Instead of white control of everything, blacks began to take charge, thanks to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Now it was their turn to make the decisions. That hasn’t stopped Forrest supporters from seeking legal redress to resume construction of the larger, more secure monument honoring the long-dead general. Selma attorney Wesley Kelly, who represents the Forrest group, indicated Friday afternoon that “Adverse Possession” could well determine the outcome of the controversy.

That means debated property can wind up in the hands of one party or another depending on a specified period of time. Think squatters rights. Kelly said the city of Selma bought the cemetery property from “a Jones family,” but it might be tough to check all the Joneses in town to see if they are related.

Since there might not be a deed to back up the 1877 Selma council decision to award the one-acre site to a Confederate group, Kelly said an effort will be made in the coming days to determine who last had ownership of the property. Until then, a truce of sorts has quieted the protesters as they wait for a legal decision.

Meanwhile, Toure and her troops are standing at the ready, prepared to head back to the cemetery. Toure, the wife of state Sen. Hank Sanders, D-Selma, used the words “Hitler” and “Nazis” during her group’s visit to the construction site Thursday. Her daughter, Malika Fortier, relaxed a few feet from the Confederate monument, breast-feeding her baby. She wouldn’t say much other than, “I’m providing him with the milk of freedom.” Fortier’s husband, meanwhile, stood with the group at the monument.

Franklin Fortier is running for president of the Selma City Council but obviously felt the protest was more important than campaigning at that time.

What happens next might well move from the cemetery to a courtroom, but that wouldn’t be unusual because many of Toure’s protests have ended up there. She and her husband own a Selma radio station and have a morning program called “Faya’s Fire.” It’s an appropriate title since it matches Toure’s temperament, especially when it involves the Confederacy.

Confederate descendants have their own opinion of Toure, but, this is a family newspaper.

<http://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/article/20120825/NEWS02/308250044/Forrest-monument-dispute-feels-like-d-j-vu>

Alabama News (Continued):

Petitioning the City of Selma, Alabama

City of Selma, Alabama: Provide education to their constituents.

http://www.change.org/petitions/city-of-selma-alabama-provide-education-to-their-constituents?utm_campaign=friend_inviter_modal&utm_medium=facebook&utm_source=share_petition&utm_term=12111754

Letters to the Editor in Support of the Friends of Forrest

Those wishing to write letters and show support for the Friends of Forrest for their attempts to maintain Gen. Forrest's statue in Selma Alabama may do so by emailing them to the [Selma Times Journal](#) at dennis.palmer@selmatimesjournal.com and the [Montgomery Advertiser](#) at letters@montgomeryadvertiser.com

Eyewitness Account of a Confederate Train Wreck

J. Stephen Conn [Confederate Digest](#) February 25, 2011

This monument at Fort Hill Cemetery, Cleveland, Tennessee, memorializes the 17 Confederate soldiers of the 33rd Alabama Volunteers, CSA, who died November 4, 1862, in a train wreck south of Cleveland, en route to Chattanooga, during the War Between the States. In addition to the 17 dead, another 67 soldiers were injured in the accident.

The monument, listing the names of each of the 17 soldiers, was dedicated November 4, 1969, 127 years after the accident. It stands beside another, much older monument which marks the mass grave of 270 unknown Confederate soldiers.

At the time of the accident, the Alabama 33rd had just fought a battle in Kentucky and were on their way to Chattanooga. There was no time for burials and the dead were laid in hastily dug graves beside the railroad tracks. The marker for those graves was long since lost so the exact location is known only to God.

A fascinating eyewitness account of the train wreck was written by a survivor, Pvt. Marvin L. Wheeler, Company A, 33rd Alabama Infantry Regiment. Pvt. Wheeler enlisted July 1862 at Stevenson, Alabama. He was wounded at Chickamauga. The following is taken from Pvt. Wheeler's memoirs:

"It was then the latter part of October and first of November. Climatic conditions caused Knoxville to be the smokest place we were at, the smoke from our green oak wood fires did not rise but settled and remained in a heavy black bank just above the earth and kept our eyes running water nearly all the time that we were not laying down, it being less dense just next to the earth, and we were glad to leave there one morning early in November in box cars, a company in a car, with three days cooked rations of flour bread, fresh beef and bacon.

"The engines could pull but ten loaded box cars, say twenty four to thirty six feet long. The 33rd moved in the cars, that time by the left flank, the regimental staff officers or those who were along at the time and part of the baggage, the cooking utensils, axes and medicine chest, occupying the rear or tenth box and this time it fell to the lot of

Company D, thought its place was not on the extreme right of the battalion, to occupy a box in the second section or train to our rear, the engine of which train frequently pushed our train up the grade when we stalled, as it did up the grade two or three miles south of Cleveland. And while running fast down grade our train was wrecked about one or two p.m. the day we left Knoxville, south of Cleveland, killing nine or ten of Company G, one or two of Company E and of Company F and of Company H. Seventeen in all, whom we buried the next morning in a long ditch we dug on the southeast side of the railroad track, and built a worn rail fence around them. We had put sixty seven crippled ones in box cars and sent them back to the hospital at Cleveland the evening of the wreck, soon after getting them out of it.

"Company B was in the box car next to the tender which was heaping full of split wood and it was supposed that a stick of wood dropped off the tender breaking the front axle under our car.



(Continued Next Page)

Alabama News (Continued): *At any rate all the wheels suddenling came out from under our car, causing a dreadful jar and clogged under the second car, which Company G Cooper's Co. from Daleville were in. Many were riding on top of the cars as was usual when moving by rail, and were shuck off like shaking peaches off a tree and badly jolted when they hit the ground.*

"The coupling Company B's and Company G's boxes parted and the primitive engine carried Company B's box bouncing along without any wheels under it for two or three hundred yards, and it was the roughest riding we ever experienced. Those of Company B in the front end of the box got out at the doors on either side, some of the alighting on their heads.

The company guns, accountrements, knapsacks and things soon all worked back to the rear end of the box in bouncing along would strike the rails it would us men and things a foot or more from the floor then when the floor would come in contact with us some would be beneath the pile and get bruised and mashed and were all banged up and badly frightened when the old fashioned engine stopped and after gettin out and find we had no broken bones we hurried back to where the cars were piled up in and on top of each other and assisted while men pried up or chopped to pieces the boxes in getting the crippled or dead out.

"We were delayed about twenty four hours, then we rode in a coal car to Chattanooga where we drew crackers and bacon."

Myra Inman, a local Cleveland woman whose Civil War diary has been published, made this entry on the day of the train wreck:

"Wednesday, 5: cloudy day, rained a little this morning. A gloom was spread over our town this morn. Caused by a sad accident which occurred 16 miles from here. The cable of a car broke, which caused 18 men to lose their lives, while 70 were wounded. There brought to the hospitals."

Southern Treasures We Miss

The Southern Wagon

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=agnz56OuG_E&feature=relmfu

Lewis Grizzard—Yankees

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2bTI8mnbA38&feature=related>

Dinah Shore sings "Dixie"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ooHn983eIVQ>

Lewis Grizzard - Last Confederate Soldier

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJ4u-BnVVJQ&feature=related>

Lewis Grizzard - Southern Language

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imZjCbRuZ3c&feature=related>

Supposedly a true story:

Abraham Lincoln once asked General (Winfield) Scott the question: "Why is it that you were once able to take the City of Mexico in three months with 5,000 men, and we have been unable to take Richmond with 100,000 men?"

"I will tell you," said General Scott. "The men who took us into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping us out of Richmond."

Alabama Personalities From the Civil War

Admiral Raphael Semmes: Rahael Semmes was born on September 27, 1809 in Charles County, Maryland, a cousin of future Confederate general Paul Jones Semmes and Union Navy Captain Alexander Alderman Semmes.. He graduated from Charlotte Hall Military Academy, entering the US Navy as a midshipman in 1826. After serving in the Navy, he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

During the Mexican-American War, he commanded the brig, *USS Somers* in the Gulf of Mexico. Although *Somers* was lost in a storm off Veracruz, Mexico, in December 1846; Semmes was commended for his actions during the loss of the *Somers*.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Personalities (Continued): Following the war, Semmes went on extended leave at Mobile, Alabama, where he practiced law. He was extremely popular there, and the town of Semmes, Alabama was named after him. Promoted to the rank of Commander in 1855, he was assigned to lighthouse duties until 1860. When Alabama seceded from the Union in January 1861, Semmes resigned from the United States Navy and sought an appointment in the Confederate States Navy.

In April 1861, Semmes was accepted into the Confederate navy as a commander and was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, to convert the *Habana* into the Cruiser/Commerce Raider, *CSS Sumter*. In June 1861, Semmes, in the *Sumter*, outran the Union vessel *Brooklyn*, breached the Federal blockade, and hence launched a career as one of the greatest commerce raiders in naval history.

Semmes's command of *CSS Sumter* would last only six months. He raided U. S. commercial shipping in the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, accounting for 18 merchant vessels while eluding Union warships. In January 1862, after failing to have *Sumter* overhauled in Gibraltar because of arriving Union warships, Semmes ended her career when they took up blockading stations. Semmes sold his ship, and he and his crew traveled to England, where he was promoted to Captain. He then was ordered to the Azores to take command and oversee the transformation of the newly-built British steamer *Enrica* into a Confederate warship, which thereafter became world-famous as *CSS Alabama*. Semmes sailed on *Alabama* from August 1862 to June 1864. His operations carried him from the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Mexico, around the Cape of Good Hope, and into the East Indies. During this cruise, *Alabama* captured 65 U. S. merchantmen and quickly destroyed the Union warship the *USS Hatteras* off Galveston, Texas.

The *Alabama* returned to the Atlantic and made port in Cherbourg, France for much-needed repairs. Blockaded by the pursuing Union steam sloop-of-war, *USS Kearsarge*, Captain Semmes took *Alabama* out on June 19, 1864 and met the *Kearsarge* in one of the most famous naval engagements of the Civil War. The Commander of the *Kearsarge* had, while in port at the Azores the year before, turned his warship into a makeshift partial ironclad; the ship's port and starboard midsection were stepped-up-and-down to the waterline with overlapping rows of heavy chain armor. The poor quality of the *Alabama*'s much-too-rapid gunnery and the deteriorated state of her gunpowder and canon fuses ensured a victory for both of *Kearsarge*'s heavy 11-inch Dahlgren cannons. As *Alabama* was going down by the stern, Semmes struck his ship's colors and threw his sword into the sea, depriving *Kearsarge*'s Captain John Ancrum Winslow the traditional ceremony of having it handed to him as the victor. Semmes was wounded in the battle but was rescued, along with forty-one of his crewmen, by the British yacht *Deerhound*. Semmes was taken to England where he recovered and were he and his surviving crew mates were hailed as naval heroes, despite the loss of the *Alabama*.

Semmes made his way back to the Confederacy, where he was promoted to Rear Admiral in February 1865, and during the last months of the war he commanded the James River Squadron from his flagship, the heavily armored ironclad *CSS Virginia II*. With the fall of Richmond, Virginia, in April 1865, Semmes supervised the destruction of all the squadron's warships and was then appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army. His sailors were turned into an infantry unit and dubbed the "Naval Brigade", with the intent to join Lee's army. Lee was already cut-off from Richmond, so most of Semmes' men boarded a train and escaped to join Joseph E. Johnston's army in North Carolina. A few men of the Naval Brigade were able to join with Lee's rear guard and fought at Sayler's Creek. Semmes and the Naval Brigade surrendered to William T. Sherman and were paroled at Durham Station, NC. Semmes' parole notes that he held commissions as both a Brigadier General and Rear Admiral in the Confederate service when he surrendered with Gen. Johnston's army. He insisted on his parole being written this way in anticipation of being charged with piracy by the U. S. government.

Semmes was briefly held as a prisoner after the war and was arrested for treason on December 15, 1865, but was released on April 7, 1866. After his release, he worked as a professor of philosophy and literature at Louisiana State Seminary (now Louisiana State University), a judge, and a newspaper editor; he later returned to Mobile and resumed his legal career.

He defended both his actions at sea and the political actions of the Southern states in his 1869 *Memoirs of Service Afloat During The War Between the States*. The book was viewed as one of the most cogent but bitter defenses written about the South's "Lost Cause."

The citizens of Mobile presented Semmes with what became known as the Raphael Semmes House in 1871, and it remained his residence until his death; he died in 1877 and was interred in Mobile's Old Catholic Cemetery.

Raphael Semmes is a member of the Alabama Hall of Fame. One of the streets on the current Louisiana State University campus is named in his honor, as is Semmes Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

Admiral Semmes' Battle Ensign

The Alabama Department of Archives and History has among its collection an important Confederate naval battle ensign listed as "Admiral Semmes' Flag, Catalogue No. 86.1893.1 (PN10149-10150)." Their provenance reconstruction shows that it was presented to Semmes in England sometime after the sinking of the *Alabama* by "Lady Dehogton and other English ladies.

(Continued Next Page)

AL Personalities (Continued): Such presentations of ceremonial colors were uncommon to ship's captains of the Confederate Navy, but a few are known to have received such honors.

This "*Stainless Banner*" Second National Flag of the Confederacy is huge and made of pure silk, giving it an elegant appearance. Although this battle ensign is in a remarkable state of preservation, its very large size and delicate condition has precluded any up-close measurements, so its various details and dimensions are unavailable. When Semmes returned to the South from England, he brought this ceremonial "*Stainless Banner*" with him. It was inherited by his grandchildren, Raphael Semmes III and Mrs. Eunice Semmes Thorington. After his sister's death, Raphael Semmes III donated the ensign to the state of Alabama on 19 September 1929.

Cornelius Robinson (1805-1867) — of Alabama. Born in Wadesboro, Anson County, N.C., September 25, 1805. Delegate from Alabama to the Confederate Provisional Congress, 1861-62. Died near Benton, Lowndes County, Ala., July 29, 1867 (age 61 years, 307 days). Interment at Mt. Gilead Cemetery, Near Benton, Lowndes County, Ala.

Robert Jemison, Jr. (1802-1871) — of Alabama. Born in Lincoln County, Ga., September 17, 1802. Member of Alabama state legislature, 1837-63; delegate to Alabama secession convention, 1861; Senator from Alabama in the Confederate Congress, 1863-65. Died in Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Ala., October 16, 1871 (age 69 years, 29 days). Interment in private or family graveyard.

Davis Clopton (1820-1892) — of Tuskegee, Macon County, Ala. Born near Milledgeville, Putnam County, Ga., September 29, 1820. Married to Martha E. Ligon (died 1867; sister of Robert Fulwood Ligon) and Mary F. Chambers; married, November 29, 1887, to Virginia Clay (1825-1915; widow of Clement Claiborne Clay, Jr.). U.S. Representative from Alabama 3rd District, 1859-61; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; Representative from Alabama in the Confederate Congress 7th District, 1862-65; member of Alabama state house of representatives, 1878; associate justice of Alabama state supreme court, 1884-92; died in office 1892. Died in Montgomery, Montgomery County, Ala., February 5, 1892 (age 71 years, 129 days). Interment at Oakwood Cemetery, Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama Born Generals

Brigadier General Leroy Pope Walker

LeRoy Pope Walker was the first Confederate States Secretary of War. Walker was born near Huntsville on February 7, 1817; the son of John William Walker and Matilda Pope; and a grandson of LeRoy Pope. He was educated by private tutors, then attended universities in Alabama and Virginia. Before reaching the age of 21,

President Davis appointed Walker as Secretary of War, largely on the advice of several of Walker's supporters, including his brother Richard; though Walker was not personally known to Davis. He was energetic and confident in support of the Confederacy, but had no military training. The stress and difficulties of his cabinet position seriously affected his health. In March 1861, the Southern States that had seceded from the Union appointed special commissioners to travel to those other Southern states that had yet to secede. Walker was chosen as the Commissioner from Alabama to the Tennessee Secession Convention, where he publicly read Alabama's Articles of Secession and tried to persuade Tennessee politicians to vote to do likewise.

Starting in August 1861, Davis encouraged Walker to become a Confederate representative to Europe; Walker did not accept this, but on September 16 he resigned his post. Davis made him a Brigadier General in the Confederate States Army, commanding army garrisons in Alabama, before resigning in March 1862. After the war, Walker returned to his legal practice and continued to be interested in politics. He died in 1887 and was buried in Maple Hill Cemetery in Huntsville.

Brigadier General Sterling Alexander Martin Wood

Sterling Alexander Martin Wood commonly referred to as "S.A.M. Wood", was born in Florence, AL on March 17, 1823.

He attended St. Joseph College in Kentucky in 1841, and then moved to Tennessee and became a lawyer there. In 1851 Wood returned to Alabama, where he served in the State Legislature. Wood also held the position of "solicitor" of Alabama's Fourth Judicial Court from 1851 to 1857. He was editor of Florence's *Gazette* newspaper in 1860, during which he actively supported John C. Breckenridge's unsuccessful bid for President of the United States. Alabama Legislature, and was a professor of law at the University of Alabama from 1889 to 1890.

Wood also was the attorney for the Alabama Great Southern Railway from its beginnings in 1877 until his death. In early in 1891 at the age of 67, Wood died and was buried in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Timeline of Events in Alabama During the Civil War

Sept. 28-29, 1864: President Jefferson Davis appears in Montgomery and addresses the legislature in special session the next day. A resolution in the House calling for a negotiated peace is defeated 42-32.

Alabama Civil War Units

Eighteenth Alabama Infantry Regiment

This regiment was organized at Auburn, Sept. 4, 1861, and the field officers were appointed by President Davis. A few weeks later, it went to Mobile, by way of Huntsville, and was there brigaded under Gen. Gladden of Louisiana, with the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Alabama regiments, Withers' division. Ordered to Corinth in March 1862, the regiment was there brigaded under Gen. J.K. Jackson of Georgia, with the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Alabama regiments. The Eighteenth fought the first day at Shiloh, and lost 125 killed and wounded out of 420 men engaged. It was detailed to escort the brigade of Gen. Prentiss, which it had largely aided to capture, to the rear, and did not take part the second day.

After the battle, the regiment being without field officers, was for a short time under officers detailed for the purpose. It was under fire at Blackland, and soon after was sent to Mobile. There the Eighteenth remained till April 1863, when it rejoined the army of Tennessee, in a brigade with the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eight Alabama regiments, and the Ninth Alabama battalion (the latter being soon after raised to the Fifty-eighth regiment, and consolidated subsequently with the Thirty-second Alabama), commanded successively by Generals Cummings of Georgia, Clayton of Barbour, Holtzclaw of Montgomery, and Colonel Bush Jones of Perry. At Chicamauga the Eighteenth was terribly mutilated, losing 22 out of 36 officers, and 300 out of 500 men, killed and wounded.

At Mission Ridge the Eighteenth was engaged, and lost about 90 men, principally captured. Having wintered at Dalton, it began the Dalton-Atlanta campaign with 500 effective men, and fought all the way down to Jonesboro, losing constantly in killed and wounded, but with no severe loss at any one place. It lost very nearly half its number during the campaign, and rendered effective service. The regiment went with Gen. Hood into Tennessee, and lost about 100 at Franklin, principally captured. When the army moved to the Carolinas in February 1865, the regiment was ordered to Mobile, and placed in the field works at Spanish Fort. It participated prominently in the siege of that place several weeks later, with some loss, and escaped when the defences were evacuated. It surrendered at Meridian, Miss., May 4, 1865, with the military department.

Eighteenth Alabama Battalion

This was meant for a local organization, and consisted of five companies of men, mounted originally. Organized in the summer of 1862, in Jackson County, the battalion was engaged in numerous encounters with the enemy along the line of the Tennessee. In November it was dismounted by consent, and in January 1863 joined the army of Tennessee at Tullahoma. Attached to Wood's brigade, the battalion lost heavily at Chicamauga. It was thenceforward a part of Cleburne's fire-tried division throughout the campaigns of that army, fighting, marching, and suffering almost without intermission till its colors were furled in North Carolina. For the sake of convenience, the battalion was attached to the Thirty-third Alabama, without losing its distinctive organization.

Nineteenth Alabama Infantry Regiment

The Nineteenth was organized at Huntsville, August 14, 1861, and at once ordered to Mobile. It remained there about three months, then was at Pensacola a fortnight. Ordered to Corinth, the regiment was brigaded under General Gladden of Louisiana, with the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama regiments, to which the Thirty-ninth was added after the battle of Shiloh. In that battle the Nineteenth received its appalling baptism of blood, losing 110 killed and 240 wounded of the 650 that followed its colors into the action.

Gen. Frank Gardner soon after succeeded to the command of the brigade, and led it into Kentucky, where it did not come in collision with the foe. It retired with the army, and fought at Murfreesboro with a loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, about one-fourth of its strength. Gen. Deas of Mobile succeeded to the command of the brigade, and led it at Chicamauga, where it again lost very heavily.

The casualties were few at Mission Ridge, and the Nineteenth wintered at Dalton. In the almost incessant battle from that place to Atlanta, the regiment lost largely in casualties, particularly at New Hope and near Marietta. The brigade being under Gen. Johnston of Perry, the Nineteenth was badly cut up in the battles of July 22 and 28 at Atlanta. It suffered lightly at Jonesboro, but having followed Gen. Hood into Tennessee, the Nineteenth lost severely in prisoners at Franklin, with few casualties.

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Alabama Civil War Units (Continued): It went to North Carolina, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville, losing largely in the latter battle. Consolidated with the Fortieth and the Forty-sixth Alabama regiments at Salisbury (with M.L. Woods of Montgomery as colonel, and Ezekiel Gully of Sumter as lieutenant colonel), the Nineteenth surrendered at that place, 76 strong.

Selden's-Lovelace's"-Battery

The men of this command were chiefly from Marengo, Perry, Dallas, and Shelby, and it was organized at Uniontown in the spring of 1862. After a short time passed at Columbus, Miss., the battery went to Mobile, and remained there nearly two years. Having joined the main army, the battery was engaged at Resaca, Cassville, Kennesa, New Hope, Peachtree, losing lightly in each, and was complimented on the field at the latter place by Gen. Reynolds. At Jonesboro the battery lost four killed, and several wounded. It was engaged in the further operations of that army, and at Nashville lost several killed and had its guns captured. The remainder surrendered at Meridian.

Sengstak's-Barrett's Battery

This company was organized at Mobile, December 1861 and remained there and at Columbus, Miss., till September 1862. The battery was engaged at Corinth and Hatchee, with small loss at the latter. During the winter that followed, the battery operated in north Mississippi. It was part of the ill-fated garrison of Vicksburg, where it lost largely in casualties, and was captured. When exchanged, the men were assigned to Barrett's, (Missouri) battery, and joined the Army of Tennessee. During the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, Barrett's battery in a battalion commanded by Major Waddell of Russell—was constantly engaged, and lost considerably. Ordered to Columbus, it took part in the battle of Girard, and most of the men, and all the guns, were there captured.

Semple's Battery

This command was organized at Montgomery, in March 1862, and the officers and men were nearly all from Montgomery County. Ordered to Mobile, it soon after joined the Arms of Tennessee. It marched into Kentucky, and was engaged at Perryville with light loss. Two sections fought in the last day's battle at Murfreesboro, losing a third of the men, two guns, and nearly every horse. At Dug Gap the loss was inconsiderable, but serious at Chickamauga. The battery was engaged at Mission Ridge without loss, and one section suffered severely at Ringgold Gap.

The loss of men and horses at Resaca was considerable, and the battery was fully occupied with the work of death on the retreat to Atlanta. In the battle of July 22, and at Jonesboro, the loss was quite severe. The guns of the battery were the first that opened at Franklin, but its loss there and at Nashville was comparatively light. Ordered to North Carolina, the battery reached Augusta, and there surrendered.

This Month in the WBTS

September 1, 1862: Following his brilliant victory at the Second Battle of Bull Run two days earlier, Confederate General Robert E. Lee strikes retreating Union forces at Chantilly, Virginia, and drives them away in the middle of an intense thunderstorm. Although routing the Yankee forces, at Bull Run, Lee was not satisfied; by attacking the retreating Federals, Lee hoped to push them back into Washington, D.C., and achieve a decisive victory by destroying the Union army. The Bull Run battlefield lay 25 miles east of the capital, allowing Lee room to send General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's corps on a quick march to cut off part of the Union retreat before reaching the defenses of the capital.

Using General J.E.B. Stuart's Rebel cavalry as a screen, Jackson departed with his corps on August 31, swinging north and then east toward Washington. Union General Pope tried to hold the town of Centerville from the advancing Confederates; but Jackson moved north around Centerville, placing the bulk of Pope's force in grave danger. By the afternoon of September 1, Pope evacuated Centerville and Jackson pressed to the north of the main Yankee army.

Late in the afternoon, a Union division commanded by General Isaac Stevens attacked Jackson near Chantilly. In a driving rainstorm punctuated by thunder and lightning, Stevens's men drove into the Confederates and scattered a Louisiana brigade. But after Stevens was struck in the head by a Rebel bullet and killed, Jackson's men drove the Union troops back. Another Yankee general, Philip Kearney, was killed when he accidentally rode behind the Confederate line in the storm. Over within 90 minutes, Confederate casualties numbered about 500, while the Union lost 700. Lee could not flank Pope's army, so he turned his army northward for an invasion of Maryland. The result was the Battle of Antietam on September 17.

September 1, 1863: Battle of Devil's Backbone.

(Continued Next Page)

This Month in WBTS (Continued):

September 1, 1864: Atlanta surrenders.

September 4, 1862: Lee invades the North with 50,000 Confederates and heads for Harpers Ferry, 50 miles northwest of Washington. The Union Army, 90,000 strong, under the command of McClellan, pursues Lee.

September 10, 1863: Battle of Bayou Fourche.

September 11, 1861: President Lincoln revokes General John C. Fremont's unauthorized military proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. Later, the president relieves General Fremont of his command and replaces him with General David Hunter.

September 11, 1864: Civilians forced to evacuate Atlanta.

September 12, 1862: Battle of Harper's Ferry.

September 14, 1862: Battle of South Mountain.

September 15, 1862: Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson captures Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and 12,000 Union soldiers as General Robert E. Lee's army moves north into Maryland. The Yankees surrendered 73 artillery pieces, 13,000 rifles, and 12,500 men at Harpers Ferry. It was the largest single Union surrender of the war.

September 17, 1862: Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam): Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and Union General George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac fight to a standstill along a Maryland creek on the bloodiest day in American history. The losses for the one-day battle were staggering. McClellan lost a total of 12,401 men, including 2,108 dead, 9,540 wounded, and 753 missing. Lee lost 10,406, including 1,546 dead, 7,752 wounded, and 1,108 missing. Although the battle was a tactical draw, it forced Lee to end his invasion of the North and retreat back to Virginia.

September 19, 1863: Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. A decisive Confederate victory by General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee left General William S. Rosecrans' Union Army of the Cumberland trapped in Chattanooga under Confederate siege.

September 19, 1864: General Robert E. Rodes was killed at the Battle of Opequon/3rd Winchester.

September 23, 1862: Battle of Wood Lake.

September 21, 1864: Battle of Fisher's Hill.

September 27, 1864: Battle of Pilot Knob.

September 29, 1864: Battle of Chaffins Farm.

September 30, 1864: Battle of New Market Heights.

Events Leading to the WBTS: 1857

- George Fitzhugh publishes *Cannibals All! Or Slaves Without Masters*, which defends slavery and ridicules free labor as "wage slavery."
- Commercial conventions in the South call for the reopening of the African slave trade, thinking that a ready access to inexpensive slaves would spread slavery to the territories.
- Hinton Rowan Helper, a North Carolinian, publishes *The Impending Crisis of the South*, which argues that slavery was the main cause of the South's economic stagnation. This charge angers many Southerners.

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- The US Supreme Court reaches the Dred Scott v. Sanford decision, a 6 to 3 ruling that Congress lacks the power to exclude slavery from the territories, that slaves are property and have no rights as citizens and that slaves are not made free by living in free territory. Each justice wrote an opinion. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney of Maryland, a former slave owner, concludes that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional. If a court majority clearly agreed (which it did not in this decision), this conclusion would allow all territories to be open to slavery. Dred Scott and his family were purchased and freed by a supporter's children. Dred Scott died of tuberculosis on September 17, 1858. Northerners vowed to oppose the decision as in violation of a "higher law." Antagonism between the sections of the country increases.

- Anti-slavery supporters in Kansas ignore a June election to a Constitutional Convention because less populous pro-slavery counties were given a majority of delegates. The convention adopts the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. Meanwhile, anti-slavery representatives win control of the state legislature.

- In August, a short economic depression, the Panic of 1857, arises, mainly in large northern cities, as a result of speculation in and inflated values of railroad stocks and real estate. Southerners tout the small effect in their section as support for their economic and labor system.

- Buchanan endorses the Lecompton Constitution and breaks with Douglas, who regards the document as a mockery of popular sovereignty because its referendum provision does not offer a true free state option. A bitter feud begins inside the Democratic party. Douglas's opposition to the Lecompton constitution erodes his support from pro-slavery factions.

- The Tariff of 1857, authored primarily by R.M.T. Hunter of Virginia, uses the Walker Tariff as a base and lowers rates.

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.



Help Save 6 Acres at Cedar Mountain, Virginia

What Henry Hill is to First Manassas or The Angle is to Spotsylvania Court House, Crittenden's Gate (or, simply, The Gate) is to the Battle of Cedar Mountain. How important was The Gate? It was here that Stonewall Jackson came close to being killed or captured. This is where Jackson's staff made a headquarters of sorts in an adjacent overseer's cabin. Confederate General Charles S. Winder went down, mortally wounded, while personally commanding a battery of artillery at The Gate.

Now we have an opportunity to save 6 vital acres of the Cedar Mountain battlefield on its 150th anniversary. This new tract abuts land that was preserved by the Trust and it fills the fourth corner of The Gate intersection. Join us as we work to save this historic battlefield land: [Donate Today »](#)

6 Acres	Match: \$5 to \$1	Goal: \$24,000	Donate Now
10 Facts »	Photos »	New Insights »	Maps »

And to learn more about the Battle of Cedar Mountain please visit our new page: civilwar.org/cedarmountain »

Very sincerely yours,
Jim Lighthizer
President, Civil War Trust

Save Fredericksburg's Slaughter Pen Farm

Our June 2006 purchase of the 208-acre Slaughter Pen Farm at Fredericksburg was, at \$12 million, the largest private battlefield purchase in America's history, and remains the biggest transaction the Trust has ever attempted. But with your backing, we accepted the risk, and secured this supremely hallowed ground.

The good news is that we've raised more than 60% of the total that we need to raise, but our next \$100,000 payment is due and we need your help. So today, I ask you to please be as generous as you can and once again help the Civil War Trust meet its annual loan obligation for the Slaughter Pen Farm.

[Animated Map »](#) [Photos »](#) [History »](#) [Maps »](#) [Donate Today »](#)

And to learn more about the Slaughter Pen Farm and the Battle of Fredericksburg please visit our new page: civilwar.org/fredericksburg »

The Fredericksburg Battle App

Get the latest in battlefield touring technology. Download our free Fredericksburg Battle App onto your iPhone, iPad, or Android smartphone today.

iPhone Version »	Android »
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Save 3 acres of the Second Manassas Battlefield.

On the 150th anniversary of the battle, the Civil War Trust is proud to announce a new campaign to save 3 acres of the Second Manassas Battlefield. Learn more about the history of this target tract and join us in our effort to reclaim this hallowed ground.

Late on the afternoon of August 30, 1862, men from John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade, which included the 18th Georgia and Hampton's Legion, marched over this ground as they began their fateful attack on John Pope's lightly defended left flank. Just beyond our target tract, the Texans, Georgians, and South Carolinians engaged the 5th and 10th New York regiments who were attempting to hold back the Confederate avalanche. In just 10 minutes of violent combat, more than 500 New Yorkers were killed or wounded.

Now we have the chance to reclaim key battlefield acres associated with this famous and bloody attack. Join us in our efforts to save this hallowed ground.

—**Jim Lighthizer**, President, Civil War Trust

\$76,000 Goal	\$5 to \$1 Match	3 Acres saved	Donate now
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Letter from the Director

Dear Members,

"Saying goodbye isn't the hard part, it's what we leave behind that's tough."

Six years ago I began my career as Membership Director here at the Museum of the Confederacy and it has been one of the most rewarding jobs I have ever had. I have been blessed with getting to know some incredible people, all sharing a love of history and coming together to take care of a very special place. Membership to an organization is a unique opportunity to join with other individuals and saying loud and clear that you believe in the mission and want it to be successful. The Members of the Museum are some of the most generous people I have ever known. I have had the pleasure of talking to many of you on the phone and seeing you at various events, and it has been my honor to work on your behalf.

I will be leaving the Museum on August 10th to begin a new job in September. I will take with me many happy memories and more knowledge about Civil War history than I ever thought I was capable of learning. I attribute that knowledge to the amazing staff here at the MOC. They are some of the most intelligent people I've ever had the privilege of working with. I sincerely want to thank you the members, for the kindness and generosity that you have shown me and the Museum. I would also like to thank the wonderful volunteers that have given so much of their time to help me with events and programs. There are no words to tell you how much I appreciate your time and support. I could not have done this job without you! I also appreciate the confidence and faith the Board of Trustees showed me.

This was an incredibly difficult decision. However, I can say without hesitation that I am confident the hard work will carry on in the Membership Department.

I charge you with continuing to take care of the Museum and making sure that future generations will be able to visit and see this incredible collection.

With respect and affection,

Diane Willard

Letter from the Development Team

Dear Friends:

This is my first time writing to you through the newsletter, but I hope it won't be the last. We all looked forward to our monthly letter from our friend, Diane Willard, but as you know, Diane has moved on to new opportunities. While we will all miss her, we will now take the opportunity for you to hear from other members of the Museum staff, starting with me.

Recently, the most exciting events around the Museum have been movies. No, we haven't been watching them, we've been in them, or at least our Collections has been. This fall you will be able to see the Museum of the Confederacy Collections starring in (well at least, in supporting roles of) two movies: "Death and the Civil War," a Ric Burns film airing on PBS September 18, 2012, and "Killing Lincoln," airing on the National Geographic Channel in the future.

We will preview "Death and the Civil War" for our members on September 9, 2012 at 7:00 pm in Appomattox at the Appomattox County Community Center and on September 13, 2012 at 7:00 pm in Richmond at the Virginia War Memorial. These are Members Only Events. There is no admission charge, but seating is limited, so you must have a reservation. Please contact Will Glasco at wglasco@moc.org or at (804) 649-1861 ext. 143 to reserve a seat.

We have two new members on the Development Team. We welcome Constance Bowden and Amanda Powers to the team. The next time you talk to our office, say hello to Mandy or Constance when she answers. They are looking forward to meeting you and Will Glasco and I look forward to introducing them to you.

There are a lot of exciting programs coming your way this fall. Check the website for coming events and their times and places. This month we will have our annual Bottimore Lecture at the University of Richmond. Join us on September 27, 2012 at 7:30 pm in the Ukrop Auditorium of the Robins School of Business for Dr. Amanda Foreman and "A World on Fire," Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War.

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MOC News (Continued): Finally, the most exciting announcement of any month is that of our newest members. Welcome y'all. And, thanks to all of you who renewed your membership last month. Our members are our greatest asset and we are very proud to serve you and your Museum.

I am proud to be your humble servant,

O.T. Crowther

Vice President for Advancement

Mysteries of the Museum attract a Crowd in Appomattox

Last month Curator Cathy Wright intrigued a group of over 60 attendees at the Museum of the Confederacy Appomattox. Her talk, *Mysteries Revealed: Current Uses of Science and Technology in the Museum's Collection*, discussed the utilization of modern equipment to better understand stranger items in the MOC Vault. Techniques such as x-rays and high resolution scanners reveal much about artifacts such as "Nina" the smuggling doll and the painting of the H.L. Hunley by Conrad Wise Chapman.

This members only event featured items not currently on display in the Museum's galleries, such as two locks of John Wilkes Booth's hair and medicine vials whose contents were previously unknown.



MOC Curator Cathy Wright discusses Conrad Wise Chapman's H.L. Hunley and how the "zoomify" feature allows for close up examination of the painting's details.



Artifacts not usually on display were brought out from the Museum's vault for attendees of the lecture to see.



Cathy Wright signs copies of her book *Lee's Last Casualty*.

Honor a Veteran

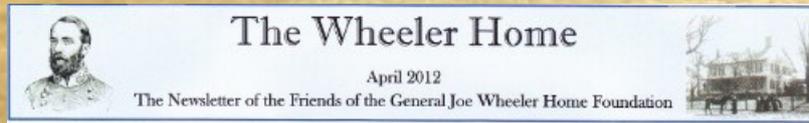
Last year, the Museum launched a campaign to honor military veterans through donations. Honor the veterans in your life, past or present, by giving to the Museum. Carry on their legacy by helping insure the Museum's future. Click [here](#) to donate online, and be sure to write the name of the person or persons you're honoring in the comments box. You can also give by contacting the Museum Development department at (804) 649-1861 ext. 142. Your donations will be highlighted in the next issue of the newsletter.

Make a gift to the Annual Fund online by clicking [here](#), or contact the Museum's Development department at (855) 649-1861 ext. 142. Annual Fund donations help preserve the collection for future generations, and your support is greatly appreciated.

SCV Civil War Sesquicentennial

Logo





The August 2012 Newsletter of the Friends of the General Joe Wheeler Home Foundation

From the President's Desk.. .

Dear Friends,

Things are moving swiftly at the Wheeler Plantation, We are now open full time and are receiving a stream of visitors. If you have not yet visited the restored main house, you are in for a treat.

There is some information that we need to share with you. Because of the dire fiscal situation with the State of Alabama, drastic budget cuts must be made. At one point, the Executive Director of the Alabama Historical Commission was told by his governing body to prepare to close all the house museums in Alabama. That included Wheeler, of course. As the state had just spent over two million dollars to restore the main house and we had just reopened after twelve years of closure, we found such a decision unacceptable. With the support of AHC, Senator Arthur Orr, and Lee Sentell, Tourism Director, we are formulating a plan to gradually shift more responsibility from the state to our foundation. Two board members have supplied funds to hire a consultant to help us through this crisis. Her name is Debbie Joyner, and she is currently conducting a feasibility study to determine the nature and extent of community support.

We are optimistic that we can keep Wheeler open and make it even better, but we cannot do it without you. We appreciate your past support, and we believe that you will come forward now. Let us work together to save and maintain an important part of our heritage,

Sincerely,

Milly Caudle, President

Friends of the General Joe Wheeler Home Foundation

General Wheeler's 176th Birthday Celebration

Schedule of Events for Saturday, September 8, 2012

9:00 am Grounds Open to the Public (no charge)

10:00 am Flag Raising Ceremony, Cannon Firing & Welcome

10:30-2:00 pm Wheeler Home is Open for Tours (admission charged)

Pond Spring Gift Shop Now Open!

The Wheeler Home is excited to announce the opening of the gift shop located in the historic Sherrod House. We offer biographies of General Wheeler; books on the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, Alabama history, culture and architecture; cook books; gardening books and items; everything from ink wells to china, and plenty of toys for the kids! Souvenir items, such as coffee mugs, t-shirts, fans and more - all boasting new Wheeler Home images - are now available. We are also featuring Joe Wheeler knives by W.R. Case & Sons Cutlery Company created specifically for the Wheeler Home. The limited-edition trapper knives will feature an image of the General on the handle as well as the General's signature etched on the blade, making an excellent addition to any collection. Come shop with us! Call 256-637-9291 for more information.



Free cold drinks & samples of General Wheeler's favorite cake recipe will be served during the festivities ! (while supplies last)

Newsletter Suggestions?

We welcome your feedback. If you have an idea for the next newsletter, please let us know, Submit suggestions to:

Milly Caudle, Foundation President

Email: millycaudle@pclnet.net

Newsletter of the Friends of the General
Joe Wheeler Home Foundation
P.O. Box 367
Moulton, AL 35650

Southern Comfort

Union veterans could count on government aid in their twilight years. Aging Rebels needed another kind of safety net

Kim A. O'Connell *America's Civil War* July 2, 2012

The location was unlikely, and the cause unlikelier still. In the Great Hall of the Cooper Union Institute in New York City, where Abraham Lincoln had given his famous speech in 1860, former leaders of the Union and the Confederacy gathered together under a bunting of red, white and blue. The date—April 9, 1884—was not lost on the crowd; the surrender at Appomattox had occurred exactly 19 years earlier.



Grizzled vets pose with a cannon on the lawn at Camp Lee, Virginia in 1908. Image: Library of Congress.

It would have been difficult to imagine that the man who had surrendered his troops there, Confederate General John B. Gordon, would be greeted with thunderous applause at Cooper Union two decades later. Yet a crowd of about 100 people, including some of his former enemies, clapped and cheered heartily as Gordon gave a lengthy speech advocating the creation of special homes for disabled or indigent former

Confederates. Gordon said "each soldier who fell during the late war, whether he wore the blue or the gray, gave up his life for the right as he understood it," according to a *New York Times* account. Funding such homes, Gordon continued, would do more "to cement a reunited country than all political harangues and platforms."

The idea of government-subsidized housing for former soldiers was not new. The U.S. Naval Home had been in operation since 1834, and an Old Soldiers Home for the Army was established in Washington, D.C., in 1851. President Lincoln spent summers at a cottage on the campus of the Soldiers Home. Ironically, Lincoln's wartime counterpart, Jefferson Davis, had supported the establishment of the home when he'd served as a U.S. senator. But in the 1880s and 1890s, the need to care for aging veterans of the Civil War was staggering. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps took up the cause and established Union veterans homes in 28 states across the country, all funded with federal appropriations along with private contributions.

The problem in the South, however, was that the U.S. government would not, and could not, financially support Confederate veterans homes. The 14th Amendment forbade the use of federal dollars for pensions or other compensation for ex-Confederates. The funds for Southern soldiers homes would have to come from the states themselves, which in turn relied heavily on donations from private veterans organizations and ladies groups such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy. As a popular slogan of the period noted, "The pensions of the Confederate soldiers abide only in the hearts of the people."

Former Union officers gave verbal and sometimes financial support to this effort. "The movement to build and endow homes for the disabled confederate [sic] soldiers has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people of both sections and both parties," the *Atlanta Constitution* editorialized in April 1884. "[Union leaders] recognize the fact that the unfortunate men whose condition calls for succor are Americans—the countrymen of those who fought against them—and their enthusiasm is whetted not more by impulses of charity than by a desire to recognize that principle of brotherhood which...binds the American people together."

Gordon's vigorous appeal to raise money for a veterans home in Richmond, Va., for example—the reason for his Cooper Union visit—drew widespread attention in the North in the 1880s. President Grover Cleveland, who had hired a substitute to fight in his place during the war, supported the Southern veterans' plight (even if he couldn't empathize totally with their experience). Ulysses S. Grant, the former general and president, even sent Gordon's committee a \$500 check. Establishing these homes, writes R.B. Rosenburg in his definitive book, *Living Monuments: Confederate Soldiers' Homes in the New South*, provided not only a way to take care of the South's beloved soldiers but also, in many cases, created "vehicles for achieving sectional reconciliation."

Beginning in the 1880s and continuing into the early 20th century, 16 lasting homes for Confederate veterans were built throughout the former Confederacy—in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—as well as in the border states of Kentucky and Maryland and even as far away as California, where a home called Dixie Manor was located in downtown Los Angeles. Inmates, as residents of these homes were widely known, were usually unmarried or widowed and might have suffered a war wound or subsequent ailment that made it difficult for them to live independently. The homes provided food, shelter and medical care for life, as well as fellowship, entertainment and sometimes even employment.

In exchange for these services, however, these veterans had to perform. They were expected to dress in their gray and buff-colored uniforms and hats, tell war stories to visitors, pose for photos and otherwise act like the living artifacts they were. "The Confederate Soldiers' Home,"

(Continued Next Page)

Southern Comfort (Continued):

Rosenburg writes, "served simultaneously as a place of refuge, a museum, a military camp, an artificial city, and a shrine." School-children sent cards and letters, and men tipped their hats to the old boys in gray. Even as Northerners sent their checks in the name of reconciliation, putting the soldiers on display allowed South-erners to relive the Lost Cause and re-enact the rebellion, in their own minds if nowhere else.

In many ways, our collective image of the common Civil War soldier is stuck in the 19th century. Yet tens of thousands of Civil War veterans were still around to witness World War I, the Great Depression and beyond. Census records indicate that nearly 430,000 Confederate veterans were still living in the Southern states in 1890. By 1922, that number had dropped to a still-impressive 75,000. These veterans lived long enough to listen to news of the Great War on a radio or to see *The Birth of a Nation* in a movie theater. In 1937, a photographer captured a shot of three Georgia veterans—J.C. Dodgen, John H. Morris and James R. Jones, all in their 90s—crowded together at the Atlanta Confederate home reading a copy of *Gone With the Wind*—life imitating art imitating life.

"For most people, the war ends at Appomattox," says Maryland historian Daniel Carroll Toomey, author of *The Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home and Confederate Veterans' Organizations in Maryland*. "The war lasted for only four years. The veterans period lasted for 75."

More than 15,000 Confederate veterans were admitted to Southern soldiers homes, according to data gathered by Rosenburg, who limits his research strictly to the states of the former Confederacy. Most soldiers entered the homes in their 60s, although ages ranged from around 40 up to the 90s. The larger homes, like those in Texas and Virginia, had between 250 and 450 veterans at a time, while others had 150 or less, with the numbers naturally declining with every passing year.

If fighting a war had been a bonding experience in their youth, so was living together in a veterans home in their old age. Generally, the homes operated in a quasi-militaristic way, with a commandant in charge, required uniform days, scheduled furloughs, "honorable discharges" for transfers out of the home to a relative's care or to a hospital, court-martials for unacceptable behavior and the like. The structure provided some semblance of normalcy to men who might have fallen out of society and been left to their own devices.

"You've got 300 men living close together, with their gripes, illnesses, pains and odd noises, and it's got to be a fairly unpleasant place," says Rusty Williams, a historian and author of *My Old Confederate Home: A Respectable Place for Civil War Veterans*, which focuses on the Kentucky home. "The martial environment helped to control that and make expectations clear. But it can't have been easy."

If the twin poles of the Confederacy were Richmond and Atlanta, it is not surprising that the earliest efforts to create Confederate soldiers homes were centered on those two cities. "A home in Richmond and another in Atlanta would make what promises to be a notable American charity accessible to every section of the south," an *Atlanta Constitution* editorial observed in 1884. "The two cities were the keys to the situation. When they fell the backbone of the confederacy [sic] was broken."

Virginia led the way. After many months of fundraising, and with cavalryman Fitzhugh Lee as the head of the home's board of trustees, Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, officially opened on February 22, 1885. The day included a processional of uniformed soldiers and a dedicatory address by Archer Anderson, son of Confederate General Joseph Reid Anderson. "Shall we let these men starve,"

Anderson asked rhetorically, "while we write books to emblazon their heroic deeds, and erect statues to their leaders?" Anderson got his answer in the sheer breadth of the campus dedicated to his countrymen. Occupying the site of a 36-acre farm and homestead in northwest Richmond, the camp included the main residence as well as a group of newly built cottages named for prominent donors such as arts benefactor William W. Corcoran. Other houses simply honored groups of supporters, such as the "New York" and "Union" cottages. A dining hall, chapel and a museum rounded out the campus, which included some two dozen buildings in all. A grove of oak trees provided ample shade and a bucolic environment.

"It was considered a very lovely spot," says Dr. Paul Levensgood, president of the Virginia Historical Society. "People commented on how serene it was." At the same time, residents were encouraged to stay active. One pastime involved the veterans taking photographs of each other and then painting portraits from the photos (the Society now owns a collection of those paintings). "They were meant to be kept very busy, to be engaged in some gainful activity," Levensgood says. "There was an emphasis on cleanliness and order."

Most Confederate soldiers homes were established in existing buildings that were renovated or retooled for this purpose. Confederate veterans in Texas, for example, raised enough funds to purchase a seven-room house on 15 acres in Clarksville, an African-American community on the outskirts of the state capital in Austin, for the Texas Confederate Home for Men, opening in 1886. In Tennessee, ex-Confederates convinced state officials to lease part of Andrew Jackson's estate, the Hermitage, opening the Tennessee Soldiers Home in 1890. The Arkansas home opened in an old farmstead that same year. In Mississippi, former Confederate first lady Varina Davis agreed to convert her stately family home in Biloxi, called Beauvoir, into a soldiers residence in 1903.

In Maryland, the state legislature turned over its old U.S. Arsenal in Pikesville for use as a Confederate soldiers home, offering \$5,000 annually for building maintenance. On June 27, 1888, the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers Home

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Southern Comfort (Continued): was dedicated with an initial "class" of seven residents. A fundraising effort had been successful enough to invest in a 25-year annuity that yielded \$2,200 a year for the care and burial of residents, whose numbers would swell to more than 460 over the next 44 years, according to Toomey. Soldiers came from all over the state, and many, such as Francis Thomas Grove, still suffered from war wounds. Grove, who was born in Sharpsburg, Md., had been left in a Strasburg, Va., felled in 1864 with a gunshot wound.

In Kentucky, veterans lived out their days in the relative comfort of the Kentucky Confederate Home, which opened in 1902 in a former luxury resort hotel in the Pewee Valley, about 16 miles outside Louisville. As many as 300 men lived in the home at one time, enjoying the wide veranda, the second-story balconies and the attractive gardens. "For many men who had never seen indoor plumbing or gas lighting, and knew they would be living there the rest of their lives, it was like going to heaven," says Williams.

A common sentiment was expressed by Taliaferro W. Duncan, known as the Travelin' Tree Man because he'd sold fruit trees door to door, in a letter to his sister. "I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for this Home," Duncan wrote. "'Tis a Godsend to me."

Wives, daughters and UDC members made a point to nurture the men's souls. A woman supporter of the Kentucky home had arranged to bring in a vaudeville act called Col. Patee and the Old Soldier Fiddlers. The performers were all Civil War veterans and played up the country's sectional differences with two gray-clad performers and two in blue, who sang old camp songs and martial tunes. The vets greeted them with hearty applause, cheers and even Rebel yells.

For every positive experience in a Confederate soldiers home, however, there was also evidence of neglect and mismanagement. The home in Atlanta seemed to operate under a black cloud. It had been the pet project of *Atlanta Constitution* editor Henry W. Grady, who donated his own funds and used his considerable platform to advocate for its creation, only to see the home sit vacant for a decade as it became a political football in arguments over funding and oversight.

Three months after it opened in 1901, the home was destroyed by fire. It was quickly rebuilt, but in 1924, the Georgia legislature convened a hearing on allegations of subpar, even squalid, conditions. In addition to charges of neglect, the home's superintendent, Captain W.E. McAllister, was accused of graft, including stealing food and lumber for personal use and profit. A Mr. Harwell testified that his sickly uncle's room at the home was in a "deplorable state" and that he had to search "all over the home before I could find anyone who would help me make him comfortable." The old veteran died three days later.

Archivist and historian Waldo Gifford Leland (a founder of the National Archives) visited the Lee Camp in Richmond in 1905 and wrote of it in his diary. After commenting on the arresting sight of Stonewall Jackson's former steed, stuffed and mothballed for posterity in the camp's museum, the Bostonian observed the condition of the old Confederates as they assembled about the yard. "They are much older and more decrepit than those who frequent the National Home just outside of Washington, nor are they nearly as well clothed," Leland wrote. "Of course far fewer Confederate soldiers, in proportion to their numbers, are to be found in Homes than Union soldiers. The reason is apparent. I don't know how their home is supported. I imagine it receives aid at least from the state. There is to me something far more pathetic about these survivors of the 'Lost Cause' than about the well cared for, prosperous-looking inmates of the National Soldiers Homes."

It became increasingly difficult for states and private organizations to maintain these often-grand buildings for dwindling numbers of veterans. In Maryland, when the last commandant died in 1932, only two veterans remained in the home, according to Toomey. So, arrangements were made for them to live out their days in private residences, with all their bills paid by the state. In Richmond, the last soldier at the Lee Camp died in 1941 as the nation turned its attention to World War II. Time marched on.

When a veteran died, he was buried in his uniform with full military honors. Sadly, the buildings that had housed these men did not always face such a noble and dignified end. In Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma and Florida, the governing Confederate organizations arranged for the buildings to revert to the state after a certain period of time, usually 25 years. Sometimes the buildings were converted for other uses: The Maryland Line home is now the headquarters for the Maryland State Police, and the Oklahoma home is now a U.S. Veterans Administration facility. But often the buildings were simply razed.

Yet some relics remain. Long after it served as the Mississippi Soldiers Home, Beauvoir survived severe damage caused by Hurricane Katrina and remains open as a historic site, owned and operated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In Richmond, the grounds of the former Lee Camp have become one of the city's premier historical and cultural districts, including the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the UDC headquarters. In their midst are two buildings that date from the Lee Camp days: the Robinson House, which the museum plans to adapt and reuse, and a chapel that is occasionally open to visitors.

The story of the Confederate veteran endures because it is essentially the story of all veterans—and not just veterans, but all survivors of a war. When a conflict ends, those directly affected often find themselves at odds with their new lives. Their surroundings have changed, or they have.

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Southern Comfort (Continued): Freed slaves, for example, faced many difficulties adjusting to their new way of life in the decades after the Civil War, yet they received far less organizational support than the old Union and Confederate veterans received. In the 20th century, some women who had gone to the factories in World War II had a hard time returning to housewifery after it ended. In a sense, they were all veterans.

"The plight of veterans is as old as mankind and warfare itself," Levenson says. "During the 19th century, there was a lot of angst about veterans of the Revolution. Today, helping wounded warriors is one of the great growth areas in the nonprofit world. So the story of caring for Confederate veterans is very much in keeping with the scope of American history."

The homes that housed these men in their final years are a reminder, Williams says, that "we enter into a pact with the young men and women who fight our wars, that we will provide them with a respectable place, a place of honor, in our nation's history and our nation's heart."

Kim O'Connell is an Arlington, Va.-based writer who specializes in articles on history and preservation.

<http://www.historynet.com/southern-comfort.htm>

America's Civil War magazine: <http://www.historynet.com/americas-civil-war>

Fed \$ Can't Be Used For CS Replacement Markers

Scott C. Boyd *Civil War News* via Historical Publications Inc. Tunbridge VT September 2012

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. – A Civil War Round Table project to replace broken or illegible Confederate grave markers with new ones from the government has been halted by a change in how the National Cemetery Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) interprets federal law.

After receiving a replacement last year for one broken headstone in the Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery, and three more this year, the CWRT of Fredericksburg's cemetery service project was halted in July by the new ruling.

The VA has given two different reasons for not replacing Confederate headstones, further confusing the matter and bringing into question the longstanding federal commitment, since 1906, to treat Union and Confederate veterans equally.

First Explanation: Fred Howe Jr., former CWRT president who began the cemetery service project with Mike Burns last year, spoke to an official in the VA's Memorial Program Service Processing Site in Nashville, Tenn. He was told that a soldier's next of kin (NOK), someone authorized in writing by the NOK, or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent had to sign the form requesting a new headstone from the VA. This was contrary to the understanding Howe and Burns had in discussions with the VA in 2011.

Howe said he thought the understanding was that the CWRT would provide a photo of the broken or illegible headstone along with the soldier's compiled service record and then would receive a replacement grave marker. This was in keeping with the equality of Union and Confederate veterans under federal law for receiving burial benefits, which defines soldiers from both sides as "Civil War veterans."

Howe said he was told in late July that the procedure to request grave markers had changed and that the VA's general counsel had reinterpreted existing law. The new interpretation concluded that future requests for grave markers had to be signed by the NOK or a descendant.

A new edition of VA Form 40-1330, "Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker for Placement in a Private Cemetery or a State Veterans' Cemetery," became effective in March 2012, and supersedes the old form. The new form adds the NOK language.

Howe said that when he asked the VA official in Nashville how the CWRT was supposed to find the NOK for Civil War soldiers, he was told to try using Ancestry.com, an online genealogy service. "I think this is indefensible," Howe said.

"This will make it next to impossible to get headstones for many soldiers, especially ones who fought in wars in the 19th century," said historian Todd Berkoff, who has discovered the graves of two Union officers in Massachusetts. "It makes no sense to me. If a concerned citizen, such as myself, recognizes that a soldier lies in an unmarked grave, why can't that person correct that injustice on their own?" he wonders.

"In many cases where descendants can be located, the family is apathetic and unmotivated to correct the injustice of their kin buried in unmarked graves, and won't do it themselves," Berkoff said.

During his research he could not locate the family of Col. Charles Griswold of the 56th Massachusetts Infantry. "If this new rule was in place last year when I submitted the paperwork to the VA, Colonel Griswold would still be lying in an unmarked grave today," Berkoff said.

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Fed \$ (Continued): **Second Explanation:** Chris Erbe, a National Cemetery Administration public affairs specialist in Washington, D.C., told Civil War News that the reason that the VA could not replace the broken or illegible Confederate headstones had nothing to do with the NOK rule. He said the requests were for graves markers that were originally provided by private sources, not the federal government.

A Confederate soldier's grave, if it has no grave marker, is considered unmarked and is eligible for a VA headstone, Erbe said, provided the NOK or descendant signs the application.

If the Confederate grave already has a marker, even an illegible or broken one, it is considered marked, and is not eligible for a VA replacement unless it was originally provided by the federal government. A Union soldier's grave with a government headstone is marked, but is eligible for replacement if damaged or illegible because it was originally provided by the federal government, he said.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the federal government buried Union soldiers in national cemeteries but left the burial of Confederate soldiers to the states and private groups like the Ladies' Memorial Associations which sprang up across the South.

Since virtually all grave markers in Confederate cemeteries were provided by non-U.S. government sources, this excludes broken or illegible ones being replaced by the VA. "That's the law as it stands," Erbe said. He offered two solutions: lobby Congress to change the law or find private funding.

Howe's reaction to this explanation: "If the Congress intended that these gravesites be maintained, that's not going to be possible with this 'interpretation.' What difference does it make how the things were marked in the past?"

<http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/2012/sept/csmarkers-091201.htm>

Confederate Flags in Times Square?

Dr. David J. Jackowe *Civil War Times* May 22, 2012

In New York City, on the walls of the sprawling subway station beneath Times Square, small mosaics bearing an uncanny resemblance to the Confederate battle flag form part of a decorative border. Can it be that the Southern Cross, an icon that still stirs controversy 150 years after the war, is prominently displayed at one of the world's busiest intersections? According to the New York Metropolitan Transit Authority, the emblem—a blue X edged in white and set against a red background—stands for nothing more than the convergence of subway lines. But my research suggests a more interesting ancestry. Distinctive symbols are featured in stations throughout the system. For example, the Astor Place station is decorated with beavers, a reference to fur trader John Jacob Astor; the Grand Central Station has locomotives on its walls. So what can be inferred from the Times Square decor? Designed by architect Squire J. Vickers, the mosaic was installed in the station below the former New York Times building in 1917.



In a 1919 Architectural Record article Vickers, a somewhat eccentric figure, explained how designing with tile placed him in a position "conceived in strength and power, standing forth like a prophet of old, proclaiming calmly from a lofty height great and universal truths." He recognized the power of symbols, and his mosaics were loaded with them, many speaking to New York's history. ° Several notable Confederates are part of that past. Four Rebel generals are buried in the Bronx's Woodlawn Cemetery, including Archibald Gracie III, whose home, Gracie Mansion, now serves as the official mayoral residence. Both Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson lived in Brooklyn as young U.S. Army officers, and Stonewall was baptized in the city and spent his honeymoon there. Varina Howell Davis lived on Central Park West for the last 16 years of her life, working for the New York World.

Yet outside of calling New York home at some point in life—or death—those famous Rebels have no particular connection to Times Square. In fact, Times Square did not even exist prior to 1904; the neighborhood was then called Long Acre. For much of the 19th century, Long Acre Square was relatively undeveloped, known for its livery stables, grazing pastures and brothels. But in the early 20th century, the area between 7th Avenue and Broadway underwent a transformation, evolving into the "Crossroads of the World."



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Times Square (Continued):

Yet outside of calling New York home at some point in life—or death—those famous Rebels have no particular connection to Times Square. In fact, Times Square did not even exist prior to 1904; the neighborhood was then called Long Acre. For much of the 19th century, Long Acre Square was relatively undeveloped, known for its livery stables, grazing pastures and brothels. But in the early 20th century, the area between 7th Avenue and Broadway underwent a transformation, evolving into the "Crossroads of the World." Rather than Lee or Jackson, a more likely candidate for the Times Square Confederate is perhaps the man who catalyzed that transformation. If the mosaic represents a convergence of subway lines, Vickers also unmistakably references the symbol of the South to highlight the station's proximity to a publisher with strong ties to the South: New York Times owner Adolph S. Ochs.



Adolph S. Ochs, 1911. Library of Congress.

In 1904 Ochs finished building his new headquarters at Long Acre Square, a skyscraper that would have its own subway station in its basement. To commemorate the new structure, the Board of Aldermen renamed the neighborhood Times Square. The Times building quickly became the cultural and artistic nucleus of Manhattan. Upscale hotels were built. New restaurants opened. And of course, there were the theaters. Times

Square became the city's meeting place, where New Yorkers came to grab a late edition, and where the world unofficially entered the New Year. By the time Vickers began building the subway station in 1917, Times Square was on the cusp of its legendary heyday in the Roaring '20s. The Great White Way was born courtesy of Ochs and his "Old Gray Lady."

The Confederacy was a significant part of Adolph Ochs' family history, thanks to his mother. As a teenager in Bavaria, Bertha Levi Ochs was so outspoken in her sympathy for revolutionaries involved in the upheaval in 1848 that her family sent her to relatives in Mississippi. In America Bertha married Julius Ochs, also a German immigrant, and the couple soon moved to Ohio, where Adolph was born in 1858. When the Civil War broke out, Bertha decided that she couldn't bear the Union's despotism, and after her brother was commissioned a Rebel officer, she decided to go to Memphis. But her husband Julius re-mained loyal to the Union, and fought with an Ohio regiment.

This "house divided" stood just fine. Bertha helped the Confederates by smuggling spies and quinine across the lines. When she was caught, it was Julius, by that time a well-respected Union officer, who saved her from prison. In a 1930 speech at the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier at Mount Hope Cemetery, George Ochs, Adolph's younger brother and the historian of the New York Chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, spoke of his parents, saying the "beautiful bonds of affection and devotion to each other had happily withstood the crucial strain of civil strife, [and they] returned to their home in Tennessee, yet to the day of their death, the convictions of each remained unaltered, and both gave

unflattering devotion to the respective causes, which each had so firmly upheld." For Bertha this meant serving as a charter member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. When she died, UDC members shrouded her coffin with the Confederate battle flag. In 1924 Adolph donated \$1,000 to have his mother's name engraved on the founders' roll of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial. Enclosed with his check was a letter in which he summed up his mother's views: "Robert E. Lee was her idol."

Although he spent the second half of his life in New York City, Adolph Ochs never forgot his Southern roots. Raised in Knoxville, Tenn., he had cut his teeth as a publisher of the *Chattanooga Times*, which he acquired when he was only 20 years old. It was not until 1896, following his purchase of the foundering *New York Times*, that he moved to New York. Years later, he would be honored by the New York Southern Society for a lifetime of "unusual achievements in the perpetuation of the history and traditions of the South" and for having "striven on the side of the angels for supporting with unique zeal and power the highest ideals and traditions of the Southern States." He donated to establish Confederate cemeteries in Tennessee; to fund the United Confederate Veterans' reunions; and to establish the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park. He ran editorials and commemorative and pictorial editions dedicated to Confederate veterans' activities. But Ochs' reverence for the South is best captured in his response to a 1927 controversy. Falsely accused by a Georgia newspaper of trying to thwart Stone Mountain from acquiring adjacent parkland, Ochs protested in an editorial citing his longstanding dedication to Dixie: "I concede to no newspaper publisher in the South a more loyal, sincere, enthusiastic and industrious advocacy of the best interests, welfare and prosperity of the South than I have shown in the *Chattanooga Times* and the *New York Times*. I am confident that all to whom I am known will attest that the South, its interests and its welfare have been and are part of my religion and profession and hobby." When Ochs died in 1935, the UDC sent a pillow embroidered with the Confederate flag to be placed in his coffin.

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Times Square (Continued): In 1998, the Times Square subway station underwent a substantial renovation and expansion that included re--creations of Vickers' mosaic tribute to Adolph Ochs. Even today, throughout the station's cavernous, rumbling corridors, the Southern heritage of one of the city's most influential figures is hiding in plain sight.

New Yorker Dr. David J. Jackowe, a lifelong student of the Civil War, writes about history, art and medicine.

<http://www.historynet.com/confederate-flags-in-times-square.htm>

Las Cruces mayor applauds anti-Southern article

Southern Heritage News & Views July 18, 2012

Mayor Ken Miyagishima of Las Cruces has chimed in with his praise for an article by reporter Heath Haussamen attacking the New Mexico Tea Party and the Confederate flag. Miyagishima recently exploded in a public rant against the Tea Party's use of the Southern symbol and vowed to prevent it from being seen in future city parades. Haussamen added his support for the mayor's opposition to the flag and free speech, as reported on SNN. Among his other claims was that the Tea Party was 'guilty' of being 'offensive' (as if being 'offensive' to what Heath Haussamen believes is a crime). He also claimed the Tea Party should have used the Mexican flag rather than the Southern Cross. The mayor apparently has logged into Haussamen's site and wrote 'Good job Heath!' in the comment section below the article, supporting the anti-Southern sentiments of the reporter.

We would also like to note that just below Mayor Miyagishima's praise for the article is a comment from one of the reporter's adoring readers which says, 'Heath is declared "Anti-White" by Tea Party supporter, the Southern Nationalist Network – unbelievable.' And he has a link to our story covering Haussamen's attack on our flag. There are two very positive aspects to this. First, the Southern nationalist perspective is definitely reaching more and more people these days (and the hits on our site are way up). We are now able to compete with much better funded anti-Southern media companies. Second, notice the use of the term 'anti-White.' This is excellent. As we promote a consistent message by using terms such as this we change the narrative. This is an example of the power of words. Notice that our enemies pick up on it right away. They have long understood the power of being on a consistent message. A growing number of our people realise it as well these days. As more of us get on board, our impact will continue to grow. [Click here to see Mayor Miyagishima's support for the anti-Southern article](#)

Lake City FL to be ground zero in war against official use of Confederate Flag in Florida

Stew Liker *Columbia County Observer* Fort White, FL August 6, 2012

Lake City, FL – Last Monday's NAACP Lake City chapter town hall meeting was mostly an informational meeting, which reminded all the attendees what the NAACP stood for and how it got to where it is today. Three speakers addressed the gathering: Adora Obi Nwezi, President of the State NAACP; Dale Landry, President of the NAACP Tallahassee chapter; and David Honig, NAACP Special Council for Civil Rights. There was consensus among the three speakers that the Lake City Police Chief, Argatha Gilmore, was not ready for job, but the issue of Lake City's official use of the Confederate Flag was the omnipresent issue in the post meeting conversation.

After the meeting drew to a close your reporter spoke first with Reverend Joy Gallmon, pastor of the New Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church. ([Rev. Gallmon can be seen here during more pleasant times for the local NAACP](#)).

The Observer asked, "Rev. Gallmon, are you in favor of the NAACP's stand of removing the flag from the official City seal?"

Rev. Gallmon answered, "Yes, and this is why. When I came to town I was stopped at a red light and I looked over at one of the City's trucks and saw the logo and thought to myself, that says a lot about the place. So I instantly made some assumptions about Lake City.

"When the outside world sees that, it follows that they will make assumptions about all the citizens in the community. We have to be careful about the face we project to the world. It is different for me to see it on somebody's car rather than on public property, like a City vehicle. "I stand with the NAACP on removing the flag from the City seal."

Next, the Observer spoke with Dale Landry, President of the NAACP Tallahassee chapter.

The Observer, "Mr. Landry, I am trying to figure out where we are now. Can you help me?"

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Lake City, Florida (Continued): Mr. Landry, "The flag has got to go. We hope the Chief will resign. We are totally dissatisfied based on what we're finding. The more we are uncovering – it's coming out more and more."

The Observer, "And the local NAACP?"

Mr. Landry, "We're waiting for them to make their decision. They have to make their choice, we've made ours."

Local NAACP President, John Mayo, joined the conversation.

The Observer asked, "Mr. Mayo, do you think you're going to end up on a parallel track with the State NAACP?"

Mr. Mayo replied, "We're going to be on the same track. I think after this meeting the local members understood things a little bit better. They understand our duties and our principles. I don't think they quite understood that before. We really won't know what the branch is going to do until after our meeting. I am hopeful that they're going to be consistent with the mission of the NAACP."

Tallahassee NAACP President Landry rejoined the conversation, "We are coming back here next year to help them celebrate the Olustee Festival. There are two states that passed resolutions for the condemnation of the Confederate flag. Florida is going to be the third state and we are going to do it at the [Olustee Festival](#). We're coming back." "Next year the national NAACP is having its convention in Orlando. We are getting ready to make a major resolution and then Lake City will become ground zero for Florida's call for the removing of that flag."

"We want to bring as many folks as we can to help them celebrate Olustee. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference -- we want all the civil rights groups to help them celebrate and take part."

The Observer, "Maybe the flag will be gone by then?"

Mr. Landry crystallized the NAACP's position, "If they keep it we will be telling people to gas up -- in Gainesville; in Stuart; in Madison; and in Valdosta. People have to know what they've got in Lake City -- the attitude -- the mentality."

On July 3, 2012, after freely giving a statement to *the Observer* regarding the [Olustee Festival photo](#), Chief Gilmore e-mailed the Observer, which in relevant part said this:

I feel duty-bound to say this as well. If you write an article, that promotes racial discord within our city and you know the truth of that picture, I will not participate any longer with the *Columbia County Observer*. I will live with any further articles you write and trust the wisdom of our citizens to be able to discern what is truth or false. It is time to stand up for truth and not allow a few citizens to create dissention in our city.

The *Lake City Reporter* sat on the story and the photo for two weeks before publishing it. The publisher of the paper is also president of the Lake City/Columbia County Chamber of Commerce.

The City Council, while giving a vote of confidence to the Chief and the City Manager at its last meeting, has been silent on the issue of the continued use of the Confederate Flag on the City seal.

A confidential source, speaking under the condition of anonymity, spoke to the Observer regarding the intentions of the City Manager, "Mr. Johnson is just going to sit on this and do nothing. He thinks it is just going to go away."

http://columbiacountyobserver.com/master_files/Lake_City_2012/12_0806_lc-to-be-ground-zero-in-fl-war-against-confederate-flag.html

Confederate supporters protest flag removal at courthouse

Becky Johnson [Smoky Mountain News](#) Waynesville, NC August 8, 2012

A protest was held this week in front of the Haywood County historic courthouse by Confederate supporters who say their flag is being discriminated against.

For years, David Crook had been making monthly rounds past the Confederate Memorial on the lawn of the historic courthouse and tucking a tiny flag into the ground at its base. And for years, an anonymous person who felt the flag carried negative symbolism had been pulling them up.

"They kept disappearing," said Thomas Shepard, whose own ancestors fought for the South. "So we kept replacing them." The flag tug-of-war gradually ramped up, with a new one being put down and pulled up almost daily.

The county was forced to wade into the fray in June, when a local attorney complained about the tiny flag display and asked the county to intervene. "Personally, I have been more than uncomfortable with the flag's presence on government property," Waynesville Attorney Bob Clark wrote in an email to county commissioners.

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Lake City, Florida (Continued):

“Will you please take action, quietly and effectively, to stop the display of this divisive symbol?”

If the county won't step in and stop the tiny flags from cropping up, then perhaps the commissioners should issue a public statement that they “support the flying of this symbol,” Clark suggested.

County Manager Marty Stamey talked the issue over informally with commissioners, and the next morning directed county maintenance workers to pull up the flags whenever they saw them. Stamey sent county maintenance workers an email asking them to keep an eye on the monument a couple of times during the day to monitor for the flag's reappearance

“Am I understanding correctly that you are requesting the Confederate Flag to be removed and not ever be placed back in front of the Confederate Monument?” County Maintenance Director Dale Burris wrote back to Stamey. “It is a sensitive issue with government property as you are aware,” Stamey wrote back to Burris. “Maybe we can request that they just keep a nice wreath in front of the memorial instead.”

Burris decided to keep any flags he pulled up from the monument in the maintenance office in case someone came looking for them. But no sooner had he walked outside to do the deed than one of the Confederate supporters, Jule Morrow, happened to drive by and see him pull it up. Morrow confronted Burris, and Burris replied that he was only doing what he had been told by county officials.

Confederate supporters questioned why their flag is being pulled up from the lawn, while tiny American flags stuck at the base of other war memorials in front of the historic courthouse are allowed to stay.

David Teague, Haywood County public information officer, said part of the problem is outside groups placing any kind of decoration on county property without permission. The county had been working on a compromise with some of the Confederate supporters, Teague said.

One Confederate group, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, urged local Confederate supporters not to cause a ruckus. “The best thing to do in this case is not to replace the flag you are using and let the matter die a natural death,” wrote Aileen Ezell, president of the N.C. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. “We gain nothing by fighting this. It is amazing to me that such a small flag has caught so much attention.”

Some of the local Confederate supporters in Haywood County have decided to go to the mat over the tiny flags after all, however. Several of them staged a protest outside the courthouse this week, and have pledged to appear before the county commissioners at the next county meeting and lobby permission to put their flag back out.

“This flag is often associated with hate rather than heritage and honor,” Shepard said. But, that's not the case, he said.

<http://www.smokymountainnews.com/news/item/8228-confederate-supporters-protest-flag-removal-at-courthouse>

Antietam National Battlefield officials bracing for thousands of tourists Sesquicentennial celebration of the battle from Sept. 14-17 could generate thousands of dollars

Dan Dearth *The Herald-Mail* Hagerstown, MD August 8, 2102

In September 1862, a majority of Sharpsburg residents fled their homes as Union and Confederate soldiers converged on the town to wage war. Now, almost 150 years later, Antietam National Battlefield officials are bracing for an influx of another sort.

Susan Trail, a National Park Service ranger and superintendent at the battlefield, said Wednesday during a Hagerstown-Washington County Chamber of Commerce breakfast that thousands of tourists are expected to attend the sesquicentennial celebration of the battle from Sept. 14-17. “It's going to be packed,” she said. “I think we're going to see a lot of people here throughout September.”

Trail said she didn't want to predict how many people might attend the anniversary because there's no way of knowing. But to put things in perspective, she said, Shiloh National Battlefield in Tennessee received about 100,000 visitors at the park during its 150th anniversary in April. “That was our first indication that something big might happen here,” she said.

Antietam officials are trying to establish a shuttle service to cut down on traffic, Trail said. Those shuttles will take people to stops along the battlefield, where rangers and volunteers will offer tours.

Trail said the park also will have stations focusing on historical highlights of the Civil War, such as slavery and battlefield photography. In addition, renowned Civil War experts Ed Bearss and Pulitzer Prize-winning historian James McPherson are scheduled to speak.

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Antietam 150th (Continued): She said officials are in the process of trying to find volunteers to read the names of the dead during a ceremony at Antietam National Cemetery on Sept. 17. "We're going to do a reading of the names of all the soldiers — North and South — who were killed at Antietam or mortally wounded," she said. "We're working very hard to make that list as complete as possible."

Tom Riford, president and chief executive officer of the Hagerstown-Washington County Convention and Visitors Bureau, said a Michigan State University study determined that people who visited Antietam pumped \$19.3 million into the local economy in 2010, and the sesquicentennial celebration undoubtedly will generate thousands of dollars more.

He said the impact of that spending creates jobs for 250 local people, particularly in the hospitality industry. "What that means is 250 families have a job for mom or dad," Riford said.

The Battle of Antietam was fought on Sept. 17, 1862. To this day, the battle's 23,110 casualties make it the bloodiest single day in American history.

http://articles.herald-mail.com/2012-08-08/news/33105537_1_susan-trail-antietam-national-cemetery-ed-bearss

Action on cemetery disrespectful

Bill Rome Opinion to *The Advocate* Baton Rouge, LA August 9, 2012

The East Feliciana Police Jury recently approved a measure which discontinues the provision of upkeep for the Clinton Confederate Cemetery, a documented historical landmark. There are 29 identified Confederate veterans and over 600 unmarked Confederate graves in the cemetery.

This cemetery, of course, not only serves as the last resting place of Confederate soldiers, but it is also the final resting place of the early leading citizens of Clinton and East Feliciana Parish, some of whom likely served in the earlier wars fought by this country. It is a historic landmark that the town and parish should be proud to present as a testament to its history and the struggles of its ancestors.

Yet, while most would take steps toward increasing upkeep and preserving their proud history, the Police Jury is doing the opposite. I cannot help but think that this is some sort of divisive slap at our history and an insult to the men who took up arms to protect their state, when called upon by the state to risk their lives.

I have actually had people tell me, "history changes." It is, of course, an absurd statement, for it most certainly does not. However, the rewriting and use of history as a tool for revisionism to aid political agendas is a fact and one that those who wish to investigate can readily see regarding the history of the South.

Such is the nature of a police jury which takes action such as this action. If the police juror's intention was to insult and cause ill will, then they have succeeded admirably in doing so, as a number of very honorable and good people of East Feliciana Parish are offended. If their intent was to attempt to erase history, then they do not have the intellect to understand that this cannot be done and they have failed miserably.

"Those who will not fight to defend the graves of their ancestors are lost," -President Theodore Roosevelt.

<http://theadvocate.com/news/opinion/3557742-123/letters-action-on-cemetery-disrespectful>

Confederate flag talk sparks tension at NAACP meeting

Diana Alba Soular *Las Cruces Sun-News* Las Cruces, NM August 9, 2012

LAS CRUCES — There was potential for fireworks when members of the Las Cruces Tea Party presented Thursday to the local NAACP chapter about using a Confederate flag on a parade float. While tempers within the audience flared and voices strained on both sides of the discussion, the session was mostly civil. Still, it seemed both Tea Party and NAACP members walked away with frustrations.

A handful of Tea Party members told the audience of about 40 people that the flag was a nod to the state's history, which included a Confederate presence, and noted it was one of 28 banners on their float in the Las Cruces Independence Day parade. They also said they see it as a statement of rebellion against an overreaching federal government, but not as a racist symbol.

"The flag is not meant as offensive to anyone," said Tea Party member Betty Russell, in responding to a question from the audience. "That flag represents rebellion against tyranny to all people."

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Tea Party in Las Cruces (Continued): Some NAACP attendees asked President Lola Lestrick to articulate to the Tea Party presenters what the Confederate banner means to them. "That flag is about slavery and oppression of African Americans," she said solemnly. "That flag is hurtful to us and our ancestors and our history."

Olga Pedroza, an NAACP member who's also a city councilor, asked the Tea Party members if they'd attended the session to offer an apology. They responded by saying they weren't and that the flag was historical. "I know it won't change your mind, but we wanted to show our history when we built it," Russell said. At one point, an audience member shouted out: "Does this mean you're planning to do it again?"

Doña Ana County Commissioner Leticia Duarte-Benavidez and Bill McCamley, a candidate for state representative, attended and questioned the Tea Party about the flag, as did a number of visibly upset NAACP members.

"Would you have put a Swastika on your float?" Duarte-Benavidez said. "Because the Confederate flag is as offensive to African Americans, as a Swastika is to the Jewish people." NAACP official Curtis Rosemond, also manager of a local Walmart, at times stepped in to moderate when tensions began to build.

To start the meeting, Tea Party member Harvey Baldwin, who was in charge of the parade float, gave a roughly 10-minute presentation about the float. He noted it contained many other flags, photos and posters reflecting New Mexico history. Key historical dates were listed on the float, he said, including the years when Native Americans were granted the right to vote, women were given the right to vote, the state Roundhouse was dedicated and Buddy Holly recorded tunes in Clovis.

But Baldwin said his decision to use the Confederate flag boiled down to him seeing himself as "a rebel —under one of the definitions." "I'm scared of the way the federal government is wasting our money," he said. "We're going to become indentured servants to China, and being an indentured servant is no different from being a slave." Baldwin said a Mexican flag would have been displayed on the float, but it was tattered. He said it wasn't respectful to fly a damaged flag. Baldwin didn't stay the whole session. He left early to attend another meeting, he said.

Tea Party members fielded a number of heated questions from attendees focused upon the group's mission and whether the organization —including on the national level — was a political party or not. Tea Party members said it's not a formal party. They also invited members of the NAACP to attend a Tea Party meeting to find out more about their group.

Carol Cooper, Tea Party member, said one of the organization's focus is to research policy topics in-depth and stick to the Constitution. "We all need to study the issues," she said. "The policymakers have gotten us into a lot of trouble."

The discussion ended at a tense point. Tea Party members thanked the NAACP and left the meeting.

http://www.lcsun-news.com/las_cruces-news/ci_21278862/confederate-flag-talk-sparks-tension-at-naacp-meeting

Civil War anniversary: Fighting in Louisiana

Centre Dailey Times State College, PA August 10, 2012

Confederate troops bidding to regain control of Louisiana reached the outskirts of its state capital, Baton Rouge, on Aug. 5, 1862, and fighting erupted as they met Union resistance.

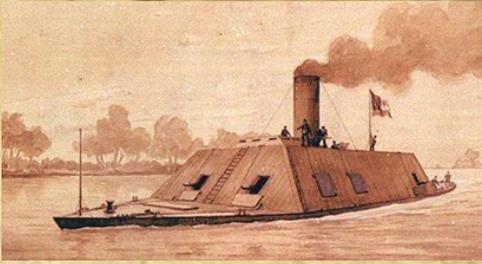
Union gunboats on the Mississippi River began shelling the secessionist troops. The Confederates had hoped that their ironclad, the CSS *Arkansas* could arrive in time to shell the gunboats and put them out of action. But the engines failed and the vessel is unable to take part in the battle.

A day later, on Aug. 6, 1862, the CSS *Arkansas* again attempts to close in on the Union gunboats. But the ironclad experienced engine problems anew and suffered damage to a propeller before running aground. A sitting duck for capture, the vessel was hastily scuttled and blown up by her crew to avoid capture.

The Associated Press, reporting on the destruction of the *Arkansas* in a dispatch 12 days later, said the ironclad had come aground above Baton Rouge when federal gunboats approached to attack and the *Arkansas* "blew up." It added that "The ram *Arkansas* approached with the intention of engaging (federal) gunboats, but grounded at a distance of 6 miles" from the capital city before being destroyed. The account noted that thousands of troops took part in the fighting on both sides with a large proportion of officers among at least 250 dead. The demise of the ironclad also signals defeat for the Confederacy in this attempt to regain the Louisiana state capital.

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LA fighting (Continued): Meanwhile, news reports indicated Union forces driven away from Richmond, the Confederate capital, during the Seven Days' Battle, had virtually evacuated the bulk of their troops, guns and supplies from Harrison's Landing off the Virginia Peninsula region. That fighting earlier in the summer saw rising Confederate star Robert E. Lee repulse a massive Union force at the gates of Richmond, assuring that the Civil War would not be ended quickly.



Drawing by J.O. Davidson, published in "*Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*", Volume III, page 556

<http://www.centredaily.com/2012/08/10/3294482/civil-war-anniversary-fighting.html>

The Arkansas currently rests, aligned north/south, deep under a levee roughly 1.4 miles south of the auto/rail bridge just below Free Negro Point (Baton Rouge, LA). The wreck is 690 feet past river mile 233.

Spotlight on History: Coin helps fund Confederate memorial

David Hudgens *The Waxahachie Daily Light* Waxahachie TX August 11, 2012



Stone Mountain is located just outside of Atlanta, Ga., near the small town named Stone Mountain. The mountain is one solid rock about a mile across. Due to its size and visibility, it can be seen from a great distance. Soapstone bowls and dishes have been made from the mountain for more than 10,000 years.

On the north side of the mountain/park is a Confederate memorial carving that depicts three Southern heroes – President Jefferson Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson – whose figures measure 90 feet by 190 feet and is recessed into the mountain. Work began on the carving in 1915, but it was not completed until 1972.

In 1925, the Confederate half dollar, which is a legal U.S. coin, was minted and sold for \$1 with 50 cents going to help fund the project to carve the memorial at Stone Mountain. The front of the coin depicts Generals Lee and Jackson on their horses and 13 stars above their heads. 1925 is stamped on the face of the coin.

In 1909, C. Helen Plane of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a widow whose husband had been killed in the war, had the idea to have a memorial to General Lee and the Confederacy and the men that fought for the South.

Gutzon Borglum was hired as the sculptor in 1915. He is best known for his work on Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. Work did not start until 1923 due to funding and World War I. He was given \$250,000 and a three-year time limit to complete the project. The head of General Lee was unveiled on Jan. 19, 1924, for his birthday. A funding dispute with the association in 1925 caused Borglum to abandon the project. Augustus Lukeman was hired to complete the project.

Also in 1925, the Confederate half dollar, which is a legal U.S. coin, was minted and sold for \$1 with 50 cents going to help fund the project. The front of the coin depicts Generals Lee and Jackson on their horses and 13 stars above their heads. 1925 is stamped on the face of the coin. The back of the coin shows a large eagle. And the coin is still legal to use and can be purchased at most coin companies. The price depends on the condition of the coin but can range from \$30-\$200.

In 1928, the lease for the side of the mountain ran out and the owner refused to extend the lease. Lukeman passed away in 1935 and then with World War II the project was put on hold.

In 1958 the state of Georgia purchased the mountain, but it was not until 1963 that Walter Hancock was selected to complete the carving. Work again started on the memorial in 1964 and a park plan was put into action with campgrounds, parking lots, parking lots, gristmill complex and other facilities.

Vice President Spiro Agnew dedicated the carving on May 9, 1970 and finishing touches were completed in 1972.

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Spotlight on History (Continued):

In 2004 the Confederate Hall Historical and Environmental Education Center was renovated to house more exhibits and classrooms. There is now a skylift that goes to the top of the mountain, gift shops and restaurants.

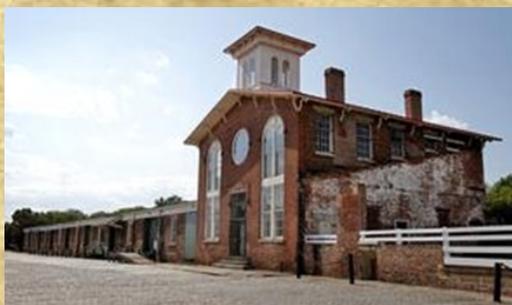
I have purchased several of the Confederate coins and have them to show and tell people, "Yes, there are Confederate Coins."

EDITOR'S NOTE: In commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Waxahachie resident and amateur historian David Hudgins has written a series of columns of historical facts relating to the War Between the States.

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/waxahachie/spotlight-on-history-coin-helps-fund-confederate-memorial/article_590baf54-e3f3-11e1-af4f-001a4bcf887a.html

Petersburg South Side Depot to be restored as Civil War Center

Katherine Calos *Richmond Times-Dispatch* Richmond, VA August 14, 2012



The historic South Side Depot in Old Towne Petersburg will be restored, and eventually it will house a visitor's center devoted to interpreting the Civil War.

Mark Gormus / *TIMES-DISPATCH*

PETERSBURG, Va. -- Petersburg will have its own version of Richmond's visitor-friendly collaboration at Tredegar Iron Works when a restoration being announced today is completed.

The city of Petersburg and Petersburg National Battlefield will begin stabilization and restoration of the South Side Depot in Old Towne Petersburg with \$400,000 in Transportation Enhancement grants from the state and a \$100,000 match from the *Civil War Trust*. The building eventually will house a visitor's center where park rangers will interpret Petersburg's Civil War history.

The *Civil War Trust* also is receiving a \$448,000 Transportation Enhancement grant toward the purchase of 81 acres at Cemetery Hill near Blandford Cemetery. The land is part of a \$1.1 million campaign by the trust to protect 120 acres associated with fighting around the city during the last year of the war. Acquisition of the Cemetery Hill property will require \$750,000 of that total.

The two historic preservation projects will be announced today at a 10 a.m. news conference featuring leaders of the city, state, battlefield and Civil War Trust. Officials plan to gather on the cobblestones of River Street at the South Side Depot, whose tall windows and distinctive cupola date to 1854.

The land at Cemetery Hill will be placed under a perpetual conservation easement and is slated to be incorporated into Petersburg National Battlefield. The trust also has applied for funding from the Virginia Civil War Sites Preservation Fund and is raising money from trust members.

Cemetery Hill was held continuously by Union troops for more than nine months during the siege of Petersburg. The site factored into the battles of Petersburg on June 18, 1864; the Crater on July 30, 1864; and Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865, according to the Civil War Trust. Those battles accounted for a combined 20,500 casualties — a quarter of those seen in the entire campaign.

The South Side Railroad was the final railroad to be severed by Union forces. When it was captured on April 1, 1865, said Mary Koik, spokeswoman for the Civil War Trust, "it was a foregone conclusion" that Petersburg would surrender. Richmond surrendered a day later.

A room on the second floor of the depot was used as an office after the war by Confederate Gen. William Mahone, a railroad president who later was a founder of Virginia State University.

Having a national park site in downtown Petersburg will allow the battlefield to "reach out to new audiences who haven't come to the park and help them learn more," said park Superintendent Lewis Rogers.

"I'm African-American. When I grew up, I didn't think there was anything in the Civil War for me. I learned there were African-Americans who fought in the Civil War, and Native Americans who fought in the Civil War, both of which fought at Petersburg.

"We want to reach out to the urban population ... and to become more a part of fabric of the community. We have four sites, but most are out in more rural areas. ... We want the opportunity to be right in town and be part of the fabric of the community. We hope it will also help stimulate the economy."

Officials predicted that the site would draw tens of thousands of heritage tourists each year.

<http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2012/aug/14/tdmet01-petersburg-south-side-depot-to-be-restored-ar-2129031/>

Civil War Trust statement: <http://www.civilwar.org/aboutus/news/news-releases/2012-news/petersburg-grant-announcements.html>

The Confederates' Military Draft

Joan Hough *Southern Heritage News and Views* Medina, TX August 14, 2012

After the actual passing of the Confederate Military Draft, arguments against it were presented by some Southerners. President Davis refuted these arguments then and later in his own words on pages 433-443 in Vol. I of *Jefferson Davis: The Rise And Fall Of The Confederate Government* (Foreword by James M. McPherson):

During the first year of the war the authority granted to the President to call for volunteers in the army for a short period was sufficient to secure all the military force, which we could fit out, and use advantageously. As it became evident that the contest would be long and severe, better measures of preparation were enacted. I was authorized to call out and place in military service for three years, unless the war should sooner end, all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and to continue those already in the field until three years from the date of their enlistment. But those under eighteen years and over thirty-five were required to remain ninety days. The existing organization of companies, regiments, etc. was preserved, but the former were filled up to the number of one hundred twenty-five men. This was the first step toward placing the army in a permanent and efficient condition. The term of service being lengthened, the changes by discharges and by receiving recruits were diminished, so that while additions were made to the forces already in the field, the discipline was greatly improved. At the same time, on March 13, 1862 General Robert E. Lee was "charged with the conduct of the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy" under my direction. Nevertheless, the law upon which our success so greatly depended was assailed with unexpected criticism in various quarters. A constitutional question of high importance was raised, which tended to involve the harmony of cooperation, so essential in this crisis, between the general and the state governments. It was advanced principally by the governor of Georgia, Hon. Joseph E. Brown . . .

In a message to Governor Brown from the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND MAY 29, 1862 Davis presented extensive proof that the Confederate Constitution allowed the draft. He proved Brown in error in the governor's conclusion that the militia was what the Confederacy had called up and that the men of the militia were controlled only by their individual state and not by the Confederate government—therefore no "national draft" could be legally authorized by the Confederate government. Davis successfully refuted all of the governor's arguments concerning a state's control of the soldiers and sailors in the army.

Because of the desire of some Southerners to use slaves as soldiers, Davis included in this chapter on the military a lengthy discourse concerning the "person" of the slave, which Davis declared must be considered along with the role of property. He expressed concern that the use of slaves as soldiers would be unfair to the slaves because while whites have been trained since childhood to assume the duties of soldiers, slaves had not. Despite this view, a bill, supported by General Lee, eventually passed Congress, authorizing the enlistment (the drafting) of not more than twenty-five percent of able-bodied male slaves (p. 443).

Had this bill passed earlier, some Southerners—especially those with long experience with black freemen in Louisiana-- believed that with suitable rewards of freedom, training, and land for able slaves, the flood of European foreigners into Lincoln's Republican Army might have been countered.

<http://shnv.blogspot.com/2012/08/the-confederates-military-draft.html>

Civil War Anniversary Brings Angst, Racial Tension To Mississippi

Emily Wagster Pettus *The Huffington Post* August 17, 2012



JACKSON, Miss. — Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War can be an angst-filled task in Mississippi, with its long history of racial strife and a state flag that still bears the Confederate battle emblem.

Well-intentioned Mississippians who work for racial reconciliation say slavery was morally indefensible. Still, some speak in hushed tones as they confess a certain admiration for the valor of Confederate troops who fought for what was, to them, the hallowed ground of home and country.

"Mississippi has such a troubled past that a lot of people are very sensitive about commemorating or recognizing or remembering the Civil War because it has such an unpleasant reference for African-Americans," said David Sansing, who is white and a

professor emeritus of history at the University of Mississippi.

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Mississippi (Continued): "Many Mississippians are reluctant to go back there because they don't want to remind themselves or the African-American people about our sordid past," said Sansing. "But it is our past."

Black Mississippians express pride that some ancestors were Union soldiers who fought to end slavery, though it took more than a century for the U.S. to dismantle state-sanctioned segregation and guarantee voting rights.

Sansing is among dignitaries traveling to Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Md., this weekend to dedicate a blue-gray granite marker commemorating the 11th Mississippi Infantry, which saw 119 members killed, wounded or missing in battle there on Sept. 16-17, 1862. The infantry had almost 1,000 soldiers, including a unit of University of Mississippi students known as the University Greys.

Among the speakers set to dedicate the monument Sunday is Bertram Hayes-Davis, great-great grandson of Confederate president Jefferson Davis. He was recently hired as Executive Director of Beauvoir, the white-columned Biloxi, Miss., mansion that was the final home of his ancestor, a Mississippi native.

The state is taking a decidedly low-key and scholarly approach to commemorating the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War. Re-enactments have taken place at battlefields near Tupelo and are planned soon near Iuka. Lectures, concerts and other gatherings are scheduled over the next several months. Several events are expected in 2013 to mark the 1863 siege of Vicksburg, which gave the Union control of the Mississippi River.

Mississippi is the last state with a flag that includes the Confederate battle emblem, a red field topped by a blue X with 13 white stars. The symbol has been on the state flag since 1894. In a 2001 statewide election, voters decided nearly 2-to-1 to keep it, despite arguments it was racially divisive and tarnishing the state's image.

With a population that's 38 percent black, Mississippi has elected hundreds of black public officials in the past four decades – a change directly linked to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Many people, across racial lines, say it's important that Civil War history commemorations not turn into celebrations of a lost cause.

Derrick Johnson, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said generations have been taught a "revisionist history" of the Civil War that ignores or downplays the impact of slavery. He said he wants a full discussion of the war.

"In mixed racial company, people don't want to address race and there is truly an avoidance of conversation when it relates to history and race," Johnson said. "Civil War, pre-Civil War, Reconstruction, Redemption, segregation – nobody wants to have candid conversations about how the past affects the public policy of this state and how people of different races interact with one another in this state."

On Dec. 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede. Mississippi moved next on Jan. 9, 1861, with a secession declaration stating, in part: "Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery – the greatest material interest of the world."

Rick Martin is chief of operations for the Vicksburg National Military Park, a 1,800-acre battlefield that sprawls through the city's hills and bluffs. The park attracts about 800,000 people a year from around the world, and Martin said their most common questions are "Why did the war start?" and "How could this happen?" "Depending on what part of the country you're from, people have been brought up different ways to understand why the Civil War was fought," Martin said. "When it comes down to it, you can boil it all down to slavery. That is the root cause of the Civil War."

Robert M. Walker, a historian who became Vicksburg's first black mayor in the late 1980s, was instrumental in pushing the park to install a monument that honors all black people – free and slave – who participated in military action in Vicksburg during the Civil War. The monument was added in 2003.

Black soldiers fought for the Union in the Battle of Milliken's Bend, La., on June 7, 1863, just up the Mississippi River from Vicksburg. The site was a supply and communication post for the Union as it worked to conquer Vicksburg during a siege that lasted from May 22, 1863, until the Confederates surrendered on July 4.

"One thing I'm particularly proud of is that black men who were poorly or sometimes not trained at all took up arms to fight for their own freedom and the freedom of their loved ones," Walker said. "The conventional belief was that they were not battle worthy, that they wouldn't fight."

After the Battle of Milliken's Bend, the black soldiers won praise from military officers. "These folks were genuine, were real freedom fighters," Walker said.

Beauvoir, owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, honors Davis' service as Confederate president. The home was nearly wiped away by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Most of the restoration is finished, and Hayes-Davis said several events will mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. This fall, Beauvoir is reopening its presidential library.

Hayes-Davis doesn't apologize for his ancestor and doesn't shy away from discussing an era that divided a nation and killed an estimated 620,000 to 750,000 people.

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Mississippi (Continued): "History is one of the most important things we have in our country and we need to make sure we understand it, that we know all the reasons things occurred," said Hayes-Davis, who grew up in Colorado Springs, Colo. "I don't think it's difficult at all to talk about the War Between the States."

Mississippi Civil War Commission: <http://www.ms civilwar150.com/>

Vicksburg National Military Park: <http://www.nps.gov/vick/index.htm>

Beavoir: <http://www.beauvoir.org/>

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/08/17/civil-war-anniversary-mississippi_n_1795823.html

Mississippi concerned about football and images from the past

By Terez A. Paylor *The Kansas City Star* via *The Bradenton Herald* Bradenton, FLA August 17, 2012

Tre' Stallings stands outside a hotel ballroom, his mind clearly elsewhere, a smile on his face.

The former Mississippi and Chiefs offensive lineman was right in the middle of the Southeastern Conference's football media days last month in Alabama. But mentally, Stallings was, for a brief moment, back in Oxford, Miss., reliving one of the most memorable nights of his life.

"I'll never forget walking through The Grove in 2003, the year we played LSU at night," said the 6-foot-3 Stallings, who now works in the SEC's administrative offices. "It was right at 5:30-ish, and it was getting dark. Just thousands and thousands of people. . . . It actually took us an hour and a half to get to the stadium, when it usually took about 30 minutes." Mississippi did not beat LSU that night, which is surprising considering Stallings' nostalgia. But the memory cannot be tainted. "It gets you pumped up, gives you goosebumps, makes the hair on the back of your neck stand up," he said.

Such sentiment-rich game-day memories are not unique in the Southeastern Conference, where every school has at least one tradition that contributes to a raucous stadium environment. Mississippi State fans ring cowbells, while Arkansas has its hog calls. Tennessee sings "Rocky Top," while Auburn chants "War Eagle." And on, and on.

"In the South, football is a culture, a way of life," said Mississippi athletic director Ross Bjork, who worked under Missouri athletic director Mike Alden from 1998-2003. "To me, that's what's great about what we do in the SEC and being around a program like the University of Mississippi. We have traditions that people buy into, that they have latched onto, for a long time."

And few SEC schools have received more national attention for their traditions than Ole Miss. Tailgating on The Grove, a 10-acre plot on campus shaded by oak trees, represents the best of those traditions.

Other traditions at the school, however, have proved to be controversial. The University of Mississippi was thrust into the national spotlight in 1962, when 29-year old Air Force veteran James Meredith became the first African-American student admitted to the segregated school, and students protested by rioting on campus, leaving two dead.

The stigma associated with that episode never faded from national consciousness, especially when some of the school's football traditions also doubled as Confederate imagery.

For years, Rebels fans took pride in waving Confederate flags during home games and singing "*From Dixie with Love*," which students punctuated with the line "The South will rise again." The school's mascot, Colonel Reb, depicted an old Southern man with a mustache and cane who, to some, evoked the image of a plantation owner.

The school has distanced itself from these images the past 15 years. In 1997, it banned the Confederate flag at games, and in 2003 removed Colonel Reb from the sideline. School administrators banned the playing of "*From Dixie with Love*" in 2009.

"It was more about the image more than anything," Stallings says. "A lot of fans hate to see Colonel Reb go - but it's the image that we portrayed, kind of being in this 1950s, 1960s mentality. That's why the administration wanted to see things change."

Those decisions were made before Bjork, who took over for Pete Boone in March, took the job. But he understands why they were made, and both he and Stallings understand why some fans have had a hard time letting go of the past. Colonel Reb still makes an appearance in The Grove on game day, while fans occasionally sneak miniature Confederate flags into Vaught-Hemingway Stadium. A political action committee was created to remove the new mascot - the Rebel Black Bear - and restore Colonel Reb.

"They asked people to love those traditions for a long time, and to take them away stings," Bjork says. "But now we've got to create some new atmospheres, some new identity around our program." That falls largely to Bjork, who is determined to push the university into the future while also recognizing its complicated past.

Mississippi Football (Continued): "We've come a long way in terms of our identity, in terms of integration," Bjork says. "It's the 50th year of James Meredith being a student at Ole Miss, so we're celebrating all those activities around our Texas football game with our 1962 (national championship) team. "There's a lot of events on campus that, again, talk about reconciliation, and being part of our community, part of our state, part of our country. And athletics is a focal point."

The Rebels almost lost out on Stallings, a native of Magnolia, Miss., because of the traditions. Back in high school, Stallings says his parents were hesitant about letting him play in Oxford, because they were worried about how he would be treated.

"My mom and dad didn't want me to go to Ole Miss," Stallings said. "But when they got there and they saw the people, and they saw what actually occurred on campus, they were both like 'We were totally wrong. If you want to come to school here, you can come to school here. This is a great place to be.'" Stallings remembered a time when the chairman of the math department pulled him aside.

"I thought he wanted to come in ask me how I thought the season would go," Stallings said with a laugh. "But he actually wanted to say 'Tre', I know your situation, I know you're a football player and I know math is not the easiest major to have. But I want to make sure you're prepared (for the real world), that you have the professors and tutors you need so that you can graduate." Stallings eventually graduated, ever grateful for the interest the math chairman showed. "If I didn't have those conversations or tutors, I would have changed my major," he said. "Seriously."

The memory of this makes him smile, much like he does whenever he recalls that special walk through The Grove in 2003.

"Every venue that I've ever been to, whether it was Florida, whether it was LSU, whether it was Alabama, or Auburn, you're talking about places where the fans literally hate you, so you get stuff thrown at your buses," Stallings says with a laugh. "But it makes it that much more personal, that much more fun, being in that type of environment and getting an opportunity to play."

<http://www.bradenton.com/2012/08/17/4161962/mississippi-concerned-about-football.html#storylink=cpy>

Confederate monument planned for courthouse City, county approve Civil War monument

Cheri Reeves *Robertson County Times* via *The Tennessean* Knoxville, TN August 22, 2012

A dedication is being planned next month in Springfield for a Confederate Memorial to be placed on the lawn of the Robertson County Courthouse.

The Springfield Board of Mayor and Aldermen approved a parade application for the Gen. Jon Hunt Morgan Camp 270 SCV, Sons of Confederate Veterans, that will close down part of the downtown square on Sunday, Sept. 23, from 3-5 p.m. for the dedication ceremony.

Johnnie Williams, a member of the SCV unit in Springfield, said the monument will be six-feet high and erected on the west side of the courthouse. "We will have Honor Guard by reenactors," Williams said. "We will be bringing up a couple of cannons, which won't be fired, but the muskets will be fired." Williams said a cavalry unit, with four horses, will be displayed on the monument, along with the four regiments who signed up for duty at the Robertson County Courthouse.

"It's a monument for the Confederate fallen, the troops from the county that signed up at the Courthouse," Williams said. "With Vietnam, World War II, World War I and Korean memorials up there, it fits right in with them."

Springfield Alderman James Hubbard said he supports the planned dedication of memorializing the soldier. "I'm not favoring the cause, but I'm favoring the dedication for the combat veteran," Hubbard said. Hubbard suggested the board also consider memorials to "the colored troops from the Union that were here and the slaves who bore the brunt of this conflict."

Robertson County Historian Yolanda Reid said the local Confederate group raised the money for the monument. No tax funds were spent on the monument itself. "If a Union organization raised funds and wanted to put a monument there, then it would be considered just like this one was."

Of the 1,527 Confederate soldiers from Robertson County, 328 of them died in combat. According to Reid, there were no combat deaths of the 98 Robertson County soldiers who served in the Union. Robertson County organized five regiments of Confederate soldiers. There were no organized regiments of the Federal/Union soldiers from the county.

Springfield High School retired teacher Charlotte Reedy's great, great grandfather Joel Ethelred Ruffin was a Confederate soldier, who lived in the Cedar Hill and Adams area of Robertson County. "I'm so happy they've decided to put up the monument," Reedy said. "There are so many stories locally of the soldiers who served then." Reedy, who now works at the Robertson County Museum, said Ruffin was wounded in the Civil War and came back and worked as a superintendent of Robertson County Schools for eight years.

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Monument (Continued): Ruffin served with the 50th Tennessee Infantry Regiment Company E, which was organized Dec. 25, 1861 at Fort Donelson, with listed men from both Robertson and Montgomery counties. He was one of the officers captured at Fort Donelson and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio, on Lake Erie, according to local historian and writer David C. Allen, in his book 2000 book "*Winds of Change*."

<http://www.tennessean.com/viewart/20120828/ROBERTSON01/308280056/Confederate-monument-planned-courthouse>

Man honored for honoring his Confederate heritage

A Guernseyman is the only person in the British Isles to receive the American Heritage Preservation Award this year.

The Guernsey Press Guernsey, UK August 22, 2012



Ian Pearce outside his old Kentucky home at L'Islet. He was the only Briton among this year's five recipients of an Advance the Colors award from the Sons of Confederate Veterans. (Picture by Adrian Miller, 1267119)

Ian Pearce, 67, was recognised for his work preserving Confederate symbols and heritage, including cleaning graves in America. The retired postman has been interested in the War for Southern Independence [American Civil War] since the age of 10.

After discovering that he had an ancestor who fought in the war, Mr Pearce became a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which presented him with the award in July.

Mr Pearce said the award, also known as the Advance the Colors award, came as a complete surprise.

<http://www.thisisguernsey.com/news/2012/08/22/ian-honoured-for-honouring-his-confederate-heritage/>

Confederate chaplains

Alan Farley *Civil War Courier* Morristown, TN August 27, 2012



There have been countless volumes written about the War Between the States, volumes and volumes written about this general or that general, this battle or that battle, but very few books have been written about Confederate chaplains or chaplains in general.

The chaplains of either army were a very important part of the history of that army. Especially the Confederate chaplain and what they were able to accomplish in four short years.

Military chaplains go back to the earliest times. One of the first recorded formal chaplaincies in American history goes back to 1637, when Boston sent two ministers with Massachusetts troops aiding Connecticut in the Pequot War. Chaplains such as Joseph Dudley, Nicholas Noyes, and Samuel Nowell served with the colonial militias in this war, and they and other chaplains were present at all the battles in the conflict, such as the Great Swamp fight (Rhode Island) in 1675, and the Battle of Turner's Falls in 1676.

From 1689 to 1763, the colonists took part in four great wars against the French: King William's War (1689-1697); Queen Anne's War (1702-1713); King George's War (1744-1748); and the French and Indian War (1754-1763). In each of these conflicts, chaplains accompanied their men on the campaigns and in battle.

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Confederate Chaplains (Continued):

In the first large-scale colonial expedition against the French in 1690, five chaplains saw service with the 2500 colonial militiamen who sailed under Sir William Phips in an unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.

Nine chaplains went with the colonial force that captured the French fortress of Louisbourg (often referred to as the "Gibraltar of North America") in 1745. In the last and greatest of the colonial conflicts, the French and Indian War, some 31 chaplains served: "Nearly half were from Massachusetts, and a fourth were on duty with Pennsylvania regiments. Congregationalists were the most numerous, with a considerable number of Presbyterians and some Episcopalians."

George Washington played an important role in getting recognition for military chaplains. Washington, when only 24 years of age, wrote Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, asking him to send a chaplain to the Shenandoah Valley. Washington argued with Dinwiddie for two years to appoint chaplains for his troops. Washington felt that the presence of a chaplain would help restrain drunkenness and other improprieties.

While Washington was with General Braddock in 1756 again wrote Governor Dinwiddie. He argued that it was unfair that the men in the ranks had to support a chaplain at their own expense. He wrote: "The want of a chaplain does, I humbly conceive, reflect dishonor upon the regiment, as all other officers are allowed. The gentlemen of the corps are sensible to this, and did propose to support one at their private expense. But I think it would have a more graceful appearance were he appointed as others are."

Washington on repeated occasions wrote Governor Dinwiddie to appoint a "...gentlemen of sober, serious, and religious deportment," and time after time Dinwiddie failed to act.

In 1775, when Washington took command of the colonial army, one of his first orders of business concerned religion and morality in the ranks. So, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution setting up the legal origin of the Corps of Chaplains. On the 27th of May, 1777, Congress ordered one chaplain with each brigade, with pay the same as a colonel, \$60 a month.

The Confederate chaplains didn't have a George Washington to fight for their cause, and where it took a century for the chaplain corps to arise in America, the South had only four short years. Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson did take over where General Washington had left off and they helped the tradition to prosper.

Early in 1861, Confederate Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker wrote to President Jefferson Davis saying that if the South expected blessing from God it needed to recognize the deity. He also stressed the importance of "religious habitudes" in promoting discipline among the troops.

Southern lawmakers, otherwise duplicating United States Army organization, had deliberately omitted a Northern article providing for chaplains. The Confederate Congress soon took care of this omission, but throughout the war they showed a bias against the military chaplain.

Congressional bill #102, approved on May 3, 1861 stated, "There shall be appointed by the President such number of chaplains, to serve with the armies of the Confederate States during the existing war, as he may deem expedient; and the President shall assign them to such regiments, brigades or posts as he may deem necessary; and the appointments made as aforesaid shall expire whenever the existing war shall terminate." The act further stipulated, "The monthly pay of said chaplains shall be \$85; and said pay shall be in full of all allowances whatever."

Thirteen days later, on May 16, an amendment was passed, reading, "So much of the second section fixes the pay of the chaplains in the army at \$85 be repealed, and that the pay of said chaplains be \$50 a month," this was a compromise figure. There was a great deal of debate both for increasing and decreasing the chaplain's pay.

Contrary to the pro-chaplain sentiments of George Washington, President Davis was described as, at best, lukewarm on the issue of chaplains. President Davis even went so far as to talk several medically trained chaplain candidates into going into the medical corps as surgeons.

Secretary of War James Seddon was against chaplains even more than President Davis. Seddon made it very hard for qualified ministers to transfer from the ranks. Davis and Seddon were not alone in their sentiments against chaplains. One of the lawmakers calling for the May 16 amendment was a Mississippi judge. He argued it was wrong to pay so much to a preacher. He said that "all a chaplain has to do is to preach once a week." Some in Congress felt that the chaplain should not be paid at all.

The head of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Sparrow, believed, as did some of the people in the South, that the chaplain could live on precious little. An attempt was made by Congress to cut the chaplain's pay to \$40 a month, but this failed. Then a motion was offered to set the pay at \$300 a year (\$25 per month), plus the rations of a private. Finally after a voice vote, they reached the compromise figure of \$50 a month.

On Aug. 16, 1861 a motion to increase the chaplain's pay failed. Another move in December was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On March 20, 1862, the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South presented a memorial to Congress calling for an increase in pay. The ladies of Richmond likewise sent a delegation to plead on behalf of the chaplains for an increase in their pay. As a result the Committee on Military Affairs recommended a raise to \$80 a month, the pay but not the rank of a second lieutenant.

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Confederate Chaplains (Continued): An attempt to increase it to \$100 a month sent the bill back to committee (the Union chaplain was receiving \$110 a month). On April 19, 1862, a recommendation to increase the pay to \$80 was agreed upon, and the bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Davis the same day. On Aug. 31, 1862, Bill #278 passed, providing, "that Chaplains in the army be, and they are hereby allowed the same rations as privates."

Many of the denominations came to the aid of the chaplains by supplementing their salaries. This was not an easy thing for the South to do but they felt it a necessity. A statement was made in the "Christian Index", Macon, Georgia, that the Southern Baptist Convention would make such an addition to the chaplains' salary as would free them from the anxiety of trying to support their family back home.

In the fourth session of Congress, Jan. 22, 1864, a bill was passed stating, "...the chaplains in the army, in actual service in the field, shall be entitled to draw forage for one horse: Provided, the Chaplain has a horse in his use." Notice that the chaplain had to be in a field unit. If he was attached to a hospital or garrison post, he was excluded from this benefit.

Paragraph 195, Article XXIV, of the Regulations for the Army of the Confederate States" reads, "The posts at, and the regiments with which Chaplains may be employed, will be announced by the War Department, upon recommendations made by the commanding officer of posts or regiment and the pay of a chaplain shall be \$50 per month." Paragraph 1061 instructed that "pay accounts of post chaplains are to be certified by the commanding officer of the post."

A real oddity of the system was that the post chaplain ceased to function as an army chaplain with the closing of his particular post, and he was not to be transferred. Paragraph 1082 of the army regulations stated simply that: "...whenever the garrison is withdrawn from any post at which a chaplain is authorized to be employed, his pay and emoluments shall cease on the last day of the month next ensuing after the withdrawal of troops. The Quartermaster General will be duly informed from the Adjutant-Generals office whenever the appointment and pay of the post chaplain will cease under this regulation."

There was little earthly reward held out to the Confederate chaplains. Chaplain A.C. Hopkins, of the 2nd Virginia Regiment, reported the amazement of two Federal chaplains who came into the lines after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, Virginia. Being told of the pay, they "expressed surprise, and said they could not live on that," for they, as Chaplain Hopkins understood, were entitled to \$110 a month and two horses. Chaplain Hopkins summed up their attitude toward the Confederate chaplaincy by reporting that they seemed to think the pay "rendered it a speculation of doubtful profit."

Not all chaplains were of the religious crust as they should have been, especially early in the war. An account of the type of men who were sometimes appointed as chaplains at this early stage of the war is contained in this bitter article in the "Religious Herald." The writer said: "...Many are occupying these posts who have not the first elements of success;" also that "...one of them had not preached for many years and was hardly recognized as a Christian man."

The Rev. F.N. Whaley wrote in the "North Carolina Presbyterian:" "They have a chaplain but have no preaching, and no prayer meetings, and had not had a sermon since January." Another soldier, writing home, complained, "I have not heard a sermon in camp for several months." The chaplain for Mosby's Rangers was seen dancing at parties and betting on horse races. One surgeon remarked of some chaplains in the constant habit of drinking "spirits" for their health.

Even the devout General "Stonewall" Jackson, a man most gentle and kind with all ministers of the Gospel, could not restrain his criticism: "Some ministers ask leave of absence for such trivial objects, in comparison with the salvation of the soul, that I fear they give occasion to others to think that such ministers do not believe that the salvation of the soul is as important as they preach. It is the special province of the chaplain to look after the spiritual interests of the army, and greatly desire to see them evincing a rational zeal proportional to the importance of their mission. Do not believe that I think the chaplains are the only delinquents. I do not believe, but know, that I am a great delinquent, and I do not design saying what I have said respecting the laxness of chaplains to apply to all of them."

<http://www.civilwarcourier.com/?p=11664>

At Gettysburg, the fight over the fate of the modernist Cyclorama building may be near end

Amy Worden *Philadelphia Inquirer* Philadelphia, PA August 30, 2012

The battle over the fate of the Cyclorama building, the modernist structure that sits at the heart of Gettysburg National Military Park, has lasted more than three times as long as the Civil War.

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Gettysburg (Continued):



Visitors view a painting of the Battle of Gettysburg during a visit to the Cyclorama building at the national park.

The controversy has pitted fans and practitioners of 20th century architecture against Civil War purists, and landed the National Park Service in federal court. Now the demise of the 50-year-old structure appears imminent.

The National Park Service, which first announced plans to demolish the Cyclorama in 1999, has complied with a judge's order to complete a comprehensive review of the building and possible alternative, and has again arrived at the same conclusion: Tear it down. "The park service has no need for the continued use of the building," said park spokeswoman Katie Lawhon. "Its retention is in conflict with the overall goals of the park."

Completed in 1962, the Cyclorama building was designed by the architect Richard Neutra as part of a federal effort begun under President Dwight D. Eisenhower to build visitor facilities at national parks. The circular structure was built to house artist Paul Philippoteaux's 377-foot-long painting-in-the-round depicting Pickett's Charge, the bloody conclusion of the conflict.

After a multimillion dollar restoration, the painting was moved in 2008 into the park's new visitor center. The Cyclorama building was left vacant and has been steadily deteriorating. When the park service announced it was moving forward with plans to demolish the structure, the Recent Past Preservation Network and Dion Neutra, the architect's son, sued, claiming

the federal agency had not completed a thorough analysis of alternatives.

In 2010, a federal judge ruled for the group and ordered the park service to conduct a comprehensive review of possibilities for the structure. In its 200-page analysis released late last week, the park service said it considered an array of factors and three possible alternatives: mothball the building, move it, or demolish it. The report's final recommendation was to tear it down.

"Demolition best meets the park objectives of protecting and preserving cultural and natural resources by rehabilitating the landscape of the 1863 battle at Gettysburg and its veteran-designed commemoration," the report said.

http://articles.philly.com/2012-08-30/news/33477307_1_cyclorama-park-service-dion-neutra

Use of Confederate flag provokes fight on Tarpon High campus

Stephanie Wang *Tamp Bay Times* Tamp Bay, FL August 31, 2012

TARPON SPRINGS — After the last bell rang Wednesday, a student walked across the Tarpon Springs High School campus. Around his shoulders, he wore a Confederate flag.

The controversial symbol sparked a fight among students, school principal Clinton Herbic said. As at least four students brawled, many other students jumped in to stop it. Nobody was seriously hurt. But brothers Michael Manis, a 16-year-old junior, and Peter Manis, a 15-year-old freshman, were attacked as part of an ongoing racial feud, their family said Thursday.

It was Michael who carried the flag, which is most commonly associated with the Confederate cause. It's a battle flag — a blue cross with white stars over a red background. But the 19th century symbol was also flown during the 20th century as an expression of resistance to the civil rights movement. Herbic said the school would look at each case individually if students brought the Confederate flag on campus.

"Their First Amendment right does not stop at this schoolhouse door," he said, adding that the school would respond to the use of a Confederate flag if it threatened the safety of students or led to a student being harmed.

Michael Manis carried the flag Wednesday because he "loves the flag" and "respects why the flag is here," said his 23-year-old brother, Chris. "Apparently, all the African-American guys found that offensive," he said. A St. Petersburg College student, Chris Manis contacted the *Tampa Bay Times* on behalf of the family because his parents mostly speak Greek.

The school is investigating how the fight started. Herbic said he heard conflicting reports about whether racial slurs or other offensive words were uttered. By the Manis family's account, a group of 20 to 25 students confronted Michael and tried to grab the flag. When Michael pushed them away, he was punched. Michael fought back in self-defense, Chris Manis said, with Peter joining in to support him. The two brothers now face a 10-day suspension, the family said.

The school is still pursuing disciplinary actions against all four students involved in the fight, the principal said. Citing privacy laws, Herbic declined to identify the students by name or race.

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Tarpon Springs (Continued): He said he hopes the incident serves as a learning experience for the entire school. "We're a microcosm of society," he said. "Anything could happen, and we hope we react in the correct way."

But problems still exist between "any Greek person and this group" that attacked the brothers, Chris Manis said. "Now it's just going to be one big war," he said, "and I don't understand why."

The Manises say they intend to pursue legal action against the students involved, the principal and a school resource officer. "Hate crimes," Chris Manis said, "can go both ways."

<http://www.tampabay.com/news/publicsafety/use-of-confederate-flag-provokes-fight-on-tarpon-high-campus/1248932>

The General Lee of 'The Dukes of Hazzard' Will Keep Its Stars and Bars

John Pearly Huffman *the new york times* New York, NY August 31, 2012

Contradicting rumors that circulated through fan forums, film Web sites and other corners of the Internet this week, the orange, incredibly air-worthy 1969 Dodge Charger from "The Dukes of Hazzard" television series, known as the General Lee, is not expected to lose the Confederate flag from its roof.



Dukesfest, held in June 2006 at the Tennessee Fairgrounds in Nashville, where more than 100 General Lee replica cars convened.

"We were not and are not planning to change design of the General Lee on merchandise," Warner Brothers Consumer Products, the division of the entertainment conglomerate that oversees licensing of merchandise related to its theatrical titles, said in a statement. "All reports to the contrary have been inaccurate to this point."

Though a second film based on "The Dukes of Hazzard," a film adaptation released by the studio in 2005, is in development, Warner Brothers said in its statement that it was nowhere near ready to enter production. Consequently, no creative decisions have been rendered about the appearance of the General Lee, meaning replicas and toys made by Warner Brothers' various licensees would continue to be produced with the flag on the roof.

In 1978, when "The Dukes of Hazzard" entered television production, little sensitivity was paid by the show's producers to the meaning and history of the Confederate flag. When CBS aired the first episode on Jan. 26, 1979, there was little, if any, protest. And when CBS aired the series' 145th and final episode in 1985, there was still no organized objection to the stars and bars on the General Lee's roof.

Though the show's popularity has diminished, fan clubs are active, and large get-togethers featuring ceremonial jumps of Dodge Chargers have been held across the country. Beyond the show, fan groups have also organized around the General Lee itself. Building replicas of the car has become something of a cottage industry.

So when a commenter on the community forums for the Web site HobbyTalk.com said that a sales representative for Tomy, owner of the Ertl brand of die-cast toy cars, had told him that all licensed General Lee models must cease to be produced with the Confederate flag on its roof by Jan. 1, 2013, an Internet-fanned phenomenon was sparked.

HobbyTalk.com is a site for collectors of die-cast, radio-control and slot cars. The Times left a message for the commenter, who went by the handle Mark #10, on the site, but did not receive a reply. A representative for Tomy referred all inquiries about the General Lee and its design back to Warner Brothers.

Responding to the rumors, Ben Jones, the actor who portrayed Cooter in the television series, weighed in on Wednesday with a fiery press release. "Some unnamed genius at the company feels that the flag is 'offensive to some' and therefore it has no business on a classic TV comedy about a bunch of good ol' boys and girls in the Southern mountains," Mr. Jones, a former two-term Democratic congressman from Georgia, wrote. "This is a new level of 'P.C.' idiocy. I don't know about you, but I am tired of being insulted by morons."

By Wednesday night, online petitions were cropping up. On Thursday morning, "The Today Show" put up an online poll on its "The Clicker" blog asking if the flag should stay. At the time this report published, there were 1,614 votes cast for the flag to be removed and 16,951 for it to remain.

By Friday, the statement from Warner Brothers also was spreading across the General Lee fan community, prompting Mr. Jones to release another statement claiming victory.

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Dukes (Continued) “This is not only a victory for those who love the show, but a victory for the voice of the people, and in my opinion, a victory for mutual respect among people of different ethnicities and backgrounds,” he wrote. “We should now be gracious and thank the folks at Warner Brothers for changing this misguided policy.”

In the same statement, Mr. Jones, who organizes theme events around the franchise and sells related merchandise online and through his store, Cooter’s Place, in Nashville, also claimed that there were “reliable and verifiable reports from WB car licensees with whom we do business that as of Jan. 1, 2013, the Confederate banner on top of the General Lee would be removed because some people ‘found it offensive.’” Calls to Mr. Jones through his Nashville store to discuss his assertion went unanswered.

<http://wheels.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/08/31/the-general-lee-of-the-dukes-of-hazzard-will-not-change-its-stripes-or-stars/>

Related Articles: <http://thecelebritycafe.com/feature/2012/08/confederate-flag-removed-dukes-hazzard-car>

http://www.bizjournals.com/washington/prnewswire/press_releases/Virginia/2012/08/29/DC64709

Spotlight on History: The Queen of the Confederate States

David Hudgins *The Waxahachie Daily Light* Waxahachie, TX September 1, 2012

EDITOR’S NOTE: In commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, Waxahachie resident and amateur historian David Hudgins has written a series of columns of historical facts relating to the War Between the States.

Her name was Lucy Holcombe and she was born near LaGrange, Tenn., in June of 1832. As a young girl in boarding school in Pennsylvania she received a letter from her father telling her to come home, he had lost everything gambling. He was moving the family to Marshall, Texas with the help of a friend to start over.

Lucy was a very attractive young lady and was known for her writing skills and flirting with the young men. In 1856 while on vacation in Virginia she met Francis Pickens, a wealthy lawyer, twice her age. Mr. Pickens fell in love with her, but she was not ready to accept his proposal for marriage.

However, in 1858 Mr. Pickens was appointed as ambassador to Russia by President James Buchanan and he could not wait any longer for an answer, she accepted his proposal and they were married in Marshall, Texas. While in Russia, Lucy became pregnant and had her only child, a girl. The Czar and Czarina of Russia served as godparents to the baby.

In 1860 the Pickens left Russia and moved back to South Carolina. Mr. Pickens ran for governor and was elected. He took office in December 1860. Four days later the state held a convention about succession. The vote was to leave the union.



Lucy Holcombe
Pickens

Gov. Pickens gave the order to fire on the *USS Star of the West* who had come to deliver supplies to Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. No one was injured or any damage was done, but the first shots of the Civil War had been fired as the ship sailed away a few days later.

Lucy had a lot of influence with her husband and advised him on several matters. In a show of patriotism to the Southern cause she sold some of her silver and jewelry to purchase uniforms for the soldiers of South Carolina.

The commander of the military college of South Carolina, The Citadel, raised a group of infantry, artillery and cavalry that was known as “Holcombe Legion.” She designed the flag for the legion with the South Carolina palmetto tree and a single star, which is believed to be for Texas where she grew up. Newspapers referred to her as “the Queen of the Confederacy.”

Her likeness appeared on Confederate currency in 1862 and 1865. In 1864 she was honored by having her likeness on the \$100 bill.

The war wreaked havoc throughout the South, but by the end of the war they were lucky to keep one of their homes.

Francis Pickens died in 1869, and Lucy never remarried, but with the help of her brother she was able to keep her home and lifestyle. Lucy had a lot of influence with her husband and advised him on several matters. In a show of patriotism to the Southern cause she sold some of her silver and jewelry to purchase uniforms for the soldiers of South Carolina.

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Queen (Continued): The commander of the military college of South Carolina, The Citadel, raised a group of infantry, artillery and cavalry that was known as "Holcombe Legion." She designed the flag for the legion with the South Carolina palmetto tree and a single star, which is believed to be for Texas where she grew up. Newspapers referred to her as "the Queen of the Confederacy." Her likeness appeared on Confederate currency in 1862 and 1865. In 1864 she was honored by having her likeness on the \$100 bill.

The war wreaked havoc throughout the South, but by the end of the war they were lucky to keep one of their homes.

Francis Pickens died in 1869, and Lucy never remarried, but with the help of her brother she was able to keep her home and lifestyle. In 1894 her only daughter passed away and Lucy died in 1899, all three are buried together at Edgefield Cemetery.

Lucy Holcombe Pickens, the "Queen of the Confederacy" bust is on display at the South Carolinian Library at the University of South Carolina at Columbia.

To this day collectors purchase Confederate money with her likeness on it.

http://www.waxahachietx.com/news/ellis_county/spotlight-on-history-the-queen-of-the-confederate-states/article_123b8c66-f456-11e1-a0d3-001a4bcf887a.html

Son of a Rebel is last one left in Georgia

Bill Torpy *The Telegraph* Macon, GA via *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* Atlanta, GA September 1, 2012

ELBERTON, GA. — For a while, it seemed another bit of history had slipped away. This month, John Charles Mc-Donald, an 85-year-old retired Vidalia onion farmer and son of a Confederate soldier, was buried. The Georgia branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans put out an announcement that mourned the death of its last "Real Son."

It marked the "end of an era," the organization said, the passing of the last remnant of a time when gallant men fought "innumerable masses of Yankee invaders." Luckily for H.V. Booth, the press release was premature. Reached by phone, the 93-year-old Elberton resident chuckled at the news. "I'm still kicking," he said.

Booth's daddy, like McDonald's, was a Rebel. And now, with McDonald's passing, it seems Booth has achieved a unique status. Not only is he a rare Real Son, as the SCV calls such historical and long-living curiosities, he is most likely Georgia's Last Son. Sitting in the dining room of his small home about 100 miles east of Atlanta last week, Booth considered his distinction with a shrug.

"Is that an honor?" he asked. He seemed equally happy discussing a tasty chicken-and-gravy dinner he had just consumed or enjoying a conversation with his great-niece. It's the small pleasures that keep him going.

He smiled thinking of his father, Isham John-son Booth, a country boy from the area who signed up at age 16 to fight in the Civil War and later lived a hard, austere life, eking out a living as a farmer.

"My daddy was 72 years old when I was born," H.V. said. "I tell that to people and they say, 'What a man. What a man.'" Henry Victor Booth was Isham's 12th and last child. His mother, a pretty redhead named Miranda Lue, was 38 and a widow.

As the 20th century dawned, "a lot of the old soldiers had young women taking care of them," said Ben Sewell, national executive director of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "When the old men died, they got widows' pensions."

Booth's mother received \$25 a month after his father's death in 1934 at age 87. (The old vet was still picking 90 to 100 pounds of cotton a day not long before his death.) His widow received a pension until her death in 1968. By then, it was \$110 a month.

Sewell acknowledged the Georgia's SCV branch jumped the gun on writing off the state's last Real Son, adding that they are a vanishing breed. In late 2010, a national count found about 32 known Real Sons still living. With McDonald's passing last week, there are 18 left.

The dearth of Real Sons has caused the SCV to start honoring Real Grandsons, said Sewell, whose great-grandfather, George Washing-ton Sewell, was wounded at the Battle of Atlanta in 1864.

After enlisting, the young Isham Booth - no relation to John Wilkes Booth (the family has checked) - was assigned to be a guard at Camp Sumter, which became known as the hellish Andersonville prison. The compound started holding Union prisoners in early 1864.

By August, more than 32,000 forlorn POWs were packed into a squalid 26.5-acre pen with a befouled stream running through it. Almost 13,000 prisoners died of disease, starvation and exposure to 100-degree days and freezing rains.

Isham didn't talk much about the camp, other than telling his son, "It was the awfulest thing he had ever seen," his son recalls. "There were dead Yankees laying everywhere. No clothes, no food, no medicine. Just awful." He sometimes recounted to his son the story of

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Real Son (Continued): a lightning strike at the camp, which opened up a spring that provided dying prisoners with water. It became known as Providence Spring. But there wasn't much time to converse at the Booth home. "He believed in working," Booth said. "He said a poor man didn't need anything but a burial plot."

Life was often hard for the son, too. In 1943, H.V. Booth signed up for the Navy. He was assigned to a landing craft in the Pacific and witnessed some of World War II's most ferocious battles: Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Back home, he owned a car dealership but later went broke, losing the business and his home. He has buried two wives and both sons. "It's not supposed to happen that way," he said.

Last year, he was asked to attend a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony at Andersonville and toured that horrible place his daddy long tried to forget. During the event, he slipped away, filled a bottle with water from the famous spring, ignoring a sign warning the water was contaminated. He took a sip of the spring that allowed many Yankees long ago to survive.

Asked why he did it, Booth said he was curious. "Curiosity killed the cat," he added, laughing, "but I survived."

<http://www.macon.com/2012/09/01/2158416/son-of-a-rebel-is-last-one-left.html>

By attempting to resupply Ft. Sumter, did President Lincoln purposely provoke the war?

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling, *Georgia Heritage Council* March 31, 2011

A grand and elaborate ruse. A perfectly executed scheme. When Lincoln became President on March 4, 1861, he was confronted with the specter of massive Southern secession. His predecessor James Buchanan seemed confounded as to what to do. He followed the Constitution but failed to act. Lincoln needed time to organize and plan. But at what cost, peaceful negotiation or war? He devised what may have been the most clever but deceitful con game in American history. His cunning maneuvering left the Confederacy naively trusting that all could be worked out and peaceful relations might be possible. His plan literally forced the Confederacy to fire the first shot of the War Between the States and be branded the aggressor in the war, hence galvanizing Northern opinion.

On March 4, Lincoln was inaugurated and his Inaugural Address boldly stated that he would use federal power only to "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect duties and imports." He publicly had told the world that he would take a military course of action to hold onto forts such as Ft. Sumter. Not surprisingly, in contradiction to the modern day depiction of Lincoln as *Father Abraham*, he was conciliatory on the issue of slavery in the Inaugural speech stating it would not be interfered with where it was legal. The people of the South viewed his saber rattling inaugural address as a prelude to war.

In March, 1861, South Carolina sent a group of commissioners to Washington to negotiate a peaceful settlement of all questions arising from secession, to pay for federal property and to arrange for the removal of the garrison in Charleston Harbor. Lincoln refused to meet with them. By using Secretary of State William Seward, who spoke through an intermediary to the commissioners, Lincoln was able to obfuscate the situation by using Seward to tell the commissioners that cooler heads would prevail, Ft. Sumter would be abandoned and that he was working towards a peaceful reconstruction of the Union. Seward led the commissioners to believe that he was the guiding force in the administration and that his views would prevail. This of course was completely contrary to Lincoln's intentions. Seward continued the deception all the way to April 7, 1861. Certainly by this time, Lincoln felt that the departed Southern states were not going to return peacefully and that his only option to restore the Union was war.

On April 8, 1861, President Lincoln sent a letter to South Carolina Governor Pinckney stating that he would resupply Ft. Sumter, peacefully or by force if necessary. Lincoln realized that if South Carolina and the Confederacy allowed reprovision, it would make a mockery of their sovereignty. If the Confederacy fired on the ships bringing provisions, he would have maneuvered them into firing the first shots of the war, thus rallying the North into a wartime footing and national feeling of patriotism to restore the Union. Checkmate.

In a message to the Confederate Congress, Jefferson Davis declared that "*the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and directness, as was the course of the United States government towards our commissioners in Washington.*"

Lincoln sent a flotilla of fighting ships to Ft. Sumter complete with food, ammunition and troops. No longer trusting in Lincoln's words or intentions, and not wishing for an even stronger Federal presence in Charleston, the Confederacy demanded surrender of the fort before the ships could arrive. Major Robert Anderson refused and firing commenced on April 12, 1861.

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Ft. Sumter (Continued):

Despite having been advised by most of his cabinet and Major General Winfield Scott to abandon Ft. Sumter, Lincoln pressed on with his plan. All told him that the Confederacy would not tolerate a foreign fort in the middle of Charleston Harbor. Opposition from the Northern press was quickly evident, condemning Lincoln for his dangerous stunt which would lead to war, echoing the feelings of many Northerners who were against the use of military force to compel reunification.

It is my feeling that Lincoln was never averse to war but totally misjudged the ability of the South to fight a prolonged war given their lack of population, armaments and industrial capacity. He felt victory could possibly be won in a single battle so war was worth the risk. Settlement commissions and Peace Conferences offered in good faith were what the South championed to avoid war. Lincoln ignored them, refusing to meet. He ignored his advisors. He shrewdly concocted his plan to use the Secretary of State, William Seward, to mislead the South. The South bought it hook, line and sinker and as a result, a horribly destructive war resulted where 620,000 people would die and leave the South totally supine for another 100 years.

<http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/bowling-ftsumter033111.phtml>

Confederate monument to be dedicated in Elizabethton

John Thompson *Johnson City Press* Johnson City, TN September 6, 2012

ELIZABETHTON — A new monument honoring Carter Countians who fought for the Confederates in the Civil War will soon join the county's Veterans Monument.



The Sons of Confederate Veterans will place the new monument at the base of the Veterans Monument, which stands in a traffic circle at the intersection of Elk Avenue and Main Street adjacent to the Carter County Courthouse.

The Carter County Commission voted to allow the Sons of the Confederate Veterans to install a monument during the September 2010 Commission meeting.

Carter County Mayor Leon Humphrey said he remembers the vote of the commission, but he has not heard about recent plans. Building and Grounds Committee Chairman L.C. Tester said he received a voicemail, but later received a call that things had been worked out.

The new monument will be dedicated with a memorial service. The date and time for the service has not been announced, but the probable date is

Oct. 13 at 2 p.m. The event will be open to the public.

Elizabethton City Manager Fred Edens said he will be one of the featured speakers at the memorial service. Edens, who is also a retired United States Army Major, said he plans to deliver a short speech about the valor and courageousness of Confederate soldiers.

He said he does not know how many Confederates there were in Carter County but his personal experience leads him to believe there were many. He said he frequently meets people in Elizabethton who are descendants of Confederate soldiers but rarely meets the descendants of Federal soldiers. Edens is a descendant of a Confederate soldier.

Following the memorial service, there are plans to hold a remembrance ceremony for Confederate Lt. Robert Tipton at Green Hill Cemetery.

Read more: <http://www.johnsoncitypress.com/News/article.php?id=102262#ixzz25oNQc2v5>

Attorney General Black's Opinion of November 20, 1860:

Faced with a growing secession crisis President James Buchanan asked his Attorney-General Jeremiah S. Black for information regarding his legal powers. He advised Buchanan that he could mobilize militia to achieve enforcement of federal laws under the Act of 1795 which provided that the militia could be called "whenever the laws of the United States have been opposed...by any State, by any combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of legal proceedings."

Buchanan then realized that he would first have to move troops against Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and the other Northern States whose Personal Liberty Laws had undermined enforcement of the Federal Fugitive Slave Act. These States had committed overt acts of defiance of federal law - nullification - as yet South Carolina had not.

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Attorney Black (Continued):

Buchanan could not march against a people who only talked against the federal government, ignoring States which had for years been actively obstructing the course of federal law. If one holds the belief that the Southern States, despite secession, remained part of the union, then the federal government was Constitution-bound to protect them; e.g., South Carolina against troops from New England States,

“Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war upon one or more States, , and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it on by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider.

It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, [it] certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation.

Another clause, in the same section gives Congress the power “to provide for calling forth the militia,” and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is also restricted by the words which immediately follow that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: To execute the laws of the Union;....To suppress insurrections against the State; but this is confined by Article 4, Section 4, to cases in which the State itself shall apply for assistance against her own people.

[And] 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorize an attack by one part of the country by another; to preserve the peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated “to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”

There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution, that military force would not only be useless, but pernicious, as a means of holding the States together.

If it is true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be ipso facto an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly.

And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations?”

(*Twenty Years of Congress, Vol. 1*; James G. Blaine, Henry Hill Publishing Company, 1884, pp. 604-605)

The Responsibility for War

It is said that the war against the American South began when the Star of the West left its dock at New York, laden with troops and supplies to reinforce the Fort Sumter garrison. The land and fort was originally ceded to the US government to protect Charleston from hostile forces, with its artillery aimed toward the sea.

“The view that the South was to blame for the war has been challenged by [historian] Charles Ramsdell, who maintained that the real cause of hostilities was Lincoln’s sending relief expedition to Fort Sumter. Lincoln had done so, said Ramsdell, in the full expectation that war would result, because only by provoking the Confederates into firing the first shot could he hope to unify the Radical and Conservative wings of his [Republican] party and attract Northern Democrats to the cause of preserving the Union by force.

A new dimension was added to the subject by Kenneth Stampp, who carefully analyzed what the North feared it would lose by acquiescing in an independent Confederacy, and how those fears were translated into powerful political pressure on Lincoln to do something decisive.

He conceded that Lincoln...was willing to accept war rather than Southern Independence. As for the North in general, Stampp concluded:

“Yankees went to war animated by the high ideals of the nineteenth century middle classes, but they waged their war in the usual spirit of vengeance....But what the Yankees achieved – for their generation at least – was a triumph not of middle-class ideals but of middle-class vices. The most striking products of their crusade were the shoddy aristocracy of the North and the ragged children of the South. Among the masses of Americans there were no victors, only the vanquished.”

(*North Against South, The American Illiad, 1848-1877*, Ludwell H. Johnson, Foundation for American Education, 1993, pp. 279-280)

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Fictionalized Views of the South

The States of the northeast in 1860 were better termed former-slave States, a region that eradicated slavery by statute and sold its slaves to work Southern plantations. It was not a hospitable place for free blacks as New York passed Jim Crow laws in the 1820s to intimidate black voters, and Frederick Douglass complained of the intense racism against his race at Philadelphia.

“There has been a tendency, stubbornly persistent even in our time, to mistake the planter aristocracy for the entire South. It is therefore important to point out that if one could identify an average Southerner of the eighteen-fifties, statistics would demand that he be, at least by plurality of numbers, a non-slaveholding white farmer who cultivated a few acres with the help of his wife and children. A small nucleus, about 4 percent of all slaveholders, held on hundred or more slaves. Yet it was the large slaveholder, fictionalized by partisan pens, that has constituted popular portraits of the South.

Moreover, a sense of history was conspicuously lacking in antebellum Northern views of the South. It is not inappropriate here to recall that the beginnings of slavery coincide with the first English settlements in America. During the seventeenth century slave-traders of many nations joined in establishing in America, North and South, an institution which was not to become “peculiar” in anyone’s eye’s for nearly two centuries.

No generation was alone responsible for the enslavement of men; but no generation could escape the mounting social tensions and moral complexities that accompanied its growth. By the time prevailing ideologies of the world had become expressly opposed to slavery, most Southerners had come to consider it indispensable to either their economic or their social well-being. To understand the tragedy of the South is to realize that it is inescapably America’s tragedy.”

(*The South in Northern Eyes, 1831 to 1861*, Howard R. Floan, McGraw-Hill, 1958, pp. viii-ix)

The Wrath of the North

Jefferson Davis heard of Lincoln’s death upon his arrival in Charlotte and was overheard saying: “Oh, the pity of it.” He passed the dispatch to a gentleman with the remark, “Here are sad tidings.” The Northern press reported that Davis cheered when heard of Lincoln’s assassination. Regarding the treason mentioned below, it is as defined in Article III, Section 3 of the United States Constitution: “treason against the United States shall consist only of levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.” The federal government levied war against them, the States.

[After the assassination of Lincoln] Indignation and memorial meetings simply flayed the South alive. At one New York Custom House, when the grieving, exasperated people did not know whether to weep or to curse the more, or to end it by simply hanging us all, Mr. [Lucius E.] Chittenden [of Vermont] rose and said: “Peace, be still!” And declared the death of Lincoln providential, God removing the man of mercy that due punishment might be meted out to the rebels.

Before the pacific orator finished, people were yelling: “Hang Lee! and “The Rebels deserve damnation!” Pulpits fulminated. Easter sermons demanded the halter, exile, confiscation of property, for “rebels and traitors”....

The new President, Andrew Johnson, was breathing out threatening and slaughter before Lincoln’s death. Thousands had heard him shout from the southern portico of the Patent Office, “Jeff Davis ought to be hung twenty times as high as Haman!”

In Nicolay and Hay’s *Life of Lincoln...* “Among the Radicals in Congress....though they were shocked at his murder, they did not, among themselves, conceal their gratification that he was no longer in the way. In a political caucus held a few hours after the President’s death, “the thought was universal,” to quote the language of one of their most representative members, “that the accession of Johnson to the Presidency would prove a godsend to the country.” The only people who could profit by Lincoln’s death were in the Radical wing of the Republican party. These extremists thought Johnson their man. Senator [Benjamin] Wade [said:] “By the gods, it will be no trouble now running the Government!”

“Treason,” said the new President, “is the highest crime in the calendar, and the full penalty for its commission should be visited upon the leaders of the Rebellion. Treason should be made odious.”

It is told as true as true “inside history” that the arrest and execution of Lee had been determined upon [thought General [E.O] Ord stated that] “Should I arrest [Lee and his staff] under the [parole] circumstances, I think the rebellion here would be reopened.”

Governors, generals and statesmen were arrested in all directions. No exception was made for Alexander H. Stephens, the invalid, the peace-maker, the gentlest Roman of them all. After Lincoln’s death, leniency to “rebels” was accounted worse than a weakness. The heavy hand was applauded. It was the fashion to say hard things of us. It was accounted as piety and patriotism to condemn “traitors and rebels.” Cartoonists, poets and orators, were in clover; here was a subject on which they could “let themselves out.”

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Wraith (Continued):

("Dixie After the War, *An Exposition of Social Conditions Existing in the South, During the Twelve Years Succeeding the Fall of Richmond*," Myrta Lockette Avary, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1906, excerpts, pp. 89-97)

Bernhard Thuersam
Chairman, North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission
www.ncwbts150.com "The Official Website of the North Carolina WBTS Sesquicentennial

Lee, Last of the Cavaliers:

In a postwar letter to British Lord Acton, Robert E. Lee noted that the South would have desired "any honorable compromise to the fratricidal war which has taken place," but that now the South had no choice but to submit to the results of the war. Being an optimist despite the desolation around him, he concluded the letter with "I trust that the Constitution may undergo no change, but that it may be handed down to succeeding generations in the form we have received it from our forefathers."

"People who are ignorant of history sometimes ask: "Was not Lee ungrateful to the United States that had educated him at West Point?" The truth is, there might never have been any West Point but for Virginia, for Washington planned it, and Jefferson carried out his idea of a great military academy; while the Lees, as the colonial leaders in Virginia, had served the country as burgesses, governors and military leaders, and signers of the Declaration, so that when Robert E. Lee was appointed a cadet at West Point through the influence of Gen. Andrew Jackson, it was in due recognition of what America owed the Lees, liquidating a debt of patriotism.

At the Academy, Lee's high sense of duty made his course so honorable that he graduated without ever receiving a single demerit; and later, in the war with Mexico, fully repaid by his service all his obligations to his Alma Mater. He also served as Superintendent of West Point, where the dignity of his life added prestige to the institution and forever blessed the memory of those who, as pupils and professors, were associated with him. West Point today cherishes his name.

In 1902, when West Point celebrated the centenary of its usefulness, there was full recognition given to the Confederate roster, which numbered nearly one hundred and fifty distinguished generals, among whom were many Virginians – such as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, Custis Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph R. Anderson, Joseph E. Johnston, Jubal A. Early, George E. Pickett, Richard S. Ewell, Ambrose Powell Hill – each of whom received special eulogy.

In the toast on Alumni Day to the "Confederate Veteran," the orator said: "How shall I speak to you of the great Lee, whom it was an education to know? Never elated and never depressed, but always calm in reliance upon his troops and upon himself, whose soldiers relied upon him and loved him unto death!..."

When the twilight began to gather for the great silence, General Lee met his end as he had lived, Christ's faithful soldier and servant to life's end. His last act was to lift his hand in benediction, as he sought to ask a blessing for the evening meal; then, stricken, he sank into his chair. The long years of usefulness, the heavy strain of responsibility, the great life work, were ended. The chastening touch of time had melted his strength into a tender glory that blended with a radiant splendor like a sunset on the Alps.

The force of his example was the beacon light of the ruined South. Here he was even more splendid in defeat than he had ever been in battle; and he fell like a soldier on a shield that knew no stain, surrendering his soul to his Captain, Christ, under whose colors he had fought ever since the days back at Christ Church, Alexandria, when he joined the Church militant. In Christ Church, Alexandria, at prayer, he decided the momentous question of resigning from the Union Army; and there to-day, are two modest marble tablets – the one to George Washington, vestryman; the other to Robert E. Lee, the Christian, whose chivalry made him the last of the Cavaliers."

(*The Restoration of Arlington Mansion*, Mrs. William Lyne, *Confederate Veteran*, May, 1929, pp. 184-187)

The South and Her People

Remarks of J.C.C. Black, at the Unveiling of the Benjamin H. Hill Statue, Atlanta, Georgia, May 1, 1886 (excerpt):

The conservative and noble Christian civilization described below has all but vanished, a victim of the cultural influences and commercial industrialism of the victor of 1865.

"As to us, [secession] was not prompted by hatred of the Union resting upon the consent of the people, and governed by the Constitution of our fathers.

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South (Continued): It was not intended to subvert the vital principles of the government they founded, but to perpetuate them. The government of the new did not differ in its form or any of its essential principles from the old Confederacy. The Constitutions were the same, except such changes as the wisdom of experience suggested.

The Southern Confederacy contemplated no invasion or conquest. Its chief corner-stone was not African slavery. Its foundations were laid in the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic, and the chief corner-stone was the essential fundamental principle of free government; that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Its purpose was not to perpetuate the slavery of the black race, but to preserve the liberty of the white race of the South. It was another Declaration of American Independence.

In the purity of their motives, in the loftiness of their patriotism, in their love of liberty, they who declared and maintained the first were not worthier than they who declared, and failed, in the last. Animated by such purposes, aspiring to such destiny, feeling justified then (and without shame now), we entered upon that movement. It was opposed by war on the South and her people.

What was the South, and who were her people? Where do you look for the civilization of a people? In their history, in their achievements, in their institutions, in their character, in their men and women, in their love of liberty and country, in their fear of God, in their contributions to the progress of society....Measured by this high standard, where was there a grander and nobler civilization than hers?

Where has there been a greater love of learning than that which established her colleges and universities? Where better preparatory schools, sustained by private patronage and not the exactions of the tax-gatherer – now unhappily dwarfed and well-nigh blighted by our modern system.

Whose people had higher sense of personal honor? Whose business and commerce were controlled by higher integrity? Whose public men had cleaner hands and purer records? Whose soldiers were braver and knightlier? Whose orators more eloquent and persuasive? Whose statesmen more wise and conservative?

Whose young men more chivalric? Whose young women more chaste? Whose fathers and mothers worthier examples? Whose homes more abounded in hospitality as genial and free to every friendly comer as the sun that covered them with its splendor?

Where was there more respect for woman, for church, for the Sabbath, for God, and for the law, which, next to God, is entitled to the highest respect and veneration of man, for it is the fittest representative of His awful majesty, and power and goodness? Where was there more love of home, of country and of liberty?

Her religious teachers, deriving their theology from the Bible, guarded the Church from being spoiled “through philosophy and vain deceit after the traditions of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.”

Her women adorned the highest social circles of Europe and America with their modesty, beauty and culture. Her men, in every society, won a higher title than “the grand old name of “gentleman” – that of “Southern gentlemen.”

It is asked what had [the South] added to the glories of the Republic?

Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Jefferson. Who led the armies of the Republic in maintaining and establishing that independence? Who gave mankind new ideas of greatness? Who has taught the ruled of the world that man may be entrusted with power? Who has taught the rulers of the world when and how to surrender power? Washington.

What State made the first call for the convention that framed the Constitution? Virginia. Who was the father of the Constitution? Madison. Who made our system of jurisprudence, unsurpassed by the civil law of Rome and the common law of England? Marshall. Who was Marshall’s worthy successor? Taney.

Is it asked where [the South’s] history was written? It was written upon the brightest page of American annals. It was written upon the records of the convention that made the Constitution. It was written in the debates of Congresses that met, not to wrangle over questions of mere party supremacy, but, like statesmen and philosophers, to discuss and solve great problems of human government.

Forced to defend our homes and liberties after every honorable effort for peaceful separation, we went to war. Our leaders were worthy in their high commission. Our people sealed their sincerity with the richest treasure ever offered, and the noblest holocaust ever consumed upon the altar of country.

To many of you who enjoy the honor of having participated in it the history is known. You ought to prove yourselves worthy of that honor by teaching that history to those who come after you.”

(*Southern Historical Society Papers, XIV*, Rev. J. William Jones, editor, January to December 1886, excerpts, pp. 167-170)

Audemus jura nostra defendere



We Dare Defend Our Rights

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



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

"The Principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."
President Jefferson Davis, CSA

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

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



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