



# The Belo Herald

Newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

**May 2015**

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

**Reverend Jerry Brown**

**A Wakeup Call to the Sons of Confederate Veterans**



The Belo Herald is an interactive newsletter. Click on the links to take you directly to additional internet resources.

## Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

Commander - Mark Nash  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr. - David Hendricks  
Adjutant - Stan Hudson  
Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown  
Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



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[Belocamp49@hotmail.com](mailto:Belocamp49@hotmail.com)  
<http://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

Follow us on **Twitter** at [belocamp49scv](https://twitter.com/belocamp49scv)

Texas Division: <http://www.scvtexas.org>

National: [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)  
<http://1800mydixie.com/>  
<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCVORG>

Commander in Chief Barrow on **Twitter** at [CiC@CiCSCV](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV)

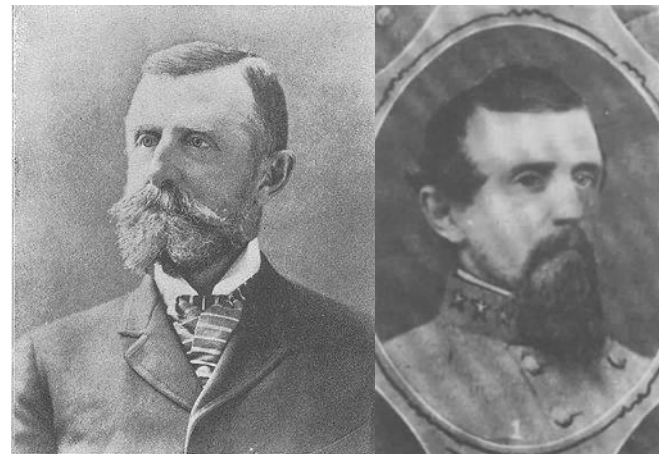
*Our Next Meeting:*

**Thursday, May 7<sup>th</sup>: 7:00 pm**

**La Madeleine Restaurant**  
3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

**\*we meet in the private meeting room.**

All meetings are open to the public and guests are welcome.



**Have you paid your dues??**

Come early (6:30pm), **eat**, fellowship with other members, learn your history!



**"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity." Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1865**



## *COMMANDER'S REPORT*



Dear Belo Compatriots & Friends:

April has been a great month for Belo Camp. First, we added several new members, bringing our total membership to 49 Compatriots. It is rewarding to see new faces in our meetings and to see our numbers growing with Compatriots anxious to join with us in honoring their Confederate ancestors.

Secondly, April was Confederate history month. I hope you took advantage of the opportunities presented to remember and honor our Confederate soldiers. Many of our membership attended Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies, grave dedications, and special dinners. Several of us attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade Confederate Heritage BBQ and heard the speech by Ron Kennedy. If you missed it, you missed an awesome evening. Late in the month, I visited the small cemetery close to my home and it was moving to see many of the Confederate graves marked with flags. Our ancestors are gone but not forgotten.

Thirdly, in April Belo Camp had the opportunity to present several awards to JROTC cadets in the Dallas Independent School District, and we will have several more in early May. You will see pictures of some of these presentations in the Herald. The H.L. Hunley Award, named after the first combat submarine to sink a warship, is given to a rising second year cadet who best exemplifies the characteristics of the final crew and commander of the Hunley - honor, courage and commitment to their JROTC unit. Belo Camp has the pleasure of presenting six Hunley Awards this school year. The Robert E. Lee Leadership Award is given to a senior cadet who best emulates the leadership principles, moral character, and dedication to duty demonstrated so superbly by General Robert E. Lee. Belo Camp has the privilege to present two outstanding cadets with this award this year. These awards are an important way for us to be involved in our community, and to recognize these young men and women preparing to serve in the military.

May is shaping up to be an important month. Please be present at our meeting this week where we will select delegates for the Division reunion. If you are interested in being a delegate, please let me know. There is much important business taking place at the reunion this year; please be in prayer that God's Will will be accomplished. We will also hear a presentation at this month's meeting by our Chaplain, Rev. Jerry Brown, who feels the Lord has given him a special message for the SCV. Invite your friends from other camps as well as prospective members to hear Jerry.

Thank you for all you do for our Camp. We are making a difference.

Deo Vindice,

Mark Nash, Commander

[marknash@msn.com](mailto:marknash@msn.com)

954-608-1684



# Belo Commander Announces for 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade Office

## Announcement of Candidacy for 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander, 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade

Dear Commanders and Compatriots of the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade:

I am pleased to announce that I will be a candidate for Second Lt. Commander of the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade at the Division Reunion in Temple on June 6. The Second Lieutenant position is responsible for membership and retention. In addition, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander works alongside the other brigade officers in planning events, supporting our camps, and keeping membership informed. I know and respect our current Brigade officers and count them as friends. I am interested in the position because I love the SCV and believe I can add value to the Brigade if elected, building on their strong leadership in the past.

You can expect me to be active and to think outside of the box. I have several ideas about membership growth and how I would approach strengthening Brigade membership; but I also want to hear your ideas and your challenges so we can work together to bring in new members and regain some we have lost. My ideas include starting new camps in the Dallas and Flower Mound/Lewisville areas. These are heavily populated and growing communities. Dallas can easily support another camp, and the Denton/Flower Mound/ Lewisville areas have no convenient camps. I would lend my personal support to starting new camps and identifying leadership for them. Secondly, I would like to diversify our recruiting efforts. For example, I would like to see more professionals, and perhaps a camp geared for professionals and executives that meets downtown at lunch. Thirdly, we need to identify ways to attract younger members to carry on the traditions and mission of the SCV. Finally, I would commit to meeting with each of the camp commanders in the Brigade to gather their ideas and determine how I can best support them.

I am relatively new to the SCV, joining at the beginning of 2013. But I have been “All In” since the very beginning. I am currently the Commander of the Col. A.H. Belo Camp in Dallas, and prior to being elected Commander I served as the 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Commander and handled programming. I have made many friends across the SCV due to my extensive involvement across the state. I have been involved in leadership trainings, Division Reunions, National Convention, Brigade meetings, and grave dedications. I am a member of the Guardian

Program, and I serve with the Texas Division Honor Company. I have also been heavily involved for the past two years in recruiting events at gun shows, the Irish Festival and the Scottish Festival. These events have been very fruitful in finding prospects for the 3rd and 4th brigades.

Regarding my commitment, I am a life member of the SCV and the Texas Division. I am a life member of the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose. I am a life member of the Northumberland County (Virginia) Historical Society. My membership in the Society of the Order of the Southern Cross is pending and will be presented in September 2015. I have been a significant supporter of SCV projects such as the Confederate Museum and the Heritage Operations Fund, and have been a long-time supporter of the Civil War Trust to preserve battlefield land. My son is a life member of the SCV and Texas Division, and my wife and daughter are charter members of the Rufus C. Burleson Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On a vocational note, I am a tax partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers, where I have worked as a Certified Public Accountant and Certified Financial Planner for almost twenty-five years. As a partner of the firm, I have significant business and leadership experience, people management and organizational skills. Part of my job responsibility has included tax advice to several tax exempt organizations. I believe my career experience would allow me to contribute meaningfully to the SCV in terms of Brigade leadership and Division Executive Council participation.

I ask for your support at the Brigade elections next month. You can count on me to work hard for you and for the Brigade. Although it seems our Division is splintered, I am my own man. You can count on me to be impartial, listening to and working with all parties. We need to work together and get back to the business of the SCV. You can count on me to be honest and transparent with you, to vote my conscience, and to keep you informed of what is going on in our Brigade and Division.

Please distribute this letter to your Camp members. I welcome the opportunity to speak with any member who has further questions of me. Thank you for your time and consideration. I will see you in Temple!

Deo Vindice,

Mark Nash

[marknash@msn.com](mailto:marknash@msn.com)

954-608-1684



# 1<sup>ST</sup> LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Dear Compatriots,

All of the area lakes just might be filled with the abundance of rain we have received (but we needed it!) as we move towards the summer months. Hope everyone is doing well.

I want to have another day at the North Texas Food Bank very soon, but we will give everyone plenty of notice, so that you can plan accordingly. Let's really try and make this at least an annual event for the Belo Camp. I believe we had 12-14 last year.

Our speaker this month will be our very own Jerry Brown (Love ya Jerry)!

Jerry's topic will be: **"A Wake Up Call to the Sons of Confederate Veterans"**

We will have books, plenty of books (maybe some new ones will show up) and we hope to see Mike Smith back in the saddle (Missed ya Mike!) to be in the spotlight for his minute of glory!

If you have moved/changed your phone number/email address, etc. please let us know so we can keep as up to date information on current camp members.

Again please make every effort to attend a camp meeting and bring that friend! Please inform us of your ideas, thoughts, concerns to help make Belo a better camp for our current members and all of the members yet to come!

**And get ready for Temple, Texas on June 6, 2015!**

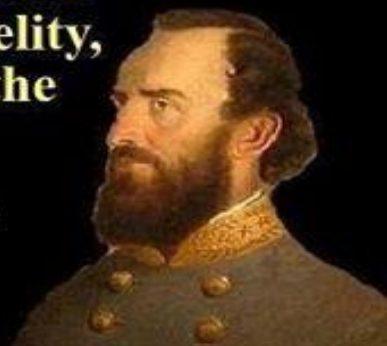
So years later, I hope it can be said for each one of us, "*Decori decus addit avito*".

Deo Vindice,

David Hendricks, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander

**"If the North triumphs, it is not alone the destruction of our property, it is the prelude to anarchy, infidelity, the loss of free and responsible government; it is the triumph of commerce, the banks and factories."**

-- Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA





# Chaplain's Corner

## Making Progress?



Some years before the bottom fell out of civilization we heard much about the inevitability of progress. The dictionary defines progress as a "forward movement" or a movement towards an aim or goal. The modernists, evolutionists, and there kind once assured us that man was as sure to move forward as sparks are to fly upward. We have not heard much of that lately. So, are we making progress?

If the aim of this world is global destruction and extermination of the human race, then it seems to be making progress. If is the aim of this country is to become socialistic, Marxist, communistic, or despotic, then it would seem to be making progress. If it is the aim of the South is to lose it's individual identity and proud heritage, then it would seem to be making progress. If it is the aim of the church to become a social club and entertainment center, then it appears to be making progress.

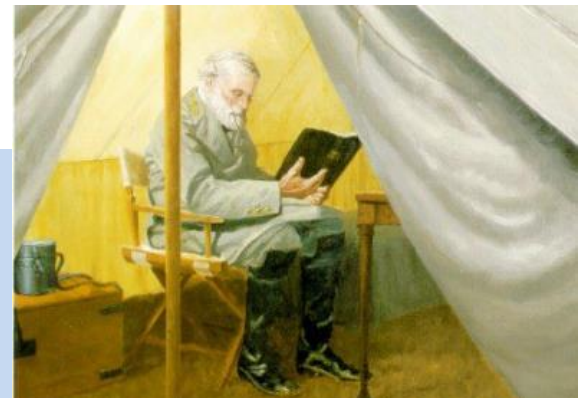
So perhaps progress is inevitable, but it is progress in reverse. Instead of creating a euphoria, we are contriving a madhouse. The good news is that more and more people, especially in this country, are saying, "Enough is enough, and I've had enough." People in this country are getting tired of being pushed around and they're beginning to meet, march, and speak out. The crowd in Washington wants to control the country and they know it will take time, because people don't want to be controlled. But, they are making progress.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have an aim also. Our aim is defined in the Charge given to us in 1906 by General S.D. Lee. It may at times seem that we are losing ground, that we are being undone by the enemies of truth, that those who wish to destroy us are winning the struggle, however it is we who are making progress. With God's help and guidance, with the strong and competent leadership we have, with dedicated members who are committed to honoring our Confederate forefathers and the Cause for which they fought, we are making progress.

But there is one kind of progress that is sure. The eternal purpose of God moves on. Perhaps there has never been a time so dark, dismal, and desolate, but amid all the wreckage of civilization today God's program is running on schedule. He will arrive where He is going on time and according to plan. In 2 Peter 3:7 we read, "But the heavens and earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." Then in Revelation 21: 1, God's Word says, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Yes, God has an aim, and He has a place prepared for you and me, and all His saints. (Jn. 14:1-3) And we can be sure, His purpose will be completed. His will will be done. His promises will be fulfilled. We can be sure, God is making progress.



**Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D**  
Past Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi  
1941-2013



**"IN ALL MY PERPLEXITIES AND DISTRESSES, THE BIBLE HAS NEVER FAILED TO GIVE ME LIGHT AND STRENGTH."**

**-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE**

Please keep in prayer the family in the death of compatriot Robert Jean Sullivan, past commander of the Walter P. Lane SCV camp, #1455, Longview. He was a member of the SCV for over 25 years.

Please continue to be in prayer for the family of Wayne Prouse who went to be with the Lord last month.

Please be in prayer for the family of Compatriot Jerry Rudd, Chaplain of Capt. Jesse Amason #282 in Center, who passed away Saturday, May 9, 2015.

# Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

# 2015

May 7<sup>th</sup> – Rev. Jerry Brown – A Wake Up Call To The Sons of Confederate Veterans.

June 4<sup>th</sup> – Panel Discussion – Candidates for 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and Tx. Div. Leadership invited to address Belo Camp.

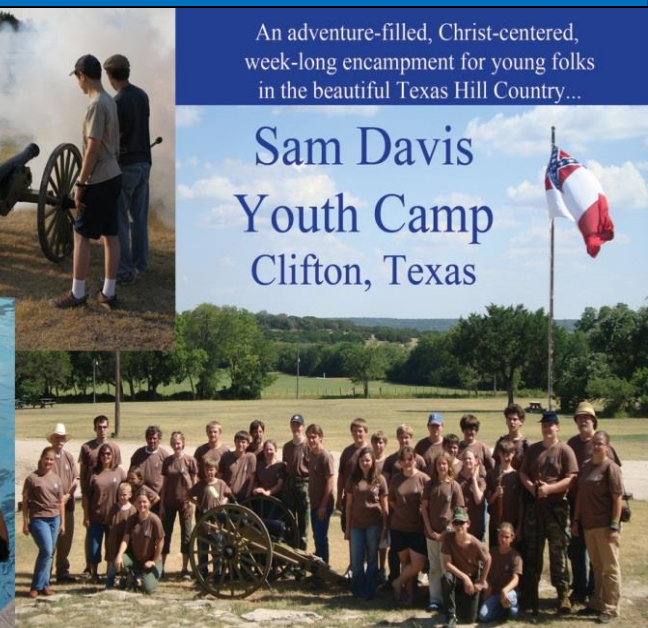
July 2<sup>nd</sup> – Mark Vogel – A One Act Play on Dick Dowling, The Hero of Sabine Pass.



**Do your kids and grandkids know the real reasons the war was fought? Has school taught them that Lincoln is their "favourite President?"**

**Send them to Sam Davis Youth Camp to learn the truth about their heritage and why it is important!**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snuT8MgGbtK>



An adventure-filled, Christ-centered, week-long encampment for young folks in the beautiful Texas Hill Country...

**Sam Davis  
Youth Camp  
Clifton, Texas**





**Our April meeting was a great time under the capable leadership of Commander Mark Nash and 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander David Hendricks. We discussed recent developments, camp news and the upcoming Division convention in Temple, Texas.**







Compatriot Steve Wooley dropped in to discuss his candidacy for Division 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt. Cmdr Mr. Wooley was suggested as a nominee for the Vindicator 3rd Lt. Commander position. From the Texas Vindicator website:

**“ We voted to extend the offer to him if he accepted our platform. He absolutely accepted it and we took him as our nominee. He visited several of our camps and reinforced his disdain for the corrupt Texas Division leadership. We received word from Mr. Wooley a few hours after the announcement of the endorsement on April 30th. He stated he and his family members were on the receiving end of very insulting and hateful remarks. He reported that the thugs even went so far as to insult his dead father. This man had accepted our endorsement with enthusiasm, but stated he was not prepared for the avalanche of hate he received in response.**

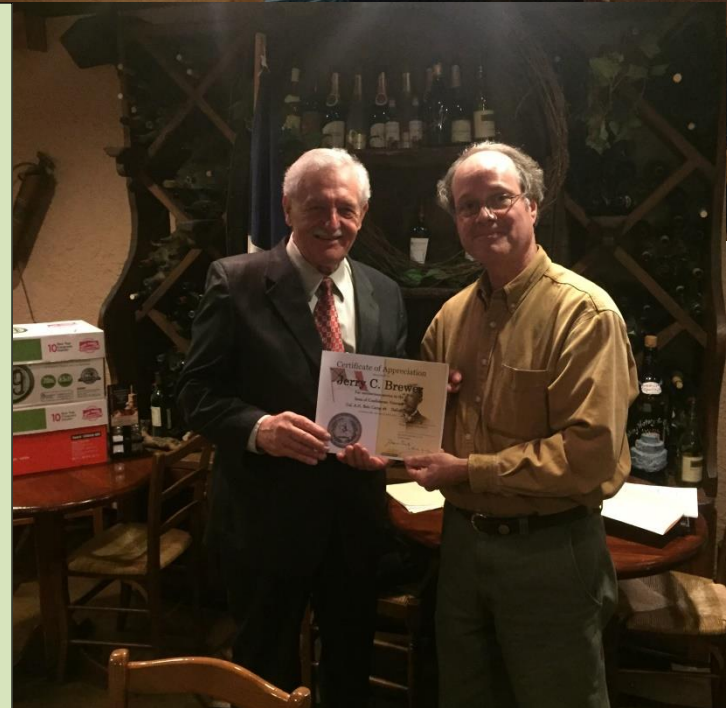
The candidate went on to say that he was going to denounce his acceptance of the Vindicator endorsement in order to spare his family from further personal attacks. The Vindicators oppose such gestapo-style terror tactics. As General Lee would suggest, however, we pray for those who have badgered, threatened, and spitefully used one of their own Compatriots. We also pray for our friend. Specifically, that his decision to give in to personal attacks is the right one. We also state that the offer was made and accepted in good faith and we accept his decision to retract his acceptance of our platform.” [www.texasvindicators.com](http://www.texasvindicators.com)

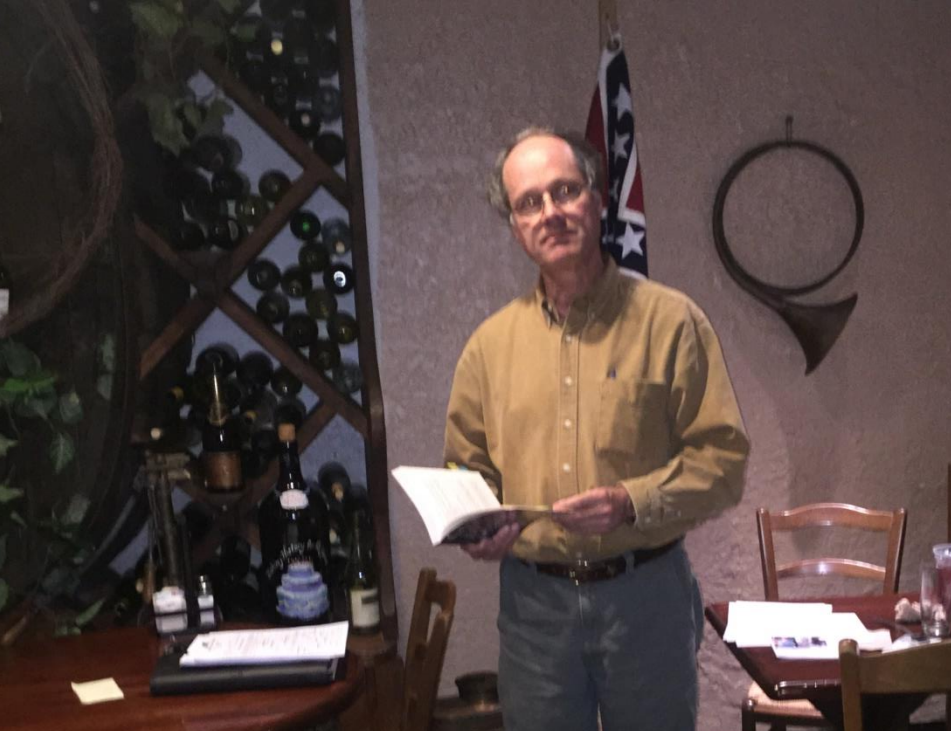


Compatriot Kyle Sims gave an update on proposed amendments to the Division Constitution as well as news of upcoming recruiting opportunities. Kyle is the top recruiter for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Vindicator candidate for 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Commander position. See his platform at <http://www.texasvindicators.com/candidates.html>



Compatriot Jerry C. Brewer gave a well-received presentation based on his authoritative book, Dismantling the Republic, in which he traced the consequences of the Lincolnian victory to the present day. His book may be purchased online at <http://www.smashwords.com/books/view/126248>





1<sup>st</sup> Lt Commander David Hendricks challenged resident historian Mike Smith with the “Mike Smith Minute.” Once again, Mike was able to answer the question presented to him and remain victorious. So far he is batting a thousand.



# ***Not to miss in this issue!***

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**"Look there Mason, there is the gridiron we have been fried on." P. 42**

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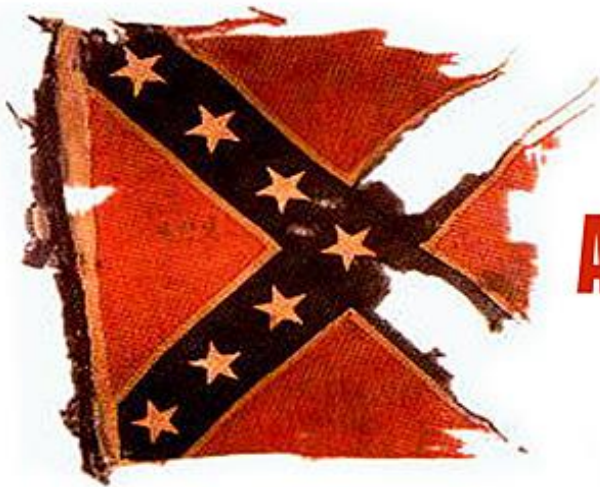
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**And MUCH MORE !**



*The Unsundered Banner  
Of The Southern People  
1865 - Present*



Save  
The  
Museum  
Of The  
Confederacy

The world's largest repository of Confederate relics, Confederate archives and mementos, The White House Of The Confederacy, has been seized by a corporate merger that has ended the museum by removing forever its historic name, unique character and artifacts.

**ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!**

The Virginia Division and National SCV request your direct donations for the legal effort to thwart this merger and restore The Confederate Museum according to the intent of its founders.

We seek all donors or living relatives of deceased donors, who have given artifacts or financial donations by gift, loan, or other, to contact our legal team.

Reject this merger as a violation of the sacred trust confided to The Confederate Memorial Literary Society as custodian of our priceless heritage.

[www.scvva.org](http://www.scvva.org)

MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV, PO Box 29814 Henrico, VA 23242-0814 or 804-517-6587 James Ray Chairman, MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV

**SEE ABOVE AND ACT NOW!**

**If you or your family present or past, have given any artifacts or financial donations to the MOC, it is important to contact the legal team as soon as possible. The Museum is now in the hands of ENEMIES of our Confederate Fathers!**

# Request for Assistance: Tampa Flag Site

Many of you are aware of the beautiful flag site on Interstate 75 in Tampa, and like me, have long appreciated and admired the great work done there. After speaking at the Raising of the World's Largest Third National Flag in the spring of 2013, and witnessing the awe-inspiring sight of that beautiful flag waving above the interstate, I was inspired to come back to Virginia and begin a campaign to raise a flag here. 2 years and 6 Flag sites later... we owe a debt a gratitude to the folks in Tampa for their inspiration, assistance, and steadfast support of our efforts.

We received the following email from Michael Herring, asking for assistance in funding the purchase of two new flags for the site. Last week, at our monthly planning meeting, we took up a collection from our Flaggers to help with the fundraising goal. We hope all of our supporters will consider lending their support, as you are able, and help to get these flags ordered and up in flying in Tampa, as soon as possible.



To all,

**It is time to order replacement flags for the site in Tampa. Confederate Memorial Park will enjoy the 6th anniversary this month and we need 2 new Southern banners to keep the populace aware that Florida and the South stood up to Federal tyranny and lost many of it' sons 1861-1865.**

**I plan to order a 30 foot by 30 foot Army of Northern Virginia Battle flag and a 30 foot by 50 foot 3rd National. Cost for the 2 flags is currently 2600.00 and this is the first call for action since January of last year. With an onslaught of anti-confederate sentiment occurring almost daily these sites on private property stand as a beacon for liberty and honouring the soldiers who gave the last full measure.**

**Please consider a generous donation by individuals, camps and chapters in the coming days. Any dollars collected exceeding the amount shown above will be held in reserve for future purchases.**

**Mail your personal check or money order made out to me and thanks for your support.**

**Forward the Colours**

**Mike Herring      [Mshcsa@aol.com](mailto:Mshcsa@aol.com)  
1434 Misty Valley Drive  
Brandon, Florida CSA 33510**

Thank you in advance for considering this worthwhile request.

Susan Hathaway  
Va Flaggers



**James Henley Thornwell was a Presbyterian Pastor and Theologian from South Carolina and was a recognized leader and defender of the Old South. He, as far as we know coined the terms- "a Yankee spirit" and an "American spirit". He believed and taught that these two spirits, the Yankee spirit which dominated the North and the American spirit which dominated the South were antagonistic to each other and one spirit or the other would have to dominate the other if not vanquish it altogether if there was to be a functioning society and government.**

**He of course finally concluded that the only way to deal with that Yankee spirit was to separate from it and so became a strong advocate of secession. Doing this he was as all southerners were willing to leave the North with their Yankee spirit alone and expected the North to do the same with the South and its American spirit- just leave us alone. They of course did not but acted consistently with their meddling yankee spirit. Thornwell warned of the ruin of a society and government that became dominated by the yankee spirit. His warning has and is being realized.**

**There is much ballyhoo today among so-called conservatives including those from the South about "America" and "Americans" and the "American Flag". Well the truth is that the only true Americans are CONFEDERATES and the only truly "American Flag" is the CONFEDERATE Flag!**

**Many so-called conservative patriots may indeed choke on this but those who are used to feeding on lies do tend to choke on the truth. Rudy Ray**





# AN APPEAL FOR HELP

In a 2010 opinion, the Texas 3rd Court of Appeals ruled that the State of Texas, in 2000, had illegally removed from the walls of the Texas Supreme Court Building Confederate memorial plaques; the trial court was instructed to consider the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans' legal/attorney fees, and on 20 January 2015 the Southern Legal Resource Center (SLRC) filed a motion asking the State to pay over \$220,000 in such fees. The State is expected to file paperwork to severely minimize the amount of fees to be paid the Texas Division, and the **SLRC needs financial contributions to prepare for the anticipated battle.** The SLRC is asking that donations be sent to:

**SOUTHERN LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER  
P. O. Box 1235, Black Mountain, NC 28711.**

**If every compatriot would stop right now and send a \$10 check, there would be a formidable war chest!**



Sesquicentennial Event  
Confederate Heritage Rally  
May 30,2015

[Event Website](#)

Dear Texas Compatriots,

First let me congratulate the Texas Division on your pursuit if an SCV license plate. We all look forward to just ruling.

I hope that you are all aware of the the upcoming SCV Sesquicentennial Event/Confederate Heritage Rally that will be held May 30th in Shreveport, La. This is the last of these events, but the first one to be held in the Army of Trans-Mississippi! The link to the event website is at the top and bottom of this message.

Please allow me to make a personal request to my brothers in Texas. We need you ,in large numbers, to turn out for this. The SCV and Confederate Heritage has been in the news a lot lately. This event gives us the chance to show the public that we are still here and still care about our Heritage. We can make a statement that day.

Just like in the Red River Campaign of 1864, Louisiana needs their Texas brothers to show up in force and stand with us. Please make your arrangements to be there. Also please get this message out to others.

Thanks you for your consideration, and I hope to see you there.

Deo Vindice  
Chuck McMichael  
Past Commander in Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans.

[Event Website](#)

[SCV150rally@gmail.com](mailto:SCV150rally@gmail.com)



[Susan Frise Hathaway](#) shared a [post](#)

Lots of good info here. My favorite part is how the ladies of the UDC once marched into the legislature with battle flags in hand and waged war to save the Chapel...

From [Bobby Edwards](#)

## [R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 Confederate Veterans, Soldiers' Home, and Chapel](#)

VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Pictured in the Background - 2010, Before these Confederate Flags were Removed. The Flag Holders were placed on these Porches, at the time of building of the Chapel, AS - the original paint on the Post was behind the Holder. AS - 1,700 Confederate "Last Roll Calls" were Held in This Chapel, from 1887 to 1941, ANYONE with Common Sense would realize that Confederate Flags were Flown at this Chapel, at Least Every Time a Confederate has their Last Roll Call.

THE EDICT TO REMOVE THE FLAGS was Offensive and Capricious, with Premeditated Malice Aforethought. Before the Lease Renewal Period of May of 2010, the Board of Directors of the Museum met in a 'Secret Session' and VOTED Not to Extend a 5 Year Lease to the Very Camp, Who had in the 1930's provided the Very land in the above photo, that the Museum is situated.

WHEN THE LAND WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE MUSEUM - The Governor had to Work out an Agreement with the R. E. Lee Camp, so the Lee Camp would consider transferring land. The MEMBERS of the Lee Camp now in their 80's wanted a Confederate Museum and a Confederate Memorial Park. From 1892, the Attorney General of Virginia was Referring to the Land of the Soldiers' Home, as the Confederate Memorial Park. This name would stick to the 1933 era, when the remaining members, if Land was going to be granted to the Museum - there would have to be a 'Confederate Memorial Park'.

The R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 Confederate Veterans in 1892, had some of the finest lawyers, judges, legislators, and politicians within the R. E. Lee Camp. In this 1892 era, there were over 700 of the most influential Confederate Veterans in Virginia, and Richmond as Members of the R. E. Lee Camp. You may recognize some of their names, click on the link and scroll down the roster. Here, from this roster of names are still some of the descendants who are some of the most influential citizens of Richmond.

The 1892 Deed Transferring LAND - Is Generally shortened and abbreviated in current interpretation of what it means. The details of that 1892 Agreement, passed in the General Assembly still governs the Purpose and Reason for the Leases to the Lee Camp No 1 SCV, the Successor Camp to the Original Camp No. 1, of the Confederate Memorial Chapel. The GOVERNOR of Virginia Holds the Sole Responsibility of Continuing with that 1892 ACTS of the General Assembly. It is his duty to provide a Monument to the Confederate Cause on the Soldiers' Home Property, It says so in a report filed, in the

General Assembly, when an event at the Soldiers' Home required officials in Virginia to investigate in detail, the issues of the Soldiers' Home. (Read that report - earlier posted).

SO - In 1933, Governor Pollard, on his own initiative issued a Grant Deed to the Virginia Arts Association. AND, In a 1933 Letter to Governor Pollard, the Atty General Saunders sent a classified letter to the Governor saying the GOVERNOR - "Did Not Have the Power" to Transfer or Grant Land of the Soldiers' Home. That RIGHT had to be GAINED - By an approval of the Old Boys of the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 Confederate Veterans. However, the Crusty old Veterans were not happy or Did Not Want a Fancy Museum on their Property, where 1,700 of their Comrades in Arms had already Experienced their LAST ROLL CALL at the Chapel. The Sophisticated, Educated, and Determined Confederate Veterans Played Hardball with Governor Pollard.

ON BENDED KNEES, It has been said - Governor Pollard went to the Leaders of the LEE CAMP No. 1 C.V., and PROMISED what the Confederate Veterans had Wanted - "A Confederate Memorial Park". He mentioned that in a letter, that he would work to Provide the "CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL PARK" with approving a Bill that the General Assembly would write providing under the Same Legislative Effort - the Confederate Memorial Park, and the "New - Virginia Museum of Fine Arts". Both under the 1933 ACTS of the Assembly would be Managed by a Board of Supervisors, and until 1946 - the "R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park" was managed by a Board of Supervisors, with outstanding leadership.

IN 1936 AT THE OPENING OF THE VIRGINIA MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS - There was in front of the Museum, a 100 foot flag pole, FLYING the Confederate Flag. WHY - Because the 1933 ACTS Of the General Assembly, provided for a Joint Relationship on the Same Grounds. So, when the VMFA Opened, the "R. E. Lee Confederate Memorial Park" Opened, with the Confederate Flag Flying. The Museum would not have been possible or never would have been allowed to be placed on the Grounds except for the GRAND AGREEMENT in 1933.

IF A MUSEUM WAS BUILT - The "R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park" Had to be Place - IN PERPETUITY for the Use of the Citizens of the Commonwealth and of the Country. In Addition, there were "Restrictions" in the Wording of this 1933 ACTS of the General Assembly, and they were specifically Enumerated To Limit and Restrict Encroachment and Expansion of the MUSEUM.

HOWEVER, the Museum has gone to the General Assembly in 1954 for their First Expansion, and in 1958 were going to TEAR DOWN the Confederate Memorial Chapel. HOWEVER, the Little Old Ladies of the UDC, hearing of these plans from the General Assembly, decided to take hand-held Confederate Flags into the General Assembly and make a statement about their displeasure of having the Chapel Torn Down by the VMFA. The Gals worked such a furor, that the Commonwealth of Virginia, Along with the UDC, and the SCV decided to Restore the Confederate Memorial Chapel, and by 1960 - In time for the 100th Anniversary of the War Between the States, the Confederate Memorial Chapel Opened Again.

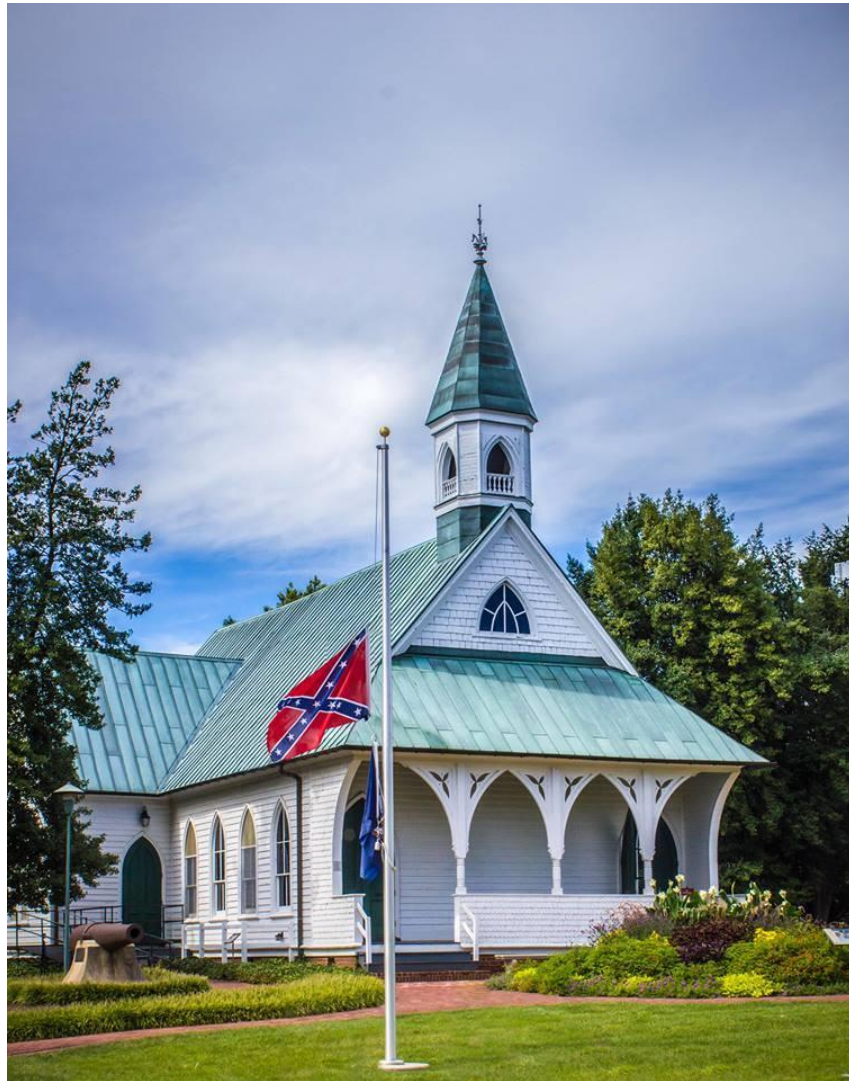
IT WOULD BE INCONGRUENT AND STUPID - For the VMFA to Take over the Duties of Interpreting the Confederate History, when all along their hostile attitude to the Chapel and Confederate History makes them a Most Peculiar Choice.

THE LEADERS - Who ARRANGED the R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park to be Permanent in Perpetuity, Also were responsible for: The Battle Abbey, Monument Avenue, Confederate Southern Museum (Confederate Memorial Literay Society, or Museum of the Confederacy), the Soldiers' Home, Grants to Battle Abbey in 1910, Grant to VMFA in 1933, Confederate Home for Women in 1933. Lee Camp had a very Large presence within the VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, and the Southern Historical Society, who authored one of the Greatest Collections of Southern Writing about the War, per Dr. Robertson of Va. Tech.

**WE ARE NOT ABOUT TO BE SCREWED by the VMFA - After we Gave them the Life Blood to Exist.**

Wednesday, May 6, 2015

## VMFA/Commonwealth of Va Responsible for Loss of Confederate Memorial Chapel



There are a few misguided individuals, obviously ignorant of the details of the situation at the Confederate Memorial Chapel, who have chosen to try and place the blame for the recent non-renewal of the lease squarely on the shoulders of the Va Flaggers, claiming that our push back efforts are somehow to blame for the non-renewal of the lease. The facts prove otherwise, and are easily available in information revealed in any one of the MANY FOIA requests we have filed over the past (almost) 4 years.

In 2010, a full year and a half before the Virginia Flaggers organized, the Board of Directors of the VMFA voted NOT to renew the Chapel lease with the Lee-Jackson Camp#1, SCV. The Judge Advocate from the camp contacted the Governor of Virginia and advised him of the 1892 contract between the Camp and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Governor then advised the VMFA that they had to renew the lease, but the VMFA then added the flag removal as a condition of the lease renewal. The negotiations went on for months, until the order came down to sign the lease or shut

the Chapel doors. Faced with no choice, the lease was signed.

FACT: The VMFA had already decided NOT to renew the lease in 2010, before the Va Flaggers ever stepped foot on the sidewalk in Richmond. As we reported in our release early Friday, this move by the VMFA in 2015 comes as no surprise to anyone who has actually been involved in this fight, although apparently some who lack any kind of first hand knowledge, decided to use the development to attempt to launch ignorant and foolish accusations to besmirch us and stall our efforts.

The folks who are responsible for this reprehensible action are the same ones who were responsible in 2010...the VMFA and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Anybody who thinks this would have turned out differently if the Va Flaggers had never come into existence is a complete dupe. There is a war against our heritage. Until we have a concerted, cooperative pushback on a massive scale, it will keep happening, until it's all gone.

Grayson Jennings  
Virginia Flaggers



P.O. Box 547  
Sandston VA 23150  
[info@vaflaggers.com](mailto:info@vaflaggers.com)



### Support the I-75 Interstate Flag Memorial in Tampa

Many of you are aware of the beautiful flag site on Interstate 75 in Tampa, and like me, have long appreciated and admired the great work done there. After speaking at the Raising of the World's Largest Third National Flag in the spring of 2013, and witnessing the awe-inspiring sight of that beautiful flag waving above the interstate, I was inspired to come back to Virginia and begin a campaign to raise a flag here. Two years and 6 Flag sites later... we owe a debt a gratitude to the folks in Tampa for their inspiration,

assistance, and steadfast support of our efforts.

We received the following email from Michael Herring, asking for assistance in funding the purchase of two new flags for the site. Last week, at our monthly planning meeting, we took up a collection from our Flaggers to help with the fundraising goal.

We hope all of our supporters will consider lending their support, as you are able, and help to get these flags ordered and up in flying in Tampa, as soon as possible.

**To all,**

**It is time to order replacement flags for the site in Tampa. Confederate Memorial Park will enjoy the 6th anniversary this month and we need 2 new Southern banners to keep the populace aware that Florida and the South stood up to Federal tyranny and lost many of it' sons 1861-1865.**

**I plan to order a 30 foot by 30 foot Army of Northern Virginia Battle flag and a 30 foot by 50 foot 3rd National. Cost for the 2 flags is currently 2600.00 and this is the first call for action since January of last year. With an onslaught of anti-confederate sentiment occurring almost daily these sites on private property stand as a beacon for liberty and honouring the soldiers who gave the last full measure.**

**Please consider a generous donation by individuals, camps and chapters in the coming days. Any dollars collected exceeding the amount shown above will be held in reserve for future purchases.**

**Mail your personal check or money order made out to me and thanks for your support.**

**Forward the Colours**

**Mike Herring**  
[Mshcsa@aol.com](mailto:Mshcsa@aol.com)  
**1434 Misty Valley Drive**  
**Brandon, Florida CSA 33510**

Thank you in advance for considering this worthwhile request.

Susan Hathaway  
Va Flaggers

P.O. Box 547  
Sandston VA 23150  
[info@vaflaggers.com](mailto:info@vaflaggers.com)

**Saturday, May 2, 2015**



# Heritage Assault Continues in Virginia: SCV Evicted from Confederate Memorial Chapel



In a move that comes as no surprise to anyone who has followed the situation here, the VMFA (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts) and Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the next step in the Confederate cleansing of Confederate Memorial Park, by evicting the Lee-Jackson Camp #1, SCV from the Confederate Memorial Chapel on the grounds of the Old Soldiers home, refusing to renew a decades-old lease that had allowed them to interpret the history of the Chapel and the Confederate Veterans who lived and died on the grounds of the Old Soldiers' home, seemingly, in direct violation of the Code of Virginia: <https://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+57-5>

[http://www.richmond.com/news/local/article\\_310a6c50-9c0c-53a0-9a57-961eeb889c50.html](http://www.richmond.com/news/local/article_310a6c50-9c0c-53a0-9a57-961eeb889c50.html)

Moving forward, the VMFA and the Commonwealth will provide the "interpretation", thank you very much!:

*"The museum also will develop uniform and professional interpretation of its grounds and historic properties, including the chapel and the Robinson House, which are the only two surviving buildings from the property's original service to Confederate veterans."*

We strongly believe that Carpetbaggers and Scalawags have no business "interpreting" OUR history.

In the early 1930's, the Lee-Jackson Camp deeded the land for the VMFA, with the stipulation that the parcel generously donated was to never be expanded, and that the remainder of the grounds would be forever preserved as a Confederate Memorial Park. Since then, the VMFA and the Commonwealth have continually violated both the spirit and the law of the agreement, to the point where the VMFA has completely taken over the grounds, and paved over most of Confederate Memorial Park.

In 1950, the Attorney General of Virginia wrote an opinion, advising the Governor that neither the VMFA nor the Commonwealth could "legally convey or grant to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts any title, easement or irrevocable privilege to use in any way property now a part of the R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park" (See attached)



In 2010, the VMFA and the Commonwealth forced the removal of Confederate flags from the portico of the Chapel, and placed a US flag on the Chapel grounds, both of which are in direct violation of Virginia law. <https://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+15.2-1812>  
The ridiculous claim by museum officials (repeated in this article) that the flag removal was some sort of noble attempt at "historically accuracy" has been thoroughly debunked. Please see: <http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/2013/09/vmfa-talking-points-debunked-myth-1.html>

The Virginia Flaggers began protesting the flag removal in the fall of 2011. Since then, we have maintained a constant vigil, forwarding the colors outside of the VMFA twice a week, every week. Now that the VMFA and the Commonwealth have kicked the SCV off of the grounds, our presence will be more important than ever, as we will be the ONLY voice for the Confederate Veterans.



If anything, this latest attack has renewed our commitment and determination. We will continue our efforts, with new energy and fresh resolve, and hope it will serve as a wake up call for others to join us!

Grayson Jennings



Va Flaggers

*"I hold concession or compromise to be fatal. If we concede an inch, concession would follow concession. compromise would follow compromise, until our ranks would be so broken that effectual resistance would be impossible." John C. Calhoun*

Tuesday, April 21, 2015

# Museum of the Confederacy Insults the Memory of Confederates

The institution formerly known as the Museum of the Confederacy posted photos on its FaceBook page last week of the White House of the Confederacy shrouded in black crepe, with the following explanation...

*"One hundred and fifty years ago, Union officials wrapped black fabric around the White House of the Confederacy's front columns after the death of President Lincoln.*

*Today, Museum curators recreated that mourning decoration. Please come by and see it before it comes down at the end of the month."*



*Photos from the American Civil War Museum's Facebook Page*

The post can be found here...<https://www.facebook.com/AmericanCivilWarMuseum/posts/367665516769412>

Although certainly not surprised, we are disgusted by this disgraceful display.

It was a slap in the face to Richmond residents when the occupying army did this in 1865... and it is a slap in the face to the ladies who created the museum, the memory of the soldiers they worked so hard to honor, and all who have Confederate ancestors for the museum to even consider fashioning such an insulting display in 2015. Meanwhile, the backlash continues.

We received the following letter last week, and were granted permission to share it.Â

*April 13, 2015*

*Dear Mr. Rawls,*

*I am in receipt of your March 27, 2015 missive requesting that I renew my lapsed membership at the American Civil War Museum, (formerly the Museum of the Confederacy).*

*I cannot in good conscience continue to support an entity which should fly a Confederate National Flag from all its locations. I cannot in good conscience support an entity which capriciously changed its name, thereby walking away from its heritage under the sad specter of political correctness. You should thank your lucky stars that the Southrons who originally donated their war-related, cherished family artifacts, are no longer alive to witness the mockery you have made of their ancestors noble legacy. Given your new found perspectives concerning the war, you should at the very least, have the decency to resign from the SCV.*

*My family and I will continue to support the Confederate Memorial Hall Museum in New Orleans, and the Danville Museum of Fine Arts & History in Danville, Virginia. Lastly, given your particular aversion to flying Confederate flags, I have decided to make a \$100.00 donation in your name, (cost of sustaining a membership at your museum), to Susan Hathaway's Virginia Flaggers.*

*Sincerely,*

*Lou F.*

*General I. R. Trimble Camp #1836 (member)*

*Sons of Confederate Veterans*

Thank you, Sir! We appreciate your sharing this excellent letter with us and are grateful for your generous support. We pledge to be good stewards and use your gift faithfully in our continuing efforts to RETURN the flags and RESTORE the honor!

Sincerely,

Grayson Jennings

Va Flaggers



Monday, April 20, 2015

# Va Flaggers: **THIRD (SURPRISE!) Memorial Battle Flag Raised in Lexington, Va Today**

This afternoon, we were able to get back up to Lexington, and complete the installation of the **THIRD (SURPRISE!) Memorial Battle Flag** installed since Lee-Jackson Day earlier this year. :)



While this flag is not quite the size and stature of the previous flags installed, it is likely to have just as much, if not more impact, due to its **PRIME** location.

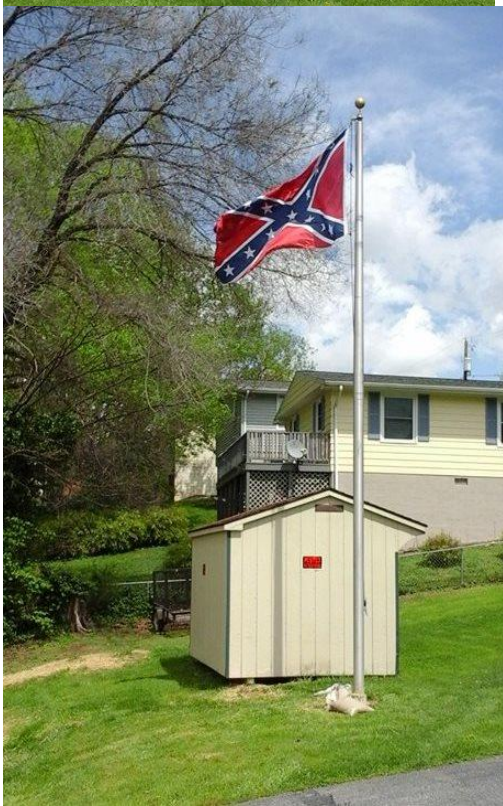
We are thrilled to announce that a pole was installed today, and flag raised on private property **INSIDE** the city of Lexington, **IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT**, located within the block between the Visitor Center of Lexington, and City of Lexington City Hall!



We would like to once again, thank all of you who so generously supported us, and made it possible to have not just **TWO** flags in Lexington, **BUT THREE** (so far)!

**LEST WE FORGET!**

Susan Hathaway  
The Virginia Flaggers



**Friday, April 10, 2015**

## **Va Flaggers Update: Charlottesville Braces for a Confederate Flag/Smoke & Mirrors Continues at W&L**

"News" report on proposed Memorial Battle Flag in Charlottesville

[http://www.c-ville.com/red-flag-group-plans-hoist-confederate-flag/#.VR0\\_1uHYo4O](http://www.c-ville.com/red-flag-group-plans-hoist-confederate-flag/#.VR0_1uHYo4O)

"City Councilor Kristin Szakos, who has suggested it might be time to get rid of statues of Lee and Jackson in downtown parks, said she finds it "petty" • that the Flaggers want to put up a flagpole here "because they're not from Charlottesville. Why they care, I don't know." •

Because WE (the Va Flaggers) are not "from Charlottesville"????...says the woman who is FROM....Long Island, NEW YORK.

Meanwhile, back in Lexington, we wanted to share this photo of the new I-81 flag majestic in splendor in our Shenandoah Valley with the Blue Ridge as a backdrop!



...and this video of the flag on the day of the raising, with photography from Judy Smith Photography and Tredegar DroneWorks. Absolutely breathtaking...!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RfToh0yB3mU&feature=youtu.be>

...and a few photos from the ceremony, with special thanks to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Herman White, who came from North Carolina to join us and speak to those gathered.

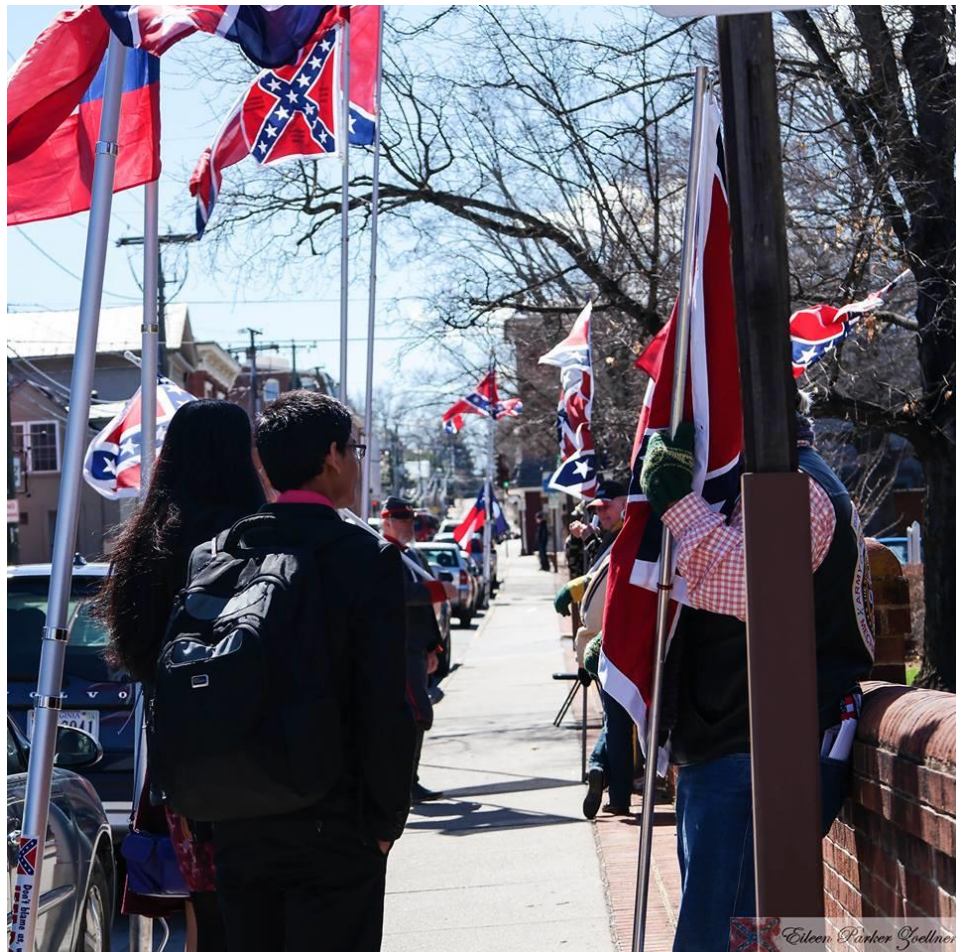


When we arrived, skies were gray, temperatures were in the 30's and, snow actually began to fall just as we started the dedication. However, just a few minutes after the flag was raised, the snow stopped, the clouds moved out, and bright sunshine filled the sky, allowing us the opportunity to take the wonderful photographs we have shared with you.



Thanks to all who gathered to attend the ceremony, and to each of the hundreds of supporters who made it possible.

Never passing up an opportunity to forward the colors in Lexington, the Va Flaggers headed to Washington & Lee University after raising the I-81 Battle Flag.





Although the weather was cold and blustery, foot traffic was brisk, and we had many opportunities to talk with students, alumni, and parents.







A perfect ending to a GLORIOUS and very Confederate day in Lexington.

## *More smoke and mirrors out of Washington & Lee University:*

[http://www.roanoke.com/news/virginia/lee-chapel-to-reopen-next-week-at-w-l/article\\_0327e865-df3d-5581-a996-0d18bb510b9f.html](http://www.roanoke.com/news/virginia/lee-chapel-to-reopen-next-week-at-w-l/article_0327e865-df3d-5581-a996-0d18bb510b9f.html)

In the article,

*"The flag display is in keeping with actions taken by W&L last year after a group of law students complained that such tributes to the Confederacy were offensive to minority students. At the time, university President Kenneth Ruscio said replica flags in the building were being removed because they were not presented in an educational matter.*

*But Ruscio's announcement left room for displays of genuinely historic flags such as the one to be included in the "Lee in the Field" • exhibit. For years, that flag was one of the originals that hung near the "Recumbent Lee" • statue in the chapel.*

*Other battle flags, particularly those with historic connections to W&L and the Lexington area, are planned for future exhibits."*

Once again, W&L would have the public, students, and alumni believe that the decision to forcibly remove the replica ANV Battle Flags from the LEE Chapel mausoleum was somehow related to the project to restore and display the original battle flags and that President Ruscio was involved in that project. This is blatantly FALSE.

The restoration project was part of an agreement between the UDC, The Museum formerly known as the Museum of the Confederacy, and the University. We have been able to secure a copy of this agreement, and while it does call for the removal of the original battle flags for restoration, and for the flags to be properly displayed in glass cases in the museum in the basement of the Chapel, it in NO WAY dictates that the reproduction flags, provided by the SCV as a replacement for the originals, must be removed from the Chapel.

The referenced agreement was made in 1997, long before Mr. Ruscio became President of the University, and yet they expect us to believe that it just so happens that they decided to take the reproduction flags out of the Chapel in July of 2014, as part of a new agreement with the Museum formerly known as the Museum of the Confederacy, not to appease "The Committee". Do not be fooled by this nonsense. The authentic flags were removed for restoration and proper display, as they should have been, and special replica flags were made to be displayed in their place.

The replica flags were removed in July of 2014 for ONE REASON...to appease the demands of SIX agitators from the W&L Law School.

Grayson Jennings  
Va Flaggers

**Monday, March 30, 2015**

## THANK YOU...NOW WE NEED MORE POLES!



In the first quarter of 2015, we have been absolutely overwhelmed by the outpouring of support and encouragement we have received for the Interstate Memorial Battle Flag Projects. After putting out the word that we were looking to purchase a new 80' pole for the I-81 site, we received the needed funds within two short weeks! In addition, the number of landowners contacting us with offers for Memorial Battle Flag leases has swelled to the point where we now have a waiting list.

One of our biggest needs right now is MORE POLES. Many times, we are able to reclaim used poles and save a ton of money on these projects. Please keep an eye out for existing flag poles that are no longer being used, or any that have already been removed and are available for sale.

Contact [info@vaflaggers.com](mailto:info@vaflaggers.com) if you have any leads.

Virginia Flaggers  
P.O. Box 547  
Sandston VA 23150



# Jefferson Davis Posthumously Responds to Our Readers' Reactions

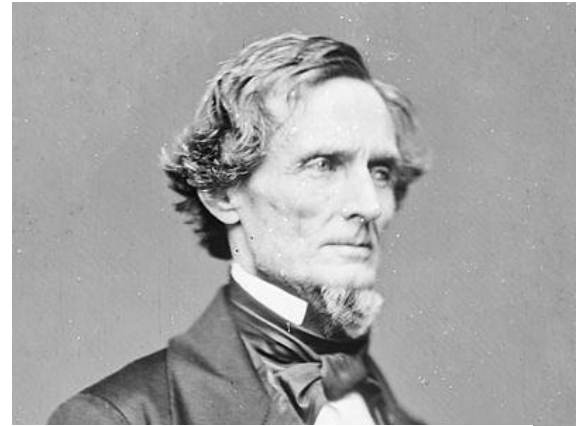
BY DAVID JOHN MAROTTA AND MEGAN RUSSELL

We were surprised by some of the reactions to our recent article on protective tariffs  
**SEE IN BELO HERALD APRIL 2015 issue**

as one of the primary causes of the Civil War. We have gotten both some of the most insulting and the most flattering responses.

We were setting out to write about the troubles caused by the “temporary” tariffs put in place by the founding fathers. One of the harms was helping to usher in the Civil War. We did not realize that this piece of history was such a polarizing issue.

Winston Churchill said, although many have repeated it, “History is written by the victors.” Although the Confederate President Jefferson Davis did not hear this quote, after the war ended he certainly knew its truth. After his troops surrendered, Jefferson Davis sat in a federal jail cell while his Northern rivals wrote the recent war’s history.



On February 22, 1866, Andrew Johnson, the new President of the (once again) United States, gave what is now called the “[Speech to the Citizens of Washington](#).” In his speech, he was doing three main things: celebrating George Washington’s birthday, dedicating the Washington Monument (which actually wouldn’t be completed until 1884 because of insufficient funds), and telling his version of the history of the Civil War. He said:

A motto inscribed on that stone sent here to be placed in that monument of freedom and in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that sentiment, and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson, “The Federal Union it must be preserved.” (Wild shouts of applause.) Were it possible to have the great man whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Capitol, and whose sentiment is inscribed on the stone deposited in the monument were it possible to communicate with the illustrious dead, and he could be informed of or made to understand the working progress of faction, rebellion, and treason, the bones of the old man would stir in their coffin, and he would rise and shake off the habiliments of the tomb; he would extend that long arm and finger of his, and he would reiterate that glorious sentiment, “The Federal Union it must be preserved.” (Applause.) But we see and witness what has transpired since his day. **We remember what he did in 1833, when treason, treachery, and infidelity to the Government and Constitution of the United States then stalked forth. It was his power and influence that then crushed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped; but only for a time the spirit continued.** There were men disaffected to the Government both North and South. We had peculiar institutions, of which some complained and to which others were attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated that institution in the South; another apposed it in the North; and it resulted in creating two extremes. The one in the South reached a point at which they were prepared to dissolve the Government of the United States, to secure and preserve their peculiar institution; and in what I may say on this occasion I want to be understood.

There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the South, and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the Government to get clear of it. (Applause.) I am talking to you to-day in the common phrase, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government. These two parties have been arrayed against each other; and I stand before you to-day, as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce, as I then did in my place, those who were so engaged, as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and so far as my efforts could go, to carry out, the sentiments I then uttered. (Cheers.) **I have already remarked that there were two parties, one for destroying the Government to preserve slavery, and the other to break up the Government to destroy slavery.** The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing, and that was the breaking up of the Government. They agreed in the destruction of the Government, the precise thing which I have stood up to oppose. Whether the disunionists come from South Carolina or the North I stand now where I did then, to vindicate the Union of these States and the Constitution of the country. (Applause.)

In 1867, Jefferson Davis was released, after a bail of \$100,000 was met, and he traveled the world in search of work. Ten years later, the disillusioned former president settled down in the home of a wealthy but dying widow to write his version of the war’s history. By 1881, he had finished writing his two volume account called *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. And then in 1889 he completed *A Short History of the Confederate States of America*. Later that year, he died, hoping he had set the record straight.

His 1881 work, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, was intended to explain the real reason the South seceded. Our modern day back of the book describes the work well:

A decade after his release from federal prison, the 67-year-old Jefferson Davis—ex-president of the Confederacy, the “Southern Lincoln,” popularly regarded as a martyr to the Confederate cause—began work on his monumental *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*. Motivated partially by his deep-rooted antagonism toward his enemies (both the Northern victors and his Southern detractors), partially by his continuing obsession with the “cause,” and partially by his desperate pecuniary and physical condition, Davis

devoted three years and extensive research to the writing of **what he termed “an historical sketch of the events which preceded and attended the struggle of the Southern states to maintain their existence and their rights as sovereign communities.”** The result was a perceptive two-volume chronicle, covering the birth, life, and death of the Confederacy, from the Missouri Compromise in 1820, through the tumultuous events of the Civil War, to the readmission of the Southern states to the U.S. Congress in the late 1860s. As a result in 1881, Jefferson Davis published “The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.”

In Part I, [Chapter X](#) of the book, which the title summarizes, “False Statements of the Grounds for Separation – Slavery not the Cause, but an Incident – The Southern People not ‘Propagandists’ of Slavery – Early Accord Among the States With Regard to African Servitude...”, Jefferson Davis directly addresses Johnson’s claim that the civil war was fought primarily over slavery. The only Confederate President writes:

Men differed in their views as to the abstract question of its [slavery’s] right or wrong, but for two generations after the Revolution there was no geographical line of demarcation for such differences. **The African slave trade was carried on almost exclusively by New England merchants and Northern ships.** Jefferson – a Southern man, the founder of the Democratic party, and the vindicator of state rights – was a consistent enemy to every form of slavery. **The Southern states took the lead in prohibiting the slave trade, and, as we have seen, one of them (Georgia) was the first state to incorporate such a prohibition in her organic Constitution.** Eleven years after the agitation on the Missouri question, when the subject first took a sectional shape, the abolition of slavery was proposed and earnestly debated in the Virginia legislature, and its advocates were so near the accomplishment of their purpose, that a declaration in its favor was defeated by only a small majority, and that on the ground on expediency. At a still alter period, **abolitionist lecturers and teachers were mobbed, assaulted, and threatened with tar and feathers in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other states.** One of them (Lovejoy) was actually killed by a mob in Illinois as late as 1837.

**These facts prove incontestably that the sectional hostility** which exhibited itself in 1820, on the application of Missouri for admission into the Union, which again broke out on the proposition for the annexation of Texas in 1844, and which reappeared after the Mexican war, never again to be suppressed until its fell results had been fully accomplished [meaning the end of the Civil War], **was not the consequence of any difference on the abstract question of slavery. It was the offspring of sectional rivalry and political ambition. It would have manifested itself just as certainly if slavery had existed in all the states, or if there had not been a negro in America.** No such pretension was made in 1803 or 1811, when the Louisiana purchase, and afterward the admission into the Union of the state of that name, elicited threats of disunion from the representatives of New England. The complaint was not of slavery, but of “the acquisition of more weight at the other extremity” of the Union. **It was not slavery that threatened a rupture in 1832, but the unjust and unequal operation of a protective tariff.**

It happened, however, on all these occasions, that the line of demarcation of sectional interests coincided exactly or very nearly with that dividing the states in which negro servitude existed from those in which it had been abolished.

Later on the same page, he adds:

The truth remains intact and incontrovertible, that the existence of African servitude was in no wise the cause of the conflict, but only an incident. **In the later controversies that arose, however, its effect in operating as a lever upon the passions, prejudices, or sympathies of mankind was so potent that it has been spread like a thick cloud over the whole horizon of historic truth.**

The rupture he’s referencing in 1832 is the threatened secession of South Carolina. He explains further in Part II “The Constitution,” [Chapter XIV](#) “The Necessity for Secession.” Davis explains:

At a critical and memorable period, that pure spirit, luminous intellect, and devoted adherent of the Constitution, **the great statesman of South Carolina, invoked this remedy of state interposition against the Tariff Act of 1828, which was deemed injurious and oppressive to his state.** No purpose was then declared to coerce the state, as such, but measures were taken to break the protective shield of her authority and enforce the laws of Congress upon her citizens, by compelling them to pay outside of her ports the duties on imports, which the state had declared unconstitutional and had forbidden to be collected in her ports.

There remained at that day enough of the spirit in which the Union had been founded – enough respect for the sovereignty of states and of regard for the limitations of the Constitution – to prevent a conflict of arms. **The compromise of 1833 was adopted, which South Carolina agreed to accept, the principle for which she contended being virtually conceded.**

The protectionism in the Tariff of 1832 and the Tariff of Abominations (1828) had been the last straw. South Carolina, fed up with the discrimination of protectionism, threatened secession. It was only the compromise of 1833 (also called the Tariff of 1833) which brought them back. The new tariff act was supposed gradually reduce the rates of tariffs. By 1842, the compromise was nearly successful with rates approaching 20%, the rate it was prior to 1832. The problem was the reduction was abandoned in 1842 when Congress passed The Black Tariff, which, among other things, doubled the average tariff rates to 40%.

In Part IV “The War”, [Chapter XIII](#) “Sources Whence Revenue was Derived”, he comments further on this controversy:

So the tariff act in 1828, known at the time as ‘the bill of abominations,’ was resisted by Southern representatives because it was the invasion of private rights in violation of the compact by which the states were united. In the last stage of the proceeding, after the friends of the bill had advocated it as a measure for protecting capital invested in manufacturers, **Drayton of South Carolina moved to amend the title so that it should read, ‘An act to increase the duties upon certain imports, for the purpose of increasing the**

profits of certain manufacturers,' and stated his purpose for desiring to amend the title to be that, upon some case which would arise under the execution of the law, an appeal might be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, to test its constitutionality. Those who had passed the bill refused to allow the opportunity to test the validity of a tax imposed of the protection of a particular industry. Though the debates showed clearly enough the purpose to be to impose duties for protection, the phraseology of the law presented it as enacted to raise revenue, and therefore the victims of the discrimination were deprived of an appeal to the tribunal instituted to hear and decide on the constitutionality of a law.

**South Carolina, oppressed by onerous duties and stung by the injustice of a refusal to allow her the ordinary remedy against unconstitutional legislation, asserted the right, as a sovereign state, to nullify the law.** This conflict between the authority of the United States and one of the states threatened for a time such disastrous consequences as to excite intense feeling in all who loved the Union as the fraternal federation of equal states. **Before an actual collision of arms occurred, Congress wisely adopted the compromise act of 1833.** By that the fact of protection remained, but the principle of duties for revenue was recognized by a sliding scale of reduction, and it was hoped the question had been placed upon a basis that promised a permanent peace. **The party of protective duties, however, came into power about the close of the period** when the compromise measure had reached the result it proposed, **and the contest was renewed with little faith on the part of the the dominant party and with more than all of its former bitterness.** The cause of the departure from a sound principle of a tariff for revenue, which had prevailed during the first quarter of a century, and the adoption in 1816 of the rule imposing duties for protection, was stated by McDuffie to be that **politicians and capitalists had seized upon the subject and used it for their own purposed – the former for political advancement, the latter for their own pecuniary profit – and that the question had become one of partisan politics and sectional enrichment.** Contemporaneously with this theory of protective duties arose the policy of making appropriations from the common treasury for local improvements. **As the Southern representatives were mainly those who denied the constitutional power to make such expenditures, it naturally resulted that the mass of those appropriations were made for Northern works.** Now that direct taxes had in practice been so wholly abandoned as to be almost an obsolete idea, and now that the treasury was supplied by the collection of duties upon imports, two golden streams flowed steadily to enrich the Northern and manufacturing region by impoverishment of the Southern and agricultural section. In the train of wealth and demand for labor followed immigration and the more rapid increase of population in the capital Northern than in the Southern states. **I do not deny the existence of other causes, such as the fertile region of the Northwest, the better harbors, the greater amount of shipping of the Northeastern states, and the prejudice of Europeans against contact with the negro race; the causes I have first stated were, I think, the chief, and those only which are referable to the action of the general government.**

**...discontent therefore was steadily accumulating, and, as stated in the beginning of this chapter, I think was due to class legislation in the form of protective duties and its consequences more than to any and all other causes combined.**

The Union was lucky that force was not necessary and, even though they broke their promise, the compromise of 1833 quieted the dispute. However, less than thirty years later in December 1860, South Carolina was the first state to actually secede.

These ideas of Jefferson Davis seem to be the sentiment among many economists or civil war buffs. Regardless though, many others seem to not be willing even to concede the statement, "Protective tariffs were *one* of the primary causes of the Civil War."

It is of course the case that slavery played a role in causing the Civil War as well. The South feared that slavery not being extended to the western states would mean that they would be more easily outvoted in the future. And they faulted the northern states for not upholding the Constitution and Supreme Court cases regarding slavery.

In Part I, [Chapter I](#) on Page 4, Jefferson Davis describes one of the confederacy's main grievances involving slavery and laments what he believes to be the weakness of argument from which the North fueled their retelling. He writes:

Southern statesmen may perhaps have been too indifferent to this consideration – overlooking in their ardent pursuit of principles, the effects of phrases.

**This is especially true with regard to that familiar but most fallacious expression, "the extension of slavery."** To the reader unfamiliar with the subject, or viewing it only on the surface, it would perhaps never occur that, as used in the great controversies respecting the territories of the United States, **it does not, never did, and never could, imply the addition of a single slave to the number already existing. The question was merely whether the slaveholder should be permitted to go, with his slaves, into territory (the common property of all) into which the non-slaveholder could go with his property of any sort.** There was no proposal or desire on the part of the Southern states to reopen the slave trade, which they had been foremost in suppressing, or to add to the number of slaves. It was a question of the distribution, or dispersion, of the slaves, rather than of the 'extension of slavery.' Removal is not extension. **Indeed, if emancipation was the end to be desired, the dispersion of the negroes over a wider area among additional territories, eventually to become states, in climates unfavorable to slave labor, instead of hindering, would have promoted this object by diminishing the difficulties in the way of ultimate emancipation.**

In other words, the discussion of the emancipation of slaves was continuing during the time that the Union was acquiring new territories. From 1836 – 1861, 10 new states were admitted to the Union. Thus, one of the debates of the day was over "the extension of slavery," or could slaveholders bring their slaves with them into the new territories without forfeiting their rights of ownership.

The problem was that slaveholders had no way of extracting the capital they had invested into their slaves. Even if a slaveholder wanted to believe in the freedom of all people, it was a foolish business decision for him to just let all his slaves go free. That's why in

other European countries, the government compensated slaveholders, literally buying slaves out of slavery. That way, no one could have economic concerns holding them back from emancipation.

But if the extension of slavery was prohibited, slaveholders, with no way of getting the capital out and no way to move into the new territories, would have been essentially caged into their home states. They wouldn't be able to partake in the benefit of the new states or territories and again the government would be discriminating against them.

However the turn of phrase is what Davis is lamenting. Supporting the "extension of slavery" sounds like you're supporting bringing over more slaves, even though this turn of phrase "does not, never did, and never could" actually imply that. However, many who retell our history now do make it mean just that. It is almost certain that Lincoln and Johnson danced around such turns of phrase in order to spread the idea of the primary cause of the Civil War being slavery.

That slavery was a primary cause of secession is not in dispute. If you thought that we were somehow denying that slavery played any part in secession, please understand that we were not. Slavery played a role, especially the debate of the "extension of slavery," how emancipation would work, and if it should yet happen at all.

South Carolina's declaration of secession is mostly about slavery, for example. After establishing their historical justification for thinking of themselves as a free and independent state, they write:

On the 4th day of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guaranties of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

They had clearly invested a lot into slavery, and, of course, rumblings of the sudden removal of slavery helped cause secession.

But protective tariffs were one of the primary causes of the war as well. At least that was the opinion of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederate States. And the position has sufficient historical evidence that it should not elicit personal slanders from one faction of our readership.

In Texas' statement of secession, they have a long list of accusations against the Union which reads:

**For years past this abolition organization has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the federal congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States.**

**By consolidating their strength, they have placed the slave-holding States in a hopeless minority in the federal congress, and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments.**

They have proclaimed, and at the ballot box sustained, the revolutionary doctrine that there is a 'higher law' than the constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and **virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.**

They have for years past encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and prevent their recapture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press their leading men and a fanatical pulpit have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes, while the governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offenses, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.

They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers among us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides.

They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose.

**They have impoverished the slave-holding States by unequal and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining our substance.**

They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slave-holding State.

And, finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen non-slave-holding States, they have elected as president and vice-president of the whole confederacy **two men whose chief claims to such high positions are their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slave-holding States.**

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed.

Texas was largely upset by all the Northern exploitation. They group together the grievance of Northerners murdering slaves with Northerners gouging them with discriminating, protectionist legislation.

Also, Georgia's Declaration of Secession was written in part by Robert Toombs, who gave a long speech attacking the "infamous Morrill bill" a few years prior. The declaration laid out the primary causes of secession and included this large section citing the unfairness of protective tariffs:

The material prosperity of the North was greatly dependent on the Federal Government; that of the South not at all. In the first years of the Republic the navigating, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the North began to seek profit and aggrandizement at the expense of the agricultural interests. Even the owners of fishing smacks sought and obtained bounties for pursuing their own business (which yet continue), and \$500,000 is now paid them annually out of the Treasury. The navigating interests begged for protection against foreign shipbuilders and against competition in the coasting trade. Congress granted both requests, and by prohibitory acts gave an absolute monopoly of this business to each of their interests, which they enjoy without diminution to this day. Not content with these great and unjust advantages, they have sought to throw the legitimate burden of their business as much as possible upon the public; they have succeeded in throwing the cost of light-houses, buoys, and the maintenance of their seamen upon the Treasury, and the Government now pays above \$2,000,000 annually for the support of these objects. These interests, in connection with the commercial and manufacturing classes, have also succeeded, by means of subventions to mail steamers and the reduction in postage, in relieving their business from the payment of about \$7,000,000 annually, throwing it upon the public Treasury under the name of postal deficiency. **The manufacturing interests entered into the same struggle early, and has clamored steadily for Government bounties and special favors. This interest was confined mainly to the Eastern and Middle non-slave-holding States.** Wielding these great States it held great power and influence, and its demands were in full proportion to its power. The manufacturers and miners wisely based their demands upon special facts and reasons rather than upon general principles, and thereby mollified much of the opposition of the opposing interest. **They pleaded in their favor the infancy of their business in this country, the scarcity of labor and capital, the hostile legislation of other countries toward them, the great necessity of their fabrics in the time of war, and the necessity of high duties to pay the debt incurred in our war for independence. These reasons prevailed, and they received for many years enormous bounties by the general acquiescence of the whole country.**

But when these reasons ceased they were no less clamorous for Government protection, but their clamors were less heeded— the country had put the principle of protection upon trial and condemned it. After having enjoyed protection to the extent of from 15 to 200 per cent. upon their entire business for above thirty years, the act of 1846 was passed [The Walker Tariff, which cut the rates of the Black Tariff]. It avoided sudden change, but the principle was settled, and free trade, low duties, and economy in public expenditures was the verdict of the American people. The South and the Northwestern States sustained this policy [unlike the Northeastern states, currently talking about the new tariff which would become the Tariff of 1861]. There was but small hope of its reversal; upon the direct issue, none at all.

As a result of the historical documents, we did not think the statement, "One of the primary reasons the South seceded was over the issue of protective tariffs" would be so polarizing. For the sake of brevity and because we did not think the issue one of disagreement, we cited only a few sources in our article.

We cited in our article Vice President John Calhoun's warning that if the tariff of 1828 was not repealed South Carolina would secede. We did cite that after the Panic of 1857 Congress began using that crisis to push for a new protective tariff act. But we did not describe how violently Southern Congressmen reacted to those two years of discussion other than to say it was met with "hostility."

The frequent debates over high protective tariffs, especially in Lincoln's candidacy, make it clear it was one of the primary causes of Southern secession. And the first thing the North did when the South had seceded was pass the tariff legislation, by then called the Morrill Tariff of 1861.

That the election of Abraham Lincoln was the trigger for Southern Secession is also not disputed. His leanings on both slavery and tariffs played a part in Southern worries. Therefore his own words help to clarify which of the two positions, slavery or tariffs, Southerners were most justified in being worried about.

On the issue of tariffs, Lincoln made statements such as these:

"[I cannot] tell the reason... [but high tariffs will] make everything the farmers [buy] cheaper."

"I was an old Henry-Clay-Tariff Whig. In old times I made more speeches on that subject than any other. I have not since changed my views."

"My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank ... in favor of the internal improvements system and a high protective tariff."

Against the idea of free trade, Lincoln added:

“[Free trade is a system whereby] some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits.... To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a most worthy object of any good government.”

“[International trade] is demonstrably a dead loss of labor... labor being the true standard of value.”

“I... would continue (trade) where it is necessary, and discontinue it, where it is not. As instance: I would continue commerce so far as it is employed in bringing us coffee, and I would discontinue it so far as it is employed in bringing us cotton goods.”

On the other hand, on slavery Lincoln was much more conciliatory. His comments include:

“... when they [slaveowners] remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the claiming of their fugitives.”

[Regarding a proposed thirteenth Amendment guaranteeing slavery] “I have no objection to its [meaning slavery] being made express and irrevocable [meaning forever legal].”

Those who doubt that tariffs played any part in Southern secession have a difficult time at this point. They have to assume that despite Lincoln's stated opinions about slavery the South assumed his assurances were lies. And they have to assume that despite Lincoln's stated opinions about tariffs the South did not consider it an important issue.

A more honest reading of the history is that the South believed Lincoln on all his statements. They believed that the institution of slavery was, for the time being, secure in the states where it was currently in practice. In the North, the list of slave states included Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. These are also all Northern States that stayed with the Union during the Civil War.

Slavery wasn't being immediately challenged. Once the South seceded, the North didn't immediately abolish slavery across all of the Union. The South was still concerned about the future of slavery, making it a factor for secession, but evidence suggests it wasn't the primary precipitating cause of war.

[Lincoln's First Inaugural Address](#) refers to a long campaign process by which Lincoln made his position on slavery abundantly clear:

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that—

**I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.**

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

In Lincoln's First Inaugural Address he is conciliatory in all things except the Morrill Tariff, which passed two days before his inauguration. Over this matter, and this matter alone, Lincoln says he will go to war. He says:

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. **The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts;** but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

While fears about the future of slavery or of slave states ultimately being outnumbered was one of the primary causes of Southern secession, it was not one of the primary causes of the War Between the States. However you view hostilities breaking out, slavery was not the primary cause. Lincoln was happy to let that peculiar institution continue so long as he could also continue to collect his tariffs.



To the suggestion by the Virginian Commissioners to abandon Fort Sumter Lincoln replied, "If I do that, what would become of my revenue? I might as well shut up housekeeping [federal spending] at once!"

And to the idea that he would not use force Lincoln replied, "But what am I to do in the meantime with those men at Montgomery [editing the Confederate Constitution]? Am I to let them go on... and open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten-percent tariff. What, then, would become of my tariff?"

When Lincoln acted, he decided to blockade all the Southern Ports. In the [Proclamation](#) which established the blockade, he wrote:

Whereas an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States:

To the South, Lincoln's Inaugural Address was considered a declaration of war against the Southern States and the blockade was considered an act of war. Taking Fort Sumter was simply removing a foreign power from their midst who had declared war and then acted on it.

We received many responses and replying to them all would take more time than we have. But a few of them are noteworthy enough to mention.

Several favorable readers said that too much is conceded in calling it "The Civil War."

The war is called "The Civil War" in elementary history classes and is so ingrained that we did not think calling it "the War between the States" would be as productive to our main point. We had always thought that calling it "the war of Northern Aggression" was a Southern joke. But in studying the historians, we realized it was not a joke it was simply trying to maintain that States had the right to dissolve their affiliation with the Union and the Union did not have the right to force federal rule. If the right of secession existed then calling it "The Civil War" is incorrect. There is ample evidence that our founding fathers believed states had a right to secede, but that is a separate article.

In our article we set out to write about tariffs and protective tariffs as an unfavorable option for taxation. There is so much to cover in looking at the history of the civil war that we wanted to limit the article to the contributions of tariffs to the start of the war. As such we decided to call it "The Civil War."

It is, however, a good reminder that names matter greatly and that names are selected by the victors in order to make their political points. It is easy to put words like "protection", "affordable", "rights", or "reform" into a piece of legislation to mask the control it provides to those in power.

One reader said that the declarations of the seceding states never mention the word tariff but do mention slavery. He cited the very documents we have quoted above from Texas and Georgia. It is true that the word "tariff" does not appear, but that is the more modern nomenclature. Although the word "tariff" was known at the time even the Constitution uses the terms "duties, imposts and excises." The declarations of secession cite "duties", "trade" and "unequal and partial legislation" for the purpose of "public expenditures" which "enrich themselves by draining our substance."

Finally, we got a letter from a history teacher of a local public high school. He wrote in order to tell us that what he's found contradicts everything stated in our article. After citing evidence of slavery as an issue in secession he went on to say, "To claim that the Southern states would secede over this issue [tariffs] is simply not true. ... Do you really think that young men would march off to their slaughter over the issue of tariffs? It defies comprehension."

At least we know why tariffs are not taught in the school system as a cause of the Civil War. Public High School teachers can't imagine anyone going to war over taxes. It defies their comprehension.

I'm not sure how a history teacher, who can't imagine anyone going to war over the issue of taxation, teaches history. [Taxes are one of the main reasons people go to war](#). From the [Magna Carta](#) to our own [American Revolution](#), taxes often trump other political concerns. Perhaps if they were subject to a 50% to 200% tariff they would understand better.

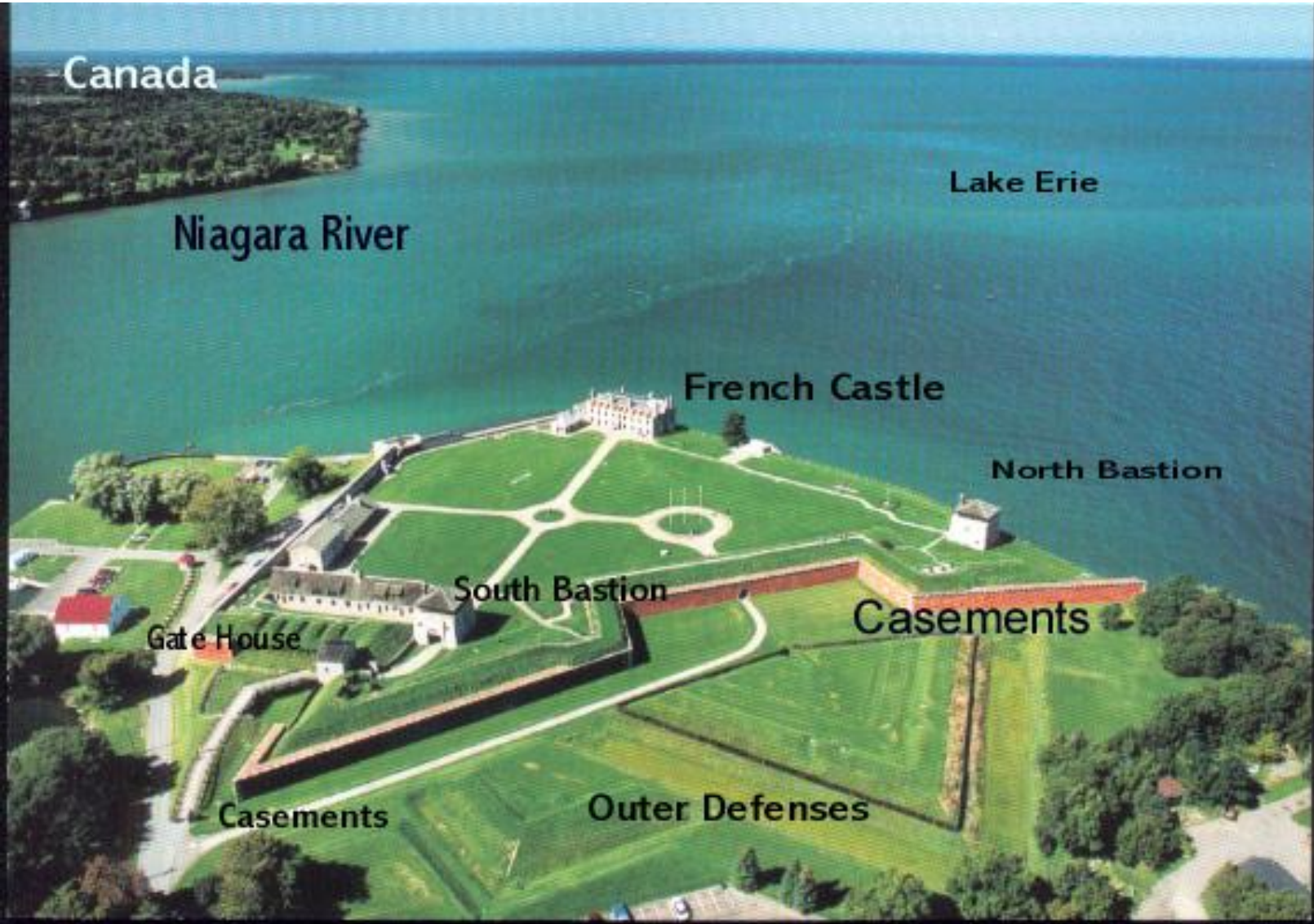
I suspect many today can't fathom going to war over anything. They themselves support a high rate of taxation in order to redistribute wealth from those who are productive to the causes they desire to be funded. And because they don't understand the harmful unintended consequences of these taxes they can't fathom anyone else believing economic freedom is worth fighting for.

[HTTP://WWW.MAROTTAONMONEY.COM/JEFFERSON-DAVIS-POSTHUMOUSLY-RESPONDS-TO-OUR-READERS-REACTIONS/](http://www.marottaonmoney.com/jefferson-davis-posthumously-responds-to-our-readers-reactions/)



#### **About David John Marotta**

David John Marotta+ is the Founder and President of [Marotta Wealth Management, Inc.](#) He played for the State Department [chess](#) team at age 11, graduated from Stanford, taught Computer and Information Science, and still loves math and strategy games. Favorite number: e(2.7182818...)



President Jefferson Davis arrived in **Toronto** aboard the steamer Champion on May 30th, 1867, met by several thousand well-wishers at the foot of Yonge Street. He boarded the Rothesay Castle at 2PM for the journey across Lake Ontario to Niagara on the Lake. He was met there by the Town Council along with General Breckinridge and George Mason.

Upon leaving the wharf, Davis looked across the river to Fort Niagara with the **Stars and Stripes** floating over it.

He turned to his former commissioner and exclaimed:

**“Look there Mason, there is the gridiron we have been fried on.”**



Fort Niagara in New York State as seen from Niagara-on-the-Lake on the Canadian side of Niagara River.



VK

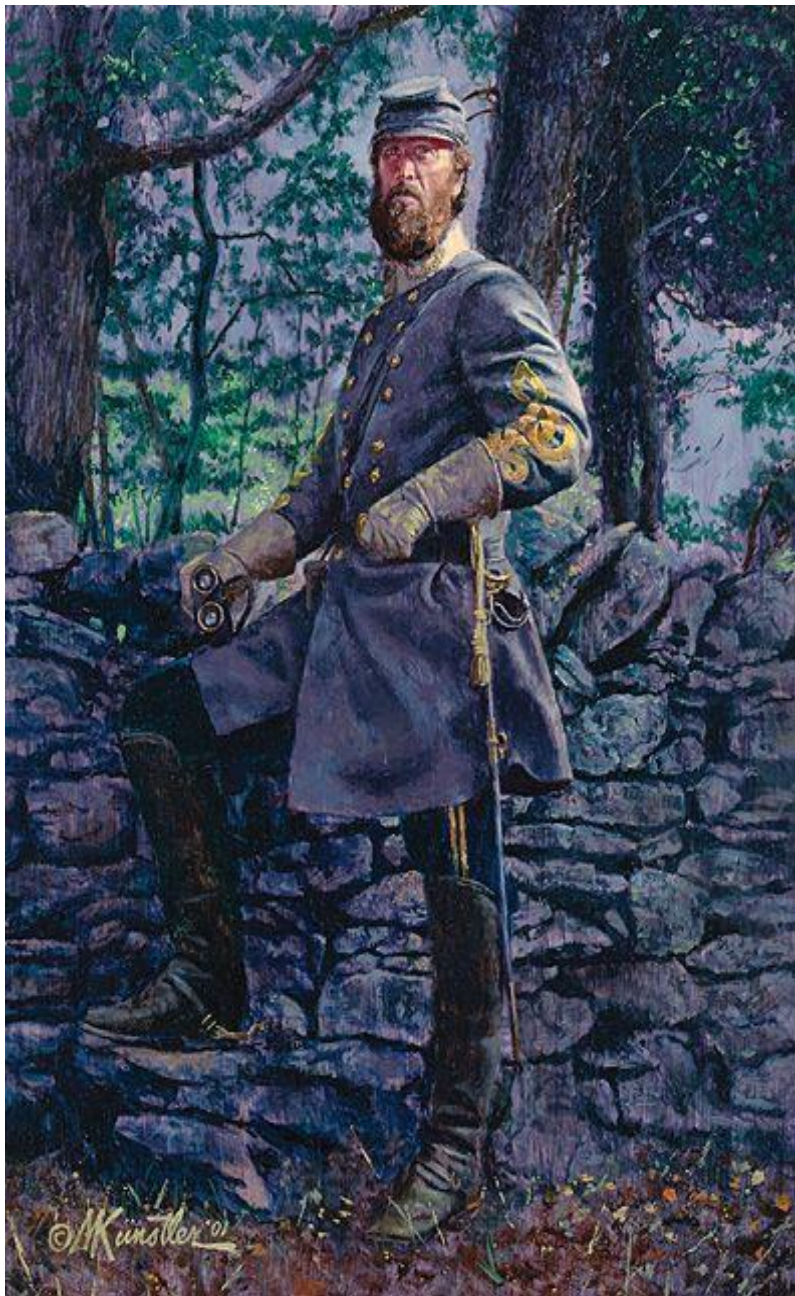


Capital Surgeon's kit owned by Dr. Hunter McGuire, the 27 year-old staff surgeon for General T. J. Jackson.

McGuire amputated Jackson left arm in the early morning hours of 3 May 1863. .

Surgeon's Kit, manufactured by George Tiemann, ca. 1855.  
Wood, various metals, 1970.9004

VK



As the battle of Chancellorsville would continue on May 3, the 38th North Carolina would find the gloves of Stonewall Jackson. Lieutenant-Colonel George Flowers would write, "When daylight came next morning a private soldier in Company I, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, found Jackson's gloves in the road where he had dropped them when shot. They were buckskin gloves with the name of T.J. Jackson inside the cuffs."

<http://duplin.lostsoulsgenealogy.com/rosters/38threghistory.htm>

Also this appeared in the Richmond Sentinel, 6/27/1863, p. 1, c. 2:

"When Gen. Jackson was wounded, his cap and the gloves which he wore, were left on the field where his injuries were first examined. They were there found by a soldier of company I, 38th North Carolina regiment, Pender's brigade. His name is WM. D. H. Covington, and he is now in Chimborazo Hospital. Mr. Covington carefully preserved the interesting articles, and though offered large sums for them by those who wished to possess these mementos of our great General, he was fixed in his purpose of delivering them to his family. Through the aid of his Surgeon, Dr. Bowen, he has found the opportunity of sending the gloves. The cap is with Gen. Pender.

We have seen the gloves. "T. J. Jackson, Virginia," is printed neatly on the wrist of each. The course of the fatal ball that wounded the wearer, is seen on both. — The right-hand glove is cut by the ball just about the base of the thumb, but so near the edge as apparently just to have grazed the flesh. The left-hand glove was perforated on the wrist, near the top of the glove. The stain of the blood which flowed from the wound is still upon the glove. The ball, after entering the wrist, ran up the arm, rendering necessary its amputation above the elbow.

Mr. Covington's nice feelings and sense of honor in reference to these relics are much to be commended. Such a soldier is worthy to have such a General as Jackson was."

North Carolina Confederates



Sergeant, Weston's Battalion, Maryland Infantry

**McHenry Howard**

*"Presently General Jackson—Stonewall—rode up with part of his staff (among whom I remember Captain 'Sandy' (Alexander S.) Pendleton, well known afterwards), and I then saw him for the first time. But I saw him nearly every day after this and was very often close to his side, and the following sketch is now written from my general recollection, fixed in my mind by many conversations about him since the war. He was above middle height, compactly and strongly built but with no superfluous flesh. His eyes were a steel blue in color and well opened when he looked straight at one, which he did in addressing a direct remark. His hair was dark brown and the hair on both his head and beard was curly or wavy. The beard was thick and over the lower part of his face but was not long and luxuriant like Ashby's. His nose was well made, perhaps roman in shape, but not prominently large, and his mouth, half seen under the moustache was very firm and the lips usually compressed. The lower part of his face was tanned by exposure, but when his cap was off, the forehead, high and broad, was white. I remember a feature about his face, which I have never seen noticed by others, however, was an unusual fullness of the temples. He wore at this time, if not during the Valley campaign, a dark blue uniform, being, I understood, his dress as a professor and major at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. The cap was particularly noticeable, being of the kepi kind, high in make but the upper part not stiff and showing as you faced him the small round top falling over to the front and almost, if not quite, resting on the visor, which was well down over his eyes. He wore high boots, as did nearly all mounted officers."*

McHenry Howard, *Recollections of a Maryland Confederate Soldier and Staff Officer Under Johnston, Jackson and Lee* (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1914), 79-80.

# WHO SHOULD I BELIEVE?

Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin, never being South of the Mason Line. Here is a first person account shared by Frances Butler Leigh in her memoirs, "Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation since the War" that tells a much different story...

"Having just returned from another visit to the South, after an absence of six years, I cannot refrain from adding a few words with regard to the condition of the negroes now and formerly, and their own manner of speaking of their condition as slaves. The question whether slavery is or is not a moral wrong I do not wish or intend to discuss; but in urging the injustice of requiring labor from people to whom no wages were paid, which was formerly one of the charges brought against the masters, it seems strange that wages were always thought of as mere money payments, and the fact that the negroes were fed, clothed, and housed at their masters' expense was never taken into account as wages, although often taking more money out of the owner's pocket than if the ordinary laborers' wages had been paid in hard money.

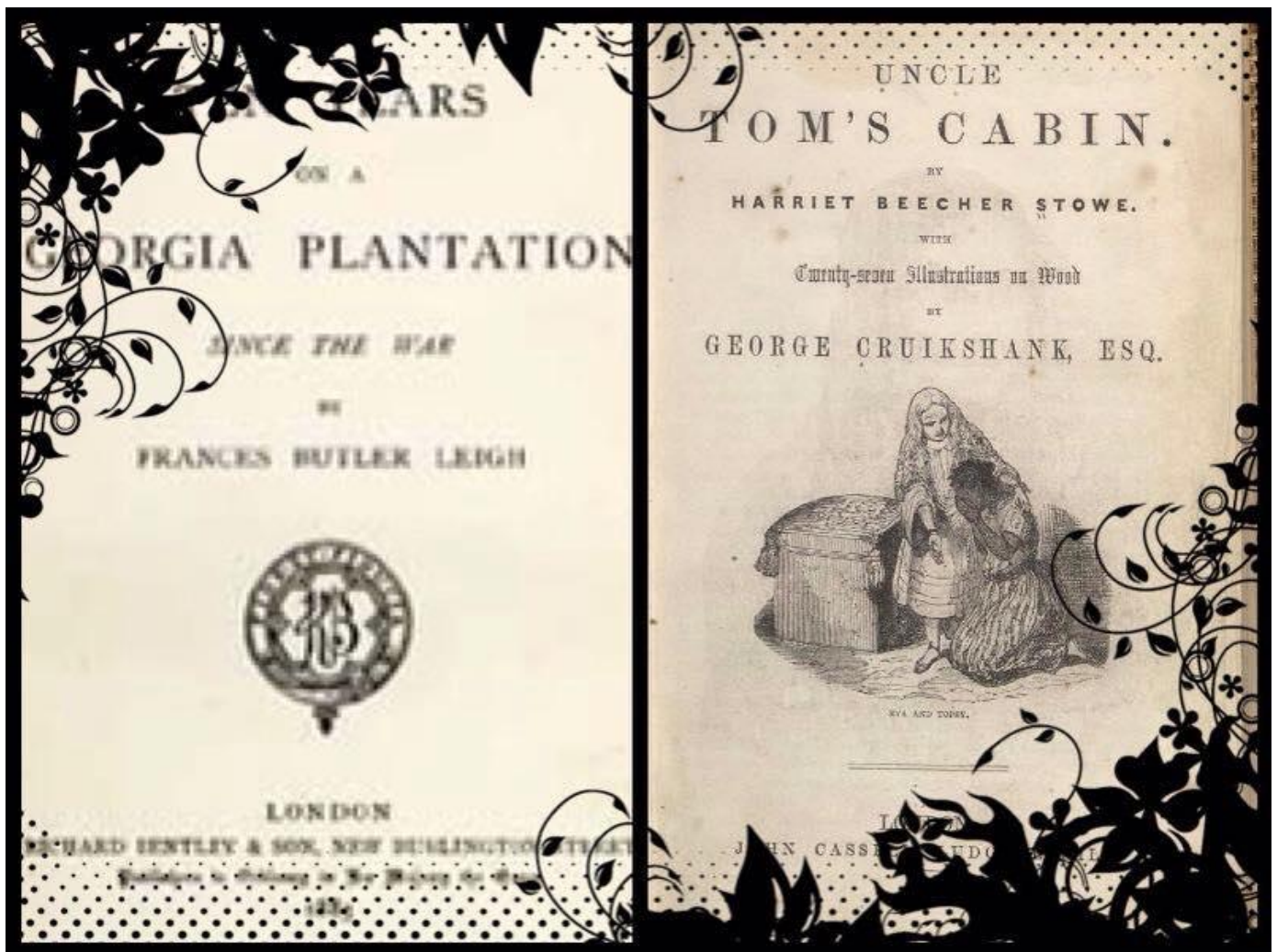
"Besides these items, a doctor's services were furnished, one being paid a certain yearly salary for visiting the plantation, three times a week I think it was, and of course all medicines were given to them free of charge. They were, besides, allowed to raise poultry to sell, and chickens, eggs, and the pretty baskets they used to make often brought the industrious ones in a nice little income of their own. At Christmas all the head men received a present of money, some being as high as ten pounds, and every deserving negro was similarly rewarded.

"These facts I learned accidentally in looking over the old plantation books which fell into my hands about a year ago..."

Source: "Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation since the War," by Frances Butler Leigh, 1883, pages 230-232. This work is the property of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Link to free e-book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/leigh/menu.html>

Travis [ >< ]



**WAKE UP CONFEDERATE  
COMMUNITY**

**THEIR IS A CADRE OF  
COMMITTED INFLUENTIAL LEFTISTS  
THROUGHOUT THE US THAT:**

**HATE YOUR ANCESTOR  
HATE HIS MEMORY**

**HATE YOU**

**HATE YOUR POSTERITY  
BELIEVE THAT THERE IS  
NOTHING REDEEMING ABOUT  
CONFEDERATE HERITAGE OR  
HISTORY**

**IT ADDS UP!**

**WHAT PART OF IMPENDING  
GENOCIDE DO YOU NOT  
UNDERSTAND?**



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# NAACP demands that two girls be suspended for online Confederate flag picture



**UPDATE!** Just days before her press conference, [NAACP boss Michelle Laws was arrested for building code violations and 2nd degree trespassing.](#)

**UPDATE!** The NAACP packed a school board meeting Thursday night. NAACP leaders Michelle Laws and Greg McElveen delivered speeches demanding that the school punished the two girls. The school board refused to say if any action would or would not be taken.

by Kyle Rogers

**Two female students at East Chapel Hill High School in Chapel Hill, NC recently visited Gettysburg National Park. Now the NAACP wants school officials to suspend the two girls after a photo of them was posted online with Confederate Flags.**

Michelle Laws, executive director of the North Carolina NAACP, held a press conference to demand that the two girls be punished by the school. The local left-wing media has gleefully reported the NAACP's narrative, as if the two girls had committed some kind of actual crime.

Michelle Laws is notorious for her anti-white rhetoric and her actions are motivated by anti-white hatred, not because the students have actually done anything wrong. She also makes a living finding cases of "white racism." **If no actual cases can be found, she must manufacture alleged cases of "white racism" to justify her own existence.**

During her press conference, the father of one of the girls defended the picture. Laws relentlessly shouted him down incoherently screaming "racism," "white privilege," and other anti-white buzz words.

Laws has also called for affirmative action style discipline for blacks at Chapel Hill schools. Black students misbehave at the highest rates and therefore are suspended at the highest rates. **Laws wants more blacks to be given a free pass, while at the same time demanding that two white students get suspended for waving Confederate flags two states away.**

East Chapel Hill High is 49% white. The rest of the student body is a mix of black, Asian, and Latino.

## Watch News Report [Here](#)

<http://conservative-headlines.com/2015/05/naacp-demands-that-two-girls-be-suspended-for-online-confederate-flag-picture/>

# 'Emancipate UT': Confederate statue defaced at University of Texas

Citing slavery ties, students call for removal of Jefferson Davis sculpture, but state is seeing growing number of memorials to Confederacy



The University of Texas at Austin is calling for the removal of a Jefferson Davis statue. Photograph: Eric Gay/AP

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**Associated Press in Dallas**

Saturday 9 May 2015 09.23 EDT

Pity Jefferson Davis, if you will. Vandals have defaced the Confederate president's statue on the University of Texas campus, most recently with the words "Davis must fall" and "Emancipate UT".

Student leaders are also seeking to remove the statue from the Austin campus.

"We thought, there are those old ties to slavery and some would find it offensive," said senior Jamie Nalley, who joined an overwhelming majority of the student government in adopting a resolution in March supporting his ouster.



But as students take aim at Davis, the number of sites in Texas on public and private land that honor the Confederacy is growing – despite the opposition of the NAACP and others. Supporters cite their right to memorialize Confederate veterans and their role in Texas history, while opponents argue the memorials are too often insensitive or antagonistic, while having the backing of public institutions like UT.

The Texas Historical Commission has recognized more than 1,000 such sites from far South Texas to the upper reaches of the Panhandle. And the Sons of Confederate Veterans are planning others, including a 10-foot obelisk a few miles from the Davis statue to honor about 450 Confederate soldiers buried at the city-owned Oakwood Cemetery.

“I don’t think we’re trying to put up stuff just to put up stuff,” said Marshall Davis, spokesman for the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Texas. “We don’t want to impede anyone else from honoring their heroes. We would like to honor our heroes with the same consideration, tolerance and diversity.”

Besides the obelisk, other recent projects include a Confederate memorial along Interstate 10 in the East Texas city of Orange that will feature 32 waving flags representing Texas regiments of the Confederate army, along with 13 columns for each Confederate state. That project began after a Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza was unveiled two years ago in downtown Palestine, near what the NAACP says was the site of a “hanging tree”.

As for Jefferson Davis, student leaders and the NAACP say his statue has no place on the UT campus since his link to Texas is primarily based on the state’s ties to the Confederate States of America.

“I think it’s offensive that you exalt Jefferson Davis but you don’t exalt Abraham Lincoln,” said Gary Bledsoe, president of the Texas NAACP.

The Student Government resolution has been forwarded to campus administrators but no action has been taken, according to a university spokesman.

Don Carleton, executive director of the Briscoe Center for American History at UT, said the Davis statue and many other memorials installed across the south in the early 1900s were commissioned by aging Civil War veterans who were increasingly outspoken that it was states’ rights and not slavery that motivated their actions.

Late in his life, George Washington Littlefield – a Confederate officer, UT regent and prominent benefactor to the school – had commissioned Italian artist Pompeo Coppini to build a fountain and statues to Littlefield’s heroes, Carleton said. The artist sought to include a statue of President Woodrow Wilson and arrange a fountain configuration that

represented the country moving beyond its fractured past and unifying behind the fight against Germany and its allies in the first world war.



**Deep, deep south: Brazilians proudly celebrate their Confederate ancestry**

[Read more](#)

But Littlefield later died, money dried up and Coppini’s vision was never fully realized, Carleton said. Instead, statues of Davis, President George Washington, Confederate general Robert E Lee, Confederate postmaster general John Reagan and others were scattered about the campus without context.

Carleton said aside from the symbolism of the statues, they’re works of art and should be preserved. He suggests adding explanatory plaques that describe the original intention.

“That’s not going to placate everyone, and I understand that, but I think it’s a lot better in explaining them to people rather than leaving it just as it is,” he said.

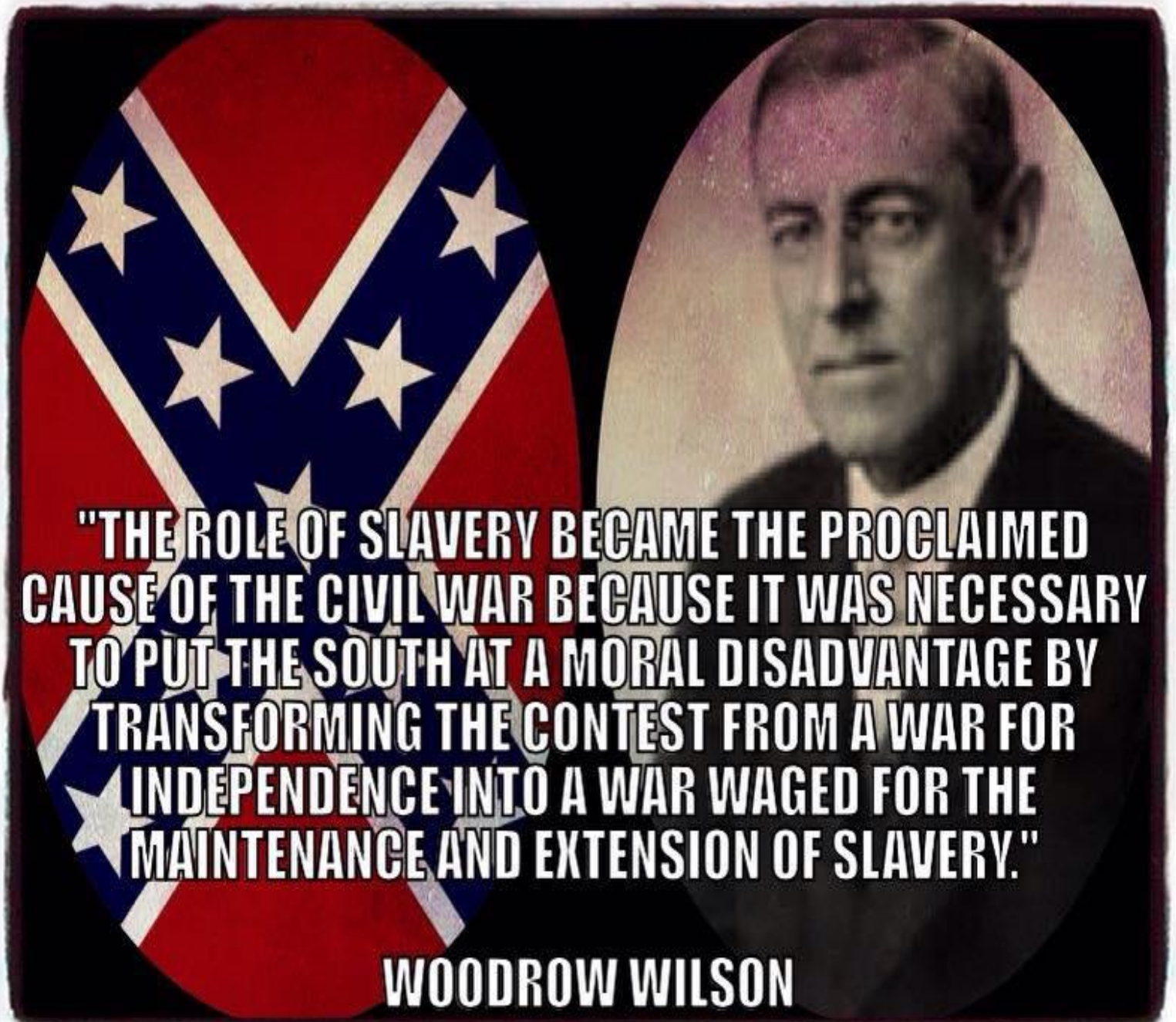
The Texas Historical Commission has records of the more than 1,000 sites in the state that memorialize the Confederacy – from a Confederate cemetery in San Antonio and marker

honoring General Lawrence “Sul” Ross at Sul Ross State University in Alpine to a building in Marshall that housed the Civil War state government of Missouri in exile.

The effort to remove the Davis statue is ill-conceived, said Marshall Davis.

“The fact that the state of Texas joined the Confederate States of America is history. It happened,” he said. “It’s not a matter of opinion.”

<http://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/may/09/university-of-texas-austin-confederate-jefferson-davis-statue>



# Chicago's forgotten Civil War prison camp

**Camp Douglas' deadly reputation was swept under the rug but there's a surprising movement to bring it out of the shadows.**

March 11, 2015

By: Meribah Knight

Listen to the [\*\*PODCAST HERE\*\*](#)



(Courtesy Library of Congress)

*Five unidentified prisoners of war in Confederate uniforms in front of their barracks at Camp Douglas Prison, Chicago, Illinois.*

When Chris Rowland's co-worker told him that Chicago was once home to a Civil War prison camp, he almost didn't believe it. But a bit of Googling led Chris to a name, Camp Douglas, and a location, Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood. It also led him to the camp's gloomy history, one that included dismal living conditions and a death toll that numbered in the thousands. Beyond that, though, Chris, a 36-year-old sales engineer at a South Side manufacturing company, found hardly any information about the camp. So he came to Curious City for help:

*Why was there a prison camp in Chicago during the Civil War and why did so many people die there? What happened to it?*

Camp Douglas was one of the largest POW camps for the Union Army, located in the heart of Bronzeville. More than 40,000 troops passed through the camp during its nearly four years in operation. What's more — and this is where it gets gloomier — it's been hyperbolically remembered by some historians as the “deadliest prison in American history” and “eighty acres of hell.” So the fact that Chris, despite his earnest attempt, didn't find much on Camp Douglas interested Curious City, too. How could one of the deadliest Civil War prison camps virtually disappear from our collective memory? Answering this part of Chris's question had us consider how a city acknowledges the darker parts of its past and the benefits, if any, of remembering them at all.

# Why Chicago?

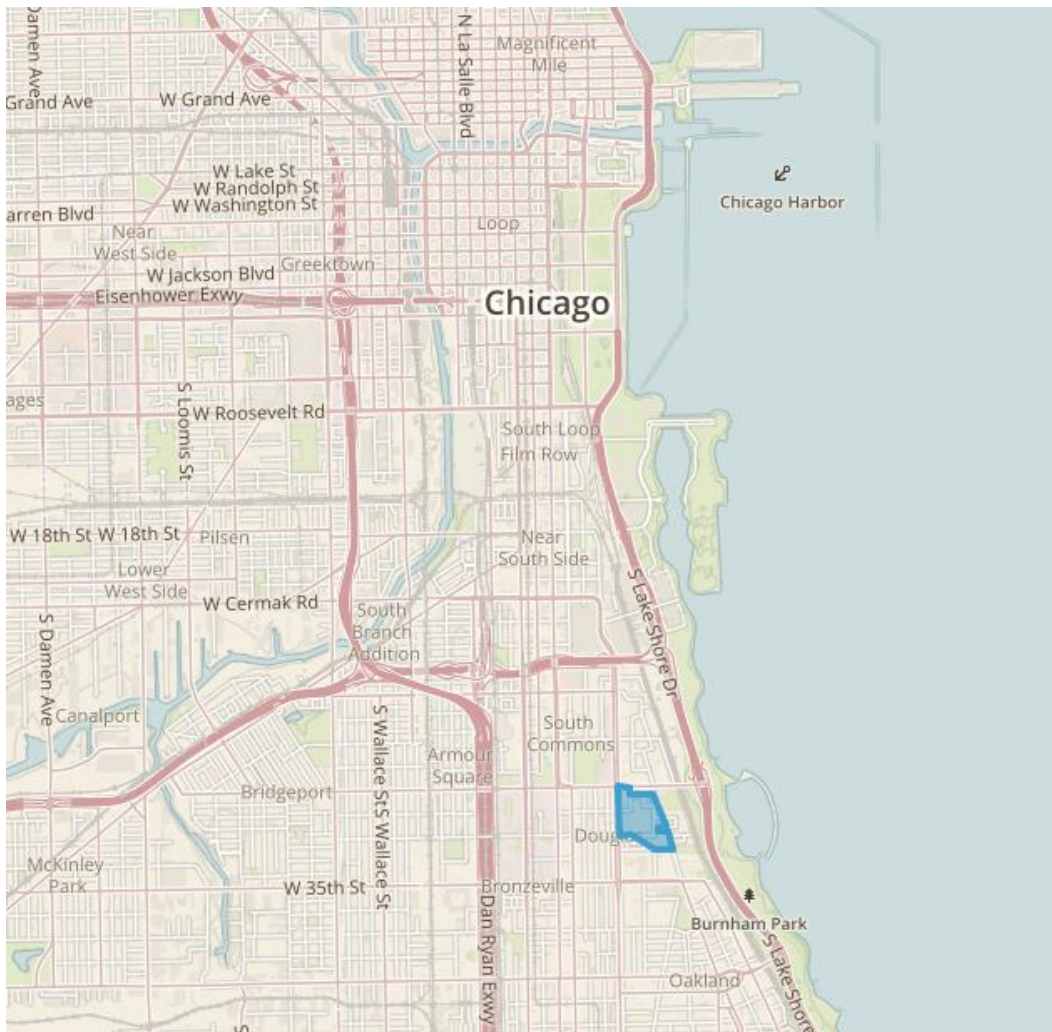
Located on the South Side of Chicago around 31st Street between Cottage Grove Avenue and present-day Martin Luther King Drive, Camp Douglas occupied roughly four square blocks — about 80 acres total — and operated from 1861 to 1865. Back then the area was the country, outside the city limits. Today, it's Bronzeville.

When it opened in 1861, Camp Douglas was a training and enlistment center for Union soldiers, a pit stop or starting point for soldiers headed to the battlefield. In other words, it had been improvised, and wasn't meant to hold prisoners or last more than a couple years. After all, no one thought the Civil War would go on as long as it did.

But then, in February 1862, Ulysses S. Grant captured roughly 5,000 Confederate soldiers in a victory at the Battle of Fort Donelson at the Tennessee-Kentucky border. With nowhere else for the captured troops to go, Camp Douglas became a Union Army prisoner-of-war camp, and it stayed one for the duration of the war.

As it turns out, Chicago's role as a transportation hub made it an ideal location first for a training camp and, later, for a prison. Eight railroads crisscrossed the region in a spaghetti soup of tracks that allowed goods to move to and fro. Young men could travel from various parts of the state to enlist. From there, the Union Army would assemble regiments and brigades and ship soldiers by rail to the front lines.

What's more, the camp's location was directly off the Illinois Central Railroad. At the time, this was the longest railroad in the world, running from Cairo, Illinois, along the Ohio River, to Chicago. History buffs may recall that at the beginning of the war Cairo was General Grant's staging location for Union attacks on the Confederacy. Once he captured Confederate troops, they were only a steamboat and train ride away from Camp Douglas.



*Camp Douglas sat on about 80 acres of land around what is now 31st Street between Cottage Grove Ave. and Martin Luther King Drive. Click for larger map.*

“Camp Douglas was Chicago’s principal connection to the Civil War,” says Theodore Karamanski, a history professor at Loyola University in Chicago and the author of *Civil War Chicago: Eyewitness to History*.

## ‘Eighty acres of hell’

Camp Douglas’ makeshift nature showed in its rickety wooden barracks and crude sewer system. Soon, though, the camp was taking on more and more prisoners and keeping them for longer and longer. But because neither side intended on taking large numbers of prisoners for extended periods of time, Camp Douglas — as well as most other Civil War prison camps — proved

unprepared to handle them.

“That is when all the prison camps got a lot nastier,” Karamanski says.

The camp was meant for no more than 6,000 prisoners, and as its ranks grew to roughly 12,000 at its peak it became more dangerous than any battlefield. Overcrowding and poor sanitation spread diseases such as dysentery, smallpox, typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Illness became the camp’s leading cause of death, claiming roughly 4,500 Confederate soldiers, or 17 percent of the total number of men imprisoned at the camp during its nearly four years in operation, according to Karamanski’s estimate. In his book, Karamanski cites an 1862 report by the U.S. Sanitary Commission, wherein an agent admonished Camp Douglas for its “foul stinks,” “unventilated and crowded barracks,” and “soil reeking of with miasmatic accretions” as “enough to drive a sanitarian to despair.”

Karamanski estimates that during the Civil War only one in three soldiers died on the battlefield. The rest died in prison camps or camps of their own army.

“Disease was rampant in Camp Douglas and it was rampant in the Civil War. More people in the Civil War died of diseases than from bullets,” says David Keller, the managing director of the [Camp Douglas Restoration Foundation](#) and the author of a forthcoming book about the history of the camp.

Still, Karamanski is quick to refute the claim that Camp Douglas was “the deadliest prison camp in America,” as some historians claim. “Civil War prison camps were terrible,” he said. “All of them were terrible.”

While Camp Douglas may have claimed more Confederate lives than any other *Union* prison camp, it pales in comparison to Andersonville, a Confederate prison in Georgia that offered neither barracks nor fresh water to its Union prisoners. In all, 13,000 men, or 28 percent of the total prison population, perished there, Karamanski says.

Given these details, it’s probably no surprise that escapes occurred regularly at the camp. Many escape attempts were made by digging tunnels into the soft, swampy ground, but most came from bribing the guards. It is estimated that roughly 500 prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas one way or another.

Again, security was lax because the camp had never been intended to hold prisoners. “They barely had any kind of wall up,” Karamanski says. “Some of the prisoners would just wander off and say ‘Hey, let’s go get a drink.’” Drunk and emaciated soldiers (still wearing their Confederate garb), would be picked up by local police and hauled, stumbling, back to the camp.

## Camp Douglas as local spectacle



(Photo courtesy Chicago History Museum)

*When Camp Douglas was first opened, Chicagoans had free access to the site. Above, visitors with picnic baskets arrive at the camp.*

Recall that Chris, our question-asker, could find little about the camp — as though the place had become a secret. Secrecy was certainly not the case during the war, though. In the camp’s early days, Chicago residents were allowed free access to the camp. “People were excited that here was the enemy, tamed, incarcerated and for your viewing,” Karamanski says. Sometimes, though, visitors — likely Confederate sympathizers —

would end up walking out with a prisoner.

Soon, though, the camp tightened up security and stopped admitting visitors.

At that point, a local businessman got an idea. Utilizing a hotel across the street from the camp, he built a viewing platform where he charged customers 10 cents a pop to climb a stairway up to a wooden platform to catch a glimpse of the rebels. “It was a real treat for a lot of kids to see those Confederates,” Karamanski says.

*Above: An 1864 illustration of Camp Douglas as seen from a Union observation tower, contrasted with a Google Earth view of the area today. The center bar can slide left or ride to hide or reveal either side.*

When the Civil War concluded in the spring of 1865, Camp Douglas’ prisoners were given a set of clothes and a one-way train ticket out of the city. The camp itself was razed, rather quickly, by scavengers as well as the government, selling off the equipment as surplus.

When summer rolled around, though, the camp parade ground gave way to a new sport that returning union soldiers had learned during wartime: baseball.

“Soldiers came back from the war and they’d lost a lot of their youth,” Karamanski says. “Some of the first baseball games by Chicago’s elite teams were played at Camp Douglas. ... It helped erase some of the memories of the war.”

But Karamanski suspects baseball may have helped erase part of a larger memory, too: public memory, or in this case, the way a city tells the story of itself.

For the most part, the history of that memory nearly had Camp Douglas written out.

## Remembering the forgotten



(WBEZ/Logan Jaffe)

*A monument in Oak Woods Cemetery at 67th Street and Cottage Grove marks the largest mass grave in the Western Hemisphere, or where roughly 4,000 Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Douglas are buried.*

When we first meet Chris, our Curious Citizen, it's a bitterly cold day in late January and we stand on what Keller and others claim is the largest mass grave in the Western Hemisphere: [a mound of roughly 4,000 Confederate soldiers](#) who died at Camp Douglas, now buried at Oak Woods Cemetery at 67th Street and Cottage Grove. (The soldiers had originally been buried in City Cemetery, now Lincoln Park. But soon after the war, the city thought better of placing the dead so close to Lake Michigan — Chicago's principal source of drinking water. That cemetery was closed and the Confederate soldiers were moved to Oak Woods, the only cemetery that would accept them.)

Staring up at the forty-foot-tall bronze and granite memorial where a despondent-looking Confederate soldier stands atop a granite column, bowing his head in remembrance, Chris asks: "So why do you think it was forgotten about? Why was it swept under the rug?"

First off, [the Great Chicago Fire](#) came just six years after Camp Douglas closed, sapping resources and shifting the city's priority away from the South Side. Then came the Great Migration, where hundreds of thousands of African Americans migrated North on the same railroad that once transported soldiers from Camp Douglas to the front lines of the Civil War. When they arrived in Chicago, African Americans began settling in Bronzeville. It's safe to say probably the last thing on their mind was exploring their neighborhood's lost history, centering on those who had previously fought to keep them enslaved. Then came the post World War II housing shortage and the urban renewal of the 1960s. "There was a lot of reason to forget about it," Keller says of the camp.

But at the center of this question of why Camp Douglas was forgotten is the obvious tension of an African-American neighborhood and a city rooted in Union ideals taking steps to remember thousands of dead soldiers who fought on the side to uphold slavery.

"I don't think you can't ever discount the impact of race on Chicago memory," Karamanski says. "So when dealing with the memory of oppression and racism — which is what the Civil War represents — it's never going to be something that's broadly consensual because it's a *felthistory*."

And that strife over how to remember what happened at Camp Douglas didn't come about over time. There was deep-rooted animosity toward the Confederate cause from the moment the war ended.

In 1895, the night before President Grover Cleveland and his entire cabinet presided over the dedication of the memorial in Oak Woods, the monument was defaced by vandals. Later, a private citizen erected a more permanent protest, which still stands; just yards away from the memorial to the dead rebel soldiers a large granite marker honors those Southerners who resisted secession as "martyrs of human freedom."

The issue reared itself again in 1992, when The Commission on Chicago Landmarks proposed to make the Oak Woods mound a historic landmark, drawing the ire of black alderman. "Here is a group of people who looked upon my people as animals, as

subhuman," then-Alderman Allen Streeter [told the Chicago Tribune](#). "I'd rather forget about the whole thing," he added.

(WBEZ/Logan Jaffe)

*The first official acknowledgment of Camp Douglas was erected in the fall of 2014 outside of Ernie Griffin's former funeral home at 32nd Street and Martin Luther King Drive in Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood.*





That's the same year that Ernie Griffin got involved. He ran the Griffin Funeral home at 32nd Street and Martin Luther King Drive — right smack on the former camp's site. The African-American funeral operator learned his grandfather had enlisted in the 29th U.S. Colored Infantry at Camp Douglas. Griffin decided, much to the neighborhood's chagrin, to erect a memorial to honor the dead rebels. It included a Confederate battle flag flown at half-mast. "This was like an incitement to many African Americans," Karamanski says. After the flag kept getting torn down, Griffin took out an ad in the *Chicago Defender*, the city's African-American newspaper. In his book, Karamanski quotes Griffin, saying, "The flag is not a symbol of hate. It is a symbol of respect for a dead human being." Griffin has since died, and the memorial was taken down when the funeral home closed in 2007.

## Remembering the cost of victory

According to Karamanski, one of the most important things to keep in mind while trying to preserve history is the way we tell stories about the past ... as well as who tells them.

"If we try to memorialize Camp Douglas in such a way that we don't share the story, share the authority in creating the site with the people in the community, then you're asking for trouble," he says.

It's a lesson being considered by Bernard Turner and David Keller, directors of the [Camp Douglas Restoration Foundation](#), which plans to build a museum somewhere on the site of the former camp. Keller says they are "very, very close" to being able to announce a location.

"I think it's important to know what's in your neighborhood," says Turner.

"I think it's building community pride," adds Keller.

After the rocky attempts to memorialize Camp Douglas and the soldiers who died there, seeking to remember Camp Douglas has been going more smoothly lately. In 2014 the foundation helped persuade the Illinois Historical Society to erect the first official acknowledgement of the camp: a small plaque at 32nd Street and Martin Luther King Drive informing residents and passersby that they are in fact walking upon significant history. The foundation's also included the local public school, Pershing East, in its various projects, which include two archeological digs of the site. And it has discussed its efforts with the [DuSable Museum of African American History](#).

(WBEZ/Logan Jaffe)

*Sherry Williams, president of the Bronzeville Historical Society, says it's important to remember Camp Douglas as not only a prison camp, but also a place where black union soldiers and confederate prisoners intersected.*

For Sherry Williams, president of the Bronzeville Historical Society, there's potential in telling stories about Camp Douglas that move beyond its brutal legacy.

"We look at the Camp Douglas story as being told just about the miserable conditions that were faced by these prisoners of war,



but there are wider stories to need to be expounded on,” she says. “It’s not one narrative, it’s multiple narratives.”

One such narrative hits close to Williams. After looking into the camp’s death records, she discovered that a soldier named S.G. Cooper died at the camp. He was a Southerner whose family owned her direct ancestor, Nero Cooper, a former slave who enlisted in the Union’s African-American infantry.

“There’s a tie between Confederate soldiers and the Union black soldiers,” Williams says. “Here’s the intersection of the fight for freedom.”

Still, Karamanski says, it’s okay if the way we remember Camp Douglas is kind of dark.

“I think it’s true that Camp Douglas is a dark shadow on Chicago’s history. But it also reminds us what the Civil War was about,” he says. “You didn’t go ahead and end slavery without a fight. But we’re honest only if we really understand the cost that victory — of saving the union and ending slavery.”



(WBEZ/Logan Jaffe)

*Curious Citizen Chris Rowland, right, at Oak Woods Cemetery in Chicago.*

## Chris Rowland, Curious Citizen

Chris Rowland is a 36-year-old sales engineer at a South Side manufacturing company. He lives in Uptown and was reading *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* when he got to thinking about the Civil War and what connection Chicago might have to it.

The topic then presented itself at work. “One of the guys mentioned that there was actually a prison camp in the actual city in Chicago,” he says. Except, “nobody could remember what the actual name of it was.”

He says one of the guys thought the name might have been Camp Burnham. Another guy thought the camp was called the Andersonville Prison, confusing the name of Chicago's North Side neighborhood with the famous civil war prison camp in Andersonville, Georgia.

But when Rowland searched a bit more on Google, he learned about the camp's real name, but not much else. When he submitted us this question about a year and a half ago, he says he was surprised at how difficult it was to find any information about Camp Douglas.

And though he's not a Chicago-native — or a history buff, he says — learning more about Camp Douglas, Chicago and the Civil War has put a bit of his own life into perspective.

"I grew up in Oklahoma," he says. "We weren't even a state yet."

*Meribah Knight is a freelance journalist in Chicago and reports for WBEZ's Curious City. Follow her at [meribahknight.com](http://meribahknight.com) and on Twitter at [@meribah](https://twitter.com/meribah).*

*Correction: An earlier version of this story misstated the location of where Mr. Nero Cooper had enlisted in the Union Army. According to Sherry Williams, he enlisted in the Union Army in Tennessee.*

<http://www.wbez.org/series/curious-city/chicagos-forgotten-civil-war-prison-camp-111688>



## Southern Ladies...



**“When a friend remonstrated with one of them, on the ground that her health, already frail, was breaking down utterly for want of proper diet, she replied, in a quiet, determined way; ‘I know that very well; but it is little that I can do, and I must do that little at any cost...’ And she meant what she said, too, as a little mound in the church-yard testifies.”**

# SOUTHERN LADIES

“Many of them denied themselves not only delicacies, but substantial food also, when by enduring semi-starvation they could add to the stock of food at the command of the subsistence officers. I myself knew more than one houseful of women, who, from the moment that food began to grow scarce, refused to eat meat or drink coffee, living thenceforth only upon vegetables of a speedily perishable sort, in order that they might leave the more for the soldiers in the field.

“When a friend remonstrated with one of them, on the ground that her health, already frail, was breaking down utterly for want of proper diet, she replied, in a quiet, determined way; ‘I know that very well; but it is little that I can do, and I must do that little at any cost. My health and my life are worth less than those of my brothers, and if they give theirs to the cause, why should not I do the same? I would starve to death cheerfully if I could feed one soldier more by doing so, but the things I eat can't be sent to camp. I think it a sin to eat anything that can be used for rations.’

“And she meant what she said, too, as a little mound in the church-yard testifies.”

Travis [ >< ]

Source: “A Rebel's Recollections” by George Cary Eggleston, 1875, page 67-68. <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/eggleston/menu.html>

# Plumb House Ceremony !

One of the cool things about Face Book is it allows us to contact and interact with like minded folks.

One of my F/B friends Donald Caul was at a Ceremony in Waynesboro, Virginia.

His F/B post has great pictures of the event.

He writes of the event ~

*"Good afternoon, Folks. I just wanted to thank the wonderful young ladies with Mrs. Angela Loan's Waynesboro High School Heritage Club for helping celebrate Confederate History Month by helping to replace the worn ANV Banners, and placing some beautiful "Remembrance Coins" conceived and made by David Tatum Jr, at each of Our Brave Southern soldiers graves today at the Old Presbyterian Cemetery here in Waynesboro, Virginia. It gratifies me that these lovely young ladies are so active, and eager to participate in the preservation of Our history."*







You can find out more about Plumb House [HERE.](#)

It's refreshing to know some teachers are helping inspire young folks to

**"Remember and Honor"**

our Confederate ancestors.

My personal thanks go out to Mrs. Angela Loan and the Waynesboro High School Heritage Club

for using my "REMEMBER" coins as a part of their ceremony.

I hope the coin placements will continue.

I'm still making them, and I'm improving the quality of the coins.

If you would like to obtain some "REMEMBER" coins to place at the Grave of a Confederate Soldier

contact me @  
Davtatum@aol.com.

I don't make a profit, and sometimes I lose a bit, but it's worth it.

Thanks Donald.





# James Henley Thornwell and Southern Religion

By Eugene Genovese on May 5, 2015



The God-fearing, Bible-reading, hymn-singing Confederate army grew out of a Southern soil well cultivated during the long struggle of countless, if largely unsung, preachers to civilize a harsh and violent frontier. Personal piety and Bible-centered family circles bolstered the churches in a successful effort to shape the regional culture. The churches assumed responsibility for the education, especially moral, of the people, high and low and to a degree rarely appreciated, they set the terms for a vast consensus on the proper foundations of the social order. Let there be no mistake: a firm commitment to slavery-lay at the heart of that consensus, but few dared to enter public discussion of slavery's character and consequences without being prepared to ground their views in Scripture. For unlike the North, the South resisted the rising pressure to slight the Word and reduce the Spirit to philosophical speculation. In helping to forge that conservative sensibility, the most humble preachers stood with the most sophisticated theologians. For, much like the leading secular intellectuals (most of whom also took religious ground) they did not suffer that acute alienation from their society which was becoming the hallmark of the intellectuals of the North and, indeed, of the whole of trans-Atlantic bourgeois society.

The Southern intellectuals, lay and clerical, have for the most part been swept into that famous Dustbin of History, to which those who back losing causes are routinely consigned. With a few honorable exceptions, our historians assure us that the Old South had no intellectual life worthy of the name and scarcely any intellectuals who remain worth reading today. It would take little effort to expose these assertions as rubbish, but let me settle for the observation that the Southern theologians easily held their own with the Northern, and that, in James Henley Thornwell of South Carolina (1812-1862), the South had a brain second to none.

The son of a particularly successful upcountry overseer and a devout Calvinistic Baptist mother, Thornwell had opportunities uncommon for his class. Bright and disciplined, he seized them. His widowed mother found patrons to sponsor his education, and he received some private tutoring to supplement time in an old field school and an academy. He was graduated from South Carolina College with highest distinction and within a few years returned there to teach. Thornwell's entry into the ministry surprised his college mates for he had not been especially pious as a student and had been expected to plunge into a political career.

Thornwell rose to become one of the foremost leaders of a state that burst with outstanding men. Calhoun considered him a giant among men, notwithstanding political differences over nullification and much else. He served with distinction as President of South Carolina College, the finest institution of higher learning in the South and one of the finest in the nation. He edited the prestigious *Southern Presbyterian Review* and served as pastor of the socially and politically powerful Presbyterian congregation in Columbia. A staunch advocate of *jure divine*, he was widely recognized as a premier ecclesiologist, even by his adversaries. His impact on eminent and influential Southern divines—Palmer, Adger, Smyth, among others—could hardly be exaggerated. And withal, he emerged, by common consent, as the greatest theologian in the South, arguably in the nation. Among other accomplishments, his contributions to the theory and practice of education could be read with profit today for the light they shed on current concerns.

With regret I must here pass lightly over his theology, for his sermons and essays on the Trinity, the personality of God, and other subjects have much to teach about the human condition and its prospects. Our immediate concern is with his social and political thought, and much of his best efforts in defense of orthodox Calvinism remain beside the point. For while it is true, and of capital importance, that he grounded his world view in theology, the relevant portions of his work pertain less to Calvinist specifics than to those doctrines he shared even with the Arminian Methodists. Had it not been so, not merely for Thornwell but for the Southern divines as a whole, the Old South's discernibly conservative view of social order and its Christian defense of slavery could never have achieved consensus. To put it another way, a particular doctrine of the Fall, original sin, and the Atonement undergirded his social theory, but it did so at the most general level to which all Christians might subscribe. The Methodist Bishop George Foster Pierce, the Baptist Rev. Thornton Stringfellow, and the New School Presbyterian Rev. Frederick A. Ross, among many others, disagreed among themselves on the ways of salvation but agreed on a defense of slavery that derived from their common Christian principles.

Thornwell identified as the foundation of all Christian thought the personality of God and His readiness to condescend to commune with His creatures. He insisted that the Word alone could not save us, for it constituted the means, not the source, of life. "The Spirit *and* the Bible, this is the great principle of Protestant Christianity."

But for Thornwell, unlike the liberal theologians and heterodox Calvinists who were sweeping the North and increasingly espousing Abolitionism, the Spirit could not be invoked as an excuse to slight the Word. For without the supremacy of the Word in the popular mind, “the most enormous crimes” would be committed in the name of religion. Hence, we cannot expect to know the Word unless infused by the Spirit, for “faith is an intuition awakened by the Holy Ghost.” With that intuition, “the Bible becomes no longer a dead letter, but a spirit, and religion is not a tradition, but a life.” In consequence, the “true principle, the only infallible source and measure of religious truth is the Word of God...the Sacred Scriptures.”

From these few, firm, general Christian principles Thornwell derived his view of the Church and of human affairs. But as with his view of the natural world, he left ample space for the sciences, natural and social, and made signal contributions to the campaign, spearheaded by the Old Presbyterians, to establish true science as being in harmony with Scripture. The attempted reconciliation, promoted through advocacy of the Baconian inductive method, ultimately ended in a disaster for the churches, but in the South it fared well before the War. We must pass over it here, but should note that Thornwell’s scripturally grounded socio-political views took full account of the generally accepted political economy and sociology of his day and were by no means lazy extrapolations from selected sacred texts.

Thornwell’s contemporaries, intending a compliment, often referred to him as “the Calhoun of the Church,” and historians, not all of whom have intended a compliment, have followed suit. No doubt he was, but we might pause to reflect that no one has ever called Calhoun “the Thornwell of the state.” As a no quarter defender *objure divino* and as the foremost exponent of the republican nature of scripturally sanctioned church polity, Thornwell did in fact parallel Calhoun’s efforts in political theory, as both of them appreciated. Yet there is a danger in the compliment, which his Christian contemporaries should have seen in the first instance, and which critical historians have seen all too well. For it suggests that Thornwell’s orthodox theology represented a grand apologetic for the political ideology inherent in his views of church and state, considered separately and in interrelation. To the contrary, his views of church polity and of social order, including his subtle defense of slavery, derived from his theology, for he was concerned, first and foremost, with God and salvation. With undoubted sincerity he declared that if the Southern people could be convinced of the sinfulness of slavery, they would waste no time in putting it on the road to extinction.

Here and elsewhere Thornwell put his finger on an essential feature of the unfolding tragedy of the Old South: The God-fearing Southern people turned to the Bible to justify slavery as God-ordained, and the Bible did not disappoint them. Their theologians rent the Abolitionists, at least on the essentials, in their war of Biblical exegesis. Increasingly, the Abolitionists had to retreat to arguments from the Spirit rather than the Word—a procedure that served them well among the many Northerners for whom the Word was becoming something of a nuisance, but a procedure that ruined them among the country people of the South, who resisted all theological liberalism, however nicely packaged as neo-Calvinism.

Thornwell's sermons and essays on slavery passed into an extraordinary critique of the condition of the modern world and represent a peak moment in the development of Southern thought, but they contain deeply disquieting implications for Southern conservatives and for all others who seek an accurate understanding of a conflicted—or, if you prefer, a sinful—world.

Thornwell had a taste for polemics and a reputation for swinging hard. Normally, he restrained himself in a manner appropriate to a Southern gentleman, but he had bad moments, as in his denunciation of Charles Hodge. Poor Hodge. There he was, the joy of the Old School Presbyterians in the North, much as Thornwell was in the South; Thornwell's powerful ally against the New School and against all opponents of orthodoxy; an outspoken defender of Southern rights and of the Scriptural justification for slavery. Yet when he took a conciliatory position on questions of church polity, Thornwell went for his jugular. "Hodge's argument is utterly rotten." And that was for openers.

Thornwell was not a man to take lightly questions that others might treat as mere matters of tactic or administration. The struggle concerned the church boards and the rights and powers of the ruling elders. Beneath the specifics lay the question of power and authority—of the relation of the elders to the laity and of the Church to the world. Thornwell took high church ground. Hodge, an ultra-conservative in the North, looked like a liberal temporizer in South Carolina. His concessions to the laity had two defects: They broke with Scripture and, however inadvertently, they opened a wedge to the democratic radicalism that was threatening to inundate church and state. The struggle for order in the Church thus combined an intransigent view of Scriptural authority with a deep commitment to social stratification. For Thornwell, the power of the Church "is solely ministerial and declarative.... Whatever is

not commanded [in the Bible], expressly or implicitly, is unlawful.” Conversely, he condemned the notion that whatever is not forbidden is allowable. The silence of Scripture amounts to a prohibition.

The analogy to Calhoun’s constitutional theory could hardly be missed, but Thornwell left nothing to chance. “The Church, like the Government of the United States, is a positive institution, with positive grants of power, and whatever is not given, is *withheld*.” The Scripturally sanctioned rulers of the Church “stand in the same relation to the Church that the rulers of the United States sustain to the people...The ideal of the freest, noblest government under heaven, which Milton so rapturously sketched, corresponds, without an exception, to our Presbyterian, representative republic.”

Moving from Church to state—significantly, in a sermon on “The Christian Doctrine of Slavery”—he denounced the political radicalism of the age and upheld “representative, republican government against the despotism of the masses on the one hand, and the supremacy of a single will on the other.” In this sermon, as in others, Thornwell assailed the Abolitionists for waging wars not merely on slavery as a peculiar form of property, not merely on Southern rights as the bastion of the Constitution, but on the very principle of social order. Implicitly, sometimes explicitly, the Abolitionists were attacking all class distinctions and legitimate authority. Indeed, they were attacking Christianity itself since the Bible commanded social stratification and subordination in the wake of the Fall. Thornwell charged that the Abolitionist argument “fully and legitimately carried out, would condemn every arrangement of society, which did not secure to its members an absolute equality of position; it is the very spirit of socialism and communism.” And in one of his fiercest polemical outbursts, he added, “The parties in this conflict are not merely Abolitionists and Slaveholders; they are Atheists, Socialists, Communists, Red Republicans, Jacobins on the one side, and the friends of order and regulated freedom on the other. In one word, the world is the battle ground, Christianity and Atheism the combatants, and the progress of humanity the stake.”

Thornwell and his fellow Southern divines argued—and, I regret to say, demonstrated—that the Old Testament established slavery as ordained of God, and that Jesus, who spoke not one word against it and did not exclude slaveholders from the Church, reaffirmed the sanction. But many of the divines, with Thornwell at their head, went further and subsumed slavery under the general principle of social subordination. Thus they repeatedly and forcefully associated the subordination of slaves to masters with the prior subordination of women to men. Thornwell denounced all equality other than spiritual as

contrary to God's law and, in effect, made slavery a special case in the general subordination of the laboring classes to the propertied. Note it well: He did not take racial ground, except to the extent that he regarded blacks as inferiors who were peculiarly destined as a race to be among the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Had Thornwell simply peddled the myth of Ham, according to which blacks lay under a special curse, as many lesser minds and weaker scholars did, his defense of slavery and his social thought in general would be of little interest and would—or should—constitute an embarrassment to his admirers. But, like many other able Southern divines albeit with greater learning, clarity, and depth, he recognized that the Bible sanctioned slavery in general—"in the abstract," as his contemporaries put it—not black slavery in particular. For God had ordained slavery among the ancient Israelites without regard to race, as "race" came to be understood. Thornwell knew, and modern scholarship confirms, that members of all races, including the Caucasian, were subject to lawful enslavement and that slavery was established as a special case of a wider social subordination. It might be noted that Thornwell, while holding blacks to be inferior, assailed the scientific racism according to which blacks were a separate species, and that he held a cautiously hopeful view of the future of the race. Pseudoscientific theories of race he denounced as un-scriptural. He bravely stood against hostile demonstrations in Charleston to bring blacks into the Church and declared, "We are not ashamed to call him [the black man] our *brother*."

For Thornwell, the essential problem remained that of a proper Christian social order. With George Fitzhugh, he considered the race question a regionally specific complication. He pointed to the deepening crisis of European society, which he observed firsthand in his travels, and expressed horror at the condition of the English poor. He concluded that Europe was already facing, and the North would soon face, all-out class war and revolutionary turmoil. Consequently, he projected slavery as the Christian solution to the Social Question. In the bluntest possible language, he predicted that the capitalist countries would have to institute a labor system so close to Southern slavery as to be indistinguishable from it.

Now, Thornwell had studied political economy and did not challenge its reigning Ricardian and Malthusian "laws." He could not, however, rest comfortably with its callous disregard of the human misery inherent in capitalist economic development. He must surely have gagged on the analysis of George Tucker, Virginia's outstanding political economist, according to which slavery would disappear

as the price of free labor fell below that of slave. For stripped of the complacent, not to say cold-blooded, celebration of economic progress, the analysis pointed toward the immiseration of the laboring classes, white and black. Thornwell acknowledged that those economic laws, if left to work themselves out in a marketplace society, would generate the result, but he had the wit to know that economic laws alone do not direct the course of man. He expected the suffering laborers to rise with revolutionary violence against so monstrous a system, and he sought a solution that would be conservative in its adherence to the principles of social order and yet humane in its insistence that the privileged classes accept responsibility for their inferiors. He found that solution in the personal subordination of the laborer to some form of slavery or industrial serfdom. That such a solution would have impeded economic progress he surely knew, but we may doubt that he lost much sleep over the prospect.

Thornwell marched at the head of a swelling army of Southern divines of all denominations, who were in tandem with the secular theorists. Indeed, twenty years earlier the great Thomas Roderick Dew, notwithstanding his utter devotion to the Manchester School and his enthusiasm for the progress of capitalism and free society, gloomily projected a worldwide proslavery reaction. Yet in one sense Thornwell was no friend to slavery at all. Like many Southern divines he ruthlessly criticized its evils and demanded such sweeping reforms as the legal sanction of slave marriages, repeal of the laws against slave literacy, and effective measures to punish cruel masters. In short, he demanded that Southern slavery be made to conform to Biblical and Christian standards. On the eve of secession he even flirted with the idea of proposing gradual emancipation.

But what did Thornwell understand by emancipation? This, after all, was the same man who, at that very moment, was recommending slavery as a solution to Europe's Social Question. He meant raising the blacks out of chattel slavery into some kind of industrial serfdom or "warranteeism," as Henry Hughes of Mississippi called it—raising the blacks, with requisite racial qualification, to the level of the white laboring classes that were on their way to the same fate. He envisioned a system that would subordinate all laborers to personal masters while it guaranteed not only cradle-to-grave security but respect for the individual and the family beyond that which the existing Southern system as yet provided.



Shortly before his death Thornwell went further. Cautiously, in a “Sermon on National Sins,” preached on the eve of the War, and boldly in a remarkable paper on “Relation of the State to Christ,” prepared for the Presbyterian Church as a memorial to be sent to the Confederate Congress, he called upon the South to dedicate itself to Christ. He criticized the American Founding Fathers for having forgotten God and for having opened the Republic to the will of the majority. “A foundation was thus laid for the worst of all possible forms of government—a democratic absolutism.” To the extent that the state is a moral person, he insisted, “it must needs be under moral obligation, and moral obligation without reference to a superior will is a flat contradiction in terms.” Thornwell demanded that the new Constitution be amended to declare the Confederacy in submission to Jesus, for “to Jesus Christ all power in heaven and earth is committed.” Vague recognition of God would not do. The state must recognize the God of the Bible—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Thornwell made clear that he wanted neither an established Church nor religious tests. The state must guarantee liberty of conscience for all: “He may be Atheist, Deist, infidel, Turk, or Pagan: it is no concern of the State so long as he walks orderly.” Could a Jew become Chief Magistrate? Certainly, so long as he does nothing in office “inconsistent with the Christian religion.” By all means separate Church and state, but do not delude yourself that you can separate the state from religion. At issue lay the moral basis of society, which, Thornwell argued, had to be informed by one religious system and, therefore, in the Protestant South, by Christianity. (I cannot prove that T.S. Eliot read Thornwell’s essay, although I suspect as much, but I would invite a comparison of “Relation of the State to Christ” with Eliot’s celebrated essay “The Idea of a Christian Society.”)

Thornwell’s foray had a sharply critical edge. He warned, in the sternest terms his Calvinist soul could muster, that God was testing his people; that their victory would depend upon repentance; that, specifically, they must be prepared to do justice to the slaves and all others placed in their charge:

God is the ruler among the nations; and the people who refuse Him their allegiance shall be broken with a rod of iron, or dashed in pieces like a potter’s vessel. Our republic [the CSA] will perish like the Pagan republics of Greece and Rome, unless we baptize it into the name of Christ... We long to see, what the world has never yet beheld, a truly Christian Republic, and we humbly hope that God has reserved it for the people of these Confederate States to realize the grand and glorious idea. God has

wooded us by extraordinary goodness; He is now tempering us by gentle chastisements. Let the issue be the penitent submission of this great people at the footstool of His Son.

Thornwell's theology and ecclesiology are not much in fashion today, but, then, fashions have a way of waning and returning. And the proslavery specifics of his social thought are, let us pray, interred with him. But it would hardly be wise to discount his larger views, which contain valuable insights into the problem of reconciling democracy with freedom as well as penetrating explorations of human psychology and its political ramifications—explorations I have only been able to hint at. Unbiased study of his work ought to enlighten anyone, from any part of the political spectrum, who reflects on his heroic attempt to envision a Christian society that could reconcile—so far as possible in a world haunted by evil—the conflicting claims of social order with social justice and both with the freedom and dignity of the individual.

I should not presume to tell Southern conservatives where to place Thornwell in their tradition, but, surely, a straight line runs from him to the Agrarians, who, astonishingly, slighted the thought of all the antebellum theologians. That straight line runs counter to any romance with the ideals and practice of the marketplace, which today entrance Neoconservatives and refurbished nineteenth-century liberals. For if Southern conservatives, in contradistinction to conservatives who are Southerners, have a tradition to appeal to—and I believe they have a great one—it is a tradition that has resisted bourgeois society, its atomistic culture and its marketplace morality.

Evaluating that tradition and Thornwell's place in it, I might be told, is your concern, not mine. But the enormities of our century and our common fate in a world of nuclear weapons and a technological capacity for unprecedented assaults on human dignity and the human spirit compel me to risk the presumption. For the questions that that great man raised, the brave if often unacceptable answers he advanced, and the insights into ourselves he offered continue to speak to all honest and sane men.

### ***About Eugene Genovese***

Eugene Genovese (1930-2012) was the premier historian on slavery in the United States and wrote extensively on the American South. His *Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made* won the Bancroft Prize, while he and his wife wrote substantial intellectual histories of the antebellum South, the last being *The Mind of the Master Class*. Genovese admired the Southern tradition and men like M.E. Bradford and Clyde Wilson. **More from Eugene Genovese**

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/james-henley-thornwell-and-southern-religion/>

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## **THE SOUTHERN TRADITION**

Southern Identity is older than the United States. A Frenchman wrote Jefferson, asking him to define its features. In 1794, Senator Rufus King of New York urged Senator John Taylor of Virginia to support a convention to divide the Union because Southerners and Northerners “never had and never would think alike.” Join us on beautiful Seabrook Island, to explore some of the Southern tradition’s most valuable contributions, and the meaning they have for us today.

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## **SUNDAY, JULY 12**

- 4:00-6:00 (Registration and all lectures in the Temple)  
6:00-7:00 Supper (All meals in cafeteria)  
7:00-8:00 "The Origin and Character of Southern Music," Alan Harrelson  
8:00-8:30 "Singing Billy Walker and "Amazing Grace," James Kibler  
8:30- Conviviality

## **MONDAY, JULY 13**

- 8:00-9:00 Breakfast  
9:00-10:00 "The Southern (Jeffersonian) Understanding of the Constitution," Donald Livingston  
10:30-11:30 "A Jeffersonian Political Economy," Clyde Wilson  
12:00-1:00 Dinner  
1:00-4:00 Free Time  
4:00-5:00 "Reflections on New World Slavery, Freedom, and People of African Ancestry (1492-1865)," Barbara Marthal  
5:30-6:30 "The Origin and Character of Southern Literature," James Kibler  
6:30-7:30 Supper  
7:30-8:30 "Music of the Southern Diaspora," Clyde Wilson  
8:30- Conviviality

## **TUESDAY, JULY 14**

- 8:00-9:00 Breakfast  
9:00-10:00 "A Jefferson Way of Life," Clyde Wilson  
10:30-11:30 "Why Read Southern Literature?" Emily McBryan  
12:00-1:00 Dinner  
1:00-4:00 Free Time  
4:00-5:00 "The Flowering of Southern Literature," James Kibler  
5:00-6:00 Discussion  
6:30-7:30 Supper  
7:30-8:00 "The Southern Tradition and the Human Scale of Urban Life: Its Loss and Recovery,"  
Vince Graham

8:00- Conviviality

### **WEDNESDAY, JULY 15**

8:00-9:00 Breakfast

9:00- Departure to tour Charleston and a visit to the prize winning community I'On with a talk on its rationale by its designer Vince Graham.

5:30 Meet for banquet at Carolina Yacht Club, 50 E. Bay Street. We are the guest of Col. James Rembert. The Yacht Club has a nice view of the harbor and Ft. Sumter. After supper, a talk on "Southern Manners" by Bill Wilson. Then return to Camp St. Christopher for Conviviality.

### **THURSDAY, JULY 16**

8:00-9:00 Breakfast

9:00-10:00 "The Tradition of the Citizen Soldier," James Rembert

10:30-11:30 "Our Altars and Firesides: Religion and the Southern Way of Life," Clark Carlton

12:00-1:00 Dinner

1:00-4:00 Free Time

4:00-5:00 "The Moral Challenge of Slavery and Confederate Emancipation," Donald Livingston

5:30-6:30 Discussion

6:30-7:30 Supper

7:30-8:30 "Southern Music: Blues and Jazz," Bill Wilson

8:30- Conviviality

### **FRIDAY, JULY 17**

8:00-9:00 Breakfast

Departure

### **COST & SCHOLARSHIPS**

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# Reconstruction's Hungry Locusts

By Bernard Thuersam on May 7, 2015



The wife of the president H.L. Mencken referred to as “Roosevelt the Second” provided much of the impetus for the communizing of the Democratic party in the mid-1930s, and could be readily found supporting and speaking before openly Marxist groups like the American Youth Congress, Communist National Student League, Young Communist League, and anti-Franco communists.

In a news column she wrote that “signs of poverty and unhappiness . . . will have to disappear if [the South] is going to prosper and keep pace with the rest [of the country].” Author W.E. Debnam noted that Mrs. Roosevelt need not travel South to discover “poverty and unhappiness” as she could easily

find it looking out her hotel apartment window in New York City. Debnam referred her to the root cause of the South's unhappy condition.

May we tell you something about Reconstruction, Mrs. Roosevelt? Apparently somebody needs to tell you for only your abysmal ignorance of Southern history could possibly explain your continued carping criticism of just about everything south of the Mason-Dixon line . . . your complete failure to understand certain social and economic problems and conditions about which you pose so frequently as an authority.

Some of our modern Southern scalawags need to be reminded too . . . and that great horde of Northern editors and reporters so prone to pillory the South on every occasion while they ignore even worse conditions in their own backyard.

When the War ended, Mrs. Roosevelt, the South was licked and no one knew it better than the men who had followed Lee. The South was defeated, but it was not penitent. It had lost the War but not its pride. There was no sense of guilt but the South was resigned to the verdict of the battlefield. There was no love for the Yankee, it's true, but also there was – speaking generally – no hate.

Most Southerners still insisted, and laughed about it, that “damnyankee” was one word, but, while they were not prepared to forget, they were ready, given a little time, to forgive their conquerors.

But [the war] wasn't over, Mrs. Roosevelt. The South's Gethsemane had just begun. War, as your Yankee friend General Sherman said, is hell . . . but it's a hell that about it a certain dignity. There was nothing of dignity about Reconstruction.

There was only the studied, deliberate debasement of a proud and defenseless people. Old Thaddeus Stevens and his gang of Radical Republicans set out to murder the South in the first degree. Their murderous assault, prompted by greed and revenge, was cold-blooded and premeditated. They worked night and day at the job of killing the South twelve long years.

They almost succeeded. Only the vitality of a civilization that simply refused to die kept the South alive.

Lee's surrender . . . came on April 9, 1865. Have you been able to stand the heart-breaking ordeal of visiting the South in April, Mrs. Roosevelt? If you have, you must have observed – if you could bear to keep your eyes open – that by the middle of April the plowing has long since ended and the planting, for the most part, is over. Already in some areas the new crop is far advanced.

But there was little plowed land in the South in that black April of 1865 and almost no planting.

On the great plantations, and on the little farms of the small land owner, the land to a large degree lay fallow and grown up in weeds. The returning soldiers made the best they could of bad situation. They had almost no livestock – few cows, few pigs, few sheep, and even fewer horses and mules. Those that hadn't died on the battlefield had been killed or stolen by the invading soldiers.

And labor! Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, you know what happened to the farm hands of the South. Five million Negro slaves had been set free. They did little work in the fields that spring and summer . . . and one can hardly blame them. The taste of freedom lay sweet upon their tongue. Why labor in the fields? The Yankees were going to take care of them and, come Christmas – so the story went – every black man was to be the proud owner of forty acres and a mule! More than that, he was to run the government! The government of the Southern States, that is.

Only a few Northern States allowed the Negroes to vote then, and in not one instance during the tragic era did a single Negro, no matter how intelligent, hold even the lowest elective or appointive office north of the Mason-Dixon line; not even Fred Douglass of New York, who was the idol of Northern abolitionists. But in the South, Mrs. Roosevelt, it was a different story.

The Southern white man was almost completely disenfranchised while for 12 long years the newly-liberated slavers and the carpetbaggers and the scalawags ran every Southern State government and a Negro Senator from Mississippi sat in the seat in Congress that had been held by Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Our Reconstruction lawmakers, of course, had some help.

They were backed by Federal troops – thousands of them Negroes in brand new Federal uniforms. They had the guidance of Thaddeus Stevens and his Radical Republican murderers and the help of the Union League. They had also the kindly assistance of self-appointed authorities on Southern problems



from New York and other Northern States who came down on short visits to give out criticism and advice. You know, we imagine, the type to which we refer.

There is no need, Mrs. Roosevelt, to review in detail that saturnalia of official corruption and waste during which the new rulers, strutting like peacocks, set out deliberately to turn to their own profit every cent of taxes that could be wrung from a prostrate land.

[And our] Northern conquerors had no intention of letting [Southern cotton] serve those who had attempted to exercise their constitutional right and withdraw from the Union. The “cotton agents” descended upon the South like a swarm of hungry locusts. First they seized 3,000,000 bales outright, claiming they had been sold to the Confederate government and were, therefore, contraband of war.

What was left – or most of it – was taxed heavily, or what was more often the case, stolen by the cotton agents in one of the greatest swindles in the history of our country. The South, screamed the Radical Republicans, had caused the war . . . and the South should pay for it.”

*(Weep No More My Lady, A Southerner Answers Mrs. Roosevelt’s Report on the “Poor and Unhappy South,”* W.E. Debnam, Graphic Press, 1950, pp 27-37)

### **About Bernard Thuersam**

Bernhard Thuersam is the Chairman of the North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission. **[More from Bernard Thuersam](#)**

<http://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/reconstructions-hungry-locusts/>



Private, Company A, Sixty Third Regiment, Georgia  
Infantry

**JOSEPH TYRONE  
DERRY**

*“The Southern people could never have been induced to go into secession, had they not believed that there was neither safety nor peace for the South in the Union. The majority of them had come to the conclusion that peace with two governments was better than a Union of discordant States.*

*The doctrine of secession was no new doctrine. The Honorable Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, in 1803, while opposing the purchase of Louisiana, had advised the formation of a Northern Confederacy. Again, in 1812, Honorable Josiah Quincy, while opposing the admission of Louisiana, had declared the right of a State to secede, and had threatened that the New England States would exercise that right. Again, in 1844, the legislature of Massachusetts adopted a resolution declaring in behalf of that State, ‘that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth,’ and that ‘the project of the annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States1 into a dissolution of the Union.’*

*Peaceable secession was hoped for by many in the South. The ground of this hope was their implicit belief in the right of a State to secede. Many prominent men in the North, even some of the Abolitionists, acknowledged it. In the early days of the Republic the majority of the American people believed in it.”*

**Joseph Tyrone Derry, Story of the Confederate States or History of the War for Southern Independence (Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1895), 101.**

# New From Southern Pens 2

By [Clyde Wilson](#) on May 8, 2015



## Maryland Redeemed

Everybody knows that our national anthem, “The Star-Spangled Banner,” was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor during the War of 1812. Almost nobody knows the rest of the story. In 1861, Key’s grandson, Francis Key Howard, was locked up in Fort McHenry. Howard wrote: “The flag which he then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal despotism as modern times have witnessed.” The despotism referred to was that of Abraham Lincoln and the victims were Marylanders imprisoned for opposition to the despot. Abbeville Scholar Joyce Bennett knows well Maryland’s long history and the charming and unique Southern culture that was once its pride. In [Letters from the Outpost: Essays on the Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State](#) just published, she establishes undeniably that Maryland until quite recent times belonged to the South. Her work also alerts us to the cruel work of cultural cleansing underway against everything Southern. The book is privately published by Createspace and available from Amazon.

## Sesquicentennial Devoir

The sesquicentennial of the War to Prevent Southern Independence is almost past. Compared to the centennial observance of the 1960s, it has left little trace. But America was a very different place then, with very different people and a different dominant agenda. Michael Givens, a gifted and internationally recognized cinema-photographer, served as Commander-and-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans during the Sesquicentennial. He commissioned a series of articles for the SCV magazine that provide an arsenal of scholarly truth about The War. These are now collected in a book, *To Live and Die in Dixie: The Struggle Continues . . .* by Seventeen Southerners, edited by Frank B. Powell III. The writers of the twenty-seven articles include Abbeville Scholars Donald Livingston, David Aiken, Clyde Wilson, Marshall DeRosa, Karen Stokes, Boyd Cathey, and Egon Tausch, as well as a number of others familiar to Southern readers such as Ronald and Donald Kennedy and Walter Brian Cisco. The book is published in both hardback and paperback and is available from the SCV at 1-800-380-1896, with a discount for SCV members.

### About Clyde Wilson

Clyde Wilson is a distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina where he was the editor of the multivolume *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. He is the M.E. Bradford Distinguished Chair at the Abbeville Institute. He is the author or editor of over thirty books and published over 600 articles, essays and reviews. [More from Clyde Wilson](#)

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/new-from-southern-pens-2/>



Major, Seventh Virginia Cavalry

**J. OGDEN  
MURRAY**

*“Read General Grant's request and order to stop exchange and why he wanted exchanges stopped. Read H. W. Halleck's, General, U. S. A., order to stop all exchanges of prisoners of war, and we think this alone should convince those who slander Mr. Davis and the Confederate authorities just where the responsibility rests. It was the inhuman orders to stop exchanges, issued by the Washington authorities that made both Union and Confederate prisoners of war suffer. The Confederate authorities had no say in these orders. Read D. A. M. Clark's, U. S. A., report on Northern Military prisons. Read General J. G. Foster's, U. S. A., authority to place Confederate prisoners of war on Morris Island, S. C, under fire of their own guns shelling that Island. Read what General Scammell, et al, U. S. officers confined in Charleston, S. C, prisoners of war, tell General Foster of their treatment, and the letter is official. And when you read these proofs, honestly say who was guilty of inhumanity to helpless prisoners of war.”*

# R. E. Lee: A Biography

## by Douglas Southall Freeman

published by Charles Scribner's Sons,  
New York and London, 1934

### Chapter IV

#### THE EDUCATION OF A CADET

With the return of spring, the corps' field exercises were less interrupted by bad weather, and there were fewer extra hours for study, but Robert made the most of them, despite an assignment in April, 1826, to special duty.<sup>1</sup> Meantime, he was developing a military bearing, and by his friendliness and good humor was winning friends in the corps.

June came, and with it the board of visitors. This board consisted of five men of distinction, to supervise examinations and to report on the needs and condition of the institution. The new head of the War Department, James Barbour of Virginia, who had been one of those to recommend Robert for appointment, was interested in the academy and availed himself of a clause in the regulations which authorized him to invite to the examination, along with the board, such other "literary and scientific gentlemen" as he pleased.<sup>2</sup> Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Totten, and General Samuel Houston were among those he named that year. From their presence, in his regular turn, Robert emerged the third man in his class. Charles Mason led and William Harford was second. Pressing close behind Lee were William Boylan<sup>o</sup> and James Barnes. Neither Lee, Mason, nor Barnes had received a demerit during the year, but Harford had seven and Boylan thirty-five, which made the standing of Boylan all the more remarkable.<sup>3</sup> In mathematics Lee was fourth, and received a credit of 197 of a possible 200. In French he was fifth, and was rated 98¼ of a possible 100. On the roll of general merit, he was put at the sum of these two ratings — 295¼ of a gross 300.<sup>4</sup>

This was a good showing and it brought immediate rewards. For it was a part of the code of Colonel Thayer to honor the diligent while punishing the wayward and dismissing the slothful. Robert was placed on the list of "distinguished cadets" — the first five in each class — whose names were certified to the Secretary of War for inclusion in the army register. His first appearance in that document was in the edition of 1826 when he was credited with special proficiency in mathematics and in French.<sup>5</sup>

Another honor awaited him. Under the rules of the corps, the best soldiers of good standing acted as officers. From the boys who had just completed their first year's work were chosen the corporals. The second class previously had furnished sergeants, and the first the lieutenants, the captains, and the most-sought-after post of all, that of adjutant. During the winter of 1825-26, the regulations had been so changed that the sergeancies did not all go to the second class.<sup>6</sup> Robert had done so well in his drill, and had already developed such good military bearing that on June 23, when the appointments

were read out, he was named staff sergeant, as high a position as any to which a man just finishing his first year at the academy could then aspire.<sup>7</sup>

A week later, on July 1, 1826, a great date was set on the calendar: Robert and his fellow-toilers ceased to be "plebes" and overnight became "upper-classmen," fit to hold fellowship with the lofty souls of the class of 1828, and permitted to look without apology on the faces of those who were now the first class.<sup>8</sup> On the same day, the annual encampment on the plain began. Lee, with his comrades, had the monotony of infantry drill broken for the first time by their introduction to artillery. For about nine weeks they had two hours daily with their muskets and four with artillery; work enough for warm days when the woods called and the river lured the boys who were sweating under canvas.<sup>9</sup>

With the return to barracks on September 1, 1826, Lee and his class plunged into more advanced mathematics — calculus, analytical and descriptive geometry and difficult conic sections, with instruction chiefly by Professor Davies. A course in perspective, shades and shadows was included with the mathematics.<sup>10</sup> French was continued, with *Gil Blas* the text, followed late in the session by Voltaire's *Histoire de Charles XII*, as suited for the education of a soldier.<sup>11</sup> The one added academic study was free-hand drawing of the human figure. This was under the tutelage of Thomas Gimbrede, an amiable Frenchman, a good miniaturist, and a competent engraver, who was not altogether without the blessed quality of humor. It was Mr. Gimbrede's custom to give each class of beginners an introductory lecture, in the course of which he endeavored to prove to unbelieving third-classmen that every one could learn to draw. His proof was: "There are only two lines in drawing, the straight line and the curve line. Every one can draw a straight line and every one can draw a curve line — therefore, every one can draw."<sup>12</sup> Gimbrede was Lee's only new teacher that winter, though there were eleven changes in the academic staff.<sup>13</sup> No material difference was made in the schedule, except that drawing alternated in the afternoons with the study and recitation of French.<sup>14</sup> Infantry drill continued, in the school of the company, with instruction in the duties of corporals.<sup>15</sup> Two hours every second afternoon during the academic term were devoted to artillery, under the direction of Lieutenant Z. J. D. Kinsley, a West Pointer of the class of 1819.<sup>16</sup>

This was a busy routine, but Robert was now so well-grounded that he felt he could indulge himself in a little outside reading. For his first study, he borrowed from the library the second volume on Montholon's *Memoirs of Napoleon* and during October and November he seems to have steeped himself in the early operations of the Corsican, notably in the Italian campaign of 1796, and the advance on Moscow.<sup>17</sup> To this same study he was to turn again, twenty-six years thereafter.

In addition to his reading, Robert essayed some teaching.<sup>a</sup> The regulations authorized the appointment of a number of "senior cadets" to serve as acting assistant professors of mathematics, with a compensation of \$10 a month and the assurance — as if in apology for the smallness of the pay — that the post was in the nature of a honorary distinction. Generally, the words "senior cadets" were interpreted to mean members of the first class. This year, however, either because of their own proficiency, or else because a large number of new cadets were backward in their mathematics, Lee and the three others members of this class who had stood first in that subject were made acting assistant professors.<sup>18</sup> The duties of the position were largely tutorial, and they consumed hours that Lee must have wished he could have given to other subjects, but they were helpful. His mother was greatly pleased at the distinction and was delighted that he received compensation for it.<sup>19</sup> He must have been encouraged as he faced the tests of the second year, already staff sergeant and an acting assistant professor of mathematics.

But Robert's outside activities proved too much for him. On the semi-annual examination in January, 1827, his rating reflected the loss of the time he had devoted to reading and to teaching. In mathematics he was fourth, in French he was fifth, and in drawing fifth. He still had no demerits, and his drill-record was clean.<sup>20</sup> William Boylan, who had stood next after Lee at the end of their first year, was no longer at the academy, but Catharinus P. Buckingham, No. 9 in June, 1826, was pushing ahead. p65 Charles Mason and William Harford continued to do admirably. Warned by their progress, Robert forthwith abandoned most of his extra reading and buckled down to his classes.

But there was one historical work he probably he could not resist. That was the new edition of his father's *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*. This had been prepared by his half-brother, Henry Lee, at the instance and expense of Colonel John R. Fenwick, who had been interested in the book both as a South Carolinian and as a soldier. The work was in a single volume, and though poorly printed by Peter Force, it contained some useful notes and addenda.<sup>21</sup> Robert doubtless had read the first edition in boyhood, but now he could bring to bear on the book something of the understanding of a soldier, and could appreciate more fully the military qualities of his father.

"Light-Horse Harry" Lee, it will be remembered, had written late in life that "mankind admire most the hero; of all, the most useless, except when the safety of a nation demands his saving arm."<sup>22</sup> Yet it was plain to Robert that his father had loved military life and had possessed high ability in it. Washington had thought so. After the Paulus Hook affair he had praised Henry Lee for displaying "a remarkable degree of prudence, address, enterprise, and bravery."<sup>23</sup> Greene often mentioned Lee in orders. "Everybody knows I have the highest opinion of you as an officer," he told Lee in the correspondence preceding Lee's resignation from the army in 1782.<sup>24</sup>

What were the military qualities, then, that Robert Lee discovered in his father when he read the new edition of his *Memoirs*? The answer could not be without some effect on the education of the son as a soldier.

Skill in reconnaissance Henry Lee undoubtedly possessed,<sup>25</sup> and with it a positive military logic, and a definite strategic sense, well p66 illustrated in his advocacy of operations in South Carolina after Cornwallis had started into Virginia. Perhaps the most notable quality of Henry Lee, the soldier, as revealed again in his book, was his ability in creating and maintaining an *esprit de corps*. His command, the biographer of Greene admitted, "was, perhaps, the finest . . . that made its appearance on the arena of the Revolutionary War."<sup>26</sup> The first mention of his troopers in "Light-Horse Harry" Lee's extant correspondence shows him planning to have them make a good appearance. "How happy would I be," he wrote his colonel, "if it was possible for my men to be furnished with caps and boots, prior to my appearance at headquarters. You know, my dear Colonel, that, justly, an officer's reputation depends not only on the discipline, but appearance of his men."<sup>27</sup> Months later, when he took a British fort, he created much murmuring by appropriating the available stores, and supplying his men with new uniforms, in which he proudly paraded them next morning. Each member of the corps in time acquired a Potter's sword, "the weapon most highly estimated for service, taken in personal conflict with the enemy," according to one of Lee's officers.<sup>28</sup>

As he read his father's *Memoirs* Robert discovered, also, that "Light-Horse Harry" was stern in his discipline. Immediate death had been threatened any soldier who did not observe absolute silence during the advance on Paulus Hook.<sup>29</sup> When desertion began to spread, that same summer of 1779, he captured a man who had gone over to the enemy, hanged him, then cut off his head, with the rope still around the neck, and sent head and rope to Washington's headquarters, much to the horror of the commander-in-chief.<sup>30</sup> Desertion, however, ended that day.

On the other hand, when his men behaved with bravery, "Light-Horse Harry" saw to it that they were rewarded. After some of his dragoons had helped him and his brother officers beat off the attack at Spread Eagle Tavern, he assured the soldiers, p67in the words of one of his admirers, "that he should consider their future establishment in life as his peculiar care, and he honorably kept his word. They were all in turn commissioned. . . ."31 He was careful not to expose them or himself needlessly, and was always so vigilant that after the episode at the tavern, he was never surprised. The animals of his command received almost as much attention at his hands as did the men.32 If his command deserved credit, he saw that they got it. "No officer," said Johnson, "was ever more devoted to the interests of his own corps or his own fame."33

The effect upon Robert of the probable reading of this edition of his father's *Memoirs* does not show in any of his letters but it must have confirmed him in his determination to follow the career of a soldier. In ways that neither biographer nor psychologist may fathom, it is possible, also, that Robert's admiration for his father led him to magnify and to copy the military virtues of the sire. The morale of the Army of Northern Virginia may have been inspired in 1781, though it was not until 1862 that the army itself was created.

Much closer to Robert in the winter of 1826-27 than any dream of emulating his father in military achievement, was the daily round of his duty. He adjusted his hours to his teaching duties and began to form plans to win a furlough in July. No cadet could leave, except for serious illness, until he had been two years at the academy, and even then, only those could go home who had received the written consent of their parents and stood well on Colonel Thayer's records.34 Robert procured Mrs. Lee's written approval of his application; the money he was earning would suffice to pay his expenses; the rest depended chiefly on his own efforts. April arrived at last, and field exercises were resumed. May drew on, and the student settled to their special preparation for the June ordeal. Finally the examinations were over, and the results were announced. In mathematics Robert was fourth in his class and had earned 286 of a possible 300. His acquaintance with p68*Gil Blas* and his mental marching with Charles XII left him fifth in French, receiving 98½ of a maximum 100. Among those whom Mr. Gimbrede was trying to convince they could draw, he was fourth, being credited with 46 of a possible 50. Leading in not a single class, he had not fallen far behind the pace-makers in any of them. His total on the roll of general merit was 430½, and this put him second in the class. Charles continued first. Robert remained staff sergeant, kept on the list of "distinguished cadets," and, of course, won his furlough.35

This began on June 30,36 in time to permit him to reach northern Virginia when sociable kinspeople of his name were starting their summer visits to one another. He found his mother residing in Georgetown, deeper in her invalidism, old at fifty-four by reason of disease and the burdens she had borne. He was able, however, to take her with him on at least one journey to the home of some of her Carter cousins. As her escort, dressed in his gray cadet uniform, with its white bullet buttons, his looks and his manner so-called forth admiring comment from the girls of his stock.37 He was becoming by this time an exceedingly handsome young man, with manners in keeping. At the academy he was already styled the "Marble Model."38 A fellow-cadet testified years afterwards, "His personal appearance surpassed in manly beauty that of any cadet in the corps. Though firm in his position and perfectly erect, he had none of the stiffness so often assumed by men who affect to be very strict in their ideas of what is military. His limbs, beautiful and symmetrical, looked as though they had come from the turning lathe, his step was as elastic as if he spurned the ground upon which he trod."39

Shortly after his return to the academy on August 28, 1827, just as the encampment was about to end, Lee resumed his work as acting assistant professor of mathematics. Simultaneously he entered on scientific studies that were entirely new to him. Mathematics p69was dropped. Drawing was continued and was given a higher credit. It called for two hours'

work each week-day afternoon and included landscape and topography. Chemistry and "natural philosophy" — physics in modern academic terminology — became his major studies for the year.<sup>40</sup>

The course in "natural philosophy," had a valuation of 300 on the merit roll, three times as much as the year's work in chemistry. Taught only to men of the second class, it covered the elements of mechanics, experimental physics, light, heat, magnetism, electricity, and astronomy.<sup>41</sup> The cadets on the upper half of the merit-roll were instructed by the professor,

Jared Mansfield;<sup>b</sup> those on the lower half were in the care of the assistant professors, [S. Stanhope Smith](#) and [Thomas S. Twiss](#).<sup>42</sup> Mansfield had been one of the pioneer physicists of the country, had also served as lieutenant colonel of engineers before the War of 1812, and had been a teacher at the academy for fifteen years when Robert entered his class. He was then sixty-nine and about to retire. Smith, the senior assistant, was a young man of promise but was destined to die within a year. Twiss, who had stood No. 2 in the class of 1826, did not remain long at the academy.<sup>43</sup> Twiss's predecessor was a very interesting man who, in 1826, had turned from physics to mathematics and was then teaching that subject as an assistant professor. Lee probably saw something of him in his own rôle as an instructor of the mathematical dullards. He was [Robert Parker Parrott](#), later the inventor of the "Parrott gun" that roared in so many battles of the War between the States.

Physics was taught every week-day from 8 to 11, and was supposed to command the study of second classmen from sunrise to 7 A.M. and from half an hour after sunset until 9:30.<sup>44</sup> The texts were Newton's *Principia*, Gregory's *Treatise on Mechanics*, and Enfield's *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*.<sup>45</sup> The subject interested Robert. It dealt with material, practical things that always appealed to him; it was an approach to engineering, which was the goal of nearly all ambitious cadets; and it meant much in determining a cadet's standing. Lee seems to have concentrated on it his best energies during his third year at West Point.

The work in chemistry was the first half of a two-year course designed to cover the theory of the science, "chemical philosophy," as it was styled, and the application of chemistry to certain of the arts. The text was Henry's *Chemistry*, and the time allotted to the subject was one hour daily for study and one hour for recitation.<sup>46</sup> The professor in charge was Doctor John Torrey, who subsequently became a botanist of repute. The assistant was Lieutenant [Nicholas Tillinghast](#), of the class of 1824.

In military study, Lee's class passed that year through the school of the battalion, learned the duties of sergeants, and was drilled in the exercise and manoeuvres of artillery pieces. A new assistant professor of tactics had come to the academy that autumn, in the person of Lieutenant [John H. Winder](#), destined to have charge of many Federal prisoners, first at Richmond and then at Andersonville. Lee probably saw little of him, as most of the second class's instruction was in artillery, with Lieutenant Kinsley again in charge.

Corps activities took a certain amount of Lee's time that winter. Kosciuszko was in those days the patron saint of West Point. He had designed the Revolutionary forts, Clinton and Putnam, and had resided in the little cottage that had been preserved.<sup>47</sup> For some years, the corps had been contributing twenty-five cents monthly per man toward the construction of a monument in honor of the Lithuanian supporter of American independence. Lee was one of the committeemen entrusted with completing the fund. Their progress was such in 1827-28 that the formal preparation of a model was begun by the designated artist, John H. B. Latrobe. He was a former cadet,<sup>c</sup> who became more famous as the inventor of the



stove that bears his name than as a maker of monuments.<sup>48</sup> It was the plan of the committee to raise a total of \$5000 and to unveil the shaft within the ramparts that Kosciusko had laid out.

While the cadets were preparing to add a memorial of the struggle for independence, one possessed by West Point was destroyed; p71on December 26, 1827, the "Long Barracks" were burned. This two-story building, which was near the site of the hotel, had been constructed during the first war with England, as already noted, for the use of the garrison, and from the establishment of the academy until the erection of the South Barracks, had housed the cadets.<sup>49</sup> The weathered old structure had been the largest and, except for the forts, the most familiar of man's work at West Point to remind the country's prospective soldiers that they were in a literal sense sons of the Revolution.

The winter of 1827 brought a lesser sensation — but perhaps a deeper sorrow. It was not often that changes in the academic staff were made during the term, for the vigilant Colonel Thayer saw to it that such upsetting things occurred while the cadets were encamped and had no classes. Now came news that Chaplain McIlvaine had received a call to Saint Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and had accepted. At the end of 1827, to the vast regret of the corps, he left West Point, and on January 1, his successor, Reverend Thomas Warner, took up his duties, as chaplain and professor of moral and political philosophy. He was an elderly man of fine appearance, somewhat resembling Andrew Jackson. A strong logician, he lacked the brilliant appeal of the eloquent McIlvaine, and in his lectures, he usually disported himself intellectually in waters beyond the depth of the cadets. Fear lest he would make Sunday chapel the ordeal it had been before the coming of McIlvaine was removed by the pleasing discovery on the part of the boys that the reverend gentleman seldom preached longer than ten minutes.<sup>50</sup>

At Mr. Warner's coming there was little time for an appraisal of his qualities, for the cadets were groaning over their extra study for the semi-annual examinations. On January 7, the solemn academic board met, the blackboards were put in place, and the troubled cadets were commanded to give evidence of the knowledge that was in them. Robert Lee came out from the inquisition with an excellent showing. The wisdom of his concentrated attack on natural philosophy was rewarded by a standing of No. 2 p72in that subject. He was third in chemistry, and in drawing fourth.<sup>51</sup>

Encouraged by this showing and relieved after April 1 of his mathematical teaching, Robert had more time for independent reading during the late winter and early spring of 1828 than in any other period of his cadetship. Between January 26 and May 24, he drew fifty-two books from the library. They covered a wide field — navigation, travel, strategy, biography, and history. His principal interest seems to have been in seamanship and in the works of Alexander Hamilton, for he borrowed Atkinson's *Navigation* seven times, and the second volume of Hamilton's *Works* no less than nine times during this period. This volume contains *The Federalist*, which Lee must have read very thoroughly. He indulged himself, moreover, in a reading of a French edition of Rousseau's *Confessions*.<sup>52</sup>

The whole list for these months has interest and is as follows:

Jan. 26, 1828: *Museum of Foreign Literature*, vols. 5 and 6.

Feb. 2: The same, vol. 6.

Feb. 2: Martin's *Optics*.

Feb. 9: *Westminster Review*, vols. 1 and 2.

Feb. 16: Rousseau, vol. 23.

Feb. 23: The same, vol. 24.

Feb. 23: Leslie's *Geometry*, vol. 2.

Feb. 23: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

Feb. 23: Machiavelli's *Art of War*.

March 1: Chartekun's *Travels*, etc.

March 1: *North American Review*, vol. 2.

March 1: Rousseau, vols. 24, 25.

March 1: Leslie's *Geometry*, vol. 2.

March 1: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

March 8: Rousseau, vol. 26.

March 15: *North American Review*, vol. 18.

March 22: Hamilton's *Works*, vol. 2.

March 29: The same.

March 29: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

March 29: *Edinburgh Review*, vols. 33, 34.

April 5: Hamilton's *Works*, vol. 2.

April 5: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

April 5: *Retrospective Review*, vols. 6 and 7.

April 5: Drear's *Military Dictionary*.

April 12: Hamilton's *Works*, vols. 1 and 2.

April 12: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

April 12: *Retrospective Review*, vol. 2.

April 26: Hamilton's *Works*, vol. 2.

April 26: Wamery's *Anecdotes*.

April 26: *Life of Paul Jones*.

April 26: Bonnyearth's *Algebra*.

April 26: *Retrospective Review*, vols. 5 and 6.

May 3: The same, vol. 3.

May 3: Atkinson's *Navigation*.

May 3: Hamilton's *Works*, vol. 2.

May 3:	Lempriere's <i>Biographical Dictionary</i> , vols. 1 and 2.
May 10:	Atkinson's <i>Navigation</i> .
May 10:	Hamilton's <i>Works</i> , vol. 2.
May 10:	Ferguson's <i>Astronomy</i> , vol. 4.
May 10:	Arrowsmith's <i>Atlas</i> .
May 24:	Hamilton's <i>Works</i> , vol. 2.
May 24:	Ferguson's <i>Astronomy</i> , vols. 1 and 2.

Robert's reading did not interfere that spring with his studies or with his military duty. He went into the annual oral test with the comforting assurance that his record in drill and in conduct was clean. Under the rules of the academy, however, the advantage from these things in the examinations of the second classmen was moral only. The credits for tactics, for artillery, and for conduct were deferred until the final computation of standing at the end of the fourth year. When the examinations were over, about June 19, 1828, Robert had not headed Charles Mason but he was immediately below him on the roll of general merit. He was credited with 295 of a possible 300 in physics and was second in that subject. He stood No. 3 in chemistry, with 99 of the allowable 100. In drawing, he was third, higher than he had ever stood in Mr. Gimbrede's course, which now yielded him 97 of a maximum 100 points. His general merit for the year was very high — 491.<sup>53</sup>

The academic mortality in the class, however, had been heavy. Of the eighty-seven who had started in July, 1825, seventeen had fallen by the way at the end of the first session. Several had dropped out during 1826-27, and three more had failed by July, 1827. Now eight men went down, and others were despairing.<sup>54</sup> Of the four Virginians who had entered together in 1825 only half were left, Lee and Joe Johnston, nicknamed "The Colonel." These two were drawn closer together when they realized they were the sole representatives of their state, and they spurred themselves to new effort in order that Virginia might not be discredited.<sup>55</sup> "We had the same intimate associates, who thought as I did," Johnston wrote years afterwards, "that no other youth or man so united the qualities that win warm friendship and command high respect. For he was full of sympathy and kindness, genial and fond of gay conversation, and even of fun, while his correctness of demeanor and attention to all duties, personal and official, and a dignity as much a part of himself as the elegance of his person, gave him a superiority that every one acknowledged in his heart. He was the only one of all the men I have known that could laugh at the faults and follies of his friends in such a manner as to make them ashamed without touching their affection for him, and to confirm their respect and sense of his superiority."<sup>56</sup>

These qualities and his high standing made Lee a contender in the mind of every cadet for that most coveted of West Point honors, the office of corps adjutant, which was awarded about July 1, when a class entered its final year. The appointment usually was awarded the first-classman of good standing who had the finest military bearing and the best record on the drill ground. Would it go now to Charles Mason, who had been No. 1 since the first examination, or would the post be awarded some other cadet high on the honor roll? The answer came positively and promptly, as was the way with the decisions of Colonel Thayer and of Major Worth: The adjutant of the corps for 1828-29 was to be Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

The award was popular and made Lee the most prominent cadet in the corps, though some of the young men thought that his Southern birth had something to do with the selection.<sup>57</sup> He was again certified to the War Department as a "distinguished cadet." Mason, Buckingham, and himself had this recognition on all three subjects of their study; Harford and Barnes had it on natural philosophy and chemistry.<sup>58</sup> Temporarily, in June and in August, Lee resumed duty as acting assistant professor of mathematics, for a reason that does not appear from the records. It probably was to coach backward cadets.<sup>59</sup>

Now began the term for which all else was preparatory, the term into which was crowded all the technical military training, together with a second course in chemistry and a hurried, superficial survey of geography, history, ethics, and moral philosophy. Lee put aside all extra reading and concentrated his efforts. His day began, as previously, at dawn. From sunrise until seven o'clock, he studied engineering and the science of war. After breakfast and class parade he went to the academy and spent three hours daily in drafting and in recitation of the subjects on which he had just prepared himself. Then came rhetoric and moral philosophy, with lectures and study periods alternating until one o'clock daily. At 2 P.M., as in previous years, military instruction began for all cadets and continued until sunset. Following supper, Lee worked over his engineering until 9:30.

In this subject he found especial satisfaction. His mind was scientific in its interests. As among the sciences, the applied meant more to him than the theoretical, though his devotion to mathematics was always high. When he began engineering he may have felt, also, that this more fully than anything else represented the profession he had chosen. He gave to it, in any case, high interest and warm enthusiasm.

p76The course was comprehensive, considering the limitations of time, and was divided into five parts — field fortification, permanent fortification, the science of artillery, grand tactics, and civil and military architecture. The instruction in field fortification covered the description and analysis of various systems of fortified lines, the building of batteries and redoubts, calculation of the labor, time, and materials for the construction of different kinds of field works, military bridges, the defense of posts, and field defilement. All of these, as far as possible, were taught "on the ground." Permanent fortification included the attack and defense of fortified places, analysis of the systems of Vauban, Cohorn, Cormontaigne,<sup>o</sup> and of the later improvements, the construction of mines and *fougasses* and their use in attack and defense, the erection of works, the art of defilement, and the armament of fortresses. The "science of artillery" covered a technical study of the various types of guns and projectiles, followed by instruction in the principles of gunnery, as far as range-finding and ballistics were understood at the time. "Grand tactics" comprised strategy as well as tactics — the organization of armies, the conduct of marches, the preparation of orders of battle, combat, the review of the general maxims of war deduced from the most important operations of history, and the study of castrametation,<sup>o</sup> or the art of laying out a camp. Civic and military architecture dealt with the elementary parts of buildings and arches, canals, bridges, and other public works, a description of the machines used for them, and the execution of drawings to illustrate the course.<sup>60</sup>

The principal textbook for these studies was S. F. Gay de Vernon's *Treatise on the Science of War and Fortification*, which had been translated in two volumes, with a separate atlas, by Captain J. M. O'Connor.<sup>61</sup> Cadets who did not remember much that was contained in the work rarely forgot that it cost twenty dollars — more than a month's pay.<sup>62</sup> It was, however, perhaps p77the best book then available on the subject, for Baron Gay de Vernon had been eminent in the French *Ecole Polytechnique*. O'Connor added to his translation "A summary of the principles of grand tactics and operations," taken

largely from Jomini, who, said O'Connor, "transcended all writers on war, and . . . exhibited the most extraordinary powers of analyzing and combining military operations."<sup>63</sup> The gunnery book was Lallemand's *Treatise on Artillery*, and the work on mechanics was Hackett's untranslated *Traité des Machines*. For architecture, the text was Szannin's *Programme d'un Cours de Construction*.<sup>64</sup>

Under the regulations of the academy the section that stood first on the merit roll received personal instruction from the professor of engineering.<sup>65</sup> This put Lee directly under the eye of David B. Douglass, head of the department of engineering.<sup>d</sup> Douglass was then thirty-eight and a man of great versatility. A Master of Arts of Yale, he had served brilliantly as a young engineer in the War of 1812, and among other feats he had repaired [Fort Erie](#) under the guns of the enemy. Ordered to West Point, he had first been assistant in physics, then professor of mathematics, and, after May, 1823, professor of engineering. His summer vacations were given over to special professional work, chiefly as consulting engineer for the state of Pennsylvania. His reputation was of the highest, and his standards of instruction and performance probably as good as any in the United States at the time.<sup>66</sup> Douglass's assistant professors were Lieutenant W. H. C. Bartlett, who subsequently turned to physics, teaching that subject at West Point for thirty-seven years, and Lieutenant William Bryant, a Virginian, later a clergyman. Bryant assisted in engineering only for the session of 1828-29.<sup>67</sup>

In chemistry and mineralogy the work was a continuance of what had gone before. The other course for the graduating class, was supposed to cover geography, history, and ethics.<sup>68</sup> In the first-named subject the text was Morse's *Geography*. History, according to the regulations, was to "comprise a general summary of universal history, with a view, most particularly, of the history and political relations of the United States,"<sup>69</sup> but the only text, so far as is known, was Tytler's *Elements of General History*. Ethics was taught from Paley's *Principles of Moral Philosophy*, and was to "include moral philosophy, and the elements of national and political law."<sup>70</sup> Vattel was the authority on international law.<sup>71</sup>

This course was an *omnium gatherum* of the subjects a soldier should know but could not learn in the other departments. It was so crowded and instruction was of necessity so hurried that the board of visitors in 1826 had recommended that it be "broken up."<sup>72</sup> Under Chaplain McIlvaine, who was a man of wide reading and varied interests, the curriculum was changed from year to year. During the term of 1825-26, a course on American constitutional law was given. The textbook was Rawle's *On the Constitution*, in which the right of secession by the states was plainly and repeatedly set forth, though the exercise of that right, in other than extreme cases, was reprobated.<sup>73</sup>

It has been assumed that Rawle was a text in subsequent years, also, and that [Jefferson Davis](#), Robert Lee, and other Southern leaders got their views of secession from Rawle, or had their Southern opinions on the subject confirmed by the book officially used in the military academy of their country.<sup>74</sup> In the case of Davis, it is probable that if he had been brought to trial after the War between the States he would have sought to vindicate the constitutionality of secession by reference to the use of Rawle at West Point.<sup>75</sup> But Davis himself is authority for the statement that though Rawle had been used by preceding classes, he was himself taught Kent's *Commentaries*.<sup>76</sup> As for Lee, there is no first-hand evidence that he was instructed in Rawle, or that he ever read the book. The course during his last year at West Point covered geography, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, with nothing in the records to indicate that constitutional law was included.<sup>77</sup> Lee's individual accounts at West Point do not show that he purchased Rawle. Moreover, Mr. McIlvaine, who previously had adventured with Rawle and various other authors, was no longer at West Point. In his place was an older man, not so well furnished for instruction in new subjects and interested primarily in "moral philosophy." It is hardly

probable that the Reverend Mr. Warner in the first year of his service as chaplain would have gone beyond the regular curriculum. Warner may have used Rawle in 1831-32, for B. S. Ewell, who graduated at the end of that session, owned a copy;<sup>78</sup> but even this instruction is not certain. A little later, when constitutional law is known to have been taught again, the textbook was not Rawle, but Kent, which had been employed in 1827-28. Kent was used for many years thereafter and was the textbook during Lee's own superintendency.<sup>79</sup> The only evidence of any consequence, as distinguished from tradition, in support of the view that Lee was taught Rawle at West Point, is a letter of Joseph Wilmer, in which he said: "I have a distinct recollection of my father's [Bishop Wilmer's] statement that General Lee told him the 'Rawle' was a textbook during his cadetship at West Point."<sup>80</sup> This, it will be noted, is not direct affirmation that Lee himself was instructed in the theories of that author.

Whether Rawle was among the textbooks or not, Lee spent a winter that was devoid of sensation, and full of crowded work. Seven changes in the academic staff had been made that autumn, but none of these affected the departments in which Lee was p80studying.<sup>81</sup> In November, however, it became known that on January 1, 1829, the commandant, Major Worth, was to be transferred. Robert had been under Worth during the whole of his cadetship and esteemed him greatly. To him, perhaps more than to any one else, Lee owed the military bearing that was to distinguish him throughout his military career. Other cadets felt as Lee did toward Worth, and they united in a petition that they might present the departing commandant with a sword. The request was duly forwarded to Washington, but for reasons that were hidden in the always curious logic of the executive mind, it was disallowed by the President.<sup>82</sup> Worth went to other duty, much lamented, and on March 13, 1829, Captain Ethan A. Hitchcock, an able man, well-equipped and earnest, assumed charge of the cadets. In less than twenty years thereafter the new commandant and the young cadet who formed the battalion and presented it to him on parade were to be serving together on Scott's staff, battering their way to Mexico City.

Before Hitchcock took command, the critical semi-annual examinations of Lee's final year were held. Robert must have thought himself weak on his geology, for, thrifty as he was, he paid for special coaching on that subject,<sup>83</sup> with the result that he was second in chemistry and mineralogy. He had like rating in rhetoric and moral philosophy. In engineering he was tied with Buckingham at the head of the class, and for the first time in any subject he stood ahead of the invincible Charles Mason.<sup>84</sup> After the examinations, with even greater energy, he turned to the work of the final half term. On April 1 he procured relief as adjutant of the corps,<sup>85</sup> got permission to board at Cozzen's Hotel,<sup>86</sup> and thereafter, for two months, he concentrated on his studies.

Quickly enough the finals approached, and the board of visitors arrived. The new president of that august company was General p81Pierre van Cortlandt of Peekskill, N. Y., grandson of Stephenus van Cortlandt and great-grandson of the redoubtable Oloff Stevense van Cortlandt, one of the pioneers of New Amsterdam. General Pierre van Cortlandt's title had been won in the militia, not in the country's wars, but he had his distinctions, for he had studied law under Alexander Hamilton, and while at the head of the Winchester levies he had named James Fenimore Cooper as one of his aides. Another member of the board was Major Worth, now Lieutenant Colonel Worth, who so recently himself had been subject to successive visitors. Still another of the fifteen members of the board was Doctor Robert Archer, then an assistant surgeon, stationed at Fort Monroe, a man of great ingenuity, who subsequently worked with his son-in-law, Joseph R. Anderson, in developing the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, where many of Lee's cannon of the 'sixties were cast.<sup>87</sup>

Beginning June 1 the visitors and the academic board met jointly every day for a fortnight. It was a ceremonious test. In the examination room, at the head of one table, sat Colonel Thayer in full uniform, with the professors around the board. At the other table were General Van<sup>o</sup> Cortlandt and the visitors. In front of this awesome group, three large blackboards were placed on easels. Six cadets were called in at a time, two for each board. While one demonstrated orally, the others prepared their problems. In this setting, Robert made his appearance when his name was called, and for five separate grillings of an hour each he explained what he knew of engineering, of strategy, and of the other subjects of the year's work.<sup>88</sup>

At last it was done; all forty-six members of the class were examined; the credits were all computed. Lee's consistent good conduct and soldierly bearing now found their reward in these entries on the roll of general merit:

Mathematics (maximum 300)	286
French (maximum 100)	98½
Natural Philosophy (maximum 300)	295
Drawing (maximum 100)	97
Engineering (maximum 300)	292
Chemistry and Mineralogy (maximum 100)	99
Geography, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy (maximum 200)	199
Tactics (maximum 200)	200
Artillery (maximum 100)	100
Conduct (maximum 300)	300
General Merit (maximum 2000)	1966½ <sup>89</sup>

These credits put him at the head of the class in artillery and tactics and gave him equal place in conduct with Barnes, Burbank, Harford, Kennedy, and Mason, who had received no demerits during the whole of their four years at the academy.<sup>90</sup> In final class standing Mason was No. 1; Lee was No. 2; Harford, Joseph A. Smith, and James Barnes followed in order.<sup>91</sup> Lee finished his fourth year, as he had all the others, with a place on the list of "distinguished cadets."<sup>92</sup>

Exercising the right accorded the class-leaders of selecting the arm of the service in which they desired to be commissioned, he asked to be assigned to the Engineer Corps. This was the usual choice of those who stood highest on the merit roll and it conformed to Lee's own inclination. No subject of study at the academy had enthralled him so much as that which he now made the basis of his professional work in the army.

Commencement at West Point a century ago was not the great event it is today. There was usually a valedictory address and sometimes a speech by the Secretary of War or some other dignitary, but that was all. Each graduate received a formal diploma, signed by the superintendent and academic board.<sup>93</sup> Likewise, each was granted a two-months furlough and to each was given whatever balance of pay and allowances his account book showed was due him. In Lee's case this

amounted to \$103.58, for while p83he had spent as much as the average cadet with the tailor, and something more than the average for postage, he had been most economical in all his other personal expenditures.<sup>94</sup>

The tragedy of commencement was the separation of boys who had spent four years together in close and revealing companionship. Death was to claim seventeen of Robert's forty-five classmates and nine were to quit the service prior to the War between the States. Of the 323 who were with him at the academy and graduated in the classes of 1826-32, inclusive, 119 came to their end before 1861. Seventy resigned and, so far as is known, did not return to the service when

North and South took up arms.<sup>95</sup> Robert's intimates and his rivals for academic honors found varying fortune. [Jack Mackay](#), who was perhaps his closest friend, served in the Artillery and in the Engineers, chiefly in and near his native Georgia, until 1846, when protracted illness forced him to procure sick leave. He died in 1848, aged forty-two.<sup>96</sup> William Harford left the Army in 1833 and lived only three years thereafter.<sup>97</sup> Charles Mason remained at the academy for two years, as principal assistant professor of engineering, then practised law in New York and served as temporary editor of *The Evening Post* until 1836, when he went to Wisconsin. He later had a civil career of some eminence in Iowa, living to be seventy-seven.<sup>98</sup> Mason, however, was by no means the last survivor of his class: [Joseph B. Smith](#), No. 7, defied time until he was ninety-three.<sup>99</sup>

The only men of '29 with whom Lee was closely associated in 1861-65 were [Joseph E. Johnston](#) and [Theophilus H. Holmes](#), but eleven of the cadets who were at "the Point" during his four years were to become general officers in the Confederacy, and one was to be president. Lee's future chief of artillery, [W. N. Pendleton](#), was in the class of 1830. [L. B. Northrop](#), the commissary general who was to cause Lee many an agonizing hour, graduated p84in 1831, and [Abraham C. Myers](#), quartermaster general of the South until 1863, was an humble "plebe" in Lee's last year.<sup>100</sup>

Two of Lee's classmates, [James Barnes](#), who was No. 5, and [Sidney Burbank](#), No. 17, were later to face him in Virginia, though not as commanding generals. [Silas Casey](#), of the class of 1826, as already noted, was to stand stubbornly on the doubtful field of Seven Pines. [Samuel P. Heintzelman](#), also of 1826, served with the Army of the Potomac, as division and corps commander, until October, 1863. [W. H. Emory](#), a third classman in Lee's last year, came, in time, to command the Nineteenth Federal Corps in the Shenandoah valley, in the campaign against Early. [Erasmus D. Keyes](#), of the class of 1832, served with the Federals in the Peninsular campaign, as did [Philip Saint George Cooke](#) of '27. [Randolph B. Marcy](#), a graduate of 1832, later acted as chief of staff to his son-in-law, [George B. McClellan](#), who was a child of three years when Lee quit West Point. [George W. Turner](#), a second classman, was to appear in the grisly tragedy of the John Brown raid, and was to be killed by the insurrectionaries whom Lee put under arrest at [Harpers Ferry](#).<sup>101</sup> Others of the corps were to fight in the west for the Union. A boy of the second class in Lee's final year, [A. A. Humphreys](#), at the head of a famous corps, was to oppose [Longstreet](#) on



the last day of all Lee's warring. In the main, however, cadets who were with Robert Lee at West Point were not those with whom or against whom he was to fight. Such pre-war knowledge of his opponents as he was to use effectually in the 'sixties he acquired in the Mexican campaigns, or in his later service, and not during the years that came to a close, that June day, 1829, when he shook hands and said good-bye to some, and climbed aboard the steamship with others to go down the Hudson, on the way home.

As the ship churned southward, Robert Lee doubtless looked back to get his last glimpse of West Point. He was then twenty-two and a half, full grown to his height of five feet, ten and a half inches,<sup>e</sup> with brown eyes that sometimes seemed black. His hair was ebon and abundant, with a wave that a woman might have envied. There was dignity in his open bearing, and his manners were considerate and ingratiating. He had candor, tact, and good humor. The self-control he had learned from his mother was his in larger measure. The habit of "finishing up" that Hallowell had observed in him at Alexandria had been strengthened by the fine discipline and precise instruction of the academy. Already his character was formed and his personality was developed. It was easy for him to win and to hold the friendship of other people. His professional interest was fixed in engineering and thereafter it never wavered until disappointment over slow promotion led him to accept a cavalry commission. He was not, of course, a finished, or even an accomplished soldier. For him, as for all other cadets of his day, drill had been needlessly prolonged at the academy, and the technical instruction in war had been crowded into too brief a period. But the training he had received was the best his country could give. The rest lay with him.

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#### The Author's Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The West Point muster roll does not give the nature of this special duty.

<sup>2</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1326-27; 1361-64.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Register . . . of United States Military Academy for 1826*, "Roll of Cadets According to Merit in Conduct," p3.

<sup>4</sup> This seems the simplest way of describing his standing. The technical method of determining general merit was to credit the top man in the class with the full allowance for that study, 100, 200, or 300 as the case might be, while the bottom man was credited with one-third of that maximum. The men between top and bottom had their general merit determined by the "common difference." This was arrived at by subtracting the standing of the last man from that of the first, and dividing this by a number one less than the number of men in the class. This "common difference" was then subtracted as many times as the individual stood from the head of his class. *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 1, 232-233. For the merit basis, see *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1366-68. Lee's rating is in the *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>5</sup> *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 3, 575; for the order authorizing a list of distinguished cadets, see *Boynton*, 219; *M. A. Regs.*, § 1368.

<sup>6</sup> *Heintzelman's MS. Diary*, Nov. 19, 1825.

<sup>7</sup> *West Point MS. Orderbook*, June 23, 1826. For the usage in such appointments, see *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 2, 655.

<sup>8</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1359-60.

<sup>9</sup> For the drill requirements, see *M. A. Regs.*, § 1350; *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 3, 381.

<sup>10</sup> The text-books were Lacroix's *Traité du Calcul Différentiel<sup>e</sup> et Intégral*; Biot's *Essai de Géométrie Analytique Appliquée aux Courbes et aux Surfaces du Second Ordre*; Crozet's *Treatise on Perspective, Shades and Shadows*; Crozet's *Treatise on Descriptive Geometry and Conic Sections* (*M. A. Regs.*, Form D).

<sup>11</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, Form D.

<sup>12</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 38; *F. H. Smith*, 12; for the scope of the course, see *M. A. Regs.*, § 1342.

Thayer's Note: Several cadet reminiscences of Thomas Gimbrede, a self-portrait of his, and further biographical information are linked to in my note to Smith.

<sup>13</sup> *Register . . . of the United States Military Academy*, 1827.

<sup>14</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1356.

<sup>15</sup> *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 3, 381.

<sup>16</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 211.

<sup>17</sup> The books he borrowed in the fall of 1826 were: Montholon: *op. cit.*, vol. 2 (October 14 and 28); Light: *Histoire de Napoléon* (October 28); Ségur: *Expéditions de Russie*, vol. 1 (November 11); Montholon: *op. cit.*, vol. 3 (November 11); Montholon: *op. cit.*, vol. 1 (December 9). For a full list of Lee's borrowings from the library during his cadetship, the writer is indebted to Major E. A. Farman, Librarian of West Point.

<sup>18</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1317; *MS. Muster Rolls, U. S. Military Academy*, October, 1826.

<sup>19</sup> Ann Carter Lee to Smith Lee, April 10, [1827]; *Lee MSS*.

<sup>20</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>21</sup> *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, by Henry Lee . . . ; a New Edition, with corrections left by the Author, and with Notes and Additions* by H. Lee, the Author of *The Campaign of '81*; Washington, Printed by Peter Force, 1827 (copyright entry, Feb. 26, 1827).

<sup>22</sup> Henry Lee to Charles Carter Lee, April 19, 1817; *Henry Lee's Memoirs*, 66.

<sup>23</sup> 8 *Ford's Washington*, 27; cf. his commendation of Marion and Lee for the capture of [Fort Watson](#), 9 *Ford's Washington*, 265.

<sup>24</sup> 2 *Johnson's Greene*, 322.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. George Washington to Anthony Wayne, July 14, 1779; 7 *Ford's Washington*, 493.

<sup>26</sup> 1 *Johnson's Greene*, 354.

<sup>27</sup> Henry Lee to Theodoric Bland, April 13, 1777; *E. J. Lee*, 330.

<sup>28</sup> *Garden's Anecdotes*, 67.

<sup>29</sup> See the order in *Henry Lee's Memoirs*, 22-23.

<sup>30</sup> *H. Lee's Observations*, 150; Lee to Washington, July 11, 1779, *Washington Papers*, 1074. Robert E. Lee, in recounting this in his edition of his father's *Memoirs*, p21, considerably omitted the grisly details.

<sup>31</sup> *Garden's Anecdotes*, 67.

<sup>32</sup> 2 *Johnson's Greene*, 323; *Garden's Anecdotes*, 62. Cf. Henry Lee to C. C. Lee, Feb. 9, 1817: "You know I am almost an Egyptian in my love for the cow and ox. . ." (*E. J. Lee*, 348).

<sup>33</sup> 2 *Johnson's Greene*, 123.

<sup>34</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1392-94; *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 2, 656.

<sup>35</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records; Register of . . . the United States Military Academy, 1827*. Mason and Lee were the only men on the list of distinguished cadets of the third class who were credited with excelling in all three of the subjects of the year's study.

<sup>36</sup> *MS. Muster Rolls, U. S. Military Academy*.

<sup>37</sup> Long, *op. cit.*, 30, quoted a letter from a cousin who saw Robert at the time.

<sup>38</sup> General L. L. Lomax, quoted in Walter Watson's *Notes on Southside Virginia*, 245.

<sup>39</sup> "An Old Dragoon," evidently a fellow-cadet, quoted in *The Lexington (Va.) Gazette*, July 24, 1867.

<sup>40</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1367.

<sup>41</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1348.

<sup>42</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1373, 1375.

<sup>43</sup> For Mansfield, see *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, 5, 194; for his resignation, March 31, 1828, see *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 2, 88; for Smith and Twiss, see 2 *Cullum*, 186-87, 365.

<sup>44</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1351, 1356.

<sup>45</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, Form D.

<sup>46</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1346, 1356, and Form D.

<sup>47</sup> See *supra*, p49.

<sup>48</sup> The design for the monument had been approved Feb. 26, 1825 — *Heintzelman's MS. Diary*. See also *Reminiscences of West Point*, 29; *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 2, 88. The committee, (p71) besides Lee, were Charles Mason, John Mackay, Charles Petigru, and William E. Basinger, the last-named being of the class of 1830. Basinger was later an officer of Dade's command and fell in the battle of Dec. 28, 1835, with the Seminole Indians (1 *Cullum*, 448).

<sup>49</sup> *Boynton*, 253; *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 2, 88.

<sup>50</sup> *F. H. Smith*, 13.

<sup>51</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>52</sup> The edition he used was *Oeuvres Complètes de J. J. Rousseau*, nouvelle édition, classée par ordre de matières, et ornée de quatre-vingt-dix gravures (Paris, 1788-1803), 40 vols. For this information the writer is indebted to M. L. Samson, assistant librarian of West Point.

<sup>53</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>54</sup> *Register of . . . the United States Military Academy*, 1826, 1827, 1828.

<sup>55</sup> R. M. Hughes, *J. E. Johnston*, 15-16.

<sup>56</sup> Joseph E. Johnston, quoted in *Long*, 71.

<sup>57</sup> E. D. Keyes: *Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events . . .* (cited hereafter as *Keyes*), 212; John N. Macomb in *Long*, 28.

<sup>58</sup> *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 4, 80.

<sup>59</sup> *MS. Muster Rolls, U. S. Military Academy*.

<sup>60</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1349.

<sup>61</sup> The full French title was: *Traité élémentaire de l'art militaire et de fortification, à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole polytechnique, et des élèves des écoles militaires* (2 vols., Paris, 1805). For a note on Gay de Vernon (1760-1822), see *Nouveau Larousse Illustré*, 4, 793.

<sup>62</sup> *F. H. Smith*, 5.

<sup>63</sup> Eben Swift: "The Military Education of Robert E. Lee," 35 *Va. Mag. of History and Biography*, 101.

<sup>64</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, Form D.

<sup>65</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1374.

<sup>66</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 35; 2 *Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American History*, 216. After he resigned, in 1831, Douglass had a varied career as engineer and professor. He it was who demonstrated to New York City how the flow of Croton River could be used for its water supply.

<sup>67</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 364-65.

<sup>68</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1351.

<sup>69</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1344.

<sup>70</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, § 1345.

<sup>71</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, Form D.

<sup>72</sup> Quoted in E. S. Dudley: "Was 'Secession' Taught at West Point?" *Century Magazine*, Aug., 1909, p632.

<sup>73</sup> The impressive passages from Rawle are quoted in Robert Bingham's *Sectional Misunderstandings*. This appeared originally in the *North American Review*, Sept., 1904, but was republished as a pamphlet (Asheville, N. C., n. d.) with Colonel Bingham's authorities for his statement that Rawle had been a text at West Point. The paragraphs in which Rawle deplores recourse to secession are printed conveniently in Dudley, *loc. cit.*, 634. The conclusive evidence that Rawle was used in 1825-26 is found in four references in *Heintzelman's MS. Diary*, Feb. 21, 23, March 27, and June 7, 1826. For these references the writer is indebted to Judge Edgar J. Rich of Boston, Mass.

<sup>74</sup> Bingham, *op. cit.*, 10.

<sup>75</sup> Bingham, *op. cit.*, 4, quoting Reverend L. W. Bacon.

<sup>76</sup> *Southern Historical Society Papers* (cited hereafter as *S. H. S. P.*), vol. 22, p83.

<sup>77</sup> *MS. Records of Cadets' Examinations at West Point*. These show the subjects taught. Colonel Dudley (*loc. cit.*, p633) apparently overlooked the "G" (Geography) in the records, and consequently he stated that only rhetoric and moral philosophy were taught in 1828-29.

<sup>78</sup> *Tyler's Magazine*, October, 1930, p87.

<sup>79</sup> Dudley, *loc. cit.*, 633; *infra*, p347, n47. In *Ex. Docs., 2d sess., 26th Cong.*, vol. 1, p152, is a protest by the Democratic majority of the board of visitors of 1840 against the use of Kent's *Commentaries* and Bayard's *Exposition*.

<sup>80</sup> Bingham, *op. cit.*, 2.

<sup>81</sup> Including the coming of Edward H. Courtenay as professor of natural philosophy, in succession to Jared Mansfield (*cf. Register*, 1828 and 1829). Among the other newcomers was Captain J. L. Gardner, of the 4th Artillery, assistant quartermaster, who preceded

Major Robert Anderson in command at Fort Moultrie.

<sup>82</sup> *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 2, 88.

<sup>83</sup> *MS. Accounts, U. S. Military Academy*, made available through the kindness of Major E. A. Farman, Librarian of West Point.

<sup>84</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>85</sup> *MS. Muster Rolls, US. Military Academy*.

<sup>86</sup> *MS. Accounts, loc. cit.*

<sup>87</sup> *F. H. Smith*, 1. *Cf. Kathleen Bruce: Economic Factors in the Manufacture of Confederate Ordnance (Army Ordnance, vol. 6, Nos. 33 and 34).*

<sup>88</sup> This account of the final examinations is taken from a letter written by George Ticknor, while he was a member of the board of visitors in 1825. It appears in Hillard's *George Ticknor*, 1, 374. There is no reason to believe the method of holding the examinations was changed between 1825 and 1829.

<sup>89</sup> *MS. U. S. Military Academy Records*.

<sup>90</sup> But because his initial "L" was fifth among those of the men who had received no demerit during the whole of their cadetship, he appears as No. 5 on the *Conduct Roll* of 1829 (*Register . . . of the United States Military Academy*, 1829, p19).

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, 1829.

<sup>92</sup> *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, 4, 251.

<sup>93</sup> *M. A. Regs.*, §§ 1385-88.

<sup>94</sup> *MS. Accounts, U. S. Military Academy*.

<sup>95</sup> These figures are checked from *Cullum* and from the registers of the different classes. Men who entered the academy but failed to graduate are not included.

<sup>96</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 425.

<sup>97</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 421.

<sup>98</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 419-20; *Annals of Iowa*, 2, 163, 168-73; 3, 203-4; 4, 595; 5, 268; 7, 28.

<sup>99</sup> *Cent. U. S. M. A.*, 2, 359. Smith was graduated as Jos. Smith Bryce (1 *Cullum*, 424-25).

<sup>100</sup> The other general officers of the Confederacy were:      [Albert Sidney Johnston](#), class of 1826;      [Leonidas Polk](#) and  
[Gabriel J. Rains](#) of 1827;      [Thomas Drayton](#) of 1828;      [Albert G. Blanchard](#) of 1829;      [John B. Magruder](#) of 1830; and  
[Humphrey Marshall](#) of 1832.

<sup>101</sup> 1 *Cullum*, 473-74. For Turner's death, see O. G. Villard: *John Brown*, 440-41.

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#### Thayer's Notes:

<sup>a</sup> For Cadet Lee as Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, see [Prof. Rickey's site on the History of the Department of Mathematical Sciences at West Point](#).

<sup>b</sup> For a biographical sketch, a list of his publications, and a brief bibliography, see [Prof. Rickey's page](#). For a slightly fuller biography focusing somewhat more on his important surveying work in Ohio, see [this page](#) at Bowling Green State University.

<sup>c</sup> At the end of his life, Latrobe wrote a good booklet on his cadet days, which I have onsite: [Reminiscences of West Point](#).

<sup>d</sup> For a biographical sketch and a brief bibliography, see [Prof. Rickey's page](#).

<sup>e</sup> Freeman also records Lee as being, in later life, 5'11". (Vol. I, p449).

## Next Month: SORROW AND SCANDAL COME TO THE LEES

Lee's mother dies. He takes his first post, at Cockspur Island, SC, where he works on the construction of what would become Fort Pulaski. His half-brother involved in scandal.

# State Convention

**Friday June 5 - Sunday June 7, 2015**



COURTESY: CITY OF TEMPLE

**Frank W. Mayborn Convention Center  
3303 N. 2nd Street Temple, TX**

**Host: Camp 1250 Major Robert M. White Temple, Texas**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Promotion](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Registration](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Hotel Information](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Credentials Form](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Vendor Registration Form](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Ad Purchase Form](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Ad Prices and Sizes](#)**

**[2015 Texas Division Convention Ancestor Memorials For Program](#)**

**2015 Texas Division Convention Schedule  
Below**





## 2015 TEXAS DIVISION REUNION JUNE 5-7, 2015

**FRANK W. MAYBORN CONVENTION CENTER  
TEMPLE, TEXAS**



**HOST: MAJOR ROBERT M. WHITE, CAMP No. 1250**

### Friday June 5, 2015

12:00 PM – 8:00 PM	Registration – <i>Hotel Lobby</i>
1:00 AM – 2:00 PM	Workshop: Recruiting – <i>Hotel Grand Ballroom</i>
2:30 PM - 4:30 PM	Tour: Sterling Plantation – <i>Salado, Texas</i>
5:30 PM – 6:30 PM	Memorial Service – <i>South Belton Cemetery, Belton, TX</i>
7:00 PM – 10:00 PM	Cocktails (CASH BAR) and Hors d'oeuvres – <b>*TICKET REQUIRED*</b> - <i>Hotel Grand Ballroom</i>

### Saturday June 6, 2015

7:00 AM – 8:30 AM	Breakfast on your own
7:00 AM – 12:00 PM	Registration – <i>Convention Center Lobby</i>
8:30 AM – 9:00 AM	Opening Ceremonies – <i>Meeting Rooms A &amp; B</i>
9:00 AM – 11:45 AM	SCV First Business Session - <i>Meeting Rooms A &amp; B</i>
9:00 AM – 11:45 AM	TSOCR Annual Meeting – <i>Meeting Room 2</i>
12:00 PM - 1:30 PM	Awards Luncheon <b>*TICKET REQUIRED*</b> <i>Main Ballroom (Meeting Room C)</i>
2:00 PM – 4:00 PM	Ladies Afternoon Tea – <i>Meeting Room 2</i>
2:00 PM – 5:00 PM	SCV Second Business Session - <i>Meeting Rooms A &amp; B</i>
6:00 PM – 7:00 PM	Cocktails (CASH BAR) - <i>Main Ballroom (Room C)</i>
7:00 PM – 11:00 PM	"Southern Breeze through Spanish Moss" Dinner and Ball <b>*TICKET REQUIRED*</b> - <i>Main Ballroom (Meeting Room C)</i>

### Sunday June 7, 2015

7:00 AM – 9:00 AM	Breakfast on your own
9:00AM – 1:00 PM	Division Executive Council Meeting – <i>Trinity Ballroom</i>

*Vendor Sales and the TSOCR Silent Auction will be Saturday from 9:00-5:00 in the Convention Lobby, Hallways and Rooms 1 and 3.*

# 2015 TEXAS DIVISION REUNION

HOSTED BY

**MAJOR ROBERT M. WHITE, CAMP 1250**

TEMPLE, TEXAS

## EARLY REGISTRATION FORM

(PRICES VALID IF POSTMARKED BY MARCH 31, 2015)

### EVENTS

### TOTALS

FRIDAY EVENING SOCIAL	_____ x\$25/PERSON REG. PRICE \$35	_____
LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA	_____ (FREE EVENT) x NO COST	_____
AWARDS LUNCHEON	_____ x \$30/PERSON REG. PRICE \$35	_____
SOUTHERN BALL	_____ x \$65/PERSON REG. PRICE \$75	_____
ADDITIONAL CAMP MEDAL	_____ x \$15/EACH REG. PRICE \$20	_____
	<b>FINAL AMOUNT</b>	_____

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**CAMP** \_\_\_\_\_

**MAILING ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

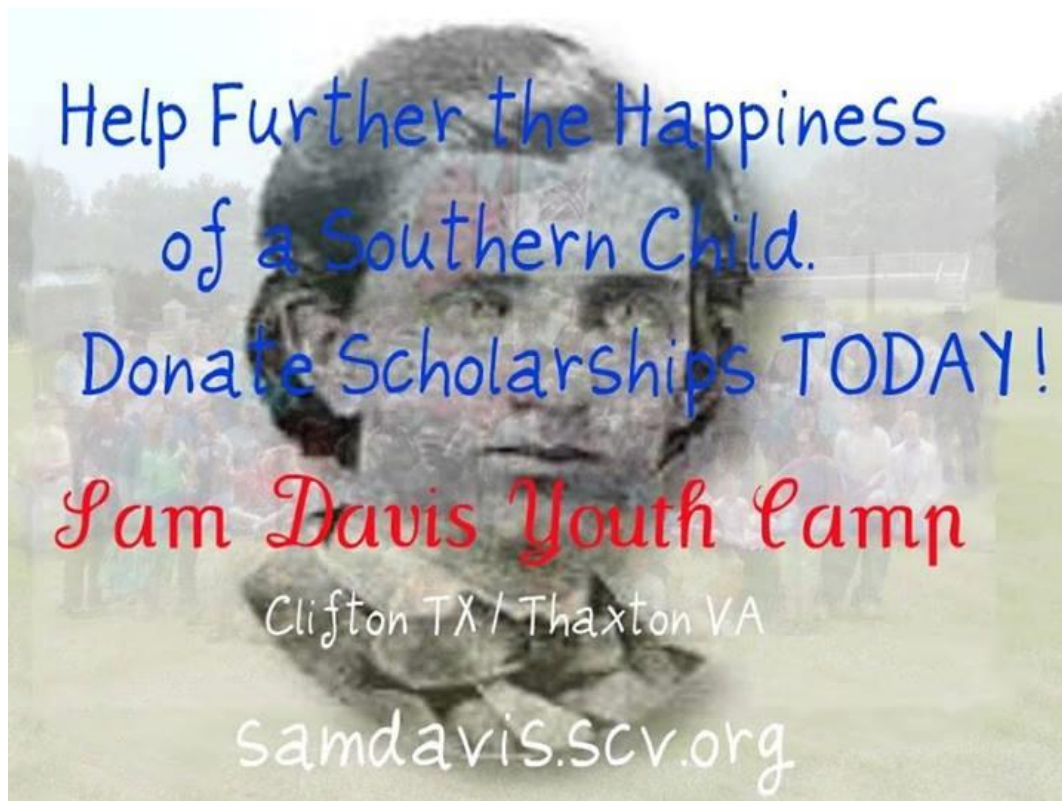
**E-MAIL ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

NAMES AS DESIRED AND OFFICES CURRENTLY HELD FOR NAME BADGE(S)

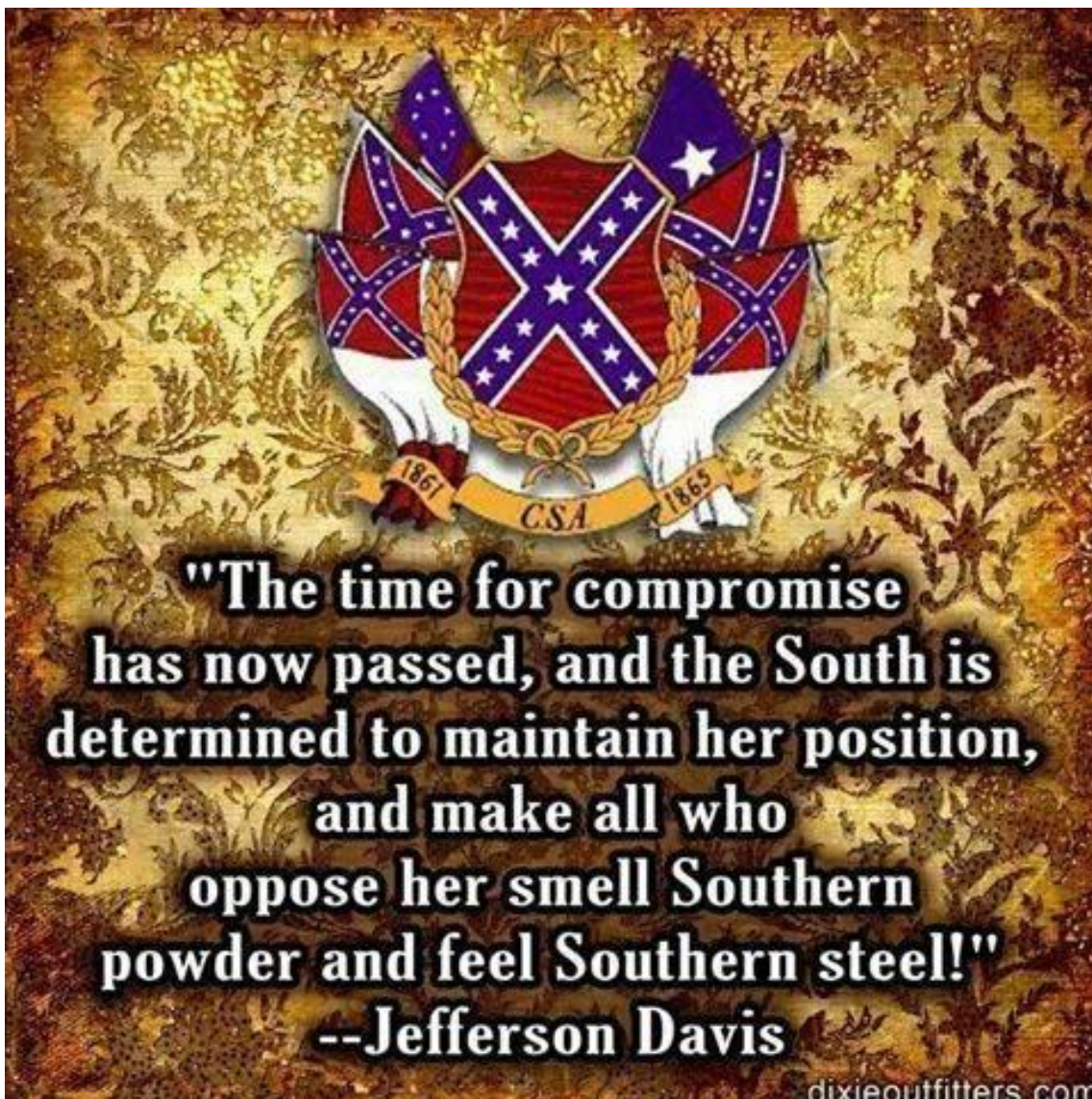
\_\_\_\_\_  
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PLEASE MAKE CHECKS OR MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO: **MAJOR ROBERT M. WHITE, CAMP 1250, SCV**

**MAIL THIS FORM TO:** MIKE BELCHER, P.O. BOX 1983, BELTON, TX 76513



**Send your kids to Sam Davis Youth Camps!**



# *The Confederate Museum*

*Sponsored by:*

## *Sons of Confederate Veterans* *1896*

The time has come for us to step up our efforts toward the building of our Confederate Museum and new office building. At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010 the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. There are three levels of donations/contributions. Each contributor will receive a pin designating them as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also in the Museum will be a list of names of all Founders. This can be a plaque on the wall or even names inscribed in brick depending on the construction design. Anyone can take part in this, they do not have to be an SCV member. Camps, Divisions, UDC chapters etc. can also take part.

Also donations can be made by multiple payments over a period of time. A form is being developed for Founders to list how they want their name listed. Those taking part will receive the form when it is finished. It will also then be available on the museum web site.



To make payment contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896

Get the form [HERE](#)

### **Stonewall Jackson Level**



Contributors make a donation of at least \$1,000. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society, that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them would be \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both for \$1050 with the \$50 dollars going to the Bicentennial Fund.

### **Robert E Lee Level**



Contribution of at least \$5,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

### **Confederate Cabinet Level**



Contribution of at least \$10,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

### **Additional**



GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from wood taken from the damn at Fredricksburg during the War. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as the notation of the woods origin and comes with a statement of authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Division that contribute at the Stonewall Jackson level will receive one of these unique and valuable gavels.

This program got off to a resounding start. Several members have already become Stonewall Jackson level Founders. One Compatriot has even become a member of the Confederate Cabinet level Founders. Imagine that during the Bicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that your descendants can go to a museum where they can learn the truth about the Confederacy. Imagine also that they can look up on the wall of that museum and see your name and know that you did this for them.





CLICK ON THESE LINKS:



<a href="#">Home</a>
<a href="#">On Display</a>
<a href="#">Sesquicentennial Society</a>
<a href="#">Founders Program</a>
<a href="#">Links</a>

**Southern Born, Texas Proud!**

*"Learn About Your Heritage"*

*Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Texas Division*



**Texas Division**

**Calendar**

**Upcoming Schedule of Events**

05/30/15	<a href="#">Sesquicentennial Event Confederate Heritage Rally</a>	Shreveport, LA
06/05/15 - 06/07/15	<a href="#">Texas Division 2015 Reunion</a>	Temple, TX
06/09/15 - 06/12/15	<a href="#">Hood's Texas Brigade 2015 Tour</a>	Petersburg & Appomattox, VA

**Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.**





# Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans  
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

## Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



## Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

Website <http://www.slrc-csa.org>

 [Donate](#)

 [Subscribe](#)

 [Become A Member](#)

 [Renew Membership](#)

**Southern Legal Resource  
Center  
P.O. Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

**\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.**

**Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711.**

Follow events on YouTube: ["All Things Confederate"](#)

Thank you,  
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

# Join SLRC Today!



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"



[www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org) ★ 1-800-MySouth

## What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought 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.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

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

## Events & Functions

Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration  
Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans



Rattle Flag.



1st National Flag.



2nd National Flag.



3rd National Flag.



Bonnie Blue Flag.




*They took a stand for us.  
Now, we stand for them.*

*May God bless our efforts to  
Vindicate the Cause of the  
Confederate South.*

Michael Givens  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**NEVER APOLOGIZE**



**FOR BEING RIGHT!**

### About our namesake:

[belo.herald@yahoo.com](mailto:belo.herald@yahoo.com)

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

The Belo Camp 49 Websites and The Belo Herald are our unapologetic tributes to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. **Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**



## Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?

If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

*Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.*

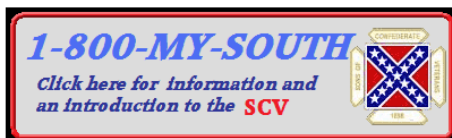
## How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



*Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.*



Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.

<http://www.scv.org/research/genealogy.php>

### CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit 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 which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals 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".*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,  
Commander General

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<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>