

# The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

**March 2014**

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

**Tom Ridenour**

**The Confederate Constitution: A Conceptual Framework**



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



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<http://1800mydixie.com/>  
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Commander in Chief Givens on **Twitter** at [CiC@CiCSCV](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV)

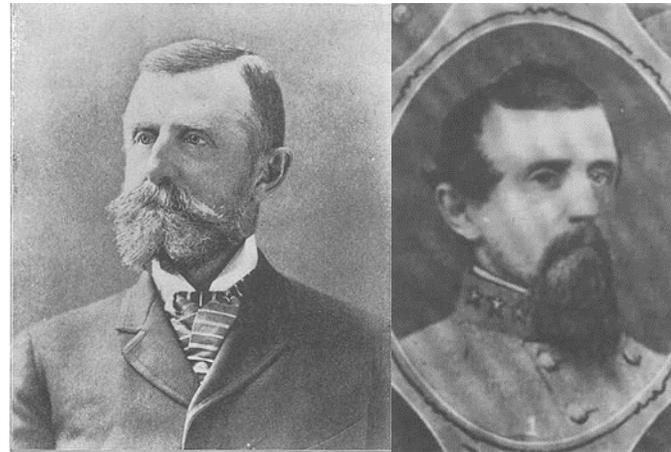
*Our Next Meeting:*

**Thursday, March 6<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!





## COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

March is one of my favorite months of the year. The weather begins to warm, the people begin to emerge from hibernation, and the calendar suddenly begins to fill up! This March is no exception.

This March begins with Belo's first annual Texas Independence Day bash on Saturday the 1st. Our 2nd Lt. Cmdr. David Hendricks has been gracious enough to host this event. We look forward to enjoying a cold beverage and some bbq with David and his family...and hope to see you there!

That same weekend, members of Belo will also be working the North Texas Irish Festival in Dallas (March 1 and 2). The NTIF is the premiere celebration of Celtic culture in all of the Southland. It is also the biggest recruiting event of the year. This year Belo Camp is proud to be a sponsor of the event. We hope you will join us and recruiting guru Kyle Sims in honoring the significant contributions of our Celtic ancestors.

On Thursday, March 6, Belo stays on the offensive with a red-hot monthly meeting. Our speaker will be Tom Ridenour, who will be giving an in-depth analysis of the Confederate Constitution. This is sure to be an interesting presentation and we look forward to seeing you there!

Finally, I want to give a big thank you to the Founding Fathers of Texas. Men like Austin, Travis, Crocket, and Bowie freed our beloved Republic from the clutches of a vile dictator. It is no coincidence that all of these men are from our brethren States of the South. It serves as a reminder that Texas will always be connected to the rest of the Southland...and the importance of sticking together, no matter what trials come our way.

Bless God, Deo Vindice, and Texas Forever!

Kevin Newsom  
Commander  
Belo Camp 49 SCV  
Dallas, Texas

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



## This Month's Program

This month's meeting will feature a presentation on *The Confederate Constitution: A Conceptual Framework* by Belo Camp's own Tom Ridenour. Tom will unpack some of the differences between the Confederate Constitution and the United States Constitution, and the values that those differences represent and upon which the CSA was founded. A historian and scholar by nature, Tom is an excellent lecturer and you will not want to miss his comments.

Tom is a native of Ages, Kentucky, not far from Harlan. He is a graduate of Murray State University and Yale University with degrees in music performance. Tom taught on the clarinet faculties of several universities and has published books that are the gold standards in the clarinet field. He designed a clarinet that was widely respected and was sold around the world. Tom currently owns his own business in Duncanville and describes himself on his Facebook page as a "clarinetist, Catholic, constitutionalist, libertarian, Texas nationalist, Southern partisan, controversialist, European heritage male, Member of the League of the South and Sons of Confederate Veterans."

## Looking Ahead

Belo Camp has exciting speakers and topics on the calendar for 2014. The vision of the SCV is to grow to 50,000 members by 2016. For this to happen, each of us will need to do our part by inviting friends and family to meetings and other events. Our meetings are designed as an opportunity for us to educate the average pedestrian, who lacks an understanding of true Southern heritage and values. And for avowed Southernists to gather with like-minded friends as we explore these topics and fulfill the Charge together.

Here are our planned programs for the next three months so you can advertise them and invite friends. I ask for your support in packing out the room for these speakers.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Topic</u>
4/3/2014	Dr. Rick Montgomery	Another Look at Two Myths in the Lost Cause
5/1/2014	Kevin Crouch	The Lives and Times of Jackson & Lee
6/5/2014	Paul Gramling Jr.	What You Need to Know About Heritage Defense and Heritage Offense

- 1<sup>ST</sup> Lt Commander Mark Nash





# Chaplain's Corner

## Enemies!



The enemies of Christ are hard at work to remove any and all Christian influence from our country, which was founded on Christian principles and a reliance on Jesus Christ.

School children are being taught that George Washington crossed the Delaware and chopped down a cherry tree, but not that he was a Christian. They are not being told what he had to say about God, Jesus Christ, or the Bible. This is not only true of George Washington, but of nearly all of the founders and early leaders of our country. Most were Christians who put their trust and faith in God. We know that, because they said so. However, this is not being taught to our children even though it's true. And, why? Because it isn't politically correct and some non-Christian might claim to be offended.

For generations we've been taught that Abraham Lincoln was a great man who saved the country and freed the slaves. Scores of people, misled by erroneous teaching, have visited his statue in Washington, D.C. to pay homage to his image as if he were some god in a Greek temple. Of course, we know him to have been a tyrant whose inflated ego, poor judgment, and illegal acts caused the death of over six hundred thousand Americans and immeasurable suffering.

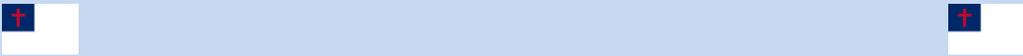
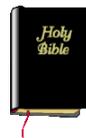
At the same time, honorable, Christian men like Robert E. Lee, T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and all of our Confederate generals, who fought to save the country and its constitution, have been vilified and called traitors. Our brave and noble Confederate forefathers are being called a "racist army." Our proud Southern heritage is being mocked and our legacy shamed by those whose only interest is self-promotion. They pick fights and find fault in what is true and right in order to increase the audience of their radio or television programs, or add to the readership of their newspaper columns or websites. They criticize and attack what is honorable and true, while they have no honor and care nothing for truth.

Southern states who asked their young men to leave their homes and families to go to war to defend it against a terrorist invasion, and now refuse to honor their sacrifice because it isn't politically correct are a disgrace. Southerners who have bought in to the Union lies and will not seek or accept the truth even when it's presented to them, because of what someone might think, are a shame and unworthy of their own heritage.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been given the "defense of the Confederate soldier's good name," and "the guardianship of his history." As such we may get mad and upset at these self-serving hypocritical bigots that attack our noble Southern heritage and brave Confederate forefathers, but I firmly believe God is for us, and the Bible tells us in Romans 8:31, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D  
1941-2013



I would like to thank the men of the Texas Division for the many kind expressions of sympathy following the death of my mother. Your support, concern and prayers are greatly appreciated. Also, thanks to those of you who took the time and effort to attend her services. The SCV, OCR, and UDC are truly a part of our family.

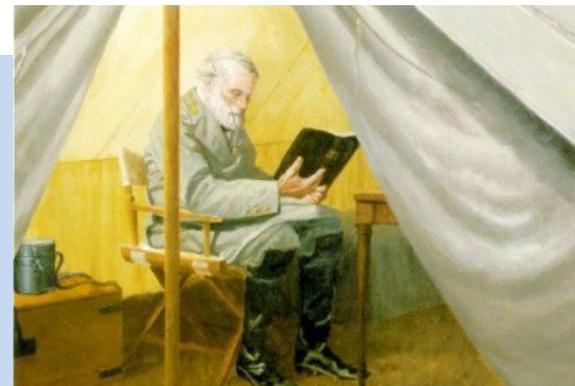
Again, thank you. Norma Holley

Compatriot James Tucker, 1st Lt Commander of camp 2241 passed away Monday, February 17<sup>th</sup>. Please remember his family in this trying time.

Compatriot Harry Rhodes of Camp 1479 was called to life eternal Wednesday, February 19th. He passed away in his sleep at home. Please remember his family in your prayers.

2nt.Lt.Commander TxDiv Gary Bray was admitted to the hospital February 27th for heart problems. TxDiv. Cmdr. Johnnie Holley talked with him and he is doing fine. Cmdr. Holley asks all of us to keep him in our prayers for a speedy and complete recovery.

Texas Division Chaplain Jerry Haymes had heart surgery February 25<sup>th</sup>. He is in Good Shepard Hospital in Longview, room 2310 cardiac care. Gentlemen, please keep Chaplain Jerry in your most earnest prayers.



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

**-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE**

# Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings: 2014

March 6<sup>th</sup> – Tom Ridenour – The Confederate Constitution: A Conceptual Framework

April 3<sup>rd</sup> – Dr. Richard Montgomery- Two Myths in the Lost Cause

May 1<sup>st</sup> – Kevin Crouch – The Lives & Times of Jackson & Lee

June 5<sup>th</sup> – Paul Gramling, Jr. – What you need to know about Heritage Defence and Heritage  
Offence.

July 3<sup>rd</sup> – Charles Heard – Knights of the Golden Circle

August 7<sup>th</sup> – Kyle Sims – Fishers of Men: Recruiting for the SCV and The Cause

September 4<sup>th</sup> – Col. John Geider – The New Mexico Campaigns

## OCTOBER 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECIAL EVENT !

An evening with American and Celtic Folk **Singer** songwriter and performer **JED MARUM**  
at Past Time Lounge. More information to come.

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

November 6<sup>th</sup> – Rudy Ray – Fulfilling the Charge!

December 11<sup>th</sup> – Virginia Flagger Susan Frise Hathaway

December 13<sup>th</sup> - Mark Nash – Christmas in the Confederacy. (Camp Christmas Party)

## 2015

January 1<sup>st</sup> – No Meeting (due to holiday).

January 17<sup>th</sup> - W. Michael Hurley – Lee-Jackson Day Presentation



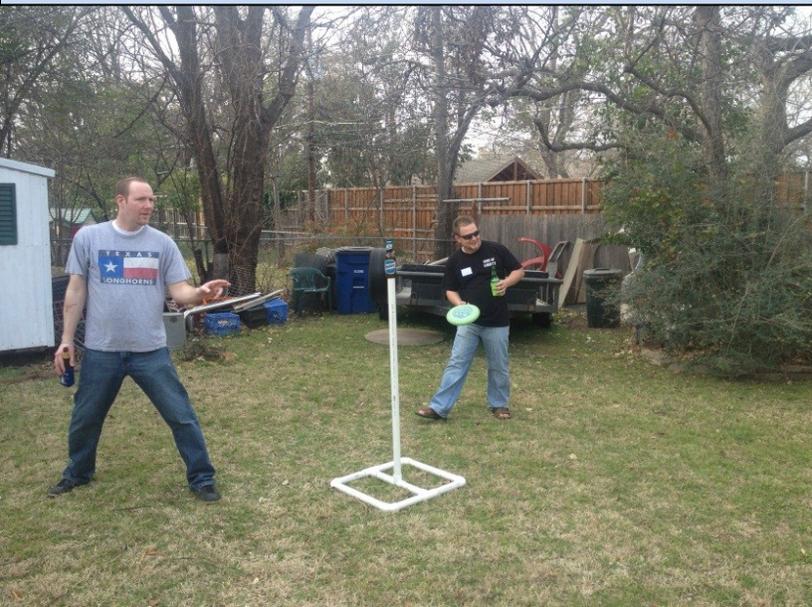
*Rebel Look-out. Fortimer Point.*

Photograph shows a soldier  
in a Confederate lookout  
tower, on Galveston Island.

It was published between  
1863 and 1864.

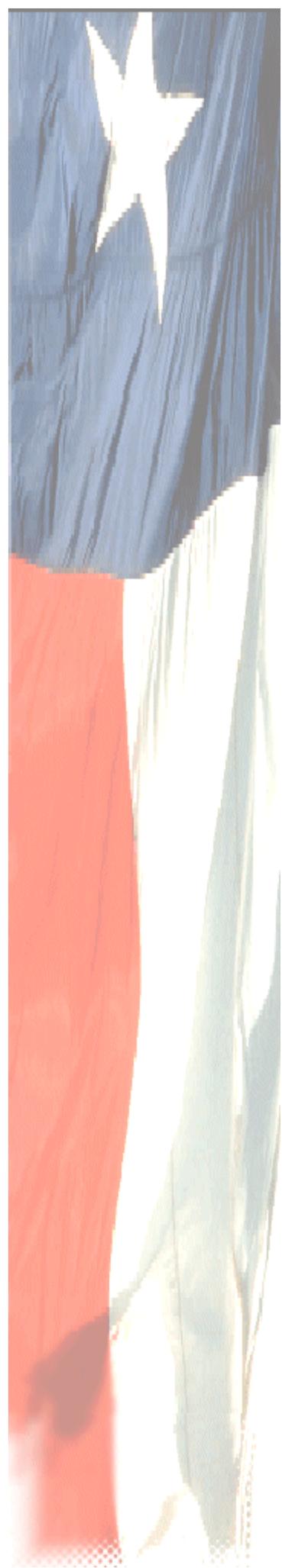


**Our February meeting had to be cancelled as a result of the winter storm shutting down the roadways. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commander David Hendricks stepped up and threw a Texas Independence Day celebration instead with Texas Music, Beer, Bar-B-Q and all the fixins.! A Texas-sized thank you to David and Angela Hendricks for giving their time and treasure for this Fun in the Sun event. Also, thanks to Mark Nash and Kyle Sims for their efforts at the North Texas Irish Festival this weekend.**



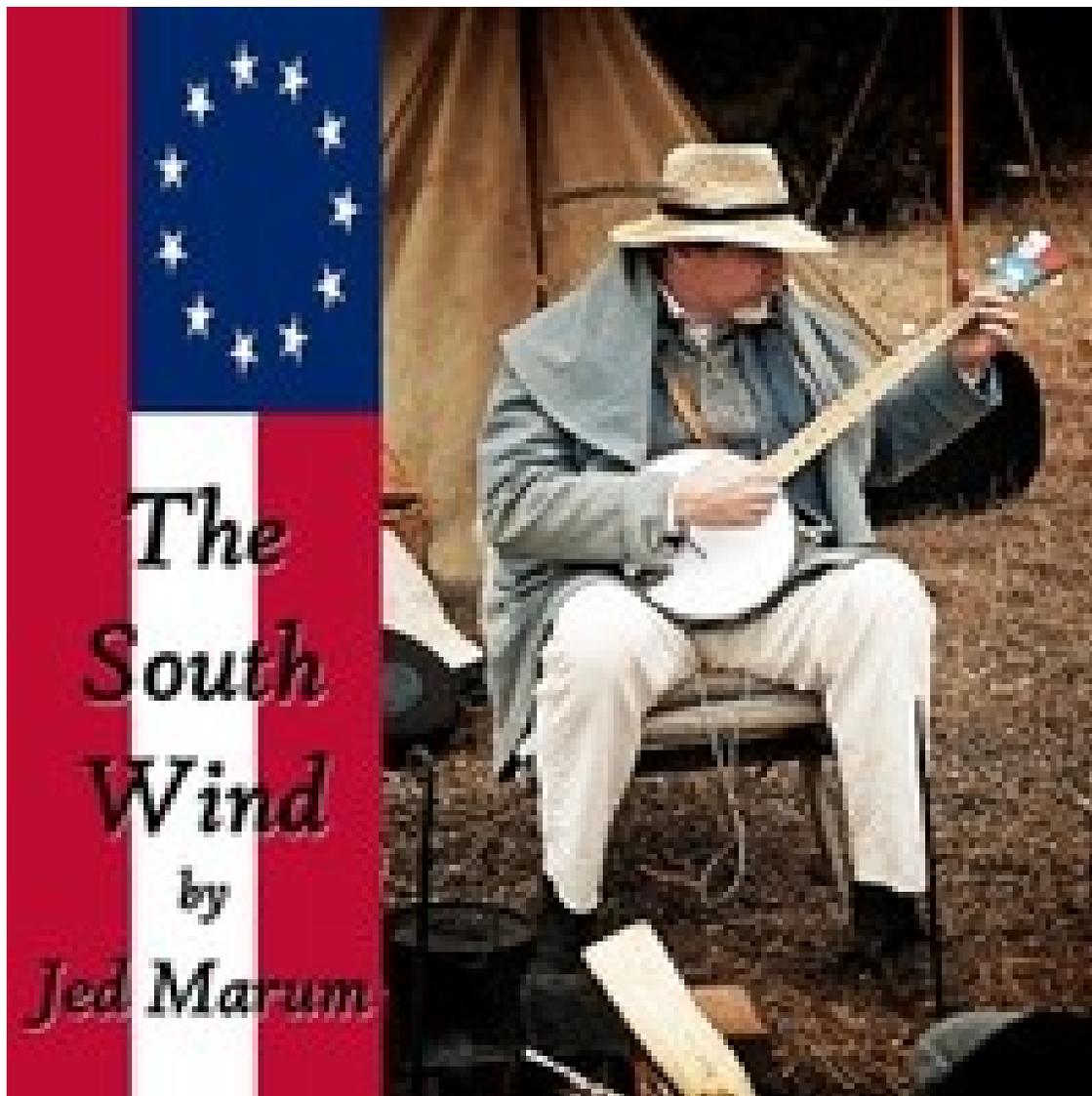


I'M FROM TEXAS  
WHAT COUNTRY ARE  
YOU FROM?



Coming OCTOBER 2<sup>nd</sup> ....

*An A.H. Belo Camp 49  
SPECIAL EVENT!*



## **An Evening with Jed Marum!**

**Singer songwriter** and performer **Jed Marum** brings **American and Celtic Folk music** to festival, club and concert stages around the country. Since 1999 he has published over a dozen albums, licensed music to film and TV projects and works over 150 shows each year all over the US.

**Venue: Past Time lounge. More information to come!**



**Help the **SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP** with this Project:**  
**By Kirk Lyons**

Talk to your SCV Camp - we need to raise \$500 to help the national SCV buy the 25' X 40' Battleflag.

An old friend of the SLRC needs to sell this 25'X40' sewn Cotton bunting battleflag used in one of the "Final Destination" movies (We think Final destination 4).

THE SCV is buying this flag for \$1850 - I have pledged to raise \$500 of that on behalf of the Sam Davis Camp - so we will be entitled to use it.

Send your donation to:

**Sam Davis Camp LLC**

**c/o Kirk D. Lyons**

**note on check: for GIANT FLAG.**

**PO Box 1237**

**Black Mountain, NC 28711**

“.....the final solution to the Indian problem”

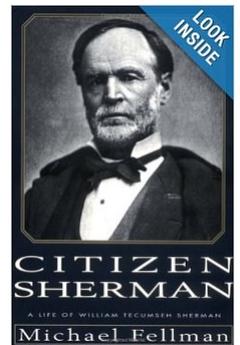


# Was Hitler Inspired by Lincoln's Army?



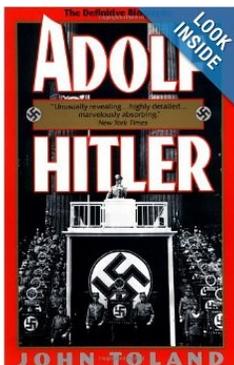
**Tom DiLorenzo**  
*lewRockwell.com*

In my Fall 2010 *Independent Review* article entitled “[The Culture of Violence in the American West: Myth versus Reality.](#)” I noted the creepiness of the fact that General William Tecumseh Sherman referred to the U.S. Army’s twenty-five year campaign of genocide against the Plains Indians, which he was in charge of for the duration, as **“the final solution to the Indian problem”** (Cited in Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman*, p. 260). It is creepy because it reminds one of Adolf Hitler’s “final solution” rhetoric. I did not claim in my article that Hitler literally plagiarized General Sherman or was even familiar with Sherman’s “final solution” rhetoric, but scholarship that has been brought to my attention suggests that he may well have been.



The scholarship is cited in a June 18, 2013 article in the *jewishjournal.com* Web site by Lia Mandelbaum entitled “Hitler’s Inspiration and Guide: The Native American Holocaust.” Citing the books *Adolf Hitler* by John Toland and *Hitler’s Rise to Power* by David A. Meier, Mandelbaum writes that “it shook me to my core” when she “learned that the genocidal mentality and actions of the U.S. policymakers [from 1862 to 1890] would find similar expression years later when the Nazis, under Hitler, studied the plans of [“The Long Walk of the Navajo”] to design the concentration camps for Jews.”

The “Long Walk of the Navajo,” also known as the Bosque Redondo, was the January 1864 deportation and ethnic cleansing of the Navajo Indians who were forced at gunpoint by the U.S. Army to walk more than 300 miles from their ancestral lands in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico to a concentration camp known as Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico. This took place in the dead of winter. Hundreds died along the way of the forced march, including many women, children, and the elderly. In the succeeding four years the U.S. Army would imprison almost 10,000 Navajo in concentration camps where they lived “under armed guards, in holes in the ground, with extremely scarce rations,” writes Mandelbaum. At least 3,500 of them died in the camps.

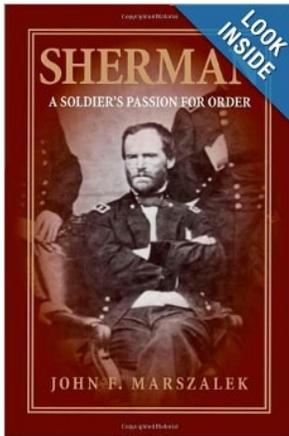


In his book, *Adolf Hitler* (p. 202), John Toland wrote that “Hitler’s concept of concentration camps as well as the practicality of genocide owed much, so he claimed, to his studies of English and United States history.” Hitler “admired the camps for Boer prisoners in South Africa and for the Indians in the wild west; and often praised to his inner circle the efficiency of America’s extermination – by starvation and even combat – of the red savages who could not be tamed by captivity.”

Hitler was apparently “very interested in the way the Indian population had rapidly declined due to epidemics and starvation when the United States government forced them to live on the reservations.” And the Nazis did force hundreds of prisoners in their concentration camps on death marches where many of them starved or froze to death.

Adolf Hitler was infatuated in his youth with tales of the American West. “His favorite game to play outside was cowboys and Indians,” wrote David A. Meier in *Hitler’s Rise to Power*. He read 70 of novels about the American West by the German author Karl May, who “had never been to America” and “invented a hero named Old Shatterhand, a white man who always won his battles with Native Americans.” Hitler “continued reading [May’s novels] even as Fuhrer,” wrote Mandelbaum, even referring to the Russians as “Redskins” during the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union

and ordering his military commanders to read May's books.



The U.S. government's war of genocide against all the Plains Indians, not just the Navajo, would indeed be a "good" example for any psychotic, murderous tyrant like Adolf Hitler. It was prosecuted by all of Lincoln's generals, including Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, and various other "Civil War luminaries" such as John Pope, O.O Howard, Nelson Miles, Alfred Terry, E.O.C. Ord, Edward Canby, Benjamin Garrison, and Winfield Scott Hancock, wrote John Marszalek in *Sherman: A Soldier's Passion for Order* (p. 380). Sherman and Sheridan adopted the motto, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian" as their armies murdered at least 45,000 Indians from 1864 to 1890, including thousands of women and children (See Russell Thornton, *American Indian Holocaust and Survival*). The survivors were placed in concentration camps euphemistically called "reservations," where many of their descendants remain to this day.

Lincoln's generals were not shy about announcing their intentions to commit genocide. John Pope announced that "It is my purpose to utterly exterminate the Sioux . . . They are to be treated as maniacs or wild beasts, and by no means as people with whom treaties or compromises can be made" (David Nichols, *Lincoln and the Indians*, p. 87). "All the Indians will have to be killed or be maintained as a species of paupers," General Sherman announced, calling his policy "a racial cleansing of the land" (See Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman*, p. 264). "Sherman gave [General Phil] Sheridan prior authorization to slaughter as many women and children as well as men Sheridan or his subordinates felt was necessary when they attacked Indian villages," wrote Fellman (p. 271).

So it is not a stretch to believe that Adolf Hitler, who fancied himself to be a serious student and admirer of U.S. military history from the Lincoln regime to the end of the nineteenth century, would have been "inspired" by Lincoln's maniacal, murderous, genocidal generals like Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Custer, as the historians John Toland and David A. Meier maintain. Indeed, Hitler was a rabid admirer of Lincoln's compulsion to destroy state sovereignty and of the military tactics (i.e. waging total war on civilians) that he employed to achieve it. On page 566 of the 1999 Mariner/Houghton Mifflin edition of *Mein Kampf* Hitler repeated Lincoln's historically false and absurd argument from his first inaugural address that the states were never sovereign. "The individual states of the American union . . . could not have possessed any state sovereignty of their own," wrote Hitler, paraphrasing Lincoln. He did this to make his own case for the abolition of states' rights or federalism in Germany and the creation of a centralized, monopolistic state.

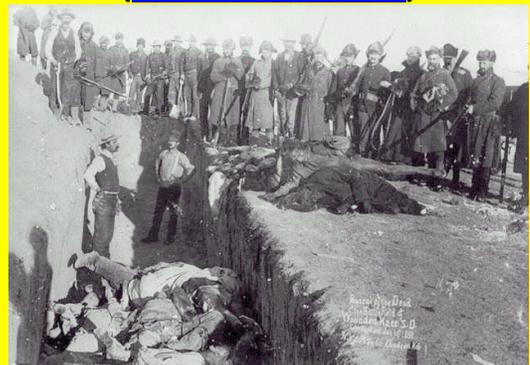
The arguments in favor of states' rights that were being made in Germany, wrote Hitler, were "propagated by the Jews" and should therefore be dismissed. "The mischief of individual federated states . . . must cease," the dictator bellowed. "A rule basic for us National Socialists," Hitler wrote in *Mein Kampf*, "is derived: A powerful national Reich." The only real difference between this statement and Lincoln's theory of the American union is that Hitler referred to a "national Reich" whereas Lincoln, ever the master of slick political rhetoric, called the same thing "the mystic chords of union."

<http://www.24hgold.com/english/printarticle.aspx?pagedest=1053951&langue=en&viewarticle=True>



Click [HERE](#) to View.

## Holocaust of the Native American Indians ([Full Documentary](#))



# PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Part II of a Three Part Commentary by Joan Hough



*I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the REPUBLIC for which it stands—one nation INDIVISIBLE with liberty and justice for all.*

The history of those words is a socialism love story! A socialist, who loathed our Constitutional- Republican form of government and loved a Russian type of socialism, had a mission when he penned the words of our pledge. His mission? -to make eternal an **ALL POWERFUL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**, successful in controlling all states and nullifying the U.S. Constitution.

How do I know this? I study American history. Due to the Freedom of Information Act, many gates to our past have been flung open. New, un-indoctrinated historians are revealing truths long hidden, proving that George Santayana was right, that "Those who **do not** remember the **past** are **doomed to repeat it.**" How true this is, for in this time of ours, our Constitution continues to be assaulted by politicians and judges, egged on by a dedicated and determined group of politicians and citizens, working to erase our national borders and place us, unconstitutionally, under the United Nations Charter, its World Court and world government. These enemies of our Constitution would see our national sovereignty and our states' sovereignty gobbled up by NAFTA in league with the United Nations. Our own Congress, comprised of both Republicans and Democrats, and our President have aided and abetted this development. An overweening desire for World (global) control, for money, for the aggrandizement of THE AMERICAN EMPIRE and its controlling elitists, ranks far above any belief in our leaders of the value of the Constitution which gave us a once, magnificent, citizen controlled, limited central government.

The history of our pledge should teach us to look before we leap, and to concern ourselves with the motives of clever folks with a hidden agenda, whose aim is to change our nation and our lives. God knows, in the short history of our America, there have been too many politicians with such agendas.

The more one studies America's past, the more one realizes how much and how rapidly socialism grew in this nation starting way back when—and how Abe Lincoln's totalitarianism continues to zing through his Republican Party today, and through that of its sister, the Democratic Party. As more and more modern historians are daring to speak out against

the government's indoctrinated Abe Lincoln cultists, thinking Americans are discovering new truths that now horrify the once innocents who believed Lincoln to be the great and grand statesman, only to discover that he was, virtually, a mass murderer who, knowingly, committed genocide, as well as was responsible for killing many thousands of Northern and Southern men in an unnecessary war.

Recently, this once innocent believer, happened upon a book entitled *Lincoln Unmasked* by a brilliant iconoclastic author, one **Thomas J. DiLorenzo**. Had I, as a little Southern girl, known then what DiLorenzo has made it possible for me to know now—I would have been one of those few kiddies in my public, government controlled school who did not recite the Pledge—or at least I would have wanted to be brave enough to be one of the ones. Back then, of course, not saying the pledge was tantamount to committing sacrilege.

Had I had even the faintest inkling of an idea of the true purpose behind the writing of the Pledge, I doubt I could have refrained from causing a commotion in my high school in Louisiana. The very idea of parroting words conceived by a **defrocked Baptist minister (Francis Bellamy) who declared himself a "Christian Socialist" and prattled that "Jesus was a socialist"** would have caused me marked consternation when I reached the age of reasoning. I would have heard my Sunday school teachers' words ringing in my ears—that Jesus came to uphold the law, not to defy it. "Think not that I am come to abolish the Law, or the Prophets: I have not come to abolish them, but to fulfill them."

In my youth, I, accidentally, learned that the LAW in my America was the U.S. Constitution. I did not, however, learn that the U.S. Constitution gave us a Republic, rather than a Democracy. Had I done so, I would, certainly, have scorned not only socialism, but Democracy, as a desirable American form of government. I would have loathed the author of the Pledge, and the government officials who enforced the recitation of the Pledge. I would have viewed with horror all persons supporting Francis Bellamy and his reasons for writing his pledge's words.

**Bellamy, a Lincoln devotee, wrote the Pledge in the year 1892 for the purpose of indoctrinating school children into Abe Lincoln's philosophy of the "Perpetual nature of the consolidated, unitary, and omnipotent state {central government}."**

How do I know this? Francis Bellamy said so. He, proudly, admitted it. Thomas J. DiLorenzo dug back into our nation's documents and found Bellamy's long forgotten words. Bellamy's plan was to condition [I suggest the word "brainwash"] children into believing that there was no such thing as state sovereignty and never had been. Bellamy's goal was to insure that America's children would grow into adulthood and become voters completely convinced that States Rights/ State Sovereignty did not exist, had never existed and never should/would exist—that the nation could not legally or morally be divided—that it was and is forevermore INDIVISIBLE. Bellamy intended present and future generations of Americans to know in their very bones that Federalism (states rights) was poison and that no state had rights superior to those of the Central Government. This idea, of course, was in direct opposition to those set forth in the U.S. Constitution by the genius creators of our nation—those who studied all ideas presented, debated them, perfected them and then voted them the law of the land.

Francis Bellamy, without a doubt, was a leaf on a limb of a family tree crowded with two too many socialists. His cousin, Edward Bellamy, with whom he was close, was a big boy socialist, a devotee of Soviet style socialism. Edward wrote a number of books pushing Socialism. One of his products, a highly successful fantasy was written in the year 1888. His make-believe hero does a Rip Van Winkle and, eventually, awakens in the year 2000 when industry is owned by, guess who—the all powerful Central Government. All 21 year old males are forced into military service. (Females are excluded, for Americans were not ready to buy that.) Everybody happily works for the government. Everybody retires at age 45. Everybody makes precisely the same bucks. Totalitarian Communism has produced Heaven on earth! When the "oath" was first published, Bellamy, the defrocked preacher, was in charge of education for the "Society of Christian Socialists." The group was a national organization pushing central banking, income taxes, central government controlled education, and other varieties of socialism.

(And isn't it weird how these disgusting bits of socialism have come to pass in today's America?)

Proves how dedicated folks can accomplish their heart's desires—nationally controlled education, (no child left behind) breakfast and lunch daily for kids even during summer vacations—at least in Houston, Texas—even income taxes—never

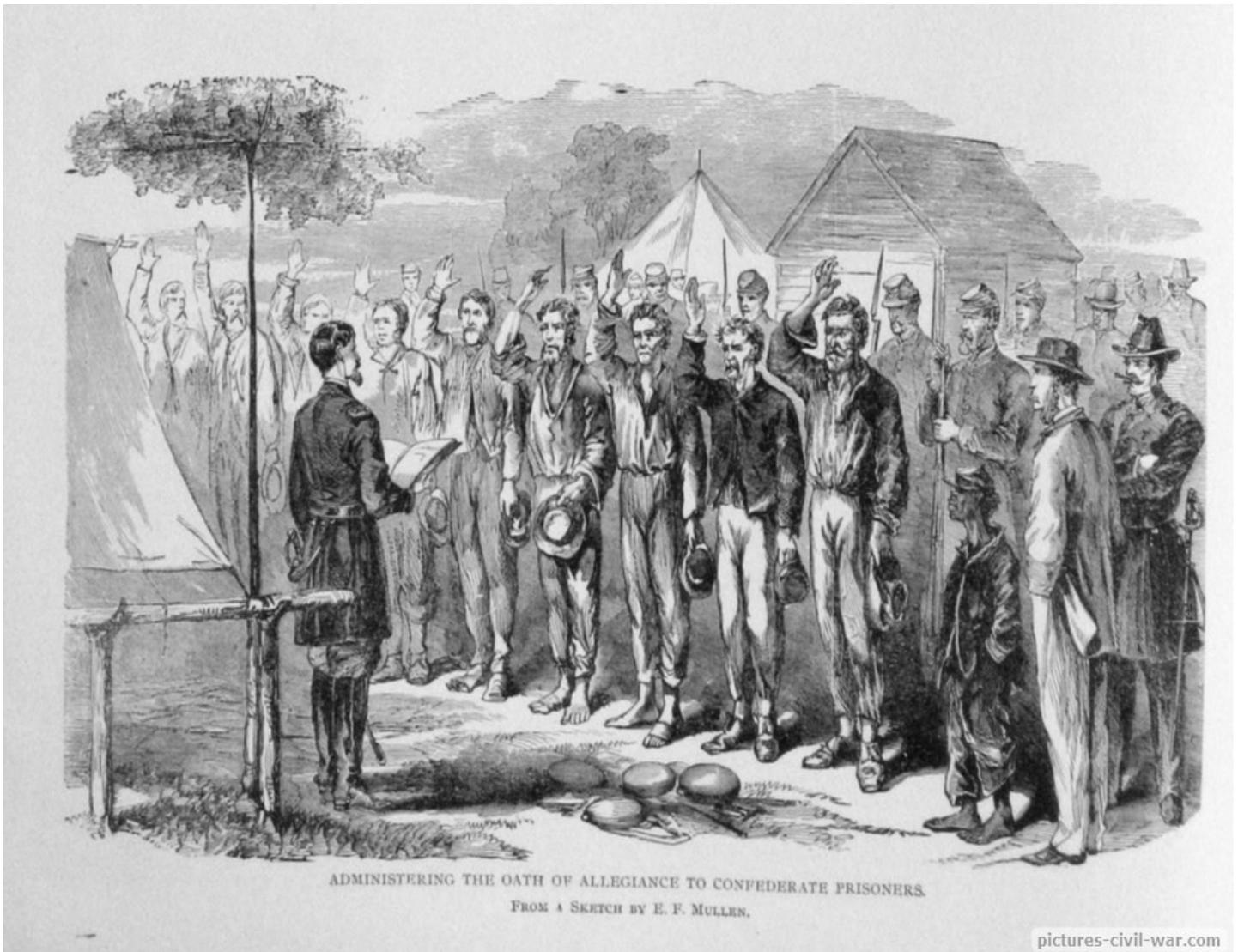
dreamt of by our forefathers. The ideas of this kind of thing were not, however, popular with ordinary Americans in Bellamy's day. Church schools were in the majority. Some states even had state religions.

Bellamy and his buddies managed to get public schools involved in the push to promote the Pledge. A big campaign that! Children were, originally, taught to say the pledge with right arms outstretched in what (later) became the Hitler salute in Germany. This position continued until years later some observant American observed and complained that it was identical to that of Hitler's followers and of the Italian fascists. The hand on the heart salute must have originated then.

## And where did Bellamy get the idea for his and our pledge?

**Sadly, the Pledge of Allegiance, which I have always thought so beautifully patriotic, was based on one written during the War of Northern Aggression as an Oath of Allegiance to the Lincoln-created, all powerful central government.**

The forced recitation of it was a way of conditioning children, at the unconscious level, to abhor any idea that the South was right. All must believe, instead, that the nation was designed by our forefathers to never be divided, to be undividable, to be indivisible—that Americans must give all their devotion only to the strong, all powerful central government—that the central government had created the states and not the states, the central government, so the states could never secede. The nation was indivisible from the moment it secured freedom from King George.



**Anguish filled my heart when I first read the hideous truth as to the source of Francis Bellamy's inspiration and idea for the creation of the Pledge of Allegiance. You may have surmised it already.**

**It was taken from those very pledges forced on beaten, starving Southerners after the War of Northern Aggression.**

How those ancestors of ours must have gagged when forced to recite the demeaning, insulting words in those Republican conceived pledges.

**In Part III of this trilogy on the Pledge, you will read two of the oaths forced on Southerners –oaths which were to become the Pledge you grew up saying and still say today.**

Imagine being unable to operate your small family business unless you "took the pledge—recited the oath of Allegiance to the Union. Imagine not having your state represented in the U.S. government until a large percentage of its citizens took the oath. Imagine not being able to hold a job unless you took the oath. The Oath of Allegiance, also called the Loyalty oath, had to be signed by persons during and after the War the Winners chose to call the "Civil War"—while the losers knew, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that war was, in all likelihood, one of the most "uncivil" the world has ever known. The Oath of allegiance, was, initially intended for employees of the Federal government and military personnel, but took several different forms and, eventually, was administered throughout the Southern states. Employment and Business ownership became dependent on oaths taken and signed. Most white Southern males were prohibited from taking the oath.

The "Ironclad oath" during so-called "Reconstruction" (1866 – 1873/1877 and somewhat longer) was a key factor in the punishment of ex-Confederates, forcing them to be without voice in their own land. It was used to prevent all Confederates in 1866 from serving on juries, holding public office, and voting. The oath was not repealed until 1884, but was still used, illegally, after that time by Lincoln Republicans long after the Republican selected Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional.. It required every white male to swear he had never borne arms against the Union or supported the Confederacy—that is, he had never "voluntarily" borne arms against the United States and had "voluntarily" given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to rebellious persons and had not even made an attempt to exercise the functions of office under the Confederacy.

Undoubtedly there resulted as a direct reaction to this requirement by the Conquerors some necessary lying. Some desperate people needing to eat, and to feed their children, might have been forced to swallow their pride, trample their conscience and declare that they had not given any "voluntary" support to the Confederacy. This was more possible for elderly men than for their sons and grandsons.

The Lincoln Republicans made haste to place puppet governments throughout Southern lands—most of those "holding office" were loaded to their eyebrows with desires to pluck with greedy hands from the ravaged land every penny possible. Many of them were uneducated blacks fed a mountain of lies by the Republican government and not caring if they spent the states into poverty—which they managed to do.

My Louisiana was assigned to the Fifth Military District along with Texas, and placed under the heels of General Philip SHERIDAN and Winfield Scott HANCOCK. The horrors to which Sheridan and his 35,000 infantry troops and three divisions of cavalry had subjected terrorized women, children, and old men and women to in Woodstock, Virginia on Oct. 6, 1864 were well known to Louisianans. Sheridan had admitted, gleefully to having destroyed over 2200 barns filled with wheat, hay, and faming implements, over 709 mills containing wheat and flour; to having taken 4000 head of family owned cattle, and to have, ruthlessly, killed not less than 3000 sheep and to plan even more destruction in Woodstock.. He drove many, many hundred, even thousands of innocent, Southerners to their deaths by starvation and exposure.

Should you find this impossible to believe, proof lies in Yankee soldiers' letters home, Sheridan's soldiers called themselves in such letters "barn burners" and destroyers of homes." One soldier reported that he, personally, burned more than sixty private homes into non-existence and found it hard to see the children and their mothers turned out of doors into the weather of the season. (p. 196 in Chapter "Waging War on Civilians" in the Real Lincoln by Thomas J. DiLorenzo.)

Louisianans had, also, received reports from Harrisonburg, Bridgewater, and Dayton, Virginia where the entire country was wrapped in flames and mourning. So much lamentation, crying and pleading for mercy came from the women, their children, the sick, the lame, and the elderly there that even some of the Yankee soldiers were horrified, well aware that the survivors would be shown no mercy by the elements, nor would they find food anywhere. Louisianans were, also, aware that Lincoln had conveyed his personal thanks and the "thanks of the nation" to General Sheridan for Sheridan's merciless destruction of the lives of the noncombatants, the defenseless and for the total elimination of their shelter and food. (Read more on this subject in DiLorenzo's books.) Sherman's vengeful burning of the homes in Alexandria, LA burned brightly for years in Louisiana minds. Remaining, to this day, in many southern minds are the screams of the women and their kids--as they hobbled, crawled, ran into the Mississippi River in a mad attempt to avoid being burned alive by Sherman's deliberately set flames. Remembered, also, is Sherman's horrific treatment of civilians in Vicksburg, Mississippi—totally whitewashed in the Yankee reports made public during the war, filling the North with the lies still echoed throughout the world by historians and found in the words of university professors and students today but, totally, unrecalled by the central government's parks historians—even those stationed at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Evidently the Park Services are determined to write history with a Lincoln's pen stained with Southern blood, while pretending its point loaded only with ink.

Louisianans, as did most Southerners, knew Sheridan to be another Yankee monster. Southerners, by far, better educated than many other Americans at that time, were aware that Sheridan had, as had Sherman, Grant, and Lincoln himself, violated INTERNATIONAL LAW by the planned cruelty to civilians and the Republican programmed starvation, kidnapping, and murder of the innocent. Sheridan, Sherman, Grant and Lincoln himself, as well as the Republican Congress committed genocide.

An enormous number of Southerners, products of superior private schools scattered throughout their states, knew more about the Constitution—the Law of the Land—than those Lincoln Republicans responsible for governing and continuing the administration of punishments to Southerners. Southerners knew the reason they were being punished by their Yankee brothers, during those long years of Reconstruction, was because Southerners had chosen to replicate their ancestors' behavior in that first war for Independence. Southerners and their South were guilty of seeking liberty from an unjust government and its dictator-king. Just as their American ancestors (living in Virginia, in North Carolina, in South Carolina, and in Georgia and elsewhere in the American states) had made every possible effort to free themselves from an all powerful, despotic British government—so did Americans living in the South attempt to free themselves from a similarly despotic U.S. government. They made no attempt, had no plans, never gave a thought to overthrowing that U.S. government, but wanted only to be left alone.

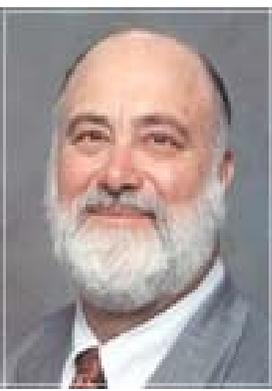
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Joan Hough

**Joan Hough is a Southern lady from an old Louisiana family now living in Houston, TX. She is the widow of two decorated military husbands.**

[http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/hough-pledge\\_2\\_092407.phtml](http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/hough-pledge_2_092407.phtml)



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# Who do you Pledge Your Allegiance to?

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As we look at today's churches and peer into the Christian circles, you'll see a very close connection between God and country. We have many patriotic Christians who feel that when Jesus comes on His white horse, that Uncle Sam will be riding on that horse with Him. They feel that we must defend our country even if it means that we must go to war and invade other countries like Iraq or Iran. Of course all this is in the name of peace and safety; this is all in the name of doing what's right for the future of our country. Is this really what the Bible says we should do? Have you honestly studied the scriptures to see what God says on this matter? If not, then please be patient and have an open heart and mind to understand what the Lord says on this subject because indeed it's covered well within the Scriptures.



From early on, you and I as children put our little hand over our heart and recited the Pledge of Allegiance as we started each school day. After all, there's nothing wrong with swearing our allegiance to the country that has given us so much is there? (Matt 5:34) "But I tell you, **Do not swear** (Greek - solemn promise) **at all**: either by heaven, for it is God's throne; (35) or by the earth, for it is his footstool or by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the Great King. (36) And **do not swear** by your head, for you cannot make even one hair white or black. (37) Simply let your 'Yes' be 'Yes,' and your 'No,' 'No', **anything beyond this comes from the evil one**". We have been taught to **pledge / promise** our allegiance to the flag and the United States of America, yet Jesus Himself says that we are not to make a promise or swear in any way, shape, or form. James also confirms what Jesus said, (James 5:12) **But above all things, my brethren, swear not** (Greek - solemn promise), **neither by the heaven, nor by the earth, nor by any other oath**: but let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay; **that ye fall not under judgment**. How can we as Christians pledge or swear our allegiance to America or anything else for that matter when the Bible strictly forbids it? As children, we didn't know any better but now as adults we must learn what the Lord expects of His followers.

Many patriotic Christians have made the mistake of worshiping the **created instead of the Creator**. Just as in the past when God's children "exchanged the truth of God for the lie, and **worshiped and served the creature rather than the Creator**, who is blessed forever (Romans 1:25). The Greek word for creature is "ktisis" which doesn't just mean creature but creation too, it means something that was created or formed. Patriotism runs deep and many look at America (what God has created) and filter that love to America, as if America has given us what we have. Is it America who's given us peace, prosperity, freedom, and all the blessings we enjoy in this country, or is it God who's given us these blessings? They are worshiping and giving honor to the created (America), **they are pledging their allegiance to the created instead of the Creator!** They are proud to be an American and would give their life for their country. The patriotic spirit runs very deep in America, but **it is not a spirit from the Lord!** Did you realize this is completely against what the Jesus of the Bible taught us? Satan tempted Jesus by offering Him the opportunity to be ruler over all the kingdoms of **this world** and Jesus turned him down; why? Because Jesus later said, **"My kingdom is not of this world"** (John 18:36).

According to Scripture, our Christian walk in life is to die to ourselves and live for Christ. We are to put to death our flesh so Jesus Christ can live in us. If we truly do that, then this world, and this country we call America are no longer ours. **We now live in another kingdom.** (Col 1:12,13) **Giving thanks unto the Father, who made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light; (13) who delivered us out of the power of darkness, and translated us into the kingdom of the Son...** If you're a born again believer then you're no longer a part of this worldly kingdom, you've been spiritually removed from this world where Satan rules in darkness (including America) and transferred into the kingdom of God. We must learn to see with our spiritual eyes; the eyes which the Lord looks through which is according to His Word. In God's eyes **there are not** 194 countries in the world, there's no America against Iran or against Russia. In the Lord's eyes there are only two kingdoms, **God's kingdom and the devils.** (1John 4:4-6) **You are of God, little children, and have overcome them, because He who is in you is greater than he who is in the world.** (5) **They are of the world. Therefore they speak as of the world, and the world hears them.** (6) **We are of God. He who knows God hears us he who is not of God does not hear us.** You can see that John makes a clear distinction between those of this world and those who were of God. Jesus also makes a distinction between the world and His believers. (John 15:18) **"If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before it hated you. (19) If you were of the world, the world would love its own. Yet because you are not of the world, but I chose you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. (20) Remember the word that I said to you, 'A servant is not greater than his master.' If they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you. Jesus says if you were part of this world the world would love you. Look at yourself, and ask yourself if the world loves you. You can tell if it does because Jesus says if you are the world will love you and if you're not of this world you will be persecuted by the world. Are you persecuted for the cause of Christ?**

If you see yourself as an American and as it being "us" against the rest of the world, then you're not seeing what the Lord is showing us throughout His Word and you are **"of the world"**. If you're truly a Christian, then you're no longer a part of this world nor a part of the country of America, **"But ye are a elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God's own possession, that ye may show forth the excellencies of him who called you out of darkness into his marvellous light: (10) who in time past were no people, but now are the people of God who had not obtained mercy, but now have obtained mercy. (11) Beloved, I beseech you as sojourners and pilgrims, to abstain from fleshly lust, which war against the soul (12) having your behavior seemly among the Gentiles, that, wherein they speak against you as evil-doers, they may by your good works, which they behold, glorify God in the day of visitation" (1 Peter 2:9-12). As a born again believer you now live in a world, and a country that is not your own. You are now a member of "a holy nation a people for God's own possession". You're a "people of God" and because of your transformation in Christ, you're now just sojourning or passing through this life and country that you're in. You're just a pilgrim in what we call America and this world is just a place we're traveling through to get to our real home in heaven. The race you now belong to is not determined by the color of your skin or the geographical boundaries of your country, it's determined by your born again spirit, and if you're a friend of this world and this country, **you're now an enemy of God!** (James 4:4) *You adulterous people, don't you know that **friendship with the world is hatred toward God?** Anyone who chooses to be a friend of the world becomes an enemy of God. Like it or not America is part of this world, and a Christian is to have a different calling, we are not to blend in with the world but be separate from it. (2 Cor 6:14) **Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers:** for what fellowship have righteousness and iniquity? or what communion hath light with darkness? (15) *And what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what portion hath a believer with an unbeliever? (16) And what agreement hath a temple of God with idols? If you haven't noticed lately, America is no longer a "Christian" nation and by pledging your allegiance to America you are yoking yourself unequally with many unbelievers. America is not our country anymore. Do you remember that you're supposed to have died? "And he who does not take his cross and follow after Me is not worthy of Me. He who finds his life will lose it, and **he who loses his life for My sake will find it** (Matthew 10:38,39). You die to this world and its sinfulness and come out and be separate. The Lord will one day judge America and that's why the Lord says for us to come out and be separate. (Rev. 4:18) *And I heard another voice from heaven, saying, **Come forth, my people, out of her, that ye have no fellowship with her sins,** and that ye receive not of her plagues: We are to come out of the world, we are now fellow heirs in Christ with believers all over the world, from every nation, every tongue, even the ones America considers her enemies. It's now two kingdoms; every true believer in the kingdom of our Lord and Savior, everyone else is in the kingdom of the devil and under the control of the evil one. (1 John 5:19) *We know that we are of God, and **the whole world lieth in the evil one.** If the whole world lies in the evil one, then you must include America too. The only ones in America that aren't part of the devils kingdom are those who have been spiritually transferred into God's kingdom. So going back to the Pledge of Allegiance, how can we pledge our allegiance to the flag of a country that we are no longer a part of and are forbidden to pledge to?******

Did you realize that in the difficult times ahead, you'll be hated by all nations including the country you love so much? Yes you'll be hated of **all nations including America!** (Matthew 24:9) *Then shall they deliver you up unto tribulation, and shall kill you, and ye shall be hated of all the nations for my name's sake. If you're a follower of Christ you will, I repeat you WILL be hated by **all nations** which includes your own country that you now pledge your allegiance to. After all, wasn't Jesus hated by His own nation, didn't He come to save His own people and yet it was they who crucified Him? *He came unto his own, and they that were his own received him not (John 1:11). Won't we as Christians be hated by all nations including our own for the name of Jesus?**

One of the things we see with this "God and country" patriotic spirit is the distraction from learning the teachings of Christ to learning the ways of the world. Many Christians are caught up into the politics of this world; voting the right people into office and thinking that they must "do something" for the kingdom of God here on earth. They feel that we must put Christians into office or we'll be in trouble. They don't understand that it's God Himself who puts whoever He wants into office. (Daniel 4:17) The Most High rules the kingdom of men and gives it to whom he will and sets over it the lowliest of men. It's God who rules, it's God who brings one leader in for His purposes and it's God who brings another down. Man thinks that he's the one putting leaders into office but in reality it's God who is doing it in the hearts of men. (Daniel 4:35) All the inhabitants of the earth are accounted as nothing, and he does according to his will among the host of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand or say to him, "What have you done"? How can we as mere mortals think that we know what God's will is? How do we know who God wants in for His leader? If you are choosing sides as Republican or Democrat, then you are choosing to become involved in this world and have become an enemy of God (James 4:4). Even though Satan has been given ruler ship of this world, God is still in charge and puts in who He wants to. Did you even realize that you may be fighting against God? (Romans 13:1) There is no authority except from God, and **the authorities that exist are appointed by God.** (2) Therefore whoever resists the authority resists the ordinance of God, and those who resist will bring judgment on themselves. *If you're fighting for a certain political party or candidate you may just find yourself fight against the will of God. You're getting caught up in the world which we are forbidden to do.*

The kingdom of God is not the kingdom of this world; just look what Jesus said about the kingdom of God. "The kingdom of God does not come with observation; nor will they say, 'See here!' or 'See there!' For indeed, **the kingdom of God is within you**" (Luke 17:20,21). God's kingdom, the one you are a part of, is within you and King Jesus is sitting on the throne! Yet, most Christians are trying to set up God's kingdom here on earth. The "Religious Right", feel they must help God out and set up His kingdom now, but that's not what the true believer does. The true believer submits to King Jesus and follows His Word instead of mans. We must follow the example of Jesus and His followers; were they patriotic, and part of the political process of their day? No, they were all about God's kingdom and not mans. Because of this, they were persecuted and killed by their own country, their own people.

Has this "God and country" patriotic spirit ever happened before? Yes, it happened in Jesus' day when you had a sect of Jews that were called "zealots". Today they would be called "patriots", back then they were zealots. Strong's concordance defines a zealot as a person who was "partisan for Jewish political independence". They were "God's people" proud of their Jewish heritage and wanted independence from the oppressive Roman government. When they heard that the promised Messiah may have come, they were expecting Jesus to set up His kingdom at that time in Jerusalem. They expected this Messiah to free God's people now, and rule and reign on the throne in God's temple. Many zealots followed Jesus with this anticipation but later fell away as they were waiting for Him to take over as king. He never did, so they reached a point where they no longer believed that Jesus was the promised Messiah, so they quit following Him. (John 6:60-70) *Therefore many of His disciples, when they heard this, said, "This is a hard saying; who can understand it?" (61) When Jesus knew in Himself that His disciples complained about this, He said to them, "Does this offend you? (62) What then if you should see the Son of Man ascend where He was before? (63) It is the Spirit who gives life; the flesh profits nothing. The words that I speak to you are spirit, and they are life. (64) **But there are some of you who do not believe.**" For Jesus knew from the beginning who they were who did not believe, and who would betray Him. (65) And He said, "Therefore I have said to you that no one can come to Me unless it has been granted to him by My Father." (66) **From that time many of His disciples went back and walked with Him no more.** (67) Then Jesus said to the twelve, "Do you also want to go away?" (68) But Simon Peter answered Him, "Lord, to whom shall we go? You have the words of eternal life. (69) Also we have come to believe and know that You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." (70) Jesus answered them, "Did I not choose you, the twelve, and one of you is a devil?" (71) **He spoke of Judas Iscariot, the son of Simon, for it was he who would betray Him, being one of the twelve.** How many disciples were with Jesus, following Him and wondering if He was the Messiah or not? The Bible doesn't say for sure but we do know from earlier in His ministry that Jesus sent out 70 to preach in every town that He was about to go, casting out demons and healing the sick. (Luke 10:1) *After these things **the Lord appointed seventy others** also, and sent them two by two before His face into every city and place where He Himself was about to go...(17) Then the seventy returned with joy, saying, "**Lord, even the demons are subject to us in Your name**". Yet everyone of them stopped following Him except the twelve, and when we research Judas who betrayed our Lord, we find that he too was a patriot, a zealot who when Jesus didn't fit the mold of their Messiah, an earthly king who would free the Jews here and now setting up His kingdom, he betrayed the Lord for thirty pieces of silver. Let's read the account when Judas finally realized that this couldn't really be the Messiah because Jesus talked about His soon death. (Matthew 26:12) *For in pouring this fragrant oil on My body, **she did it for My burial...**(14) Then one of the twelve, called Judas Iscariot, went to the chief priests (15) and said, "**What are you willing to give me if I deliver Him to you?**" It was at that moment which Judas realized that Jesus didn't fit what his idea of who the Messiah would be, so he turns our Savior over believing Him to be just a regular man and not the Son of God.***

Many back then were for "God and country", they were very proud of their nation and looked for God to set up His kingdom here on earth. Take a closer look and you'll find that today "God's people", the CHRISTIANS are doing the same thing today. They're looking to "Christianize" the world and set up a Godly kingdom here on earth. Is that what we were commanded to do? No, we were to make disciples and follow everything Jesus had taught. (Matthew 28:19) *Go therefore and **make disciples of all the nations**, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, (20) **teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you;** and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age". Jesus didn't teach us to fight and legislate "Christian morals" throughout the world, He commanded us preach the Gospel and teach what He taught. Not to fight and get caught up in worldly political issues, He taught us to turn the other cheek and to love our enemies, not fight them. Jesus didn't even pray for the world but only those who were His in this world. (John 17:9) *"**I pray for them. I do not pray for the world** but for those whom You have given Me, for they are Yours". Why didn't Jesus pray for the world? Why did He only pray for those who were the Father's? Because the rest are of this world are of the evil one! (John 8:23) *And He said to them, "You are from beneath; I am from above. **You are of this world; I am not of this world...** (44) You are of your father the devil, and the desires of your father you want to do.***

Are you proud to be an American? Do you feel that we as Americans are superior to those in other countries? Maybe you feel that we as Americans are special in God's eyes. (Acts 10:34) *And Peter opened his mouth and said, of a truth I perceive that **God is no respecter of persons** (35) **but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to him.** God does not hold America in any higher esteem than any other nation, if God is not a respecter of persons and we are, is that a good thing? (James 2:9) ***But if ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin, being convicted by the law as transgressors. The spirit of patriotism is not of God** and if you have that spirit and**

worship America in any way, if you are a respecter of persons simply repent, turn from your ways and obey the Word of God. Now don't get me wrong, I appreciate what God has given us and the freedoms we enjoy in America, but I see that America (the created) did not give me this blessing and this freedom, God (the Creator) did. Why would we give any reverence to something God created and not God only. Why would we pledge our allegiance to any other than God?

A big part of today's patriotic "God and country" mentality is that of **fighting** for the Lord and **fighting** for what's "right". You even hear many Pastors preaching that we should attack Iran before they get a nuclear bomb. They preach that we should protect our country from terrorism in any way we can, including killing our enemies. You hear Christians say that we must do something in the Middle East to protect Israel, but what does the Bible say? Should God's people really go to war, should God's people kill and fight for our country or any other reason? *(Matt 26:51) And suddenly, one of those who were with Jesus stretched out his hand and drew his sword, struck the servant of the high priest, and cut off his ear. (52) But Jesus said to him, "Put your sword in its place, for all who take the sword will perish by the sword. (53) Or do you think that I cannot now pray to My Father, and He will provide Me with more than twelve legions of angels? "All who take the sword will perish by the sword", our Lord can't get any clearer than this. Nowhere in our New Testament covenant do we see Jesus or His disciples teaching God's people to kill, use force, or return evil for evil in any way. Instead, this is what you hear preached by our Lord and Savior: **(Matt 5:39) But I tell you not to resist an evil person. But whoever slaps you on your right cheek, turn the other to him also. (44) But I say to you, love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you.** So far it looks like Jesus is a little light on the fighting and heavy on loving our enemies. Let's look at scripture in the New Testament where it says we are supposed to fight with our enemies... **sorry but there are none.** So let's quickly take some excerpts of some of the New Testament scriptures on what we're supposed to do as Christians. **"Avenge not yourselves", "Overcome evil with good"; and "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him to drink".** The kingdom of God is one of peace and love while the kingdom of the world is fighting and war. Under our New Covenant with Jesus Christ you cannot physically fight in the name of God. Any spirit that rises up within you to fight for what you believe to be right is not the spirit of God! *(James 4:1) Whence come wars and whence come fightings among you?... (2) Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and covet, and cannot obtain ye fight and war... (4) Ye adulteresses, know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore would be a friend of the world maketh himself an enemy of God.* The kingdom of this world is steeped in killings and wars; they do all this in the name of religion and with a patriotic spirit. If the born again believers of this world truly understood what kingdom they really belonged to, they'd never take part in what we call patriotism today. They would realize that we as Christians are to battle spiritually against the devil and not physically. *(Ephesians 6:12) For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against the principalities, against the powers, against the world-rulers of this darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly place. Even in the end times when persecution is at its greatest the Lord warns us about fighting against our enemies. "If any man is for captivity, into captivity he goeth" if **any man shall kill with the sword, with the sword must he be killed.** Here is the patience and the faith of the saints *(Rev.13:10). Before you say that it's OK to fight for God, please read this again, it's a promise from the Word of God that if you fight you will be killed! What is God's solution? *(Proverbs 16:7) When a man's ways please the LORD, He makes even his enemies to be at peace with him.* If our ways in America pleased the Lord, He would have our enemies at peace with us. God will bring our enemies against us until we repent and follow Him completely. Only when we are pleasing to the Lord will we have peace. Right now we don't have peace but you can be assured that God is getting the attention of America. No amount of your effort or getting involved in the worldly affairs of politics will make a difference because God's will is to bring His people to a place of repentance and anything you do to stop this, is just fighting against God. His will is to bring many tribulations on His people until they repent and follow Him fully. Instead getting caught up in the things of this world, you should focus your time on the Word of God and what it says for you to do in order to enter that very narrow gate.***

As we conclude this study, I hope you can put aside your deep rooted patriotic feelings and submit to God's Word. That's the only way that I was able to overcome my deep feelings of patriotism and of being a proud American. As Christians, we must obey the Word of God before all else; we must obey the Word in spite of our fellow patriotic friends, our family and even our pastors if they're preaching a patriotic and fight for your country doctrine. We'll end this study with scripture that says what it takes to see the Lord, and indeed it's as Jesus said, **a very narrow road that only a few find.** *(Matthew 7:14) For narrow is the gate, and straitened the way, that leadeth unto life, and few are they that find it.* So what does it take to see the Lord? It takes peace and holiness. *(Hebrews 12:14) **Strive for peace with everyone, and for the holiness without which no one will see the Lord.***

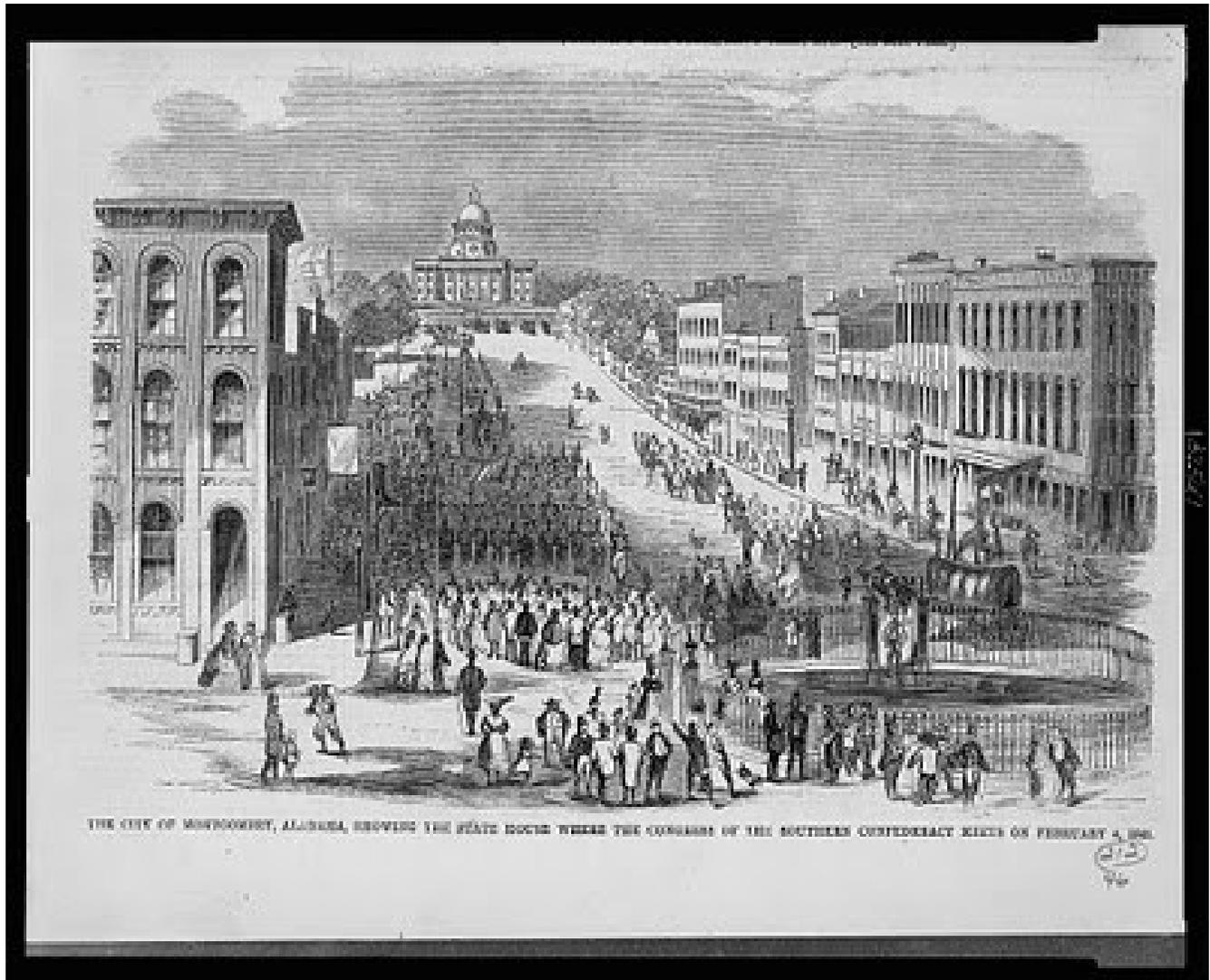
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# THE NEW CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION

*The Richmond Daily Dispatch*  
March 13, 1861



Montgomery, Alabama where the Confederate Constitution was created  
150-years-ago. (Library of Congress)

## The New Southern Confederacy Constitution

Montgomery, Ala., March 12. --The injunction of secrecy on the permanent Constitution is removed, and the document is published.--The main new features differing from the U. S. Constitution are as follows:

No person not a citizen of the Confederate States is allowed to vote or hold any offices, civil or political, State or Federal.

Under the first census, South Carolina is entitled to 5 representatives in Congress, Georgia 10, Alabama 9, Florida 2, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 6, and Texas 6, Each State is to have two Senators.

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The State Legislatures may impeach judicial or other Federal officers resident and acting in the State, by a two-thirds vote.

Both branches of Congress may grant seats on the floor of either House to the principal officer of each Executive department, with the privilege of discussing measures affecting his department.

The representation of three-fifths of the slave population is continued.

Congress is not allowed, through duties, to foster any branch of industry.

The African slave trade is prohibited.

Congress is prohibited from making appropriations except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except the appropriation be asked by the head of some department or by the President.

No extra compensation is to be allowed any contractor, officer, or agent of the Government, after the contract is made or service rendered.

Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected for six years.

The principal officers of the Departments, or diplomatic service, shall be removable at the pleasure of the President. The other civil officers are removable when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons. The removals must be reported to the Senate. Practically, no captions removals are tolerated.

Other States are to be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

The Confederacy may acquire territory, and slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress therein and by the Territorial Government.

When five States shall ratify this Constitution it shall be established for those States.

Until it is ratified the Provisional Government shall be continued in force, but not extending beyond one year.

There was nothing of interest in Congress to-day.

Congress will probably take a recess for a month next week.

Messrs. L. M. Keitt, Thos. R. R. Cobb, F. S. Bartow, and others, have left for home.

It is understood that Mr. Slidell has refused a mission to Europe. Mr. Renet, of Louisiana, has accepted the place tendered Mr. Slidell.

<http://thesouthsdefender.blogspot.com/2011/03/150-years-ago-new-confederate.html>

# Lafayette Curry Baker— Head of the American KGB

Posted on [February 7, 2014](#) by [revisedhistory](#)

by Al Benson Jr.

Nathaniel Weyl wrote an informative book back in the early 1950s called *The Battle Against Disloyalty*. There was a good deal of information in it about different eras in this country but there was one chapter, chapter six, that caught my attention. It was titled “Stanton’s Secret Police.”

Since I have, of late, been reading some books dealing with the Soviet Secret Police, the dreaded KGB, which is supposed to have been “disbanded” but has really gone through little more than a name change, I found this of interest. Weyl draws parallels between Stanton’s Secret Police, or the military Secret Service, and the Soviet secret police.

Weyl noted, on page 67, that: “In the Civil War and Reconstruction eras, the United States War Department bore some traces of resemblance to the Soviet secret police. Its leaders were zealots who believed that, if the end didn’t justify the means, nothing else could.” In other words, they were what I have called “Yankee/Marxists.” Weyl continued: “Wherever possible, they operated in secrecy through military, rather than civilian courts. Guilt by association became a fundamental axiom; perjury was richly rewarded; when political exigencies dictated it, even the President of the United States was arraigned on spectral evidence...During the war years, General La Fayette Curry Baker was chief of the military Secret Service...In February, 1862, Baker’s Detective Bureau was transferred from Secretary of State Seward to War Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. Promoted to the rank of brigadier general, Baker was clothed with almost limitless powers as special provost marshal of the War Department. In Washington he used the methods that had proved so successful in his vigilante days, disregarding due process of law, habeas corpus, or any of the other constitutional frills that normally prevent the imprisonment of Americans at the whim of the military.”

Baker wrote a book about his “exploits” which many have noted is short on fact and long on self-congratulations. Weyl described him as: “An enormously vain and unscrupulous person, Baker was also a congenital liar, intriguer, and twister. A talented counterspy, he was a wretched administrator.” Weyl noted of Edwin M. Stanton that: “The ultimate plans of Stanton cannot be fathomed, but the trend he represented was totalitarian.” And Baker was a willing part of all that.

The site <http://www.civilwarbummer.com> had an interesting article, posted on April 24, 2013 that dealt with Stanton and his secret agents. It stated: “When news spread of his heroic exploits, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton recruited Baker to be the head of the Union Intelligence Service. Stanton then gave him a job as head of the National Detective Police. In this capacity, Baker operated essentially as the head of a secret police, seeking out and punishing any activity he deemed corrupt or rebellious. Most of Baker’s time was spent tracking down deserters from the Union Army. He also went after profiteers but only to line his own pockets. Baker arrested and jailed those who refused to share their illegal spoils from selling government supplies. Baker violated constitutional rights without fear or reservations since he was wholly backed by Stanton. He routinely made false arrests, conducted illegal searches without warrants, and blackmailed government officials into making endorsements of his almost non-existent espionage service. No one misused his authority or office more than

Lafayette Baker. He developed a reputation for arresting and punishing suspects, ‘*without warrant, or the semblance of law or justice.*’” At one point, Baker discovered severe corruption in the Treasury Department, and it has been claimed that the only reason he bothered to bring it out into the open was that he didn’t get a cut. One official from the Treasury Department stated plainly that: “*Baker became a law unto himself. He instituted a veritable Reign of Terror.*”

In a classic pre-NSA caper, Baker was eventually caught tapping telegraph lines between Nashville and his boss, Stanton’s, office. This earned him a demotion and he was shuttled off to New York to be placed under the jurisdiction of Charles Dana, Assistant Secretary of War and friend of Karl Marx. You can read about Mr. Dana in the book *Lincoln’s Marxists*. He had quite a leftist career, so typical for many in the Lincoln administration.

However, immediately following the Lincoln assassination he was called back to Washington and started working on the case. Within a mere two days all the conspirators except Booth and Herold were in custody. The civilwarbummer article noted: “Within two days, all of the conspirators were in custody. Somehow Baker know exactly where he could find the alcoholic George A. Atzerodt whose nerve had failed him when it came time to kill Vice-President Andrew Johnson. He also knew that Seward’s would-be assassin, Lewis Paine, could be found in the Washington, D.C. boarding house of Mary Surratt. Colonel Baker knew to arrest Edward Spangler, the carpenter at Ford’s Theater. ..Lafayette Baker had all the answers within forty-eight hours, including the escape route taken by John Wilkes Booth and David Herold.” I find that an amazing amount of detective work to have completed in just two days, and apparently the writer of the article felt the same.

Almost makes you wonder if he didn’t have some kind of advance information about all this.

A group of 25 men, under the command of Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty took out after Booth and Herold, but the overall command of this group ended up being divided between two other men—Baker’s cousin, Luther B. Baker, and Colonel Everton Conger. The article noted that: “Luther Baker was an enforcer who had carried out several of Lafayette Baker’s dirty deeds. Colonel Everton Conger also worked for Baker’s Intelligence Service and was willing to go to any lengths for his supervisor.” This group rode straight (no hunting or having to look around) to the farm where Booth and Herold were in a tobacco barn. Herold surrendered but Booth refused, and was subsequently supposedly shot in the back of the head. Conger searched the body of the supposed Booth and came up with, among other things, a leather-bound diary. He had been told by Lafayette Baker to specifically look for the diary. You have to wonder why and you also have to wonder how Baker even knew of its existence.

Conger took the personal effects, diary included, to Baker, who then wanted Conger to go with him when he turned over Booth’s effects to Edwin Stanton. Apparently, Baker wanted two witnesses to the fact that he turned over all of Booth’s effects to Stanton and that Stanton was “the final and only depository of this evidence.” Baker later claimed that someone had “cut out eighteen leaves” from the diary. Stanton claimed he didn’t remove any of the pages. It has been speculated that the missing eighteen pages included the names of those who had financed the “Lincoln conspiracy.”

What happened afterward depends on which sources you believe. One source I read said Baker was called before a Congressional committee when it was found out that a diary had been taken off Booth’s body. This was when Baker mentioned the eighteen missing pages. Stanton was then called before the committee and said he never removed any pages and Stanton was forced to hand over the diary. Another source I read awhile back said that Stanton had destroyed the written material (evidence) from Booth’s body, that it had, in fact, ended up probably in his fireplace. I supposed whoever might have the diary could disprove that one.

Another blog, <http://ersjdamoo.wordpress.com> for March 6, 2013, gives a little different spin to this. It says: “By 1864, Edwin Stanton was forced to banish Col. Baker to New York City. But Baker, within a year, returned to the forefront via a plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, which allegedly ‘was Baker’s bid to recoup his fortunes. First, elimination of the President, which a large clique in the War Department desired, then a swift ‘solution’ to the crime’ via the subsequent ‘trial’ of patsies Mary Surratt, Louis Paine, Dr. Samuel Mudd, etc.”

Now, fast-forward to the twentieth century. A lot has been written about the Lincoln assassination and its aftermath and needless to say, the historians are, as usual, in wild disagreement with one another, to the point where name calling has almost become a fine art.

Over the years I have read Eisenschiml’s book *Why Was Lincoln Murdered?* and I have also read most of his second book *In The Shadow of Lincoln’s Death* which I have a copy of. Although some current historians have tried to savage Eisenschiml, he asked a lot of questions that I have never seen satisfactorily answered. I’ve also read Theodore Roscoe’s *The Web of Conspiracy* which deals with the assassination. And I’ve read *The Lincoln Conspiracy* which is a book that leaned heavily on those written previous to it for information. Another one I have heard of but have not read, one that has been panned by contemporary historians is one by Ray Neff and Leonard Guttridge called *Dark Union*. Dr. Neff was an emeritus faculty member of Indiana State University.

A brief biography of Dr. Neff appeared on <http://library.indstate.edu> in which his and Mr. Guttridge’s book, *Dark Union*, was mentioned. It said: “His and Mr. Guttridge’s conclusion that the assassin Booth had survived and escaped captivity after murdering President Lincoln is controversial and has been largely dismissed by mainstream historians.” All the more reason for some of this to be checked out. After all, it has been “mainstream” historians who have told us that Oswald was the lone assassin of John F. Kennedy, all based on the Warren Commission Report, which even those not versed in any of this have sense enough to realize is balderdash. And then, do you “remember the Maine” the ship the Spanish supposedly blew up that got us into the Spanish-American War. Establishment “history” was a little bit off there, too. And establishment “historians” also told us that Roosevelt did not know about Pearl Harbor before it happened. Several books have now been written that show that this was all so much hogwash. Of course Roosevelt knew. It was his ticket to get us into World War 2 so we could help out his buddies in Red Russia. The “establishment” version of “history” is usually some pat little story that never really happened and is tossed out there so the gullible will be enthralled into never asking any questions about what really *did* happen.

*The fact remains that Edwin Stanton and Lafayette Baker ran a secret police organization in this country during the War of Northern Aggression is something the “historians” need to start looking at rather than denying it and trying to smear those who write about this. You almost have to wonder if the Bolsheviks in 1917 and thereafter used what happened in this country in the 1860s as a pattern for what eventually morphed into the KGB—you know—that “disbanded” organization that really isn’t (quite) disbanded.*

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2014/02/07/lafayette-curry-baker-head-of-the-american-kgb/>

The following is a speech delivered in September 2011 by **Betty Joyce Hough Davis** before the Vicksburg, Mississippi Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The speech, written by Joan Hough, was based on her essay "**Confederate Truth**" which was published in the Archives of The Southern Partisan Reader: The Institute for the Study of Southern History and Culture (Executive Director, Timothy D. Manning.) The essay was also published by C. Demastus' in his Southern Heritage New and Views.

## DEO VINDICE

# VIA the Telling of Confederate Truth

I must begin our time together by defining a couple of Latin words for you "Deo" means "God," Vindice" means avenge, revenge, and defend. "Deo Vindice," then means God will revenge; He will avenge, He will defend.

There is scarcely a thing you will hear from me today that did not come from the printed word of some truly great, politically incorrect, new historians who dare to write the truth—men such as Al Benson and Walter Kennedy without whose words this speech of mine could never be delivered. . And there are others. References are available for anyone interested. Please take a quick look later at the photos exhibited of some of the books containing my references and pick up a hand-out if you promise to read it. If you failed to view all of the table exhibits, do that also.

And now it is necessary that I tell you why the sharing of our Confederate truth is of such vital importance to me that I dare stand before you and quake as I speak.

A few verses from a wee poem published by the Georgia Heritage Council explain my reasons perfectly:

## Let *Vindice* Be Aided by Me

By Joan Hough

Heavy, heavy is my heart, Tears course down-down this Southern face, Yes, I weep because I know, Oh, God, do I know!

On anguish! I know the truth, It strikes me with its too sharp point—strikes deep in the heart of me. It tears my soul, it clouds my reason: Lying enemies accused my kin of treason.

That enemy of my kin is mine –always and forever, as the Cross is my sign.

How long must what was remain an is?

How can what was and still is  
hurt so much?

I hear a long dead whisper;

Feel a long dead touch—“

“Is this too much?

Seek vengeance, seek it for me. At last make liars forsake the lie and with truth, testify.”

I, Betty Joyce Hough, am a descendant of noble, long dead Confederates, still being attacked by enemies. Horrific wrongs were done to all of our Confederates and are still being done today. I've worried over this, prayed over it, and concluded that I know how to correct at least some of these great wrongs.

"How can this be done? By me telling you and all who will listen, the real truth about our South and the War of Northern Aggression. I know the real truth and I am compelled to tell it, then, if you tell it too, **Deo Vindice!**

Even Confederate descendants have been brainwashed to accept the Lincoln cult myths as truth. Slavery, we have been taught, was the cause of the war. We have been conditioned with a giant, horrific lie to believe a humongous fairy tale.

Time does not allow the presentation of the entire proof why slavery was neither the reason our South seceded nor the motive for Mr. Lincoln's invasion of our sovereign nation. For now I'll simply say "a war was not necessary to free the slaves, but it was necessary to destroy the most significant check on the powers of the central government: the right of secession. War was necessary in order for Lincoln to abolish constitutionally guaranteed states rights. Why was the destruction of States Rights so important? Without States Rights, Americans have no real protection from an all powerful central government.

Proof that slavery was not the reason for Lincoln's Constitutional treason, lies in the very words Lincoln uttered in his first Inaugural speech; he said he "had no intention to interfere with Southern slavery, and that even if he did, it would be unconstitutional to do so." Proof also lies in the Corwin Amendment, which was supported by Lincoln and passed in 1861 by **both** houses of Congress. It promised forever slavery—that is slavery in perpetuity. Proof is, also, found in the details and timing of the Emancipation Proclamation—not at the beginning of the war, but in its middle when the north was losing. It freed slaves neither in 12 Louisiana parishes, nor anywhere in the north—and actually nowhere in the Confederate States.

Southerners must learn that part of the real truth is that the War against Southern liberty started when the north insisted that the South become its milk cow, and instead of saying "moo," the South said "no." Our South was already paying up to 90 percent of the tariffs, paying nearly the entire support of the central government and getting nothing out of it. But finances were not the real reason the South was attacked.

Vindice will be ours when we plant the real truth in the minds of all Southerners and other Americans. Vengeance is ours when the legality of secession is understood and we have elected leaders with more honesty than greed and they tell our truth. Deo Vindice will be achieved when enough Americans learn that the right of secession was taught at West Point and that the Constitution never held any state in bondage to the Central government—that the Union was not constitutionally created to be "indivisible"—that Lincoln and his Republicans lied when they claimed it was.

There was a dark and sinister motive for that invasion of our South—a motive recognized but not associated with a title by our Confederate leaders. That motive has finally been identified—and is being unveiled.

Vindice will be ours when enough of us realize the truth—that a long hidden cause of the war was that there existed a hideously malignant influence on Lincoln and his northerners.

Ah, truth! It is so easy to convince people ignorant of the true developmental history of the USA that secession was and still is illegal. Most Americans believe every word chanted in the Pledge of Allegiance—the words of one of Lincoln's greatest admirers, Francis Bellamy, the kicked out of the pulpit for Socialism, Baptist preacher.

The word "**indivisible**" in Bellamy's Pledge of Allegiance is a direct insult to you and me and to every one of our Confederate ancestors. Indivisible, as you know, means "cannot be divided." This one word supports the lie that the Confederate States of America was created by traitors who denied the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence-based indivisibility of the Union. The truth the liars do not want us to know is that indivisibility (perpetual union) was never mentioned in either document—that States Rights, protected by the Constitution, was guaranteed only by the right of secession.

Too many Americans believe that our ancestors were evil, that war on civilians, and its horrors if any really existed, and the woes of Reconstruction were well-deserved. Our own Southerners are unaware that holocausts did not originate in a World War Two Europe, but in America with the Republicans' treatment of Southern civilians and imprisoned Confederate soldiers. The politically correct historians contend General Sherman was right when he declared that even Southern women and their children should be killed and when he and Generals Sheridan and Grant deliberately murdered thousands of civilians with fire, bullets, bombs, exposure and starvation.

Americans are ignorant of the truth—that our people experienced not only a holocaust, but also genocide and cultural genocide. Too many people think that whatever the Yankees did was all for the good of America, because as everyone

should know—"the end justifies the means." (Do you recognize that little Communist slogan? It should be as familiar to you as another Commie one—"From each according to his ability to each according to his need.)

Ignorance always holds hands with the enemies of truth. We Southerners have suffered long because of excruciating ignorance of our own history and that of our U.S. Government. We are the victims of politicians, judges, writers, preachers and teachers seduced into believing the lies of ignorant, or lying historians, Political Party controllers, and sycophants.

Those of our blood have been falsely accused, smeared and vilified—originally by Lincoln, by his Republican Party members and by addled Democrats. The enemies' lies, occasionally altered, have continued as brainwash splashed on Americans for nearly two centuries. From cradle to grave from kindergarten enrollment through doctoral degree acquisition, Americans have been deluged with lies told over and over—*ad infinitum, ad nauseam*.

And so I tell you now why my family's horror and yours really began in our South; I share with you a proved truth—one our Republican Party itself has kept from all of us so many long years, it has been almost forgotten.

In the 1800s there existed in Europe and then in America, a force so evil that it destroyed an entire Southern culture, inflicted absolute real and cultural genocide on Southern people and almost prevented the very presence on this planet of you and me.

This force altered the meaning of the U.S. Constitution and even years after the war added a couple of illegally passed amendments to it. It turned the Constitution into either a "dead document" which is completely ignored or a "living document" to be interpreted according to the whims of Republican and Democrat politicians including Presidents and Supreme Court justices—who tell us how smart we are when we are putting them into office, but once there declare us too dumb to interpret the real meaning of our Constitution or to know what is best for ourselves, our families and our land.

This force turned our entire U.S. Government from one of law, from a Republic, **into something loathed by the founding fathers**— a Democracy.

We have all been taught that a Democracy is the ideal type of government—the very one our forefathers gave us! What an enormous lie! The word "Democracy" appears nowhere in the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation or the U.S. Constitution. Oddly, we have been informed that Communists fighting in the Socialist Revolution in Europe in 1848—fought "for Democracy."

Even as I speak, this force of evil is still here in our United States, as malevolent now as it was in the 1800s. It controls Southerners by keeping us ignorant of its existence. It keeps us guilt-ridden and constantly attacks the remaining remnants of pride we hold in our ancestors and our Confederacy.

To negate any influence we may have on other Americans this force labels us uneducated, ignorant, racist "red necks," white supremacists, and anti-Semites. (Never is it admitted that Lincoln and most northerners were violently opposed to black people. A year after their war started, it was citizens of Illinois who amended their constitution to prohibit blacks or mulattos from immigrating to or dwelling in their state.)

This force strives to kill the Constitution perhaps in a "Con Con," a Constitutional Convention, to be taken over by those who will rewrite the entire U.S. Constitution and turn us into the North American Union as another step on the way to the New World Order.

This force is using our political parties to remove Christianity from our nation. It is replacing morality with hedonism and is giving us a new god to worship—the god of all powerful government—a U.S. government without States Rights, on its way to becoming part of a World government, a New World Order.

This evil has infiltrated the fields of medicine and psychiatry and every American institution—the courts, schools, churches, labor unions, the military, and every portion of our government. It has slyly altered the true history of the U.S. It has caused Americans to turn from religion to hedonism and from heterosexual normality to "learned" sodomy. It has moved Americans from self-reliance to dependence on cradle-to-grave government care. It has caused Americans to value security above freedom.

**What is this force? My dear fellow Confederate descendants, this force so evil is COMMUNISM.**

Some call it Socialism, some, call it "Progressivism," some call it the New World Order, some call it State Capitalism, some call it "Communitarianism," and some call it Democracy. Whatever the name applied, it remains that old enemy from the 1800's, Communism. Its proponents, exceedingly clever and out to rake in the money and power given its elites, have created an atmosphere making folks, who recognize its existence, unwilling to identify it publicly or name its leaders.

Karl Marx declared it important to Communism for Democracy to be established. He understood Democracy paved the way to revolution—when private property could be abolished as well as other goals accomplished, as detailed in the Manifesto. Democracy of our time is expected to mutate into Socialism and then into New World Order Communism using the army of the United Nations to control the world.

Another champion of Democracy was Communist Mao Tse-tung who declared it a stage of Communism. Communist Mikhail Gorbachev said "according to Lenin, socialism and democracy are indivisible."

The real, unrecognized motive for the United States' attack on our South was one that a multitude of Marxists brought with them in 1848 and 1849 direct from Europe to the United States. It was, quite simply, the continuation in America of the SOCIALIST REVOLUTION that Communists began and lost in Europe. Their goal back then was to rule the world. They failed to win their Revolutionary War in Europe, but they succeeded beyond their wildest dreams in their continuation of it in America—and they gained their first foothold on world control.

According to a present day German author, Professor Wolfgang Hochbruck, his hero-Germans in the Union Army had declared their European War in 1848, a war for "union, freedom" and "republican revolutionism."

Hochbruck wrote that the Germans viewed the American Civil War as a mere continuation of their Socialist European revolution.

Hochbruck reported that out of the 180,000 Germans who fought for the Union, an estimated five thousand fought earlier in Europe in the [Socialist] Revolution. Hochbruck declared "The failure of their revolutionary hopes in Europe did not prevent them from taking arms again in 1861 [in America] to defend the very principles they had fought for in 1848 and 1849: Union, freedom, and **DEMOCRACY.**"

Redistribution of wealth, of property, was one of the Communist Germans' war goals in Europe so, in America when they invaded our South; they seized all Rebel property and all Southern wealth. General Sherman's acceptance of Communist goals is obvious in his redistribution of the home and land of President Davis to the Davis slaves and by Sherman, Sheridan, Grant and other Yankees' theft of Southerners' property.

Sherman acted on his belief that all Southerners should be replaced with Republicans. The Marxist Republicans' taxation policy carried that out—allowing carpetbaggers and Union soldiers to buy Southerners' property for pennies. Northerners came South by train loads to buy and haul off almost six million acres of virgin southern forests—for a price as low as 25 cents an acre. Yankees soon occupied all the land "moneyless" Southerners lost to the victors because of stolen dollars and slapped-on taxes.

A progressive Income tax was another Communist goal. Lincoln liked it so much, he gave it to Americans as the first United States Income tax. That very tax was brought back in 1913 and is now the law of our land. Some Constitutionalists contend its ratification was unconstitutional; at least one federal Judge declares income tax should be abolished.

How sad it is that none of us knew long ago of the 2000 Communists called the 1848ers who, in the 1860s took over the United States. We did not know of the presence of Communists in high places in Lincoln's government and his military. We knew nothing of their influence on the laws of our land. We knew not of their role in the U.S. military, in Congress, and in Reconstruction

If you think "Marxist" and "Communist" just words in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, irresponsibly used to describe Obama and his Tsars, you have not learned of one of America's leading Communists — one of our Confederacy's most formidable foes--- a man who fought with the pen, rather than with the sword — Mr. Charles Anderson Dana. Lincoln called Dana, "the eyes of the Administration." It seems obvious—Dana was, also, "the Pen of the Marxists. "

An unrelenting enemy of the U.S. Constitution, Dana was a man who is still one of the Republican Party's biggest and best-kept secrets. His support of Communist goals during the "Uncivil" war and its Commie-planned Reconstruction facilitated the destruction of our family members, and our Southern world. He did this by spearheading the writing of the

most revolting COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA ever created. His anti-South propaganda, much of which came out of Secretary of War Stanton's office, made reluctant U.S. soldiers wild to kill all white Southerners.

He set in motion a type of brainwashing including even anti-Confederate cartoons designed to turn fellow Americans and imported hired guns—men straight from European jails, into mass murderers. Propaganda made them, their Generals and their power-greedy President, perpetrators of a monstrous Southern holocaust.

As the major propagandist before the war, during the war and during Reconstruction, Dana was a man who set the stage so today's historians refer to Lincoln's sadistic, Socialistic-Marxist U.S. Senators as merely "Radical Republicans."

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA was a man largely responsible for horror's arrival in America. His influence covered all of the Union—the Abolition nuts, the Republican Party, Lincoln's office, the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress, and every U.S. Prisoner of War Camp. He was even involved with Secretary of War Stanton in efforts to prove President Davis guilty of Lincoln's death.[\[54\]](#)

Dana was a high powered, New York journalist, a co-owner and managing editor of the great **New York Tribune and one of the first Communists ever to be placed into a high position in the United States government; Lincoln made Dana the United States Assistant Secretary of War.**

As a young man Dana, an American born, second generation Socialist, left the New England based Communist Brook Farm commune and went to work for the New York Tribune. He became its foreign correspondent to Europe and covered the Socialist Revolution of 1848. It was in Europe that he developed some "forever friendships" with two dedicated fanatics by name of **Karl Marx** and **Friedrich Engels**.

Dana had vast persuasive powers. He and all who harkened to him caused more battle front related deaths of Americans than occurred in BOTH World Wars and all police actions since- including Korea and Viet Nam. Battlefield related deaths during the "Uncivil" War reached 620,000—equivalent to about **five million deaths today** a number not including hundreds of thousands of murdered civilians.

When Dana became intimates of Marx and Engels, they were employed by an elitist group of Europeans called the Illuminati to write a treatise explaining the principles and plans of that group. After the book was written and entitled THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO, the Illuminati adopted the title "Communists" and their creed became "Communism."

Upon Dana's return to America, he became a co-owner of the New York Tribune and its Managing Editor and hired his good buddy Karl Marx as the Tribune's European Foreign Correspondent. He gave Karl the paid opportunity to spread the Communist philosophy and venom throughout Europe and our northern states.

Dana served Communism not only with his own writing expertise, but as a skillful procurer of jobs for incoming 48ers. His was a virtual employment office for Communists. He gave propaganda opportunities to an immense number of Communist newcomers to America who arrived here in late 1848 and in 1849— men whose thoughts mirrored his own. They infiltrated magazines, newspapers, labor unions, and abolition groups and were in on the birth of the Republican Party Dana and his bunch put Lincoln into office. This surely was one of the reasons so many of them were given some of the highest of high places in Mr. Lincoln's Army.

When 2000 of them arrived on the shores of New York, many of them may have been wagging along copies of the Manifesto. No matter its method of arrival, the thing published in 1848 in Europe, was published in America shortly thereafter. Lincoln, himself, must have read it and liked it because once they elected him; **he not only named many Communists to top ranks in his military**, but placed the first Communist into a high position in the U.S. government. He adopted a number of the Communist planks and made them the law of the land---Income tax, public education, and redistribution of property, were just three of those dreadful planks.

Communists fabricated "proof" for what today purports to be history and is taught in every American institution of learning.

As master psychologists, Communists remain without peers in the manipulation of human desires and emotions. Two of the hot buttons they know just how to push are those of heterosexual and homosexual sex. The Marxists in cahoots with the abolitionists taught northerners that our South "was a great brothel filled with sexually depraved Southerners who inflicted physical horrors on poor black slaves. Marxists inspired imaginative novels such as Uncle Tom's Cabin. Intellectually limited or brain-washed Americans still believe such to be truthful accounts of Southern happenings.

The propagandists reported that Confederate soldiers cut heads off Union soldiers and kicked them about as footballs and performed a multitude of other hideous atrocities.

Dana became so powerful, he played footsies with a few crazed abolitionists and he and his 48ers used them to create the Republican Party. On a second try for U.S. control, Dana and his collection of 48ers were able to put Lincoln in office. Lincoln, in turn, made Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, giving him the ability to rove anywhere the north's military traveled. While Southern leaders refused to propagandize, Dana's written expertise influenced and aided Secretary of War Edwin Stanton's propaganda efforts; Stanton rolled out an immense quantity of anti-South propaganda, even hired a staff to do so.

Dana and Grant saved Sherman from being booted out of the army for mental illness; Dana and Sherman kept Grant from being dumped for drunkenness; Sherman and Dana later made the Presidency possible for Grant.

Dana had great influence over Secretary of State Edwin Stanton, Radical Republican Senators Benjamin Wade of Ohio, Henry Smith Lane of Indiana, and Morton Wilkinson of Minnesota. These gentlemen and Mr. Lincoln, hearing from Dana of fictitious episodes of Confederate cruelty to Union prisoners, had the U.S. Senate officially declare all Confederates guilty of treason and deserving of torture. The Senate passed the U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION #97 WHICH PRESCRIBED TORTURE FOR ALL CONFEDERATE PRISONERS and DESCRIBED STARVATION as one of the methods to be used.

Had I more time, I would speak about the north's mass murderers who were rewarded while innocent Confederate Captain Wirz at Andersonville was hanged after a great farce of a trial I would tell you about a young Confederate Cavalry soldier of Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, my cousin Samuel Mullinax, who was tortured and murdered with thousands of others at the USA's Camp Douglas, and I would tell you about my Great. Great Uncle, John C. Hough of Alabama imprisoned at Rock Island, Illinois and left blind, and my Great, Great grandfather David W. Sedberry, held captive with thousands of our boys in two U.S. torture-camps.—the last one— Point Lookout. I wish that I could share with you and the whole world the content of a number of recent discoveries of the planned horrors at U.S. prison camps for Confederates, but now is not the time. Official Reports (vol.2.73) tell us that tortures of Confederates were "increased in 1864." Torturing became rampant in '65 as the direct result of U.S. Senate approval.

There is absolute, undeniable proof of grotesque Republican- approved tortures of our Confederates— the very same types of tortures our American military boys went through when tortured by the Communists in Korea and Viet Nam. At Camp Douglas after 748 of our boys died in just three months, the authorities stopped all death reports. This was not even discovered until 1997. So the death counts are all inaccurate.

To summarize— Our Southern truth to be told is that Communists, pursuing their goal of world domination infiltrated the U.S. government, its military, the nation's communications media, and destroyed the South because Communists feared Southerners' deep religious convictions, our leadership abilities, our devotion to the U.S. Constitution and our absolute belief in States Rights. Northerners owned slaves even after the end of their war—slavery was not the reason the Republican Party committed treason against the Constitution, invaded our sovereign Confederate nation, and brought in thousands of foreign fighters to murder Southerners.

The sharing of this long hidden truth will not only give us the vengeance our ancestors call out for, but will help halt the slide of our America into the New World Order of Communism. The truth shall make us free.

**Let now be the Confederate hour, let now be ours the power to force truth from mouths of government liars, and light their consciences with heaven's own fires.**

**Let us make the people of the world aware that Confederates' truth fills America's air.**

*Deo Vindice!*

**Betty Joyce Hough Davis**



# New Georgia License Plate Celebrates Southern Heritage

## NEW GEORGIA LICENSE PLATE CELEBRATES SOUTHERN HERITAGE

(ATLANTA – February 18, 2014) As of February 1, 2014, the Sons of Confederate Veterans have a totally new Special License Plate available to all Georgians. The new design has already been approved and is now available as part of the state’s new format which allows for digital images for license plates instead of the traditional raised letter format.

The new design of the SCV’s special license plate features a much more prominent logo of the organization with larger stars and a beautiful Confederate battle flag image in the background and covering the entire size of the plate. Additionally, the plate features a gold frame with the words “Sons of Confederate Veterans” displayed where the county name was previously featured on the plates.



**The design for the new plate previously submitted by the SCV also featured the carving on Stone Mountain, the largest Confederate monument in existence; however, Silver Dollar City which has leased the Park from the state of Georgia claims to have the carving trademarked and refuses to allow other entities to use it. At present, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has challenged the right of any private corporation to trademark a symbol which belongs to the people and state of Georgia and is considering further action to void the trademark claim of Silver Dollar City; but the new alternate license plate design was submitted by the SCV so as not to delay its production.**

**In addition to the promotion of Southern Heritage which comes from every license plate which is on the roads, a financial contribution of \$10 from the tag fee is made to the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to promote Southern Heritage through educational activities and preservation efforts around the state. Since the program's inception several years ago, hundreds of thousands of dollars from the sale of the SCV specialty plates have gone toward such projects as the cleaning and maintenance of statues and monuments, the preservation of the last standing chimney of the Confederate Powderworks in Augusta, the erection of numerous other monuments across the state, the production of educational literature and posters, and even Southern history segments on radio and television across the state as part of the Sesquicentennial commemoration of the War for Southern Independence.**

**Georgia SCV Division Adjutant Tim Pilgrim had this to say about the new plates, "This specialty tag is the most attractive license tag that the State of Georgia has to offer. The new design will be available starting in February, and I would encourage members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and all Citizens of Georgia to ask for the newly designed Sons of Confederate Veterans specialty tag when it is time to renew your tags. It is a truly beautiful and honorable tag to display to all that travel our highways and roads. Remember that \$10 of the renew fee does go back to the Sons of Confederate Veterans to help fund historical projects through-out the State of Georgia."**

**An image of the new SCV Special License Plate may be found online at [www.GeorgiaSCV.org](http://www.GeorgiaSCV.org); and, again, the plates are available to all Georgians regardless of whether they are members of the SCV or not. Georgians must request the specialty plate at the time that they renew their tag each year at their local county tag office.**

**For more information, please call 404.271.8473 FREE**

**or contact the Georgia Division SCV online at [www.GeorgiaSCV.org](http://www.GeorgiaSCV.org)**

<http://gascv.org/new-georgia-license-plate-celebrates-southern-heritage/>

# Is this license plate racist?

Is this license plate raci...

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## Is this license plate racist?

@This Hour | Added on February 20, 2014

CNN's John Berman and Michaela Pereira host a discussion about the battle over Confederate license plates in Georgia.

Share this

Tweet this



Here is Ray McBerry, who did a great job against the bias and ignorant media. They didn't know what to think because he was practical, cool, calm, well-spoken and told it like it should be told. And just think 4 members quit a camp he joined because he didn't recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

See his excellent defence of the Confederate Soldier and our flag [HERE](#)

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## Is this license plate racist?

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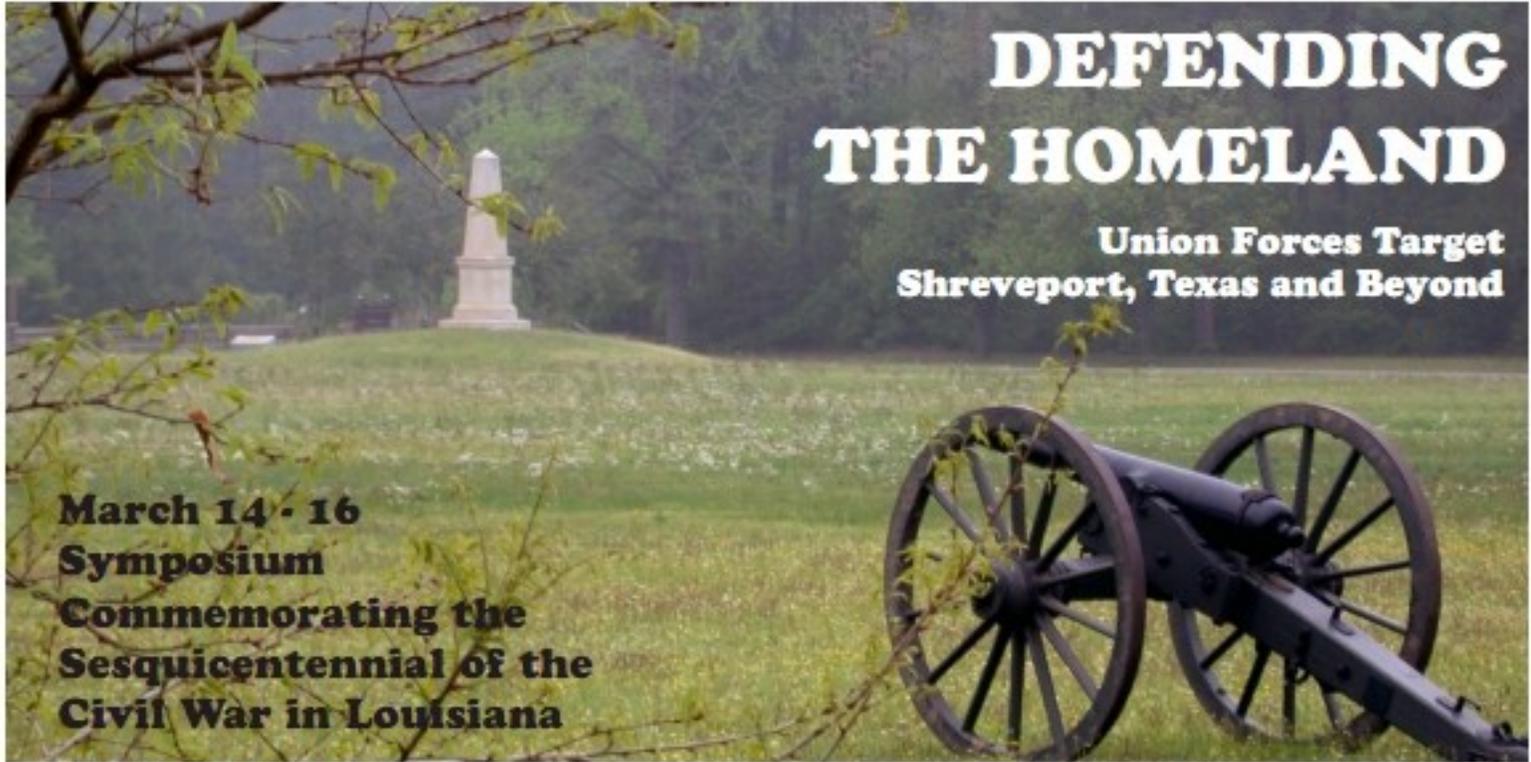


PLAYLIST DID THEY REALLY DO THAT? (12)



Downloading data from cnn-f.akamaihd.net

11:45 PM



# DEFENDING THE HOMELAND

**Union Forces Target  
Shreveport, Texas and Beyond**

**March 14 - 16  
Symposium  
Commemorating the  
Sesquicentennial of the  
Civil War in Louisiana**

**Presented by**

**Louisiana Sesquicentennial Civil War Task Force of  
Jay Dardenne, Lt. Governor of Louisiana, and These Generous Supporting Sponsors  
Friends of the Mansfield Battlefield, North Louisiana Civil War Round Table,  
Red River Regional Studies Center at LSU in Shreveport, American Coin & Collectibles**

## WHAT

**Experts** offer insight into the Red River Campaign and its implications. Exhibits and vendors plus a special guided tour of the Mansfield State Historic Site.

**Mark Christ, MA**, Community Outreach Director, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

**Thomas Cutrer, PhD**, Professor of History and American Studies, Emeritus, Arizona State University

**Scott Dearman**, Manager, Mansfield State Historic Site

**Gary D. Joiner, PhD**, Leonard and Mary Anne Selber Professor of History, LSU in Shreveport

**Richard McCaslin, PhD**, Chair, History Department, University of North Texas

**Jeff Prushankin, PhD**, Professor of History, Millersville University, Pennsylvania

**Henry Robertson, PhD**, Professor of History, Louisiana College

...and a special appearance

**Anna Maria Sparke Keele**, attorney and actress, portraying Miss Sidney Harding, a South Louisiana refugee in North Louisiana during the Red River Campaign

## Exhibitors and Vendors

**Rich Self**, Historical Documents of America and American Coin & Collectibles

**Jim Mundie**, Jim Mundie Books.

**Chris Wright**, The Wright Collection

**Chuck Parsons**, Author and Bookseller

## WHEN

*Friday, March 14* Meet & Greet Reception

*Saturday, March 15* Speakers, Lunch Buffet, Speakers

*Sunday, March 16* Speaker, Creole Breakfast Buffet

Participants drive to Mansfield State Historic Site where the park manager, Scott Dearman, will host a guided tour.

## WHERE

Hilton Garden Inn & Homewood Suites

2015 Old Minden Road Bossier City LA 71111

Special rates available for symposium participants.

**COST** *Advance Registration is Required*

**Registration (Friday-Sunday) \$100**

Includes Friday evening hors d'oeuvres (cash bar), exhibits and vendors, Saturday speakers, breaks and sumptuous lunch buffet, Sunday morning speaker and Creole breakfast buffet, admission to historic site and special guided tour, refreshments

**Student Registration (with current ID) \$35**

**Note: Any excess revenue earned from this symposium will be donated to the Civil War Preservation Trust for Red River Campaign land purchases.**

**Details - Online Registration: [friendsofmansfieldbattlefield.org](http://friendsofmansfieldbattlefield.org) [eventbrite.com](http://eventbrite.com)**

# REGISTRATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ FULL REGISTRATION \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$100 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 35 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ Optional  
Sunday Box Lunch \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_ Ham # \_\_\_ Turkey  
EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_

LIST ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS INCLUDED IN YOUR REGISTRATION BELOW:

CHECK ENCLOSED # \_\_\_\_\_  CREDIT CARD VISA MasterCard Discover American Express

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Security Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name on Card \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Make Check Payable to FOMB with "Symposium" in the memo.

RETURN TO: Symposium, Friends of the Mansfield Battlefield, P.O. Box 44144, Shreveport LA 71134-4144

## ❖ Sesquicentennial of the Civil War in Louisiana Super Symposium ❖

### DEFENDING THE HOMELAND: Union Forces Target Shreveport, Texas and Beyond

#### Friday, March 14

5:00 - 7:00 Check-in and Meet & Greet - Cash Bar Complimentary hors d'oeuvres View exhibits Visit Vendors

#### Saturday, March 15

##### Morning

8:00 - 9:00 Late Check-in - Exhibits/Vendors  
9:00 - 9:15 Welcome  
9:15 - 10:00 Dr. Gary Joiner "Overview of Red River Campaign"  
10:00 - 10:45 Dr. Jeff Prushankin "Kirby Smith and Richard Taylor"  
10:45 - 11:15 Break - Exhibits, Vendors (Coffee, Tea, Soft Drinks, Water)  
11:15 - 12:00 Dr. Richard McCaslin "A Gallant and Desperate Charge: The 19th Texas Infantry in Louisiana"  
12:00 - 1:30 Ms. Anna Maria Sparke Keele "A Visit from Miss Sidney Harding" Questions for Morning Speakers Prize Drawing  
Bountiful Lunch Buffet: Tomato Basil Bisque Soup, Garden Green Salad, Herb Roasted Chicken/Bourbon BBQ  
Flank Steak, Roasted Potatoes, Vegetable Medley, Peach Cobbler, Rolls, Tea, Coffee

##### Afternoon

2:00 - 2:45 Scott Dearman "Tactical View of the Battle of Pleasant Hill"  
2:45 - 3:30 Mr. Mark Christ "Camden Campaign"  
3:00 - 3:30 Break/Exhibits/Vendors (Coffee, Tea, Soft Drinks, Water)  
3:30 - 4:15 Dr. Henry Robertson "The Union Hold at Pleasant Grove"  
4:15 - 5:00 Questions for Afternoon Speakers Prize Drawing  
*Relax, reflect and enjoy the evening on your own in Shreveport/Bossier.*

#### Sunday, March 16

8:00 - 10:00 Dr. Thomas Cutrer "Brothers in Gray" Questions Prize Drawing  
Creole Delight Breakfast Buffet: Fruit, Biscuits and Gravy, Scrambled Eggs with Andouille, Bacon, Fried Potatoes, Grits  
Coffee, Tea, Juices  
10:00 - 1:00 Caravan by personal vehicles to Mansfield State Historic Site; guided tour of site and exhibits; beverages included  
Optional box lunch available from Logan Farms, ham or turkey sandwich. This must be ordered in advance.  
If you prefer, visit Cafe 171's Sunday buffet in Mansfield following your tour.

**Symposium Room Rates:** Room - Standard Double, Queen or King \$94 Suite - One Bedroom Double, Queen or King \$119

Hotel Reservations: Hilton Inn (318) 759-1950 Homewood Suites (318) 759-1940

Room Reservation Link: <http://hiltongardeninn.hilton.com/en/gl/groups/personalized/S/SHVOMGI-LSS-20140311/Index.jhtml>

Thanks to Hood's Texas Bridge Association Re-activated for email support.

# "The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag"

This excellent CD is now available to purchase in large quantity for a VERY LOW PRICE. For just \$40, you can purchase 100 cd's to hand out when flagging, or to give to friends, family, or anyone with whom you discuss the Confederate Battle Flag. These cost efficient CDs provide an easy source to get the message out about the history of the Confederate battle flag, our heritage, why the Confederate Soldier fought, and the Christian origins of the Saint Andrews Cross.

Recent update from Joel Coleman:

To all who have ordered the CDs "Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag" by Pastor John Weaver:

We have distributed over 80,000 of these very informative CDs at our cost, which is 35 cents each. They have gone out all over the Country and we intend to continue this worthwhile project.

If you or anyone you know would like some of these CDs, please contact me (info is below).

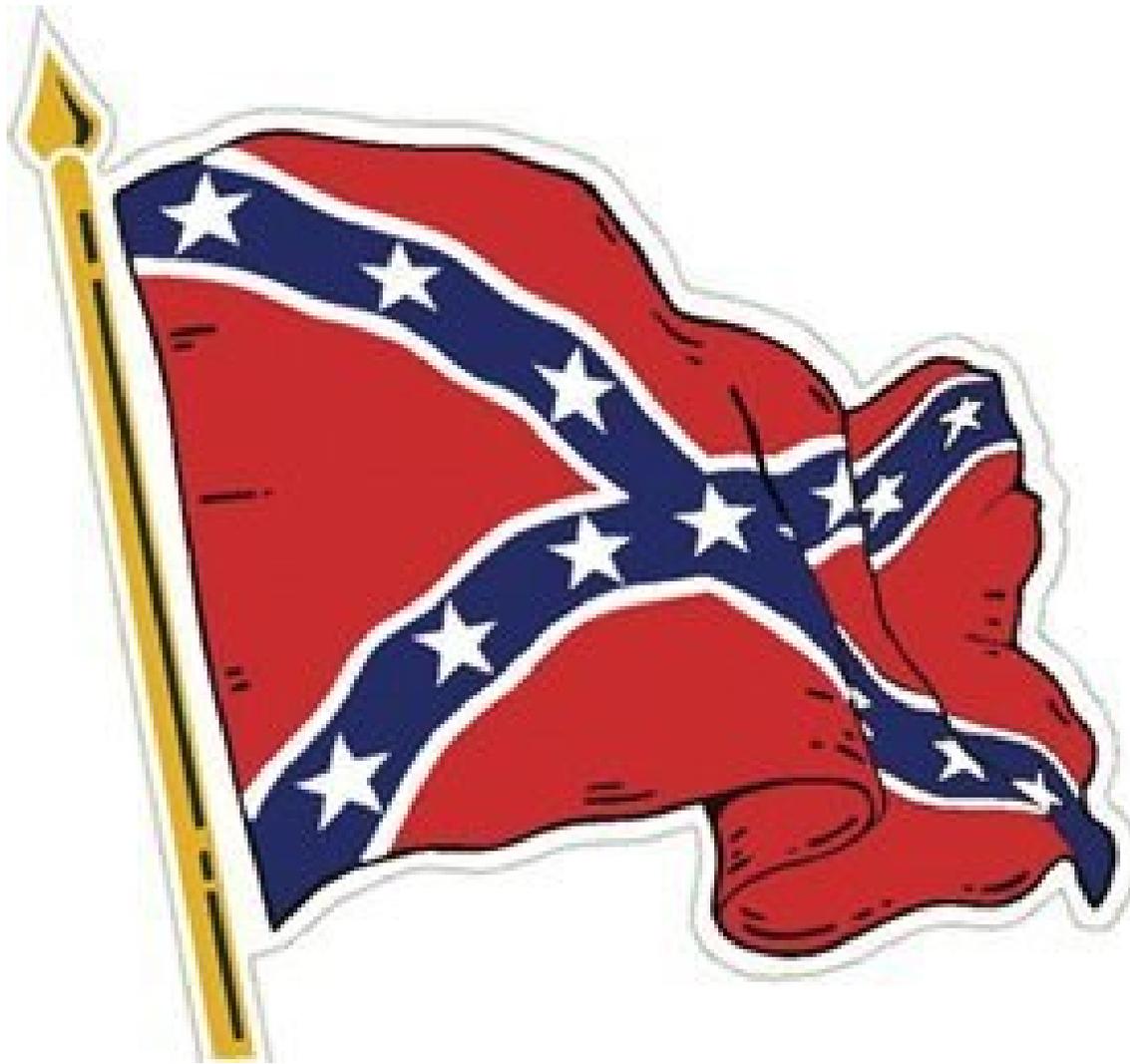
## **Here are instructions for ordering:**

I prefer to limit orders to increments of 50, since they are so inexpensive, and considering the time and effort it takes to ship just a few. You can get 50 for \$17.50 plus \$3 for postage or 100 for \$35 plus \$5 for postage (all are individually sleeved). I hope this is not a problem for any of you. If you would like to have some sent to you, please send a check, payable to me to this address:

**Joel Coleman**  
**8405 Jenkins Rd.**  
**Winston, Georgia 30187**

or contact me direct at [joelkc2442@gmail.com](mailto:joelkc2442@gmail.com)

Imagine the difference we could make in educating the public if everyone reading email distributed just 100 cd's during the Sesquicentennial!



# **“Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag”**

by Pastor John Weaver

**Listen to the audio here:**



High Speed Link:

<http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dsl/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

Dial Up Link:

<http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dialup/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

Susan Hathaway

Va Flagggers

# Freedom and Federalism

by Tom DiLorenzo

Americans — and much of the rest of the world — have been deprived of one of the most important means of establishing and maintaining a free society, namely, federalism or states' rights. It is not just an accident that states' rights have either been relegated to the memory hole, or denigrated as a tool of racists and other miscreants. The Jeffersonian states'-rights tradition was — and is — the key to understanding why Thomas Jefferson believed that the best government is that which governs least, and that a limited constitutional government was indeed possible.

## What Are "States' Rights"?

The idea of states' rights is most closely associated with the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and his political heirs. Jefferson himself never entertained the idea that "states have rights," as some of the less educated critics of the idea have claimed. Of course "states" don't have rights. The essence of Jefferson's idea is that if the people are to be the masters rather than the servants of their own government, then they must have some vehicle with which to control that government. That vehicle, in the Jeffersonian tradition, is political communities organized at the state and local level. That is how the people were to monitor, control, discipline, and even abolish, if need be, their own government.

It was Jefferson, after all, who wrote in the Declaration of Independence that government's just powers arise only from the consent of the people, and that whenever the government becomes abusive of the peoples' rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness it is the peoples' *duty* to abolish that government and replace it with another one. And how were the people to achieve this? They were to achieve it just as they did when they adopted the Constitution, through political conventions organized by the states. The states, after all, were considered to be independent nations just as England and France were independent nations. The Declaration of Independence referred to them specifically as "free and independent," independent enough to raise taxes and wage war, just like any other state.

That is why the political heirs of Thomas Jefferson, mid-19th-century Southern Democrats, held statewide political conventions (and popular votes) to decide whether or not they would continue to remain in then voluntary union of the Founding Fathers. Article 7 of the US Constitution explained that the states could join (or not join) the union according to votes taken at state political conventions by representatives of the people (not state legislatures) and, in keeping with the words of the Declaration, they also had a right to vote to secede from the government and create a new one.

Jefferson was not only the author of America's Declaration of Secession from the British Empire; he championed the idea of state nullification of unconstitutional federal laws with his Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and also believed that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution was the cornerstone of the entire document. He was a "strict constructionist" who believed that every effort should be made to force the central government to possess only those powers delegated to it in Article 1, Section 8. Delegated to it by the states, that is. All others are reserved to the states, respectively, and to the people under the Tenth Amendment.

States' rights or federalism never meant that state politicians were somehow more moral, wise, or less corrupt than national politicians. The idea was always that

1. it is easier for the people to keep an eye on and control politicians the closer they are to them, and
2. a decentralized system of government consisting of numerous states provided American citizens with an escape hatch from tyrannical governments.

If Massachusetts created a state theocracy, for example, those who did not want to live under the thumb of Puritan theocrats could escape to Virginia or some other state. The idea of states' rights was never meant by the Jeffersonians to create a "laboratory of experimentation" with government interventionism, as modern political scientists have said. That would be treating people as so many experimental rats in a cage, and that is not how Jefferson liked to think of himself.

Secession or the threat of secession was always intended as a possible means of maintaining both the American union and constitutional government. The idea was that the central government would likely only propose constitutional laws if it understood that unconstitutional laws could lead to secession or nullification. Nullification and the threat thereof were

intended to have the same effect. That is why the great British historian of liberty, Lord Acton, wrote the following letter to General Robert E. Lee on November 4, 1866, seventeen months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox:

I saw in States' rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy. The institutions of your Republic [i.e., the Confederate Constitution] have not exercised on the old world the salutary and liberating influence which ought to have belonged to them, by reason of those defects and abuses of principle which the Confederate Constitution was expressly an wisely calculated to remedy. I believed that the example of that great Reform would have blessed all the races of mankind by establishing true freedom purged of the native dangers and disorders of Republics. Therefore I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo.

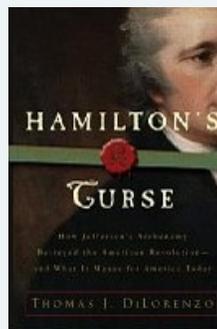
What Lord Acton is saying here is that he considered it to be a disaster for the entire world that the right of secession was abolished by the war. The 20th century would become the century of consolidated, monopolistic government in Russia, Germany, the United States, and elsewhere, and it was a disaster for humanity. Had the rights of secession and nullification remained in place, and had slavery been abolished peacefully as it had been everywhere else in the world, America would have been a counterexample of decentralized, limited government for the rest of the world.

General Lee understood this. In his December 15, 1866, response to Lord Acton he wrote,

While I have considered the preservation of the constitutional power of the General Government to be the foundation of our peace and safety at home and abroad, I yet believe that the maintenance of the rights and authority reserved to the states and to the people, not only are essential to the adjustment and balance of the general system, but the safeguard to the continuance of a free government. I consider it as the chief source of stability to our political system, whereas *the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it.* (emphasis added)

*This is all a part of America's lost history. The advocates of centralization who were the victors in the War to Prevent Southern Independence rewrote the history of America, as the victors in war always do. This is why I am offering a new four-week online course under the Auspices of the Mises Academy entitled [Freedom and Federalism: The Libertarian States' Rights Tradition](#). Classes will meet beginning on Thursday, February 2. The purpose of the course is to introduce students to the libertarian or classical-liberal states'-rights tradition, and to impart to them an understanding of how such historical figures as Thomas Jefferson and Lord Acton believed that that tradition was the key to controlling "the sovereign will" and preventing democracies from turning into despotisms and tyrannies.*

<http://www.24hgold.com/english/news-gold-silver-freedom-and-federalism.aspx?contributor=Tom+DiLorenzo&article=3790525350G10020&redirect=False>



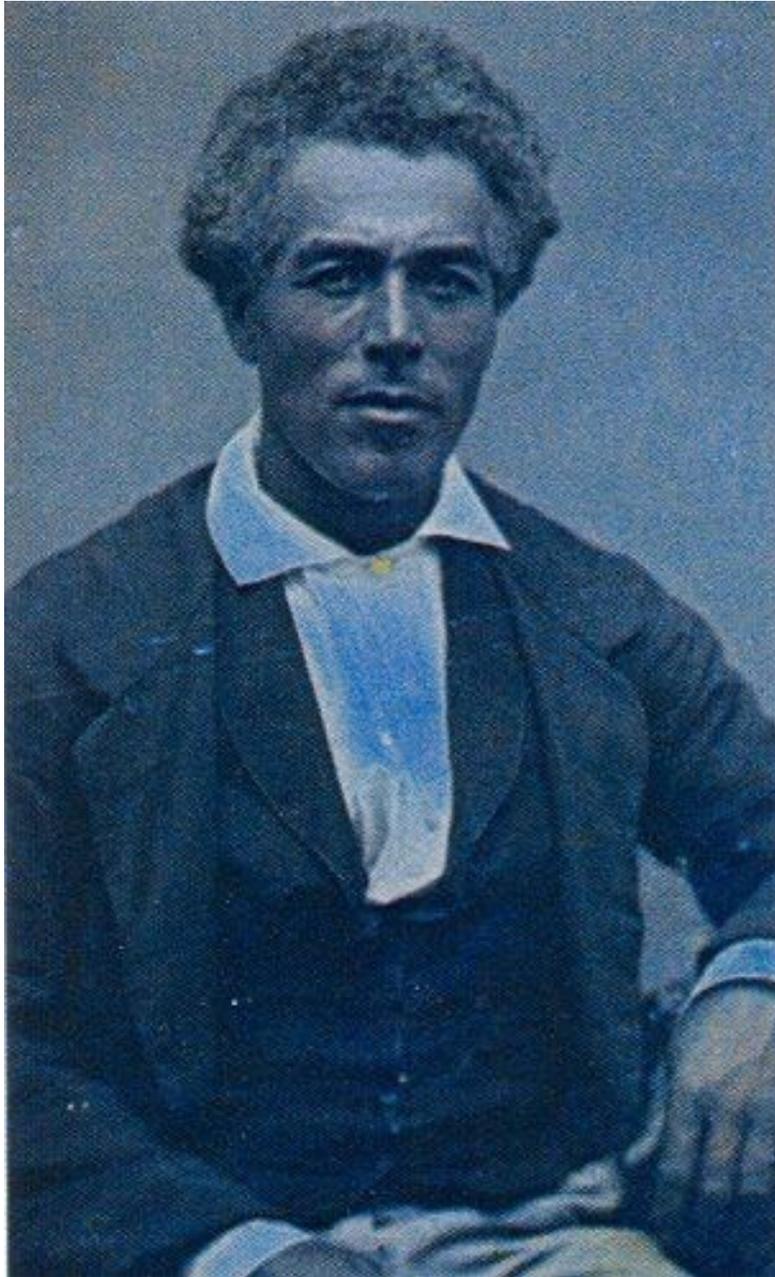
### [Buy his book](#)

Thomas DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College, Maryland, and a senior fellow at the Ludwig von Mises Institute. He is the author or co-author of ten books, on subjects such as antitrust, group-interest politics, and interventionism generally

[Tom DiLorenzo Archive](#)

[Website](#)

# Horace King- Architect for the Confederacy!



**HORACE KING 1807-1885**

Horace King was born a slave in 1807 in SC. In 1830 his owner died and Horace was sold to an architect named Godwin. Horace took an interest in architecture and had a talent for it. Horace's reputation as a builder spread and he came to the attention of an AL lawyer named Jemison. Jemison and Horace had quite a few ventures, not the least of which was bridges spanning the Chattahoochee River and the reconstruction of the AL state capitol in 1849. Jemison orchestrated Horace's freedom by an act of the AL legislature in 1846.

Horace built numerous bridges for the Confederacy during the War of northern Greed and Aggression, and supplied logs, nails (which were really wooden pegs) and over 15,000 feet of lumber for the construction of the CSS Jackson, an ironclad gunboat for the Confederate States Navy. That ship now resides at the Columbus National "civil war" Navy Museum.

# *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 someone 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**

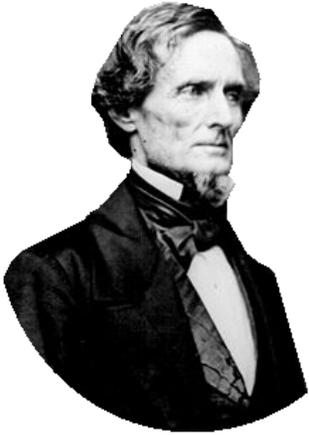


GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from wood taken from the damn at Fredricksburg during the War. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as the notation of the woods origin and comes with a statement of authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Division that contribute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



# MADISONVILLE, TEXAS

The Thomas Jewett Goree Camp and Madison Rose of Madisonville will have a **military marker dedication** for four Confederate veterans at the Baptist Cemetery in Bedias at 10:00 A.M. on **Saturday, April 25th**. We request help from men in uniform, black powder, color guard, and Gentlemen Greys. Please call Tommy Mayhood at 832-278-3270 or e-mail at [tommy.mayhood@daytonisd.net](mailto:tommy.mayhood@daytonisd.net) More details in March.

Tommy Mayhood  
Commander

## Texas Division Schedule of Events

03/01/14	<a href="#">Camp 1848 Sweetheart Soiree</a>	Gainsville, TX
06/06/14 - 06/08/14	<a href="#">Texas Division Reunion</a>	Houston, TX
07/16/14 - 07/19/14	<a href="#">SCV National Reunion</a>	Charleston, SC

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

# State Convention

Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Texas Division Reunion

Friday June 6 - Sunday June 8, 2014

Hilton Houston North  
12400 Greenspoint Dr Houston TX 77060

(281) 875-2222      (281) 875-2222 FREE



Host: Grandbury's Texas Brigade  
Camp 1479 Spring, Texas

[2014 Texas Division Convention Registration Form](#)

[2014 Texas Division Convention Hotel Information](#)

[2014 Texas Division Convention Credentials Form](#)

**Texas Division Convention Vendor Registration Form (Coming Soon)**

*The above forms are in PDF Format.*

[Click here if you need download Adobe Reader.](#)



Compatriots,

Commander John Key of the Stonefort Camp 1934 Garrison/Nacogdoches has invited anyone who would like to assist or attend a **Confederate**

**Memorial Ceremony** their camp is hosting in the old historic Oak Grove Cemetery in downtown

**Nacogdoches** on Saturday **March 15, 2014,**

that they are more than welcome and would be appreciated. The local UDC chapter is also taking part in this ceremony. There will be need of color guard and rifle squad members. The ceremony will start at 2:00 p.m.. Commander Key informed me that their camp will be placing a battle flag on all 80 plus Confederate Veteran graves in Oak Grove Cemetery that morning. For more information contact:

**Commander John Key at [jwkey51@att.net](mailto:jwkey51@att.net)**

Oak Grove Cemetery history and information:

<http://www.texasescapes.com/Cemeteries/Oak-Grove-Cemetery-Nacogdoches-Texas.htm>

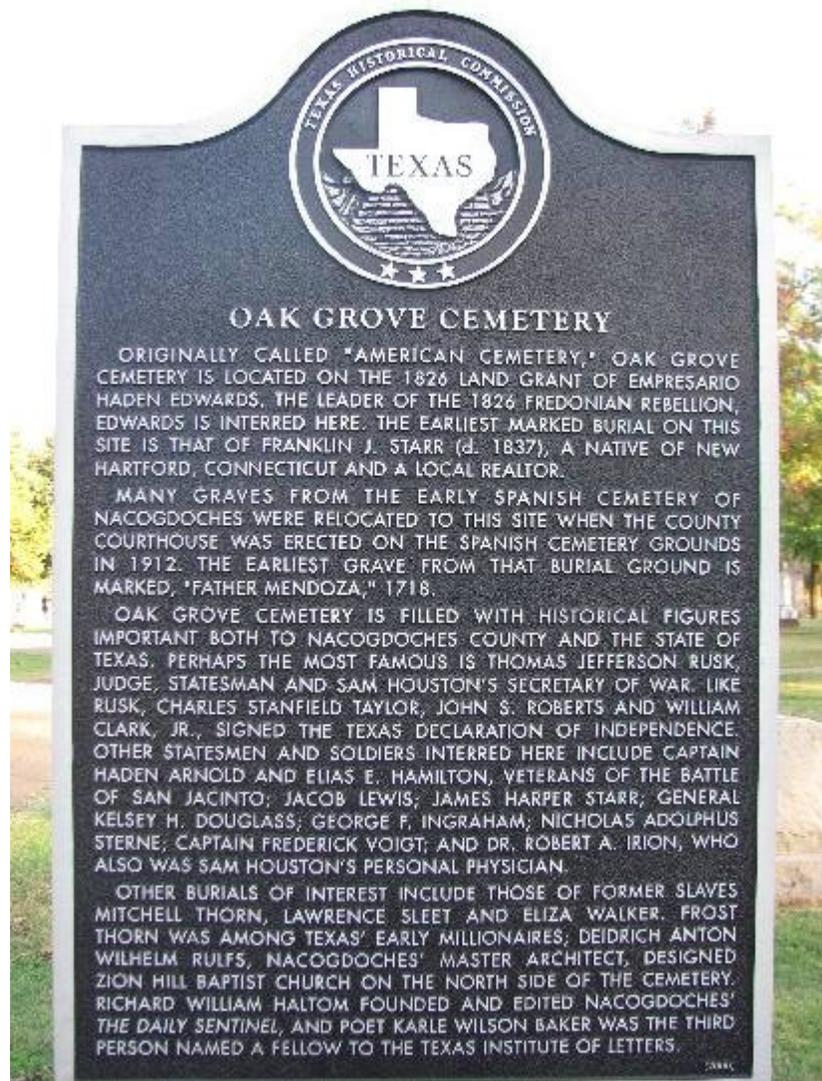
God Bless the South,

Marc Robinson

Commander

East Texas Brigade

Sons of Confederate Veterans



# Chesterfield Observer

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## Confederate flag should not be dishonored

In his letter of Jan. 8 Delwyn Logan states the Confederate battle flag “has become a true banner of evil for millions of Americans.” This is the result of 150 years’ worth of the propaganda from the victorious, who have deliberately perpetrated this lie in order to cloak their war of invasion and conquest of the Confederate States of America in robes of morality. All of the issues that were wrangled over before the war of the 1860s evaporated into thin air when the Southern states peacefully seceded from the original Union and formed their own confederation.

But President Lincoln and his radical political party would have none of it. So he launched his war and invaded the Confederacy to destroy it and to drive the Southern States back into his Union at the point of the bayonet, in order to “save the Union” for Northern industrial and financial interests.

The Confederate battle flag was a soldier’s flag. It was born on the battlefield and carried by the men who were fighting to defend our country from an enemy bent not on liberation, but conquest. Are we to take it down then, and meekly acquiesce in the perpetuation of that colossal lie that has been leveled against us for 150 years? Or should we let it fly to honor the truth and the men who fought under it?

The Holy Scriptures tell us that to bear false witness against one’s neighbor is a cardinal sin, and that the wages of sin is death. The truth of the Confederate battle flag is, therefore, that it is an indictment against imperialism and coerced political allegiance, just as the Stars and Stripes used to be in 1776.

H. V. Traywick Jr.  
Richmond, VA

<http://www.chesterfieldobserver.com/news/2014-02-12/Opinions/Letters.html>



Contributions to the **I-95 Battle Flag projects** may be mailed to:

**Va Flaggers**  
**P.O. Box 547**  
**Sandston VA 23150**

Payable to Va Flaggers

**or through PayPal:**

<http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>





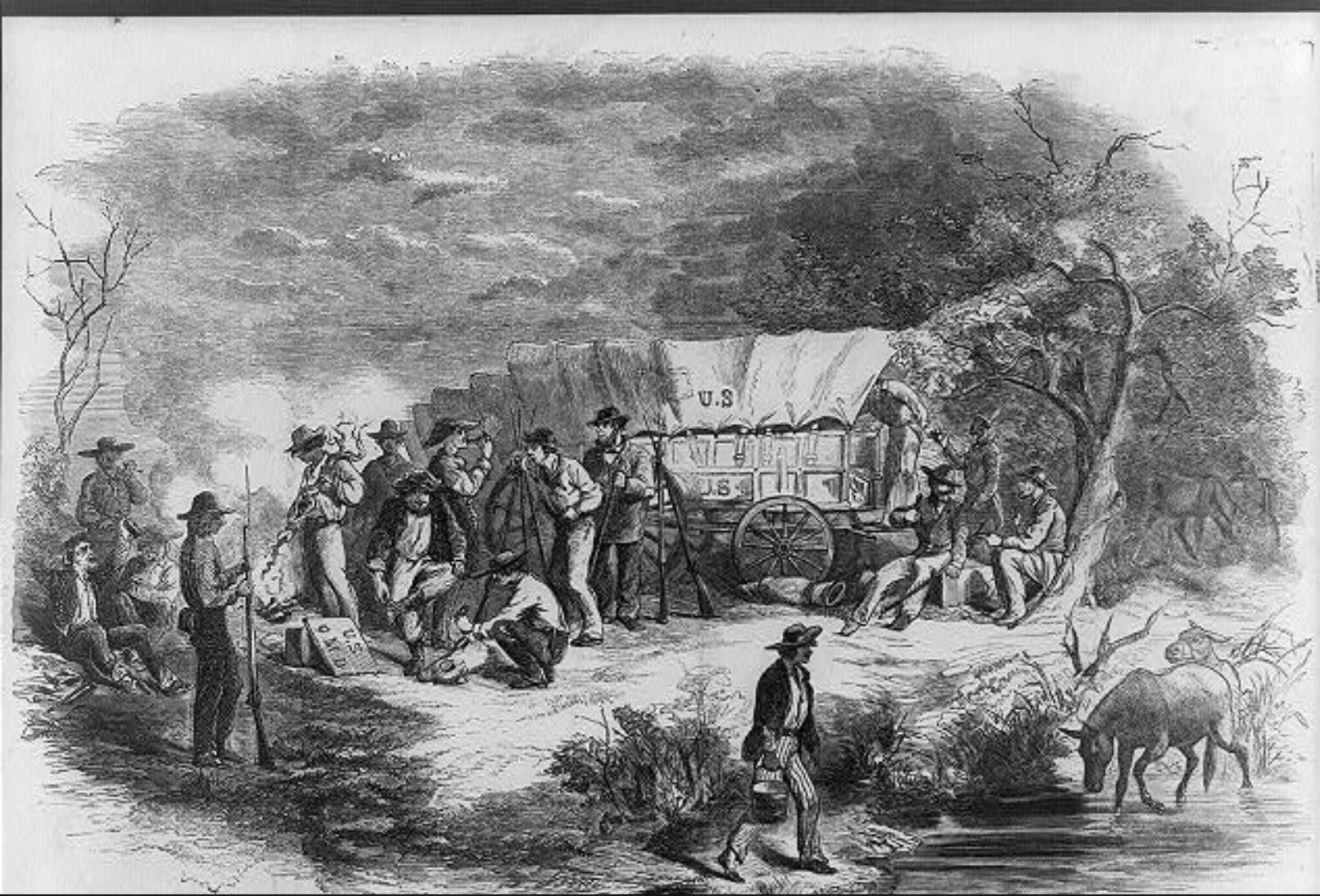
**Confederate Guerrillas on the Tennessee River**



**THE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. ARMY & NAVY.**

Transcribed and published by G. W. Kelly, 220 Broadway, New York.

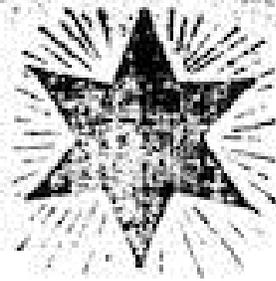
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|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. J. B. Burchard  | 11. J. B. Burchard | 21. J. B. Burchard | 31. J. B. Burchard |
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| 10. J. B. Burchard | 20. J. B. Burchard | 30. J. B. Burchard | 40. J. B. Burchard |



## Bivouac of Confederate Troops on the Las Moras, Texas [March 1861]

Illus. in: Harper's Weekly, v. 5, (1861 June 14), p. 375. **Flag from the Confederate garrison in Galveston.**





# TEXAN RANGERS.

Published by M. Morgan, Galveston, Texas, Confederate States, 1851.

They come! They come! see their bayonets bright,  
They sparkle and flash across hollow and height;  
And the dusky files in the openings appear,  
And the green leaves mingle with plume and spear,  
And the bugles echo the valleys among!  
Hoarse! like a torrent they bear them along.  
Would any the names of those warriors know,  
They are Texan Rangers in chase of the foe.

See! how they steal from the dark-skirted wood,  
Vault over the ravine, and plunge in the flood;  
Now in ambush crouch breathless—the Yankee is nigh?  
Ha! they shout and rush at him gallantly—  
In carnage and flame they are victors still;  
With vile Northern blood they are drenching the hill—  
Their rifles so true whence the death-shots go,  
'Tis the Texans who level in chase of the foe.

Below in that vale, 'mid the fury of fight,  
Where steel-harnessed horsemen are glittering bright;  
Where the death-game of battle their chargers try,  
And the fire of freedom enkindling high,  
Of the blood-red hue, spreads widely and far,  
The herald of glory and beacon of war:  
Those chargers that trample the slain as they go,  
Are spurr'd by the Texans, who dash at the foe.

Mark those brave, with the enemies' slain overthrown,  
In silence they writhe, and they die without groan:  
For their last pulse may throb, and life's fountain fail,  
And death-dews lie chill on their visages pale;  
But their souls feel no tremor, they smile in their pain  
They know that the South will have freedom again;  
Be hallow'd such suffering, and bless'd every sigh,  
They are Texans, who know how to triumph and die!



# CONFEDERATE SPY AND HEROINE

## Francisca Segunda Panchita Sanchez Moit



Heroine Panchita Sanchez at age 80yrs.

Panchita Sanchez and her two sister's Lola and Eugenia were confederate spys during the Civil War and were true heroines to the Confederacy. The sister's lived along the St. John's river located in St. Augustine, Florida during the War of northern Aggression. Union soldiers would often stay at the Sanchez home while the Sanchez sister's cooked them home cooked meals and made them hot cups of Cuban coffee. One evening one of the sisters overheard the Union soldiers plans to attack St. Augustine. Lola went to tell the Confederate soldiers what the Union soldiers had planned for the next morning. While Lola sneaked out of the home, her sisters Panchita and Eugenia passed the time by entertaining the men and cooking for them. Lola arrived back just in time to have supper with her sisters and the Union soldiers. The soldiers never suspected that Lola had left the home. The next morning the Union soldiers were surprised that the Confederate soldiers had found out about their plans to attack the city. The Union soldiers were arrested. The Yankees at first thought that the Sanchez girls father "Mauritia Sanchez" was the person who had been spying on them. Mr. Sanchez was arrested but eventually released. The Sanchez sisters were never tried for being spies. The Sanchez sisters names are listed on a plaque at the United Daughters of Confederacy Memorial building located in Richmond Virginia. The Sanchez sisters are part of the Sanchez family from Saint Augustine, Florida. The Sanchez sister's family was very influential in the early settlement of St. Augustine, Florida area and many of the houses that their family once owned from the 18<sup>th</sup> century are open to visitors today.

<http://civilwartalk.com/threads/francisca-segunda-panchita-sanchez-moit.95619/>



# The Signal Corps in the Confederate States Army



Though communicating by signal and in cipher is as old as the time of Polybius, its application to military correspondence and messages on the field of battle had been so little systematized and developed when you were put in charge of the Confederate Signal Corps, that the art might, for practical purposes, be regarded as a new one. By judicious arrangement and administration it attained a high efficiency, and to you largely belongs the credit for that result.

*Letter of Jefferson Davis to Colonel Wm. Norris.*

The beginnings of the Signal Service in the Confederate army were about simultaneous in the Peninsular command of [General John B. Magruder](#) and in the Army of Northern Virginia under [General Beauregard](#). [Captain Norris](#), a member of [General Magruder's](#) staff — a gentleman of scientific education and of some nautical experience—called the attention of the General to the advantages to be derived from a system of signals connecting his outposts and his headquarters with [Norfolk](#). [Magruder](#) forthwith gave [Captain Norris](#) the necessary authority to establish the service, and appointed him Signal Officer to the command.

The signals used by [Captain Norris](#) were similar to the marine signals in use by all maritime nations. Poles were erected on which were displayed flags and balls, the combinations of which indicated various phrases, such as were conceived to be most in demand to express the exigencies likely to arise.

[Captain Norris](#) (hereinafter to be spoken of as Colonel<sup>1</sup> [William Norris](#), Chief of the Signal Corps, [Confederate States](#) army,) caused to be made copper stencils, from which colored plates of the combinations were made, and upon the same page of the book which contained the plates were written the meanings of the combinations. The plates were colored by [Miss Belle Harrison](#), of 'Brandon,' and [Miss Jennie Ritchie](#), of [Richmond](#). The system was from time to time improved by [Colonel Norris](#), and this was one of the beginnings of the signal service in the [Confederate States](#) army.

The other was at [Beauregard's](#) headquarters at [Manassas Junction](#) at about the same time — in the summer of 1861. Captain (afterwards General) [E. P. Alexander](#), attached to the staff of [General Beauregard](#), [94] was one of the officers who had been detailed by the Secretary of War ([United States](#)) to test and report upon the signal system of Dr. (Brigadier-General) [Myer](#), and was consequently completely master of the system. He organized it efficiently, and thoroughly instructed a number of men selected from the ranks for their intelligence and good character. Most of these men afterwards became commissioned officers in the Signal Corps.



The service was in full operation at the time of the first conflict at [Bull Run](#), and the third shot from [Ayres'](#) battery in front of [Stone Bridge](#) went through one of [Alexander's](#) signal tents, in front of which the flags were being actively plied.

[General Alexander](#), in reply to a letter asking for information respecting the services rendered by the signal men under his direction, writes as follows:

Perhaps the most important service rendered by the Signal Department in the first year of the war was at the battle of Bull Run, and was in a great measure accidental. Very early in the morning of the 21st, I was on the hill by Wilcox's House, in rear of our right, and watching the flag of our station at the Stone Bridge, when, in the distant edge of the field of view of my glass, a gleam caught my eye. It was the reflection of the sun (which was low in the east behind me) from a polished brass field-piece, one of [Ayres'](#) battery, and observing attentively, I discovered [McDowell's](#) columns in the open fields, north of Sudley's Ford, crossing [Bull Run](#) and turning our left flank, fully eight miles away, I think,—but you can look at the map—from where I was. I signalled [Evans](#) at once, “Look out for your left, your position is turned.” Just as he got my message his pickets made their first report to him of cavalry driving them from Sudley's Ford. At the same time I sent a message of what I had seen to [Johnston](#) and [Beauregard](#), who were at Mitchell's Ford, on receipt of which (see [Johnston's](#) report) [Bee](#), [Hampton](#) and [Stonewall Jackson](#) were all hurried in that direction, and the history of the battle tells how they successfully delayed [McDowell's](#) progress, till finally the tide was turned by troops arriving in the afternoon.

The rocket incident referred to I had almost forgotten. It was only that one night, on reports, that rockets were seen in the enemy's lines by our stations, that they were ordered by [General Beauregard](#) to send up rockets themselves. It was done simultaneously at many distant points, and in such a manner as to appear to indicate some important and general movement; and from what appeared afterwards in Northern papers, it seemed that [McClellan](#) had something on foot [95] which was disconcerted by it, he believing that his plans had been betrayed.

The Munson's Hill and Washington telegraph was never actually worked, because [General Johnston](#) withdrew from the advanced and dangerous position at Munson's Hill Fort before the day fixed for it to open. [Bryan](#) was in [Washington city](#), and was selecting a suitable room to rent, not on Pennsylvania Avenue, but in an elevated part of the city from which Munson's Hill could be seen. He was to take the bearing of the hill by compass from his window, and communicate it to us by an agreed-upon advertisement in a daily paper, which we received regularly. This would give us the bearing on which to turn our powerful telescope, loaned for the purpose by a Charleston gentleman, and in position on Munson's Hill. Then we would identify his window by finding a coffee-pot in it, and by motions of the coffee-pot, and opening and shutting the blinds, etc., he would send his messages, and we would reply, if necessary, by a large flag and by firing guns.

[Bryan](#), was [Captain Pliny Bryan](#), an ex-member of the Maryland Legislature, who, on the commencement of hostilities, had volunteered in the [Maryland](#) Line, so-called, composed of [Maryland](#) volunteers in the service of [Virginia](#), and afterwards turned over to the [Confederate States](#). He was detailed for the Signal Service, and went to [Washington](#), accredited to the secret friends of the [Confederate States](#) there, and with instructions that may be inferred from [General Alexander's](#) letter.

In February, 1862, [General Beauregard](#) took command of the Army of the Mississippi, and assigned to duty as [Chief Signal Officer Captain E. H. Cummins](#), of the Engineer Corps, [Confederate States](#) army. This officer advertised for spy-glasses, as there were none to be had by purchase in the department, and repairing to Madrid Bend (then occupied by [Major-General J. P. McCown](#) with his forces) with a small squad of men, who had been selected and instructed by [Captain E. P. Alexander](#), and a very poor outfit, set up the necessary stations to establish communication between the batteries and intrenchments at New Madrid, [Tiptonville](#), and [Island No.10](#).

The extracts following, from official sources, show that, though under manifold disadvantages, the signal men gave a good account of themselves in the first struggle for the possession of the [Mississippi river](#).

In his report of the attack upon Battery No. 1, by [Commodore Foote's](#) fleet, and attempt to destroy it by an overwhelming superiority [96] of fire, March 17th, 1862, [Brigadier-General Trudeau](#), commanding the Confederate States artillery, says:

At 9 P. M. [Captain Cummins](#), of the Signal Service, went to Battery No. 1 and established there a signal station, which proved of great service during the various engagements.

Further on in his report, the General says: ‘Besides the officers already mentioned, who were conspicuous for their bravery and coolness under a galling fire, I will mention [Signal Officers E. Jones](#) and [S. Rose](#), who never left their posts one minute. While

shot and shell were tearing everything to pieces, [Signal Officer E. Jones](#) had his flag-staff shot from his hands; he coolly picked up the flag and continued to communicate his message.’

Captain (afterwards General) [Ed. Rucker](#), commanding the battery, says: ‘[E. Jones](#) and Samuel Rose, of the Signal Corps, were engaged with me the whole day in defence of the redan, and bore themselves with great coolness and gallantry. [Signal Officer Jones](#) having the staff of his flag shot away thrice during the engagement, seized the flag in his hand, without looking around to listen to exclamations, and continued his important message to headquarters.’

The flag was probably knocked out of [Mr. Jones](#)' hands by the mud, tons of which flew in the air every time the heavy projectiles from the fleet struck the parapet. [Captain Rucker](#) says: ‘Many shot and shell fell immediately in rear of our guns, while others passed through the parapet, ploughing up the earth and destroying much of the work.’ This explanation is suggested because, while it eliminates the marvellous element from the story, it detracts nothing from the credit due [Mr. Jones](#) for his gallant conduct. It may seem presumptuous to question the literal truth of reports penned upon the spot by superior officers, and which, by lapse of years, have passed into the domain of history, but it should be remembered that official reports, written immediately after a lively action, are worded under excitement, which has not had time to cool, and in great part upon reports of others, for nobody is able at such times to see everything; besides which, the writer of these reflections was himself an eye-witness of the incidents related, through a spy-glass at a safe distance, and held in his hands, after the fight, the identical flag-staff which is said to have been thrice shot away and which was undamaged.

Two more brief extracts are quoted to show that the service of the Signal Corps was not those of carpet knights. [Colonel Brown](#), of the Fifty-fifth Tennessee volunteers, writes: ‘The enemy's heavy shot and shell poured an almost incessant volume upon our meagre [97] earthwork, riddling the parapet in front of our guns, ploughing up the earth in every direction and tearing down immense trees in a manner baffling description. The scene was the most terrific conceivable.’

[General Trudeau](#) also says: ‘It,’ the redan fort, ‘presented the most appalling picture of ruin and desolation. The parapet was plowed up in every direction and torn to pieces. Trees were hacked down and torn to shreds by the heavy shells and the rifled cannon.’

The signal men at Battery No. 1 had no protection whatever—not even that of the parapet behind which the gunners squatted when not firing—for their position was in rear of the guns, where fell, as [Captain Rucker](#) says, ‘many shot and shell.’

Upon the capture of New Madrid and [Island No.10](#) by [Admiral Foote](#) and [General Pope](#), the signal party escaped across [Reelfoot lake](#), taking French leave of the commanding generals and paddling across on a raft of their own construction. They repaired at once, of their own motion and without orders, to [Corinth, Mississippi](#), then headquarters of the army, and reported for duty. The signal officer is merely mentioned by [General Beauregard](#) in his report of the fight at Shiloh Chapel (or [Pittsburg landing](#)) as doing active staff duty. After the battle, seventeen men were detailed to be instructed for duty in the Signal Corps; but as glasses were scarce, and all the country between [Corinth](#) and the [Tennessee river](#) was heavily wooded, the men were mounted and served chiefly as scouts and couriers while their instruction was going on and until sent elsewhere.

Among those detailed at this time was [Carlo Patti](#), a private of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee infantry—[Colonel Smith](#). He quickly learned his duties and was zealous in their performance. When not employed with his flags and spy-glass, he was incessantly playing his violin. He was once sent as lance sergeant in charge of a squad of prisoners to [Mobile](#), and it was amusing to see the care and watchfulness he displayed in authority. It would have broken his heart had one of his prisoners escaped. To finish with Carlo: He remained with the signal corps until captured off [Havanna](#) in a blockade runner in 1864. He was bound for the Rio Grande to join [General Slaughter](#) via [Havanna](#) and [Mexico](#), but after his capture never returned to the [Confederate States](#). Peace to his ashes; he was not a bad sort of a fellow.

On falling back from [Corinth](#), the signal men being sufficiently instructed to go on duty were dispersed to several points in the command. [Clagett](#) with one party going to [Mobile](#), [Davidson](#) with [98] another to [Vicksburg](#), and [Elcan Jones](#) with another to [Kirby Smith](#) across the river. These were three good men meriting the promotion they afterwards got. All of them became captains in the Signal Corps, and [Elcan Jones](#), the hero of Battery No. 1, was, at the end of the war, Chief Signal Officer to [General Joseph E. Johnston](#).



Although, as has been shown, the Signal Service was in active and useful operation on several theatres of war—in the East in 1861, and early in 1862 in the West—it was not until April 19th, 1862, that the act was approved organizing the Signal Corps as a distinct branch of the Confederate army, and the Secretary of War was authorized to establish it as a separate corps or to attach it to the Adjutant and Inspector's Department or to the Engineer Corps. The Secretary decided to attach it to the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, and May 29th, 1862, was issued General Orders No. 40, A. & I. G. O., creating the Signal

Bureau, with [Major Wm. Norris](#), of [General Magruder](#)'s staff, as the head of it. No uniform was prescribed for the Signal Corps. The officers wore the uniform of the general staff of the same grade, and the detailed men wore that of the arm of the service to which they belonged, and on the rolls of which they were borne as detailed men. The Signal Corps, as organized, consisted of one Major Commanding, ten Captains, ten first and ten second-class Lieutenants and twenty Sergeants—there were no privates, as men were detailed from the line of the army whenever wanted, and when their services were no longer required they returned to their respective commands.

The detailed men in all the various branches of the service numbered about fifteen hundred, and it was a remarkable fact, that while these men were often employed in independent service, and were in possession of important secrets, not one of them ever deserted or betrayed his trust. All the detailed men were instructed in the cipher system, and entrusted with the key-word. They were also instructed in the use of the electric telegraph. When occasion required, they became dauntless messengers and agents, going into the enemy's lines and cities, or to lands beyond the sea; communicating with agents and secret friends of the Confederate Government and people; ordering supplies and conveying them to their destination; running the blockade by land and sea; making nightly voyages in bays and rivers; threading the enemy's cordon of pickets and gunboats; following blind trails through swamps and forest, and as much experts with oar and sail, on deck and in the saddle, and with rifle and revolver, as with flags, torches, telegraph, and secret cipher. [99]

What were the duties at headquarters in the Adjutant-General's Department at [Richmond](#), is best defined in a letter of [Colonel Norris](#)' in answer to an officer, representing the Adjutant-General, asking the question. They were, first: Management of the entire Signal Corps and cipher system of the [Confederate States](#) army—therein is included also (a) manufacture and collection of all signal apparatus and stores; (b) manufacture, collection, and distribution of all cipher apparatus—second, management

and supplying secret lines of communication on the Potomac; third, translation of cipher messages received or sent by the War Department, heads of bureaus, or officers of the army.

The duties of officers and employees on the Potomac are defined as follows: First, to afford transportation from and to [Baltimore](#) or [Washington](#) for all scouts, agents, etc., who shall present orders for the same from the War Department, heads of bureaus, and generals commanding armies, approved by Chief of Signal Corps; second, to observe and report all movements of the enemy on the [Potomac river](#); third, to secure for Executive Department files of latest Northern papers; fourth, to obtain for heads of bureaus small packages, books, etc.; fifth, to forward letters from War or State Departments to agents, commissioners, etc., in foreign countries.

In regard to sources of information and out of what fund paid for, [Colonel Norris](#) says:

Accredited agents constantly in New York, [Baltimore](#), and [Washington](#). These agents are gentlemen of high social position, who, without compensation, have voluntarily devoted their time and energies to this work. Among them I mention in confidence the name of the Hon.—. There is no secret service fund beyond the mere pay, rations, and clothing of the officers and detailed men engaged in them. These lines have never cost the Government one farthing since I assumed command.

When secret information is received, it is transmitted to the Secretary of War, to [General Bragg](#), and the general whose army or department is supposed to be immediately affected thereby; when it comes, as is generally the case, under cover, sealed and directed to a particular general, it is forwarded accordingly. We receive information regularly from the [United States](#) on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For prudential reasons no record of such communications is kept in this office, except in cipher.

To the question, 'Do the agents of the Signal Office obtain their information personally or from friendly parties?' [Colonel Norris](#) says: 'Two of our agents acquire their information from personal [100] observations, the others from friendly parties within the lines.' To the question, 'What are the means of testing the credibility of friendly persons living in the enemy's country?' it is answered: 'These agents were selected with great care and with an eye to their intelligence and devotion and energy. Actual experience alone, however, must prove their credibility.'

From the first of April to the last of September, continues [Colonel Norris](#) on another head, 'we placed files of [Baltimore](#) papers, published one morning, in the hands of the President next evening. New York papers, of course, a day later.'

[Colonel Norris](#) gives the history of the secret service branch of the Signal Corps in the following words: 'In the fall of 1862 the necessity of having points on the [Potomac river](#), at which Government agents and army scouts might promptly and without delay cross to and from the [United States](#), was so seriously appreciated that the Secretary of War suggested the propriety of establishing one or more camps in King George and [Westmoreland](#) counties, with an especial eye to such transportation. The idea was immediately acted upon. In a short time the additional duties were assigned to these stations—first, of observing and reporting all movements of troops, etc., on the Potomac; second, securing complete files of Northern papers for Executive Department; third, upon requisition from heads of bureaus to obtain from the [United States](#) small packages, books, etc. Here our duties, strictly speaking, ended. But as we were forced, in order to perform the other duties, to establish a line of agents from the Potomac to [Washington](#), it was determined, as far as possible, to institute a regular system of espionage. The Government having failed, however, to place at our disposal the necessary means to carry into execution this design, we have been forced to rely almost entirely upon the energy and zeal of a few devoted gentlemen of [Maryland](#) for such indications of the enemy's movements as they have been able to acquire from mingling in official circles about [Washington](#), Baltimore, and New York.'

It was the duty of [Colonel Norris](#) to wait on [Mr. Davis](#) every morning with the cipher dispatches from the generals of armies and department commanders. The burden of these dispatches was, towards the close, calamitous and importunate—reinforcements and supplies were everywhere demanded. All looked to [Mr. Davis](#) for relief and support. It was the cry of the king to the prophet: 'My father! my father! the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof!' [Colonel Norris](#) bears testimony to the unruffled serenity of his chief [101] through all these trying hours—not an impatient or despondent word ever escaped him. If [Mr. Davis](#) ever knew when he was whipped he never let anyone else know that he knew it.

The secret cipher used by the [Confederate States](#) War Department was that known as the court cipher, and has been much used in diplomatic service. A key-word or phrase is agreed upon by the parties who intend to communicate in cipher. The message is written under the key. Suppose, for example, the key to be 'In God we trust'; and the message, '[Longstreet](#) is marching on [Fisher's Hill](#).' It will be written thus:

# In God we trust in God we trust in God we tr Longstreet is marching on Fishers Hill

The alphabet is written out in a square, thus:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y

The first letter in the key is 'I,' and the letter under it is 'L.' Take 'I' in the top horizontal column and run down the 'I' vertical column until it intersects the 'L' horizontal column. The letter at the intersection is 'T.' This is substituted in the message for 'L' in [Longstreet](#). The other letters are converted in the same way, and the message will read thus:

**T b t u r p v x n a l u n x g k l r z f h  
x b a u k f v d m e c**

Sometimes the small words were run into the contiguous large ones, and sometimes no division into words is made, as in the above example. The last is the best plan. If the words are separated, or if a part of the message is written in plain language, a chance is [\[102\]](#) given to guess at some of the words, of which an expert is not slow to avail himself. How important it is not to give such a clue will be seen hereafter.

To decipher the message, the key was written over it, and the process by which it was put into cipher reversed. To facilitate reading the cipher messages, [Captain Wm. N. Barker](#), of the Signal Corps, invented a simple but convenient apparatus. The alphabetical square was pasted on a cylinder and revolved under a bar, on which was a sliding pointer. Under the pointer and along the bar was pasted the alphabet in a horizontal line. The pointer was brought to the letter in the key on the bar, and the letter in the word to be converted was rolled up under the bar and the pointer rested on the required substitute letter. A model of the Confederate apparatus is preserved among the Confederate records in the War Department at [Washington](#).

The Confederate authorities were sometimes so careless or unskillful in

'putting up' their cipher dispatches that some important ones, which fell into the hands of the enemy, were deciphered

without much trouble. One from [General Beauregard](#), just after the battle at Shiloh Chapel, giving the number and condition of his forces at [Corinth](#), was put up by merely putting the last half of the alphabet first; that is, substituting 'M' for 'A,' 'N' for 'B,' 'O' for 'C,' etc. This dispatch fell into the hands of the enemy, and first reached [Richmond](#) in a 'Yankee' newspaper translated.

A message from [Mr. Davis](#), at [Montgomery](#), to [General E. Kirby Smith](#), commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, was partly in plain language and partly in cipher, in which is found the following: 'By which you may effect o—t p g g e x y k—above that part —h j o p g k w m c t patrolled by the,' etc., etc.

An expert of the United States Military Telegraph Corps guessed that that part of the dispatch was meant to read: 'By which you may effect a crossing above that part of the river patrolled by the,' etc., etc. The guess was right, and by applying it, the key-phrase was discovered to be 'complete victory,' and there was, of course, no trouble in reading what remained of the message in cipher. The author of the history of *The Military Telegraph in the Civil War* says this meaning occurred to him at first sight, and would have occurred to any one familiar with military affairs in that section.

The same writer makes the reflection: 'It is a question if the Confederate cipher system was any more difficult to the uninitiated than one of the first examples of secret writing found in history. We [[103](#)] refer to the Spartan Scytale cipher. When the general of the army ventured into the enemy's country, or was cut off in his own, he communicated with the Spartan Ephors by the use of a staff called a Scytale, an exact duplicate of which was possessed by the Ephors. The party desiring to write, first wound a slip of parchment around the staff and then wrote his message lengthwise with the stick. After which, when it was unrolled, only unmeaning letters, wholly unconnected with one another, appeared, but the receiver rewound the ribbon on his Scytale, and all was plain.'

The alphabet first used by the Confederate Signal Corps was a modification of that introduced by [General Myer](#) into the service of the [United States](#). It became necessary to change it several times during the war, as from observation of messages sent in the field the [United States](#) signal men learned to read the Confederate messages, while the Confederates took the same liberty with the messages of the other side.

Early played a ruse on [Sheridan](#) in the Valley campaigns. Finding that [Sheridan](#) was reading his signals, he caused the following dispatch to be sent to himself by his signal flags:

Lieutenant—General early, [Fisher's Hill](#):

Be ready to advance on [Sheridan](#) as soon as my forces get up, and we can crush him before he finds out I have joined you.

(Signed) [J. Longstreet](#).

When this was communicated to [Sheridan](#), as [Early](#) intended it to be, [Sheridan](#) telegraphed to [Washington](#), and [Halleck](#) telegraphed to [Grant](#). In time, the answer came to [Sheridan](#) that [Longstreet](#) was nowhere near [Early](#). This telegram was long a puzzle to the Union general. When [Early](#) was asked about it after the war, he simply laughed.

The Signal Corps was nowhere more useful than where the defense and operations were conducted in a field in which water occupied a large place in the topography. Such were [Charleston, South Carolina](#), and [Mobile](#). The reports of [Captain Frank Markoe](#), Signal Officer at [Charleston](#), show that during the siege thousands of messages were sent from one post to another, and from outposts to headquarters, most of which could have been sent in no other way, and many were of great importance. [[104](#)]

It is hoped that the length of the following extracts from [Captain Markoe](#)'s reports will be excused by their interest:

During the month (July, 1863,) my corps has been at work day and night. At [Cummins Point](#) (Battery [Gregg](#)) Lance [Sergeant Edgerton](#) and [Privates Du Barry, Lance, Huger, Martin](#) and [Grimball](#) have gallantly worked their post with untiring zeal and ability, constantly under heavy fire of the enemy's fleet and land batteries. Fortunately, I have no casualties to report, although their station has suffered from the enemy's fire and is full of holes. As there was no other means of communication with [Morris Island](#), their labors have been very heavy. They have sent over five hundred

messages, and at least a third of them under fire. As they are completely exhausted, I have relieved them and sent the men from [Sullivan's Island](#) to Battery Gregg. I have read nearly every message the enemy has sent. Many of them of great importance. We were forewarned of their attack on the 18th, and were ready for them, with what success is already a part of history. The services rendered by the corps in this respect have been of the utmost importance. But I regret to state, that, by the carelessness of staff-officers at headquarters, it has leaked out that we have read the enemy's signals. I have ordered all my men to disclaim any knowledge of them whenever questioned. My men have also been actively employed in guiding the fire of our guns, and have thus rendered valuable service.

In his August report, [Captain Markoe](#) says:

At [Fort Sumter](#), [H. W. Rice](#) was twice injured by bricks. At Battery Wagner, [I. P. Moodie](#) was shot in the thigh by a musket ball; [J. D. Creswell](#) was struck in the face by pieces of shell, and I received a slight flesh wound in the side by a piece of shell. These are all the casualties, I am glad to say. The work done has been very large, as the telegraph line has been constantly out of order for days at a time. We have continued to read the enemy's signals, and much valuable information has been obtained. I have temporarily changed the signals, as we intercepted a message from the enemy as follows: "Send me a copy of Rebel Code immediately, if you have one in your possession." I make the men, moreover, work out of sight as much as possible, and feel sure that they can make nothing out of our signals.

In his next (September) month's report, [Captain Markoe](#) continues:

[Morris Island](#) was evacuated by our forces on Sunday night, the 6th of September. I brought off my men and all the signal property on the Island. Lance [Sergeant Lawrence](#) and [Privates Clark](#) and [Legare](#) were stationed at Battery Gregg, and [Privates Grimball](#) and [105] Hatch at Battery Wagner from the 1st of September to the day of evacuation. They were exposed to the heaviest fire that the enemy had ever put upon those works, and performed their duties with conspicuous gallantry. Often the enemy's shell, exploding on the fort, would completely envelop the men and flag with smoke and sand for a minute, but as it cleared away the flag would still be waving. I have to report [Private Clark](#) badly burned in the left hand, and Lance [Sergeant Laurence](#) struck on the right arm with a piece of shell. From the commencement of the attack on [Morris Island](#) to the day of the evacuation, my men have transmitted nearly one thousand messages on that Island. On the night of the 5th, the enemy made an attack on Battery Gregg, which failed, and was repulsed by the timely notice from Sullivan's Island Signal Station, which intercepted the following dispatch:

To [Admiral Dahlgren](#)

I shall try Cummins Point to-night and want the sailors again early. Will you please send two or three monitors by dark to open fire on [Fort Moultrie](#) as a diversion. The last time they were in, they stopped reinforcements and may do so to-night. Don't want any fire in the rear.

(Signed) [General Gilmore](#).

The attack on [Fort Sumter](#), on the night of the 8th, was foiled by a similar notice. The dispatch was:

[General Gilmore](#)

The senior officer will take charge of the assaulting party on [Fort Sumter](#), the whole to be under the command of an experienced naval officer.

During the attack on [Sumter](#), [Private Frank Huger](#) was placed in charge of the fire-ball party on the parapet, numbering some thirty men, and assisted in giving the enemy a warm reception. [Major Elliot](#), commanding the post, speaks highly of his conduct on that occasion. The enemy have been using a cipher in signalling, which has so far baffled our attempts to read their messages. They have not used it lately, however, and several important dispatches have been read.



[Captain Markoe](#)'s rolls show the employment of seventy-six men, of which number he lost through casualties as large a per cent. as any command in the action. Twelve of his men did nothing but read the enemy's papers.

[Mr. A. T. Leftwich](#), who was stationed in the cupola of the courthouse at [Vicksburg](#), in 1863, contributes the following reminiscence:

During the siege, a fifteen-inch mortar shell went through the top of the courthouse and exploded on the lower floor, where there were quartered some one hundred or so men. It seemed to me as if the whole earth had exploded, for I was in a room on the second floor— [106] and need scarcely say that the horrible sight of finding fourteen men scattered into fragments and a number of others wounded, was terrible to behold.

You know, of course, that we emptied every cistern in the town and depended upon the muddy [Mississippi](#) water in the hot summer time to quench our thirst; that we ate bread of ground cow-peas, and depended for meat upon dead mules and rats.

An indispensable condition to the prolongation of the war was the running of the blockade of Southern ports by the swift cruisers built and fitted expressly for the purpose. Such were the profits of this business that the owners could well afford

to lose vessel and cargo on her third trip if the two first were successful. No life could be more adventurous and exciting than that of a blockade-runner. The Signal Corps played its part here also. Every blockade-runner had its signal officer



furnished with signalling apparatus and the key to the secret cipher. The coast was lined with stations for thirty or forty miles up and down on either side of the blockaded part. The blockade-runners came in close to shore at night-fall, and fitfully flashed a light, which was soon answered from the shore station. Advice was then given as to condition of things off the port, the station and movements of the hostile fleet, etc. If the word was 'go in,' the beacon lights were set and the blockade-runner boldly steamed over the bar and into the port. A naval officer was in charge of the office of orders and details at the several ports, whence proceeded all orders and assignments in relation to pilots and signal officers.

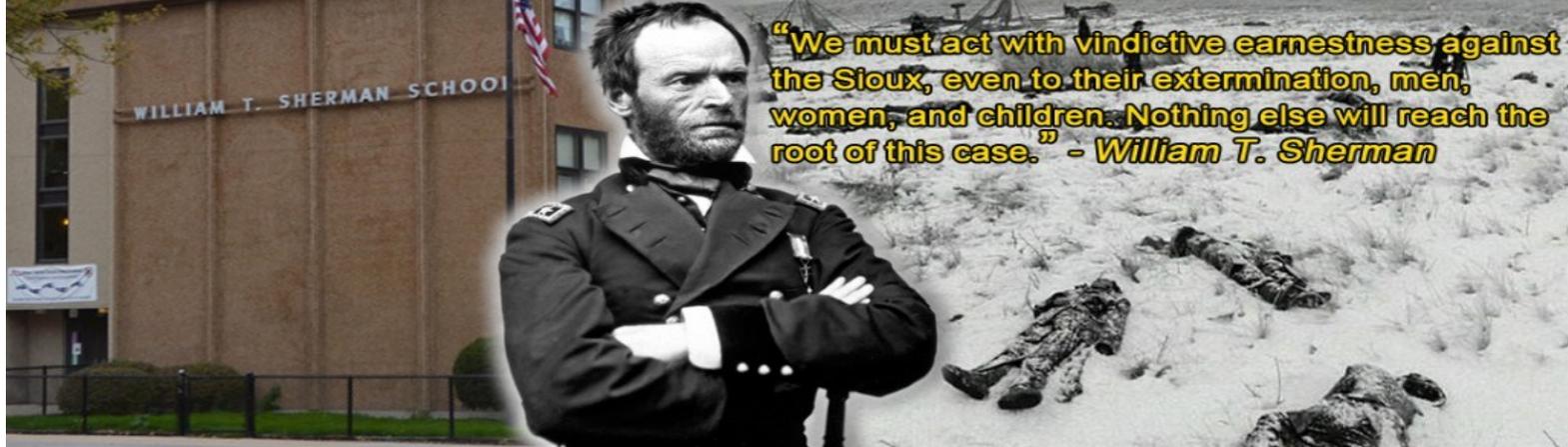
[Captain Wilkinson](#), C. S. N., in his interesting [Narrative of a blockade-runner](#), tells the following incident illustrative of the uses of a signal officer in this line of duty: 'The range lights were showing and we crossed the bar without interference and without a suspicion of anything wrong, as would occasionally happen under particularly favorable circumstances that we would cross the bar without even seeing a blockader. We were under the guns of [Fort Fisher](#), in fact, and close to the fleet of [United States](#) vessels, which had crossed the bar after the fall of the fort, when I directed my signal officer to communicate with the shore station. His signal was promptly answered, but turning to me, he said: "No Confederate signal officer there, sir; he

cannot reply to me." The order to wear around was instantly obeyed; not a moment too soon, for the bow of the Chameleon was scarcely pointed for the bar before two of the light cruisers were plainly visible in pursuit, steaming with all speed to intercept us. Nothing saved us from capture but the twin screws, [107] which enabled our steamer to turn as upon a pivot in the narrow channel between the bar and the ribs. We reached the bar before our pursuers, and were soon lost in the darkness outside.'

[Edmund H. Cummins](#).

<sup>1</sup> His rank in the [Confederate States](#) army appears never to have been higher than that of Major.—editor. Richmond, VA. 1888.

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:2001.05.0273:chapter%3D1.11>



# Petition: Change Sherman School Names in NYC and Chicago

At least two schools, one in New York City and one in Chicago, are named for General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman was the architect of total war against the South during the so called "Civil" War and a policy of genocide against the Plains Indians after the war. The type of crimes committed by Sherman merited death sentences against German generals at Nuremberg in 1946.

William T. Sherman is simply not an appropriate name for a public school anywhere and is highly offensive to people in the South and Native Americans.

This is a request to the Chancellor of the New York City Dept of Education and the Chairman of the Chicago Public Schools Board of Education to change the name of their respective W.T. Sherman Schools.

Here some Sherman quotes to ponder:

**"Gentlemen, niggers and cotton caused this war, and I wish them both in Hell." Wm T. Sherman 1865 Fayetteville, NC**

**"sandbags stop bullets better than niggers" Wm T. Sherman 1864**

**"All the congresses on earth can't make the nigger anything else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man...Two such races cannot live in harmony save as master and slave." Wm T. Sherman to his wife 1860**

**"What will you think of that — our buying niggers?" Wm T. Sherman to his abolitionist brother 1859**

**"The more Indians we can kill this year the fewer we will need to kill the next, because the more I see of the Indians the more convinced I become that they must either all be killed or be maintained as a species of pauper." Wm. T. Sherman**

Share this and help us make it go viral!

And Remember to Support the SLRC!

**SLRC**

**P.O.Box 1235**

**Black Mountain, NC 28711**

Donate to the SLRC and follow us on Facebook!

**Sign Petition**

**Here**

# **PETITIONS READ AS FOLLOWS:**

**To: Chancellor David M. Walcott  
New York City Department of Education  
c/o Deputy Chancellor Kathleen Grimm  
kgrimm@schools.nyc.gov**

**Re: PS 87 William T. Sherman School  
160 West 87th Street  
New York, NY 10024  
212-678-2826**

**WE the undersigned request that the name of PS 87 William T. Sherman School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.**

---

**To: Chairman David J. Vitale  
Chicago Board of Education  
c/o Yolanda Alonzo  
yalonzo1@cps.edu**

**Re: William T. Sherman Elementary School  
1000 West 52nd Street  
Chicago, IL 60609  
773-535-1757**

**WE the undersigned request that the name of William T. Sherman Elementary School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.**

**[signature]**

**<https://slrc-csa.org/newsroom/petition-change-sherman-school-names-in-nyc-and-chicago/>**

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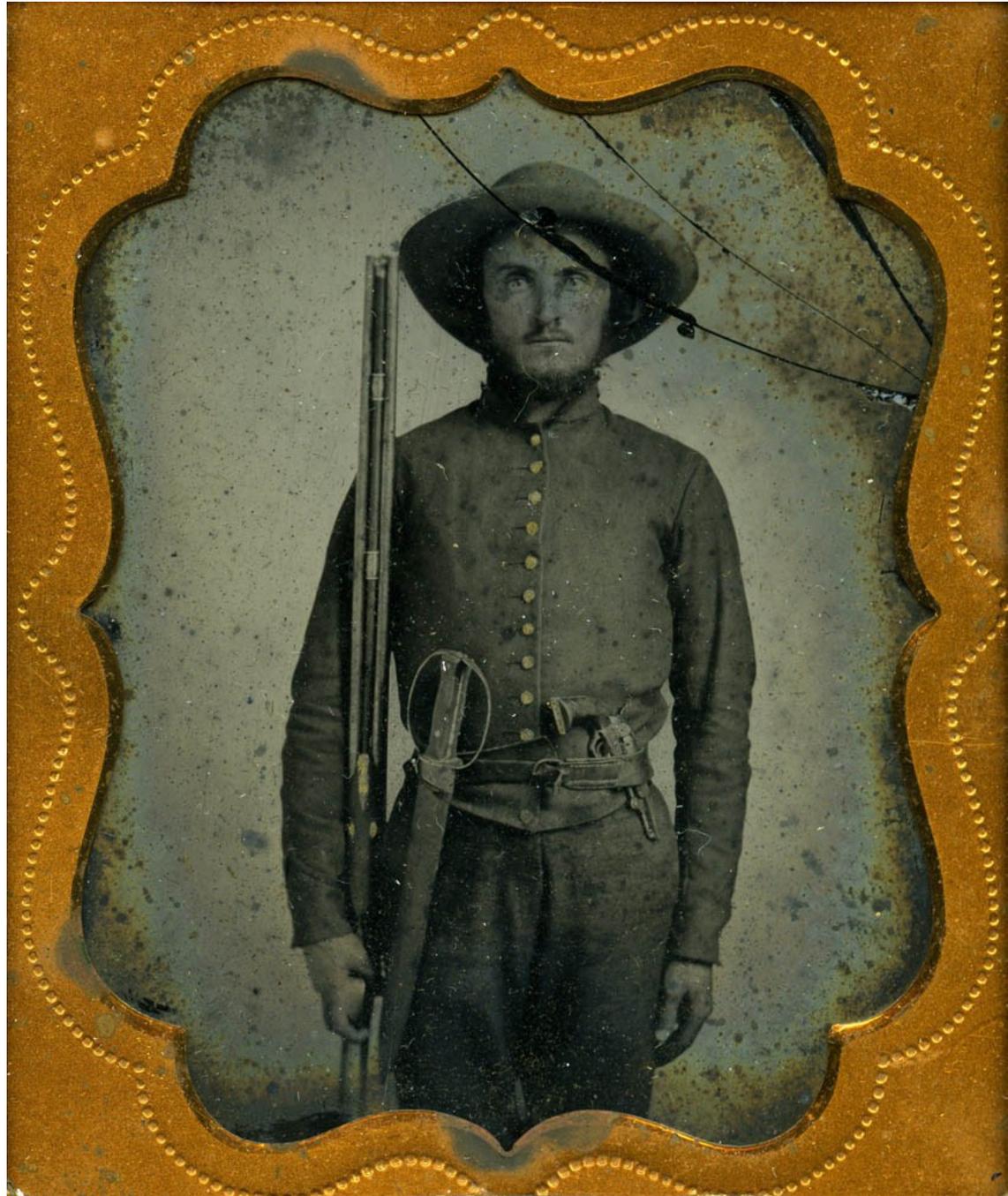
# William M. Hogsett, Regiment of Texas Volunteers

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Born in Tennessee on February 22, 1835, William M. Hogsett moved with his family to Texas at the age of 16 and settled in Hopkins County. His father died in 1846 while serving in the Mexican-American War.

On May 10, 1862, Hopkins joined Captain S.A. Minter's Company K, Richard Waterhouse, Jr.'s Regiment of Texas Volunteers, which subsequently became the 19th Texas Infantry. He served with his company until May 1863, when he was "left sick at Monroe, La," and was listed as absent without leave from October 16, 1863 to February 17, 1864, when he returned to duty by order of General William R. Scurry.

The 19th fought at the Battle of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, on June 7, 1863, then, in 1864, participated in stopping the advance of Union General Nathaniel Banks up the Red River and pursuing General Frederick Steele's Union force from Camden to Little Rock. Company K was then detached to Marshall, Texas, for guard duty.



Following the war, Hogsett returned to farming and died on September 12, 1913, in Hopkins County. He is buried in Pine Forest Cemetery.

Ambrotype by Unknown Photographer

Image on loan from R. Joyce Hunt and Christopher Crouch

<http://ozarkscivilwar.org/photographs/hogsett-william/>

## An Inspection of Hood's Corps, Army of Tennessee

The information below is from an inspection report of Hood's Corps dated March 7th, 1864. The report is completely hand drawn on a single large sheet of paper. It must have taken considerable time to rule out and fill in with an ink pen.

The Corps of John Bell Hood was at this time composed of three divisions under Major Generals Alexander P. Stewart, Thomas C. Hindman, and Carter L. Stephenson, and was encamped outside Dalton, Georgia where it had spent the winter. This inspection report is a revealing window on the state of a large portion of the Army of Tennessee on the eve of the campaigns that would destroy it.

	Effective Strength	On Extra Duty	Under Arrest	Sick	Total Present
Stewart	5272	372	89	114	5883
Hindman	5712	535	42	62	6445
Stephenson	5894	364	153	154	6631
<b>Corps Total</b>	16,778	1281	284	333	18,959

### Arms

	Stewart	Hindman	Stephenson	Corps Total
.58 Enfield	1316	2357	2274	5974
.54 Austrian (Lorenz)	2649	1535	1464	5648
.69 Muskets	907	844	1438	3189
.70 Belgian	0	134	154	288
Mississippi Rifle	0	249	66	315
Total guns each Div.	4872	5119	5396	15,414

The corps was in need of 1082 additional arms. The Austrian Lorenz rifle was a common sight in all three divisions, and in A.P. Stewart's Division they outnumbered Enfields two to one. .69 caliber weapons were still much in evidence in each division. There is no entry on the report for .58 caliber Springfields. They may have been lumped in with the Enfields, which are incorrectly described at .58 caliber on the report.

## Accoutrements & Equipage

The first figure is the number reported on hand, the number in parentheses is the number required.

	Stewart	Hindman	Stephenson	Corps Total
Cartridge Boxes	4854 (221)	5278 (369)	5354 (520)	15,486 (1110)
Cap Pouches	4861 (214)	5116 (531)	5268 (602)	15,245 (1357)
Bayonet Scabbards	4294 (781)	2624 (2737)	3074 (1888)	9992 (5406)
Waist Belts	4849 (226)	5411 (261)	5141 (635)	15,401 (1122)
Knapsacks	4423 (904)	4496 (1043)	4689 (2287)	13,608 (4134)
Haversacks	5167 (308)	4901 (547)	5380 (1691)	15,376 (2546)
Canteens	4910 (578)	4646 (896)	5057 (1915)	14,613 (3389)

There were some differences in equipment between the divisions. Stewart's Division was better equipped with bayonet scabbards (and bayonets) than the other two, and Stephenson's was the most deficient in knapsacks, haversacks and canteens.

## Clothing

The first figure is the number reported on hand, the number in parentheses is the number required.

	Stewart	Hindman	Stephenson	Division Total
Hats or Caps	4590 (547)	5533 (985)	5699 (680)	15,822 (2212)
Jackets or Coats	4470 (557)	5822 (624)	6682 (456)	17,274 (1837)
Pants	4299 (1437)	4873 (1718)	6491 (1613)	15,663 (4768)
Drawers	6661 (783)	5744 (889)	9580 (1042)	21,485 (2714)
Shirts	6361 (821)	6077 (785)	1055 (764)	13,493 (2370)
Undershirts	159 (288)	1904 (221)	326 (972)	2389 (1481)
Socks	5373 (1617)	6078 (1530)	7238 (2992)	18,690 (6139)
Boots or Shoes	4519 (575)	5495 (1048)	5703 (1090)	15,717 (2913)
Overcoats	303 (164)	3423 (19)	152 (1093)	3878 (1276)
Blankets	4284 (693)	5126 (764)	6261 (773)	15,671 (2230)

The report lists the overall condition of clothing as "good" in all three divisions. The generally good condition of this corps is in keeping with most units about to enter the active campaign season, after several months of relative inactivity and stable supply lines.

In the case of many items of clothing, such as pants, the number on hand and required has more to do with condition than the number present and lacking. Obviously there were not 4768 men without pants. The numbers should be interpreted to mean that 15,663 pairs are in acceptable condition, and requisitions have been put in for 4768 in need of replacement. The low number of shirts reported in Stephenson's Division must be due to incomplete information. The small number of overcoats required is due to the coming warm weather, which would cause this item to be omitted from requisitions in most units.

The report includes the notation "137 barefooted men." While this is less than one percent of the corps, it is notable that there are any at all after a winter spent 60 miles from Atlanta. There are also still more than 2000 men without a blanket.

### Transportation

	Stewart	Hindman	Stephenson	Corps Total
6 Horse Wagons	15	35	14	64
4 Horse Wagons	23	16	19	58
2 Horse Wagons	3	4	1	8
Ambulances	12	18	17	45
Mules	211	341	227	779

These numbers include only transportation assigned to regiments. There were three mules rated unserviceable, and one additional ambulance needed for Stewart's Division. An additional 120 wagons were in the ordnance and quartermaster departments at division level.

While the report does not go into detail on the subjects of discipline, instruction, and police, each of these is listed as "good" throughout the corps. Rations issued included pork, beef, meal, and rice, all of "generally good" quality.

Source: *Inspection report of Lieutenant General Hood's Corps, March 7, 1864; Records of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department (National Archives Microfilm Publication M836); War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109.*

<http://www.blueandgraymarching.com/articles/an-inspection-of-hoods-corp.html>



# Confederate Prisoner of War

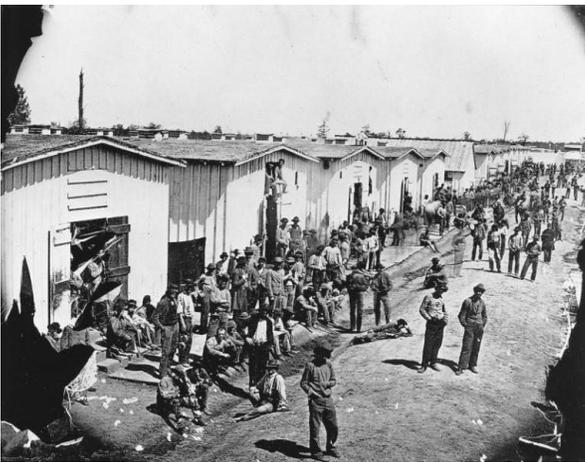
## *Black Confederate Soldier Prisoner of War Accounts*

### Fort McHenry POWs



According to The Valley of the Shadow, a Civil War digital archive project, the Staunton Spectator (Staunton, Virginia) newspaper on Tuesday, October 13, 1863 reported: "The Petersburg Express is informed by Lieut. Daniels, who has just arrived at Petersburg from Fort Norfolk, that some 35 or 40 Southern negroes, captured at Gettysburg, are confined at Fort McHenry. He says that they profess an undying attachment to the South. Several times Gen. Schenck has offered to release them from the Fort, **if** they would take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government and join the Lincoln army. They had peremptorily refused in every instance, and claim that they should be restored to their masters and homes in the South. They say they would prefer death to liberty on the terms proposed by Schneck."<sup>1</sup>

### Camp Chase POWs



Confederate Lieutenant M.L. Sims with the Texas 23rd Cavalry states: "After the surrender I advised [Haywood, servant of John Goodloe], [Walter, servant of John Jamison]. and Ben, my servant, that we were prisoners; that we no longer had the right to control them and could not protect them, and that they might make their escape either then or in the near future. Ben took my advice and succeeded in reaching his home. Haywood and Walter seemed terrorized by the situation and remained with us. At St. Louis I again tried to get them to work their way home. They refused to do so and went with us to Camp Chase and were treated as other prisoners. In a few days they both died with pneumonia and were buried in the same cemetery in which the Confederate officers were buried."<sup>2</sup>

#### Works Cited

<sup>1</sup>"Staunton Spectator: October 13, 1863." The Valley of the Shadow. 1 May 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Knauss, William H. The Story of Camp Chase. Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: Tenn., and Tex. p. 81. Print.

By Doris J. Posey  
Special to the Epoch Times



Landowner: James Porter served in the Confederate Army, bought land, and collected a pension into the 20th century. His great-granddaughter found his pension records. Courtesy of Doris J. Posey

ATLANTA Census records give African-American researchers valuable family information.

Only free citizens were named on the Federal Censuses prior to 1870. Slaves were listed by sex and gender only. They were counted under the names of their owners on the Slave Schedules of 1850 and 1860.

Since African-Americans were first listed by name on the 1870 census, the period of the Civil War (1861-1865) is crucial for researching African-Americans who had been slaves.

One group of records has not been given a lot of attention but is very valuable to a genealogist. They are the Confederate Pension Records. Many of the Confederate States of America (CSA) passed laws offering pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. African-Americans were not eligible to apply for the Confederate Pensions until much later than white veterans; some became eligible for pensions as late as 1923.

## Excellent Clues

To complicate learning about African-Americans during this period, many slaves changed their surnames after Emancipation in 1863. The CSA required slave owners to "loan" slaves to help defend the Confederacy, building breastworks and bridges, driving wagons, entertaining the soldiers, cooking for the troops and other "menial" tasks.

The Confederate Pension files hold the names of the slaves and the names of any Confederate the slave was sent to serve. Often the surname of the slave and his "master" were different. This gives an excellent clue to the researcher as to the surname of the possible slave owner.

The Union Army fought against the Confederate Army. Because of slavery, African-American researchers identify more easily with the Union Army; therefore, searches for Civil War ancestors are often focused on the Union troops.

Black men performed many duties for the South during the war. They earned pensions for serving as teamsters, shoemakers, breastworks builders, drummers, nurses, laborers, servants, and musicians. The most common roles were body servant and cook. There are also pension applications for "private soldier." At least three of these were filed in South Carolina by African-Americans.

Edwin P. Ford of Georgetown, S. C., was a cook and drummer with Company A, 21st Regiment, Frederick Ford of Georgetown County, S. C. was a wagon driver and cook, and James Dawkins of Union, S. C. was a shoemaker.

This information is from sworn and witnessed statements on pension applications. Applications were recorded for Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

## Six Months Before a Ban

Widows also received pensions. In Appendix A of South Carolina's African American Pensioners 1923-1925 by Alexia Jones Helsley, there is an account of Nina L. Brown who applied for a pension as the widow of S. Sebastian Brown. They married in June 1879, just six months before a South Carolina law would have made their marriage illegal. She received the pension as his widow.

James Porter's 1924 application in Union, S. C. shows he served under "J.F. Bailey and others." He was a cook. James Porter (1845-1930,) was approved for a pension in 1924. He bought 79 acres of land in Union County in 1881. Did his service for the Confederacy help give him the opportunity to purchase land?

Since the soldiers for the Confederate States were paid by the states, the records originated at the State Treasurer's office. The State issued checks to the County Treasurer who disbursed the checks annually. Most African-American pensioners made their mark ("X") when accepting the checks. James Porter's check was \$7.00 in 1923 and \$9.00 when he received his last check in 1930.

For researchers, the painful idea that some Blacks were "loyal" to the Confederacy may be a reason not to venture into these records. Did African-Americans fight in the war? The question stirs a controversy about African-American CSA pensioners. The answer is in the Confederate Pension Records.

## Valuable Records

Were these African-American Confederate's lives any less important because they were slaves who served in the Confederacy? Should we ignore their service and the valuable records related to their service? Our understanding of the slaves' dilemma in this War Between the States comes over 130 years after that war ended.

Recently, an African-American researcher said, "I don't have any relatives that were Confederates." The question is "How do you know?" The Confederate Pension Records for African-Americans are worth a closer look.

*Doris J. Posey is from Spartanburg, S. C. She is the great-granddaughter of James Porter. She is one of the organizers and Charter President (2000) of the Metro Atlanta Chapter of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. (AAHGS). Posey gives talks and leads workshops on genealogy.*

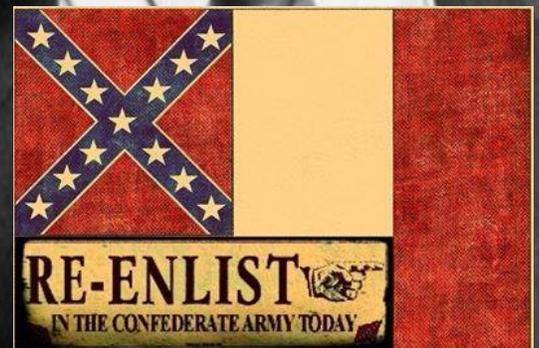
<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/8-2-1/65036.html>



Unidentified soldier in Confederate cavalry uniform with D-guard Bowie knife, revolver, canteen, and sign reading Jeff Davis and the South!

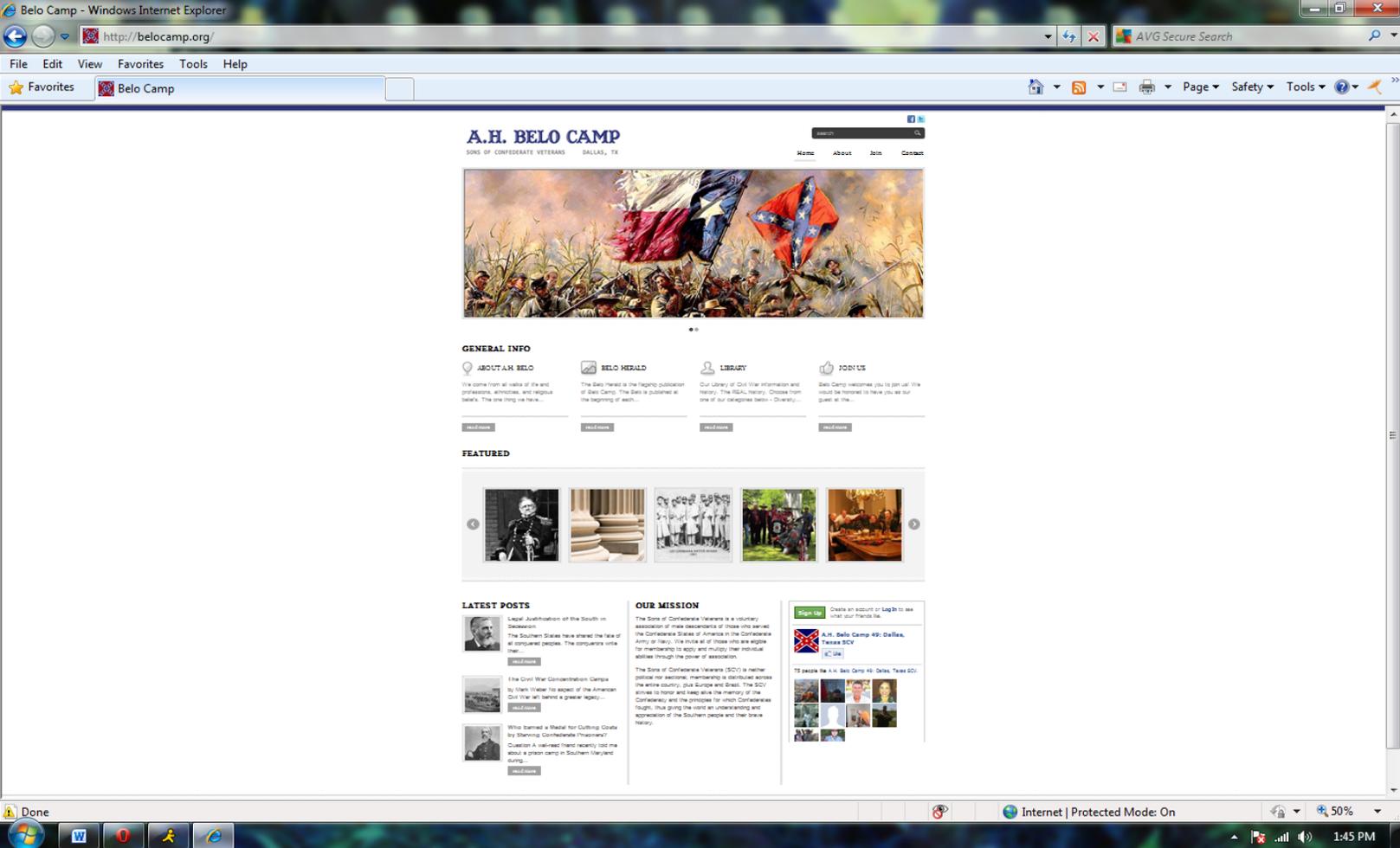
**"I TAKE THE POSITION  
OF JEFFERSON AND  
MADISON WHEN THEY  
WROTE THE KENTUCKY  
VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.**

**IF CONGRESS MAKES  
"LAWS" THAT ARE UN-  
CONSTITUTIONAL, WE  
HAVE THE RIGHT TO  
IGNORE THOSE LAWS,  
WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO  
NULLIFY THOSE "LAWS."**



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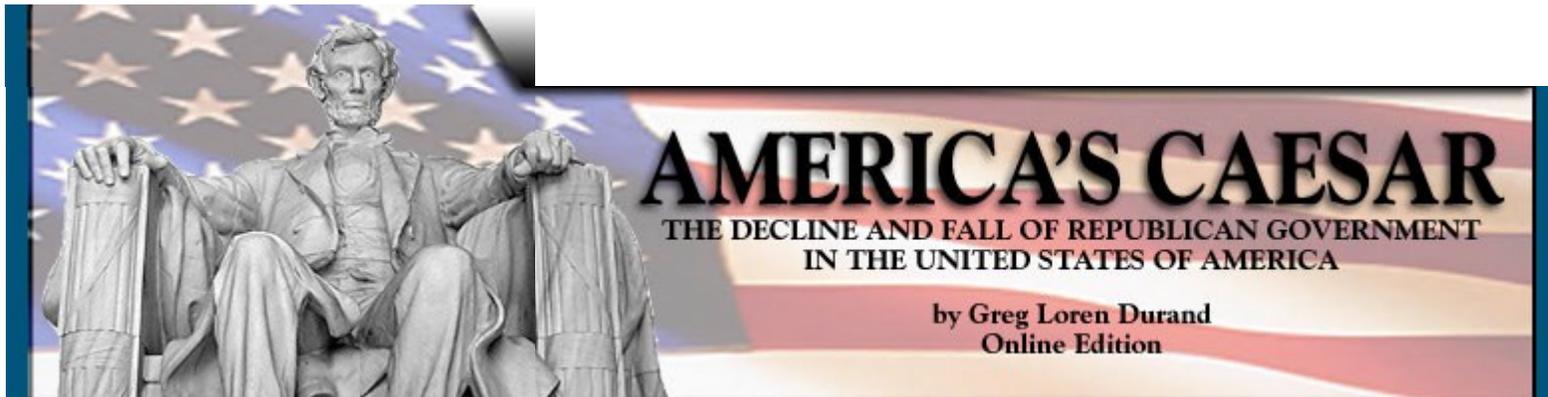
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Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning 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.

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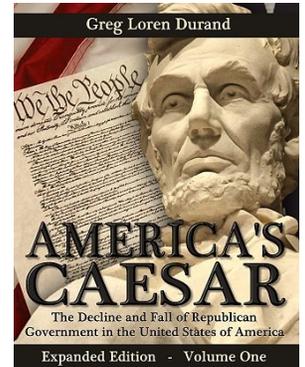
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## CHAPTER FOURTEEN: The Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation

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### Northern Soldiers Begin to Desert

It had been predicted that the issuance of the *Emancipation Proclamation* would swell the ranks of the Northern army with fresh recruits. However, the opposite proved to be the result. In a private letter to Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln expressed his disappointment with the effects of the edict:

While I hope something from this proclamation, my expectations are not so sanguine as are those of some friends. The time for its effect southward has not come; but northward the effect should be instantaneous. It is six days old and while commendation in newspapers and by distinguished individuals is all that a vain man could wish, the stocks have declined and troops come forward more slowly than ever. This looked squarely in the face is not very satisfactory. We have fewer troops in the field at the end of six days than we had at the beginning – the attrition among the old, outnumbering the addition by the new. The North responds to the proclamation sufficiently in breath; but breath alone kills no rebels. I wish I could write more cheerfully.<sup>(1)</sup>

Instead of raising the level of morale among the troops, Lincoln found himself faced with an increase of discontent in his armies as a direct result of the *Emancipation Proclamation*. According to Alexander K. McClure, "[B]latant disloyalty... was heard in many places throughout the North."<sup>(2)</sup> General Joseph Hooker had said in October of 1862, "Let it be understood that if this is a war for emancipation of the Negro, instead of a war in defense of the *Constitution*, three quarters of the army would lay down their arms."<sup>(3)</sup> This is exactly what began to occur when the proclamation was issued. Again the words of Hooker: "At that time, perhaps, a majority of the officers, especially those high in rank, were hostile to the policy of the Government in the conduct of the war. The *Emancipation Proclamation* had been published a short time before, and a large element of the army had taken sides against it, declaring that they would never have embarked in the war had they anticipated this action of the Government."<sup>(4)</sup> Likewise, Ida Tarbell stated, "Many and many a man deserted in the winter of 1862-63

because of the *Emancipation Proclamation*. The soldiers did not believe that the President had the right to issue it and they refused to fight. Lincoln knew, too, that the Copperhead agitation had reached the army, and that hundreds of them were being urged by parents and friends hostile to the Administration to desert."<sup>(5)</sup>

The *Official Records* substantiate these statements. General George McClellan wrote that "the States of the North are flooded with deserters and absentees. One corps of this army has 13,000 men present and 15,000 absent."<sup>(6)</sup> On 23 September 1862, General George Meade reported that over 8,000 men, including 250 officers, had deserted, noting that "this terrible and serious evil seems to pervade the whole body."<sup>(7)</sup> When General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac from General Ambrose Burnside, he found the number of deserters to be 2,922 commissioned officers and 81,964 non-commissioned officers and privates.<sup>(8)</sup> In his report to the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, Hooker stated, "At the time the army was turned over to me, desertions were at the rate of about two hundred a day. So anxious were parents, wives, brothers and sisters, to relieve their kindred, that they filled the express trains with packages of citizens' clothing to assist them in escaping from service."<sup>(9)</sup> In all, an estimated 200,000 soldiers deserted from the Northern armies.<sup>(10)</sup> Those who did not desert often proved to be a hindrance in the field. Writing from his headquarters at Hilton Head, South Carolina, Major-General David Hunter complained of being "saddled with pro-slavery generals in whom I have not the least confidence..."<sup>(11)</sup>

Enlistments had also fallen to such a low rate following the issuance of the *Emancipation Proclamation* that Lincoln was compelled to resort to conscription in July of 1863 in order to continue the war. In his book, *Crimes of the Civil War*, Henry Clay Dean wrote:

When drafted, men were driven from home at the point of the bayonet, black and white chained together like felons.... The pitiful cries of children, clinging to their father, whose face they were looking upon for the last time; the plaintive appeal of the poor woman frantically begging the release of her husband, never moved a muscle in the brazen faces of the hardened wretches engaged in this nefarious business....

The conscription bill was the finishing stroke of the bloody crime of usurpation, and wrought an entire change in our institutions. It was the first attempt in our history to work a complete despotism....

The whole military strength subject to draft was duly recorded and examined, either before or after the conscription.... The names of men were cast into the lottery of death, which dealt out its unwelcome tickets to nearly every household. The reigning spirit of fraud forced itself into the Provost Marshal's office, and took entire possession of the draft. Provost Marshals amassed immense fortunes, through agencies of exemption, which contracted to free the citizens from the fatal draft of the conscript wheel. This, like all other villainies of the Departments, was reduced to a clearly-defined system. Tickets intended for political enemies, or military victims, or those who had not been able to buy themselves off, were written and dried with ordinary blotting paper, whilst the tickets intended for political friends were heavily sanded on a full, heavy hand of ink. The sand remaining on the paper, made them readily distinguishable from the other tickets on the slightest touch.... Such was the villainy and revenge that ruled the chances of death in the horrible conscription which forced unwilling men to perpetrate the awful crime of murder against brave men who were defending their homes from conflagration, their beds from violation, and their hearths from the stain of innocent blood.<sup>(12)</sup>

The unconstitutional and despotic *Conscription Act* resulted in a surge of discontent among the Northern people, including a massive anti-draft riot in New York city. The details in brief of this horrific event are as follows:

Many citizens in New York woke up on Sunday morning to find their names in Lincoln's army list, for every man was declared a soldier from the moment his name was drawn, and liable to be shot as a deserter if he got out of the way.

The pent-up wrath of the people now broke out. The war had always been unpopular in New York city, and when the first announcement was made, that the people were resisting the draft, the greatest excitement occurred. The abolitionists were terribly frightened. A good many ran away from the city. Others hid themselves. The drafted men first destroyed the enrolling offices, burning them to the ground, and came very near killing Kennedy, the police superintendent.

Like all popular outbreaks of this kind, it ran into every form of riot and outrage. The popular feeling seemed to regard with peculiar hatred the negro, as if he were the cause of the war and all the trouble resulting from it, while in fact it was the abolitionists and not the negro who were responsible.

The rioters burnt down the Negro Orphan Asylum, hung negroes to the lamp posts, and sometimes threw them into the docks. Boys particularly seemed to be engaged in the rioting. The writer of this was all through the city at all times of the day and night, during the continuance of the trouble. On one occasion he saw a crowd, and asked a little boy what it meant. "Oh, it is nothing but a dead nigger," was the reply. This shows how callous to human suffering even children may become in times of war and bloodshed.<sup>(13)</sup>

Such was an example of the true effects of Lincoln's supposedly humanitarian proclamation. Although the lawless actions of these rioters cannot be condoned, the Lincoln Administration nevertheless bore the main burden of guilt for having provided the example to be followed in throwing off all restraint of law and order.

## How Lincoln Secured His Re-Election

In addition to its negative effect on the troops, and on the people of the North in general, there were also political repercussions for Lincoln as a result of his proclamation. Lincoln's biographers, Nicolay and Hay, added that "there were great losses in the elections in consequence of the *Emancipation Proclamation*,"<sup>(14)</sup> and Albert Bushnell Hart said that "one of the effects... was an increase of the Democratic vote in Ohio and in Indiana, and the consequent election of many Democratic members of Congress."<sup>(15)</sup> In his *History of the United States*, James Ford Rhodes stated:

In October and November elections took place in the principal States, with the results that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, all of which except New Jersey had cast their electoral votes for Lincoln, declared against the party in power. A new House of Representatives was chosen, the Democrats making conspicuous gains in the States mentioned. The same ratio of gain extended to the other States would have given them the control of the next House — a disaster from which the Administration was saved by New England, Michigan, Iowa, and the Border Slave States. The elections came near being what the steadfast Republican journal, the *New York Times*, declared them to be, "A vote of want of confidence in the President." Since the elections followed so closely upon the *Proclamation of Emancipation*, it is little wonder that the Democrats declared that the people protested against Lincoln's surrender to the radicals, which was their construction of the change of policy from a war for the Union to a war for the Negro. Many writers have since agreed with them in this interpretation of the result. No one can doubt that it was a contributing force operating with these other influences: the corruption in the War Department before Stanton became Secretary, the suppression of free speech and freedom of the press, arbitrary arrests which had continued to be made by military orders of the Secretary of War.<sup>(16)</sup>

With the presidential election drawing near, Lincoln knew his political career was in serious jeopardy. In a memorandum delivered to his Cabinet on 23 August 1864, he expressed his despondency over an expected defeat at the polls by Democratic candidate, George McClellan: "This morning... it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be reelected."<sup>(17)</sup> It has been noted that "there was no period from January, 1864, until 3d of September, when McClellan would not have defeated Lincoln for President."<sup>(18)</sup> Even the most ardent worshippers of Lincoln have been forced to admit that "only a few conservatives supported Lincoln in his desire for a second term," while "at the same time a strong and open opposition to his re-election had developed" throughout the Northern States.<sup>(19)</sup> How Lincoln overcame these immense obstacles to secure a second term is indicative of how far removed from a constitutional foundation his Administration had become by late 1864.

According to Lincoln biographer Norman Hapgood, "It was undoubtedly true that all the resources of the administration, including the War Department... were used to secure the President's renomination and reelection. But these things did not bother the people. The only thing that counted much with them was military success...."<sup>(20)</sup> An order from Secretary of War Stanton, which declared criticism of the Administration to be a treasonous offense, made a Democratic canvass for the Presidency very difficult, if not impossible. In his book, *Our Presidents and How We Make Them*, Alexander McClure recalled how he had, two weeks before the election, proposed to Lincoln that 5,000 Pennsylvania soldiers be granted a twenty-day furlough if they would agree to vote the Republican ticket. The order was subsequently issued and then returned and concealed.<sup>(21)</sup>

In his autobiography, General Benjamin F. Butler described how he was detailed by the War Department, along with 5,000 troops, in New York city with orders to intimidate, and even to shoot, those who dared to cast a vote in favor of McClellan.<sup>(22)</sup> George Edmonds summarized the conversation which occurred between Butler and Stanton:

The election day was November 8, 1864. Lincoln had sent agents to New York City to spy out and report how the election would go. The report boded ill for Lincoln's success; in fact, indicated that New York would give a large majority for General McClellan. Lincoln, Seward, and Stanton were alarmed. The latter instantly telegraphed General Butler to report to him at once. Butler rushed to Washington, and Stanton explained the situation at New York.

"What do you want me to do?" asked Butler.

"Start at once for New York, take command of the Department of the East, relieving General Dix. I will send you all the troops you need."

"But," returned Butler, "it will not be good politics to relieve General Dix just on the eve of election."

"Dix is a brave man," said Stanton, "but he won't do anything; he is very timid about some matters."

This meant that General Dix was too honorable to use the United States Army to control and direct elections.

"Send me," suggested the shrewd Butler, "to New York with President Lincoln's order for me to relieve Dix in my pocket, but I will not use the order until such time as I think safe. I will report to Dix and be his obedient servant, and coddle him up until I see proper to spring on him my order, and take supreme command myself."

"Very well," assented Stanton, "I will send you Massachusetts troops."

"Oh, no!" objected the shrewder Butler, "*it won't do for Massachusetts men to shoot down New Yorkers.*"

Stanton saw this also would be bad politics, so Grant was ordered to send Western troops – 5,000 good troops and two batteries of Napoleon guns – for the purpose of shooting down New Yorkers should New Yorkers persist in the evil intention of voting for McClellan [emphasis in original].<sup>(23)</sup>

On the seventh of November, the day before the election, Butler reported to Stanton, "I have done all I could to prevent secessionists [Democrats] from voting, and think it will have some effect."<sup>(24)</sup>

In his book entitled *Civil Government and Self Government*, Francis Lieber described the farcical nature of elections held under such circumstances:

If the imperial sovereignty is founded upon an actual process of election, whether this consist in a mere form or not, it bears down all opposition, nay all dissent, however lawful it may be....

The Caesar always exists before the imperial government is acknowledged and openly established. Whether the praetorians or legions actually proclaim the Caesar or not, it is always the army that makes him. A succeeding ballot is nothing more than a trimming belonging to more polished or more timid periods, or it may be a tribute to that civilization which does not allow armies to occupy the place they hold in barbarous or relapsing times, at least not openly so.

First to assume the power and then to direct the people to vote, whether they are satisfied with the act or not, leads psychologically to a process similar to that often pursued by Henry VIII., and according to which it became a common saying: First clap a man into prison for treason, and you will soon have abundance of testimony. It was the same in the witch-trials.

The process of election becomes peculiarly unmeaning, because the power already assumed allows no discussion. There is no free press.<sup>(25)</sup>

Lincoln garnered even more votes by creating bogus States with the cooperation of a minimum of ten percent of the "loyal" populations of Louisiana and Tennessee.<sup>(26)</sup> He went further to install Michael Hahn as Military Governor of the former and his future Vice-President Andrew Johnson as Military Governor of the latter. Showing his gratitude for the appointment, Johnson pledged the votes of "the real Union men" in occupied Tennessee "for Lincoln for President."<sup>(27)</sup>

## The Creation of the "State of West Virginia"

Lincoln, in direct violation of the U.S. *Constitution*, also sanctioned the carving out of an entire section of Virginia to form the so-called "State of West Virginia." According to the *Constitution*, "...[N]o new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress."<sup>(28)</sup> In order to circumvent this obstacle, a specious government of "Virginia" was established in Wheeling under Lincoln's guidance with Francis H. Pierpont acting as "Governor," over against the true State government which already existed at Richmond. The new government then proceeded to give its "consent" to the division of the State, to which Congress assented. Thus, "by assuming the consent of Virginia, which could only be asserted as a technical fact, the makers of the new state offered a kind of sophistry to excuse the non-fulfillment of a constitutional obligation...."<sup>(29)</sup> The congressional debates on this matter, especially the comments made by Republicans, are most revealing of the prevailing mindset which justified this unconstitutional action. Speaking on the proposed Act of Congress to admit the new "State" to the Union, Thaddeus Stevens stated in the House of Representatives:

I do not wish to be understood as sharing the delusion that we are admitting West Virginia in pursuance of any provision of the *Constitution*. I can find no provision justifying it, and the argument in favor of it originates with those who either honestly entertain

an erroneous opinion, or who desire to justify by a forced construction an act which they have predetermined to do. By the *Constitution*, a State may be divided by the consent of the Legislature thereof and by the consent of Congress admitting the new State into the Union.

Now, sir, it is but mockery to say that the Legislature of Virginia has ever consented to the division. Only two hundred thousand out of a million and a quarter of people have participated in this proceeding....

But, sir, I understand that these proceedings all take place, not under the pretense of any legal or constitutional right, but in virtue of the laws of war.... I say then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new State, not by virtue of any provision of the *Constitution*, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon that theory, and upon that alone; for I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the *Constitution* for this proceeding.<sup>(30)</sup>

The views of Abram Baldwin Olin of New York were similar:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am rather disposed to vote for this bill; but I confess I shall do it with great reluctance.... I confess I do not fully understand upon what principles of constitutional law this measure can be justified. It cannot be done, I fear, at all. It can be justified only as a measure of policy, or of necessity.... This proceeding is sanctioned by the rules and practices of war, which have been sanctioned by all nations through all time. The *Constitution* gives no authority for it. It does not grow out of any constitutional provision, nor of any right guaranteed by it.<sup>(31)</sup>

Thomas E. Noell of Missouri heartily endorsed the bill with the following words:

We are living in revolutionary times, and he who would undertake to apply measures of relief, such as are expedient in ordinary times of peace, is no statesman. We must apply a medicine suited to the disease, apply a remedy suited to the times; and we cannot afford, while the nation is trembling on the brink of destruction, to split hairs on technical constitutional points. If I had power, I would save the nation's life by the exercise of all powers necessary to the result; for such powers, whether expressed in the *Constitution* or not, are from necessity implied. I would save the nation, and would march with relentless step towards accomplishing its high and proud destiny.... I am for the exercise of those powers which will accomplish the purpose.... I believe that these people of Western Virginia are entitled to come into the Union as a State. I admit that I have grave constitutional doubts upon this question....<sup>(32)</sup>

Martin Conway of Kansas, one of the few Republicans who opposed the bill, described the "constitutional convention" of "West Virginia" as a "mob," and then voiced his suspicion that "it is the intention of the President to encourage the formation of State organizations in all the seceded States, and that a few individuals are to assume State powers wherever a military encampment can be effected in any of the rebellious districts." He denounced the proceeding as "utterly and flagrantly unconstitutional, as radically revolutionary in character and deserving the reprobation of every loyal citizen," and added, "It aims at an utter subversion of our constitutional system and will consolidate all power in the hands of the Executive.... I insist that the President of the United States has wrongfully exercised his discretion in this case; and that, if this instance is brought in as a precedent for future action, it will involve the entire subversion of our constitutional system."<sup>(33)</sup> According to Henry Dawes of Massachusetts, "...[N]obody has given his consent to the division of the State of Virginia and the erection of a new State who does not reside within the new State itself.... This bill does not comply with the spirit of the *Constitution*. If the remaining portions of Virginia are under duress while this consent is given, it is a mere mockery of the *Constitution*."<sup>(34)</sup>

John Crittenden, a Democrat from Kentucky said that the so-called "government of Virginia" set up at Wheeling could be regarded as the true State government "only by a mere fiction. We know the *fact* to be otherwise...." [emphasis in original] He went on to argue, "If you can do this, can you not also, without the consent on the part of the people of North Carolina, divide that State and make up new States just as your armies progress, setting aside the necessity of consent on the part of the Legislature? If you can dispense with that, you can make States at pleasure.... [T]he *Constitution* gives us no power to do what we are asked to do."<sup>(35)</sup>

Over in the Senate, the arguments against the bill were not much different. Garrett Davis, a Democrat Senator from Kentucky, said:

I hold that there is, legally and constitutionally no such state in existence as the state of West Virginia and consequently no senators from such a state. My object is simply to raise a question to be put upon the record, and to have my name as a Senator recorded against the recognition of West Virginia as a state of the United States. I do not believe that the Old Dominion, like a polypus, can

be separated into different segments, and each segment become a living constitutional organism in this node. The present state of West Virginia as it has been organized, and as it is seeking representation on the floor of the Senate, is a flagrant violation of the *Constitution*.<sup>(36)</sup>

Lincoln's Attorney General, Edward Bates, described the formation of "a new State out of Western Virginia" as "an original, independent act of revolution." He went on to write, "Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the constitutions – of Virginia and the nation."<sup>(37)</sup> Writing twenty years later, Radical Republican James G. Blaine admitted, "As a punitive measure, for the chastening of Virginia, it cannot be defended. Assuredly there was no ground for distressing Virginia by penal enactments that did not apply equally to every other State of the Confederacy. Common justice revolts at the selection of one man for punishment from eleven who have all been guilty of the same offense."<sup>(38)</sup>

Finally, in affixing his signature to the bill for the admission of "West Virginia," Lincoln himself admitted that it stood on the same dubious legal foundation as his *Emancipation Proclamation*:

We can scarcely dispense with the aid of West Virginia in this struggle, much less can we afford to have her against us, in Congress and in the field. Her brave and good men regard her admission into the union as a matter of life and death. They have been true to the union under many severe trials. The division of a state is dreaded as a precedent but a measure expedient by a war is no precedent for times of peace.

It is said that the admission of West Virginia is secession, and tolerated only because it is our secession. Well, if we call it by that name, there is still difference enough between secession against the *Constitution* and secession in favor of the *Constitution*. I believe the admission of West Virginia into the union is expedient.<sup>(39)</sup>

It is perhaps one of the greatest absurdities to arise from the War of 1861-1865 that Lincoln, who believed that "the slaveholder has a legal and moral right to his slaves" and who spoke of the "natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people to the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white and black races,"<sup>(40)</sup> who believed that "there is a physical difference between the white and black races which... will forbid the two races living together in social and political equality," and was "in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race,"<sup>(41)</sup> and who, after the war, had formulated a plan with General Butler to "get rid of the negroes" by sending them to Panama to dig the canal<sup>(42)</sup> and finally, who used the military power of the Government and fictitious "States" to secure his re-election, should have been immortalized after his assassination as "the greatest, wisest, godliest man that has appeared on earth since Christ,"<sup>(43)</sup> and "as gentle and as unoffending a man who died for men,"<sup>(44)</sup> and memorialized in the hearts of nearly all Americans since as "the Great Emancipator," the champion of racial equality, and the greatest President this country has ever had. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, Lincoln is indicted and condemned by his own words:

If destruction be our lot, we ourselves must be its author and its finisher. As a nation of free men, we must live through all time, or die by suicide.

That will be the time when the usurper will put down his heel on the neck of the people, and batter down the fair fabric of free institutions. Many great and good men may be found whose ambition aspires no higher than a seat in Congress, or a Presidential chair, but such belong not to the family of the Lion, or the tribe of the Eagle. What! Think you such places would satisfy an Alexander? a Caesar? or a Napoleon? Never! Towering ambition disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions unexplored. It sees no grandeur in adding story to story upon the monuments already erected to the memory of others. It scorns to tread in the footsteps of any predecessor, however illustrious. It thirsts, it *burns*, for distinction, and, if possible, it *will* have it, whether at the expense of *emancipating slaves or enslaving freemen*. Is it unreasonable then to expect, that some man possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time, spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs [emphasis in original].<sup>(45)</sup>

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**Endnotes** 1. Lincoln, letter to Hannibal Hamlin, 28 September 1862; in Basler, *Collected Works of Lincoln*, Volume V, pages 439-440.

2. Alexander K. McClure, *Abraham Lincoln and Men of War Times* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Times Publishing, 1892), page 228.

3. Joseph Hooker, quoted in *North American Review*, October 1862, page 529.

4. Hooker, quoted by G.F.R. Henderson, *Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War* (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1902), Volume II, page 411.

5. Ida M. Tarbell, *McClure's Magazine*, January 1893, page 165.

6. George McClellan, *Official Records: Armies*, Volume XIX, part II, page 365.

7. George Meade, *op. cit.*, page 348.
8. Henderson, *Stonewall Jackson*, Volume II, page 411.
9. Hooker, quoted by Henderson, *ibid.*
10. Gary Gallagher, *The Confederate War* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1997), page 67.
11. David Hunter to Henry Halleck, 23 March 1863; in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume XIV, page 431.
12. Dean, *Crimes of the Civil War*, pages 99, 100, 101.
13. Horton, *History of the Great Civil War*, pages 317-318.
14. Nicolay and Hay, *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, Volume II, page 261.
15. Albert Bushnell Hart, *Salmon P. Chase* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1899), page 309.
16. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Volume IV, page 163.
17. Lincoln, quoted by Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume IX, page 251.
18. McClure, *Lincoln and Men of War Times*, page 112.
19. Tarbell, *McClure's Magazine*, July 1899, page 268.
20. Norman Hapgood, *Abraham Lincoln: The Man of the People* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913), page 348.
21. Alexander K. McClure, *Our Presidents and How We Make Them* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1900), page 195.
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## **Part Two: Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire**

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### **CHAPTER FOURTEEN:**

### **The Effects of the Emancipation Proclamation**

### **SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:**

### **Statements in the House of Representatives on the Creation of the State of West Virginia Congressional Globe - 9 December 1862**

### **SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:**

### **How Lincoln Secured His Re-Election**

# Confederate Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle

**Last installment of a Thirty Part Series.....**



## CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY

### BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM NELSON PENDLETON

By the time of Gettysburg, "Parson" Pendleton's subordinates were snickering at his lack of battlefield acumen, even while he held the exalted status of Chief of Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia. He looked remarkably like Robert E. Lee with his grizzled hair and beard, but represented one of the weak links in the Southern command once battle was offered.

A Richmond native, Pendleton was graduated from West Point in 1830 but served in the artillery for just three years--much of it lying in hospitals with fever, nausea, and paralyzed limbs from some strange illness--before he resigned to teach at Delaware College in Pennsylvania. Experiencing fits of depression and neurotic physical symptoms which tormented him throughout his life, he switched careers again in 1837 and became an Episcopal minister--to heal his "depraved and unsanctified heart," he said--eventually assuming the rectorship at Grace Episcopal church in Lexington, Virginia.

In the passion for arms which swept the south after the John Brown raid, some of the local Lexington young men formed a battery in 1860 and asked the aging artilleryman, then 50, to instruct them. When the war began the next year, they named themselves the Rockridge Artillery and on May 1, 1861 elected Pendleton their captain. He accepted the command, then excused himself and spent the rest of the day writing a memorandum to himself, attempting to rectify his new office as a death-dealer with his sacred calling. **The battery (with its four cannon--"Matthew," "Mark," "Luke," and "John")** was conspicuous from the beginning. In the first months of the war, Captain Pendleton's story was picked up by a press hungry for picturesque heroes. By early July, the reading public was already familiar with the warrior-minister who, so the story went, had loaded and aimed his gun at Federals in the Shenandoah Valley and then raised his hand in a blessing: **"May the Lord have mercy on their misguided souls--fire!!"**

After First Manassas on July 21, 1861, where he had his horse shot out from under him and was grazed by bullets in the ear and back, Pendleton was commended with "great praise" by Brig. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson himself and was lauded in General Joe Johnston's report as well. He was promoted to Colonel without delay and, being the first artillerist to distinguish himself, acted as Johnston's Chief of Artillery that fall. Between preaching--which he continued to do every chance he got--and drilling, fitting and organizing the army's artillery, he kept himself in the public eye, and was soon rewarded for his conspicuousness. On March 26, 1862, he was made brigadier general.

Pendleton's deficiencies showed up as soon as there were battles to be fought. While he had thought at length about the theory and organization of the artillery, he showed no aptitude for actually directing them on the field. At the Battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, Pendleton had charge of the Reserve Artillery, more than fourteen batteries with about ninety guns. That day, when those guns were needed so badly, Pendleton never even managed to reach army headquarters. Of his fourteen batteries, he employed only one. The snide remarks began among his young officers (one remarked on "the great superabundance of artillery and the scanty use that was made of it") but no murmur came from Lee.

Pendleton's Reserve was next used when the army crossed the Potomac into Maryland in September 1862. The parson's moment came after the Battle of Sharpsburg on September 17, when Lee counted on Pendleton and forty-four of his guns to guard the rear of the army as it limped across the Potomac. Not long after midnight Lee was wakened in his tent by Pendleton himself. The Yankees had suddenly thrown a corps across the Potomac, Pendleton explained, driving off the cannoneers and their infantry supports. All the guns of the Confederate Reserve Artillery had been captured.

"All?" Lee said, starting bolt upright.

"Yes, General, I fear all."

When Jackson heard the story, he snorted in disgust, put a division in motion at once, and drove the Federals back across the river. In so doing, he found that an artillery major had safely withdrawn all the guns but four the previous night, after Pendleton had given them up for lost. Pendleton's prestige plummeted after this affair. One lieutenant wrote, ". . . Pendleton is Lee's weakness. He is like the elephant, we have him and we don't know what on earth to do with him, and it costs a devil of a sight to feed him." Again, though, Lee was mercifully silent.

Pendleton regained some of his reputation in his reorganization of the "long arm" that fall and again in February 1863. Then at Chancellorsville in May he was called upon, along with Early's augmented division of about 9,000 men, to defend the Fredericksburg heights with his batteries against an entire corps of 23,000 Union troops. Pendleton made things worse by sending most of his guns away prematurely. When the Federals finally struck, Pendleton lost eight guns before he withdrew (in panic, some said). Pendleton was denied commendation after the battle--Lee was careful to praise only "the batteries under" him for gallantry. Hearing that Lee was dissatisfied with his handling of the artillery in the Chancellorsville battle, the Reverend became disconsolate.

In the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia after Chancellorsville, the Reserve Artillery under Pendleton's direct command was disbanded. He reverted to his earlier status as General in Chief of Artillery, but the new arrangement was actually a demotion, since he acted now only as an advisor.

## At Gettysburg

**Pendleton rode toward Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Pike on July 1, arriving at Cashtown and hearing the sound of guns to the east about the same time as Lee. When Lee rode rapidly toward the battlefield in the early afternoon, Pendleton stayed near him for instructions. When they reached the scene of the fighting on McPherson's Ridge, Lee sent Pendleton to the right with some artillery, but the Reverend declined to open fire with them without infantry support. He moved the guns forward to Seminary Ridge after the Federals had been sent flying back to Cemetery Hill, but he declined to open fire on the new Union stronghold, not being aggressive enough to renew the battle on his own initiative, a problem pandemic among Confederate commanders that evening.**

**Pendleton's most significant contribution on July 2 was as a member of a scouting party which Lee dispatched to the Round Tops soon after sunrise. Although Pendleton himself probably rode no farther than Spangler's Woods, the rest of the riders continued to where they thought they were in the rear of the Round Tops. They met no Union troops--a mystery, considering the number and activity of Yankee soldiers around the Round Tops at the time--and Pendleton's report that an attack in that direction "might succeed" no doubt influenced Lee's decision to attack there that day. Pendleton himself stayed on the**

right during the afternoon, but the artillery were handled by Col. E.P. Alexander, the able First Corps artillery chief, and Pendleton had little chance to contribute.

Alexander was again employed to do the lion's share of the work preparing for Longstreet's assault on the Union center on July 3. Pendleton that morning rode along the line and raised no objections to any of Alexander's placements. He was far too complacent. In fact, the guns were posted too far away from the enemy on Cemetery Ridge to strike the crushing blow needed to disorganize the enemy line. Pendleton did make one valuable contribution--he rounded up nine short-range howitzers from Hill's corps where they could do no good and collected them into a mobile battery, which he placed where they could be rushed forward to blast away at the right moment during the infantry assault. When the Rebel bombardment was about to begin, however, Alexander could not find them--Pendleton had reconsidered and withdrawn four of them, and another nervous officer had withdrawn the remaining five, both without informing Alexander. Pendleton created a bigger problem later when, at the height of the cannonade, he moved the ammunition wagons farther to the rear, again without informing the gunners. As a result, the fire of the Rebel guns slackened while the caisson drivers searched for ammunition. Since Alexander wrote one of the best accounts of the battle of Gettysburg, these blunders by Pendleton became stories told and retold in the coming years.

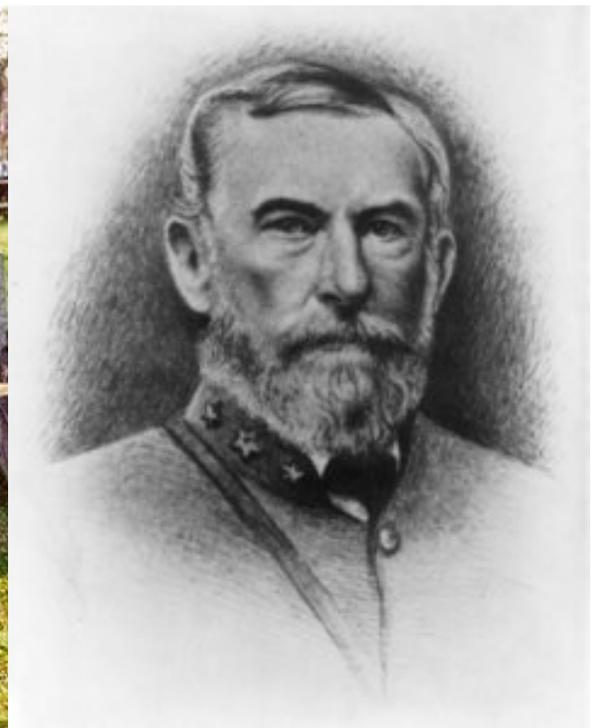
Lee never removed the Parson. He remained Chief of Artillery for the remainder of the war, though it became more and more an administrative position, and Pendleton became more and more exclusively employed in his specialty--organization--and was seldom consulted when the armies clashed.

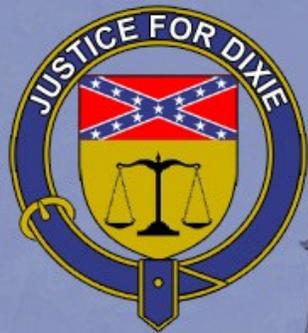
For further reading:

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Excerpted from ["The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle"](#) by Larry Tagg





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## 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



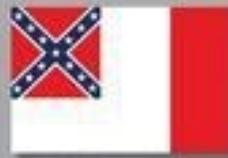
Rattle Flag



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 Herald is our unapologetic tribute 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.*

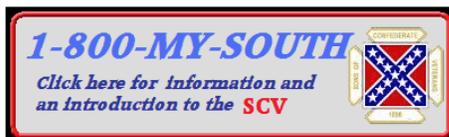
## How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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*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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