



The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

February 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Col. John Geider

Gettysburg: A Military Perspective



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
1st Lt. Cmdr. - Mark Nash
2nd Lt. Cmdr. - David Hendricks
Adjutant - Stan Hudson
Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown
Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



Contact us: <http://belocamp.org>
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Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCVORG>

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

Our Next Meeting:

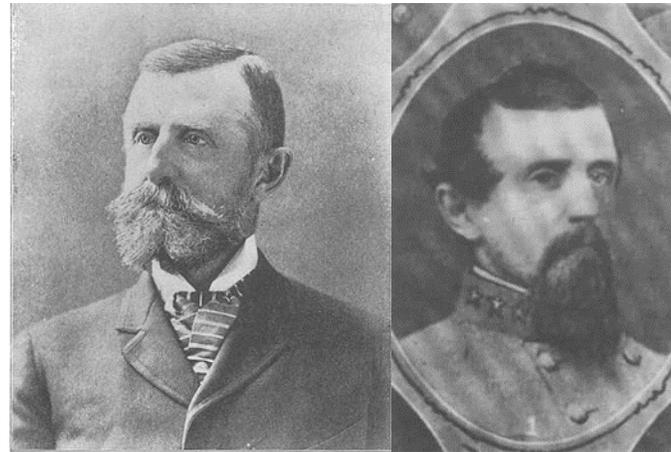
Thursday, February 6th: 7:00 pm

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,

This January was a whirlwind of activity. The first gust was the Division Executive Council (DEC) Meeting in Lorena. A hot topic at the DEC meeting was the pledge of allegiance to the federal flag. An opinion was voiced that all camps should be required to recite the pledge before each meeting. This was followed by several minutes of passionate debate.

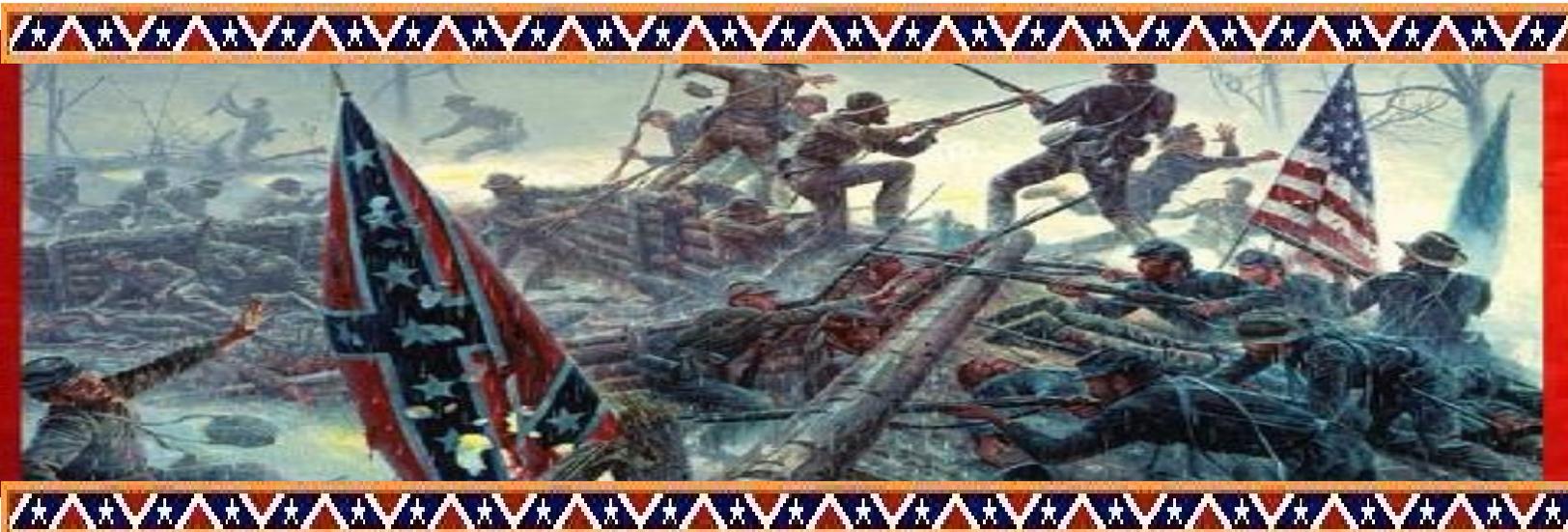
I want to thank Division Commander Holley for re-affirming that it's up to each individual camp to make the decision to recite the pledge. I also encourage our readers to take a look at the article about the pledge in this edition of the Herald to better understand Belo's position on the subject.

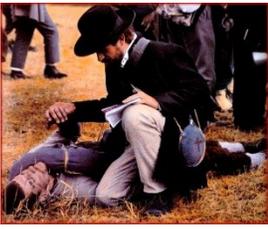
Belo Camp was also represented at the Market Hall Gun Show, The East Texas leadership symposium, and our annual Lee-Jackson Celebration Supper. It's good to see our camp continue to grow. It's even better to cover so much ground in one month! A big thank you to all of our members for their continued efforts at fulfilling the Charge.

This February's meeting will feature a genuinely unique Special Guest: Colonel John Geider. The Colonel will be discussing *Gettysburg: A Military Perspective*. For those of us who attended public schools, we know that Gettysburg was a turning point in the War. But many of us don't know exactly what happened on the field. Col. Geider will be there to explain this and answer any questions you may have on the subject. I encourage you get there early and save a seat...this one should be fun!

Bless God and Deo Vindice!

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Chaplain's Corner

It Is Time!



We are living in the eleventh hour of the age. As it was in the days of Noah, so it is today. The "perilous times" have come. Evil abounds, and the love of many has "waxed cold." The mystery of lawlessness heads toward it's awful climax, and we seem helpless to stop the process of destruction. Someone has said that America is a wilderness without a voice. It would be better to say that it is a wilderness with too many voices. Americans have been listening to professors, philosophers, and politicians. We need teachers of truth and fearless leaders. But such would at least be ignored, if not persecuted for their effort.

The Apostle Paul writes, "And that, knowing the time, that now is high time to awake out of sleep." (Rom. 13: 11a) Our country, like Samson, has gone to sleep in the lap of Delilah, and the end result is disastrous. Our leaders have forgotten God, and the wisdom of our Founding Fathers. Now they are trying to "fix" all the problems that plague our nation because of it, and it just gets worse. Over and over we are exhorted to awake, to watch and pray, and always be ready.

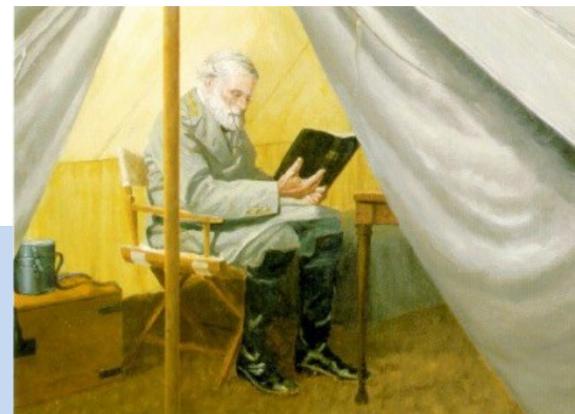
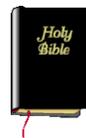
The answer to all the problems we face is to know, accept, and practice truth. As Christians, and as descendants of noble ancestors, we believe the truth. Not "our" truth, but "the" truth. Allow me to ask this question of every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans: Do you think that the SCV can accomplish its mission, as given to us by Gen. S.D. Lee, without the power, direction, and blessings of God? Or, perhaps I should ask: Do you believe that if the Sons of Confederate Veterans, as one body, would turn to our Lord for direction, strength, and inspiration, He would bless our Cause and give us success in our mission? I do. In fact, I have no doubt that it is pure folly to believe otherwise.

It is time! Time for us to raise the banner of Christ in unity, and seek His direction for the SCV. In doing so, we cannot fail in our Cause to honor our noble Confederate forefathers, and our proud Southern heritage. If we think we can possibly succeed without Him, then our Cause is surely lost. It is time! Time to put our Lord in the center of our Confederation.

My prayer is that every member of the SCV see the need in his own life for our Lord Jesus Christ, and seek to follow Him. Thus, will he have victory in his life, and bring life into the Sons of Confederate Veterans. May God bless each of you in this greatest of needs.



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
1941-2013



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

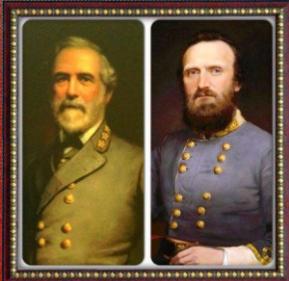
The Virginia Flaggers are saddened to announce the loss of a beloved friend and Flagger, and our country has lost a true hero. Sgt. Cliff Troutman died in a fire at his home on Saturday, January 18, 2014. Almost as soon as they organized, Sgt. Troutman searched out the Va Flaggers and instantly became one of their most ardent supporters and dedicated Flaggers. As famous for his "Confederate Pig" pork rinds as his legendary status as one of the Vietnam War "Walking Dead", Sgt. Troutman was an inspiration to us all and he will be greatly missed. Please be in prayer for his family.

Tx. Div. Cmdr. Johnnie Holley's mother-in law, Jean Basham, went to be with the Lord at around 9:00 am on 27 January in Waco Texas. Please be in prayer for Cmdr. Holley and his wife Norma and family during this sad and difficult time.



A.H. Belo Camp 49 January meeting featured the State of the Camp Address by Commander Kevin Newsom. We discussed plans for the coming year, including the creation of a committee to create educational media to inform the public about our Texas Confederate heroes and the opportunity to join the SCV.





BELO CAMP LEE-JACKSON CELEBRATION



A.H.BELO CAMP 49 held our annual LEE-JACKSON CELEBRATION with a wonderful meal and great fellowship followed by a well-researched presentation by Historian Kirt Barnett on 'THE '48ERS". This expose of the true influences of the rise of Radical Republicanism and the ultimate election of Lincoln are not taught in the public schools of America. More on this important story can be found in this issue of the Herald.





Camp Commander Kevin Newsom presented 1st Lt. Commander Mark Nash a 58 caliber round fired from a yankee gun for his exemplary leadership and initiative. It was dug up at Savannah, GA. The damnyankee missed, thank God!



Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

February 6th – Col. John Geider – Gettysburg: A Military Perspective

March 6th – Tom Ridenour – The Confederate Constitution: A Conceptual Framework

April 3rd – Dr. Richard Montgomery- Two Myths in the Lost Cause

May 1st – Col. John Geider – The New Mexico Campaigns

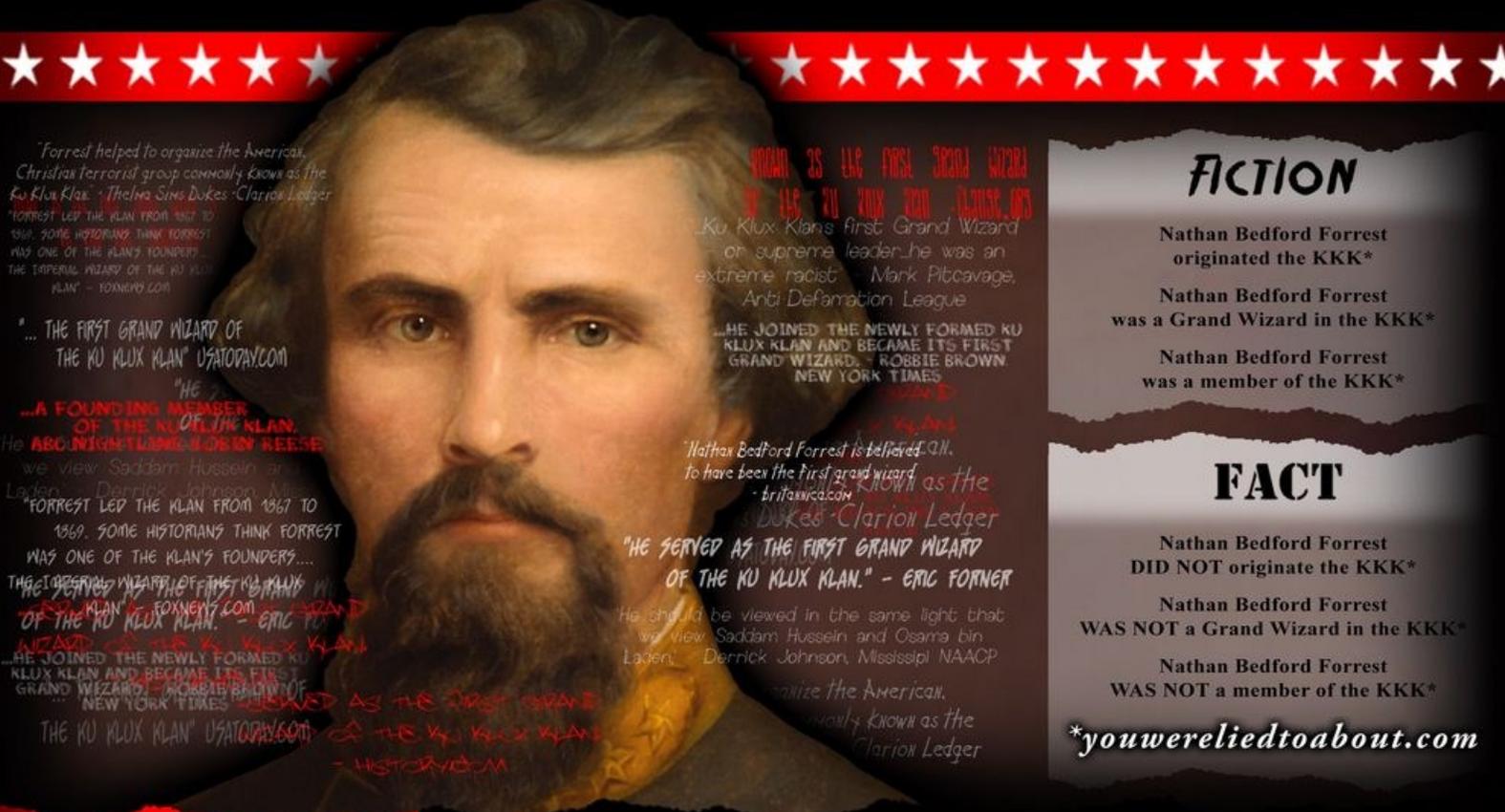
June 3rd – Kyle Sims – Fishers of Men: Recruiting for the SCV and The Cause

OCTOBER SPECIAL EVENT !

An evening with American and Celtic Folk Singer songwriter and performer **JED MARUM**

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

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST



Forrest helped to organize the American Christian Terrorist group commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan - Thelma Sims Dukes - Clarion Ledger

FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS. THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - FOXNEWS.COM

"... THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN" USATODAY.COM

"HE ... A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. ABC NIGHTLINE ROBIN REESE

we view Saddam Hussein or Laden - Derrick Johnson, Miss

FORREST LED THE KLAN FROM 1867 TO 1869. SOME HISTORIANS THINK FORREST WAS ONE OF THE KLAN'S FOUNDERS.... THE IMPERIAL WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - FOXNEWS.COM

OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. - ERIC FORNER

HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD. - ROBBIE BROWN, NEW YORK TIMES

HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. - ERIC FORNER

He should be viewed in the same light that we view Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden. - Derrick Johnson, Mississipi NAACP

organize the American, commonly known as the Clarion Ledger

KNOWN AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - FOXNEWS.COM

Ku Klux Klan's first Grand Wizard or supreme leader...he was an extreme racist - Mark Pitcavage, Anti Defamation League

HE JOINED THE NEWLY FORMED KU KLUX KLAN AND BECAME ITS FIRST GRAND WIZARD. - ROBBIE BROWN, NEW YORK TIMES

Nathan Bedford Forrest is believed to have been the first grand wizard - britannica.com

Known as the Dukes - Clarion Ledger

HE SERVED AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN. - ERIC FORNER

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KNOWN AS THE FIRST GRAND WIZARD OF THE KU KLUX KLAN - FOXNEWS.COM

FICTION

Nathan Bedford Forrest originated the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest was a Grand Wizard in the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest was a member of the KKK*

FACT

Nathan Bedford Forrest DID NOT originate the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a Grand Wizard in the KKK*

Nathan Bedford Forrest WAS NOT a member of the KKK*

*youwereliedtoabout.com

IF THEY LIED TO YOU ABOUT THIS, WHAT ELSE DID THEY LIE TO YOU ABOUT?



Brought to you by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Preeminent authority on Confederate History and American Liberty!



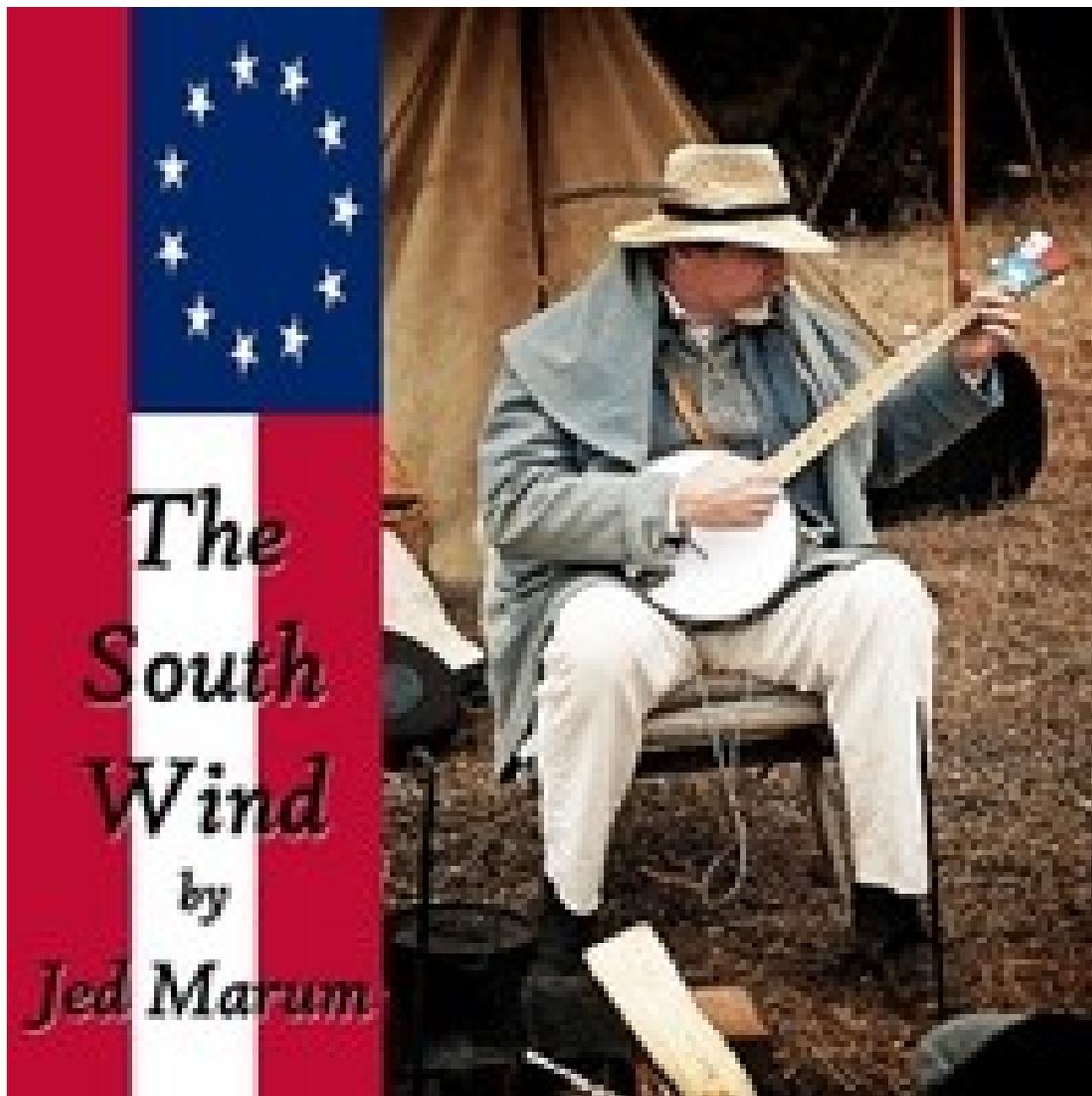
The Sons of Confederate Veterans has a no tolerance policy towards hate groups



FOR MORE INFORMATION: 1800MYSOUTH.COM

Coming in OCTOBER....

*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.

More information to come!

EDITORIAL

Brothers,

It's been a pleasure being Commander of Belo Camp Dallas. During my time here, I've had the honor of participating in many of the Texas SCV's great events: from the Division Reunion, Brigade Meetings, and gun shows, to the flagging of the Capitol in Austin, Lee-Jackson Suppers and Christmas parties. It's truly amazing how much fun and fellowship one can have at all of these events.

There is one event, however, that I (and many others) have not been allowed to fully participate in: Parades. The reason given is that those without uniforms aren't allowed to march in parades. From time to time the host camp will allow the poor folks who aren't in period attire to get on a wagon at the back of the parade, but most of the time those without a uniform are simply left to stand on the sidelines.

My friends, I'm going to tell you the truth. This kind of discrimination against our own membership is flat-out wrong.

The truth is that a majority of the Division doesn't own a uniform. For many this is due to finances. I've both seen that AND lived it. When the choice is between paying rent and buying food, a replica uniform is low on the list of priorities. Especially in this economy.

What this translates to is the Division (and several of the host Camps) discriminating against the poor. This is a shame. Not only because it separates our poorer members from those with better income, but also because it violates the spirit of the Confederate soldier himself.

Many of our ancestors didn't have the means to purchase a nice uniform. There are countless stories of our brave men being counted as lucky simply to have enough to eat, or shoes to put on their feet. But they went out and fought (and sometimes died) for our beloved Southland. It fills me with shame that our members in similar financial situations are either pushed aside or told to sit at the back of the bus.

So I propose an alternative to the current policy: instead of denying our members without uniforms the right to march, I propose we place them right behind our members who DO have uniforms. It would be a perfect symbol of what the SCV is all about: the Confederate soldier is first, and is supported and backed by the membership of the 21st century.

All members who don't have a uniform would wear a dress shirt, tie, and slacks. If a member had trouble affording those items, the camp could pitch in and provide that at a low cost. This would allow those of humble means to finally take their place in the parade marches, and greatly honor all of ancestors...regardless of how much money we have.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin Newsom
Commander
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PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE



Part I of a 3 part commentary by Joan Hough

So today, you and your offspring fasten your eyes on our American flag—the flag our valiant U.S. Marine sons died for while planting it high on Iwo Jima--The flag, so many brave Americans have had placed on coffins containing their bodies brought home from a police action or a constitutionally declared World War. (Does any American military person get the United Nations flag on his coffin? Some must wear that UN hat.)

You place your right hands on your hearts and recite:

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

How little you know about this pledge now considered so wonder-filled, so marvelous, so patriotic, and so important in United States history. Because the Pledge of Allegiance is a part of our American history, it behooves us to familiarize ourselves with the its history, so we will give consideration to that, but first, if you will, let us explore some rather fascinating facts about our famous pledge pertaining to the meanings of the words "Republic" and "indivisible."

America was not longer a true **REPUBLIC** when this bit of oral recitation was written in 1892 and adopted. (In fact, the author of the pledge, Francis Bellamy, loathed Republics, but more about that and him later.) There can be no honest denial of the truth—our nation was not one then, is NOT NOW A REPUBLIC, and has not been SINCE 1860. Several of our U.S. Presidents, including the current one, openly have declared ours a DEMOCRACY. (President Bush II, has not only declared it a Democracy, but has determined it our duty to take Democracy to the rest of the World—(whether they

would have it or not, whether they have the ability/foundation to understand it or not). President Roosevelt took us into war to "make the world safe for Democracy."

Oddly, the word DEMOCRACY does not appear anywhere in the U.S. Constitution which was declared the LAW OF THE LAND by the very men who created our government. The Declaration of Independence, also, does not use that word. There can be no doubt that our founding fathers knew the meaning of the word, but, deliberately, rejected the word and rejected the form of government the word defines.

But now we, without our permission, have seen our national form of government converted from a Republic into a Democracy. (We might just as well have remained under the control of a King, for we have surrendered our Constitutional form of government.) Democracy is government by the masses. A single word best describes it—"mobocracy." Democracy can exist as a permanent form of government until voters discover they can vote themselves into all the wealth in the public treasury. Its death commences when voters put into office those candidates promising them the most goodies. (Does that ring a bell?) It is followed by dictatorship usually disguised as a form of socialism.

A perfect example of democracy is found in the early west when a collection of cowboys could decide to hang even an innocent range-interloper. The gang of cowboys voted for the hanging. The prisoner voted against it. The gang won. Majority ruled! The prisoner lost. Passion, prejudice, impulses ruled the day. The judgment was based on passions and not LAW. Democracy in action. Mob rule!

Sadly, most Americans, including most of our historians and grand scholars, appear unaware that even the word "Democracy" was an anathema to our nation's founding fathers. Our founding fathers knew that Democracies die far too early deaths, literally killing themselves. They knew democracies can become incredibly silly and obese—requiring the vote of many thousands of citizens on each little mundane matter...and reflecting the wishes of "the mob." Democracies become "mob rule." ...Democracies mutate into forms of Nazism/ socialism/Communism--all a single form of government which hides under its skirts, dictators and "oligarchs" (small numbers of elitist controllers).

And what is a Republic? It is a form of government in which all power rests in the citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by their representatives-- the men and women whom the people put into office. These elected representatives of the people must govern according to definite rules of law (the U.S. Constitution) and not as the results of greed or passion. A Republic is a government based on LAW. In a Democracy, the majority always rules, even when the majority is crazed. In a Republic, the law controls government itself. The power of government is limited by the law. The law in our America is found in the U.S. Constitution. The law protects the people from the government—(or it did when the U.S. government obeyed the Constitution.)

The founding fathers, scorning a Democratic type of government, chose instead to give us a vastly superior form of government--a Republic --which we have been unable to keep! We have let it die or, more truthfully, we have let our adored politicians in the Oval Office, in Congress, and in the Supreme Court murder it.

When did the killing start? When we understand the ramifications to the answer for that question, we understand why the word "indivisible" reflects a lie perpetrated on Americans and the world since the 1860's.

'INDIVISIBLE' --meaning, our nation "Cannot be divided." But is that so? Is this true? Did the South have the legal right to divide itself from the New England states?--from the North? Was secession then and is it now still legal? Despite the government's control of public school curricula. teacher education and textbooks, despite the government's continued, sustained efforts to cover up the crimes of the past, there are now at least a few million people in America who know secession is legal--was then, is now! Many Americans in the North, as well as the South, are positive that this is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Certainly, prior to the War, every graduate of West Point was taught that secession was the Constitutional right of every state in the nation. Even General Sherman, General Sheridan, and General Grant learned the same truth at West Point that U.S. hero soldiers, Jeff Davis and Robert E. Lee learned there about the legality of secession. (And yes, for those of you history-deprived souls, Davis and Lee were both U.S. soldiers and heroes before becoming Confederate heroes.)

Ours has not been a true Republic since Abe Lincoln and his rich, wanting to get richer and more politically powerful, Industrialists-Republicans fired the first cannon holes in the U.S. Constitution by lying to a gullible Northern public and denying the absolutely moral and legal right of the Southern States or any state to secede from the Union. Denying this truth, Lincoln and his Republicans began the alteration of Constitutional government in America. These Republicans managed to hide from the Northern public the fact that even the New England states had once begun the act of seceding from the union, ceasing only when the Treaty with England was signed by the Americans at the end of the War of 1812. Fully knowing the truth, Lincoln and his Republicans told the world their nastiest big lie--that secession was unconstitutional. (As some American teenagers said, "Like you can't get a divorce when your spouse is cruel.")

The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutions of each state, and the U.S. Constitution, as altered and approved by the signers, created a nation of 13 states, of separate, but cooperative members. Each state remained as sovereign as any nation in the world, but joined together in cooperation with others to form a nation while, jealously, guarding its rights. King George of England, in the Treaty of Paris ending the American Revolution, recognized not a single American nation, but THIRTEEN individual "states.—"States" according to the language of the times, meant thirteen "nations."

In that last paragraph of our Declaration of Independence, we read these words:

(Note the lowercase u in the word "united" when used before "states".

"We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress.... do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, that have full Power to levy War, conclude peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do."

At the conclusion of that first war for Southern liberty, which, also, gave the North, its liberty, England, herself, acknowledged the sovereignty of each individual state. In the legal document declaring the independence of each and all states.—each state was individually, named by England. England did not identify the cooperative group of states as ONE NATION. She did not give independence to the United States of America, but to each state, separately and independently—each state, an independent NATION.

In joining with the other states in the Articles of Confederation, to create the United States, no state gave up its sovereign right. The same occurred when the states created and accepted the U.S. Constitution. None other than a minute number of rights did they assign, in the Constitution, to the central government. According to the Constitution, the central government was severely limited in power. A STATE'S RIGHTS REMAINED SUPREME. Each state had its own Constitution and none chose to surrender its position of supremacy (its sovereignty) to a central government, or to a Supreme Court.

.Even today there are many nations elsewhere in the world smaller than many of our U.S. states. When the Declaration of Independence was written, the word "state" meant, at that time, "nation" and continues to bear that meaning today. Each U.S. state was filled with folks who understood oppression and had a firm foundation in knowledge of the world's past and present governments and of those rights earned by battles and deaths from the King of England. Americans, with the Magna Carta as an example, chose to create a government in which common men had control over temporary leaders— (no lifetime jobs for the elected). Common men held control over the senior body because of the election of the U.S. Senators by their home state legislators. The U.S. Senators, by not being elected in a POPULAR election—not "democratically" elected, could be held to their duty by the state legislators. In the true form of a Republic, the "national" U.S. Senators could be held accountable to the people; the people could hold the National senators feet to the fire through the actions of their local state legislators at the state capital. The state legislators had the power to recall the U.S. Senators, when necessary and the power to give them directions and to make them give explanations of their actions. The people of the state, truly, had control of their U.S. Senators when we had a Republic-- because the people of each state had close contact with their state legislators who, unlike the "national" Senators lived and worked, daily, near their homes among the folks in their state.

It took a few years after Lincoln's Republicans broke off the first chunks of the Republic before the Republican government was able to convince the people to give up control of the U.S. Senators. After lengthy, concerted propaganda, this was, eventually, achieved (to the great joy of most Senators) and a major obstacle to the elimination of the Republic was overcome. (The Senate voted for the 17th amendment in 1911 while Republicans were in control. Republicans were in control, also, in 1912 when the House passed the bill.)

Lincoln and his radicals, after the War, made erroneous claims that they "saved the union." Lincoln even convinced many of his Northern countrymen that he fought the war to "save the Union." At the conclusion of the war of Northern Aggression in which Lincoln's army repeatedly invaded a sovereign nation, the Lincoln Republicans forced Southerners, at the point of bayonets, into a form of white slavery and back into the Union. The Republicans even imprisoned or tortured and killed white Southerners who dared voice the truth either about the War or the horrors of Reconstruction imposed on whites and many blacks during a more than ten year period after the end of that Northern Blood feast. The Lincolnites inflicted genocide on white Southerners and any blacks who were friends of the whites. No matter what horrendous cover-up lies members of the Lincoln cult of historians and their indoctrinated followers have continued to prattle, generations of white and black Southerners have known the truth about Northern atrocities in the South. By illegally imprisoning, without benefit of trial by jury, thousands of Northern newspaper publishers and editors, by destroying the presses and arresting those who wrote any words suggesting that secession was legal, Lincoln and his Republicans successfully eliminated the voices of all those who disagreed with the Republican plan to punish the South with war for its refusing to pay the enormous taxes sought by the Northern Republican industrialists. To take and redistribute the rich lands of the south and kill or run from the continent all white Southerners was the dream of the industrialists. The "Lincolnites" placed their propaganda against the South into the minds and hearts of most Northerners-- a necessity, if the North's sons were to kill Southerners who looked just like them and were Christians, just as they were, and who were, in many instances, their relatives.

The Lincolnites' arrests of all who voiced disapproval of the War of Northern Aggression, probably served to prevent all but a few northern draft riots. Their lies filled their newspapers and promoted disgust and hate for Southerners among the Northern populace. (In later years, Adolph Hitler took lessons from Lincoln's acts and put them most successfully into use.) There can be no doubt that Lincoln micromanaged his generals and his war so that genocide was actuated. Interestingly, a Russian in the Lincoln army taught Lincoln the tricks of the trade and, most especially, the value of burning the homes and, systematically, destroying the lives of women, children, the elderly, the handicapped, and the ill. Lincoln's "total war" practices were inspired by the Russian and, oddly, by the Russian's wife.

"...WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL?"

Ask Confederate descendant historians about that! Ask Southerners who have proof that their flesh and blood fought bravely a second war for American liberty---one Yankees erroneously name "The Civil War," "The Rebellion," "The War Between the States," but which most Southerners know was a War for Southern Independence—for freedom from an all powerful dictatorship government and from unjust Republican taxation. Confederates received thereafter merciless, vengeful treatment throughout their lives on this earth. Their descendants, in more ways than Yankees can imagine, still feel the after shock from the Lincoln Republican scourge of the South—from the genocide committed by those under Lincoln's direction.

Impossible for the Lincoln cult historians to believe, Southerners so loved the U.S. Constitution that they left the nation they, themselves had suffered and shed blood to build, when Lincoln and his Republicans altered the Constitution without re-writing a single word, while imposing a dreadful burden of unjust taxation upon the South and a long train of abuses and usurpations amounting to despotism.

At the time their Second War for Independence began, there were still alive some Southerners who had participated in that first war. There were, literally, thousands upon thousands of young Southerner males who had heard the details of the cause of that First War. These young men and their fathers knew the agonies experienced by those of their blood who had fought to gain freedom for their kin, their friends, and each single Southern state. There was a war making possible the adoption of a wondrous U.S. Constitution—unique in the history of the world—a Constitution in which not one single state gave up the sovereignty hard-won from the British in that First War for Independence.

The sources for much of the information found herein include works by Frank Conner, Thomas J. DiLorenzo, James & Walter Donald Kennedy, and Kevin R. c. Gutzman,

Contact Joan Hough at joanhough@aol.com.



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

The original salute to the U.S. flag was the origin of the National Socialist German Workers Party salute. A socialist in the U.S. created the salute and pledge to promote socialism in government schools (socialist schools).



Listen to Pastor John Weaver's excellent sermons.

[The Pledge-History & Problems-1](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=710612106)

<http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=710612106>

[The Pledge-History & Problems-2](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024)

<http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024>

Lee-Jackson Day 2014:

Honoring Gen. Jackson at VMI



The Lee-Jackson weekend in Lexington was an incredible experience for all who attended, above and beyond all expectations. We are working on an extensive report, but wanted to share a bit more about this photo, which has quickly become one our all-time favorites.

We had planned this long before we heard of the restrictions put in place by VMI this year. The fact that the annual Lee-Jackson Day parade was not ending on their grounds meant a quick change of plans, so that we put the word out to gather after the service at the LEE Chapel, instead of immediately following the parade.

At the conclusion of the the Chapel service, we trudged up the hill to the parade grounds at VMI, and gathered in front of the Jackson statue, at the Jackson arch. Unlike previous years, there were several units of Keydets drilling around the grounds. As we unfurled the 22 x 32 flag, and positioned it for a photo, we noticed that the units had stopped drilling to watch. After several minutes of photos and quiet reflection, we began to sing Dixie. In years past, the echo of the song off of the high building was enough to send goose bumps up and down all who gathered, but NOTHING prepared us for what happened next...

...as we sang, many of the Keydets joined in the chorus, one by one. Dixie's Land bounced off of the buildings and echoed loud and strong, and when we finished, we turned to find that many of the windows had opened and Keydets were gathered. They added their voices to a Rebel Yell at the close of the song that was extended in length and loud enough that it was certainly heard by Jackson himself in the heavens. Shortly after that, a Confederate Battle Flag appeared from one of the windows.

We were honored to be a part of this moment of remembering Jackson on the grounds that he knew so well, and pleased to find that despite what appears to be attempts by the administration to remove the proud legacy that Jackson and the Confederacy have bestowed on the school, the student body still has a healthy respect and admiration for the man who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of Virginia.

GOD BLESS GEN. JACKSON, AND GOD BLESS THE BOYS OF THE INSTITUTE!

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

*Many thanks to Judy Smith Photography for the wonderful photo, and to our friend Greg Randall for joining us and lending his support and handsome likeness of the general!

<http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/2014/01/lee-jackson-day-2014-honoring-gen.html>

White Southern Slaves

Posted by [LeRoy Jenkins](#)



The following comment appeared in a Louisville, Kentucky, newspaper concerning the women and children whom Sherman had shipped north:

“The train which arrived from Nashville last evening brought up from the South 249 women and children, who are sent here by orders of General Sherman to be transferred north of the Ohio River. These people are mostly in a destitute condition, having no means to provide for themselves a support.”

They were hired out to perform work at a price that was at no more than a subsistence level, making them virtual white slaves for the Yankees.”

More than two thousand women and children were sent into the North in this manner. Current historical records were largely destroyed by the Yankee army in an attempt to cover up this war crime, along with many of their other atrocities that were carried out against innocent Southern women, children, and the elderly. Conservative estimates put the number at 2,000, while more liberal estimates put the number of captives at close to 4,000.

The papers in the area advertised them as if they were any other commodity for sale, and they were sold as much to Yankee robber barons. Many of these Confederate slaves were literally worked to death in Yankee sweat shops, or were treated as sex toys by vile Yankee millionaires or politicians.

What is even more shocking is that none of these people ever came back, and there are no records as to what happened to them.

And so the Yankees maintained their illicit trade in human flesh even as they were singing glory, glory, hallelujah!

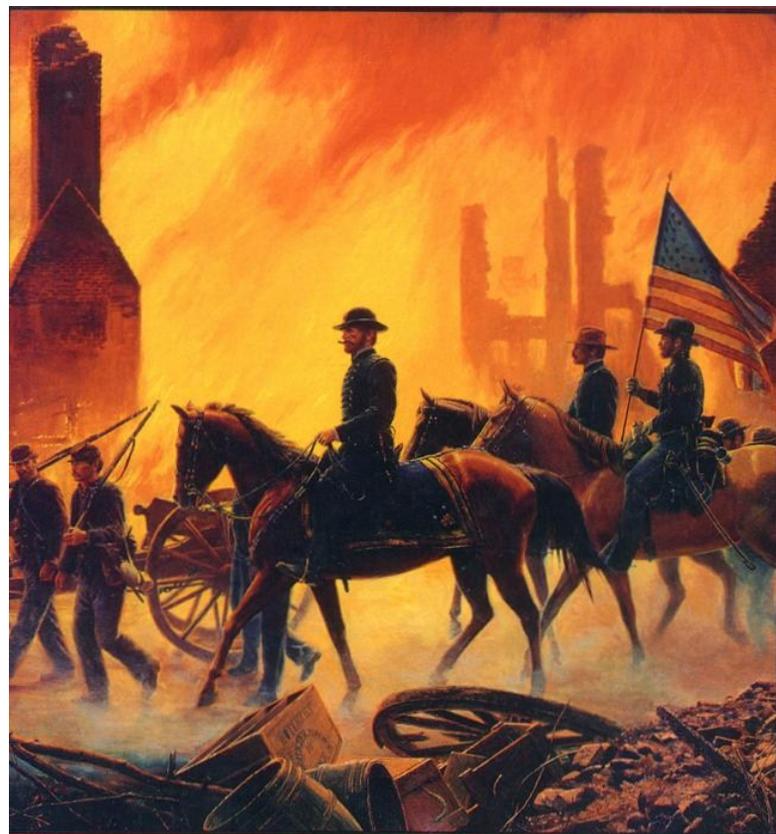
<http://hernandoheckler.wordpress.com/2013/07/20/white-southern-slaves/>

BEFORE THE CARPETBAGGERS...

Most of eastern North Carolina lay open to the Union troops from early 1862, and by degrees they stripped the entire region of everything of value that was moveable and whole shiploads of booty were sent north. New Bern-native Edward Stanly was appointed military governor by Lincoln in late May 1862 and sent to occupied Morehead City to govern his subjects, but even he lost hope of restoring the Tarheel State to the Union after watching shiploads of loot heading northward. He resigned his appointment a year later.

Stanly wrote: "Had the war in North Carolina been conducted by soldiers who were Christians and gentlemen, the State would have long ago rebelled against rebellion. But instead of that, what was done? Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of property were conveyed North. Libraries, pianos, carpets, mirrors, family portraits, everything in short, that could be removed, was stolen by men abusing flagitious slave holders and preaching liberty, justice and civilization.

I was informed that one regiment of abolitionists had conveyed North more than \$40,000 worth of property. They literally robbed the cradle and the grave. Family burial vaults were broken open for robbery; and in one instance (the fact was published in a Boston newspaper and admitted to me by an officer of high position in the army) a vault was entered, a metallic coffin removed, and the remains cast out that those of a dead [northern] soldier might be put in the place." (Hamilton, pp. 94-95)





NEVER FORGET

February 16, 1865
Columbia, SC

Different **terrorists** similar results...

Why couldn't they just leave the South alone?

“There will be no invasion except to collect duties and imposts (taxes).”

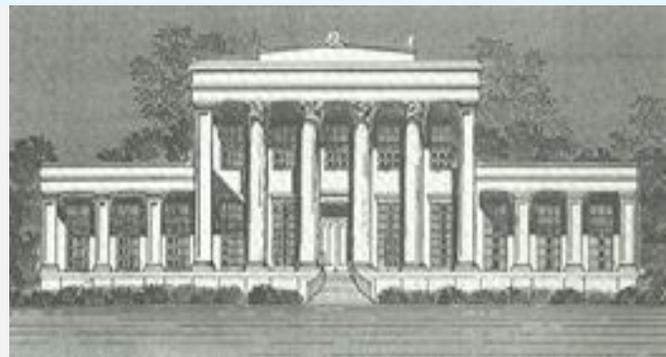
A. Lincoln



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The Columns at Millwood Plantation

The ruins of Millwood Plantation home near Columbia, SC. This was the home of Gen. Wade Hampton. The War Criminal Sherman's men burned this right after burning the city of Columbia in 1865. These pillars are all that remain of this stately home & are listed on the national register of historic places.



The Lincoln Putsch: America's Bolshevik Revolution (The 48'ers)



Regardless of how "conservative" the Republican Party may or may not be, it is easy to forget that there was a time when the Party was far from conservative, that in the early days of the party, socialists and outright communists played an active role. In fact, it can and will be argued here that the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 was made possible by communists and socialists, most of them German immigrants in the Midwest, and indeed the prosecution of the War depended in large part on those same alien people. Consider, for example, the following.

Union General Franz Sigel had been a leader in the communist Revolution of 1848, a revolution fought to destroy the individual state governments of Germany, and forcibly unite them under an all-powerful central, socialist government. Thanks to some inept leadership, part of it provided by the young Sigel, that revolution failed and Sigel, along with thousands of other "forty-eighters," fled Europe for America, bringing their revolutionary socialist ideas with them. During the War, his troops declared "I fights mit Sigel." After his disastrous retreat at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, a Confederate song made fun of Sigel and his Hessian troops this way:

Ven first I came from Lauterback
I works sometimes by bakin'
Und next I runs my beer saloon,
Und den I try shoe-makin',

But now I march mit musket out
To save dot yankee eagle
Dey dress me up in soldier clothes
To go and fight mit Sigel.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Massachusetts Yankee transcendentalist and hater of the South, wrote so approvingly of Sigel and his countrymen: "This revolution has a feature new to history, that of socialism."

Carl Schurz was another forty-eighter, who had met Karl Marx at the Democratic Club in Cologne. Schurz later went on to deliver the votes of 300,000 German immigrants to Lincoln in 1860. He was rewarded with an appointment as ambassador to Spain. War broke out just before his departure, but Lincoln prevailed upon him to go anyway. While in Spain, Schurz concluded (1) that the possibility of Europe recognizing the Confederacy was very real, and (2) that Lincoln should declare the War a crusade against slavery. It was Schurz's ideas and influence that eventually held sway with Lincoln, and resulted in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Communist communities were numerous in the North and the Midwest in the 1850s: Fruitlands at Concord, Mass.; the Owenite community of New Harmony, Indiana; the various Amanite communities in Iowa. Emerson's own personal favorite communitarian was Fourier, who inspired a number of communist utopian communities and became the spiritual leader of Horace Greeley, the editor of the New York Tribune. Students of the War are well-acquainted with the role of Greeley and his newspaper. They may not be aware that the Tribune had avidly covered the Revolution of 1848, and frequently employed Karl Marx as a correspondent. (In fact, Marx and Engels' book, *The Civil War in the U.S.*, consists of collected articles and dispatches from the Tribune. In those pieces, the two inventors of Communism fret over every Union setback and cheer every Union advance.)

Another communist community in the midwest was that of Communia, Iowa, founded by a German immigrant named Wilhem Weitling, who had been one of the principal revolutionary figures in Europe as a leader of the communist organization known as the League of the Just. Coming to America after the Revolution, he involved himself in a number of communist causes, included the Arbeiterbund, a German workers' association, and in Communia. His life and ideals, which are detailed in his biography, *The Utopian Communist*, by Carl Wittke, present an excellent case study in communist revolutionary thought in America in the years leading up to the War.

These German immigrants were different, socially, religiously, and politically from those who had come before. Colonial German immigrants and those prior to 1848 were mainly farmers, a mixture of Lutherans and various small sects, all of whom were pious Christians. Most became Democrats. In America, they settled in Pennsylvania, then began to filter down the Great Wagon Road to places in the South such as Salem (now Winston-Salem), North Carolina. These Germans were hard-working and of sturdy stock, though considered somewhat dull and plodding.

Forty-eighters, on the other hand, came to America for its socialist promise, such as that of free land as was represented by the Homestead movement. Most settled in cities, however. They were rootless, with no particular attraction for a homeland. As Marx said, "the proletariat knows no fatherland." These Germans coming after 1848 were more urban, more educated, less willing to work and more apt to look to the welfare state. They tended to be irreligious, even atheistic.

The government of the city of Chicago in the 1850s and 1860s came strongly under German socialist influence. A forty-eighter, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, called "the Red Schmidt," ran for mayor on the Socialist party ticket in 1859 and received 12,000 of the 28,000 votes cast. When another forty-eighter, Friedrich Hecker, called on Lincoln at the 1861 inauguration, Lincoln is said to have asked: "What became of that long, red-haired Dutchman [German], Dr. Schmidt? Almost every Dutchman has been in here asking for a job; why doesn't he come in?" Most of them, one might add, came away happy.

The Revolution of 1848 was in some respects a reverse image of the War for Southern Independence. Germany, which existed as hardly more than an abstraction, was in fact a decentralized collection of autonomous states. In keeping with the Marxist emphasis on the large, omnipotent, central government, these so called "revolutionaries" were actually intent on overthrowing local rule and setting up a totalitarian dictatorship. Such socialist "reformers" included, in addition to those already mentioned, one August von Willich, future brigadier of the Ninth Ohio and the 32nd Indiana. Von Willich had been an ardent follower of Karl Marx and had once led a Communist mob against the Cologne City Hall. Though at times a rabble rouser, Willich was a military man through and through. At Shiloh, he amazed his fellow officers (who included Gen. Lew Wallace, who described it) by putting his men through the manual of arms drill while under Confederate fire, even as many of them were being shot down. Willich, known for his regimental drills even after 20-mile marches, was prone to address his men as "Citizens of Indiana" and lecture them at length on the virtues of communism.

Alexander von Schimmelfennig was another German revolutionary who became a Union general. So was General Max von Weber, who had served as a colonel under Sigel in the revolution. So too was Karl Leopold Matthies of Iowa.

In the lower ranks, the former German revolutionaries were even better represented. Among them were Lt. Colonel Carl Gottfried Freudenberg, who had led insurgents at the age of 15 in an engagement near Mannheim, and the Austrian Ernest Fahtz, who became Lt. Colonel of the 8th Maryland. There was also Dr. Friedrich Hecker, who had been a leader in the Baden, Germany, rebellion. Another was Col. George von Amsberg, who had been a leader in the socialist revolt in Hungary. Adolf Dengler, a Baden Revolution veteran, was the colonel of the 43rd Illinois. Colonels Joseph Gerhardt, Carl Eberhard Salomon, Wilhelm Heine, Konrad Krez, Henry Flad, Fritz Anneke, Franz Mahler, Adolf von Hartung, Edward Kapff, August Mersey, Friedrich Poschner, Franz Wutschel, Rudolf von Rosa, and other such names form a list that goes on and on. All of them were socialists, all of them were Union officers. There were at least 50 German-born majors, though that number is probably far too low. Most of these men were from midwestern states: Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

As far as enlisted men were concerned, the number of Germans, most of whom had also seen service in the Revolutionary armies, was, literally, legion. In New York City alone, thousands of Germans volunteered immediately after Fort Sumter. New York state had 10 purely German regiments during the war. The NY German regiments included: the Steuben Rifles, Blenker's 8th NY, the Astor Rifles, the German Rifles No. 5, the SchwarzeJager, and the German Rifles No. 3. Blenker's Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Winfield Scott and Lincoln in June, 1861, during which Scott called them "the best regiment we now have."

The preponderance of German-born officers and men in the Union armies is overwhelming. It is estimated that in 1860 there were approximately 1,204,075 Germans in the states that would remain in



the Union. During the War, approximately 100,000 additional Germans entered. That makes for a total of about 1,300,000 Germans living in the Union during the War years. It is calculated that about 118,402 would have been subject to military service. The number who actually served was by some estimates around 216,000. This means the Germans were over-represented by nearly 100,000 men. Of

the total of those serving, at least 36,000 served under German officers. If the total number of German troops is assumed to be 216,000 and we accept that the total of all foreign-born troops was nearly 500,000, which was about one-quarter of all Union troops, we see that as many as 1 in every 4 Union troops was actually of foreign birth, and that that foreigner was as apt to be a German as not. This is an astonishing statistic, and bears out the widely held Confederate belief that they were fighting an army of Hessians.

What were the political beliefs of these men? As noted above, a great many of the Germans, and virtually all those who had arrived since 1848, were former revolutionaries and socialist in political orientation. Many were imbued with the Liberal ideas that had come into prominence in Europe with the Jacobins in the French Revolution, and had remained around in various guises ever since. In America, these radicals retained their beliefs, finding encouragement in such something-for-nothing policies as the Homestead movement. Most of the recent immigrants came to be free-soilers. Combined with their Liberal antipathy to slavery, and their ideological devotion to omnipotent central government, they were thus natural-born Unionists.

An interesting phenomenon in 1860 was the "Wide-Awake Club" movement. Wide-Awake Clubs were paramilitary German and Scandinavian Republican organizations founded to promote the Lincoln cause. A Wide-Awake Club was founded in Washington, DC, and in three days signed up over 50 members.

A large number of German-language newspapers were published throughout the Union, particularly in the Midwest. An example was the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which was virulently anti-Southern. In an ironic twist on the modern-day "Southern Swastika" slander, that newspaper coined a term for the Confederate flag: Klapperschangenflagge (rattlesnake flag). Throughout the war, it spewed forth hate for the South that rivaled any coming out of New England.

Lincoln realized the power of the Germans in this region. The German vote was viewed as essential in the election of 1860. Carl Schurz was the chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican convention in Chicago. Schurz, whose communist credentials in Germany were impeccable, was also a member of the Republican National Committee. Germans such as Gustav Korner, Francis Lieber, Friedrich Hassaurek, Frederick Munch, and Judge Krekel all spoke forcefully for Lincoln. Schurz alone traveled an astounding 21,000 miles speaking on behalf of Lincoln, for whom he promised and delivered 300,000 German votes.

Numerous historians have held that the foreign-born (primarily German) vote in the Upper Midwest decided the outcome of that election. For example, in a widely quoted essay in the American Historical Review, July 1911, entitled "The Fight for the Northwest, 1860," William Dodd analyzed the 1860 vote. He concluded that the Republicans made a concerted effort to win over the votes of the new German immigrants, through their support of high tariffs and free homesteads, in addition to liberal

ideologizing. Dodd wrote that Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa "would have given their electoral votes to Douglas but for the loyal support of the Germans and other foreign citizens led by Carl Schurz, Gustave Koerner, and the editors of the Staatszeitung of Chicago." He concluded that had one voter in twenty switched from Lincoln to Douglas, Lincoln would have lost the upper midwest and hence the election. Dodd wrote: "The election of Lincoln and, as it turned out, the fate of the Union, were thus determined not by native Americans but by voters who knew least of American history and institutions."

The chief exponent of the philosophy of most of these people was Karl Marx. The extremely pro-Union, anti-Southern writings of Marx and his colleague Friedrich Engels echo the attitude of his German followers as we have discussed here. In addition, his later followers, the Soviet Russians, adopted similar positions in their official histories of the WBTS. To quote one Soviet historian, D.B. Petrov, who commemorated the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's birth by writing his biography (Abraham Lincoln, Moscow, 1959): "Lincoln sincerely sympathized with the workers and sought the fulfillment of their most important demands. In this, lay the main reason for Lincoln's authority among the common voters." The Confederacy, on the other hand, is reviled in official Soviet history: "The secession movement was not a struggle for the sovereign rights of states but a reactionary rebellion of slaveholders, speculating on the ideal of states' rights." (R.F. Ivanov, The Civil War in the USA, Moscow, 1960). According to Ivanov, the secessionist slaveholders "vigorously suppressed" all opposition; therefore, secession was an "anti-peoples movement." Notice that these Soviet writings were published at the height of the Cold War, yet the writers are adamant to defend the U.S. Federal government. Why would they defend their supposed arch-enemy?

A look at the events that took place thirty years later in the "Evil Empire" (one is tempted to refer to it as the "Other Evil Empire") will reveal the answer. Aside from the fact that Lincoln has long been a hero in the Communist world (witness the Communist "Abraham Lincoln Brigade" on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War), movements like the Confederacy are a threat to empires. Mega-states, regardless of their personal differences, must hang together to maintain the myth of omnipotent government.

Summary

A forgotten chapter in the history of America is the influence of German communists in the Midwest in the years following 1848. Refugees numbering in the many thousands from the failed communist Revolution of 1848 settled there, bringing with them social ist ideas favoring large central government, land redistribution, and abolitionism.

These people avidly supported the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, providing what many believe was the margin of victory. In response to Lincoln's call for troops, they joined the Union Army in large numbers, forming perhaps one out of eight of all Union troops in the field, a great many of them under German officers, themselves communist veterans. In the civilian sphere, socialists and communists formed a powerful element in the Republican Party, and Lincoln, himself a midwesterner who shared much of their worldview, awarded them with major appointments.

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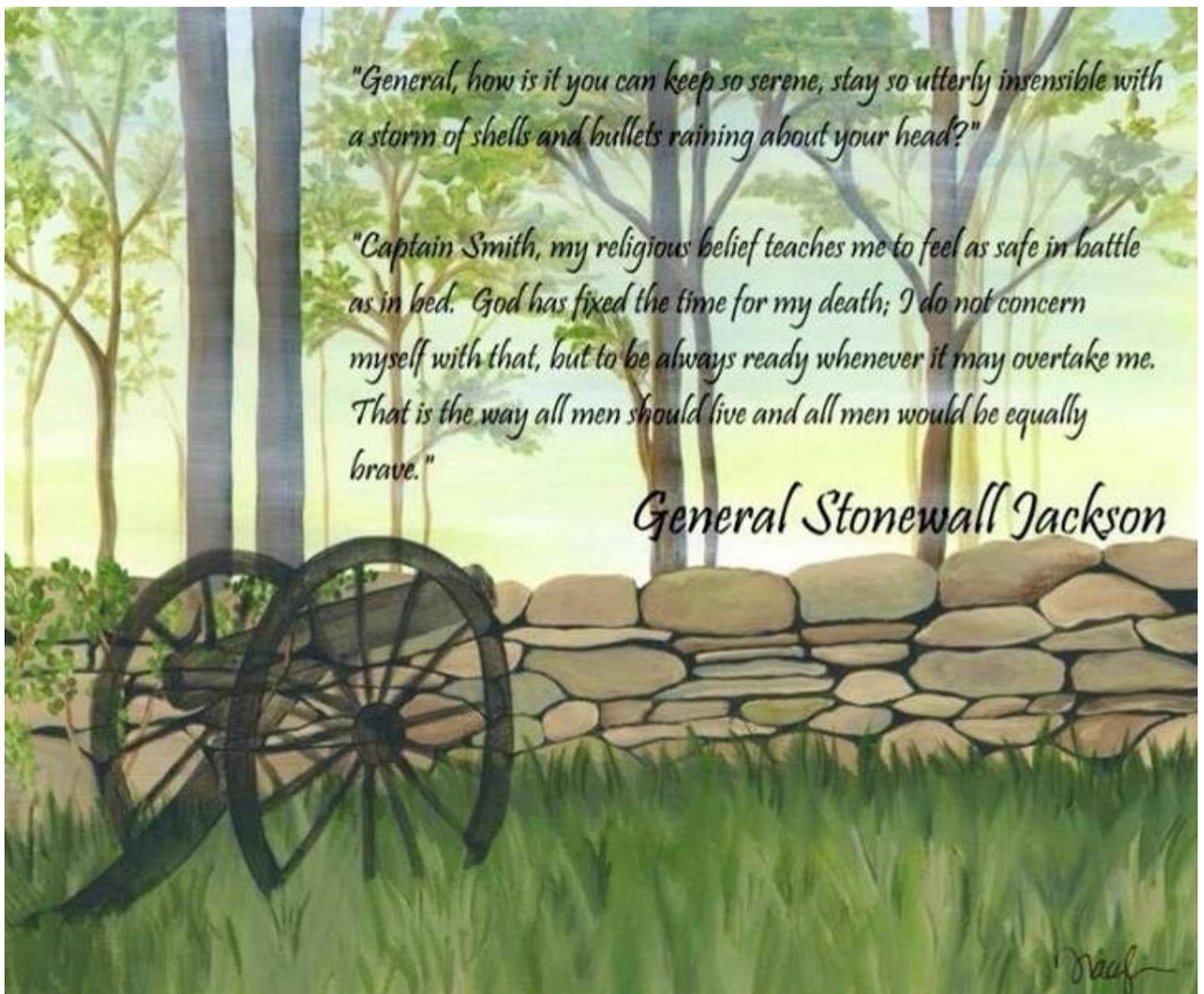
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Faire Valoir (VINDICATION) of the South's Planter Class so Hated by Northerners

11/16/2013



Any Time is a Good Time When People Learn Truth

by: Joan Hough

Never was there a collection of people more hated by Communists than were our Southern Planters in the 1800's. The Communist's hatred for them was but one aspect of their loathing for any and all **capitalists, that is, for landowners**, "the bourgeoisie."^[i] Since 1848 the Communists' ongoing hatred of capitalists has been a major motive for their every attack on the U.S. constitution, on the people who honor the Constitution and on the States' rights guaranteed by it. By 1861,

Communists' detestation for Planters had smeared over on all white Southerners because **the vast majority of Southerners were landowners**. In the north, property ownership was not widely spread. The north was a land overrun with recent mostly German immigrants unable even to speak or read English--men who had not obtained property. *[Not only were the new immigrant Communists unaware that the vast majority of Southerners were landowners, but Communists also lacked the knowledge that black Southern land-owning capitalists (planters) existed in impressive numbers, and some of them even owned hundreds of slaves. [ii]]*

The contents of *The Communist Manifesto*, the Marxists' bible, had everything to do with the "Civil War hate-inspired" attacks on all Southerners- and especially those on Southern Planters. (Interestingly northern slave ship owners and slave sellers were excluded from the Commie hatred.)

After Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were employed by the Illuminati to write *The Communist Manifesto* in 1848. Marx, with the help of Charles Dana, acquired the only job he ever held for any length of time in his life; he became a foreign correspondent for the most widely circulated newspaper in the United States, "The New York Tribune." [iii] Mr. Lincoln's buddy, Horace Greeley, owned this paper. [iv] Charles Dana, a Tribune reporter, became inter-meshed with Marx and Engels during the Socialist Revolution in Europe. Dana had Greeley hire Marx. Dana, a determined Communist, later became, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, and Lincoln's "eyes of the Administration." [v] Greeley and Engels became pro-creators of the Republican Party [vi] and with the cooperative efforts of the Communist 48'ers—those WAR Republicans, put Lincoln on the Republican "throne." [vii]

Without the new immigrant Germans' vote, Lincoln would not have been elected. He was elected by an element of voters who knew the least about the type of government so carefully crafted by brilliant Americans in the 1700's- These immigrants not only "knew the least" about American institutions, they despised them the most. [viii]

Marx and Engels wrote the Communist Ten Commandments (the Manifesto) for their brethren. They obviously did not go up into the mountains and find their Commandments inscribed on stone tablets, but somehow they managed to come up with, surprisingly, the same number as found in the Holy Bible—ten of them. It must be assumed that atheist Marx, a Communist hater of religion, was familiar with the Old Testament's commandments because of rabbis in his family.

For the purpose of this series of articles, only six of the Communist Commandments are considered:

- 1. Abolition of property and land** and application of all rents of land to public purposes. *Private ownership of property was not to be allowed! Property taxes prove that nobody today really owns property in America, but simple is "leasing" it from the government. America has more "public lands" in 2013 than contained in most nations in Europe.*
- 2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.** [ix] *Lincoln obeyed this command and gave America its very first Income Tax and Department of Revenue. Income tax makes possible the existence of the all powerful central government a their central banks, and the wars necessary if the New World Order goal is to be fulfilled*
- 3. Abolition of all rights of inheritance.** *Said the Commies, "How dare a vast majority of Southerners own land and houses and their children inherit such!" The death tax is an offshoot of this belief.*
- 4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.** [x] *This command was well heeded and gleefully followed by the Republicans, i.e. General Sherman and his Radical Republican Senator brother both became so filthy rich as the result of "their" war, General Sherman was able to bail out his friend Grant when Grant lost all of his bucks after serving as the 2nd U.S. Republican President. During Reconstruction all the Republican military Generals in dictatorial positions throughout the five divisions of the South, a virtual flood of Yankee carpetbaggers and some turncoat Southern scalawags, followed the confiscation commandment to the very letter. The U.S. government also somehow has possessed thousands of acres which it uses today for Parks where it shares with millions of visitors the Marxist propagandized "truth" that enslavement of course by nasty Southern folks and decadent white Southern plantation owners who were cruel were the cause of the war, and that only through the efforts of noble warriors of the Constitution-loving United States government, could the slaves be set free. Surprisingly, not a word is even whispered that the north had slaves for 200 years while the Confederacy only had them for five years and that northerners PAID by government to free their slaves by manumission—most often took the money and sold their slaves to the South.*

The 6th and 10th Communist commandments guaranteed that Communism had a great opportunity to forever keep all that it obtained by hook, crook and sword:

6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State, *meaning in the hands of all powerful central government. This was to prohibit the communication of politically incorrect ideas and to control travel of politically incorrect citizens and their publications.*

10. Free education of children in public schools. *This was to enable effective brainwashing and guarantee all the Constitutional changes made by the Commies in government would be maintained by future generations of Americans for centuries.*

Note: The Marxist (or Marxist influenced) efforts never end. A recent modern land grab job done by the united [\[xi\]](#) States government testifies to the success of the Commie plan to eliminate private ownership of property by individuals. The United States government now owns more American land than that found in the acreage of numerous nations in Europe.

<http://www.newswithviews.com/Emord/jonathan315.htm>

Communists so disguise their personal truths that even their detractors may fail to realize that Commie tenets of anti-capitalism apply only to non-Communists and even to those Communists at less than the higher echelons of Communism. Some present day, evidently important, Russian Communists who are now American citizens, are able to travel annually to and from Mother Russia, to summer in Germany and winter in America. (Do they vote in Russia and America? Russians living in the U.S. own camps, apartments and homes in Russia, in Germany, and maybe elsewhere. The Chinese Communists in the high ranks have equal or even more latitude in their lives. Life is very good for “some” Communists. Everything is coming up roses for them until the next flood of purges begins. Unfortunately Communists in America seem immune to purges.

Some Americans who have contended for years that evil Southern planters were the cause of the war now tell us that they have recently been enlightened--that “God has revealed the truth” to them. They now know, so they say, the true motive for the South's secession from the united [\[xii\]](#) States government and the real reason that Republicans invaded the Confederate States of America. They now declare that motive and real reason was the Constitution.

Most researchers, unfortunately, continue to miss the actual truth---that the real motive of the invaders of the South was based entirely in the New World Order goals of Communist men and women whose political affiliation was their religion. All-powerful government was their god and those men wishing to head it, were commanded to dismantle America's Republic. Southern planters (with the wisdom of the ages) stood in their way.

The 1848 Marxist Republicans were no ordinary folks, but brilliant, highly educated, extremely determined, totally dedicated intellectuals--revolutionaries from Germany. Their genetic descendants, as well as some persons in the highest echelons of government and society, captivated by their New World Order dream—continue in the year 2013 to push those same Communist goals. [\[xiii\]](#)

The Marxist-Communists were so clever that upon arriving in America, copies of their Manifesto in their pockets, they entrenched themselves in types of jobs allowing them to influence others. They became active in churches, in politics, in Unions, in the military, and in schools. Charles Dana was instrumental in arranging their employment. [\[xiv\]](#) The Commies involved themselves in the business of influencing Americans working in shipping, in government, in entertainment, in journalism, and in businesses. They organized a political party—the Republican Party. They especially sought out and invited to membership disgruntled Yankee souls with axes to grind and a penchant for rabble rousing concerning abolition. At the time, surprisingly, there were few abolitionists in the north -- a large number of truly humanitarian abolitionists were, instead, among the Communist-hated plantation owners in the South. *It was true that Southerners were seeking humane and safe ways to achieve the releasing of millions of barely civilized black aliens. Thousands of slaves had already been freed and were prosperous, as in Louisiana. The Invaders brought Southerners' efforts to a complete halt.*

Here before, through all their years, the now newly enlightened Americans were so brainwashed, that they believed the men and women of the “evil” planter class were holding and beating all the noble slaves, so had to be wiped out. The Southern babies must die also because theirs was evil seed. Planters had corrupted all Southerners, so Sherman's

murders of civilians were all justified and besides, it was a lie that Sherman burned any homes or his soldiers raped helpless women of both races. Planters, concluded the brainwashed, caused the war by influencing common citizens of the South to fight “to preserve slavery.” **Such ignorance of historical truth!— Because of the still alive (in 2013) Constitutional Amendment (The Corwin Amendment) passed in 1861 and even ratified by some states, including the north’s) all the Southern planters had to do to keep slavery “in perpetuity” was to pay Mr. Lincoln’s tariffs!** [\[xv\]](#) *The South was America’s richest area—paying money for the continuation of slavery was certainly possible and might well have been done had the South’s secession really been because of any fear of losing slaves.*

But our suddenly enlightened Americans once swallowed an entire pack of Marxist-created lies, they believed:

1. The South was the only place throughout the history of the world- where folks were ever held in slavery. Southerners would never have freed the slaves unless forced to do so by killing off most white folks and all planters in the South.
2. The Vikings never had slaves.
3. The English never had slaves.
4. The Muslims never had slaves
5. The Orientals never had slaves and neither did American Indians.
6. The French and Spanish and Portuguese never had slaves
7. People in all the nations in the world never had slaves
8. New Englanders never owned and cruelly mistreated slaves—more horribly than anything done in the South.
9. Entire settlements of homes of free blacks in the north were never deliberately set afire by white northerners
10. The Africans never had slaves and never sold them to the New Englanders who held them in their own homes and factories until cheaper Irish slaves appeared--
11. Northerners did not discriminate against black people, only Southerners did.
12. No Northern states ever legally declared horrific enslavement or other punishment for any free blacks who attempted to settle in one of their states –even while the so called war to free slaves was ongoing.
13. Only black people were slaves; white people were never slaves anywhere in the world, not on the island sugar plantations of the English and especially not in the United States’ north.[\[xvi\]](#) Five-year-old boys were never enslaved chimney swifts in jolly ole England. White children kidnapped in England were never sold to northern factory owners as slave labor.
14. The New Englanders did not continue buying and selling black slaves to other nations for a number of years after they won their war “supposedly” to free slaves held by “supposedly” decadent, wicked Confederate Planters.
15. Everyone in America in the 1800's knew that the “Civil War” was fought to free the slaves—started because the South wanted to keep slaves forever and Slaves were horrifically mistreated by Southern planters.

Deliberately “dumbed down” by educators who know which side of the bread their butter is on, almost all Americans today remain unaware that most white male immigrants detested and despised black people but simply joined the army of Generals, such as General William T. Sherman, to obtain loot, land, and citizenship.

Marxist 1848'er Germans thought the Invasion of the South correct and joined in it thinking: *We should be the rich ones, we should hold all the national power, we hate Southern Planters because we are jealous of their Southern Culture and their Influence on America –besides, they own more stuff than we do. We will redistribute their wealth among ourselves.*

Most of the 1848'ers were convinced that Southerners were the main obstacles to their New World Order. Once the South was defeated and Southern men were prohibited **from them or their States ever again** having any real influence on the national government, including the Supreme Court, many of the Germans returned to their homeland “to participate in the war of German unification and the Franco-German War in 1870-71.”^[xvii] *Too bad more did not go.*

[i] Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, (Great Britain: Merlin Press Ltd., 2003),

[ii] Walter D. Kennedy, *Myths of American Slavery*, (Gretna Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 2003).

[iii] James Ledbetter, editor. *Karl Marx: Dispatches for the New York Tribune: Selected Journalism of Karl Marx* (New York: Penguin Books, 2007).

[iv] *Ibid.*

[v] Al Benson, Jr., and Walter Donald Kennedy, *Lincoln's Marxists* (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 2011), p. 155.

[vi] <http://www.jbs.org/news/republican-party-origins>

[vii] *Ibid.*

[viii] John Avery Emison, *Lincoln uber Alles: Dictatorship Comes to America* (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 2009)

[ix] Thomas J. DiLorenzo, *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War* (New York: Three Rivers Press, 2003) pp. 254-256.

[x] Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *Ibid.*

[xi] The little “u” is substituted for the commonly used capitol in deference to the fact that the formal documents, The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, were both created and signed by each individual State maintaining its own individual sovereignty while organizing with other States and surrendering specified and restricted powers to the “Union.” The individual State did not surrender its rights as a sovereign nation—for the very word “State” had been chosen to represent clearly this sovereignty. The lowercase letter refers to the fact that each individual State, with its rights, existed prior to the writing of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution. In conclusion of the American Revolution, the Britannic King recognized the individuality of each States and named each in the Treaty of

Paris: <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=6&page=transcript>

[xii] *ibid.*

[xiii] George Bush New World Order speech to Congress

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=byxeOG_pZ1o <http://www.canadianliberty.com/?p=13220>

[xiv] Benson and Kennedy, *ibid.*

[xv] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corwin_Amendment

[xvi] Don Jordan and Michael Walsh, *White Cargo: The Forgotten History of Britain's White Slaves in America* (New York: New York University Press, 2008).

[xvii] John Emison, *Ibid.* p. 97.

<http://deovindice.org/1/previous/2.html>



Confederate Flags Not Removed By Tech Amid Concerns

01/21/2014 05:58 PM



CLICK [HERE](#) to view the news broadcast.

By Michaela MacDonald

LUBBOCK, TX -- Drive down 19th Street by Flint and you'll see three confederate flags hanging in these Texas Tech dorm windows.

A concerned viewer reached out to us saying: "Today I was saddened when I saw what I believe to be Confederate flags proudly displayed from Tech windows facing 19th street. I'm so hoping this is NOT encouraged by Texas Tech administration."

We took to campus to see what students had to say.

"I think its okay to have freedom of speech and be able to talk about, just as long as you do it respectfully and are not rude or pushy about it," said student Wade Fullingim.

"Especially here they are trying to put an image out, they are trying to say this is what we believe instead of keeping it to yourself. You know there is a difference in that just trying to influence on others almost," said Makayla Kinney, also a student.

"I'm not even sure what it means so I would be ignorant to really you know, I guess comment a lot about the confederate flag but as far as I'm concerned I stand for what I want to stand up for and they should have right to stand up for what they want to stand up as long as they don't effect people negatively I feel they are okay," said student Lidia Cepeda.

University officials say these flags do not violate university policy and students have a right to express themselves.

But other universities have had different responses. The University of Rochester forced a student to take down his Confederate flag in October of 2013. Back in 2011, the University of South Carolina Beaufort asked a student to take down his flag, but then reversed their decision.

"Its different because I am used to smaller schools and so its different that they wont stick up for others," said Kinney.

"The university not getting involved and saying nobody can do that I think is a good thing, said Fullingim, "As long as its not causing the public harm, I mean you know I think its good people are going out and speaking their minds."

"From the position of the dorm you cant really do much. I mean if people feel bothered then maybe they should politely ask but if I put a flag of my own which could be any flag would just want people to respect it," said Cepeda

<http://www.everythinglubbock.com/story/confederate-flags-not-removed-by-tech-amid-concern/d/story/mCoR-umHxEagJCIHSWvh7Q>

Governor and Confederate Soldier

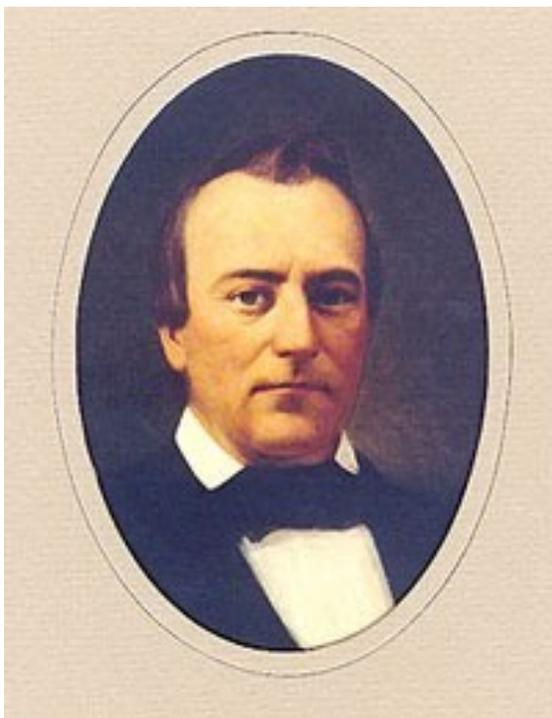
The ninth Governor of Texas, Francis Richard Lubbock was born on October 16th 1815 in South Carolina. He held the office during the Civil War.

Francis Richard Lubbock was born in Beaufort South Carolina, October 16th 1815, the oldest son of Dr Henry Thomas Willis and Susan Ann [Saltus] Lubbock. He moved to Texas in 1836, and was the Comptroller of the Republic of Texas under President Sam Houston. Lubbock a Democrat, was elected in 1857 to the office of Texas Lieutenant Governor, but was not reelected to the office. In 1861 with Texas joining the Confederacy Lubbock was elected Governor. He strongly supported the Confederate draft, including drafting aliens living in Texas. Lubbock made attempts to keep trade with Mexico open and established a foundry and percussion cap factory.

Lubbock's term as Governor ended in 1863, and he joined the Confederate Army. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, serving under Major General John Bankhead Magruder. In August 1864 he was made the aide-de-camp for Jefferson Davis, whom he evacuated Richmond Virginia with at the end of the war. After being caught in Georgia by Union troops, he served eight months in solitary confinement in Fort Delaware.

After being paroled Lubbock returned to Texas, where he became a business man in the Houston and Galveston areas. He also served as the Texas State Treasure from 1878 to 1891, and on the Texas Board of Pardons under Governor James Hogg until he was eighty. Lubbock died in June 22nd 1905 in Austin Texas.

<http://lifeofthecivilwar.blogspot.com/2009/10/governor-and-confederate-soldier.html>



12 ATTORNEYS GENERAL: 10TH AMENDMENT 'TURNED ON ITS HEAD

Brief argues Supreme Court should use Montana gun case to fix

by BOB UNRUH



Attorneys general in one-fourth of the states say the 10th Amendment essentially has been overturned by decades of incorrect court rulings, and the Supreme Court needs to repair the damage.

“By abandoning any meaningful standard for the substantiality of an intrastate activity’s effects on interstate commerce, this court has enabled the Congress to ‘draw the circle broadly enough to cover’ activity, that when viewed in isolation, would have no substantial effect on interstate commerce at all,” representatives for the 12 states have told the high court.

The states are Utah, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming.

The arguments are part of a surge of requests for the Supreme Court to take under review a dispute over the Montana Firearms Freedom Act. The law states that firearms made and kept in Montana are exempt from federal regulation under the Commerce Clause, which gives the federal government authority to regulate commerce only “among” the states.

The case was brought by the Montana Shooting Sports Association and its president, Gary Marbut, after the Montana legislature adopted the law and the federal government threatened firearms dealers and potential manufacturers.

The association earlier petitioned the high court to hear the case, arguing the federal bureaucracy has no authority to impose restrictions on a firearm made, sold and kept inside Montana.

It's called "The Essential Second Amendment Guide" and the NRA's Wayne LaPierre has assembled the facts you need to protect your constitutional rights.

The plaintiffs said the U.S. Supreme Court has gradually expanded Washington's authority under the Commerce Clause so that anything can be regulated under it.

For example, various courts have ruled that under the Commerce Clause, a local law "tracking sex offenders" cannot be allowed because "any effect on interstate commerce from requiring sex offenders to registered is too attenuated to survive scrutiny under the Commerce Clause."

Further, another court ruled that a disputed statute need not "be a purely economic or commercial statute" to fall under the economic jurisdiction of the Commerce Clause.

The states' cases rely on the Ninth and 10th Amendments. The Ninth Amendment states: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The 10th says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

In a filing submitted by nearly one-quarter of the states, representatives argue that the American judicial system has defined "commerce" so expansively that it "threatens to sweep all of productive human activity into federal regulatory reach."

The court's "rootless and malleable" standard for federal oversight of state activities "has encouraged the federal government to persist in its view that the Commerce Clause has virtually no limits," states the brief, which also asks the Supreme Court to review the case.

10th Amendment turned 'on its head'

"This court's construction of congressional authority to regulate interstate commerce, the amici states agree, '[comes] close to turning the Tenth Amendment on its head' as the 'case law could be read to reserve to the United States all powers not expressly prohibited by the Constitution,'" the brief explains.

"By expanding congressional Commerce Clause authority far beyond the incidental powers contemplated by the Necessary and Proper Clause ... the substantial effects test has transformed the Commerce Clause's purpose – regulation of commerce 'among the several States' – into a means for Congress to appropriate state power," it says.

But the attorneys general point out that the proper interpretation of the American system of government "provides that each state retains its sovereignty except to the extent the federal government has explicitly been granted sovereign powers by the United States Constitution."

"A long-standing corollary posits that the federal government does not also possess the unfettered authority to regulate or impose a substantial burden on commercial activity that occurs solely within a sovereign state.

"This court should determine that neither the National Firearms Act ... more the Federal Gun Control Act contravene or preempt the MFFA, which decrees that neither firearms nor ammunition that are manufactured in the state of Montana and that remain in that state are subject to federal law or regulations."

Attorneys for the state on Montana separately filed a request to the high court, explaining that the firearms freedom act already is law in about one-fifth of the states.

"MFFA, and the similar laws enacted by almost a fifth of the states, obviously target a Congress widely perceived as exercising essentially unchecked powers. But these state laws should not be unexpected or disparaged; they embody the genius of our founders in a principle long recognized by this court: 'In the tension between federal and states goes the promise of liberty.'"

States need to ‘check’ Washington

Montana also argued that the independent power of the states “serves as a check on the power of the federal government.”

“If the states are to serve as a real ‘check’ or ‘control’ on federal overreaching, then this court’s Commerce Clause jurisprudence – or more specifically, its Necessary and Proper clause jurisprudence – must provide enforceable limits that are more than just hortatory. This is especially true at the ‘outer limits’ where, as here, Congress tries to regulate purely intrastate activity in the ‘areas of criminal law and social police, where ‘states lay claim’ by right of history and expertise.’”

“It is long past time for the federal government and the lower courts to stop using [their own precedents] as a license to engage in pure conjecture as to ‘substantial effects’ on interstate commerce. More ‘careful scrutiny’ is required if the ‘constitutionally mandated balance of power’ between the states and the federal government is to continue ‘to ensure the protection of our fundamental liberties.’”

The Center for Constitutional Jurisprudence noted in its brief that the limitations on the federal government to its constitutional duties are foundational.

“Among the powers not delegated to the federal government was the power to regulate the health, safety, and morals of the people – the so-called police power,” it argues. “[Those] always belong to the states.”

And the Weapons Collectors Society of Montana explained that at the time Montana agreed to become a state – and Congress approved its constitution – there were no regulations, limits or restrictions on Montana’s gun industry.

“At the time Montana entered the union, no federal regulation of firearms and ammunition existed, so it would be impossible for the parties to intend that the wholly intrastate manufacture of firearm or ammunition would be subject to federal regulation. ... This impossibility also extends to the parties being able to see 50 years into the future to intend that the unforeseen change in Commerce Clause jurisprudence would limit the ability of Montana citizens from these activities.”

WND reported earlier when the shooting sports association filed its request.

That brief argues that a wrongly decided case can be corrected in the American system by a rightly decided decision on the same issue.

“Case law decided in error can be overruled,” the brief argues.

A ruling is needed, it says, that would overturn existing precedent and re-establish the powers to which the federal government is limited, restoring the power given to states.

No power

The case argues Congress has no power unless it is specifically granted by the U.S. Constitution.

Marbut, who has been barred by the federal government from building and selling a “Montana Buckeroo” rifle, recently released an open letter to members of the U.S. Supreme Court.

“The natives are beyond restless. They are at the stage of collecting torches and pitchforks and preparing to head for the castle gates en masse,” he says.

In his letter, Marbut charges the problem is “overweening federal power,” describing the government’s attitude as “overconfident, conceited, cocksure, cocky, smug, haughty, supercilious, lofty, patronizing, arrogant, proud, vain, self-important, imperious and overbearing.”

He insists there is plenty of evidence for his assertion.

He says the movement to enforce states' rights, as provided by the 10th Amendment, goes beyond gun rights.

“Other states have enacted or introduced other ‘Freedom Acts,’ such as the Whiskey Freedom Act, the Light Bulb Freedom Act, and the Healthcare Freedom Act. But those only tell part of the story,” he says.

Marbut notes states are passing laws prohibiting enforcement of indefinite detention under the National Defense Authorization Act, the NDAA. Police agencies have publicly declared they will not enforce provisions of the Patriot Act, and some states have enacted various marijuana tolerance laws in defiance of federal law.

“These rejections of overweening federal power are happening not only at the state level, but at the county, city level, and with individual citizens,” he says.

“Frankly,” he writes, “the working people of America are fed up with an overbearing federal government bent on regulating everyone and everything.”

[*Read Marbut's letter*](#)

Peaceful revolution

In his letter, Marbut cites President John F. Kennedy's warning: “Those who make peaceful revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable.”

His lawsuit, he says, “is our best, and could be the last or near last, attempt at the peaceful revolution we'd all emphatically prefer to the alternative Kennedy asserted.”

“It could well be that *MSSA v. Holder* marks an historical cusp similar to that served up to SCOTUS in *Scott v. Sandford*. (For any non-attorneys reading this, *Scott v. Sandford* is often known as the ‘Dred Scott decision,’ a Supreme Court decision thought by many historians to have been the spark that set off the Civil War, a decision that effectively upheld the institution of slavery.)”

[*Learn what you can do about your nation. Get “Taking America Back,” Joseph Farah's manifesto for sovereignty, self-reliance and moral renewal*](#)

The lawsuit was filed by Marbut and several firearms organizations in Montana as well as the Second Amendment Foundation after the state legislature adopted the Montana Firearms Freedom Act.

Washington maintains that under the Commerce Clause, it has the right to control commerce inside states, even though the constitutional provision specifies it's for commerce “among” the states.

Montana Buckaroo

The case never was only about a Montana Buckaroo.

“I wrote the Montana Firearms Freedom Act (MFFA) in 2004, specifically to use firearms as the vehicle to challenge federal power under the Constitution's Interstate Commerce Clause (ICC),” Marbut explains.

The lawsuit was thrown out by a federal district judge on grounds of standing and merit. The far-left leaning Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals disagreed, stating that the plaintiffs do have standing, but it affirmed the ruling on merit, opening the door to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Marbut argues in his letter that the problem traces back to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in a dispute over wheat price supports threatened to “pack” a Supreme Court with six extra justices so he could ram through his agenda of government control.

The Supreme Court folded, deciding the “Wickard” case in Roosevelt’s favor. The ruling formed the basis for the long string of later decisions that further tightened the federal grip on in-state activities.

New Definitions

Marbut explained the court created new definitions for the terms “regulate,” “commerce” and “among,” which became a de facto amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

He said “commerce” was changed to mean “any economic activity, no matter how minor,” “regulate” was given the meaning “prohibit” and “among” was made to mean “within.”

“The word ‘among’ is a bit slippery to define, although we all grasp what it means,” Marbut writes. “However, we can easily define what it does NOT mean with a simple thought experiment: You say, ‘Among the three children they had enough money for two ice cream cones.’ I ask, ‘Is an X-ray machine required to find the money?’ You answer, ‘No, because the money is not within them, it is among them.’ Thus, we see clearly that the meaning of ‘among’ does NOT include ‘within.’ Yet to make the Wickard decision do what FDR wanted, SCOTUS had to redefine ‘among’ to mean ‘within.’”

[Read Wayne LaPierre’s documentation of “America Disarmed: Inside the U.N. & Obama’s Scheme to Destroy the Second Amendment.”](#)

Conflict

Marbut also argues in his letter to the Supreme Court that a standard principle of law is that provisions adopted later amend those adopted earlier. He notes that the Second Amendment, as well as the Ninth and 10th, were adopted after the commerce clause, and thus amended it.

“The laws that the U.S. asserts prohibit Montana from implementing the MFFA, and that prohibit me from making and selling the Montana Buckaroo sans federal regulation, are clearly a form of prior restraint,” he contends.

The U.S. Supreme Court, he says, “has been clear that prior restraint upon the exercise of constitutionally protected rights is not to be lightly tolerated.”

“Because federal laws being applied inhibit exercise of Second, Ninth and Tenth Amendment reserved rights in advance, those laws neatly fit the prior restraint definition. Generically, prior restraint of a reserved constitutional right may not be done when supported only by a rational basis. It will be difficult or impossible for the U.S. to muster persuasive arguments to satisfy a level of review more strict than a simple rational basis concerning an asserted federal trump of the MFFA.”

He also argues that Montana entered statehood in 1889 under a compact, or contract, and the state accepted the U.S. Constitution as it was understood at the time.

“If the people of Montana had understood in 1889 that this proposed Compact would preclude them from being able to make firearms, or even repair firearms, without a federal license, I seriously doubt that the Montana Legislature would have approved the Compact and Ordinance 1.”

Specific performance of that contract would be an appropriate remedy, or in the alternative, “rescission.”

Saber rattling

“We prefer not to rattle that particular saber, but that ultimate remedy remains an inescapable final option that cannot be blinked away,” he writes.

What the court needs to do, he said, is “reverse Wickard and all of its progeny, based on demonstration that the Wickard Court improperly amended the Constitution.”

“That would certainly take courage. But such a decision would repair a lot of wrong that has happened in our nation, and would reaffirm the proper principles by which our federal government is supposed to be governed.”

Or it could simply leave the federal bureaucracy untouched, he says.

“Suffice it to say that where the primary role of government is supposed to be to protect the liberties of the people, our federal government is charging madly down the road to transform the U.S. into some form of police state where everything that is not permitted by government is forbidden. That is simply unacceptable.

“The time will come very soon when the Kennedy equation is likely to tip decisively in one direction or the other. I dearly hope that SCOTUS will avail itself of *MSSA v. Holder* to shepherd in the much preferred peaceful revolution in President Kennedy’s equation. The alternative is too dire to contemplate, but remains clearly potential.” Attorney Nick Dranias represented friend-of-the-court party the Goldwater Institute and others in the Ninth Circuit’s oral arguments, and Quentin Rhoades represented Marbut and Montana shooting interests.

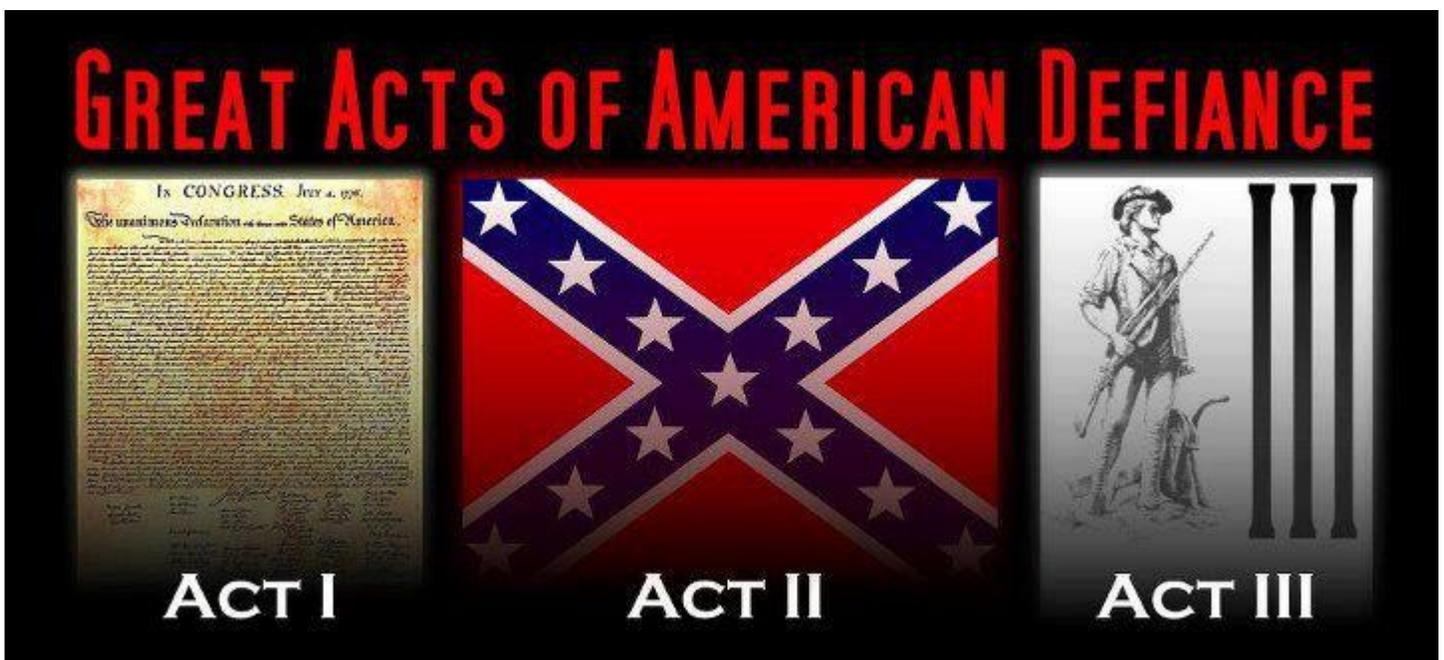
The arguments before the Ninth Circuit have been [posted online](#).



Bob Unruh joined WND in 2006 after nearly three decades with the Associated Press, as well as several Upper Midwest newspapers, where he covered everything from legislative battles and sports to tornadoes and homicidal survivalists. He is also a photographer whose scenic work has been used commercially.

<http://www.wnd.com/2014/01/12-attorneys-general-10th-amendment-turned-on-its-head/print/>

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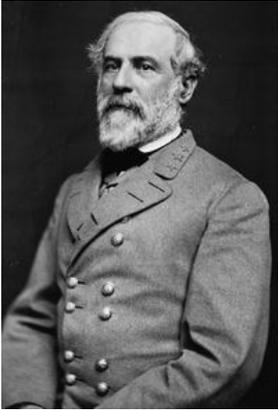
South!

Save the

God



The Proper Use of Authority



General Robert E. Lee certainly understood what it meant to have authority over others and how to use that authority properly.

Southern gentlemen are frequently found in positions of authority – and for good reason. The traits and character that makes one a Southern gentleman are the same traits and character that indicates that one has what it takes to handle authority well. At least that used to be the case. It now seems that men are placed in positions of authority not because they have the good character and judgement to do what is right, but because they will blindly follow orders without question – regardless of whether it is the right thing to do or not.

Understand that following legitimate orders issued by those in authority over you is also the mark of a Southern gentleman. Respect for authority is the cornerstone of a civilized society – respect for *legitimate* authority. What brings this to mind is the way that National Park Service rangers have [abused the authority](#) vested in them during the 2013 government “shut down” by following political orders to make life miserable for the public they are supposed to serve. Did all NPS rangers act this way? No, I’m quite certain that was not the case. What I find troubling though, is that I have not seen any reports of rangers who stood up and said they will not be part of this. Would it be reported? Absolutely. Probably not by the major media, but the alternative media would have hailed such men as the courageous gentlemen that they would be. I saw no such reports.

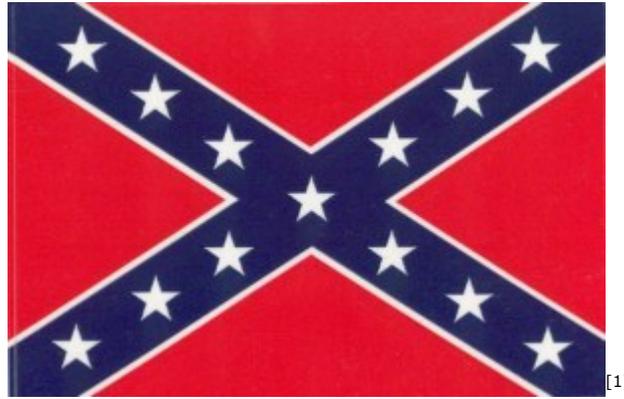
That brings up the question of what is the proper way to handle illegitimate, immoral, or illegal orders? If you’re looking for a safe, easy, and painless answer, there is none. No one wants to lose their job – especially in a job market such as we have now. That is why it is so important to be selective when going to work for someone (including working for yourself) to make sure that you are working for someone who is of good moral character and will not require you to do that which you know is wrong.

What if you find yourself in such a situation anyway? As difficult as it is to say, a letter of resignation that *clearly spells out the reason why you can no longer work for that employer* is the only proper way to handle the matter of being issued immoral and/or illegal orders.

Before I get accused of being “holier than thou” and hearing “you don’t understand”, and “it’s obvious you’ve never been in that situation”, I’ll say, “Yes, I have been in that exact situation.” Did I follow my own advice here, and do the right thing and resign? Sadly, no, I did not. Instead I told the person over me that I knew exactly what he was doing and what he told me to sign my name to, and that this had better never happen again. Yes, I signed my name to something I knew to be false. I put my signature on a lie. That is something that I will live with for the rest of my life – always wishing that I had done the right thing. That, my fellow aspiring Southern gentlemen, is why I am writing this. It is written in the hope that others will not make the same error that I made decades ago. Learn from my mistakes.

The Confederate Revolution

Posted By [Andrew Hamilton](#) On October 5, 2012 @ 4:51 pm In [North American New Right](#) |



The "Confederate flag" (Battle flag of the Army of Tennessee)

The Confederate rebellion can be viewed as a revolutionary attempt at regional secession from the Union with the objective of establishing an independent state. I would hesitate to say "white ethnostate," because I don't think it was that.

Yet nationalism scholars barely notice the Confederate States of America. There are a variety of reasons for this: Southern secession failed, the Confederacy was short-lived, Confederates were conservative rather than Leftist, and academics are reluctant to view a slave-based society in nationalist or revolutionary terms.

The pertinent legal issue is: Was secession constitutional? If so, then, theoretically, secession was not revolutionary, but a valid assertion of legal rights.

But, as a practical matter, it must be viewed as revolutionary.

The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience

Forty years ago Emory M. Thomas, a professor of history at the University of Georgia, analyzed the Confederacy from this perspective.

His 150-page essay on the subject was published as *The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience* (1971).

The Confederates, Thomas maintained, were conservative revolutionaries in the tradition of their American revolutionary predecessors. Through an "external revolution" they established a new nation, the Confederate States of America.

"But revolutions, even conservative revolutions, contain a dynamic of their own. They have a way of getting out of hand and transforming even institutions they were meant to preserve." (p. 1)

So, unintentionally, Confederate leaders ushered in a second, "internal" revolution at odds with pre-war Southern society and many of the secessionists' own aims. This accidental revolution was propelled by the demands of total war.

Professor Thomas has also written a comprehensive history of Confederate nationalism called *The Confederate Nation, 1861-1865* (1979). In 2005 a *Festschrift* edited by Lesley J. Gordon and John C. Inscoe, *Inside the Confederate Nation: Essays in Honor of Emory M. Thomas*, was published.

Thomas also penned biographies of J. E. B. Stuart and Robert E. Lee. An hour-long 1995 television interview with Thomas from C-SPAN's *Booknotes* about the Lee biography and Thomas's own background [can be viewed online](#) ^[2]. A transcript of the interview is also available.

The South's revolutionary experience is worth examining because it holds valuable lessons for white nationalists. Thomas's view of the experience is outlined in what follows.

The Old South

The most salient features of the pre-war "quintessential South" were states' rights, agrarianism, racial slavery, aristocracy, and specific habits of mind.

In their postwar memoirs, both Jefferson Davis and Confederate vice president Alexander H. Stephens maintained that states' rights were the essential issue underlying the conflict.



Brissaud, "Picnic in the Old South," 1934

States' rights is the political doctrine that strictly limits the prerogatives of the federal government to powers explicitly assigned to it by the US Constitution, while reserving to the several states all remaining powers not explicitly forbidden them.

The legal concept originated with Thomas Jefferson in 1798, and was elaborated in succeeding decades by John Taylor of Caroline, John Randolph of Roanoke, and Southern statesman John C. Calhoun.

Agrarianism signified an agricultural society, economy, and way of life neither communal nor wholly capitalistic.

Slavery was a third vital feature of the South.

[3] Pierre

Emory Thomas quotes Virginian Thomas Jefferson's racial belief as representative: "I advance it . . . as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind."

Thomas notes that moderate abolitionists, despite their desire to abolish the legal ownership of human beings, did not accept black-white racial equality.

This observation is in accord with the Nation of Islam's statement that "white abolitionists who earnestly wanted an end to slavery had no intention of granting the Black man full social, economic, or political citizenship. They decried the horrors of that cruelest of institutions, but *most* [emphasis added] fundamentally believed in the rightness of white mastery over all affairs of the nation." ([The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2, 2010](#) ^[4], p. 28)

As further evidence, many founders and leaders (including Quakers) of the American Colonization Society, whose goal was to repatriate blacks to Africa, were abolitionists. "Incorruptibles" like William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown were rare.

Thomas writes that "the great majority of antebellum Southerners did not own slaves."

The Secret Relationship, written by black nationalist scholars, is more explicit than Thomas. Referring to the US as a whole, the book says that prior to the Civil War roughly 7% of white Americans owned slaves, while 93% did not. (p. 54) In the South, Jews were twice as likely to own slaves as the average white Southerner. (p. 23)

A few Southern dissidents opposed slavery on the grounds that it was harmful to whites. One such dissident was Hinton Rowan Helper.

In *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857), dedicated to “nonslaveholding whites” (mostly Scotch Irish and English Americans), he demonstrated that slavery and the plantation system held back the entire region, as well as white non-slaveholders as a class.

More than a century earlier (1751) [Benjamin Franklin had made much the same argument against slavery](#) ^[5].

Another radical Southerner, James DeBow, Superintendent of the US Census and publisher of the commercial monthly *DeBow’s Review*, soundly urged Southerners to diversify their economy, build railroads and factories, and become economically self-sufficient and prosperous as a practical extension of Southern nationalism.

Nevertheless, Southern non-slaveholders supported slavery for reasons of race, kinship (in some cases), and economic ties to the plantation system. Helper’s critique of slavery, dubbed “Helperism,” was roundly condemned throughout the South. The majority of Southerners did not seriously question the planter-dominated social structure.

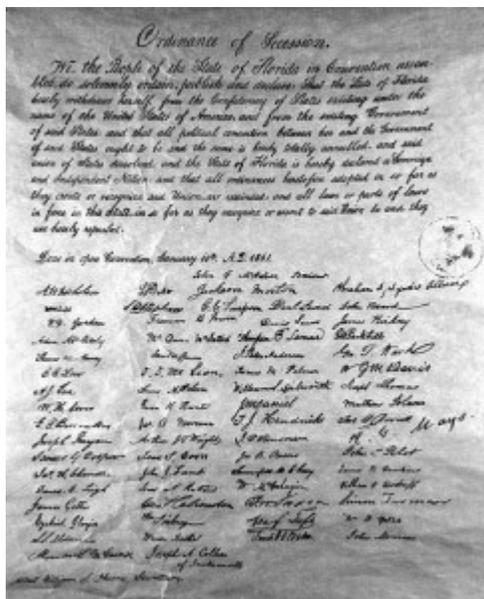
As slavery came under increasing attack, the Southern position hardened. What had once been a “necessary evil” became a “positive good.” With striking unanimity Southern elites—slaveholders, press, pulpit, schools, and politicians—closed ranks on the issue.

Aristocracy “in a qualified sense” was another Southern hallmark. Planters constituted a stylized landed gentry that locally produced a single staple commodity—cotton, tobacco, sugar, or rice.

The plantation *ideal* and the lifestyle of country gentlemen fostered a planter aristocracy that united white Southerners of all classes, who were psychologically and economically part of it.

For the most part, the Southern aristocracy was not based upon old money and distinguished family lineages. From colonial times until the eve of secession, Southern aristocracy remained fluid: individual members came and went, though the class itself endured. New whites rose into it as former aristocrats dropped out.

Land and slaves afforded financial, social, and political eminence to the minority of whites who owned them in quantity. Because planter interests were politically dominant, the Confederacy became an expression of those interests.



One serious deficiency of Thomas’s account is his failure to explain how late a development the full-blown American plantation-slave economy actually was. It only developed in the first half of the 19th century.

Finally, Southerners shared unique “habits of mind,” one of which was provincialism. Another, surprising one, according to native Southerner Thomas, was individualism:

Individualism was a strong characteristic of the Southern mind. The rural and near-frontier conditions of Southern life usually precluded a feeling of corporate identity. The Southerner often lived or could remember himself living in rural isolation, commanding the destiny of himself, his family, and his chattels. If he was a slaveholder, he felt himself to be absolute master of a rural empire, and this feeling fed the assertion of self. (p. 17)

Southern individualism was reflected in decentralization, states’ rights, localism, agrarianism, *laissez-faire*, and private ownership of land and commercial enterprises. “Bureaucrats [were] scarce in the antebellum South, which adhered to the maxim ‘the government which governs least governs best.’” (p. 70)

Other features of the Southern mind were evangelical Protestantism, romanticism, chivalry, codes of honor, manners, reverence for womanhood, oratory, and dueling.

The South was a conscious minority long before 1860, and remained one long after.

^[6] Florida’s Ordinance of Secession, January 10, 1861

The Fire-Eaters

The “conservative revolution’s” classic revolutionaries, the men who agitated for secession and war (if necessary) to create a Southern nation, are called fire-eaters or radicals by historians. They appeared from the 1820s on, and over the course of the ensuing 40 years made secession a popular and respectable cause.

The revolutionaries employed “radical means to achieve conservative ends . . . Their goal was reactionary—to preserve the Southern way of life.” But in pursuit of that goal, they “acted in ways commonly associated with revolutionaries.” (p. 24)

Among the leading Southern radicals were Edmund Ruffin (publisher of a journal promoting scientific farming), Robert Barnwell Rhett (“Father of Secession,” an attorney, state legislator, state attorney general, US Congressman and Senator), and William Lowndes Yancey (attorney, state legislator, and US congressman).

As a “mid-sixty-year-old revolutionary,” Edmund Ruffin fired the first cannon at Fort Sumter.

Of William Lowndes Yancey one source states, “As extreme a ‘fire-eater’ as William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist, he even advocated the reopening of the African slave trade. The whole separatist movement was due more to him than to any one Southerner.”

Before the war Yancey envisioned a policy of secession by a “considerable number” of unspecified Deep South states, with Virginia and other sympathetic border states staying within the Union. By virtue of their positions and councils they would moderate and counter Union demands and serve as political and geographic buffers for the new nation, avoiding a long, hostile, politically abolitionist border. Once the new regime was firmly established, border states desiring to do so could join the Confederacy under the protection of its arms and diplomacy.

Although Yancey’s vision did not materialize, it illustrates the detailed, practical thought revolutionaries gave to their cause. Like 18th century American or 20th century German revolutionaries, they were serious about political change—they really intended their ideas to alter the existing social order.

Nathaniel Beverley Tucker (1784–1851), a prominent lawyer and judge (not to be confused with his eminent nephew of the same name), was unusual for a Southerner in that he belonged to a [social aristocratic family](#) ^[7] whose members were prominent in law, the judiciary, politics, and diplomacy from the time of the American Revolution to the 1930s.

Tucker wrote a revolutionary novel, *The Partisan Leader* (1836), envisioning a future Virginia ruled with an iron hand by Northern functionaries while, to the south, a new Confederacy basked in the sunshine of prosperity and freedom. The book was a forerunner of contemporary revolutionary fiction by [William Pierce](#) ^[8] and [Harold Covington](#) ^[9].

Mirabeau B. Lamar had served as president of the Republic of Texas, and David Yulee, America’s first Jewish US Senator (D.-Fla.), was a large slaveholder, sugar plantation proprietor, and president of the Florida Railroad Co.

Henry A. Wise, an attorney, US congressman, ambassador to Brazil, and governor of Virginia, controlled the *Richmond Enquirer* newspaper. He earned the sobriquet “Danton of the Secession Movement in Virginia” for his efforts on behalf of disunion.

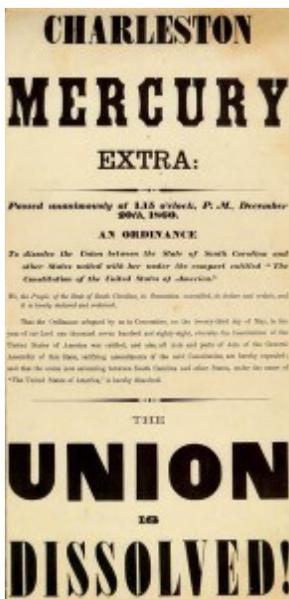
The fire-eaters also included prominent Presbyterian clergymen, newspaper editors, state governors, and US congressmen and senators.

Thus, even the most radical Southerners included many highly placed individuals—members of the elite.

This pattern is true of every revolution. There comes a time when *radical* dissent needs to extend to elite individuals and institutions on a significant scale. It was true of the Dutch Revolution, the American Revolution, and the German Revolution of 1933.

On the other side, it was also true of the French Revolution, the Revolutions of 1848, the Communist revolutions, and the cultural “revolutions within the form” characteristic of the New Deal (see Garett Garrett, [“The Revolution Was,”](#) ^[10] 1938), post-WWII totalitarian “democracy,” and the 1970s.

^[11] **South Carolina, 1860: “The Union is Dissolved!”**



Revolution and the Climate of Ideas

The fire-eaters propagated secessionist ideas via “their own communications media”—speeches, church sermons, books, pamphlets, and mainstream newspapers and journals including the *Southern Literary Messenger* once edited by Edgar Allan Poe, and the *Southern Quarterly Review*.

Many newspapers—the main mass medium of the day—promoted the cause of secession. The equivalent in our time would be mainstream broadcast and cable TV stations, channels, and programs, and mainstream novels, movies, video games, pop music, etc., promoting the cause of white rights, independence, and separatism.

Throughout the South newspaper editors took up radicalism and radicals became editors. By 1860 Southern newspapers were divided about evenly between radical secessionist and moderate states’ rights papers. Few Union newspapers survived.

Gradually, Southern nationalists came to dominate the press, pulpit, and classroom.

“Super-Southerners,” Thomas writes, “banned books, smashed presses, and harried malcontents from the land”—an “intellectual blockade” documented in Clement Eaton’s *The Freedom-of-Thought Struggle in the Old South* (rev. ed., 1964).

Of course, the same process occurred in reverse in the North. And far, far worse intellectual suppression prevails today.

Contemporary whites have woefully failed to examine, much less cope with, prevailing mechanisms of repression, thought control, mass psychological conditioning, and social marginalization and destruction of recalcitrant individuals.

They have not treated seriously the unseen culture-distorting activities of Jews, the mass media, academia, the ADL, the SPLC, or the FBI. Yet these are what have prevented any effective, anti-genocidal opposition from arising that would certainly have developed in the past.

This climate of ideas must absolutely change. Until the “quarantining” and marginalization of white ideas is effectively beaten back or eradicated, no progress will be possible, and genocide will proceed apace.

Racial totalitarianism such as this is unique to the modern era. If past revolutionaries of any stripe had had to contend with similar obstacles, their ideas would never have gained currency. They would have died aborning, just as ours have.

The closest historical analogy is Communism. Its many opponents and victims throughout the world, through no fault of their own, were helpless in the face of repression due to disparity of power, technology, will, state lawlessness, psychological and social control, and, frankly, pure evil.

Triumph of the Moderates

Southern radicals did not just preach revolution in the abstract. Thomas is careful to note, however, that a climate of opinion sympathetic to disunion was necessary: the social tinder had to be ready for the revolutionary spark.

In conscious imitation of Samuel Adams and other Founders of the 1770s, the radicals formed Southern Rights Associations, the League of United Southerners, and Minute Men organizations.

William Lowndes Yancey in 1858 proposed forming Committees of Public Safety throughout the South “as our fathers did,” in order to instruct the Southern mind and fire the Southern heart. Then, at the proper moment, “by one concerted action,” they could precipitate the Southern states into rebellion.

But it was Robert Barnwell Rhett’s blueprint that became a reality almost to the letter. Despairing of concerted action, he proposed instead that a single state, South Carolina, should secede, presenting a *fait accompli*. Then other states would follow suit, and Southern union would result.

In fact, the Southern states seceded in two waves: the first in response to the election of Lincoln and the secession of South Carolina, the second in response to the clash at Fort Sumter.

Curiously, the Confederate Constitution established a “permanent” union, thus in a sense denying the logic of its own origin. Moreover, the Northern case against the Confederacy was that the US Constitution itself had established a permanent union.

In an interesting twist, in 1861, following Virginia's secession from the Union, the western counties of that state held their own convention, seceded from Virginia, and by popular referendum created a new state (West Virginia), which was admitted to the Union in 1863.

I've read some debates from West Virginia's secessionist convention, and certain delegates cited the Dutch Revolution as a precedent.

Ironically, radicals did not exert significant influence over the Confederacy after its formation. Few fire-eaters served long or prominently in the new republic they labored so hard to create.

Instead, they were shunted aside by civilian and military moderates: Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Jewish Secretary of War and Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin (a large slaveholder and plantation owner), Robert E. Lee, and others.

Historian Charles Lee estimated that 40 percent of the membership of the [Provisional Confederate Congress](#) ^[12] in 1861 consisted of cooperationists and unionists:

Although the founding of the Confederacy was a radical act, the convention that performed this act was not radical in nature. The principal objective was to establish a government that would preserve and perpetuate the political, social, and economic conditions which represented the Southern way of life in 1861. (Charles R. Lee, Jr., *The Confederate Constitutions*, 1963, p. 49)

These moderates did, however, deliberately create an "instant nation."

The Confederate Constitution was essentially the US Constitution as amended and construed by Southerners.

The irony, Emory Thomas notes, is that the moderate statesmen who conducted war and statecraft on behalf of the Confederate nation responded to the demands of total warfare, limited finances, and the lack of an industrial base by creating

a real, substantive revolution within Southern society. This internal revolution ultimately transformed the Southern way of life. Thus, the Confederate revolution, initiated by radicals to preserve the antebellum status quo, changed to conservative hands and then revolutionized that status quo. (p. 42)

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[4] The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2, 2010: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/08/jews-and-slavery-three-books-by-the-nation-of-islam/>

[5] Benjamin Franklin had made much the same argument against slavery: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/02/benjamin-franklin-on-demography-and-whiteness/>

[6] Image: <http://www.counter-currents.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Floridas-Ordinance-of-Secession-January-10-1861.jpg>

[7] social aristocratic family: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/09/social-aristocracy/>

[8] William Pierce: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/07/the-turner-diaries-and-hunter/>

[9] Harold Covington: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2010/07/birth-of-a-nation/>

[10] "The Revolution Was,": <http://www.lewrockwell.com/orig5/garrett1.html>

[11] Image: <http://www.counter-currents.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/South-Carolina-1860-The-Union-is-Dissolved.jpg>

[12] Provisional Confederate Congress: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provisional_Confederate_Congress

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Parting Company

Walter E. Williams



Here's a question that I've asked in the past that needs to be revisited. Unless one wishes to obfuscate, it has a simple yes or no answer. If one group of people prefers strong government control and management of people's lives while another group prefers liberty and desires to be left alone, should they be required to enter into conflict with one another and risk bloodshed and loss of life in order to impose their preferences on the other group? Yes or no. My answer is no; they should be able to peaceably part company and go their separate ways.

The problem our nation faces is very much like a marriage in which one partner has an established pattern of ignoring and breaking the marital vows. Moreover, the offending partner has no intention to mend his ways. Of course, the marriage can remain intact while one party tries to impose his will on the other and engages in the deviousness of one-upsmanship and retaliation. Rather than domination or submission by one party, or domestic violence, a more peaceable alternative is separation.

I believe our nation is at a point where there are enough irreconcilable differences between those Americans who want to control other Americans and those Americans who want to be left alone that separation is the only peaceable alternative. Just as in a marriage where vows are broken, our rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution have been grossly violated by a government instituted to protect them. These constitutional violations have increased independent of whether there's been a Democrat-controlled Washington or a Republican-controlled Washington.

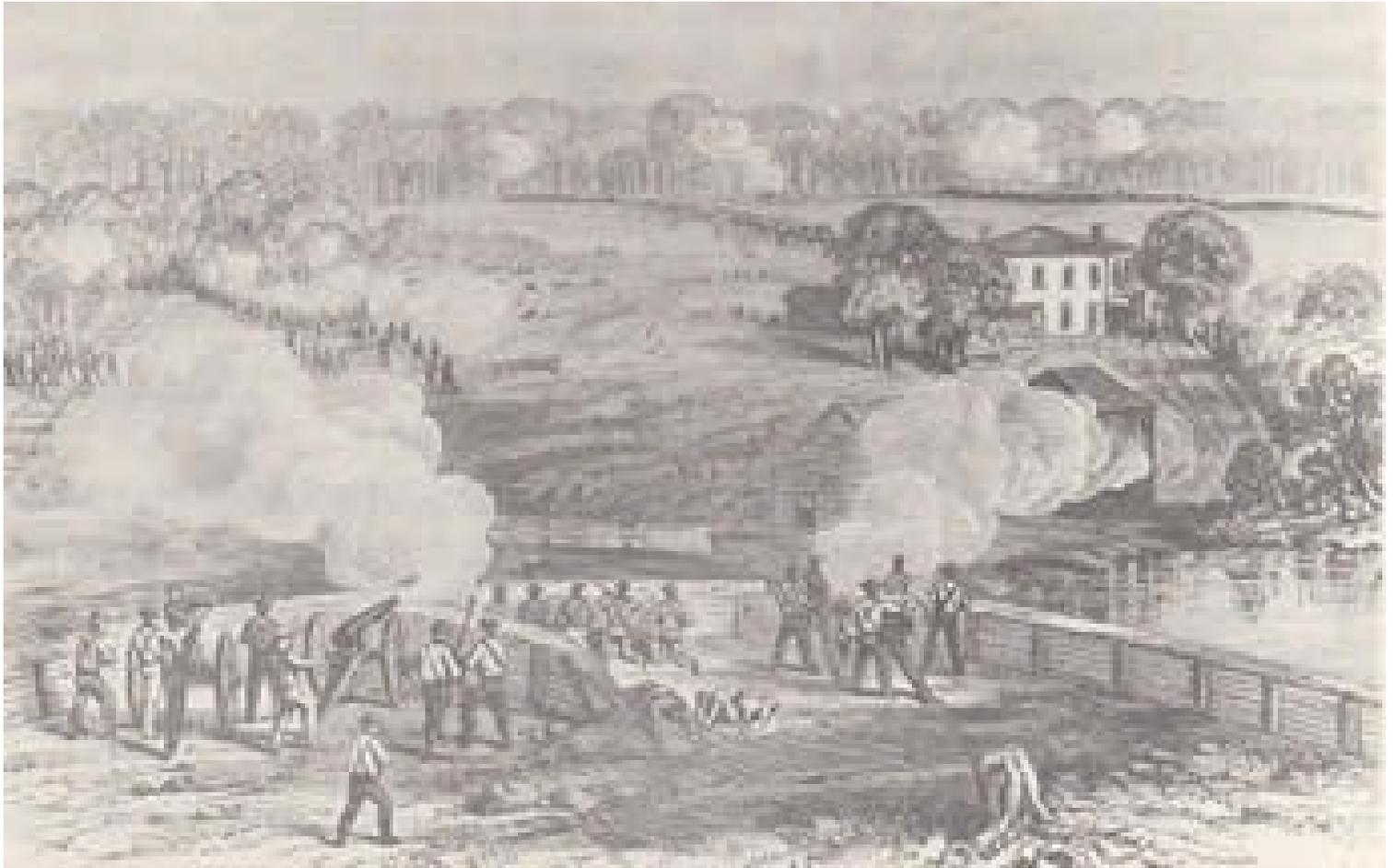
There is no evidence that Americans who are responsible for and support constitutional abrogation have any intention of mending their ways. You say, "Williams, what do you mean by constitutional abrogation?" Let's look at the magnitude of the violations.

Article I, Section 8 of our Constitution lists the activities for which Congress is authorized to tax and spend. Nowhere on that list is there authority for Congress to tax and spend for: Medicare, Social Security, public education, farm subsidies, bank and business bailouts, food stamps and thousands of other activities that account for roughly two-thirds of the federal budget. Neither is there authority for congressional mandates to citizens about what type of health insurance they must purchase, how states and people may use their land, the speed at which they can drive, whether a library has wheelchair ramps, and the gallons of water used per toilet flush. The list of congressional violations of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution is virtually without end. Our derelict Supreme Court has given Congress sanction to do just about anything for which they can muster a majority vote.

James Madison, the acknowledged father of the Constitution, explained in Federalist Paper No. 45: **"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce. ... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives and liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State."** Our founder's constitutional vision of limited federal government has been consigned to the dustbin of history.

Americans have several options. We can like sheep submit to those who have contempt for liberty and our Constitution. We can resist, fight and risk bloodshed and death in an attempt to force America's tyrants to respect our liberties and Constitution. A superior alternative is to find a way to peaceably separate into states whose citizens respect liberty and the Constitution. My personal preference is a restoration of the constitutional values of limited government that made us a great nation.

"Civil War or War Between the States?"



Some contemporary historical sources in North Carolina continue to use the Northern term (and viewpoint) for the 1861-1865 conflict, "civil war," though a North Carolina-specific commemoration of that period would properly use the terminology of the period. This website relates that historical period through the eyes and minds of North Carolinians then, and this is the only manner with which we can today understand those who preceded us in time. Below the reader will find our reasons for using the proper historical term, the one which North Carolinians used to describe that conflict.

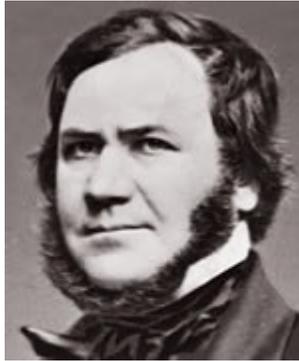
As their Revolutionary forebears discovered after repeated attempts to maintain their allegiance to the British Crown, and finally deciding upon their political independence, North Carolinians in 1861 would also find that peaceful withdrawal was an impossibility. Acts of aggression by the British, and later the Lincoln administration, would be resisted by a free people.



The Phrase "Civil War"

“A civil war is a war between citizens of the same state contending for control of the same government. The war between the North and South was the war of the North against a separate government, that as long as it lasted was a de facto nation, exercising all the powers of an independent government.

The term “civil war” concedes all that the North ever claimed, makes [the South] guilty of treason, and is untrue to the facts in the case. [The] term “civil war,” while incorrect as a simple definition of the struggle, does a gross injustice to the South by degrading her struggle for a national existence into a partisan conflict. I never use it and mark it out of every book where I find it. Let history tell the truth. Rev. S.A. Steel, Jackson, Tenn.
(“The Phrase “Civil War,” Confederate Veteran, July 1912, pg. 347)



"Literally a War Between the States"

“We are all one now,” said John A. Gilmer, a staunch Unionist, to George Howard, equally staunch Secessionist, when they heard the news of the firing on Sumter and Lincoln’s call for troops. After the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, all factions in North Carolina agreed to bury their differences and unite in defence of the State. Everywhere there was sincere rejoicing in this new-found unity of parties that had been fighting each other for a generation.

The coalescing of the political and social forces in the State was accelerated by the practical problems that confronted North Carolina as a member of the Confederacy. For it was clear by May, 1861, that peaceable secession was an impossibility. The United States government had already had plans underway for an invasion of Southern territory not only by Federal forces, but also by volunteers from the States remaining in the old Union. The struggle was literally to be a war between the States.

North Carolina had taken her place by the side of her Southern sisters and was prepared to throw her whole strength to their defence. She went out of the old Union reluctantly; she went into the new Confederacy with enthusiasm.”

(North Carolina, Building an Ancient Commonwealth, Vol. II, 1584-1925, R.D.W. Conner, American Historical Society, 1929, page 174)

The War Between the States:

“In a newspaper communication, W.O. Hart, of New Orleans, La., refers to a recent action of Congress regarding the name of the war of the sixties, in which he says:

“At last the Congress of the United States has adopted as the proper name for the war of the sixties “The War between the States,” and it appears in a report to the Senate on joint resolution No. 41, printed in the Congressional Record of March 2, 1928, on page 4061.

“The war in question was a war between two sets of States each being arrayed against the other, and I hope the term may be used in all official documents in the future. We now have the entering wedge on this point, and the term ought to remain for all time to come.”
(Confederate Veteran, May 1928, page 196)



“The War Between the States”

Miss Ida F. Powell, Chairman, UDC Committee appointed to inaugurate a campaign for the use of “War Between the States” in referring to the conflict in the sixties.

“Prior to 1861 the United States was a confederation of sovereign States, banded together for convenience, and granting the central government strictly limited and delegated powers. It was a voluntary union of States, from which any one had the constitutional right to secede. Eleven States, exercising this constitutional right, withdrew from the Union, and twenty-two Northern States made war upon them to force them back into the Union.

Later the eleven Confederate States were strengthened by the action of Missouri in August, 1861, and of Kentucky in December, 1861. But while these border States gave loyal service to the Confederacy, the number of Federal States was increased by the admission into the Union of Kansas in January, 1861, of West Virginia in 1863, and of Nevada in 1864.

For a period of four years, the Confederate States maintained its own government – Executive, Legislative and Judicial. It had its own currency, levied and collected taxes, issued bonds, etc., and the struggle that existed for four years was distinctly a struggle between two recognized governments – the United States of America and the Confederate States of America.

Therefore it was not a “Civil War,” as that term signifies strife between two parties in one State – one side fighting for the State, the other side fighting against the authority of that State. Neither was it a “War of Rebellion,” for sovereign States, co-equal organizations, cannot rebel against each other.

It was not a “War of Secession.” The Southern States seceded peaceably, exercising their constitutional right to do so.

The war was caused by the North attempting to coerce the South back into the Union. It was not a “War of Sections,” for brothers often fought against brothers. Both sides were contending for a principle, for their interpretation of the Constitution.

But it was a “War between the States,” the States that did not secede making war upon the seceding States to coerce them back into the Union. The term “War between the States” is the term used by the veterans themselves in Article I of the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans, adopted in July, 1890, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy and recognized as one of the ablest thinkers of his day, entitled his history of the struggle from 1861 and 1865 as [A Constitutional View of the Late] “...War Between the States.”

Many prominent writers and thinkers have adopted the term “War between the States,” notably, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of Washington and Lee University; Irvin Cobb, Lady Astor, and Premier Clemenceau of France; and the term has been officially sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, as appears in the Congressional Record of March 2, 1928, in a report to the Senate on Joint Resolutions, No. 41.

General Lee wrote: “Every one should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles.”

So let us “disseminate the truth.” Let us stand steadfastly for what we know to be true, and let us live up to the tribute paid to our Southern people by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, when he said: “The Southern people have inherited from the great race from which they sprung a sense of duty and an instinct of honor.... they have above all, and giving value to all, that supreme constancy which without regard to personal ambition, without yielding to the temptation of wealth, without getting tired, and without getting diverted, can pursue a great public object in and out, year after year, and, indeed, generation after generation.”
(The War Between the States, Miss Ida F. Powell, UDC, Confederate Veteran, June 1929, page 233)



“Civil War or War Between the States?”

The Congressional Record of March 2, 1928, reports Senate joint resolution No. 41 wherein Congress recognized the title “War Between the States.”

“A War was waged from 1861 to 1865 between two organized governments: the United States of America,

and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties.”

“It was not a “Civil War,” as it was not fought between two parties within the same government.”

It was not a “War of Secession,” for the Southern States seceded without a thought of war.
The right of a State to secede had never been questioned.”

“It was not a “War of Rebellion” for sovereign, independent States, co-equal, can not rebel against each other.”

“It was a “War between the States,” because twenty-two non-seceding States made war upon eleven seceding States to force them back into the Union of States. It was not until after the surrender of 1865 that secession was decided to be unconstitutional.”



The Issue for Which We Fought

“That we should dare to resort to arms for the preservation of our rights, and “to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,” was regarded by our enemies as most improbable.

Their aspirations of dominion, and sovereignty, through the Government of the Union, had become so deep-seated and real as to cause that Government, at its first step, to assume the haughtiness and imperiousness of an absolute sovereign.

“I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort,” said President Lincoln, in the first proclamation, calling for seventy-five thousand men. The term “loyal” has no signification except as applied to the sovereign of an empire or kingdom. In a republic the people are the sovereign, and the term “loyal” or its opposite can have no signification except in relation to the true sovereign.

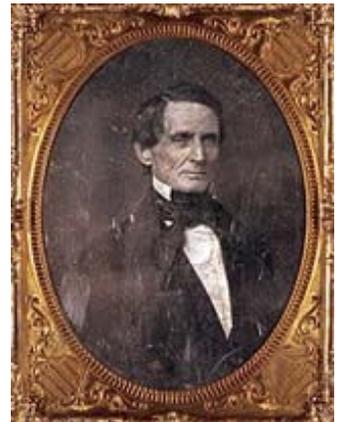
To say, therefore, that the agent of a sovereign people, the representative of the system they have organized to conduct their common affairs, composed the real sovereign, and that loyalty or disloyalty is of signification to this sovereign alone, is not only a perversion of language, but an error, that leads straight to the perversion of all popular government and the establishment of the monarchical or consolidated form.

The Government of the United States is now the sovereign here, says President Lincoln in this proclamation, and loyalty consists in the maintenance of that sovereignty against all its foes.

The sovereignty of the people and of the several and distinct States, in his mind, was only a weakness and enthusiasm of the fathers. The States and people thereof had become consolidated into a national Union.

“I appeal,” says President Lincoln, “to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity, and the existence of our national Union.”

This was the usurpation. This lay at the foundation of the war. Every subsequent act of the Government was another step in the same direction, all tending palpably to supremacy for the Government of the United States, the subjugation of the States, and the submission of the people. This was the adversary with whom we had to struggle, and this was the issue for which we fought. That we dared to draw our swords to vindicate the rights and the sovereignty of the people . . . was adjudged an infamous crime, and we were denounced as “rebels.”



A (very) Short History of the Southern Cause

By Ron Hammon

When the Founding Fathers created the Constitution of the United States of America, they intended the United States to be just that, a confederation of independent, sovereign states. The Federal government was meant to be similar to the European Union today, an association of fellow "States", assembled for mutual defense, unfettered commerce, and only a very limited amount of cooperation in other areas. To join, individual states had to agree to abide by a number of over reacting principles, such as freedom of speech and the right to bear arms.

Spain is still considered sovereign today, even though it is a member of the European Union. Spain is also, (as far as we know) able to resign from that union as it wishes. In 1859, a citizen of the "State" of Virginia was assumed to be a citizen of the "COUNTRY" of Virginia, NOT a citizen of the United States, no less than a citizen of the country of Spain is NOT a "citizen" of the European Union today. This is why Robert E. Lee felt compelled to serve his beloved Virginia, his home "country", when it resigned from the corrupting Union. Lee had nothing to gain from the false, today-touted reason of maintaining slavery as THE cause of the Great War. Slavery was dying out all over the world. There was never any need for a war over it. Lee, the head of the Army of Virginia, had no slaves, nor did the vast majority of Southerners who fought for the Confederacy.

Despite the efforts of a few of the Founding Fathers, like Alexander Hamilton, to form a strong empire, rather than a confederation of sovereign states, the original idea of "United States" rather than a "United STATE" held true for almost a whole century. Then, a fresh movement arose. The Northern states (those that had already given up their former practice of widespread slavery, like New York), because of greater voting population, could out-vote the South and pass special taxes and tariffs to be paid primarily by the South but spent by the North, a redistribution of wealth, fleecing the South. Less than a century earlier, this sort of "Taxation without Representation" fueled the FIRST American Revolution against British tyranny. Today, virtually every American feels that this first attempt to split away from an oppressive, over lording government was justified and noble. However, in the last century, the Union government has managed to blind most Americans to the noble effort of the much more free and independent Southern states to separate from that central government, a government which had changed into an empire and became far more oppressive to the South than King George had been to the colonies.

The brand new political party in 1860, the Republican party (which replaced the Whigs) was dedicated to the drastic change to a dominant, centralized Federal government, a true empire, to overlord the individual states. This single "nation", with uniform rules that the whole "nation" MUST follow was a drastic change into a completely different frame of government. The centralized form, as opposed to smaller, distributed government, closer to the people, was spearheaded by Alexander Hamilton and resisted bitterly by Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Completely different ideals splintered the opposition party, the Democratic party, into different factions. Because of a severe FOUR-way split among the other candidates, the new,

radical Republican party won the presidency with its first Presidential candidate, Abraham Lincoln, a strong advocate of the new, bastardized idea of U.S. government envisioned by Henry Clay and Alexander Hamilton, a strong central government with subjugated states bowing to the whims of a distant overlord.

The REAL "United States", as originally conceived by Thomas Jefferson, was doomed. Lincoln, and his handlers, had a grand plan for empire building and would let nothing stop the forging of a strong, centralized, global power, not even the U.S. Constitution! For example, the Constitution states that only states can coin money. This didn't stop the "lawyer", Ol' "Honest Abe" from outlawing the practice and delivering the production of all money over to the Federal government. The Southerner Andrew Jackson, while President, had infuriated big bankers by squashing their power of a National Bank. But, the Yankee President Lincoln and the young Republican party did the exact opposite. They made banking and money-making a Federal operation since whoever controls the money controls the people. (The European Union is pissed that Great Britain refuses to stop printing its own money. Sound familiar?) They intended to utterly shift control away from local oversight and balance, as designed by the Founding Fathers, to Washington, D.C. The day of "Big Brother", the overreaching and overbearing centralized power, was born.

We now suffer the inevitable results of Lincoln's change to a "Big Brother" centralized power. There may be no stopping the impending collapse. (to continue, go to top right) The REAL U.S. patriots in the South decided that the only reasonable course was to cut away this diseased corruption of the principles of freedom and local control designed by and promised by the Founding Fathers. Some states forfeited their membership in the crumbling Union to form a fresh Confederation of states that would abide by the principles of the original U.S. Constitution. After South Carolina tried to clear a stronghold of stubborn, Northern military occupation, in blatant defense of its sovereignty, the young Confederation WAS ATTACKED by a vengeful Lincoln. The North would not give up the expected tax windfall from the South without a fight. (A sad part of the story is that gold and silver mines discovered out West more than replaced all money lost from not fleecing the Southern states!)

In direct violation of the U.S. Constitution, Lincoln raised an army without consent of Congress to combat these "rebels". Contrary to popular opinion, Lincoln's cause was so unpopular in the North that one fourth of all Union troops were constantly diverted to put down rebellions in the streets of northern cities, newspaper editors were imprisoned, and Lincoln even (illegally) suspended Habeas Corpus.

This "Second American Revolution" was even more popular than the original American Revolution at the time. The South was almost totally non-industrialized, so the Union expected to squash this "rebellion" in just a few months. But, they totally underestimated the hearts, minds, grit and resolve of Southerners. In a few months, the Army of Northern Virginia almost took the District of Columbia itself! An escape plan was ready in case the Confederate Army managed to rout the Northern Army and seize the Capitol. Early in the conflict, Lincoln imprisoned the Maryland legislature to prevent their even having a chance to vote to join the Confederacy thereby surrounding Washington.

The South was right, and the whole world knew it. (That is, if the first American Revolution was right, then the second American Revolution was also right.) France, England, and most of nations of the world were on the side of the Confederacy, at least in principle. This wasn't just because they needed cotton, as has been told. It was generally realized that this was the American Revolution, Act II. But this time, the overreaching, overbearing, tyranny was Washington, not King George across the Atlantic. This time, despite our very best efforts, "right" finally lost. If the South had known how it would be victimized after rejoining the union, Lee would never have surrendered, he said so.

Southern Generals, as well as the Southern people in general, still believed in honor. This put them at a further disadvantage in the "total war" advocated by the top Northern Generals and approved by Lincoln. The Northern shelling of civilians and the destruction of civilian property to demoralize the enemy was later studied by Hitler. One of Lincoln's Commanders even went so far as to suggest that EVERY "rebel" (CSA citizen) should be killed! Fighting honorably against an enemy who employs every trick in the book (like offering citizenship to potential immigrants to come and join their army), dooms the honorable side to eventual failure without an overwhelming superiority.

Was "The War" about slavery, as we were taught by an educational system supervised by the U.S. government? No way! Even General Grant, the future President, said, during the war, that if he thought that the war was to free slaves, he would resign immediately. Old "Honest Abe" himself, the "Great Emancipator", said that if he could win the war without freeing a single slave, he would. In fact, he said that "we should be separated" and there was "a natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people, to the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white and black races". Lincoln was NOT an advocate of black equality! Had Lincoln not been assassinated, his plan was to remove all blacks off of the continent to either the Caribbean or Liberia. The African nation of Liberia was CREATED by the U.S. for just such a plan. Lincoln never desired an integrated society.

Dixie became an occupied country after Lee's surrender. Many Yankee's even demanded that Jefferson Davis be executed for treason. (This was probably because Davis, unlike most "fair-weather" friends of the South, NEVER professed that the actions of the Confederacy were wrong.) For a generation, Federal troops were stationed all over the South, lurking, stealing, abusing, raping, all with a wink and a nod from Washington. After all, the nasty, unkempt, drunkard, former Union Army General Grant, whose slovenliness was so conspicuous compared to Lee, had become the U.S. President! This shameful period AFTER the war spawned the "damned Yankee" sentiment, not the war itself. There were Northern "carpetbaggers" crawling out from under every rock to con Southerners out of what few treasures they still had. Since the Yankee Army formed the acting police, little was done to those "punishing" the former "Rebels", and all knew it.

So, be proud, ye Southern born! Our forefathers were the keepers of truth and law, keepers of humanity, and keepers of the grand plan, the Constitution of the Founding Fathers. We did more than our best. We exhausted our meager resources and ourselves in a hopeless fight, simply because we were right. Yankee lies can't hide the truth.

Yankees can never take our pride. We can still be PROUD REBELS!

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



A Grand Old Man: Dr. Benjamin Franklin Ward of the 11th Mississippi Infantry

Posted on [December 14, 2013](#) by [championhilz](#)

I thought I would share this interesting little article from the *Southern Sentinel* (Ripley Mississippi), published in the July 17, 1913, edition of the paper. It was written by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Ward, who in his youth, had been a surgeon with the 11th Mississippi Infantry. It's the moving testament of an old soldier who feels his best days are behind him, and all he has left are the powerful memories of the war he fought in and the family that has preceded him in death:

"A GRAND OLD MAN"

Below we give a very tender and beautiful poem published recently in the *Commercial Appeal* and written by that great and good man, Dr. B.F. Ward of Winona, one of the ablest, truest and most patriotic men Mississippi has ever produced. The Doctor is growing old now, and is left almost alone so far as his immediate family is concerned. He has buried the wife of his bosom, the mother of his children, and with her he has given up most of his family of children. Having, I believe, only two left on this side of the river. Only last year he was called upon to give up his youngest son and namesake, Ben Ward, Jr., as noble a young man as ever breathed Mississippi air. In his moments of retrospective meditation, he no doubt feels in his heart just the sentiment expressed below:

ALONE

By Dr. B. F. Ward

*A Soldier for Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia
I'm waiting, yes, I'm waiting, the summons still delayed;
I'm listening for the bugle to sound the last parade.
Standing on the picket line, must be near to day.
Last relief is on the round, 'Tis coming, now, this way.
Halt! and give the countersign, the password of the night:
'Alone' is the whispered word, 'Alone' the word is right.
The guard posts are deserted, the sentries all are gone,
and the drum beat thrills no more, the few still marching on.
At night the fleeting glimpses of the Stars and the Bars
still sweep across the vision of memory from afar.
The neighing of the horses, the jingle of the spurs,
the clanging of the sabers float faintly down the years.
The rattle of the muskets, the trampling of the Grays,
are dim and distant hailings of Stonewall and his ways.
The shouting of the victors, the fleeing of the foe,
the hot tide of battle, the redness of its flow,
the charging of the legions, the stillness of the dead,
the darkness of the war cloud that hovered overhead.
The thunder of the cannon, the smoking of its breath
are phantoms of the fury when valor leaped to death.
The groaning of the dying, the wailing and the woe,
are echoes of the dirges of comrades lying low.
No pen can draw the picture, no tongue may ever tell
the horrors of the carnage of the war that was 'hell.'
Like draperies of twilight, that curtain down the day,
time crapes the grizzled soldiers, the boys who wore the Gray.
The shadows slowly lengthen toward the rosy east,
the golden tints of sunset are melting in the west.*



Illustration of Benjamin Franklin Ward from the *Dallas Morning News*, November 23, 1913

*The home is old and cheerless; the pictures on the wall,
the vacant chairs around me, the hatrack in the hall.
The books upon the shelving, the bible on the stand,
are now the broken fragments of wrecks upon the strand.
The roses all have perished, the hyacinths are gone,
the violets, in mourning, are weeping all alone.
The laughing of the children, the music and the song
are sleeping now with mother till resurrection morn.
The graces of her being, the beauties of her soul
are memories of gladness that never can be told.
Old comrades, I am sending this greeting and adieu,
till in the camp eternal we call the roll anew.
I'm going, yes, I'm going a journey to the west,
to shades beyond the river where, maybe, there is rest.
The way is dark and lonely, the starless night is drear,
no gentle hand shall guide me, no whispered love is near.
I'm seeing in the gleaming the shadows come and go,
the flitting of the visions of loving long ago.
I'm hearing in my dreaming sweet voices from the shore,
where meeting is forever and parting is no more.*

Ward's sad missive to love lost and memories of better times intrigued me, and I decided to see what I could find about the good doctor. Fortunately the Mississippi Department of archives and history has several manuscript collections related to Dr. Ward, and they have a good biography of him on their website:

Benjamin F. Ward was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, on February 25, 1836. He was the seventh child of William F. and Martha Mecklin Ward. After the death of her husband, Martha Mecklin Ward moved her family to Choctaw County, Mississippi, in 1846. Benjamin F. Ward attended school in Choctaw County; later taught school in Carroll County; and began studying medicine privately. His first formal medical training was at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University). Ward completed his medical training at Atlanta Medical College, graduating in 1859. He returned to Carroll County and established a medical practice.

Dr. Ward enlisted as a private in the Carroll Rifles in 1861, and he became a field surgeon in 1862. He was later appointed as a senior surgeon on the staff of General Joseph R. Davis. Dr. Ward served in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia during the Civil War. He was chief surgeon during the battle of Gettysburg and was later captured and imprisoned for five months at Fort McHenry. Dr. Ward was exchanged as a prisoner of war and continued serving until the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. After the war, Dr. Ward settled in Winona, Montgomery County, Mississippi, where he continued practicing medicine.

On June 3, 1868, Dr. Ward married Tennessee native Mary Hardin Hardeman, who had been raised in the home of an uncle in Grenada County, Mississippi. The Wards were the parents of seven children: Annie Bruce (b. June 7, 1873), Thomas Hardeman (b. September 26, 1875), William Constant (b. 1877), Mary (b. July 23, 1879), Maggie (b. September 3, 1882), Benjamin F., Jr. (b. October 11, 1880), and Melzana, who later married Henry Hart. Dr. Ward was president of the Mississippi State Medical Association between 1881 and 1882. He served as a member of the Mississippi State Board of Health from 1886 to 1892. Dr. Ward was later president of the Mississippi State Board of Health from 1903 to 1905. He was also a member of the American Medical Association. For many years, Dr. Ward served as chief surgeon of the United Confederate Veterans of Mississippi. Dr. Ward died at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Hart, in Winona on August 26, 1920. He was interred at Oakwood Cemetery in Winona.

- <http://opac2.mdah.state.ms.us/phpmanuscripts/z2164.php?referer=http://catalog.mdah.state.ms.us/>

While researching Dr. Ward's life, I found the following article he wrote for the *Southern Sentinel* about his experiences as a surgeon at the Battle of Gettysburg, and the part played by the 11th Mississippi Infantry in the battle. It was published in the September 4, 1913, edition of the paper:

A great deal has been written about Gettysburg by people who were not there. I was there, but, like any other man know very little about it so far as material facts came under individual observation. I was not in that battle and am glad of it: because I am thankful for the privilege of having lived 50 years after it was fought. I enlisted in the

Confederate service in May, 1861, as private in Company K, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, commanded by that prince of soldiers, Col. P.F. Liddell.

At the battle of Sharpsburg, in Maryland, Col. Riddell was killed, as was also Lieut. Col. Butler and Maj. Evans, leaving the regiment without a field officer. The regimental loss in this fight was over 150 in killed and wounded. At the end of the wet and weary march from Yorktown to Richmond, while standing in the ranks footsore and muddy, the adjutant of the regiment, Capt. Joe Evans, handed me a commission as full surgeon in the Confederate States army and ordering me to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnson for duty

Never having applied for promotion in any line, I had not the slightest information or intimation of any influence at work in my favor. The commission came directly from the secretary of war, over the head of the surgeon general. But, knowing that the army regulations required that all promotions should come thru the recommendations of an examining board, I applied to the surgeon general for permission to go before the board at Richmond, from which I received a generous endorsement, though I took a serious risk, as I was indiscreet enough to take issue with every member of the board on a question of amputations at the hip joint in military practice. My Scotch – Irish – Presbyterian ancestors would have called this predestination. My opinion is that it was simply one of the fortunes of war, rather than the reward of merit. At any rate, this commission took me out of the ranks and put me at Gettysburg – and many other hot places – as a medical officer. I was first a regimental surgeon and also a member of the army medical board for Heth's division, in which capacity I served till the banner was furled forever at Appomattox.

Now as to Gettysburg it is history that on the first day Lee encountered only the First and Eleventh corps of Meade's army. Gen. Reynolds was killed and his corps routed and driven in demoralization through the town of Gettysburg. The Confederates were having it all their own way. There were still two hours of daylight in which to pursue the panic stricken foe and occupy Cemetery Hill. Why did they stop? It was the fortune of war, because, as a writer on the Federal side has said, 'Jackson is dead.' We lost the second day's battle after A. P. Hill had crushed Sickles in the bloody wheat field and shot his leg off – because of Longstreet's tardiness in failing to seize Little Round Top while it was still unoccupied by the Federals. Gen. Warren, Meade's chief engineer, said that if Longstreet had been even 30 minutes earlier he could have taken Little Round Top without opposition, which would have enabled him to enfilade Meade's line and would have saved us the day. Again it was the fortune of war against us because 'Jackson was dead.'



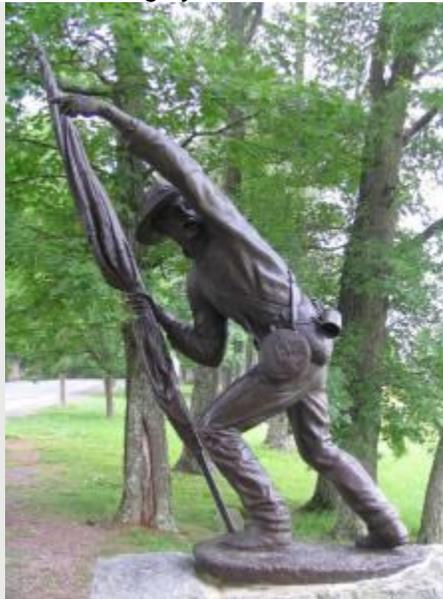
The 11th Mississippi Infantry at Gettysburg

If Jackson had lived Lee would have won at Gettysburg. If Meade's army had been vanquished and shuttered, Lee would have marshaled his victorious legions at the foot of the Washington monument and the southern Confederacy would have been the modern republic of the world. But it was the fortunes of war that this should be one nation after 'Jackson was dead.' In a recent article Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who put the irons on Mr. Davis, practically admits that Lee failed at Gettysburg because 'Jackson was dead,' and says if Lee had succeeded there, he would surely have taken Washington, and that it would have been impossible to have organized another large army in the north because the anti-war spirit was just at that time reaching its highest tide. Altogether Gettysburg was not up to the standard of Lee's splendid skill and execution in all of his previous great battles.

As soon as he had recrossed the Potomac he tendered his resignation to President Davis and stated as one of his reasons that as he had not satisfied himself, it was fair to assume that he had not satisfied others, and that having 'reached an age where he had to use the eyes of others,' he felt that a younger man might accomplish more. When he said 'It was all my fault,' he was simply giving expression to the generous impulses of his great soul. It was not his fault. Napoleon said he could not make men, but had to use such as he found. So it was with Lee. Lee was the greatest man of all the military chieftains in history, but not the greatest general. Caesar and Napoleon was his superiors and Washington his equal. Lee, Jackson, Sidney Johnson and Forrest constitute the granite pillars upon which will rest the temple of modern military science and achievement, so far as evolved by the Confederate war. Next to these in force and efficiency was John B. Hood, who was a martyr to the fortunes of war. Forrest was the greatest cavalry officer since Marshall Ney, without Ney's insubordinate temper toward his less capable superior officers, would class him with Murat rather than with Ney.

The Federal as well as the Confederate army, had a great many very able subordinate officers, but the north furnished no man who rose above the level of a capable commander of a large army with unlimited and inexhaustible resources – against a small army with limited and exhaustible resources. This will be the verdict of history when the generations have receded far enough from the scene of conflict to escape all bias of opinion and all color of sentiment.

The generation born since the war has been thoroughly imbued with the conviction that 'Pickett's Charge' held the



The 11th Mississippi Infantry monument at Gettysburg

front of the stage and was the crowning act of glory in the tragic drama of Gettysburg. 'Pickett's Charge' is a historical myth insofar as it conveys the impression that Pickett charged further, more desperately suffered more, or accomplished more than most of the other divisions who participated in the desperate and deadly assault. Pickett made one single charge on the evening of the last day. This was his only effort. Other divisions had been charging for three days, through heat and dust and smoke and flame and blood.

His division behaved, perhaps, as well as any of the others, certainly no better. In the heraldry of battles, the list of casualties has been generally accepted as the highest test of courage and endurance. Fortunately for the truth of

history, we are able to measure 'Pickett's Charge' and the 'charge' of all others, by this standard. When Lee was preparing to retire, Gen. Heath sent me a written order to remain here as surgeon in chief of all his wounded left on the field, 690 in number, lying on the ground without food or shelter.

Let it be remembered that these were badly wounded, many of them fatally, as those who were lightly wounded and could walk or bear transportation in wagons and ambulances went to the rear with the army. Of course medical officers and nurses were left with the wounded of each brigade in the division.

The brigade surgeons were required to report every evening to the chief surgeon, the number of wounded on hand, eliminating each day the number died, or sent off to Federal hospitals during the day. These reports were compiled every night by the chief surgeon, and forwarded, in duplicates to Federal headquarters, as a basis on which rations and medical supplies would be issued.

This I did every day for three weeks, and this order under which I was acting applied to every other division. It so happened that I was the only surgeon in Lee's army – so far as I knew – who took the trouble to secure and preserve these reports from all the Confederate surgeons exactly as they were made to the Federal authorities. I carried them in my pocket during the five months of my imprisonment and have kept them to this day. They speak for themselves.

Rhodes' division, Surgeon Hays – 800

Pender's division, Sg'n McAdams – 700

McLaw's division, Sg'n Patterson – 700

Heath's division, Sg'n Ward – 693

Hood's division, Sg'n Means – 515

Johnson's division, Sg'n Whitehead – 311

Pickett's division, Sg'n Reeves – 279

Early's division, Surgeon Gott – 259

Parson's div., Asst. Sg'n Wilson – 171

Johnson's division, Sg'n Sayers – 135

Anderson's division, Sg'n Miles – 111

Pennsylvania College, under charge of Sg'n Frazies – 700

Total: 5,374

In addition to this the federals claimed that they picked up two or three thousand of our wounded and carried them to their own field hospitals. Thus, according to these figures, which are, perhaps, the most accurate that have ever been published. Gen. Lee left on that fatal field between 7,000 and 8,000 badly wounded. His whole force was 62,000 men. When he re-crossed the Potomac his army had been diminished by 19,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Meade's force was 112,000, his losses, according to his own report, were 24,000. He stated, in effect, before the committee on conduct of the war, that if the positions of the two armies had been reversed and his had been the assaulting instead of the fortified and defending force, that success would likely have been with Gen. Lee and defeat with him.

LIEUT. BOND'S STATEMENT

W.B. Bond, late first Lieutenant and A.D.C. Daniels' brigade, Rhodes division, Confederate army, writing to the New York Sun from Scotland Neck, N.C., said: 'Gen. Longstreet, in his speech at Gettysburg – referring to his assault on the third day – praising Pickett's and Trimble's troops, but carefully ignores Heath's. Why is all this? All soldiers know that the number of killed is the one and only test of pluck and endurance. Besides five North Carolina and three Mississippi regiments there were troops from Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia in Heth's division, and all of them behaved gallantly, except the left brigade which was in Brockenbrough's Virginia, and its loss in killed in this battle was 25, or five to the regiment. Pickett's 15 (Virginia) regiments had 224 men, an average of nearly 15 to the regiment – I have never seen the casualties of the Eleventh Mississippi, but the number killed in Second and Forty-Second Mississippi and five North Carolina regiments was 338, and an average to the regiment of something something over 48. The fire of Cemetery Hill was concentrated upon Heth's Division, and at the close of the charge its organization was, to a great extent, broken up; but, with the exception of the left brigade, this disorganization was caused by deaths and wounds. Pickett's division, when 1,500 of them surrendered in an open field, was better organized, but this fact was owing entirely to their comparatively small loss in killed and wounded. The figures used are official. I was at Gettysburg and thee severely wounded.'

A member of the Eleventh Mississippi who lived in North Mississippi – but whose name I cannot just now recall – sent me several years ago, a report of the losses of the Eleventh Mississippi in that battle. He said the regiment went out with 446 privates and 22 officers. When it came out it had 90 privates and two lieutenants on foot and able to answer the call next morning. What was left of the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Steve Moore of Aberdeen. This looks like Heth's men did some charging, too.

'Pickett's Charge' is a romance, and has lived long enough. Fifty years is more than the average life of newspaper fiction, but this one promised to stay a half century longer – like the old fable of Lee tendering his sword to Grant and Grant generously declining to accept it. The only thing that mars the pathetic beauty of the story is there was not a syllable of truth in it.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Ward died on August 26, 1920, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Winona, Mississippi.



The grave of Benjamin Franklin Ward

On his grave was carved the words, "His ambition was to serve his fellow man." It was a worthy tribute to a man that dedicated his life to helping his fellow Mississippians.

The War for Southern Independence wasn't about slavery



Abraham Lincoln
President
USA



Jefferson Davis
President
CSA

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union.

The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence.

IF the North was fighting to free the slaves

Why did Union troops return fugitive slaves early in the war?

Why did the Emancipation Proclamation apply ONLY to states in rebellion and specifically exempted areas under federal control?

Why did Union General Grant hold his slave until the war was over?

Why did Lincoln support an amendment that would have prevented the federal government from interfering with slave states?

Some Southerners wanted to extend slavery into the territories. Some Northerners, including Lincoln, didn't want any black people in the territories so they opposed expansion. Southern slave-holders were influential enough to get a defense of slavery included in the ordinances of secession in some of the Southern states. However an issue that affected more people, often ignored by history because it doesn't inflame the passions as does slavery, was the tariff. This tax was paid mostly by the agricultural South and the proceeds were used mostly for public internal improvements in the manufacturing North - and made foreign goods less competitive with Northern goods. Southerners were concerned about the expanding role of federal government and the inequity of the tax system.

Whatever the motivations for declaring independence, the issue to be decided by Mr. Lincoln's war was whether or not a people have the right "...to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them ..." as the Declaration of Independence asserts. The border states didn't secede until Lincoln unsheathed the bayonet. Credible historians believe that slavery was a doomed institution regardless of the outcome of the war. To argue that the war was over slavery is akin to arguing that first American Revolution was over a tax on tea.

IF the South was fighting to defend slavery

Why would rank-and-file Confederate soldiers risk their lives to defend slavery when only 6 or 7% of white Southerners owned slaves?

Why did Southern leaders such as Robert E. Lee and Richard Ewell advocate emancipation?

Why was the South ultimately willing to give up slavery in exchange for independence?

Why did Negroes, some slave and some free, fight in defense of the South?

Chesterfield Observer

Chesterfield County, Virginia • Your Community Newspaper Since 1995

VIRGINIA FLAGGERS RESPOND

Some of you may have seen the January 8 Letter to the Editor in the Chesterfield Observer regarding the Chester I-95 Memorial Battle Flag.

<http://www.chesterfieldobserver.com/news/2014-01-08/Opinions>

Our response was printed today, along with several other excellent letters from SCV members. Here's ours...

Regarding the Jan. 8 letter "I-95 Confederate flag: legal but not wise," I respectfully submit the following corrections and clarifications.

The flag that was raised alongside I-95 near the Old Bermuda Hundred overpass is the 3rd Bunting Issue of the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, not the Stars and Bars as stated. The Stars and Bars was the name for the first national flag of the Confederacy, created in 1861, but later discontinued. The battle flag was used throughout the war and it was the flag of the Confederate soldier. The Confederate battle flag used at this location is historically accurate to honor the Confederate soldiers engaged in this area during the Bermuda Hundred Campaign.

Further, the statements made before, during and since the raising of the Chester I-95 Memorial Flag by the Virginia Flaggers made our intent and purpose perfectly clear — to pay homage to those brave Confederate veterans, who fought and died to protect Virginia's citizens and soil. Mr. Logan's accusations that he "knows" this to be untrue, are, at best, misguided and false, and at worse, slanderous, as he has, to my knowledge never met or known any of those who make up our group to be able to make such incendiary assumptions.

We also take exception to his claims that the Confederate battle flag is forever "tarnished" by certain hate groups that have displayed her. A cursory glance at the history of these various groups show that they have also used (and with the same frequency) the U.S. flag, the Bible and the Christian cross, just to name a few items, in their demonstrations and activities. By Mr. Logan's logic, should these symbols also be banned, shunned and forbidden from future use? As Christians, we refuse to allow them to "hijack" our faith. As Americans, we refuse to allow them to "own" the Stars and Stripes. And as the descendants of Confederate soldiers, we will not allow them to tarnish our banner. We suggest, instead, that these people should be dealt with accordingly, based on their deeds and actions, instead of assigning blame to certain symbols they use.

Finally, Mr. Logan tosses out the inflammatory “connection” of the Confederate Battle Flag to the Nazi swastika. This analogy can only be based on ignorance or a desire to incite. At no time in its existence did the Confederate Army take part in the murder of 6 million people because of their race. Any comparison is an insult to Holocaust victims, survivors, and their families. The grandsons of the same Confederate soldiers we honor, fought and defeated the Nazi army, many of them carrying the Confederate battle flags of their grandfathers with them overseas.

Perhaps instead of lecturing us about inaccurate facts and false motives, Mr. Logan should endeavor to further his education on the War Between the States, and search his own heart for the seed of hate that would lead one to write such a letter.

**Susan Hathaway
Virginia Flaggers**

Read this and other letters online here: http://www.chesterfieldobserver.com/news/2014-01-29/Opinions/Blowback_on_the_Confederate_flag_issue.html



YOU THINK THE SOUTH IS EVIL?



**LOL, LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT
UNION GEN. SHERMAN!**

A MEMORIAL WREATH: LEE'S VETERANS

by GEORGE W. McDANIEL (1918)

PASTOR FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA.

Devotion to the Confederacy was born in me. The first large gathering I ever attended was a reunion of Hood's Brigade in Texas, and I can still feel the thrill that went through my young soul as I heard the cheering of veterans and listened to the clarion voice of Roger Q. Mills, and the melodious tones of Norman G. Kittrell expounding the principles narrating the deeds and proclaiming the virtues "of the men who wore the grey." Richmond became in my boyish imagination a sort of shrine. The passing years and intimate acquaintance have made that shrine more sacred. The debates of Webster and Hayne, of Calhoun and Clay, of Davis and Douglas, are to me the masterpieces of American polemics. The years of '61 to '65 mellow my spirit and hold me with irresistible charm. Therefore, to accept an invitation to deliver the memorial address of Lee Camp for the second time is indeed a cherished pleasure.

Viscount Morley, in the most informing book of the past year (1917) makes a striking comment on the war between the states: It was "the only war in modern times as to which we can be sure: first, that no skill or patience of diplomacy could have averted it ; and, second, that preservation of the American Union and abolition of negro slavery were two vast triumphs of good by which even the inferno of war was justified."

As to the first statement: it is undoubtedly true that two conflicting ideas of government existed in the minds of the founders of the Republic, and persisted, without abatement on either side, to the outbreak of the war. They were incarnated in those two protagonists, Jefferson and Hamilton, whose debates across the cabinet table marred the harmony of Washington's administration and gave him many anxious moments. Ingenious statesmen, patriotic civilians and devout pacifists employed every known method of diplomacy to avert open conflict. All compromises and devices which postponed the final issue made its eventuality more certain and fatal. Clashing theories for seventy years presaged the glistening bayonets.

As to Lord Morley's second observation, that the results justified the war: we rejoice to agree that to-day we are one people, but I suggest the qualifying remark that slavery would have passed away had there been no war. It was a liability to our economic and social life, and scores of petitions were filed in the South for its discontinuance, and hundreds of owners had manumitted their slaves. If the fiery abolitionists had not lighted the match of civil war, Christianity would have settled the slavery question without bloodshed and slaughter.

On occasions like this it is deemed appropriate to discuss the merits of the Confederate cause more for the information of the present generation than for the encouragement of the veterans. You men of Lee's army know, better than I can tell, the principles for which you fought. Your consciences approve the course which you pursued. After fifty-six years' reflection, no one of you regrets his action. Under similar circumstances you would do the same thing again. Some of you bear in your bodies the scars of battle, and they are badges of honor. But in the bosom of no one of you does bitterness rankle. Time has healed the wounds and history is doing you tardy justice. In the Capital and heart of the Confederacy, of all places on earth, the lamps of true history should be kept trimmed and burning. What shall we say then of the ill-starred, but immortal cause, for which our fathers fought?

It was right morally. If three million people had the moral right to withdraw from the British government in 1776, why did not twenty million Southerners have the same moral right to withdraw from the American Union in 1861 ? If President Davis was a traitor, so were Patrick Henry, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin and President Washington; if General Lee was a rebel, so were Francis Marion, Thomas Sumpter, Nathaniel Green and Anthony Wayne. If all just governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, who can deny the moral right of fifteen states to determine their form of government ? Wendell Phillips, never noted for Southern prejudice, pertinently said in a speech at New Bedford, Mass.,

on April 9, 1861: "A large body of people, sufficient to make a nation, have come to the conclusion that they will have a government of a certain form. Who denies them that right ? Standing with the principles of '76 behind us, who can deny them the right?" With him agreed Horace Greely, Salmon P. Chase, William H. Seward, President Buchanan, Edward Everett and Abraham Lincoln. As Charles Francis Adams remarked, "The difference was that, confronted by the overwhelming tide of events, Virginia adhered to it; they in the presence of that tide, tacitly abandoned it"

Imperialistic and despotic governments are maintained by force, but the United States was a government founded on fraternity. The voices of Lloyd-George and President Wilson eloquently proclaimed the rights of people to determine their own forms of government, and manage their own affairs, unawed by militarism. If we can interpret the jargon of articulations from Russia it is a demand for the right of people to determine for themselves their government and rulers. In other words, gentlemen, the moral strength of the Allies' cause to-day, and that which their leaders are anxious to have rooted in the minds of all men, is in essence the same as that for which you contended nearly sixty years ago.

It was right legally. The framers of our constitution had before them the British constitution. That document makes parliament a sovereign and omnipotent body with authority to change any law, even the administration of justice and the succession to the crown, and with unlimited power over property and person. But our constitution builders refused to follow the British precedent, and framed a document which limits the competence of national authority and leaves ultimate sovereignty with the people of the states.

We have always and truthfully insisted that the Union was a voluntary compact of sovereign states ; that these states won their independence from the mother country, and never surrendered it upon entering the Union; that they were the creators and not the creatures of the Union ; that all rights not specifically delegated in the constitution were expressly reserved; that it was a Union of consent and not of force ; that the right of secession had been proclaimed by Northern states notably at Hartford in 1814, when Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island in convention assembled, declared "it is as much the duty of the state authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers delegated"; and that no authority resided in the Union for preventing secession or coercing a sovereign state. The only answer I have ever seen to this argument is by Bryce in his American Commonwealth, who says, "the knot was cut by the sword." That is not really an answer unless we subscribe to the dictum that "might makes right."

Upon the less important question of slavery the South held its legal rights. Slavery existed in all the states before the Revolution. Because of climatic and economic conditions the slaves gradually gathered in the South. In the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia in 1787, upon the proposal of Virginia, slavery lifted its black, kinky head, and precipitated long and warm debates. It was the cause of two of the three compromises of that immortal document. Be it understood, however, that these two compromises were a tacit recognition of slavery. First, in that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted in the census as the basis of representation in Congress ; and second, that the importation of slaves might be continued to 1808. The fugitive slave law of 1850 provided for the rendition of slaves who had escaped to free states.

The Supreme Court decided in the Dredd Scott case in 1859 that under the Constitution neither negro slaves nor their descendants, slave or free, could become citizens of the United States, and added as a dictum that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that, therefore, a slave did not become free by being carried to a territory where slavery had been prohibited under that compromise. President Lincoln's proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in states, or parts of states in rebellion, should be free, was as illegal and unconstitutional as if the President of the United States to-day should declare that all the horses in the west should be loosed on the wild plains.

The South, then, acted within its moral and constitutional rights in withdrawing from the Union. That act did not necessarily mean war. The Cotton States wanted no war and Northern statesmen advised: "If our sister states must leave us, in the name of Heaven, let them go in peace." But such was not to be. Gladstone's maxim, "those who could no longer co-operate with honor could at least part with honor," was unacceptable to the fire-eaters. The twice-repeated promise of Secretary Seward to Justice Campbell, that Sumpter would be turned over to South Carolina, was broken as if it were not so much as "a scrap of paper." Confidence in the word of the Federal government was destroyed, for the Secretary knew when the promise was made that a relief expedition had been ordered to hold the fort. Coercion was invoked where persuasion failed. Militarists mounted the saddle and rode the charging steed of invasion. It was then that the Southern men flew to arms. Virginia, cautious and conservative, but self-reliant and courageous, had waited and worked, prayed and hoped to avoid fratricidal strife. President Lincoln called upon her to furnish her quota of 75,000 men to coerce South Carolina. The die was cast! Disregarding the consideration of interest and expediency, and with a supreme loyalty to honor and justice, she linked her destiny with the Confederacy.

"To arms! to arms!" was the cry, and these veterans, then young and gay, brave and strong, responded with alacrity and enthusiasm. What a scene! On the walls of history there hangs no more inspiring picture than that of the Southern youths hurrying from ranch and plantation, from store and bank, from mountain and plain, from college and home—all the way from the Rio Grande to the Potomac—to draw their swords and imperil their lives in defending a small state against a powerful enemy. One of our own women, Mrs. Kate Langley Boshers, has described the struggle in the soul of our incomparable chieftain at Arlington, as he decided the issue between his state and his country:

*A passion of conflict! Country or state,
Allegiance or loyalty, which clearer the call?
Man of the nation, a name blazoned on high,
On escutcheons of glory; should he part with the past
In which they-his people-had writ deep and fast,
Lee!
Harsh, bitter and cruel the struggle.
Then, white and undimmed,
The altar of duty shone out of the dusk,
And love burned away all dreaming of dross.
But he knew not when yielding one sword for another,
He had carved on the heart of his country forever,
Lee!"*

Your actions, my fathers, combined the virtues of little Belgium, who made her bosom a battle ground rather than break her word; of Great Britain, who risked her hegemony to protect a small nation; of heroic France, who bled to repel invasion; and of the United States, who unsheathed her shining sword to make obligatory international compact on sea and land. What if you did lose? You saved your honor and preserved your star from tarnish. The principles you cherished are the hope of all democracies and the dread of all autocracies the world around.

The South was no more fighting for slavery than France was preparing to attack Germany through Belgium. The South fighting for negro slavery! What a travesty upon truth! Only one in thirty-three of the people owned slaves, and half of these held only from one to four. Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and A. P. Hill never owned a slave. Stonewall Jackson owned two, whom he purchased at

their own request. He gave these the privilege of acquiring their freedom at the purchase price, by the use for the purpose of their wages. The man accepted the offer and became a freeman ; the woman preferred to remain a slave. Robert E. Lee, many years before the war, emancipated the few slaves inherited from his mother. The large majority of Lee Camp never owned a slave. The Confederate Constitution prohibited the importation of slaves. To say the South fought for slavery is not only to convict one's self of superficiality, but is also to fly in the face of unimpeachable history.

War at its best is bad, but there are other things worse. In your campaigns we see war at its best, not only, as Morley sees, in its issues, but in its actual events. Before Bernhardt wrote his book, "How Germany Makes War," he should have read "How Lee Made War." The darkest stain had been removed from Germany by following the precedent of Lee. Deeper than any wound which the Allies may inflict, more lasting than any defeat which she may sustain, is the wound, the wrong which Germany has inflicted upon herself by a war of atrocity and barbarity. A thousand years from now, if the world shall stand so long, impartial and untrammelled historians will record the crimes of Germany against the wounded, prisoners, non-combatants, and the helpless and defenseless women and children in Belgium, France, Poland, Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, and posterity will condemn her to execration. In contrast they will set Lee and the Southern army, whose humanity and regard for military laws spoke a more civilized people a half century before.

Three notable instances illustrate how the Confederacy conducted war against its enemies. They are Lee's protests to General Halleck, his address to the people of Maryland, and his instruction to his own troops in Pennsylvania.

(1) Pope, who succeeded McClellan, inaugurated a program of rapine against the civilian population. General Lee earnestly protested to the Commanding General of the United States' army at Washington. He used, in part, this language: "Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful in modern times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by a steady progress, to a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid. Major General Pope and his commissioned officers are in the position which they have chosen for themselves -that of robbers and murderers, and not that of a public enemy, entitled after capture to be treated as prisoners of war. The President also instructed me to inform you that we renounce our rights of retaliation on the innocent, and will continue to treat the private soldiers of General Pope's army as prisoners of war."

He continues, using such expressions as, "until the voice of an outraged humanity shall compel the respect for the recognized usages of war," and, "a sacred regard for plighted faith which shrank from the semblance of breaking a promise." The protests of the Bishop of Malines may be more fiery, but in military annals, there is nothing finer than the firm, dignified language of our Chieftain. It accomplished the desired effect, for General Pope's orders were changed so that, "no officer or soldier might, without proper authority, leave his colors or ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose, under the penalty of death."

(2) On September 8, 1862, General Lee issued an address to the people of Maryland, which he was about to enter, from which the following is quoted: "No constraint upon your free will is intended- no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limits of this army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you and will protect all of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, free, and without control. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be ; and, while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your free will." That promise was conscientiously kept and no Marylander suffered a loss or an indignity from the Confederate army. There was no intimidation, no rod of iron, no coercive measures, but rather the sweet accents of friendship and persuasion.

(3) From Chambersburg, Penn., June 27, 1863, General Lee issued orders to his troops. They knew how General Pope had ravaged the county of Culpepper until that smiling land was well nigh a

waste. They knew how General Milroy, with headquarters at Winchester, had cruelly oppressed the people of the surrounding country. It was human nature for them, now that they had the opportunity, to pay the enemy back in his own coin but Christian charity triumphed over Mosaic retaliation, as we may see in the orders to the troops: "The duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are no less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own. The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and, through it, our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages on the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army.

* * *

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, without of fending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth."

How magnanimous, how charitable, how Christlike those sentiments of our Commander! He was made of finer stuff than the Kaiser. In General Lee there was no pharisaic pretense of piety, no contemptuous familiarity with God, no posing as the "predominant" partner and authorized spokesman of the Almighty ; but a splendid example of that religion summarized by the prophet as doing justice, showing mercy and walking humbly before God. Could the Kaiser rise to the sublimity of Lee considering surrender at Appomattox, disregarding a staff officer's expressed fears of posterity's opinion, asking the sole question "is it right ? and if it is right, I take the responsibility," the world would be at peace within a week. But it is too much to expect a moral pigmy to reach the stature of a moral giant. It was such a character that Woolsey looked upon when he said, "I have met but two men who realize my ideas of what a true hero should be; my friend Charles Gordon was one, General Lee was the other," and it was our cause of which the same Lord Woolsey wrote:

*"Ah, realm of shades but let her bear
This blazon to the end of time!
No nation rose so white and fair,
Or fell so free of crime."*

As prudent people who are taught by experience, we should draw such lessons as we may from the failure of the Confederacy and apply their force to the present world crisis. We are told that the important generals of all the belligerents in Europe are studying the campaigns and strategy of Stonewall Jackson as they are no other man's, save, possibly, Napoleon's. The American people, lawmakers and civilians, may well ask what lessons the war between the states teaches them. Some are these:

1. Heroism without harmony is unavailing. Braver men than followed our generals never shouldered a musket or faced a foe ; but their daring and sacrifices came to naught when governors and editors and statesmen criticized and opposed the measures of the Confederacy. The conscript law was denounced, the President held up to contempt and the orders of the Confederacy were disregarded and defied when the tide of battle flowed against us. To some extent the same process is going on in Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, and I pray that it may not be repeated in America.

2. The inability of civilians and congress to conduct a war. It is a painful memory that the attempt of civilians and law makers to determine military policies hampered President Davis and General Lee. They endeavored to control the appointment of military officers and delayed and debated important measures when decision and action were imperatively needed. A congress that should have employed every agency and strained every nerve to furnish Lee with all possible men and money, wasted precious sessions discussing alleged unfairness in the distribution of military offices.

Instead of accepting the advice of the Commanding General and the recommendation of the President for extending conscription from 35 to 45, congressional doctrinaires proposed a substitution of the volunteer system. To cure the ills resulting from straggling, General Lee asked for a competent and impartial court martial with power to inflict the death penalty, and the reply of congress was an investigation to see whether the officers of the army had imposed capital sentences. Congress twice enacted legislation which would have depleted the army by allowing irresponsible physicians to grant furloughs, and the President, in vetoing the bills, reminded the law makers that "an army could not be administered by statute."

An astute historian has said, "If ever a people attempted to bridle their Executive, the Southerners did so by their choice of civil representatives during the war." I am almost ready to take the position that the small bickerings, selfish ambitions, personal favoritisms and spoken and unspoken disloyalty within the Confederacy did more than the Federal army to wreck our Southern hopes and break the heart of our President. The lesson for us to-day is so plain that "he who runs may read." Politics may provoke a war, but it has never yet won a war.

3. The necessity, in time of war, of subordinating every other expediency to military efficiency. The Confederate cabinet was not the first nor the last formed to compose political differences rather than to engage the ablest talent. President Davis himself was a West Pointer, a brilliant officer of the Mexican war, a successful Secretary of War, a man trained for his task. He began with the policy of employing experts as generals-Samuel Cooper, A. S. Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, P. G. T. Beauregard-every one of them from West Point. Immediately popular political orators and distinguished civilians began to criticize him and they never forgave him.

In the Commissary Department his appointment was not so fortunate. A man, notoriously slow, uncertain and impervious to suggestions, was appointed and retained over the repeated complaints of General Lee. Though in some sections of the country store houses were crowded with supplies, General Lee dined on a single cabbage head boiled in water, and his men and horses were emaciated for want of food. Bacon sold in Richmond for \$3.50 per pound, wheat for \$15.00 per bushel, boots for \$100.00 per pair, and wood for \$19.00 per cord. The railways, sometimes managed by incompetent and disloyal officials, were inadequately equipped, distressingly dilapidated and maintained miserable schedules. An abridged volume of the same acts may be read in the United States right now.

4. The peril of unpreparedness. The South was a country of merchants and planters, with few manufactories. She had a long unfortified battle front with exposed sides, and a territory easily penetrated. Having no adequate navy, the ports were blockaded and her staple, cotton, became unmarketable and valueless. Without munitions of war she grew weaker from day to day while her enemy became stronger. Until an international court is constituted to compose all differences and enforce peace, and until the great nations have agreed to disarmament, the surest way for our nation to preserve peace is to be prepared for protection, notably by a citizen soldiery.

5. War necessarily calls for sacrifices and entails suffering. The aristocratic women of Richmond denied themselves for their men in the field. They wore old patched bonnets and sewed until their arms were tired and their fingers stiff. The moist earth under many a Southern home was dug up to obtain saltpeter, and the salt water of our coasts was evaporated to obtain a modicum of salt. The churches gave their pews to the hospitals and their bells to make cannon. Ah! my friends, war is a stern and cruel business! We have not yet begun to suffer. France, Great Britain and Belgium could understand better. You Confederates and your companions know. We have not yet "resisted unto blood, striving against sin."

*"The earth moves freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with our sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory to-morrow."*

6. God can cause the wrath of man to praise Him. He is not a "War God," but He is a God of Providence. He makes "all things work together for good to them who love Him." His power is over all. He causes the bees to swarm and make honey in the lion's carcass. We now understand that He used, or over-ruled, two secessions to build a union, "one and indissoluble forever." No one of us would revoke His final verdict. Each of us would join with Cutter, paraphrasing the words of Henry Clay in his Bunker Hill oration:

*"You ask me when I'd rend the scroll our fathers' names are written o'er,
When I could see our flag unroll its mingled stars and stripes no more ;
When with a worse than felon hand or felon counsels I would sever,
The union of this glorious land, I answer, Never! Never!"*

Admonished by the lessons taught in the costly school of sectional war; united as brothers who understand each other better because we have tested, each the other's mettle ; conscious of the integrity of our motive and the righteousness of our cause ; loving our country better than ourselves and our God supremely:

*"As ne'er before, our troth we plight, to rid the world of lies,
To fill all hearts with truth and trust, and willing sacrifice,-
To free all lands from hate and spite and fear from strand to strand,
To make all nations neighbors, and the world one Fatherland!"*

<http://elbourne.org/baptist/mcdaniel/leesveterans.html>



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.

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Texas Division Schedule of Events

03/01/14	Camp 1848 Sweetheart Soiree	Gainsville, TX
06/06/14 - 06/08/14	Texas Division Reunion	Houston, TX
07/16/14 - 07/19/14	SCV National Reunion	Charleston, SC

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

The Tariff Origins of the War



Commercial Shipping in Boston Harbor, 1835

The War Between the States (or "civil war") that North Carolina was drawn into had complex origins, but none more important than economic. Since the beginning of the American republic, and especially with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the New England States demanded high tariffs to protect their industries, which created great opposition in the agricultural (and importing) Southern States. This opposition, at least in South Carolina, was the essence of the Nullification Crisis of 1832-33 and no doubt the opening salvo of an economic war less than twenty years later.



"The Cause of Lincoln's "Civil War"

"Lincoln did not launch a military invasion of the South to free the slaves. No serious student of history could deny this fact. In 1861 Lincoln's position – and the position of the Republican party – was that Southern slavery was secure: He had no intention of disturbing it; and even if he did, it would be unconstitutional to do so. This is what he said in his First Inaugural Address.

The Republican party, led by Lincoln, was in favor of Southern slavery because its leaders feared the spectacle of emancipated slaves residing in their own Northern States. Lincoln's own State of Illinois had recently amended its constitution to prohibit the emigration of black people into the State, as had several other Northern States.

The reason Lincoln gave for launching a military invasion of the South was to "save the Union." Translating from his obfuscating rhetoric, this means that he wanted to use military force to destroy once and for all the doctrines of federalism and States' rights that had, since the founding of the republic, frustrated ambitious politicians like himself who wanted a highly centralized and greatly enlarged state.

[Lincoln] spent his entire twenty-eight year political career prior to becoming president working in the trenches of the Whig and Republican parties on behalf of a more centralized government that would dispense taxpayer subsidies to corporations and finance them with protectionist tariffs and a nationalized banking system (the "American System"). The major opposition to such plans, for some seventy years, had come mostly from Southern statesmen such as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Calhoun.

The war ended the constitutional logjam behind which the old Whig economic policy agenda had languished for decades. This is most likely the real reason why Lincoln decided he had to wage war on the South and why he rebuffed any overtures from Southern statesmen to peaceably end the dispute. He wanted a war."

(The Real Lincoln, Thomas DiLorenzo, Forum, 2002, pp. 257-259)

The following article "The North's Southern Cash Cow" authored by Joseph E. Fallon of Rye, New York, is presented with permission. A concise and easily understood explanation of the economic reasons underlying the war of 1861, and it appeared in the June, 2013 issue of Chronicles Magazine,

"The North's Southern Cash Cow"

"Contrary to the claims of Marxism, economics does not determine the political structure of a country; rather, the political structure of a country determines its economic system. The Soviet Union was proof of that. In the case of the U.S. government, this can be seen in the adoption of tariffs, beginning in 1789. The tariffs served political objectives, not economic needs.

More often than not, they worked against the economic interests of the country as a whole. Tariffs were adopted because Washington, Hamilton, and others believed the country's long-term security required the United States to be economically, as well as politically, independent from the British.

The goal of the tariff of 1789, and succeeding tariffs, was to build up local industries to supply local needs and reduce American dependence on British manufacturers.

But as with all tariffs, somebody won, and somebody lost.

By 1861, the North was producing goods inferior to British wares and selling them to a captive American market at higher prices. The tariffs collected on British-made goods were being used to fund "internal improvements," a practice known as the American System. The federal government simply gave public funds to private companies to build the country's infrastructure: roads, railroads, turnpikes, harbors, and canals. These internal improvements frequently turned out to be more expensive than originally estimated and, if ever completed, were, like the Erie Canal, found to be redundant.

The system flourished because the politicians who voted for such federal subsidies were financially rewarded by the businesses that received those public funds. Opponents of the practice denounced it as institutionalized corruption. This patronage system was a boon for Northern commercial interests.

The tariff was the principal cause of the Civil War. It was the reason the South seceded -- and the reason the North waged a war against the South's secession. It is because of the American System that the secession of the Southern States posed an existential threat

to the Northern States. Without the revenue from Southern exports and the tariffs on Southern imports, a union comprising the Northern States would have constituted what today is termed a failed state.



At the outbreak of the Civil War, Gen. Winfield Scott, commanding general of the U.S. Army, opined that, without the South, the North would dissolve into three separate republics: West Coast, Midwest, and East Coast. Initially, it appeared likely the North would, in fact, shatter into four independent countries. Democratic Congressman Daniel Sickles and DeBow's Review, among others, urged New York City to secede from New York State and become "the Republic of New York," a city state that would flourish through free trade.

Northern newspapers reflected this fear. In an editorial on November 20, 1860, Cleveland's Daily National Democrat declared:

"The entire amount, in dollars and cents, of produce and of manufactured articles exported to foreign countries from the United States for the year ending June, 1858, was \$293,758,279, of which amount the raw cotton exported alone amounted to \$131,386,661. . . taking the estimate of the cotton used [in the] North . . . and adding it to the worth of the cotton sent abroad, and we have over one hundred and fifty-eight million dollars['] worth of cotton as the amount furnished by the South.

Deduct from the exports the silver and gold and the foreign goods exported, and the cotton crop of the South alone exported exceeds the other entire export of the United States, and when to this we add the hemp and Naval stores, sugar, rice, and tobacco, produced alone in the Southern States, we have near two-thirds of the value entire of exports from the South.

Let the States of the South separate, and the cotton, the rice, hemp, sugar and tobacco, now consumed in the Northern States must be purchased [from the] South, subject to a Tariff duty, greatly enhancing their cost. The cotton factories of New England now, by getting their raw cotton duty free, are enabled to contend with the English in the markets of their own Provinces, and in other parts of the world. A separation would take from us this advantage, and it would take from the vessels owned by the North the carrying trade of the South, now mostly monopolised by them."

On December 10, 1860, an editorial in the Daily Chicago Times affirmed that:

"With her immense staples, [the South] has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country. Last year she furnished seventy-two per cent. Of the whole . . . It is almost impossible to estimate the amount of money realized yearly out of the South by the North.

It, beyond all question, amounts to hundreds of millions. By the present arrangement, also, we have a tariff that protects our manufacturers from thirty to fifty percent, and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe. This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually. The result would follow any tariff, for revenue or otherwise.”

“But,” the Daily Chicago Times continued:

“Let us, for a moment, reverse the picture, and look dissolution in the face: At one single blow our foreign commerce must be reduced to less than one-half what it now is. Our coastwise trade would pass into other hands. One-half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves. We should lose our trade with the South, with all of its immense profits. Our manufacturers would be in utter ruin. Let the South adopt the free-trade system, or that of a tariff for revenue, and these results would alike follow.

If protection be wholly withdrawn from our labor, it could not compete, with all the prejudices against it, with the labor of Europe. We should be driven from the market, and millions of our people would be compelled to go out of employment.”

In its editorial of January 15, 1861, the Philadelphia Press opined:

“It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, NOT the coercion of the State, that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the union is clearly gone.”

On March 12, 1861, the New York Evening Post wrote, “...that either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel States, or the ports must be closed to importations from abroad, is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe.”

The Boston Transcript wrote on March 18, 1861.....:

“now the mask has been thrown off and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding States are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports . . . by a revenue system verging on free trade. . . .The government would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against.”

An editorial in the Newark Daily Advertiser on April 2, 1861, declared:

“We apprehend, that the Cotton States, especially the chief instigator of the present troubles—South Carolina,—have all along for years been preparing the way for the adoption of the policy of free trade.”

The Pittsburgh Post wrote in its editorial on April 2, 1861:

“The argument is that by repealing the tariff, the commerce of the North may be enabled to compete with the commerce of the South upon equal footing. Repeal the tariff and place the commercial interest of the nations upon the same footing, and still the North would be the loser and not the gainer thereby.”

The tariff was also explicitly cited as the reason for secession in the South.

In November 1860, the Charleston Mercury declared:

“The real causes of dissatisfaction in the South with the North, are in the unjust taxation and expenditure of the taxes by the Government of the United States, and in the revolution the North has effected in this government from a confederated republic, to a national sectional despotism.”

The New Orleans Daily Crescent wrote on January 21, 1861, that:

“the people of the South know that it is their import trade that draws from the people’s pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interests. . . . These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union.”

British newspapers similarly emphasized the tariff as a cause of the South’s secession.

Fraser’s Magazine, in an article entitled “The American Quarrel” (April 1861), observed that,

“Congress was rapidly passing a new tariff of the most strongest protectionism to Northern manufacturers! . . . The unseemliness of the measure has filled all England with astonishment. It is a new affront and wrong to the slave States, and raises a wall against the return of the seceders.”

The December 21, 1861, issue of the Athenaeum commented:

“As a rule, the great mass of the public expenditures were made from the North, not in the South, so that Southerners found themselves doubly taxed—taxed first for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers, and then, in the disbursement of the public funds, denied an equal participation in the benefits accruing therefrom.”

As the North’s fear of the loss of its tariff subsidies grew, demands soon appeared for an invasion of the South. In its editorial of May 17, 1861, the Montpelier Daily Green Mountain Freeman advocated such action:

“Millions and tens of millions of dollars, due from Southern traders for goods of recent purchase, and now perhaps mostly on their shelves, or due on the most sacred of honorary obligations, have thus been, within the last three months, unblushingly repudiated, and irrevocably lost to the mercantile classes of our cities. . . . Let the North take her pay for all her wronged citizens in real estate, to be taken with less gentle hands than those of a levying Sheriff, and to be settled by her free people, who will convert that land of treason and barbarism into one of law, order, and civil society. Let those who would carp at this suggestion as too agrarian in the treatment of the South, bear in mind that it would be but a mild form of a just retribution. . . .”



Here is where Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, entered the calculations of the North. At the beginning of 1861, on January 19, three months before the Battle of Fort Sumter, the Chicago Daily Tribune declared:

“There is yet a single hope for freedom in this crisis, but that hope does not rest on the North. If the South Carolinians would only make a determined assault upon Fort Sumpter, level its walls to the sea, and slaughter its gallant commander and all his men—then perhaps the North would arise in vindication of the Constitution and laws, and teach the South that this country and government were not made wholly for slaveholders. That is now almost our only hope in vindication of the Constitution and laws.”

To what was the Chicago Daily Tribune referring?

On April 15, 1861, within 48 hours of the battle, the New York Times provided the answer:

“The first act in the drama which has terminated in the surrender of Fort Sumter, instead of being a defeat, is, when we come to look at its effects, a most brilliant success. It has thrown upon the Confederate States the entire responsibility of commencing the war. It has given us time to arm for offensive operations and to collect and to place before every Southern port a fleet sufficient to enforce the revenue laws . . .”

President-elect Abraham Lincoln would have agreed. In his letter of December 29, 1860, to James Web, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, Lincoln had written:

“I think we should hold the forts, or retake them, as the case may be, and collect the revenue.”

On April 13, 1861, as the Battle of Fort Sumter was ending, Lincoln replied (citing his own First Inaugural Address) to the concerns of a committee from the Virginia Convention:

“As I then, and therein, said, I now repeat: “The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess, the property, and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but, beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion—no using of force against, or among the people anywhere” . . . But if, as now appears to be true, in pursuit of a purpose to drive the United States authority from these places, an unprovoked assault has been made upon Fort-Sumpter [sic], I shall hold myself at liberty to repossess, if I can, like places which had been seized before the Government was devolved upon me.”

Fulfilling the wishes of the Chicago Daily Tribune's editorial, Lincoln wrote to Gustavus Fox on May 1, 1861:

“You and I both anticipated that the cause of the country would be advanced by making the attempt to provision Fort-Sumpter [sic], even if it should fail; and it is no small consolation now to feel that our anticipation is justified by the result.”

Northern States did not fight the Civil War to end slavery. They waged war upon the South to preserve a political union, which was enriching them through tariffs, internal improvements, and mercantilism. This goal was declared their official policy in the Crittenden-Johnson Resolutions that the U.S. Congress adopted in July 1861:

“Resolved . . . That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired;

and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.”

In 1862, the British Quarterly Review, in its article “The American Crisis,” put the Crittenden-Johnson Resolutions into plain English:

“For the contest on the part of the North is now undisguisedly for empire. The question of Slavery is thrown to the winds. There is hardly any concession in its favor that the South could ask which the North would refuse, provided only that the seceding States would re-enter the Union . . . Away with the pretense on the North to dignify its cause with the name of freedom to the slave!”

In fact, to keep the Southern States in the Union, Congress passed the Corwin Amendment—the original 13th Amendment — on March 2, 1861, which, if ratified, would have prohibited the federal government from interfering with or abolishing the “domestic institutions” of the Southern States. The Southern states would have none of it.

They wanted their political and economic independence. The issue was the tariff, not slavery.

“For the contest on the part of the North is now undisguisedly for empire”
How would that new order, an empire for the commercial interests of Northern States, differ from the Union from which the Southern States had seceded?



The answer was provided by U.S. Sen. John Sherman, brother of Gen. William T. Sherman and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. In a speech delivered in support of a bill on monetary centralization, he proposed a new system of government that bore a strong resemblance to 20th-century fascism:

“All private interests, all local interests, all banking interests, the interests of individuals, everything, should be subordinate now to the interest of the Government.”



That the bill's cosponsor in the House was U.S. Rep. Elbridge G. Spaulding, a New York banker, confirmed "the interest of the Government" was to enrich Northern businessmen.

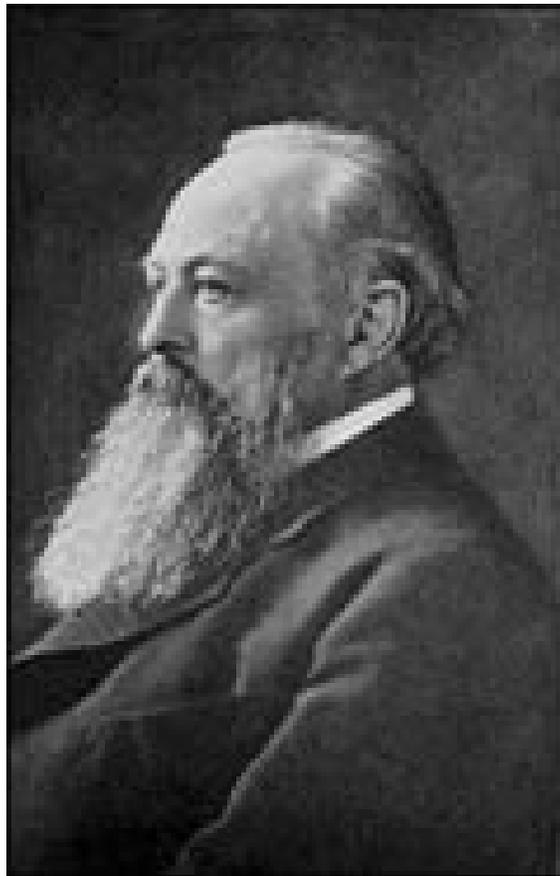
As Jeffrey Rogers Hummel documents in *Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men: A History of the American Civil War*, Sherman's new system enriched industrialists and financiers such as Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, and John D. Rockefeller, as well as a host of what are today's "leading" American families. But much of this new wealth was acquired through fraud.

Repelled by the abuse and impelled to take action, Congress enacted the False Claims Act (the "Lincoln Law") on March 2, 1863, imposing penalties on companies defrauding government programs and encouraging whistle-blowers to come forward by offering them 15 to 25 percent of all recovered damages.

It was too little, too late. By then, corruption had been thoroughly institutionalized. A powerful political-military-industrial complex had come into being. As Henry S. Olcott, special investigator for the U.S. War and Navy departments, lamented in *The War's Carnival of Fraud* (1878),

"It is my deliberate conviction, based upon the inspection of many bureaus, and the examination of some thousands of witnesses, in every walk of life, that at least twenty, if not twenty-five percent of the entire expenditures during the Rebellion, was tainted with fraud."

At the same time, this new system was impoverishing Northern laborers, whose wages, when adjusted for inflation, had fallen by one third. When, in response to such deteriorating economic conditions, Northern workers tried to unionize and strike in Cold Springs, New York; West Point, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Tioga County, Pennsylvania, Lincoln directed the U.S. Army to suppress them, as he had directed the U.S. Army to suppress the Confederacy and the Plains Indians.



On November 4, 1866, Lord Acton wrote to Robert E. Lee:

"I saw in State 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. . . . 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."

Aftermath of Economic War

Internal Republican Struggle for Economic Dominance:

"Under Lincoln's leadership the national government had won military control over the manpower of the States. A national economic system based on new national banks, the nation-made financial centers, government-subsidized railroads, and a protective tariff had grown strong during the war. . . . State politics [now] revolved in the national orbit.

For both political and economic reasons the radicals were determined to circumvent Lincoln's program of reconstruction. Essentially Lincoln's ten-per-cent governments – announced in his proclamation of December 1863 and already in embryo in Tennessee and Louisiana – would be no better to the radicals than the border States.

In Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware the President's handling of politics had prevented the success of the radical program. These States had passed from Presidential pocket-boroughs, controlled by the army, into conservative – almost Democratic hands. The extension of a conciliatory border-State policy into the conquered area might well ensure the dominance of the moderate wing of the Republican party.

Moreover, such an outcome would effectively prevent Northern economic penetration of the South. Railroads would not bring profits to Northern capitalists, cotton would not seek Northern looms, and banks would not beg Northern credit.

Instead, a moderate [postwar] South, its politics controlled by ten per cent dependent on Lincoln's patronage and directed by his army, might well combine with the border States to overthrow the [radical sponsored] national banks, reduce the wartime tariff, and pay the war-born national debt in greenbacks.

The terrifying prospect of having the "results of the war" torn from their grasp impelled the radicals to a battle that, beginning early in 1865, was to rage with increasing intensity against President Andrew Johnson."

(Lincoln and the War Governors, William B. Hesseltine, Alfred A. Knopf, 1948, pp. 385, 392-393)

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<http://www.ncwbts150.com/TariffOriginsoftheWar.php>



WE FIGHT NOT FOR GLORY, NOR FOR
WEALTH, NOR HONOUR BUT ONLY AND ALONE
WE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM WHICH NO
GOOD MAN SURRENDERS BUT WITH HIS LIFE

PRAYER COMPOSED BY ELLISON CAPERS
EPISCOPAL BISHOP - CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

"ALMIGHTY GOD, OUR HEAVENLY FATHER, WE ADORE THY LOVE AND PROVIDENCE IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY, AND ESPECIALLY WOULD WE THANK THEE FOR OUR CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

"WE THANK THEE FOR ITS PURE RECORD OF VIRTUE, VALOR AND FOR THE INSPIRING REFLECTION THAT DESPITE ITS BITTER DISAPPOINTMENTS AND SORROWS IT PROCLAIMS FOR US TO ALL THE WORLD THAT WE CAME THROUGH ITS YEARS OF TRIAL AND STRUGGLES WITH OUR BATTERED SHIELDS PURE, OUR CHARACTER AS A PATRIOTIC AND COURAGEOUS PEOPLE UNTARNISHED AND NOTHING TO REGRET IN OUR DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS AND HONOR OF OUR SOUTHLAND.

"GIVE US GRACE, OUR HEAVENLY FATHER, FAITHFULLY TO ACCEPT THY WILL CONCERNING US, AND MAKE US ALL TO GLORIFY THEE IN A SINCERE OBEDIENCE TO THY HOLY COMMANDMENTS, THROUGH THE MERITS AND MEDIATION OF THY SON, OUR ONLY SAVIOR, JESUS CHRIST." AMEN.

ERECTED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY



University of Texas Libraries

PLEASE JOIN US IN CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
LITTLEFIELD FUND FOR SOUTHERN HISTORY

With

DR. DAVID B. GRACY II

Governor Bill Daniel Professor Emeritus in Archival Enterprise, UT School of Information and
Editor Emeritus of the journal Libraries & the Cultural Record

Dr. Gracy will deliver **two** lectures:

"Working to Keep from Going Broke: The Life of George Washington Littlefield"

Feb. 19th, 4-6 pm. Avaya Auditorium. ACES 2.302

and

**"It Is But Just to the Cause: George W. Littlefield, Patriotic Memory,
and the Littlefield Fund for Southern History"**

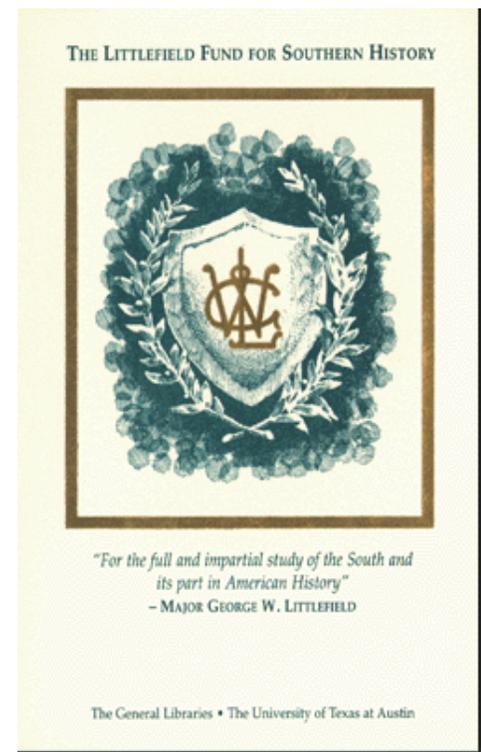
Feb. 20th, 4-6pm, Legislative Assembly Room, SAC 2.302

Dr. Gracy is an established expert on archival administration. Before coming to UT he was the director of the Texas State Archives for nearly a decade. The author of numerous books and articles on Texas history and on archival management, he is in the process of writing the definitive biography of George Washington Littlefield.

David McMahan

3rd Lt Commander
Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

First established in 1914 by Major George W. Littlefield and supplemented by a bequest in 1921, this fund has supported the University of Texas Libraries acquisition of materials relating to the South. Thanks to investment proceeds from this endowment, the UT Austin Libraries now have one of the most extensive collections of materials on the South and Southern history and culture in the U.S



State Convention

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Texas Division Reunion

Friday June 6 - Sunday June 8, 2014

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Texas Division Convention Vendor Registration Form (Coming Soon)

The above forms are in PDF Format.

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Compatriots; Could some of you help this Lady with the requested information? If you have information on these Captains, I am sure she would be very appreciative.

**Johnnie Holley
Cmdr.TxDiv**

From: Jennifer Carpenter
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2013 11:18 AM
To: jlh63@flash.net

Subject: **Vicksburg Confederate Veteran ID Assistance**

Hello:

My name is Jennifer Carpenter and I work for the Historic Sites and Structures Program at TPWD. I have been researching the story behind the attached photo and William McPheeters of the Texas Historical Commission suggested I get in touch with you because of the photograph's Confederate veteran connection.

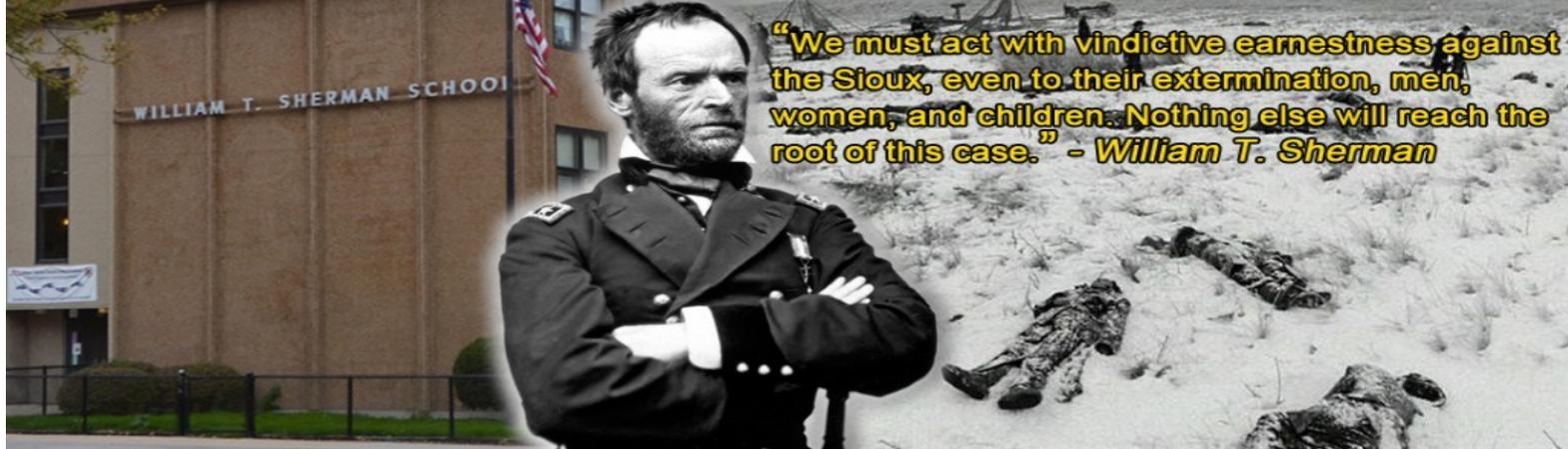
The photo, taken by Vicksburg Art Studio, identifies the group as the Texas Park Commission. I sent it to the Mississippi State Archives, and a historian there told me that the two gentlemen shown in the front are Brigadier General Thomas Neville Waul (left) and Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee (right), who were both engaged at Vicksburg. Waul was a Texan. Waul's visit to Vicksburg prompted a short article in the local newspaper in December 1901. The general travelled with a few other battle veterans: Captain William Christian, Captain Sam R. Allen, and Captain T.N. Hill. It's likely that who is shown in the second row; the middle gentleman is wearing a Southern Cross of Honor. The historian guessed the group were visiting Vicksburg National Military Park (which opened in 1899) to help determine the locations of monuments associated with the Texan contributions. He suggested I pass the photo along to the historians at the park, which I have done. I am guessing they were helping to spot regimental markers, because the Texas state monument was not erected until 1961.

The generals were of high enough ranking to have their photo taken, so I can find images of them online. I have not had the same luck with the captains. Even if the newspaper article provides the right names, I can't match the names to faces. Do you happen to recognize their names or know anything about Texans who fought at Vicksburg? Although the photo has nothing to do Texas State Parks, I am eager to uncover the entire story. Any additional insight you can provide would be appreciated!

Jennifer Carpenter

Research Specialist | CCC Initiative
Coordinator
Historic Sites and Structures Program,
State Parks Division
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
(512)389-8818





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/>

How the British Nearly Supported the Confederacy

By GEOFFREY WHEATCROFT

A WORLD ON FIRE



Illustration by Jeffrey Smith

Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War

By Amanda Foreman

Illustrated. 958 pp. Random House. \$35.

Was it a civil war twice over? Not only did the “war between the states” divide the American people, it sundered the larger English-speaking community stretching across the Atlantic. The conflict was followed with consuming interest by the British, it affected them directly, many of them fought in it — and it split them into two camps, just as it did the Americans.

Now that Americans are taught that the war was a noble conflict waged by Lincoln and the forces of light against misguided and contumacious Southerners, it's especially valuable to be reminded that this was far from how all the English saw it at the time. To be sure, almost no Englishman defended slavery, long since abolished in the British Empire. The British edition of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” had sold an astonishing million copies, three times its American sales, and the Royal Navy waged a long campaign against the slave trade: during Prime Minister Gordon Brown's visit to the White House in March 2009, President

Obama was presented with a pen holder carved from the wood of one of the ships that conducted that campaign.

But while some English politicians, like the radical John Bright and the Whig Duke of Argyll, ardently supported the North, plenty sided with the Confederacy. They even included W. E. Gladstone, on his long journey from youthful Tory to “the people’s William,” adored by the masses in his later years. Apart from sympathy with the underdog, many Englishmen believed that the South had a just claim of national self-determination.

As Obama remembered to say at Buckingham Palace recently, a large part of the American population claims ancestry from British immigrants, great numbers of them arriving throughout the 19th century. Plenty of those took part in the war, and they were joined by more volunteers who came just for the fight, on one side or the other. The extraordinary cast portrayed in “A World on Fire,” by Amanda Foreman — who is also the author of “Georgiana: Duchess of Devonshire” — extends from men who fled England to escape poverty to aristocratic Union officers like Major John Fitzroy de Courcy, later Lord Kingsale, a veteran of the Crimea, not to mention Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, a soldier of fortune whose knighthood was actually Italian. Some, like the Welshman Henry Morton Stanley, even managed to fight for both sides.

Then there were the reporters, like Frank Vizetelly of *The Illustrated London News* and, most notably, William Howard Russell of *The Times* of London, who had become famous covering the Crimean War and reporting on the activities of Florence Nightingale. (In an odd conjunction, Foreman says that “Russell was the ideal choice. . . . Overeating and excessive drinking were his chief vices.” This is sometimes said of journalists, but rarely by way of commendation.)

Such eyewitnesses provide a wealth of vivid description — and here is the one drawback of this thoroughly researched and well-written but exceedingly long book. The presence of so many Englishmen means that Foreman can too easily slip away from “Britain’s crucial role” to a general history of the war and its every battle. But there truly is no shortage of such histories, and we have all often enough vicariously supped full of the horrors of Antietam and Fredericksburg.

What for American readers will be a more riveting — because unfamiliar — tale comes whenever Foreman turns from the patriotic gore to her true subject of the British and the war. While guns blazed, another battle was being waged, for English hearts and minds, at both the elite and popular levels. From Fort Sumter on, the London government was in a quandary, and so was Lord Lyons, who had the bad luck to be sent as minister to Washington shortly before the war began (the British representative was not yet an ambassador, of whom there were then very few, although not just three, as Foreman thinks).

Lyons carried out his difficult task with patience and courtesy. On the one hand, Southern politicians threatened that if London did not recognize the sovereignty of the Confederate States, the cotton trade would be cut off, driving England to economic collapse and revolution. On the other, the Union administration warned that such recognition could lead to war. In the event, London toyed with recognizing independence, and angered the North quite enough by acknowledging the South’s belligerent status.

Both sides had agents hard at work in England. Charles Francis Adams, scion of a famous Boston dynasty, was sent as American minister to the Court of St. James’s. He did as well as he could, although it didn’t help that he hated small talk, drinking and dancing, and that, as his son Henry said, “he doesn’t like the bother and fuss of entertaining and managing people who can’t be reasoned with,” which might be considered a definition of any diplomat’s job.

What nearly did take Washington and London to war was the principle of freedom of the seas. To make his case in London, Jefferson Davis dispatched two Confederate commissioners in November 1861 aboard the *Trent*, a British mail packet. But the electrifying news came that crewmen from the U.S.S. *San Jacinto* had boarded the ship near Cuba and seized the two.

“Have these Yankees then gone completely crazy?” Friedrich Engels asked his colleague Karl Marx, who himself wrote a good deal about the Civil War. Taking “political prisoners” in this way, Engels thought, was “the clearest *casus belli* there can be. The fellows must be sheer fools to land themselves in war with England.”

Despite this provocation, war did not follow. Other Confederate envoys reached London, and many Englishmen remained susceptible to the Southern claim. An unlikely British best seller was “The American Union,” written by James Spence, a Liverpool businessman who had traveled widely in America. Although he was scarcely disinterested — Liverpool had prospered in the slave trade and then by cotton — he argued plausibly that North and South were so different that enforced union was futile. And he held, not so implausibly either, that since slavery was doomed in any case, it was better that it should be ended without violence. This was taken up by John Delane, the editor of *The Times*, who maintained that the war was a contest for Southern “independence” against Northern “empire.”

Still the Union blockade of the South continued, and many English ships continued breaking it or trying to; Wilmington, N.C., to Bermuda was one favorite route. Meanwhile, the Confederate government clandestinely commissioned warships from English shipyards. Most famous of these was the *Alabama*, built by Laird & Sons. The intended purpose of the ship was obvious, as Adams’s Liverpool consul told him, and as the London government belatedly admitted. But the *Alabama* escaped from under official noses in July 1862 to begin a devastating career raiding Northern ships, to the fury of Washington.

As if that rage weren’t enough, Lyons had to deal with the problem of British subjects caught up in the fighting. Both sides treated prisoners of war harshly. Of the 26,000 Confederate soldiers held over the course of the war at Camp Douglas near Chicago, more than 6,000 died, and at one point the prisoners there included 300 who claimed to be British subjects. They pleaded for Lyons’s intervention, but there was little he could do. One of the prisoners was the deplorable Stanley, who adroitly solved the problem by switching gray uniform for blue, unconcerned with politics: as he said, “there were no blackies in Wales.”

A succession of Southern victories further encouraged English sympathy for the South. In late 1862 Lord Hartington, subsequently a cabinet minister, and nearly prime minister, visited both North and South (it was surprisingly easy to cross from one to the other), at first proclaiming his neutrality. But in Virginia he met Jefferson Davis, as well as the modest and agreeable Robert E. Lee, and was persuaded that the South was fighting virtuously for her rights. Hartington couldn’t pretend that blacks were flourishing, but then “they are not dirtier or more uncomfortable-looking than Irish laborers” (an unhappy comparison so soon after the great famine, and from a man whose family owned huge estates in Ireland).

In its later stages, the war saw Southern terrorist conspiracies initiated from Canadian soil, which further inflamed the North. But English sympathy for the South lingered up until Lee surrendered at Appomattox in April 1865. Then, within days, came the shattering news that Lincoln had been assassinated. All at once, “newspapers that had routinely criticized the president during his lifetime,” Foreman writes, “rushed to praise him.” There were some wonderfully hypocritical about-faces, one from *The Times*, but best of all from *Punch*. Having just included Lincoln with Napoleon III in a gallery of April Fools, the magazine now hailed him as “a true-born king of men.”

Not the least absorbing part of Foreman’s story comes after the war. Stanley was hired by *The New York Herald* and set off on his African journey to find Dr. Livingstone, before returning to England, a seat in Parliament and a knighthood. That fascinating figure Judah Benjamin, the Jewish lawyer who served as Confederate secretary of state, fled to London, where he became a barrister and published “*Benjamin on Sales*,” a commercial law textbook that made him rich.

No American politician was now more vehemently Anglophobic than Senator Charles Sumner, who continued to denounce England, and whose verbal violence delayed a settlement of the *Alabama* dispute. His great rival, William Henry Seward, Lincoln’s secretary of state, also turned up the heat, demanding the Bahamas in recompense for the *Alabama*’s depredations, although he had further designs on Canada, as so many Americans did.

In the end, the Alabama question was settled admirably, by jaw-jaw rather than war-war, as Churchill might have said, when an arbitration tribunal meeting in Geneva awarded large damages against Great Britain. The London government paid without complaint, inaugurating a period of comparative harmony, until Anglo-American war nearly broke out again in 1895 over an obscure Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Altogether Foreman's remarkable book should be a caution against one foolish phrase. A relationship, no doubt — but "special"?

Geoffrey Wheatcroft's books include "The Strange Death of Tory England" and "Yo, Blair!" He is writing a book about the reputation and posthumous cult of Winston Churchill.

This article has been revised to reflect the following correction:

Correction: July 24, 2011

A review on July 3 about "A World on Fire: Britain's Crucial Role in the American Civil War," by Amanda Foreman, misstated the occasion upon which President Obama was presented with a pen holder carved from the wood of a historic ship involved in the Royal Navy's long campaign against the slave trade. It was during Prime Minister Gordon Brown's visit to the White House in March 2009, not during Obama's "first visit to Downing Street."



Image from "A World on Fire"

An illustration in Punch on Sept. 28, 1861, depicted the North and South as a mismatched couple.

Originally published June 30, 2011

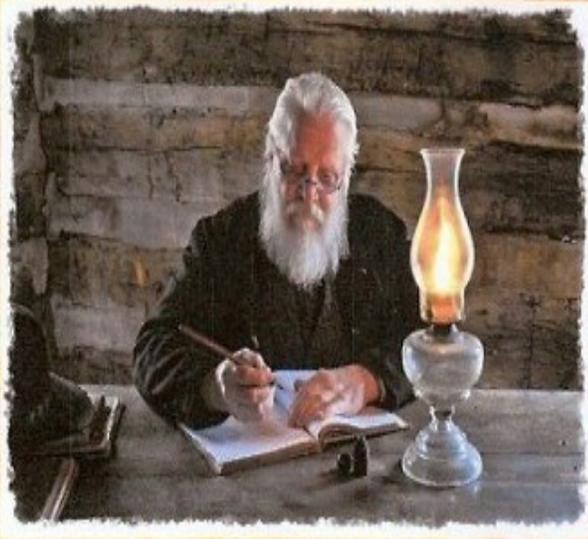
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/03/books/review/book-review-a-world-on-fire-by-amanda-foreman.html?pagewanted=all&r=1&>



"The venerable and gallant Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, was at the Iron battery, and fired many guns, undergoing every fatigue and sharing the hardships at the battery with the youngest of the Palmettoes."

- P.G.T. Beauregard

Born on January 5, 1794, Ruffin was 67 when he traveled to Ft. Sumter to volunteer. When asked what unit he belonged to he responded, "The one with a vacancy." He was added to South Carolina's Palmetto Guards and is generally believed to have fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.



Black October 1862

A Documentary Film

The Story of the
Great Gainesville Hanging,
Cooke County, Texas - 1862



William C. Young



James Bourland

Facing the threat of invasion from the north and fearing a Unionist uprising in their midst, the people of North Texas lived in constant dread during the Civil War. Word of a "Union League" of Union sympathizers, sworn to destroy their government, kill their leaders, and bring in Federal troops caused great alarm in Cooke and neighboring counties. Spies joined the "Union League" discovered its members and details of their plans. Under the leadership of Colonels James Bourland, Daniel Montague and others, citizens loyal to the Confederacy determined to destroy the order; and on the morning of October 1, 1862, there were widespread arrests "by authority of the people of Cooke County." Fear of rescue by "Union League" members brought troops and militia to Gainesville, where the prisoners were assembled, and hastened action by the citizens committee. At a meeting of Cooke County citizens, with Colonel W. C. Young presiding, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Citizens Court and to have the Chairman choose a committee to select a jury. 68 men were brought speedily before the court. 39 of them were found guilty of conspiracy and insurrection, sentenced and immediately hanged. Three other prisoners who were members of military units were allowed trial by Court Martial at their request and were subsequently hanged by its order. Two others broke from their guard and were shot and killed.

Produced by the Texas Division Media Group and
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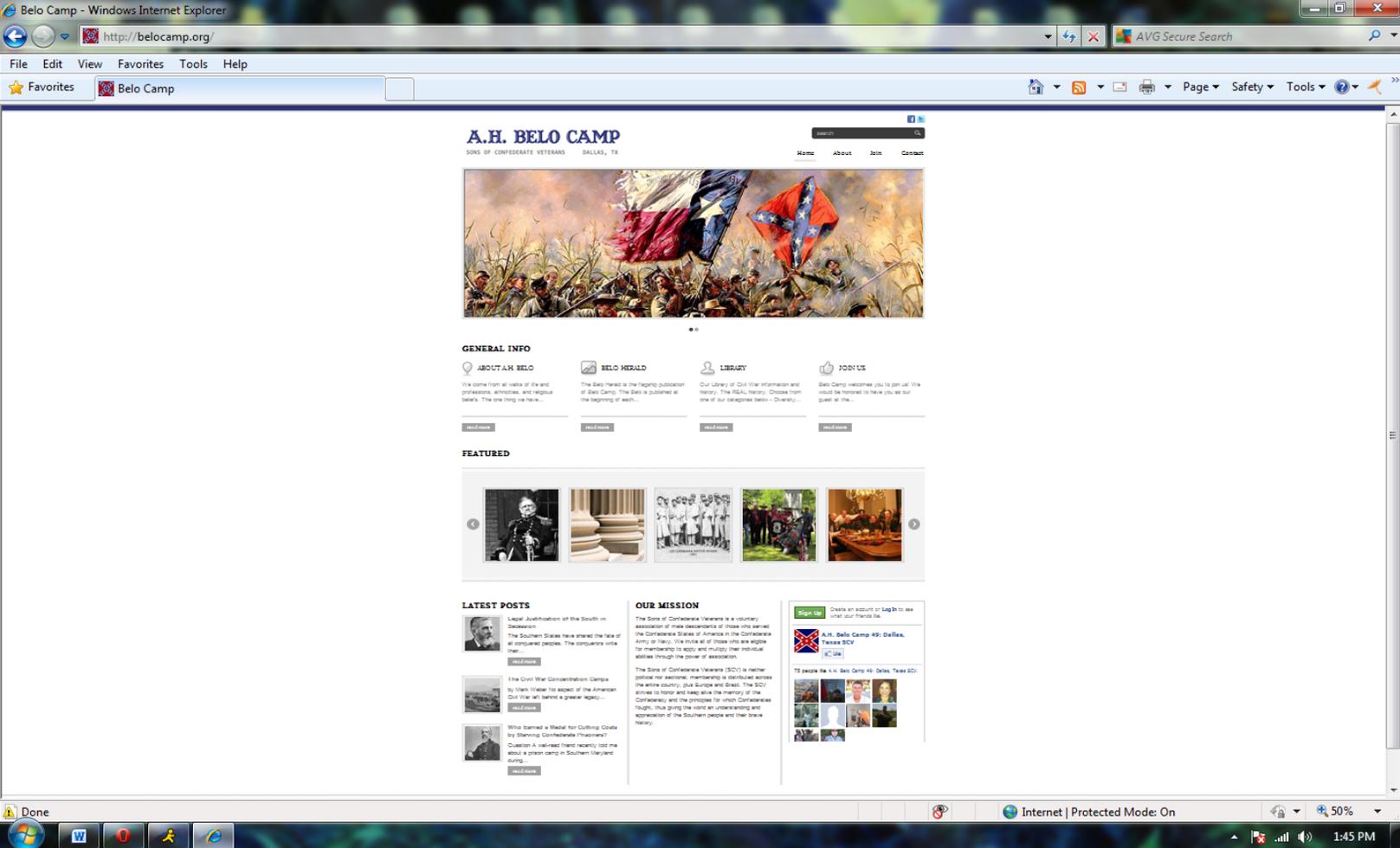
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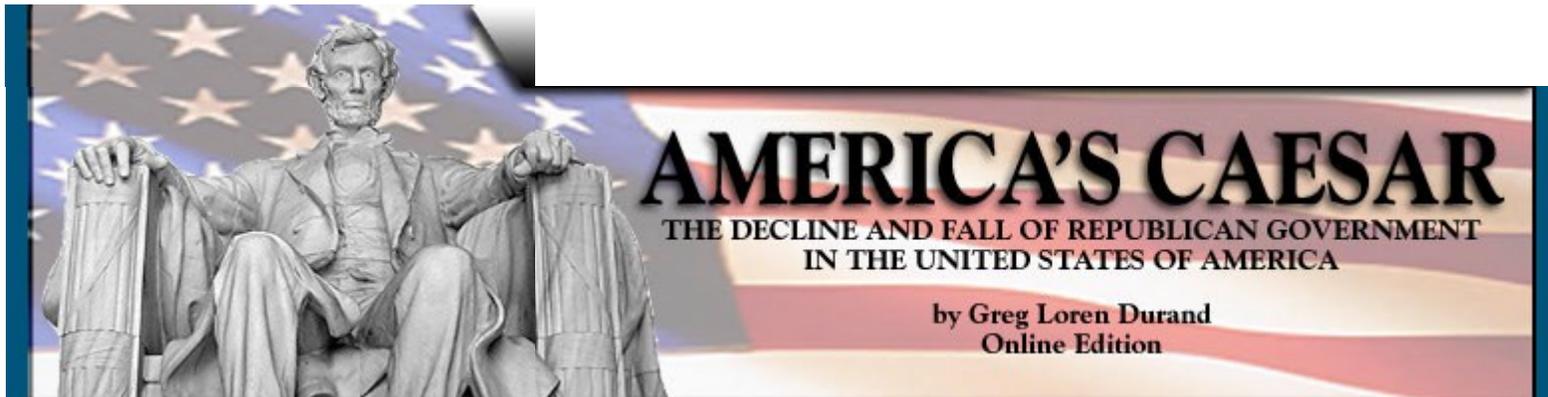
A.H Belo Camp 49 website is our home on the web and serves to keep our members up to date on camp activities as well as serve as an educational source about the truth of our just cause.

Visit our website, then check back often to view the latest articles in our growing library on the true history of our great Southron Republic!

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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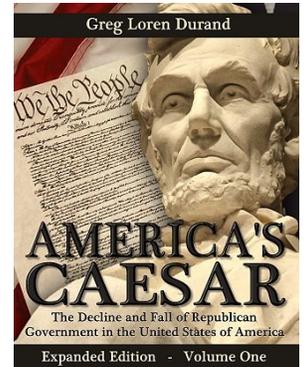
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CHAPTER THIRTEEN: The Course of the War is Changed

The Role of Slavery in the Conflict

The foremost myth perpetuated by modern history revisionists is that the War of 1861 was fought by the North with the view of freeing the Southern slaves and extending to them social and political equality, and by the South in the interest of extending the institution of slavery and continuing the oppression of the Black race. Such a claim is made in clear opposition to the historical record and completely ignores the many factors other than slavery which accumulated to bring on the conflict. In July of 1864, when asked by Colonel James F. Jacques, self-appointed peace envoy for the North, and James R. Gilmore, a Northern journalist, how the war could be stopped, Confederate States President Jefferson Davis replied:

I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize the musket and fight our battle, *unless you acknowledge our right to self-government*. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for Independence, and that, or extermination, we *will* have....

...[Slavery] never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South, that will, however this war may end, make them two nations.... [emphasis in original]⁽¹⁾

In the Preface to his monumental work entitled *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Davis again stated:

Another great perversion of truth has been the arraignment of the men who participated in the formation of the Confederacy and who bore arms in its defense, as the instigators of a controversy leading to disunion. Sectional issues appear conspicuously in the debates of the Convention which framed the Federal *Constitution*, and its many compromises were designed to secure an equilibrium between the sections, and to preserve the interests as well as the liberties of the several States. African servitude at

that time was not confined to a section, but was numerically greater in the South than in the North, with a tendency to its continuance in the former and cessation in the latter. It therefore thus early presents itself as a disturbing element, and the provisions of the *Constitution*, which were known to be necessary for its adoption, bound all the States to recognize and protect that species of property. When at a subsequent period there arose in the Northern States an antislavery agitation, it was a harmless and scarcely noticed movement until political demagogues seized upon it as a means to acquire power. Had it been left to pseudo-philanthropists and fanatics, most zealous where least informed, it never could have shaken the foundations of the Union and have incited one section to carry fire and sword into the other.⁽²⁾

These assertions are substantiated by the fact that the vast majority of those who fought in the Southern armies, especially in Virginia, were not slaveholders and had no personal interest in either the continuance or extension of slavery. As Beverley B. Munford documented in 1909, the United States census for the year 1860 fixed the White population of Virginia at 1,047,299 and the number of slaveholders in that State at only 52,128 – a total percentage of slaveholders at just under five percent.⁽³⁾ In his *American Nation* series, French Ensor Chadwick added, "Of the 52,128 slaveholders in Virginia, one-third held but one or two slaves; half held one to four; there were but one hundred and fourteen persons in the whole state who owned as many as a hundred each, and this out of a population of over a million whites."⁽⁴⁾

In addition to the census data, we also have the personal testimony of the Southern soldiers themselves. For example, Major Robert Stiles, who served for four years under General Robert Edward Lee, testified, "Why did they [Southerners] volunteer? For what did they give their lives?... Surely, it was not for slavery they fought. The great majority of them had never owned a slave, and had little or no interest in the institution. My own father, for example, had freed his slaves long years before."⁽⁵⁾ Confederate veteran Randolph H. M'Kim wrote:

I was a soldier in Virginia in the campaigns of Lee and Jackson, and I declare I never met a Southern soldier who had drawn his sword to perpetuate slavery. Nor was the dissolution of the Union or the establishment of the Southern Confederacy the supreme issue in the mind of the Southern soldier. What he had chiefly at heart was the preservation of the supreme and sacred right of self-government. The men who made up the Southern armies were not fighting for their slaves when they cast all in the balance – their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor – and endured the hardships of the march and the camp and the perils and sufferings of the battle field. Besides, it was a very small minority of the men who fought in the Southern armies who were financially interested in the institution of slavery.⁽⁶⁾

Likewise, Dr. Hunter McGuire, medical director under General Thomas Jonathan Jackson, wrote, "The Stonewall Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia was a fighting organization. I knew every man in it, for I belonged to it for a long time; and I know that I am in proper bounds when I assert, that there was not one soldier in thirty who owned or ever expected to own a slave."⁽⁷⁾

As the war dragged on into its fourth year, the Confederate authorities at Richmond even considered abolishing the institution in exchange for Europe's recognition of the Southern Confederacy. One month before the collapse of the Government, the Confederate Congress, at the request of General Lee, authorized the recruitment of three hundred thousand slaves into the army, promising them their freedom for their service.⁽⁸⁾ This, if defeat had not stymied the measure, would have been the virtual death of slavery in the Southern States. In the words of the Jackson *Mississippian*, "Let not slavery prove a barrier to our independence. If it is found in the way – if it proves an insurmountable object of the achievement of our liberty and separate nationality, away with it! Let it perish!"⁽⁹⁾

Considering the claim that the North fought the war to free the slaves and the South fought to hold them in bondage, would not the fact that there were only two hundred thousand slaveholders in the Southern army as opposed to three hundred and fifteen thousand in the Northern army⁽¹⁰⁾ – the percentage in the latter being over fifty percent higher than in the former – stand as an insurmountable obstacle to its acceptance as truth? What is such a claimant to do with the additional fact that the commanding General of the Southern army, Robert Edward Lee, was not a slaveholder and was vocal in his denunciation of the institution as a "great evil,"⁽¹¹⁾ while the commanding General of the Northern army, Ulysses S. Grant, was not only a slaveholder by marriage, but also refused to manumit his wife's slaves until forced to do so by the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment after the close of hostilities – an amendment written, incidentally, by a *Southern* man?⁽¹²⁾ One would have to admit, based on these facts alone, that something is seriously amiss in the accounts of the causes of the war which have since been popularized by Northern historians and propagandists.

However, we are not left to draw mere inferences from the above facts. Lincoln himself had stated in 1858 that "all the States have the right to do exactly as they please about all their domestic relations, including that of slavery...."⁽¹³⁾ In keeping with this sentiment, he clearly stated in his first Inaugural Address that he had no intention of fighting a war against slavery: "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." The following amendment had been previously passed by a strong majority in the House of Representatives on 28 February 1861 and two days later in the Senate: "That no amendment shall be made to the

Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labour or servitude by the laws of said State."⁽¹⁴⁾ This amendment, written by Thomas Corwin, a Northern Congressman who would later serve as Lincoln's minister to Mexico, and approved by a Republican-dominated Congress,⁽¹⁵⁾ would likely have become the Thirteenth Amendment to the *Constitution* had Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina not seceded following Lincoln's unlawful proclamation of 15 April 1861. Noting the congressional passage of this amendment in protection of slavery, Lincoln said in his Inaugural Address, "I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable." Under Lincoln's direction, William Seward made the following statement in a diplomatic circular intended for the courts of Europe:

The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same.... The rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and form of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. Their constitutions and laws and customs, habits and institutions in either case will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestable statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever, and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the *Constitution* and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented were I to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his acts in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people.⁽¹⁶⁾

In addition, the following Joint Resolution was passed in the House of Representatives on 22 July 1861 and three days later in the Senate – long after the departure of the eleven Southern States:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the *Constitution* and all laws made in pursuance thereof and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.⁽¹⁷⁾

It was under these assurances that the majority of the Northern soldiers took up arms in the war against the South. As pointed out by George Lunt, "A war simply for the abolition of slavery would not have enlisted a dozen regiments at the North."⁽¹⁸⁾ In fact, even such a prominent Northern figure as General Grant was reported as having said, "The sole object of this war is to restore the Union. Should I become convinced it has any other object, or that the Government designs using its soldiers to execute the wishes of the Abolitionists, I pledge you my honor as a man and a soldier I would resign my commission and carry my sword to the other side."⁽¹⁹⁾ We also have the dispatch of Lincoln's first Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to General Benjamin Butler in the occupied city of New Orleans: "It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained. The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union, and for the preservation of all constitutional rights of States, and the citizens of the States in the Union."⁽²⁰⁾ Finally, we again quote the words of Lincoln himself:

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it would help to save the Union, and what I forebear, I forebear because I do *not* believe it would help save the Union [emphasis in original].⁽²¹⁾

The Radicals Seek a Revolution

For the first year and a half of the conflict, Lincoln steadfastly refused to reconsider his position against interfering with slavery in the South. On 6 March 1862, he expressed his opposition to a proclamation of emancipation, recommending instead the remuneration for slaves by appropriation from Congress. In a letter transmitted to Congress, he wrote, "...[I]n my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current of expenditure of the war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named state." He again affirmed his oft-repeated conviction that the general Government lacked any authority "to interfere with slavery within state limits," and insisted that his plan of gradual emancipation with remuneration left "the absolute control of the subject in each case to the state and its people immediately interested."⁽²²⁾

What then induced Lincoln to change his policy and to finally agree to issue a proclamation of emancipation? That it was done for political expediency, and not for principle, is evident from the facts. The Radical Republican element in Congress and in key positions of authority throughout the North had long protested against the Joint Resolution of 24 July 1861, which denied that the war was being prosecuted for the purpose of destroying slavery in the South. Republican Representative Martin F. Conway of Kansas had denounced this "save the Union" policy with these words:

I cannot see that the policy of the Administration... tends, in the smallest degree, to an anti-slavery result. The principle governing it is, that the constitutional Union, as it existed prior to the rebellion, remains intact; that the local laws, usages, and institutions of the seceded States are to be sedulously respected, unless necessity in military operations should otherwise demand. There is not, however, the most distant intimation of giving actual freedom to the slave in any event....

The wish of the masses of our people is to conquer the seceded States to the authority of the Union, and hold them as subject provinces. Whether this will ever be accomplished no one can, of course, confidently foretell; but, in my judgment, until this purpose is avowed, and the war assumes its true character, it is a mere juggle, to be turned this way or that – for slavery or against it – as the varying accidents of the hour may determine....

Eight hundred thousand strong men, in the prime of life, sober and industrious, are abstracted from the laboring population of the country to consume and be a tax upon those who remain to work.... Nearly two million dollars per day will hardly more than suffice to cover existing expenditures; and in one year and a half our national debt, if the war continues, will amount to \$900,000,000.

This is the immense sacrifice we are making for freemen and the Union; and yet it is all to be squandered on a subterfuge and cheat! For one, I shall not vote another dollar or a man for the war until it assumes a different standing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result.⁽²³⁾

Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania likewise stated in the House, "Sir, I can no longer agree that this Administration is pursuing a wise policy.... Its policy ought to be to order our army, wherever they go, to free the slaves, to enlist them, to arm them, to discipline them as they have been enlisted, armed and disciplined everywhere else, and as they can be here, and set them shooting their masters, if they will not submit to this Government. Call that savage if you please."⁽²⁴⁾ J.M. Ashley, another Republican from Ohio, said, "In my judgment, an enduring peace can be secured only by conquering the rebels, confiscating their property, and emancipating their slaves."⁽²⁵⁾

The hue and cry raised by the Radicals in favor of using the war to revolutionize the Government and to forever remove the possibility of a restoration of the Union on a constitutional foundation was becoming deafening. The *North American*, a Republican newspaper published in Philadelphia, openly declared, "This war has already shown the absurdity of a government of limited powers; it has shown that the power of every government ought to be and must be unlimited."⁽²⁶⁾ Nathaniel Prentice Banks, who had been Governor of Massachusetts in 1856 and later became a general in the Northern army, dreamed of "a time when this *Constitution* shall not be in existence – when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial Government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed."⁽²⁷⁾ He also expressed a hope that "when this war is over... there will be no longer New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, Virginians, *etc.*, but we shall all be simply Americans."⁽²⁸⁾ Simon Cameron voiced the same views.⁽²⁹⁾ Thus, the old consolidationist faction was beginning to show its hand, and, in its struggle to destroy Jeffersonian republicanism once and for all, the *Constitution* and those who defended it were the prime targets of its wrath.

Alexander Hamilton, the father of this faction, had ridiculed the *Constitution* as a "frail and worthless fabric,"⁽³⁰⁾ and his ideological descendants did not differ from him in this sentiment. Influential Abolitionist Wendell Phillips called the *Constitution* "a mistake" and demanded that it be torn in pieces. "Our aim is disunion, breaking up of the states," he said. "...[O]ur work cannot be done under our institutions.... [The Republican party] is the first sectional party ever organized in this country.... The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."⁽³¹⁾ The *Chicago Tribune*, a leading Republican organ, declared, "The Union as it was will never bless the vision of any pro-slavery fanatic or secession sympathizer, and it never ought to! It is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to curse an honest people, or blot the pages of history again!"⁽³²⁾ James Henry Lane, a Republican Senator from Kansas, said, "I would like to live long enough to see every white man in South Carolina in hell, and the negroes inheriting their territory."⁽³³⁾ Horace Greeley, who had previously defended the right of the Southern States to depart in peace, became one of the leading advocates of their destruction: "...[W]e mean to *conquer* them, not merely to *defeat*, but to *conquer*, to *subjugate* them. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, *it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes!* They must find poverty at their firesides, *and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers, and the rags of children.* The whole coast of the South, from the Delaware to the Rio Grande, must be a solitude" [emphasis in original].⁽³⁴⁾

Thaddeus Stevens, who was quoted above, also openly called for an abandonment of the *Constitution* and a policy of subjugation of the Southern people:

This talk of restoring the Union as it was, and under the *Constitution* as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become sick of it. There are many things which make such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the *Constitution* as it is!...

The Union as it was, and the *Constitution* as it is – God forbid it! We must conquer the Southern States and hold them as conquered provinces. [\(35\)](#)

There also was formed by the Northern Radicals a conspiracy to depose Lincoln and replace him with John C. Fremont if he would not acquiesce to their demands to change the war into a crusade for the utter destruction of slavery and Southern culture. On 16 September 1862, less than a week before the preliminary *Emancipation Proclamation* was wrung from the President's pen, the following telegraph was sent from Washington:

Most astounding disclosures have been made here to-day, by letters and verbal communications, from prominent politicians, showing that a vast conspiracy has been set on foot by the radicals of the Fremont faction to depose the present administration, and place Fremont at the head of a provisional government; in other words, to make him military dictator. One of these letters asserts that one feature of this conspiracy is the proposed meeting of the governors of the northern states to request President Lincoln to resign, to enable them to carry out their scheme.... From other well informed sources it is learned that the fifty thousand independent volunteers proposed to be raised under the auspices of the New York National Union Defence Committee were intended to be a nucleus for the organization of the Fremont conspiracy.... This startling disclosure is vouched for by men of high repute in New York and other northern states. It is the last card of those who have been vainly attempting to drive the President into the adoption of their own peculiar policy. [\(36\)](#)

In this historical context, it should be obvious that the "Great Emancipator" acted much more in the interest of saving his own job than in the interest of the slaves when he finally issued the *Emancipation Proclamation*. Ward H. Lamon, who was a close associate of Lincoln's throughout the war, wrote from first-hand experience of the President's views on the welfare of the Blacks:

None of Mr. Lincoln's public acts, either before or after he became President, exhibit any special tenderness for the African race, or commiseration of their lot. On the contrary, he invariably, in words and deeds, postponed the interest of the negro to the interest of the whites. When from political and military considerations he was forced to declare the freedom of the enemy's slaves, he did so with avowed reluctance; he took pains to have it known he was in no wise affected by sentiment. He never at any time favored the admission of negroes into the body of the electors of his State, or in the States of the South. He claimed that those negroes set free by the army were poor spirited, lazy and slothful; that they could only be made soldiers by force, and would not be ever willing laborers at all; that they seemed to have no interest in the cause of their own race, but were as docile in the service of the rebellion as the mule that ploughed the fields or drew the baggage trains. As a people, Lincoln thought negroes would only be useful to those who were at the same time their masters, and the foes of those who sought their good. He wanted the negro protected as women and children are. He had no notion of extending the privilege of governing to the negro. Lincoln always contended that the cheapest way of getting rid of the negro was for the Nation to buy the slaves and send them out of the country. [\(37\)](#)

Did Lincoln Really Free the Slaves?

Section 11 of the Act of Congress of 17 July 1862 made it clear that "the President may employ, organize, and use as many persons of African descent as he pleases to suppress the rebellion, and use them as he judges for the public welfare." It was this power to seize the property of belligerents that lay behind Lincoln's much-celebrated, but little understood, *Emancipation Proclamation*:

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the

United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemes, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northhampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the *Constitution* upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.⁽³⁸⁾



Lincoln scholar James G. Randall wrote, "So famous has this proclamation become, and so encrusted with tradition, that a correct historical conception of its actual effect is rarely found in the voluminous literature which the subject has evoked. The stereotyped picture of the emancipator suddenly striking the shackles from millions of slaves by a stroke of the presidential pen is altogether inaccurate."⁽³⁹⁾ The reader will notice that, not only did this document refer exclusively to the slaves "within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States" — leaving slavery completely untouched in the border States⁽⁴⁰⁾ and in those parts of the Confederacy already occupied by Northern troops — but it did so "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion."⁽⁴¹⁾ It was Lincoln's belief that "the *Constitution* invests its commander-in-chief with the

law of war in time of war"⁽⁴²⁾ and that he therefore had "a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy."⁽⁴³⁾ Not departing from the stated conviction of his first Inaugural Address that he had "no lawful right" to "interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," he admitted that the issuance of the *Proclamation* had "no constitutional or legal justification, except as a military measure."⁽⁴⁴⁾

That the edict had no justification whatsoever was the view of Democrats throughout the North, who denounced it as a "gigantic usurpation" as "unwarrantable in military [and] civil law," and predicted that it would only serve to "protract the war indefinitely."⁽⁴⁵⁾ Former Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Curtis also criticized the *Proclamation* on the same legal grounds:

This proclamation... by an executive decree, proposes to repeal and annul valid State laws which regulate the domestic relations of their people. Such is the mode of operation of the decree....

It must be obvious to the meanest capacity, that if the President of the United States has an *implied* constitutional right, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy in time of war, to disregard any one positive prohibition of the *Constitution*, or to exercise any one power not delegated to the United States by the *Constitution*, because, in his judgment, he may thereby "best subdue the enemy," he has the same right, for the same reason, to disregard each and every provision of the *Constitution*, and to exercise all power, *needful, in his opinion*, to enable him "best to subdue the enemy."

It has never been doubted that the power to abolish slavery within the States was not delegated to the United States by the *Constitution*, but was reserved to the States. If the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy in time of war, may, by an executive decree, exercise this power to abolish slavery in the States, which power was reserved to the States, because he is of opinion that he may thus "best subdue the enemy," what other power, reserved to the States or to the people, may not be exercised by the President, for the same reason, that he is of the opinion that he may thus best subdue the enemy?...

The necessary result of this interpretation of the *Constitution* is, that, in time of war, the President has any and all power, which he may deem it necessary to exercise, to subdue the enemy; and that... every right reserved to the States or the people, rests merely upon executive discretion.

But the military power of the President is derived solely from the *Constitution*; and it is as sufficiently defined there as his purely civil power. These are its words: "The President shall be the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."

This is his military power. He is the general-in-chief; and as such, in prosecuting war, may do what generals in the field are

allowed to do within the sphere of their actual operations, *in subordination to the laws of the their country, from which alone they derive their authority* [emphasis in original].⁽⁴⁶⁾

The above legal defects notwithstanding, Lincoln's *Proclamation* did not actually accomplish what many people believe it did. The editors of the *New York World* made the following observations:

The President has purposely made the proclamation inoperative in all places where we have gained a military footing which makes the slaves accessible. He has proclaimed emancipation only where he has notoriously no power to execute it. The exemption of the accessible parts of Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia renders the proclamation not merely futile, but ridiculous....

Immediate practical effect it has none; the slaves remaining in precisely the same condition as before. They still live on the plantations, tenant their accustomed hovels, obey the command of their master... eating the food he furnishes and doing the work he requires precisely as though Mr. Lincoln had not declared them free....

The proclamation is issued as a war measure, as an instrument for the subjugation of the rebels. But that cannot be a means of military success which presupposes the same... success as the condition of its own existence.... A war measure it clearly is not, inasmuch as the previous success of the war is the thing that can give it validity.⁽⁴⁷⁾

British foreign minister and observer of the war, Earl John Russell, likewise commented in a letter dated 17 January 1863:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States... appears to be of a very strange nature. It professes to emancipate all slaves in places where the United States authorities cannot exercise any jurisdiction... but it does not decree emancipation... in any States, or parts of States, occupied by federal troops... and where, therefore, emancipation... might have been carried into effect.... There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of war of a very questionable kind.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Lincoln's Secretary of State Seward expressed his own disgust for the *Proclamation* when he bitterly complained, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them, and holding them in bondage where we can set them free."⁽⁴⁹⁾ Seward also feared that the *Proclamation* would be viewed as "the last measure of an exhausted government" and "our last shriek in retreat."⁽⁵⁰⁾ One week before the original *Proclamation* was issued, Lincoln himself expressed his fears that such an edict would be as ineffective toward its alleged purpose of emancipation as "the Pope's bull against the comet." He went on to reason:

Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the *Constitution* in the rebel states? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me to throw themselves upon us, what would we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all.⁽⁵¹⁾

Near the end of the war, Lincoln's doubts as to the validity of the *Proclamation* had not subsided: "A question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. It might be urged, that it only aided those that came into our lines, and that it was inoperative as to those who did not give themselves up; or that it would have no effect upon the children of slaves born hereafter; in fact, it would be urged that it did not meet the evil."⁽⁵²⁾

The Real Purpose of the Proclamation

If the true purpose of the *Emancipation Proclamation* was not to emancipate, what then did its author really have in mind when he issued it to the world? It should be kept in mind that the first two years of the war were not going well for the North. Nearly every major engagement – from the first Battle of Manassas in July of 1861 to the Battle of Fredericksburg in December of 1862 – had been a decisive Confederate victory. Even the bloodiest battle ever fought on American soil – the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) – ended in a stalemate for both sides. The public credit of the North was plummeting in proportion to the rising discontent among the Northern people with Lincoln's war policy. According to James Randall, "Many urged that the South was ready for a reasonable peace and that it was only the obstinacy of the Lincoln administration which prolonged the war...."⁽⁵³⁾ The pro-war Radicals, on the other hand, openly criticized Lincoln for what they considered to be his incompetence as a military commander-in-chief. The cost of the war had escalated to an astronomical \$1 million per day,⁽⁵⁴⁾ and, with no end in sight, even Lincoln himself admitted that the Government at Washington was at "the end of [its] rope" militarily.⁽⁵⁵⁾ Moreover, Great Britain had pledged its neutrality on 13 May 1861, which had the effect of granting the Southern Confederacy *de facto* belligerent status under international law – a status the Lincoln Government was zealous to deny the Confederate Government. The other European powers had followed

England's example. James Spence's outstanding defense of the South and the constitutional right of secession, entitled *The American Union*, had been published in London in early 1862 and the British press, which reflected the views of English society, was decidedly pro-Southern. As Confederate diplomats were also being sent throughout Europe and Mexico in the hopes of soliciting full-scale recognition of the South as an independent member of the "family of nations," and as the North continued to fail militarily, the world generally refused to accept Lincoln's specious claim that the conflict was merely a "police action" against a domestic insurrection, seeing it rather for what it really was – a struggle "for empire on the side of the North and for independence on that of the South...."⁽⁵⁶⁾ With the number of American dead reaching horrendous heights, Minister Russell had expressed his opinion that the time had come for Great Britain to offer "mediation... with a view to the recognition of the independence of the Confederates,"⁽⁵⁷⁾ and that, in the event of a failure to mediate between the two belligerents, England should on her own part recognize the South.

Thus, in the words of Frank Lawrence Owsley, "[T]he South almost realized its ambitions of drawing England in upon its side."⁽⁵⁸⁾ Lincoln knew that if such occurred, it would mean disaster for the Northern cause and probably war with England. Therefore, first and foremost, the *Proclamation* was a specious piece of propaganda, carefully designed to influence the anti-slavery European nations to side with the North rather than the South. In the 13 August 1862 issue of the New York *Tribune*, the editors reasoned thusly:

The liberal sentiment of Christendom would be fixed and intensified on the side of the Union by such a decree. At present, any champion of the rebel cause, who rises to speak in Parliament or elsewhere, begins by solemnly asseverating that slavery has nothing to do with the contest – that the North is fighting for slavery as well as the South, and quoting our dispatches, resolves and speeches to sustain that position. A decree of emancipation would effectively quell that falsehood.... No foreign country but Dahomey would venture to side with the Davis Confederacy, if it were made clear that it was fighting for slavery, while we were fighting against it.⁽⁵⁹⁾

That Lincoln intended by his "bull against the comet" to affect European perceptions of the war, and to prevent recognition of the Confederacy, is beyond reasonable doubt. However, he may also have had another, and more sinister, motive in mind. Although he had, over the years, gone to great lengths to deny any affinity for the philosophies and tactics of the South-hating Abolitionists of the North, Lincoln appeared to have caved in to pressure and come full circle to employ their most cherished weapon – servile insurrection – "as a punishment for the seceding States."⁽⁶⁰⁾

Slave uprisings were hardly unheard of in the Nineteenth Century. In fact, by the time the Republicans came to power in the United States, the revolutionary doctrines of the French Revolution had generated no less than eighty such insurrections in the Caribbean alone. For example, when agitation began in the Constituent Assembly in 1791 for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, an Abolitionist by the name of Jacques Brissot, leader of The Society of Friends of Blacks, instigated the slaves of St. Domingo to organize an insurrection. They responded – on the 31st of October, by raping, torturing, and slaughtering Whites by the thousands:

In an instant twelve hundred coffee and two hundred sugar plantations were in flames: the buildings, the machinery, the farm offices, reduced to ashes; the unfortunate proprietors hunted down, murdered or thrown into the flames by infuriated negroes. The horrors of a servile war universally appeared. The unchained African signalized his ingenuity by the discovering of new and unheard-of modes of torture. An unhappy planter was sawed asunder between two boards; the horrors inflicted on the women exceeded anything known even in the annals of Christian ferocity. Upon the indulgent master young and old, rich and poor, the wrongs of an oppressed race were indiscriminately wreaked. Crowds of slaves traversed the country with the heads of white children affixed on their pikes; they served as the standards of these furious assemblages. In a few instances only, the humanity of the negro character resisted the savage contagion of the time; and some faithful slaves, at the hazard of their own lives, fed in caves their masters or their children, whom they had rescued from destruction.⁽⁶¹⁾

The worst of these insurrections had occurred when Napoleon issued a proclamation in 1801 emancipating the slaves throughout Haiti, and declaring them to be "all alike free and equal before God and the Republic." A British naval officer, who witnessed the ensuing



AVE LINCOLN'S LAST CARD; OR, ROUGE-ET-NOIR.

uprising, described what the Blacks did to their former masters: "Some they shot having tied them from fifteen to twenty together. Some they pricked to death with their bayonets, and others they tortured in such a manner too horrid to describe." Napoleon sent in 45,000 troops to restore order, but in the end, 20,000 Whites had been massacred by rampaging Blacks.⁽⁶²⁾

That Lincoln was well aware of these catastrophes cannot be honestly disputed. He also could not have been ignorant of the Denmark Vesey conspiracy of 1825, in which the perpetrator, a free Black, had appealed to the Old Testament in an effort to convince the slaves of Charleston, South Carolina to rise up to sack the city and murder its White inhabitants in cold blood,⁽⁶³⁾ or of the Southampton, Virginia insurrection of 1831, in which fifty-seven Whites, most of whom were women and children, were slain in their sleep by a mob of Blacks led by a hallucinating slave preacher named Nat Turner.⁽⁶⁴⁾ He was certainly aware of John Brown's botched plans in 1859 to incite a massive slave uprising throughout the South, and he was also aware of the incendiary Helper book which had been endorsed two years before that by the Republicans in Congress, most notable among whom was his own Secretary of State, William Seward. It should be remembered that, with the male population of the South largely absent, the plantations during the war were, for the most part, left in the hands of women, children, and the elderly, as well as vast numbers of their slaves. That Lincoln hoped for and fully expected these slaves to respond to his *Proclamation* by rising up in violent revolt against the nearly defenseless families of Southern soldiers, thus requiring them to quit the field and return home to quell domestic insurrection, was suspected by many observers. It was such an agenda that was denounced by Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York and staunch Unionist:

The scheme for an immediate emancipation and general arming of the slaves throughout the South is a proposal for the butchery of women and children, for scenes of lust and rapine, arson and murder, unparalleled in the history of the world. Its effect would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a widespread scene of horror over the vast expanse of great States, involving alike the loyal and the seditious. Such malignity and cowardice would invoke the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of atrocities committed under the pretext of order or liberty; it is now urged that scenes bloodier than the world has yet witnessed shall be enacted in the name of philanthropy.⁽⁶⁵⁾

The editors of the London *Herald* saw the *Proclamation* in the same light:

Another symptom of increasing ferocity – a new source of frightful crime, on the one side, and provocation to horrible vengeance on the other, is disclosed in the demand made in New York for the Abolitionist Proclamation. So far as its nominal purpose goes, this would be as futile as Mr. Lincoln's other edicts. Before he can emancipate the Southern negroes, he must conquer the South. But the demand is not made with a view to the real liberation of the slaves. It is meant to diminish the rebel army, by calling away many officers and men to the defense of their homes. The object is not negro emancipation, but servile insurrection – not the manumission of slaves, but the subornation of atrocities, such as those at Cawnpore and Meireut against women and children of Southern families.

For the negro the Northerners care nothing, except as a possible weapon in their hands, by which the more safely and effectually to wreak a cruel and cowardly vengeance on the South. Inferior in every respect to the Sepoys, the negro race would, if once excited to rebellion, outdo them in acts of carnage, as they would fall below them in military courage. They may be useful as assassins and incendiaries; as soldiers against the dominant race, they would be utterly worthless.... These new Abolitionists do not conceal their motives; they have not the decency to pretend conviction; they seek, avowedly, nothing but an instrument of vengeance on their enemy, and an instrument so dastardly, involving the commission of outrages so horrible, that even a government which employs a Mitchell and a Butler must shrink from such a load of infamy.⁽⁶⁶⁾

This anticipated slaughter of White Southerners was justified by the Radical Northern leaders and by the Northern press as an exigency of the war. Charles Sumner, in a speech delivered at Faneuil Hall in Boston, said of the Southern people, "When they rose against a paternal government they set an example of insurrection. They cannot complain if their slaves, with better reason, follow it."⁽⁶⁷⁾ According to the *North American Review* of Boston, "It may be that the slaves thus armed will commit some atrocities. We shall regret it. But we repeat, this war has been forced upon us.... We hesitate not to say, that it will be better, immeasurably better, that the rebellion should be crushed, even with the incidental consequences attendant on a servile insurrection, than that the hopes of the world in the capacity of mankind to maintain free institutions should expire with American liberty."⁽⁶⁸⁾ Likewise, the New York *Courier and Enquirer* advised that "the negroes be let loose on the whites, men, women and children indiscriminately...."⁽⁶⁹⁾

Lincoln's own views were apparently no different. Not only had he previously denounced as "seditious" a resolution introduced before the outbreak of the war by Stephen Douglas that those inciting the insurrection of slaves should be punished,⁽⁷⁰⁾ but he also declared that he would not urge "objections of a moral nature in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South."⁽⁷¹⁾ The reader is invited to compare these expressed sentiments with the rather hollow admonition in his *Proclamation* to Southern slaves to "to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." In addition, the following dispatch was issued five months later from Washington, D.C.:

Washington, D.C.
May 19, 1863

General: A plan has been formed for a simultaneous movement to sever the rebel communications throughout the whole South, which has been sent to some General in each military department in the seceded States, in order that they may act in concert and thus secure success.

The plan is to induce the Blacks to make a simultaneous movement of rising, on the night of the 1st of August next, over the entire States in rebellion, to arm themselves with any and every kind of weapon that may come to hand, and commence operations by burning all the railroad and country bridges, and tear up railroad tracks, and to destroy telegraph lines, *etc.*, and then take to the woods, swamps, or the mountains, where they may emerge as occasion may offer for provisions and for further depredations. No blood is to be shed except in self-defense.... This is the plan in substance, and if we can obtain a concerted movement at the time named it will doubtless be successful.

The main object of this letter is to state the time for the rising that it may be simultaneous over the whole South. To carry out the plan in the department in which you have the command, you are requested to select one or more intelligent contrabands, and, after telling them the plan and the time (night of the 1st of August), you will send them into the interior of the country within the enemy's lines and where the slaves are numerous, with instructions to communicate the plan and the time to as many intelligent slaves as possible, and requesting of each to circulate it far and wide over the country, so that we may be able to make the rising understood by several hundred thousand slaves by the time named.

When you have made these arrangements, please enclose this letter to some other General commanding in the same department with yourself, some one whom you know or believe to be favorable to such movement, and he, in turn, is requested to send it to another, and so on until it has traveled the entire round of the Department, and each command and post will in this way be acting together in the employment of negro slaves to carry the plan into effect.

In this way, the plan will be adopted at the same time and in concert over the whole South, and yet no one of all engaged in it will learn the names of his associates, and will only know the number of Generals acting together in the movement. To give the last information, and before enclosing this letter to some other General, put the numeral "1" after the word "approved" at the bottom of the sheet:

And when it has gone the rounds of the Department, the person last receiving it will please enclose it to my address, that I may then know and communicate that this plan is being carried out at the same time.

Yours respectfully, your obedient servant,
Augustus S. Montgomery.⁽⁷²⁾

This nefarious plot was aborted when the above dispatch fell into the hands of the Confederate authorities in Louisiana on the eighteenth of July. Again, the reader should take notice of the hollow admonition that "no blood is to be shed except in self-defense." It is difficult to imagine how "several hundred thousand" Negro slaves, their minds full of Abolitionist propaganda, their hearts thereby stirred to hatred for their Southern masters, and, in addition, armed with "any and every kind of weapon," could have been restrained by mere words on a page from shedding blood. That there never was a widespread uprising of the Southern slaves during the war can be attributed, of course, to the merciful and over-ruling Providence of God. However, from a temporal standpoint, the general unwillingness of the slaves to revolt in the absence of their male masters and to engage in the sort of atrocities hoped for by the Radical Republicans, can only be explained by the mutual feeling of friendship that

existed between Whites and Blacks in the old South.⁽⁷³⁾ These politicians, inflamed with sectional hatred, never understood how such a close relationship could exist between master and slave; to them, Southern planters were all "Simon Legrees," guilty of wickedly scourging or otherwise mistreating their slaves, and the Southern Blacks were all "Uncle Toms," groaning for deliverance from an intolerable labor system as did the Israelites under Egyptian bondage. The Republicans viewed emancipation as a holy crusade against *the* social evil of the Nineteenth Century, even though they had no love for the Negroes themselves, and, as Lincoln would proclaim in his second Inaugural Address, "two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil" had to be atoned for by the blood of the Southern people. It was this irrational animosity, and its ultimate expression in the *Emancipation Proclamation*, that made a peaceful reunion of the States forever an impossibility. Jefferson Davis noted, "It has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three consequences — the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population of the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States."⁽⁷⁴⁾ As we shall see, all three of these consequences were partially realized in the decade following the war which has commonly been called the Reconstruction era.



Endnotes

1. Davis, quoted in James Ford Rhodes, *History of the United States* (New York: Harper Brothers, 1893), Volume IV, page 575.
2. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page vi.
3. Munford, *Slavery and Secession*, page 125.
4. French Ensor Chadwick, *Causes of the Civil War* (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1906), page 33. It should also be remembered that Virginia had the largest population of slaves out of all the slave States, which calls into question the assertion in Mississippi's "Declaration of the Immediate Causes which Induce and Justify the Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Federal Union" that the position of the people of that State was "thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery — the greatest material interest of the world" (see "[Declarations of the Causes of Secession of the Southern States](#)").
5. Robert Stiles, *Four Years Under Marse Robert* (New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1904), page 49.
6. Randolph H. M'Kim, "Injustice to the South," *Gray Book*, pages 36-37.
7. McGuire and Christian, *Confederate Cause and Conduct*, page 22.
8. Richard Shenkman, *Legends, Lies, and Myths of American History* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1988), page 127.
9. Jackson *Mississippian*, quoted by Emory M. Thomas, *The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1971), page 119.
10. Rutherford, *Truths of History*, page 14; Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Volume IV, page 344.
11. Although Lee was not an Abolitionist of the radical New England stripe, he was nevertheless an advocate of gradual emancipation, as was also Jefferson Davis. During the war, Lee was interviewed by Herbert C. Saunders of London on the subject of slavery and other matters concerning the South. Saunders' recollections of the conversation were in part as follows: "On the subject of slavery, he assured me that he had always been in favour of the emancipation of the negroes, and that in Virginia the feeling had been strongly inclining in the same direction, till the ill-judged enthusiasm (amounting to rancour) of the abolitionists in the North had turned the Southern tide of feeling in the other direction" (Herbert C. Saunders, quoted by Robert E. Lee, Jr., *Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee* [Garden City, New York: Garden City Publishing Company, 1924], page 231).
12. The author of the original bill was John Brooks Henderson of Missouri, a slave State.
13. Lincoln, speech delivered at Jonesboro, Illinois on 15 September 1858; in Johannsen, *Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, page 131.
14. *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Sixth Congress, Second Session), pages 1284-1285.
15. According to James G. Blaine:
This [amendment] was adopted [in the House] by a vote of 133 to 65. It was numbered as the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and would have made slavery perpetual in the United States, so far as any influence or power of the National Government could affect it. It entrenched slavery securely in the organic law of the land, and elevated the privilege of the slaveholder beyond that of the owner of any other species of property. It received the votes of a large number of Republicans who were then and afterwards prominent in the councils of the party....
When the proposition reached the Senate, it was adopted by a vote of 24 to 12, precisely the requisite two-thirds.... Only twelve out of the twenty-five Republican senators voted in the negative (*Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume I, page 266).
16. William Seward, letter to U.S. Ambassador to France William L. Dayton, 22 April 1861; quoted by Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 217.
17. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XIV, page 814. Senator John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was one of five who voted against this resolution and the only one who did so out of distrust of the sincerity of its supporters rather than on the basis of a mere objection to the wording of the document. In his opposition [speech](#), Breckinridge accused his Republican colleagues of prosecuting "not only a war of subjugation, but a war of extermination," and he predicted that such a war would "be the grave of constitutional liberty upon this continent" (*Congressional Globe*, 25 July 1861, page 261). In this and subsequent chapters, the reader will have opportunity to see just how prophetic were these words.
18. Lunt, *Origin of the Late War*, page 432.
19. Ulysses S. Grant, quoted by Carey, Jr., *Democratic Speaker's Handbook*, page 33.
20. Simon Cameron to Benjamin F. Butler, 8 August 1861; quoted in *Harper's Weekly*, 24 August 1861, page 531; *Congressional Record* (Thirty-Seventh Congress, First Session), page 83.
21. Lincoln, letter to Horace Greeley, 22 August 1862; quoted by John G. Nicolay, *A Short Life of Abraham Lincoln* (New York: The Century Company, 1911), page 336.
22. Lincoln, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 175; Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Volume III, page 631.
23. Martin F. Conway, speech delivered in the House of Representatives on 12 December 1862; in *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seventh Congress, First Session), pages 83, 86, 87.
24. Thaddeus Stevens, speech delivered in the House on 5 July 1862; *op. cit.*, (Thirty-Seventh Congress, Second Session), page 3127.
25. J.M. Ashley, speech delivered in the House on 23 May 1862; quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 91.
26. *North American*, quoted by Horton, *History of the Great Civil War*, page 126.
27. N.P. Banks, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 122; Horton, *History of the Great Civil War*, page 58.
28. Banks, quoted by Horton, *ibid.*
29. Horton, *ibid.*
30. Hamilton, letter to Gouverneur Morris, 27 February 1802; quoted by Horton, *op. cit.*, page 19.
31. Wendell Phillips, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, pages 100, 101.
32. *Chicago Tribune*, quoted by Carpenter, *op. cit.*, page 119.
33. James Henry Lane, quoted by Carpenter, *ibid.*
34. *New York Tribune*, 1 May 1861; quoted by Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 85 (footnote).
35. Stevens, *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seven Congress, Third Session), 9 December 1862, page 51.
36. Government dispatch sent on 16 September 1862; quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, pages 113-114.
37. Ward H. Lamon, *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1872), page 334.
38. Regarding this concluding invocation, Mildred Lewis Rutherford wrote:
On January 1, 1863, the second writing of the *Emancipation Proclamation* was read. The members of the Cabinet noticed that the name of God was not mentioned in it, and reminded the President that such an important document should recognize the name of Deity. Lincoln said he had overlooked that fact and asked the Cabinet to assist him in preparing a paragraph recognizing God. Chief Justice Chase prepared it: "I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." It was accepted without a change (*Truths of History*, page 76).
39. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 490.
40. That the *Proclamation* did not end the institution of slavery is proven by the fact that the *Fugitive Slave Act* of 1850, to which the Northern States had objected so vehemently, was not repealed until 28 June 1864 — only ten months before General Lee's surrender at Appomattox (*Statutes at Large*, Volume XIII, page 200). Under the terms of this Act, runaway slaves who came within the lines of the Northern armies were routinely restored to their masters throughout most of the war. Those slaves whose masters could not be located were assigned to the Quartermaster's Department to be used as laborers. The reader may easily verify this with a perusal of the indices of the *Official Records* under the heading "slaves and slave property."
41. Lincoln had chosen his words very carefully, for being a lawyer, he knew not only that "martial law is dominant military rule springing out of necessity" (Birkhimer, *Military Government*, page 427), but also would have been familiar with the maxim *necessitas non habet legem* — "necessity has no law" (*Black's Law Dictionary* [Saint Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Company, 1991; Sixth Edition], page 1030).

42. Lincoln, reply to the Chicago Emancipation Memorial, 13 September 1862; quoted by Curtis, *Executive Power*, page 17.
43. Lincoln, in Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 397.
44. Lincoln, in Nicolay and Hay, *op. cit.*, pages 402-403.
45. Quoted by Arthur Charles Cole, *The Era of the Civil War, 1848-1870* (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1919), page 300.
46. Curtis, *Executive Power*, pages 15, 18-19, 21-22.
47. *New York World*, 7 January 1863; quoted by Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 491.
48. Earl Russell, letter to British consul Lord Richard Lyons, 17 January 1863; in Henry Wheaton (W.B. Lawrence, editor), *Elements of International Law* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1863), page 37.
49. Seward, quoted by Donn Piatt, *Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union* (New York: Butler Brothers, 1887), page 150.
50. Seward, quoted by Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Volume IV, page 72.
51. Lincoln, speech delivered on 15 September 1862; quoted in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1 November 1862, pages 640, 642; Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 234.
52. Lincoln, speech delivered on 31 January 1865; in Nicolay and Hay, *op. cit.*, Volume II, pages 633-634.
53. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 315.
54. Samuel Sullivan Cox, speech in the House of Representatives on 15 December 1862; in *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seventh Congress, Third Session), page 95.
55. Lincoln, quoted in Paul M. Angle (editor), *The American Reader* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1947), page 407.
56. *London Times*, 7 November 1861, page 6.
57. Russell, quoted by Ephraim D. Adams, *Great Britain and the American Civil War* (London, England: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1925), Volume II, page 38.
58. Frank Lawrence Owsley, *King Cotton Diplomacy: Foreign Relations of the Confederate States of America* (Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1931), page 59.
59. *New York Tribune*, 13 August 1862; quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 155.
60. Rhodes, *History of the United States*, Volume IV, page 344; see also Welles, *Diary of Gideon Welles*, Volume II, pages 277-278.
61. Archibald Allison, *The History of Europe From the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons* (London: Eilliam Blackwood, 1848), Volume I, pages 120-121.
62. Robert Heintz and Nancy Heintz, *Written in Blood: The Story of the Haitian People, 1492-1971* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978), pages 125-130.
63. Koger, *Black Slaveowners*, pages 160-186.
64. Theodore M. Whitfield, *Slavery Agitation in Virginia, 1829-1832* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1930), pages 10, 59-61.
65. Horatio Seymour, quoted by *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1 November 1862, page 644.
66. *London Herald*, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 171.
67. Charles Sumner, quoted by Ashe, *Invasion of the Southern States*, page 35.
68. "The Character of the Rebellion," *North American Review*, October 1862, pages 532-533.
69. *New York Courier and Enquirer*, quoted by Ashe, *Invasion of the Southern States*, page 35.
70. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume I, page 611.

71. Lincoln, quoted in Staunton (Virginia) *Spectator*, 7 October 1862, page 2; Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 234.
72. Augustus S. Montgomery, dispatch dated 19 May 1863; in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume LI, Part II, page 736.
73. See [Chapter Six](#).
74. Jefferson Davis, speech delivered to the C.S. Congress on 12 January 1863; in Pollard, *Lost Cause*

Part Two:

Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

The Course of the War is Changed

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

John C. Breckinridge's Speech in the Senate Congressional Globe - 25 July 1861

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

Executive Power by Benjamin Robbins Curtis

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



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY DIVISION, **a series.....**
JENKINS'S BRIGADE
2 guns/1,175 men

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT GALLATIN JENKINS

When Robert E. Lee received permission from President Davis to reinforce his army for the march into Pennsylvania, Lee, badly in need of extra cavalry to spearhead the army as it crossed the Potomac, requested the services of Brig. Gen. Albert Jenkins, leader of a brigade of independent cavalry "raiders" from West Virginia.

Jenkins was thirty-two years old, "about 5 foot 10 inches high, well-formed and of good physique; dark hair, blue eyes, and heavy brown beard; pleasing countenance, kind affable manners, fluent and winning in conversation; quick, subtle, and argumentative in debate," according to a Southern newspaper correspondent in 1863. He was a Southern aristocrat--a slaveowner, planter, and politician before the war, a man whose way of life embodied the spirit of the Old South. His father, already rich from a career operating a fleet of sailing vessels on the James River, had moved in 1825 to farthest-west Virginia--in Cabell County, along the Ohio River--and had acquired an estate of 4,441 acres extending seven miles along the river front and up into the neighboring hills. Naming his home "Green Bottom," he had turned it into the finest plantation in the county. Albert, born in 1830, received a privileged country gentleman's upbringing at Green Bottom, leaving to study at a series of schools which culminated in a two-year course of law at Harvard. After completing his education in 1850, he opened a law practice in Charleston, Virginia.

During the following decade of intense national debate over slavery, Jenkins developed an active interest in politics. He was chosen as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1856, and that same year was elected to Congress. He served until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned his seat and offered his services to the Confederacy. Although he had no military training or experience, he was among those whose social standing and habits of leadership alone were enough to recommend them for an officer's commission in the Confederate army; he was elected captain of the "Border Rangers," the first company of cavalry formed in Cabell County.

After skirmishing and raiding with his company in the backwater theater of western Virginia during the first few months of the war, he was made lieutenant colonel of the 8th Virginia Cavalry in early 1862, but left the regiment in February to go to Richmond as a representative in the First Regular Confederate Congress. He quickly tired of the committees and bureaucracy in the capital, so he got himself commissioned brigadier general on August 5, 1862, and headed back to western Virginia to lead a brigade of cavalry. Within two weeks of his return, he led his men on a 500-mile raid through Western Virginia and Ohio, an exploit which made him wildly popular back home.

In the summer of 1863, after President Davis's go-ahead for the invasion of the North, Lee attached Jenkins and his men to Lieut. Gen. Richard Ewell's Second Corps, leading the advance of the army into Pennsylvania. Jenkins and his mountain horsemen had been good enough at guerrilla tactics in their home counties, but outside their element, working in cooperation with infantry in Lee's large, well-organized army, problems arose immediately. Ewell attached Jenkins to Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes's division, which engaged an unsuspecting enemy garrison at Martinsburg, Virginia at the start of the campaign. Somehow Jenkins either misinterpreted his instructions or simply ignored them--he neglected to occupy key river crossings and allowed the enemy to slip away. Rodes was frustrated and angry at Jenkins's failure at Martinsburg, and things got no better as the army moved north. In the advance into Pennsylvania, "irregularities" (horse-stealing, violence to property, and fraud) in Jenkins's brigade's behavior was mentioned in Rodes's reports. The last straw occurred when Jenkins and his men rode into Chambersburg, Pennsylvania on June 15, a few miles in advance of Rodes's infantry division. Before he could confiscate any property, Jenkins was startled by a bugle signaling the approach of an enemy force from the north. Jenkins, without even trying to determine the enemy's strength, immediately galloped away with his men to the safety provided by Rodes, back down the road in Maryland. As it turned out, the Union force

approaching from the north had been a 13-man detachment of Yankee troopers scouting the approach of the Confederate army. As Rodes wrote with unconcealed fury in his report, "The result was that most of the property in that place which would have been of service to the troops, such as boots, hats, leather, etc., was removed or concealed before it was occupied." At that point, Ewell, seeing the strain that the unreliable Jenkins was putting on Rodes, unburdened Rodes by agreeing to give orders to Jenkins himself.

Two weeks later, Ewell's Second Corps approached Gettysburg, Jenkins's men were straggling badly--preferring the life of "home guards" and guerrillas, they were disappearing and going home. It was becoming apparent that Jenkins was more a liability to the Army of Northern Virginia than a reinforcement.

At Gettysburg

On July 1, rather than being in the cavalry's proper place scouting in the vanguard of the Ewell's infantry column as it approached Gettysburg that morning, Jenkins's horsemen brought up the rear, apparently as a result of an oversight by Ewell, who had forgotten to notify them of the corps's move. They were thus among the last in the Second Corps to know that battle had been joined with the Army of the Potomac that day. About 5 o'clock P.M., just as the fighting was ending for the day, Jenkins crossed Rock Creek ahead of his men and surveyed the debris of the battlefield north of town. Having rejoined the army, Jenkins ordered his men to dismount and rest. They spent the night in the fields along the Harrisburg Road two miles north of town.

During the morning hours of July 2, Jenkins was summoned to Lee's tent on Seminary Ridge. His task would be the important one of guarding Ewell's (and the army's) open left flank east of town, a task at the moment being performed by two infantry brigades--Gordon's and Smith's--which, when relieved, could take part in Ewell's grand assault, planned to coincide with Longstreet's. Jenkins rode back to his command, and soon the 1,200-man brigade moved south. They had just crossed Rock Creek when Jenkins, for unknown reasons, stopped the column and gave orders to move into the nearby woods. There, his men huddled in the trees for hours waiting to play their role in an attack that had, unbeknownst to Jenkins, been postponed until late afternoon. Yet there was Jenkins, hiding miles from his true destination on Ewell's left flank . . . for reasons only he knew. After a while, when no attack came, Jenkins rode forward a short way to Blocher's Knoll where Barlow's division had been crushed by Gordon the day before. On the treeless mound he took out his fieldglasses and began to survey the Union positions on the hills south of town, about 2_ miles away. An army staff officer rode up with a map and began to trace for Jenkins the route to the position he was meant to occupy, when puffs of white smoke appeared on the enemy-held hills, followed by the whine of shells, then the blinding light and deafening crash of explosions on the knoll. Jenkins and his horse fell to the ground, the horse killed, the general's head and face covered with blood from a shrapnel wound. Jenkins was carried to the rear, and his part in the battle was over. His brigade never reached their assigned position. Ewell's Second Corps's left flank remained guarded by infantry--infantry subtracted from the desperate assault on Culp's Hill that evening, an assault which failed, barely.

On July 3 Jenkins was replaced by his senior officer, Colonel M.J. Ferguson, and the brigade's performance immediately improved. However, they were embarrassed by a final gaffe: they were forced to withdraw prematurely from the cavalry battle because they had only been issued ten bullets each.

Jenkins was taken back to West Virginia, where he recovered and took up command of his irregular raiders again that fall. The next May, his arm was shattered by a musket ball at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, and Jenkins died after his arm was amputated, on May 21, 1864.

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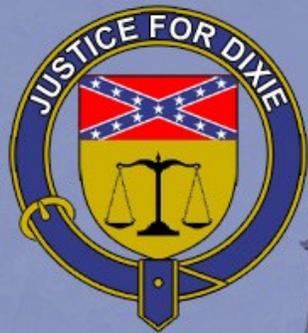
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Excerpted from ["The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle"](#) by Larry Tagg

NEXT MONTH: Brigadier General William Nelson Pendleton



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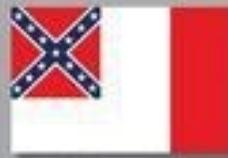
Rattle Flag



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

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.

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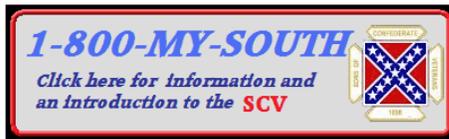
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CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"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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