



The Belo Herald

Newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49
And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

June 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Paul Gramling, Jr.

What you need to know about Heritage Defence and Heritage Offence.



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: www.belocamp.com (online now!)

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

<http://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

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

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:

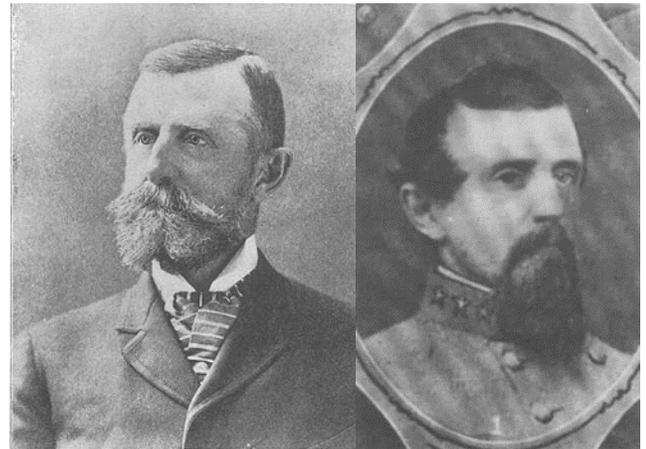
Thursday, June 5th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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



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



COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

Are you ready for the Division Reunion? In just a few short days Belo will be headed to Houston to meet up with our compatriots from across the State of Texas. We at Belo look forward to representing Dallas and the 4th Brigade.

We're also quite proud of our new website, www.belocamp.com, which debuted in May. Our new home on the web allows Belo to hit our objectives for 2014...and beyond. I encourage you to come by and visit our new site. It will be worth your while!

In late May, I had the pleasure of presenting the Hunley Award to Austin Bibles, a young man at Wylie East High School. Two things stood out from that night; the first was the high quality of young men and women at Wylie East's Air Force JR ROTC program. The leadership at Wylie East is truly doing a wonderful job with their cadets and I salute them.

The second realization that washed over me that night was how few people know who the SCV is...or what we stand for. 99% of the people I spoke to had no idea that the SCV existed. These were good and decent people who had little or no preconceived notions of who we are.

Many times have I encountered members who were upset about some organization/individual slandering the SCV. In reality, none of these organizations or negative people matter. What matters is that we fulfill the Charge. And the best way to fulfill the Charge is to introduce ourselves to the great majority who don't know us.

The negative voices will always be here. The people who don't like us will always be here. But the opportunity to fulfill the Charge will not always be here. Because we will not always be here. It's up to us to take advantage of every moment and opportunity we have to spread the word about our ancestors. To teach the great majority who the Confederates were and why they fought.

Belo Camp is doing our part. Are you doing yours?

Bless GOD, DEO VINDICE

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV

214-422-1778 214-422-1778 FREE
kevin.newsom@hotmail.com

VISIT OUR NEW HOME ON THE WEB

WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Camp News and Resources





1ST LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



I hope you were present to enjoy our May meeting with Kevin Crouch of the O.M. Roberts Camp 178 in Waxahachie. Lt. Commander Crouch weaved together the lives of General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson. We learned these men had a number of similarities and yet stark differences in their backgrounds. History brought them together as they fought for the Cause, one as a master military strategist and the other a master at execution. I really appreciated the hours of research represented in Lt. Crouch's comments.

I am very excited about our June meeting. We are VERY fortunate to host Paul Gramling, Jr. Paul is the Army of the Trans Mississippi (ATM) chairman for heritage defense. Paul and his wife are from Louisiana. He has served in a number of leadership positions in the SCV, and is running for office at the upcoming national convention. Paul will be speaking to us about heritage offense and defense. We are always reading accounts of assaults against our Confederate monuments, heroes, parks, and history. Paul will give his perspective on where we stand and how we can make a difference in this battle. This could be one of the most important and practical presentations we hear all year since it is directly related to protecting our Southern heritage.

I will never forget last summer when our Commander personally invited me to the Texas reunion. It was an opportunity for me to meet men from other camps and have an inside glimpse at how the SCV works. I had a chance to meet division and brigade leadership, and bought some Confederate mementos. It was an incredible experience and I was one of the first to sign up for this year's reunion in Houston. I encourage you to take the time to go if you can do so. You will leave feeling it was time well spent.

Coming Up

See below for our upcoming meetings for the summer. Exciting topics, including a presentation by our own Charles Heard. I know many of you will be traveling for vacations during the summer, but please make every effort to come out and support the Camp and show appreciation to these men who are preparing to speak to us.

6/5/2014	Paul Gramling Jr.	What You Need to Know About Heritage Defense and Heritage Offense
7/3/2014	Charles Heard	Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture
8/7/2014	Marc Robinson	The Confederados

Yours in the Cause,
Mark Nash
1ST Lieutenant Commander





Chaplain's Corner

A War the South Won



One of the things that strike people visiting the South from other parts of the country (particularly Yankees) is the number of churches we have in our beloved homeland. It would seem you can't drive more than a few blocks in the city or a mile on a country road without seeing a church. Because of this, we are called a people of "The Book" and the South is referred to as the Bible Belt.

And why is that? Why are there so many more Christian Churches, and I dare say, more Christianity, in the South than in other parts of the country? The Scripture tells us, in John 3:16, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This verse, and many others, assure us that God's love and saving grace is available to all He calls and call upon Him. And yes, there are churches, and I'm sure true Christians in other parts of the country. But, why is it so much more prevalent in the South. Why are we called the Bible Belt?

To understand this we must go back to 1861, following the Confederate victory at Manassas. At this time it must be said that spirituality in our Southern Armies was all but non-existent. It was reported at the time there were few chaplains in the Southern armies and many of them were "worthless." Drinking, gambling, and profanity were rampant. One faithful chaplain wrote, "But, O! brethren, the great trial of being in the army is not its hard bread, its weary marches, its cheerless bivouacs, or even its absence from the loved ones at home. It is the having to see and hear, all the time, such abounding wickedness." Another chaplain stated that of 300 men he only found seven who even professed being a Christian. There is much more to be said, but allow this to suffice, "But the general moral picture of the army during the autumn of 1861, and the winter of 1861-62, was dark indeed." (Both quotes from Christ in the Camp)

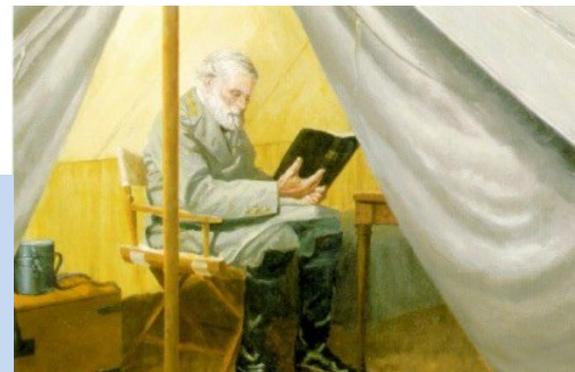
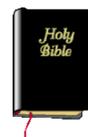
But then something began to happen. It began in the mind of God and settled in the hearts of our Southern soldiers. Chaplains, ministers, colporters, came to the army. They brought Bibles, Testaments, tracts, and other Christian reading material. They preached the Gospel of Christ and visited the troops in the fields and hospitals. Souls were saved by the thousands and professing Christians who had become careless in their conviction became devout servants of Christ. Our find Southern ladies opened the door to their homes for the sick and wounded and served in hospitals. A revival began in our Confederate Armies that grew and spread for four years.

Then after the war, hundreds of thousands of men returned to their homes as an army of saints. They filled churches, they built churches, they became ministers, pastors, elders, deacons, and servants of Christ, they were elected to public offices and became leading citizens in their communities. They brought Christ home from the war and the great awakening of spiritual truth continued in our Southern cities, towns, and farms. The great revival that began on the battlefields of war grew during the twelve years of dreadful Union occupation to such an extant that today, a hundred and fifty years later, the South is still known as the Bible Belt.

The South lost the war to overwhelming odds (sad to say), and in so doing lost our country and it's bid for independence. But, there was another war raging. A war against the dark powers of hell. A war led not by generals, but by Confederate Chaplains. And this was a war the South won.



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please be in prayer for the son of our chaplain, Rev. Jerry Brown, who suffered a second heart attack this last week.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

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

July 3rd – Charles Heard – Sentimentality of the Lost Cause in Southern Culture

August 7th – Mark Robinson - The Confederados

September 4th – Col. John Geider – The New Mexico Campaigns

OCTOBER 2nd SPECIAL EVENT !

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

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

November 6th – Rudy Ray – Fulfilling the Charge!

SATURDAY, December 6th - Mark Nash – Christmas in the Confederacy. (Camp Christmas Party)

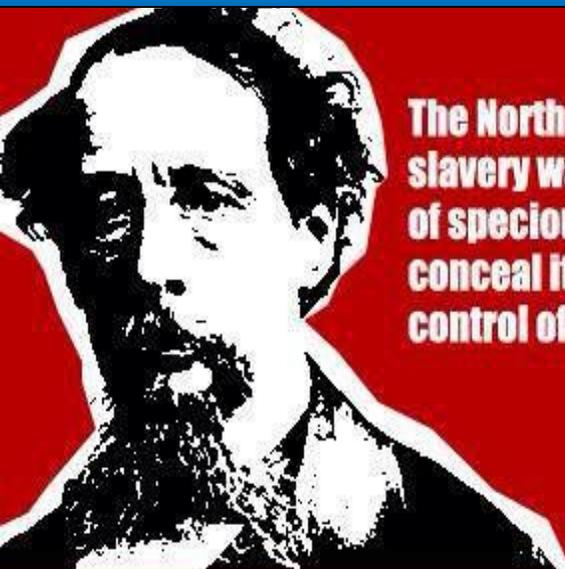
December 11th – Susan Frise Hathaway- The Virginia Flaggers Story

2015

January 1st – No Meeting (due to holiday).

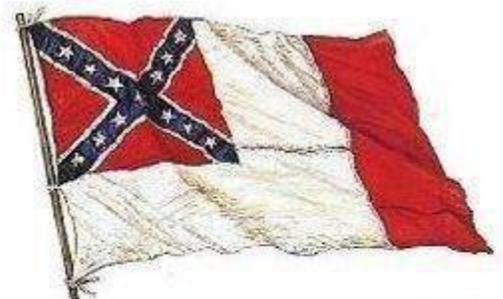
SATURDAY, January 17th - W. Michael Hurley – Lee-Jackson Day Presentation

Thursday, March 5th – Richard Lee Montgomery – Confederate Quotes and Narratives



The Northern onslaught upon slavery was no more than a piece of specious humbug designed to conceal its desire for economic control of the Southern states.

-Charles Dickens



THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT

CSATruth.org



Belo Camp 49 began our May meeting with a Salute to the Confederate flag and the reading of the Charge by Patrick Graham. Rev. Jerry Brown opened the meeting in Prayer.





Belo Camp 49 meeting was full of news as Commander Kevin Newsom updated the members on upcoming events and recent accomplishments. Belo Camp is on the GROW with great plans for the future.





First Lt. Commander Mark Nash updated us on the upcoming programs for the year. He has currently booked speakers through March 2015 and has been in contact with others who have requested to speak to our camp. The quality of presentations that Mark has lined up for us has generated quite a bit of excitement. Don't miss this outstanding lineup for 2014-2015.

SCV Top National Recruiter, Compatriot Kyle Sims, gave an update on recent results of the Irish Festival and other recruiting opportunities. He also gave us an update on the developments for the upcoming Texas Division Convention.





Special Guest Historian and Lt. Cmdr. of the O.M. Roberts Camp 178 in Waxahachie **Kevin Crouch** gave a very well researched look at **The Lives and Times of Jackson and Lee**. He showed the things that were similar in their lives and differences in their experiences. He traced their upbringings, largely without a fatherly influence, and showed how they developed their Godly characters and became great leaders. These were truly self-made men who our Confederate youth today should know about and emulate.





The Sons of Confederate Veterans

JROTC H. L. Hunley Awards Program



Texas SCV Hunley Award

Report from Commander Kevin Newsom...

Saturday evening, May 17th, I had the honor of meeting the Texas SCV Hunley Award winner, Mr. Austin Bibles. Mr. Bibles is a fine young man and a product of East Wiley High School's Jr. ROTC program. He told me that he wishes to join the Marines. The Corps will be much stronger with Mr. Bibles! Congrats to you sir and Deo Vindice.

Sons of Confederate Veterans JROTC Hunley Awards Program, named after the famous Confederate submarine, H.L. Hunley, and her designer Horace L Hunley, was the first in history to sink an enemy warship. The award is presented to a Cadet who best exemplifies the characteristics of the final crew and commander of the submarine – honour, courage and commitment.



Over the Memorial Day weekend, Compatriot David Hendricks visited the Sam Bell Maxey Home in Paris, Texas and brought these pictures back for us.

[Sam Bell Maxey State Historic Site](#), a [Texas Historical Commission](#) property, is situated in the historic district of Paris, a northeast Texas community. The two-story frame residence is built in the High Victorian Italianate style and was considered a proper home for the family of Sam Bell Maxey, the West Point-educated Mexican War veteran, Confederate general and two-term U.S. senator. Maxey and his wife Marilda raised their family and hosted many distinguished guests in this home, which was commonly regarded as a town social center. Read more about the [history of Sam Bell Maxey House](#).

Family members lived continuously in the house for 99 years until 1967, when they donated the home to the city of Paris. In March 1971, the Sam Maxey Bell House was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places and transferred to state ownership in 1976.



Sam Bell Maxey House
state historic site

800.785.5796
www.visitdab.com



HOME OF
SAM BELL MAXEY

NATIVE KENTUCKIAN WEST POINT GRADUATE
BREVETTED FOR GALLANTRY IN MEXICAN WAR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY FROM LAMAR COUNTY
MAJOR GENERAL U. S. A. IN TENNESSEE AND
MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGNS, COMMANDER OF INDIAN
TERRITORY 1863-1865 ORGANIZING THREE
BRIGADES OF INDIANS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN
RED RIVER CAMPAIGN, CAVALRY DIVISION,
COMMANDER, U. S. SENATOR 1875-1887
BURIED IN EVERGREEN CEMETERY PARIS

A MEMORIAL TO TEXANS
WHO SERVED THE CONFEDERACY
ERECTED BY THE STATE OF TEXAS 1963

Samuel Bell Maxey was born on March 30, 1825 to Rice and Lucetta Pope Bell Maxey in Tompkinsville, Kentucky. Maxey graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1846 and served in the U.S. Army during the U.S–Mexico War. After leaving the Army, he joined his father’s law firm in Kentucky and married Marilda Cass Denton in 1853.

Maxey and his father moved their families to Paris, Texas in 1857 and continued their law careers. Maxey was elected to the Texas State Senate in December 1860, but the state seceded from the United States before he took office. Instead, he formed the Ninth Texas Infantry Regiment to serve the Confederate States, eventually rising to the rank of major general. After the Civil War, Maxey attempted to resurrect his legal career, but found he required a personal pardon from President Andrew Johnson to continue his law practice or to hold public office. After many unsuccessful attempts, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Maxey’s classmate from West Point, recommended his presidential pardon and his citizenship rights were restored.

The fees collected from legal cases allowed the newly restored attorney to build his house on Church Street, which was completed in December 1868. Maxey and Marilda moved into the house, along with their 12-year-old adopted daughter, Dora Rowell Maxey. Their fashionable house was designed to resemble an Italian villa with elongated, hooded windows, a portico and open porches. The elaborate carvings on the front columns and other rich architectural details are reflections of the Victorian love for embellishment. This house was a progressive addition to the city’s architecture and considered a proper home for Maxey’s prominent status.

In 1874, Maxey was elected to the first of two terms in the United States Senate. Known as “The Beaver of the Senate,” because of his tireless work, he developed legislation that improved national harbors, railroads, post offices and post roads. Sen. Maxey died in Eureka Springs, Arkansas in August 1895; his body was brought home to Paris and laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

Sam Bell Maxey Long (Maxey’s great-nephew) and his wife Lala inherited the home in 1908 and began extensive remodeling in 1911. The Longs made several additions to the back of the building, including a breakfast room, a first floor laundry room and an upstairs sewing room. They combined two of the sitting rooms to create a larger, more formal parlor. Outside, brick walkways were re-laid and the original fence was replaced by a boxwood hedge along Church Street.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Sam Bell and Marilda Maxey were invited to dine at the White House with President Ulysses S. Grant and First Lady Julia.
- Maxey’s West Point roommate, Thomas Jackson, earned the nickname “Stonewall” during the Civil War.
- Texas Gov. Richard Coke and Kentucky Gov. Preston Leslie attended the wedding of Maxey’s daughter in Paris, Texas on November 3, 1874.
- Dora Maxey Lightfoot’s husband, Henry W. Lightfoot, was appointed the Chief Justice of the Fifth Supreme Court of Appeals in Dallas by Gov. Jim Hogg.
- Maxey’s great-nephew, Sam Bell Maxey Long, was in the first law class at the University of Texas in 1892; the equivalent of a present-day Juris Doctor degree.
- Sam Bell Maxey Long married the daughter of U.S. Marshal, J. Shelby Williams. Williams brought in 88 outlaws, including the notorious Bill Dalton of Tulsa, Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma).
- On exhibit at the Maxey House is a huge shell from the ocean that served as the family punch bowl.
- Texas legislative documents refer to Marilda Maxey’s cultivation of crape myrtles.
- Camp Maxey in Paris was named in honor of Sam Bell Maxey during World War II and continues to function as a National Guard center.
- Stand Watie, the only Native American general in the Confederacy, served under Gen. Maxey

The I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Site #2

is nearly complete, and when installed, a beautiful pole will stand 82' high, and display a 20x30 Battle Flag.

All of our projects are funded solely by donations from supporters, so we are constantly looking for ways to be good stewards of those funds, working on shoestring budgets to raise as many flags as possible for as little expense as necessary. We have been fortunate enough to be able to obtain several "reclaimed" poles, which will be used on pending projects, but the story behind this next one will be hard to top...

Originally 90 ft. in height, this pole was purchased for use by the U.S. Military, and once stood on an Army base in Virginia... none other than... **Ft. (Robert E.) LEE!!!**



This is a photo of the pole, which was taken down during demolition of Mifflin Hall in 2010, on the grounds of Ft. Lee. We were able to purchase it last year, reclaimed, at a fraction of the cost of a new pole of its size and quality. We were thrilled with the value of the purchase, but the fact that it once flew on the grounds of Ft. Lee and will now serve as a memorial to the men who served under General Lee, is icing on the (already very sweet) cake. :)

We need your help to continue to bring these projects in on limited funds. You can assist us by: 1) Keeping an eye out for used/reclaimed poles to purchase (25' - 100') and/or land on an interstate for us to lease/purchase for future Memorial Battle Flag sites. 2) We also currently need help with tree work and electrical projects. If you can help or recommend someone who might be interested, please contact us.

**I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Site #1 (Chester) Work day
rescheduled! SATURDAY JUNE 14, 2014 - 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.**

Join us as we spend the morning clearing and hauling away debris, trimming trees and vegetation, and cleaning up the flag site. We are asking for all able bodies to join us, and bring any equipment that may be helpful: Yard tools and tree trimming equipment, garbage bags, and vehicles to haul away debris.

We will work from 8 a.m. - 2 p.m. with lunch provided.

Come be a part of celebrating FLAG DAY by helping to make much needed site improvements at the site, so that it is a better representation of the men in whose honor it is displayed.



Photo: I-95 Memorial Battle Flag Site #1, Chester, VA, May 24, 2014

Contributions*

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

Va Flaggers
P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150

Payable to Va Flaggers

or through PayPal:

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

Many, many thanks to each of you whose generous support has made these projects possible!

LEST WE FORGET!
Susan Hathaway

Virginia Flaggers
P.O. Box 547
Sandston VA 23150
info@vaflaggers.com



*Although we are NOT a registered 501c3 entity, we are absolutely a "not for profit" organization, and every penny donated goes directly toward expenses for our Interstate Battle Flag and Heritage Defense projects. There are no salaries or benefits paid to any member(s) of our organization, most of whom work full-time jobs, and give freely of their time, talents, and resources to further the Cause for which we stand.



UPDATE !!!

The Virginia Flaggers are pleased to announce the raising of the 2nd I-95 Memorial Battle Flag in the Commonwealth. A 20' x 30' Army of Tennessee version of the Confederate Battle Flag was raised this morning on an 82' pole in Stafford County, just north of Fredericksburg, in a small, private ceremony that included a Confederate Color Guard, Rifle Salute, Invocations, and historical presentations

The flag will fly in honor of all Confederate soldiers, and specifically to remember the nearly 246,000 Confederate soldiers who fought in separate battles in the vicinity of Fredericksburg (1862), Chancellorsville (1863), Spotsylvania (1864) and the Wilderness (1864).

The preservation of liberty and freedom guaranteed by our forefathers and embodied in the US Constitution of 1788, motivated these men to leave their loved ones and take up arms, and driven by duty and honor, they answered the call to defend their State from invasion. Their noble attributes are the underpinning of our republican society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built. These citizen-soldiers of all races, creeds, and faiths, who fought for the Confederacy, personified the best qualities of America.

As the sons and daughters of these gallant men, The Virginia Flaggers, along with the numerous benefactors and supporters of this flag, believe that it is our **"...duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."** (Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, CSA)

Since the first flag was erected in Chester in September, 2013, we have been contacted by landowners all across Virginia and in neighboring states, eager to offer their property for lease, and currently have several other projects in various stages of development. Anyone with information about land that may be available for lease for a memorial flag site, or who would like to contribute to the ongoing funding of these projects, please contact us at info@vaflaggers.com, or by mail: Va Flaggers, P.O. Box 547, Sandston VA 23150.

Donations also accepted through PayPal:
<http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>



Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

<http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/2014/05/i-95-memorial-confederate-battle-flag-2.html>

Coming OCTOBER 2nd

*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 Country.

Venue: Past Time lounge. More information to come!



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

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

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

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

Send your donation to:

Sam Davis Camp LLC

c/o Kirk D. Lyons

PO Box 1237

Black Mountain, NC 28711

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

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

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

The Texas Division Sam Davis Youth Camp will be held

Sunday July 27th to Friday August 1st.

Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634.

The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 21, 2014.

The Sam Davis Youth Camp offers an adventure-filled and Christ-centered week-long encampment for youth ages 12 thru 18, in a beautiful Texas hill-country setting. Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2014 camp is accepting applications. This annual event is comfortably hosted at the top of the Hill Country in central Texas at the beautiful Three Mountain Retreat, a scenic 260 acre privately owned Christian Conference Center near Clifton... all of which reflects the beauty of God's creation.

Why should your son or daughter attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp?

In a survey conducted by the Center for Survey Research and Analysis in 2000, 65% of college seniors failed to pass a high school equivalent American history test:

Only 23% correctly identified James Madison as the "Father of the Constitution."

Yet, 98% knew that "Snoop Doggy Dog" is a rapper.

Just over half, 52% knew that George Washington's Farewell Address warned against establishing permanent alliances with foreign governments.

Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

What to do?

Today, General Cleburne's words ring all too true. There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences which flourish in our schools. Sometimes these youths are from the best homes, with strong families and religious training. With even the most conscientious parenting though, oftentimes in high school or college, even these best & brightest finally succumb to the liberal, politically correct view of history.

This summer, you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies (ages 12-20) will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp (named for the great young Confederate Sam Davis) will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the War Between the States, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of the Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies!

We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

Great Activities

Morning Prayer & Devotions
Christian Values & Education
Motivating Guest Speakers
Safe & Friendly Environment
Fine Christian Fellowship
Comfortable Accommodations
Delicious & Nutritious Meals
Cannon & Musket Training
Swimming
Scenic Hayride
Horseback Riding
History Classes & Field Trips
Period Music & Dancing
Confederate Ball & Cotillion

... the week that I spent at the SDYC was one of the most enjoyable weeks of my life! ...

I will be going back again and again.

Andrew Dixon
Mountain View, Missouri

3 Easy Steps to Register!



...OR if you are unable to pay & wish to apply for a SDYC Scholarship...



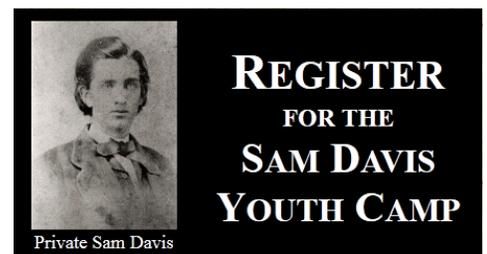
All Application Forms can be found here:
[Application Forms](#)

Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

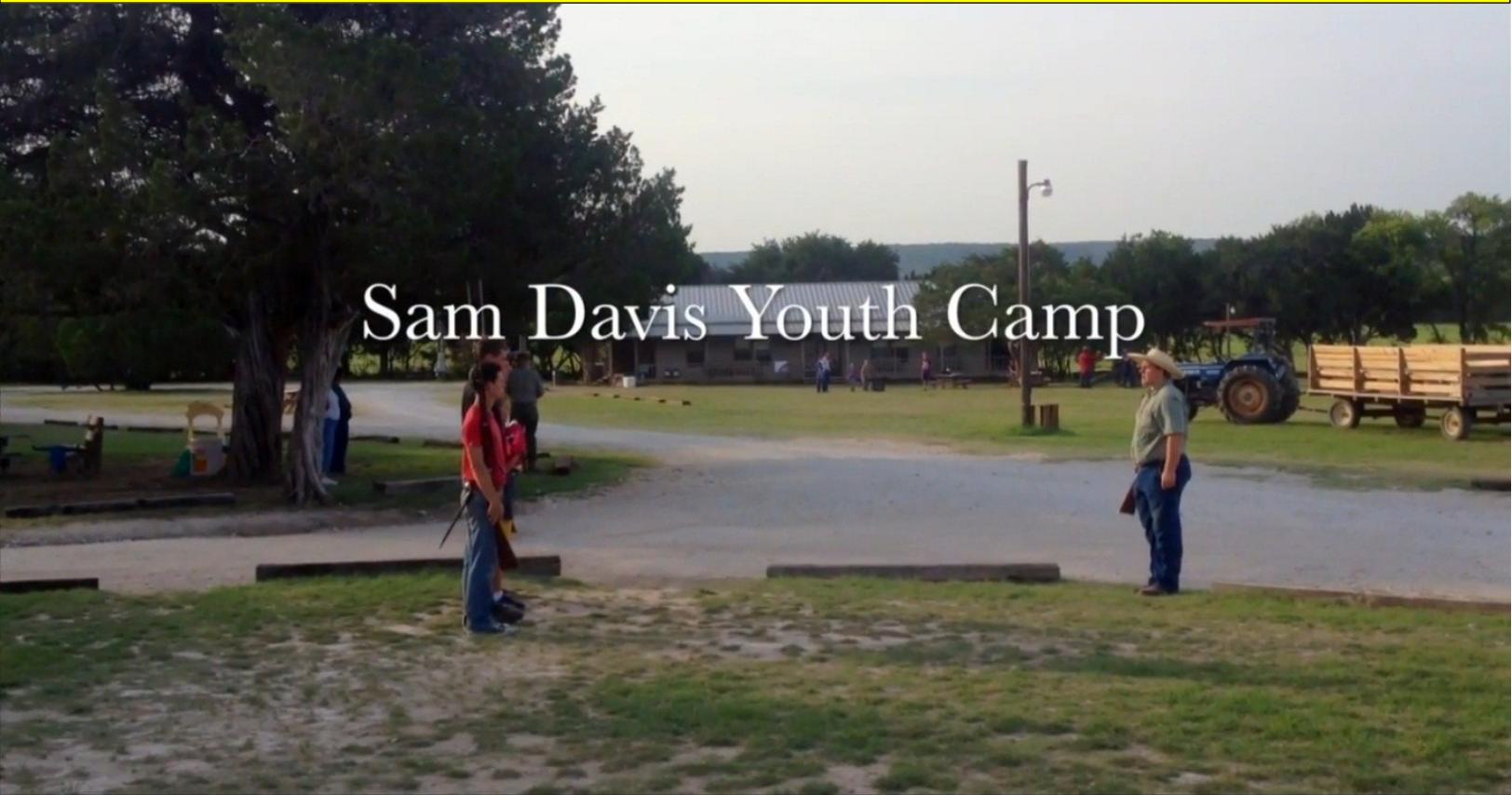
Follow us on [Facebook](#)

For more information please contact:
The Texas Division Sam Davis Youth Camp Coordinator
Bruce Cunningham bvcunningham@gmail.com
(940) 394-6114.

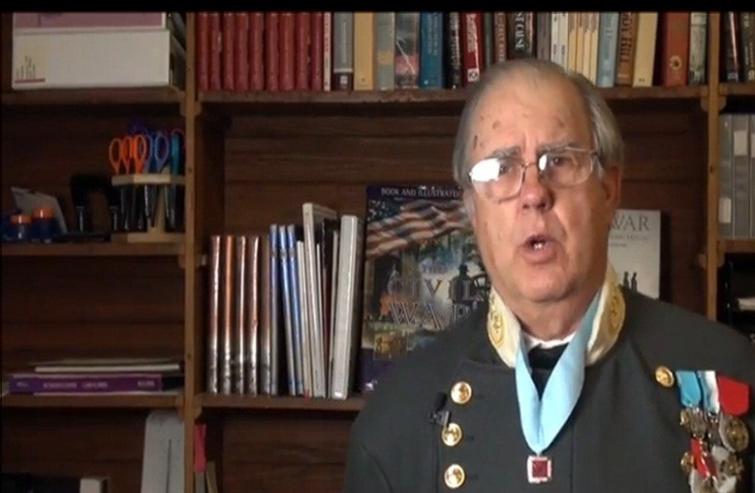
http://scvtexas.org/Sam_Davis_Youth_Camp.html



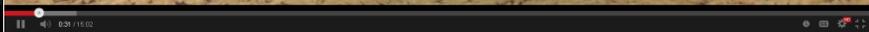
NEW Sam Davis Youth Camp Documentary Available



Confederate Documentary Producer Tom Ridenour has created an outstanding new video to promote the Sam Davis Youth Camp program. It makes an excellent stand-alone presentation that can be used at camp meetings to inform members about the benefits and opportunities for our youth at the SCV Sam Davis Youth Camps. The video can be viewed and downloaded at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=snuT8MgGbtK>



sam davis youth camp - texas documentary



Yankee WAR CRIMES against our flesh and blood. While our grandmothers struggled to survive, their wealth was enriching the women of the North to live lives of STOLEN luxury. The treasures taken from our people can be found in the homes of the War Criminal's descendants today.



The “Civil War” and Reconstruction Era in Dixie

When doing some research today, I came across one of the most profound, heart wrenching statement ever:

“After and during the civil war, southern women hitched themselves to the plows after their livestock had been confiscated!”

Just wondering how that statement affects you?

-Francine Coleman Larson

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Military

Remains of 40 Confederate soldiers discovered in Virginia cemetery



By Cristina Corbin
Published May 26, 2014
FoxNews.com





The Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, Va., where archaeologists recently uncovered the unmarked remains of at least 80 Confederate soldiers. Ted Delaney

Their remains sat, unmarked, in shallow graves at the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, Va., for decades. Now, two centuries after the Civil War, the bodies of 40 Confederate soldiers discovered over the past two months will receive a proper memorial.

"It's been very meaningful to us to find these spots, identify these soldiers and bring closure to families," said Ted Delaney, the cemetery's assistant director, who, along with a team of archaeologists, uncovered the exact resting place of some 40 Confederate soldiers as well as the plots where Union soldiers were once buried and later exhumed.

Delaney told FoxNews.com that, beginning in April, the team dug a 45-by-10-foot trench within "Yankee Square" at the cemetery where they found a mix of red and orange squares, which they determined were Confederate soldiers' graves. He said 35 to 40 graves were found during this latest search and that 50 were uncovered in the same area last year.

Delaney said he is now tasked with identifying each soldier's grave and giving it the tribute it deserves.

"Our goal is to put a marker at each grave space to identify the soldier and note when he died and his military unit," said Delaney, who is optimistic about the project because, "the undertaker's notes are so detailed and complete."

He said that when all is done, about 80 Confederate soldiers will be properly identified. He noted that the remains of Union soldiers were exhumed and removed from the plot of land in 1866.

"This has been an incredible process of discovery," he said. "It's always been very frustrating for those descendants who come to us because they can't find their ancestor's grave. Now we can bring some of them closure."

The task to identify and maintain the graves of Civil War soldiers at the cemetery began in April 2013. Delaney and his team are receiving an annual \$2,500 grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Records Work to document unknown graves within "Yankee Square," which was first intended as a burial site for Union soldiers and then came to include Confederate soldiers -- many of whom died from diseases such as small pox.

Delaney's crew is not the first to uncover unidentified Civil War graves in recent years.

Sam Ricks, who works as graves registrar for the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Pennsylvania Division, has long been on a quest to restore the graves of America's bravest. Ricks and his team are responsible for uncovering unmarked graves at Mount Moriah cemetery, an estimated 380-acre historic graveyard straddling Philadelphia and Yeadon, Pa., and the state's largest -- where 2,300 Navy service members and Marines dating from the Revolutionary War to the War of 1812 all the way to the Korean and Vietnam wars are buried.

In 2007, Ricks received an unusual request, which led him to a discovery that was "like finding a needle in a haystack."

Ricks was approached by a descendent of Nathan Tiernon Walton, a cadet from the Virginia Military Institute who, along with 294 other cadets, fought the Battle of New Market in Virginia for the Confederate Army on May 15, 1864. The battle is well-known to Civil War historians because the small Confederate Army, which consisted largely of the teenage cadets from VMI, defeated the Union soldiers and forced them out of the Shenandoah Valley.

Walton later became estranged from his family when he left his wife and daughter in Baltimore to find work in Atlanta and later Philadelphia, according to Ricks.

"He was a recluse," Ricks said, "And no one ever knew what became of him."

It was long believed by the family that Walton was buried in Baltimore, alongside his wife. But that theory was discounted when Walton's great-grandson, Bill Banks, visited Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore and found no evidence Walton was buried there.

Banks was on a quest that began 100 years ago with his grandmother, Walton's daughter, who handed down a large cast iron Southern Cross of Honor grave marker to be placed at her father's grave if it was ever found.

It was later discovered that Walton died in Philadelphia during the Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918, leading Ricks to eventually find his unmarked grave on Memorial Day in 2008 at Philadelphia Memorial Park in Frazer, Pa.

In November 2008, Ricks, as well as descendents of Walton, were finally able to mark his grave 90 years after his death with the cross passed down by his daughter.

"I'm reminded of this case every Memorial Day," Ricks said. "Walton's daughter had handed down to generations a marker to be placed at his grave should it ever be found. And then we actually did it. We fulfilled her wish."

Response FROM Tim Manning:

Revised: FIFTY NEW CONFEDERATE REMAINS were found here last year in Lynchburg, Virginia about a 30 minute drive from a church I use to pastor, and now another 35-40 unmarked Confederate graves were unearthed.

Think about this. Were these graves of Jews in Germany, Poland, or France this news would be on the front pages of every newspaper in the world "affirming a noted genocide and a holocaust"; instead, finds like this one are in the countries of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, Texas, Maryland, West Virginia, etc.

Here as in Oakwood the USA and city governments oppose us placing appropriate grave markers lawfully required to be provided by the Federal Government of the USA, because these were people who opposed U.S. tyranny. Each time this happens there should be a huge wave of guilt flooding the USA for its genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Southern States, instead there are only rare voices of true dissent that do not get public recognition because we are Southern Christians. Southern Christians are considered a real threat to USA Imperialism, political tyranny, and the American secular view of absolute power.

National Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) encourages us not to be bold or negative about such matters and to consider our historical enemies as equal in honour to our ancestors who were victims of U.S. barbarism, violence, hatred, and unrestrained greed. SCV lacks clarity, boldness, and honour in defending Southern heritage.

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2014/05/26/remains-40-confederate-soldiers-discovered-in-virginia-cemetery/>

Blame Abraham Lincoln for the Confederate Battle Flag

By H. V. Traywick, Jr.



Photo: I-95 Memorial Battle Flag, Chester, VA 5-18-2014, Courtesy of Frannie Kellison

There has been some controversy generated about the Confederate Battle Flag that will be hoisted over Interstate 95 near Richmond. The arguments against it are the predictable ones, such as that it is “divisive,” it makes Richmond look like a “hick town” full of “ignorant people,” that we ought to be “looking ahead” instead of “looking back” at something we have “moved on” from, and that it will hurt “tourism” if we tell the Truth about our grandparents’ fathers instead of selling them down the river to gawking tourists as scapegoats for all the social ills of this nation. The unspoken assumption is that The War was fought over slavery, and the implications of this assumption is that if anyone disagrees with this point of view, they are either a racist or an ignorant redneck stuck in the past. I thought we were supposed to have “moved on” from such stereotypes.

General Robert E. Lee was the leader, the heart, and the soul of the army that carried that banner, and anyone attempting to characterize him with such a stereotype only belittles himself. It takes men of worth to recognize worth in men. I will not get sucked into the thicket of protesting too much. I will only say that if the North were fighting to free the slaves and the South were fighting to keep them, I find it most ironic that the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Armies freed the slaves that came to him by inheritance, while the Commander-in-Chief of the United States’ Armies kept his throughout the War.

George Orwell, in his dystopian novel 1984, wrote that “Ignorance is strength.” Big Brother thrives on it. It is easy to teach ignorance – and “The Civil War” - with cue cards:

Card #1: The War was fought over slavery.

Card #2: Lincoln freed the slaves.

Card #3: End of Story - Any Questions?

Well, yes. May we bring up the cue cards for Algebraic Equations and apply them to a comparison between the American War for Independence in 1776 the "Civil War" in 1861?

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Ed. (Springfield, Mass: G & C. Merriam Co., 1943), defines a mercantile system as an economic system designed "to secure a favorable balance of trade, to develop agriculture and manufactures, to create a merchant marine, and establish foreign trading monopolies." Industrializing England had such a system in relation to her agricultural colonies at the time of the War for Independence in 1776. After the war, according to Thomas Prentiss Kettell in his Southern Wealth and Northern Profits, (New York: George W. and John A. Wood, 1860) p. 19, industrializing New England inherited the same relationship to the rest of the newly independent agricultural States that England had enjoyed.

A mercantile nation cannot exist in a vacuum. A nation that employs it must have a source of raw materials to sustain it. The system is thus divided into two parts: the "core" industrial nation, and the agrarian "periphery" that supplies the core with raw materials and a market for the core's manufactured products.

An Argentine Economist named Raul Prebisch developed what is known as the Dependency Theory as a rebuttal to the earlier Modernity Theory that had been posed to explain the stalled development of the "Third World" (see Harry E. Vanden and Gary Prevost, The Politics of Latin America: The Power Game [Oxford: Oxford UP, 2002] pgs. 153-4, 156-60.) Prebisch argues that the concentration of exports in primary commodities has a structural tendency to deteriorate the terms of trade, because the price of the commodities rises more slowly than the cost of the manufactured commodities imported. Thus, over time, the power of the purse and the sword gravitate from the "periphery" towards the "core," and threatens to turn the periphery into an economic colony, much like Massachusetts' Boston-based United Fruit Company turned the Central American States into "Banana Republics" in later times.

This is what happened between England and the American colonies in 1776, and this is what happened between the North and the South in 1861. In both cases the balance of trade became exploitative against the periphery. In both cases it drove the periphery to secession. In both cases it drove the core to launch a war of conquest against the periphery to drive it back under its control. This is what both wars were about.

So, what about slavery? Simple. In both cases, the core (England in 1776 and the North in 1861) employed free labor, while the periphery (the Thirteen Colonies in 1776 and the Southern States in 1861) employed a slave-labor system. Put England's War to Prevent Colonial Independence on one side of the Algebraic Equation, and put the North's War to Prevent Southern Independence on the other. Then factor out slavery as a mathematical constant on both sides of the equation. One will see that it makes for a very Politically Incorrect cue card."

H.V. "Bo" Traywick, Jr.



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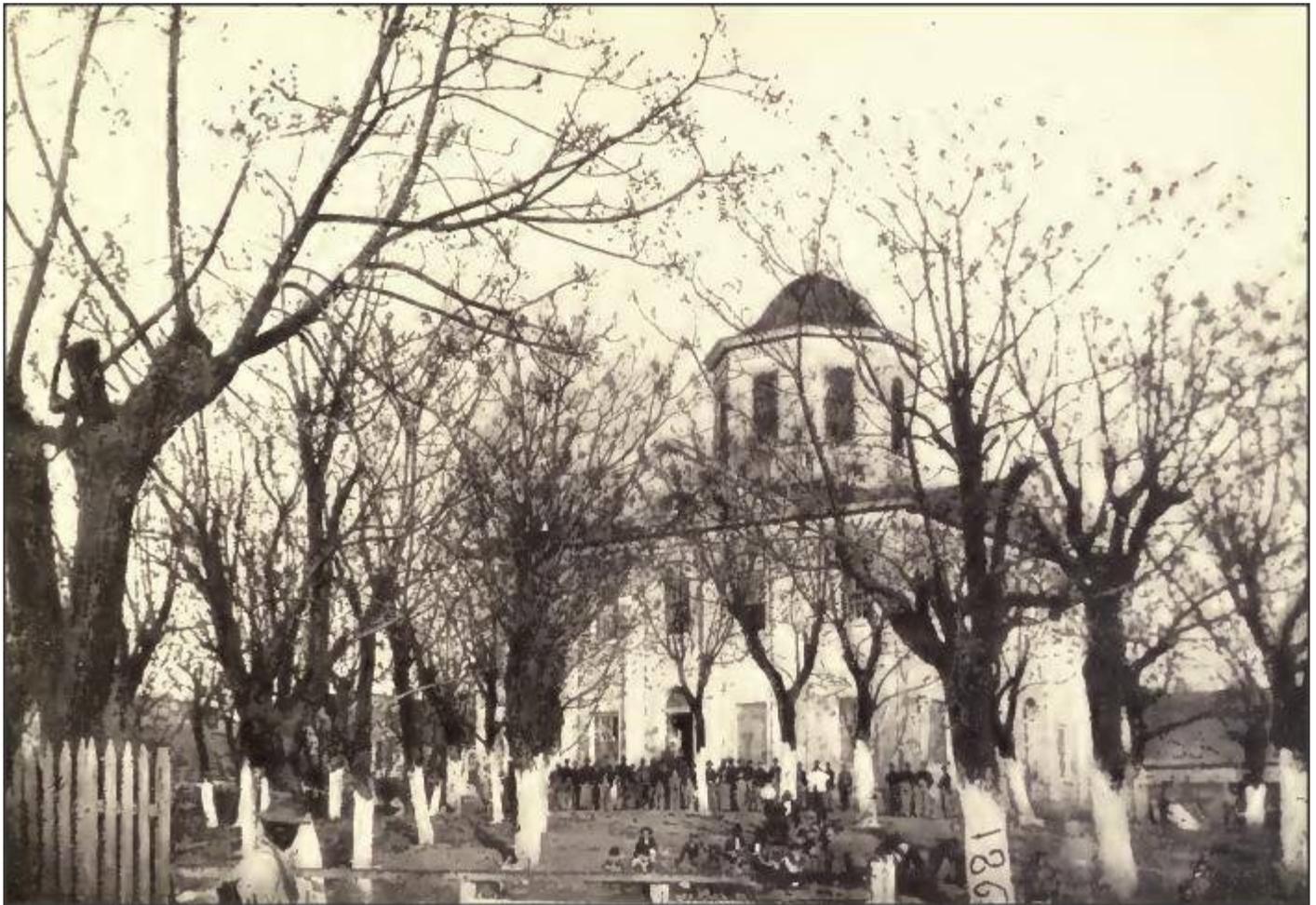
The New York Times

Published: June 15, 1900

Copyright © The New York Times

Negro Confederate Veteran Shot.

DALLAS, Tex., June 14.—Two negroes, Henson Williams and his son William, were shot dead from ambush in Brazos County, while they were plowing in a field. Officers are searching for a white man who is believed to have shot them. The elder Williams fought through the civil war as a Confederate soldier and made such a good record that he was a full member of the Confederate Veterans' camp at Milliken. The old white Confederate soldiers are enraged at the assassination and threaten vengeance on the assassin, when captured.



Confederates enlisting at the Natchez Courthouse, early in 1861.

Francis Trevelyan Miller, *The Photographic History of The Civil War In Ten Volumes*, Volume 1 (New York, The Review of Reviews Company, 1911), 91.

U.
D.
C.



DEFENDING THE HERITAGE - Via Eve Davenport Holder --

Wanna see what members of the UDC think about those of us who have spoken out against MOC director Waite Rawls?

Ms. Barrow,

You are not speaking for me as a UDC member nor for the General organization - only does the President General speak for the General organization.

Mr. Rawls is an honorable man and is a friend to UDC and our history and our projects.

Mxxxxxx S. Pxxxxx

President General 1994-1996

Poor Miss Cassie Barrow has been sliced and diced by the old floppy hats for speaking out against the scalawag Waite Rawls. She never once expressed herself as a representative of the UDC. Thank you Miss Cassie and Lt CIC Kelly Barrow for all you do to preserve and protect our heritage.

How the United States preserves the history of its prisons for Confederates

05/13/2014 By: Joan Hough, member of The Confederate Society.

Reports are surfacing that repairs are to be made on the only Memorial for Confederates who were murdered at Camp Douglas in Chicago.

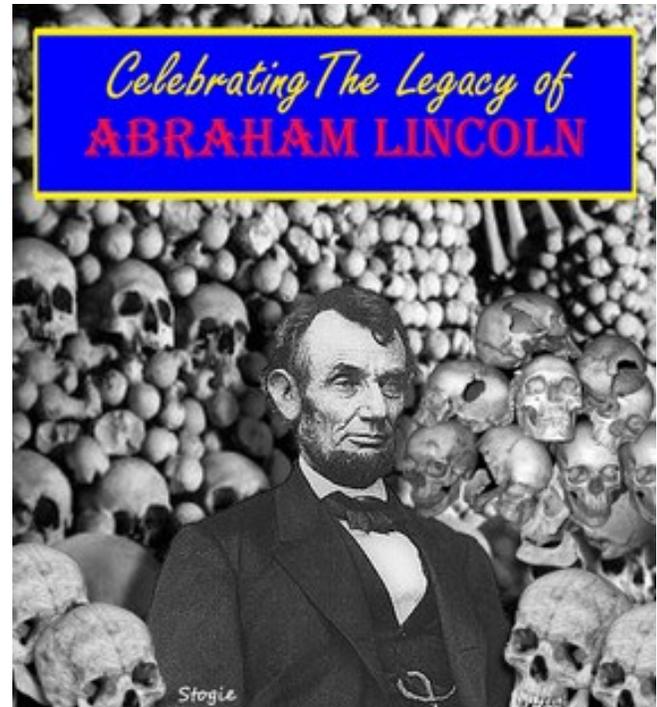
Repairs are long overdue--should have been made years back. Why have they not been made? Taxpayers (including Southerners) keep the Yankee monuments and gravestones at Vicksburg US Military Park in tip top condition. Who takes care of the Confederate's only monument in Chicago? Although every original blade of grass is protected at Andersonville by the U.S. government, it has made sure every splinter of the horrific Camp Douglas US prison Confederates has been eliminated—that every bit of evidence of the prison's existence has been removed. Totally erased, even in the pages of American history, is the truth that a prison existed in Chicago, which made incarceration a confinement in Hell for every one of its Confederate prisoners.

Andersonville Prison, which housed Union soldiers, was a bit of Disney World compared to Camp Douglas. Confederates were deliberately, routinely murdered and starved at Douglas—on the direct orders of the United States Congress and with malice for all and absolute approval of Abraham Lincoln and his Marxist-filled, Marxist-created Republican Party. The Confederate government, on the other hand, moved Heaven and Earth in an attempt to get the U.S. to send doctors, medicine, food to the U.S. prisoners at Andersonville.

Why are there no road signs to point the way to the Chicago monument and that Chicago Hell Hole Prison where defenseless Southerners were tortured and murdered? Signs marking the way to the prison's site have not existed in a century or more. Even native Chicago citizens are unaware that there was once in their city a revoltingly evil US prison wherein many thousands of helpless Confederates were tortured and murdered. The historians and the US government have lied to us about US perfidy for years. The presence of street signs alone might make Chicago folks learn the truth of the US cruelty toward helpless fellow Americans— a truth all Americans should learn.

Will somebody with human kindness please move or blow up the UGLY ROCK that is now located in front of the one Confederate monument in the Chicago Prison's swamp? The Ugly Rock is filled with words viciously insulting our Confederate dead. That rock of enormous ugliness was placed in front of the Confederate Memorial. My cousin's body disappeared from Camp Douglas. In fact, his name was omitted from all the prison rosters and is not on the memorial. He was in that prison. He died there. He was tortured before dying. This we know. His parents' suffering was increased by the 2nd Manassas kill of his brother.

The oh so moral folks of Chicago, seeking thrills, paid money to climb high into watch towers and observe much of the torturing done at Douglas.. They watched as Southern boys were stripped and forced to sit, with naked bottoms unmoving on ice—beaten mercilessly if they wriggled! They watched as Southern boys (some as young as 14) were forced to "ride the mule" high in the air and experience while "riding" tortures inflicted on their sexual organs. Death for some resulted from their ride. Well-fed Illinois citizens watched as guards shot sick Confederates. They watched as, before their eyes, husky Southern males turned into starved, emaciated collections of bones. They watched as



their own mayor, while in a fit of human decency, was arrested because he tried to slip some food to a few of the emaciated boys who were being deliberately starved to death on government order.

One year into the war, the folks in Mr. Lincoln's "Camp Douglas" state passed a state law prohibiting arrival there of any mulatto or black person. Black Confederates imprisoned at Douglas feared to be released. So much for the Yankee-Marxist lie that the war was begun to free slaves! So much for the inferior scholars called professors who continue to propagandize that lie. The monument in the swamp in Chicago is Chicago's single Confederate monument. It lists only a few of the Confederates who were murdered at Camp Douglas. The history of the birthday of the monument is clouded with Yankee speeches falsely claiming northerners responsible for it and attributing everything wonderful to martyred Abe Lincoln.

The Yankees have long pretended that Camp Douglas never existed. However, one honest northerner, Dr. George Levy, a professor of legal studies at Roosevelt University, became interested in Camp Douglas while he was a student at the University of Chicago —across the street from the site, which had been cleared of all evidence of the Camp's existence. Read honest Levy's truly honest report on his discoveries about the United States Hell Hole. His book *To Die in Chicago: Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas 1862-65* should make even the most brainwashed in the U.S. cease yapping about Andersonville being so terrible. It should cause them to halt prattling their programmed inanities about the nobility of the Republican invaders. The tortures at Camp Douglas not only had the approval of Mr. Lincoln and his U.S. Congress, but were congressionally mandated by the United States Senate. (Check the record.)

Andersonville's problems occurred despite President Davis' many efforts to get Lincoln to either exchange prisoners or send in his doctors, medicine and even food for the prisoners. Camp Douglas's horrors were UNION created, performed under the watchful eyes of Lincoln and his Republican Congress. After heinous tortures the Confederate dead in Chicago were frequently dumped into a hole in the swamp; their bones often arising in later built, adjacent parking lots. The Union torturers at Douglas ceased keeping rosters and all records when the deaths/murders of Southerners became enormous and US officially published numbers conflicted with those of the Chicago newspaper. Oddly, the first of the deaths was that of a tiny, 14 year old black Confederate youngster who was shot by his "great emancipators." Some of the Camp Douglas dead Confederates may still lie in Chicago's now filled-in swamp, but the whereabouts of many thousands is unknown. (Pigs ran free in the streets in New York in that time, did they do the same in Chicago?)

<http://deovindice.org/1/post/2014/05/how-the-united-states-preserves-the-history-of-its-prisons-for-confederates.html>



Mary Boykin Chesnut

“General Grant is charmed with Sherman's successful movements; says he has destroyed millions upon millions of our property in Mississippi. I hope that may not be true, and that Sherman may fail as Kilpatrick did. Now, if we still had Stonewall or Albert Sidney Johnston where Joe Johnston and Polk are, I would not give a fig for Sherman's chances.”

Mary Boykin Chesnut, *A Diary From Dixie* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1906), 299.

From Mark Robinson.....

Our Confederate ancestors fought bravely and nobly to defend the principles of the Constitution established by the founders (States rights vs. big centralized authoritarian control). They fought to defend their families, homes, and country from the illegal aggressive invasion from the north. All they wanted was to be left alone, but the yankees came anyway and left them no choice but to fight a just war of defense. Our Confederate ancestors lasted four long years against an army over 2.5 times their size and with all the manufacturing ability they wanted for their war of conquest. The northern aggressors took the war to the Southern civilian population as well, leaving behind in many areas, a scorched earth and at least 50,000 Southern civilians dead during the war. Little about this war and its causes are taught to children in public schools today and what is taught, is at best, revised history, and with much important information left out. Our history is who we are and we should rightfully be proud of our Confederate ancestors. We as parents should study our history and pass the truth on to our children. If we do not, who will?

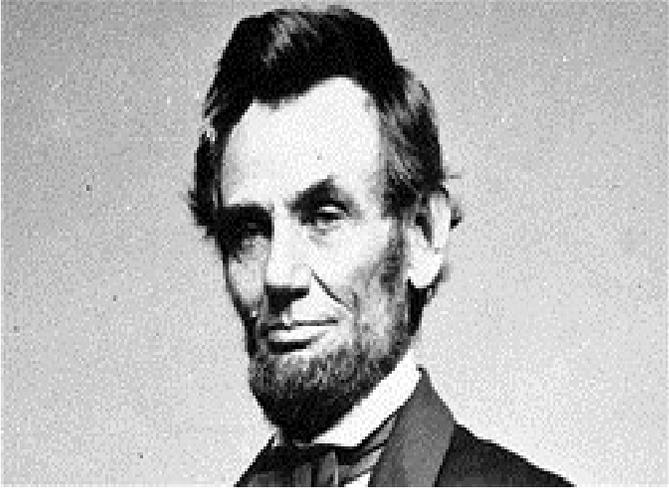
I do find some comfort in remembering the following words by Sir Winston Churchill:

""The truth is incontrovertible. Malice may attack it, ignorance may deride it, but in the end, there it is.""



First photo is of battle dead at Gaines Mill, VA from the Library of Congress. The Battle of Gaines Mill was fought June 27, 1862 and it is where our own Hood's Texas Brigade began making their giant footprint in history with their successful assault of the heavily entrenched union three line defence on a hill over just across a little creek (second photo).

SO YOU THINK LINCOLN LOVED THE UNITED STATES?



Editor's note: This well written essay could also be called, "**Lincoln so loved the United States he sent 600,000 Southern sons and daughters to their deaths to ensure the u in united stayed capitalized**".

united States = 50 sovereigns

United States = 1 sovereign.

The question is which do we prefer?

BY: Joan Hough

Sorry to burst any historical balloons, but Lincoln did NOT love the United States, he hated it--hated the Constitution and hated the South. Lest it be forgotten, our South was as much the United States as was Lincoln's north. It was maybe "more." Our South was not simply "part" of the United States—part of the "country," it WAS the country—the states of the South WERE the United States. And there is a reason this can be said.

The entire foundation of the United States was the Constitution. Nobody loved the Constitution and the Republic it guaranteed more than did Southerners. Nobody dedicated more blood, more sweat, and more tears in birthing the Constitution and the nation—than did Southerners whose lodestar was the sovereignty of each individual state.

Southerners chose the word "state" as the label for each individual Southern NATION. Northerners certainly accepted this title. Remember the word "state" in the 1700s meant "nation." In fact, it still has that same meaning despite efforts on the part of the New World Order gang to erase the true meaning of the word "state" along with the true meanings of other significant words and phrases, and even some insignificant words in the U.S. Constitution.

The Marxist Republicans, later joined by folks in the Democratic Party, have slyly gone about replacing real definitions and meanings of words and sentences in the U.S. Constitution with ones that further their goals. One example of Marxist cleverness is seen in their re-naming of their invasion of the South as a CIVIL WAR, which it was not.

How can someone be said to love the United States whose actions prove he hates its foundation? What motivates anyone to deny that Lincoln hated the Constitution? Does a man who loves the Constitution

repeatedly and deliberately break its laws and involve himself in the shredding of it? *Lincoln, of course, was a bit cleverer—more devious-- than a recent U.S. president who stated that the Constitution is “just a gd piece of paper.”* Lincoln talked a good Constitutional talk, while not taking a single step in a Constitutional walk.

Southern men certainly did as much fighting the British as did the northerners! Southerners in the late 1700s were more dedicated to America than were the New Englanders. “The British had started the Southern Campaign believing Southerners were more loyal to King George than their Northern brethren.”[i] They soon discovered how wrong they were. There was a lack of patriot armies in the South, but there was no lack of patriots—men like the Swamp Fox *with whom a number of my direct and collateral ancestors fought the British Red Coats and the Loyalists.*

Southerners fought their war against the British for a long time before the big battles occurred in the north. Southerners were successful despite not lining up on battlefields in those long lines and rushing forward to shoot similarly lined-up British and Loyalists. The South was filled with militiamen -- expert shooters, great snipers who fought to victory in “Indian/guerrilla style.” No British or Loyalist expedition was truly safe outside the major cities’ in the South. There were constant skirmishes. *My own ancestors participated in them.*

In the North there were more large-scale battles, but there was also more overt support for the British. Surely even northerner history professors must finally acknowledge this truth once they learn: “while Washington’s troops were freezing in their tents at Valley Forge, the Tory merchants of Philadelphia kept the British warm and well fed.” While Washington’s men were starving in New Jersey, farmers for miles around refused to sell food to the American army but sold, instead to the British in New Jersey and New York City. [ii] *What a black mark on Yankee patriotism that is!*

Anyone who doubts that the South was more patriotic than the north, if they take an effort to determine the truth, will find there was more support of the secession from the British Kingdom in the South than in the north. Certainly Southerners were, as a whole, more determined to win. Even in the War of 1812 when the New Englanders were ready to hurry back to the arms of a King, it was Southerners who persisted and forced the Brits to sign that treaty of peace.

Our Southerners have always fought in all United States Wars— and, in fact, have outnumbered the northerners and the westerners in the Marine Corps for many years.

There would not have been a United States had not the South been insistent. The shopkeepers of the north were eager to quit the fight and kneel down to the King; Southerners prevented that. “While Boston enjoys its claim as the cradle of the Revolution, it seems there were tens of thousands of Northerners willing to stay wrapped in the arms of Mother England. Southerners were the true revolutionaries, common folk and independent-minded planters tired of an imperial government” were the ones “who wore down the British army.”[iii]

Lincoln loved himself and, his queer bedfellows and, no doubt, his children, but most of all LINCOLN LOVED MONEY AND POWER.

LINCOLN LOVED HIS Marxist flavored CONCEPT OF THE UNION---WHICH HE VERY WELL KNEW WAS NOT THE ONE THE WRITERS AND SIGNERS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION DESIGNED IN THEIR CREATION OF THE NATION. He hated the Constitution and hated that part of the UNITED STATES that supported it—the South and Southerners. *But oh, how well he and his Marxist supporters sold the world a pack of lies concerning the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution!*

Lincoln was enthralled with and corrupted by power. He sold his soul to the Communists in order to eat high on the hog of the power that only the Radicals/Marxist Republicans could get and give to him.

The truth teller is disheartened that so many northerners have developed the idea that Lincoln LOVED our Republic—that Lincoln loved our original Republican form of government created July 9, 1778 by men who loathed the very thought of a democracy. That Republic was the REAL United States--- not the Republican Party's 1865 re-creation Lincoln and his Radical MARXISTS put in its place. That work of Lincoln's was the Marxist dream of DEMOCRACY fulfilled.

The 1848er's Marxists gave the U.S. their plan for COMMUNIST INCOME TAX. They gave the U.S. the Commie's plan for a CENTRAL BANK SYSTEM, and the Communist plan for Public Education, a total brainwashing system which has been employed since Reconstruction on captive audiences consisting of every generation of American students. This educational program was seen by the Marxist Republicans and by the Marxist Democrats as an absolute necessity for the continuation of the "Democracy" created in the U.S. by the Communists. *This plan is still in process and is accomplished via tax-paid-for central government controlled schools of all levels from preschool through university levels.* The Communists engineered the removal of every aspect of the rights of the individual states guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Removal of the U.S. senators from the control of their home states was just one part of the grand Commie scheme.

If Lincoln's actions were representative of LOVE—what the heck would have been the crimes committed by the northerners had his actions been associated with HATE or Greed?

There was one plan of Lincoln's however, that may have, actually, been well intended. He seemed to anticipate the hate that his party was sowing into the black population and that this hatred would, in years to come, be constantly magnified by the Party in power. He worked diligently—he donated some of his much loved money to repatriate blacks or to settle them somewhere outside of the United States. *Maybe he was thinking of the safety of his descendants to be or perhaps he had a premonition of what would happen in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, or numbers of other places where blacks in large numbers attacked whites.*

Lincoln feared the savagery of the African culture and that the instantaneous release of a people only recently removed from there would cause enormous problems for America. No doubt Lincoln was aware that slavery had been the practice in every nation in the world, yet not a one had to resort to wholesale mass murders of any people in order to eliminate slavery. No wars were fought to free slaves. He knew that his USA government had no need to kill about a million Americans in order to free a few thousand slaves.

One can only wonder why certain American foundations make it imperative that professional historians persist in reporting that it was and that those who say otherwise are "rewriting" history.

Lincoln's great "love" for the United States, gave our South the modern world's first genocide and a real American Holocaust. His great love gave Confederate boys, helpless in northern prisons, torture and pain unto death—their bodies never given a Christian burial—if even buried. Thanks to Mr. Lincoln, his Radical Marxist Republicans and a very few crazed abolitionists, many Southern boys were cut into thousands of little pieces by the north's medical students. *(Nobody knows where went all the Southern bodies that simply disappeared in Chicago---some may still be rising up in pieces in Chicago's driveways.)*

Were it not for fellow Confederates imprisoned with lost sons of Southern families, many families would never have learned of the fate of fathers, sons, cousins, brothers held in prison at Camp Douglas—because that United States' prison simply omitted keeping or it destroyed months of its records. In fact today there are few, if any, Chicago citizens aware there ever was a Union prison in Chicago-so

completely has been erased all evidence of its horrible existence. Few Americans, for that matter, even know that once upon a time Chicagoans paid their coins and climbed up into warm watch towers to observe the torturing of Southern boys forced to lie motionless, semi-nude in snow and ice or forced to scream in agony as they “rode the mule” built by their brave Yankee guardians.[iv] Noble Yankee citizens observed the dwindling away of the helpless

Confederate privates as the U.S. Congress’ mandated starvation took its toll.

[i] Clint Johnson. *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the South, And Why It Will Rise Again*, Washington, DC: Regnery Publishing, 2006. p. 97.

[ii] Ibid, p. 98.

[iii] Ibid, p. 99.

[iv] Kelly Pucci. *Camp Douglas: Chicago’s Civil War Prison*, San Francisco, California: Arcadia Publishing, 2007, pp. 57-58.

Lincoln’s United States Republicans in their controlled U.S. Senate passed a Resolution and sent out a mandate to all of the U.S. military prisons authorizing TORTURE of helpless Confederates. Lincoln, who “so loved the United States Constitution, ” must have thought torture of those Southern men (he still termed “U.S. citizens”) was quite constitutional.

PART II:

Lincoln, “the great Saint-Christian” now declared to have been devoted to Christ—made absolutely no effort to negate his Congress’ ordered tortures of thousands upon thousands of helpless, imprisoned, American Confederate boys—and rejoiced in the wholesale deliberate killing of civilians (women, toddlers, bigger kids, old folks, crippled folks, and sick folks. The war on civilians was definitely approved by Mr. Lincoln who micromanaged his army’s attacks on them.

In the last few years a few pro-Confederate authors have contended that it was either a waste of time or a poor strategy to attack Mr. Lincoln. Some deluded Americans now contend that Lincoln loved his country—loved the U.S. government and that his love for the nation made him a far better President than is the present one. *These conclusions somehow seem bizarre to and befuddle the minds of less omniscient folks such as I. We cannot cease thinking that if Lincoln’s treatment of Southern women and their babies and little kids was based on love for the nation, God only knows what would have been the fate of Southerners had Lincoln felt hate for the Constitution and the nation Southerners did so much to create.*

The dazzling success of the Marxist-Republicans efforts to write lies as American history surrounds all of us. For example:

The Daughters of the American Revolution includes some mighty bright young women. Thousands of them, no doubt, are Confederate descendants. These young Southerners annually and joyfully celebrate Mr. Lincoln’s birthday. They participate gladly in what amounts to a group genuflection each time the name of that booted out of the pulpit for Socialism/Communism, that x-Baptist preacher, Francis Bellamy’s name is mentioned. They recite his Pledge of Allegiance with the greatest of reverence-- are completely oblivious to the truth—that with the word “indivisible,” Bellamy accuses their ancestors of treason. Lincoln declared that “the Union created the states,” and anyone attempting to take a state out of the Union committed treason—the nation was “indivisible” so no state could leave it unless the rest of the states agreed to that leaving. *Think about that! Any American who bothers to study the birth of our United States knows better than that! If you do not—you should take the time to read the work of some “real, honest” historians.*

One of the elected officers in a very large Confederate organization declared that Communists had no influence whatsoever on the “Civil” War and in no way had any role in the birth of the Republican Party---that Carl Marx was not even born by the time that war started in 1861. Obviously that officer

lacks any knowledge of the couple of hundred of propaganda-articles Marx wrote for America's newspaper with the largest circulation, *The New York Tribune*, before and throughout the War of Northern Aggression and is unaware that THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO authored at the behest of the European Illuminati was written in 1848 by Marx and his good buddy Engels. Knowledge of that nice complimentary letter Marx wrote to Lincoln—congratulating him on his election, undoubtedly is not widespread. Knowledge of Engels part in the creation of the Republican Party seems to have been considered a national secret.

Those who know not the truth should not be judged harshly for their ignorance, however, because the Republican government—the victors -- have made sure that the truth about their mighty efforts to manipulate the northerners to invade the sovereign South and knock off as many land owners as possible was truth buried right along with the Southern victims of genocide and Holocaust. *Read the Communist Manifesto and it is evident just how much hate the Commies had for the South. Of course they hated the South; the South was full of landowners. Even the tiniest of farms were on lands owned by Southerners. (Southern farmers acquired much land as bounty land because of their service in the various American wars before 1861.)*

Lincoln was evil. He was anti- Christianity, an atheist who wanted to destroy Christianity. He was a hypocrite who bemused most northern Christian ministers so they accepted his lies. His personal problems often overwhelmed him. He was a mentally ill hate monger— a neurotic mess. He was a liar, unparalleled in history. His Marxists grew to despise him when he planned to cheat them out of control of the South. After his execution they decided he had real value. He, then, became their most useful tool, a popular martyr. In his absence, Reconstruction brought them enormous wealth and increased their power.

How could any mentally normal person laugh when told of all the bodies of dead women and children littering the streets in one of Mr. Sherman's burned Southern towns? Lincoln laughed. How do we know Lincoln laughed? One of his own soldiers told us so.

Poor Lincoln---instead of admiring him, Northerners should feel sorry for him—he was so mentally crippled. He had delusions of grandeur—must have had because he actually thought he could prevail against the COMMUNISTS who created the Republican Party—he could take away from them the Reconstruction of their dreams and replace it with one he controlled. All the riches of the South and lifetime power would wind up in his hands-- not theirs. His plan was to give Southern states full constitutional rights and welcome them back into the Union,[i] no doubt to serve his own political purposes. He considered himself smarter and more powerful than they. When they turned against him, he left the Republican Party and started himself a separate Party. Later the Party and he reconciled, but he had torn his drawers with the controlling element—the Radicals (Marxists).

The world knows how Lincoln's dream ended—but only recently has the word leaked out that non-Confederates engineered the execution of Lincoln. Confederates carried it out---but the real conspirators were Republican Party born. A gullible Southerner was used to free the “Radical Republicans” of a no longer desired leader. A planned kidnapping morphed into murder. Men more clever than any actor masterminded the execution of the United States President. Despite what the politically correct, well-rewarded historians and politicians have poured into receptive American brains, those planners were not Southerners.

How could anyone really think Southerners could arrange for Lincoln to be poorly guarded by a guard who just, accidentally, happened to leave his post to get a few beers while Mr. Lincoln viewed a play? And that guard was, accidentally, overlooked--never interviewed by anyone investigating the murder of the nation's most powerful political figure. How can anyone think that Marxist-Radical Republican Edwin Stanton (the Secretary of War who wanted to be President) accidentally happened to

refuse Lincoln the loyal guard, Lincoln himself requested. Stanton told Lincoln the guy was busy when he wasn't.

How can anyone think a guy named Booth just accidentally happened to find an unguarded door and meandered through it, gun in hand? How can anyone think the telegraph wires all around D.C. –wires under the direct control of the Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton-- would accidentally all stop working at one time, so that troops could not be ordered to block the roads to an escaping Booth? How can anyone think the next Republican President Ulysses S. Grant, a Radical Republican West Point graduate, would accidentally, happen to turn down an invitation to accompany his Commander in Chief, President Lincoln, to the theatre the very night of the execution?[ii]

Southerners are, we must admit, very bright—but there are, after all, some things they cannot do. Do you insist on thinking that they were able to arrange all of these so-called accidental happenings?

Aw, come on!

Now, on the other hand, Communists seem quite adept at arranging convenient accidents and removals from office of friends and foes. They seem to specialize in just that kind of thing. Poor Trotsky-- Poor Lenin-- Poor Lincoln! And, some say, General George Patton, who might have become a U.S. President, was by "accident," accidentally removed from the Communist dangers involved in such a possibility. Certainly those who crossed swords with the Party met horrible ends, but the real planners of their deaths flourished. Some say the same about the men behind the men who bumped off John F. Kennedy and brother Bobby. And what about that anti-Communist Nixon? He certainly wasn't killed, but, certainly, he was bumped off. And then there were those strange deaths of a slew of folks either connected in some fashion, or involved with a U.S. President.

Power corrupts— those with it and those seeking it.

There is a very old, Confederate prayer that ends: "God save the South. " It seems that it is time for that very prayer to be heard again. *Maybe this time God's answer will be, "Yes, I will and I'll let some of y'all help me."*

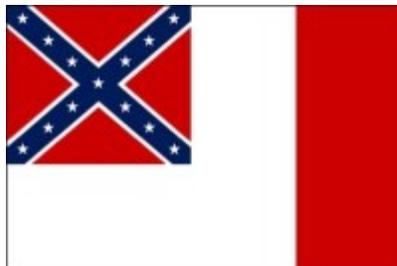
If the South were saved, it just might have the ability to save the United States—maybe. Surely the South has the ability to save, at least, itself—after all, this nation IS NOT INDIVISIBLE. Lincoln and Francis Bellamy's declarations to the contrary, one state or many states can secede whenever they choose to do so.

Lincoln's Invasion of our South and the United States' role in Southern genocide and the Southern Holocaust cannot alter truth: might does not make right.

[i] John Chandler Griffin. *Abraham Lincoln's Execution*, Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Co., 2006.

[ii] Ibid.

<http://deovindice.org/1/post/2013/07/so-you-think-lincoln-loved-the-united-states.html>





JEFFERSON vs. LINCOLN

On the Declaration and the Constitution

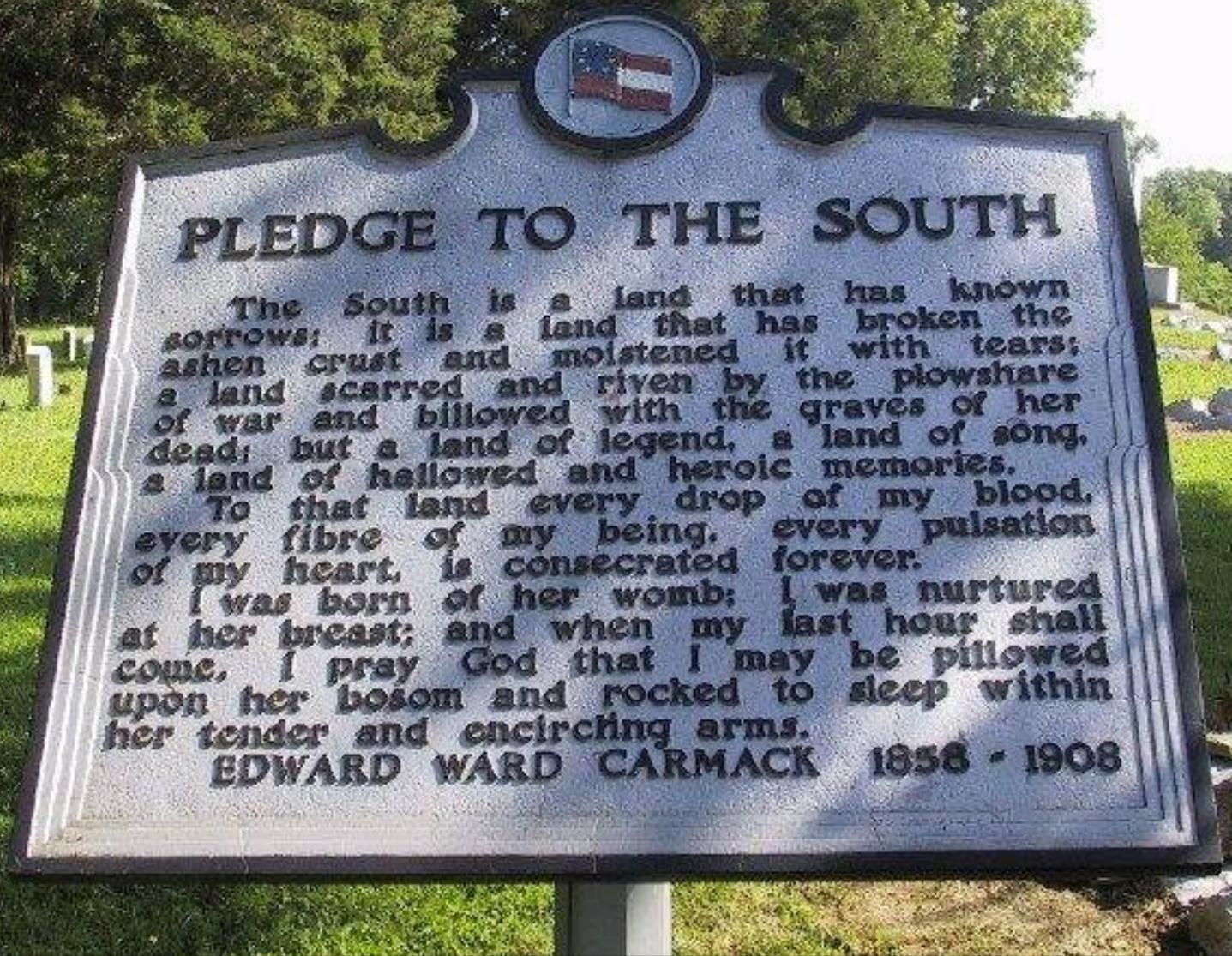
Popular Sovereignty
Consent of the Governed
Right to Alter or Abolish
Liberty and Individual Rights
A Federative Republic

National Supremacy
Might Makes Right
No Right to Abolish
Nation Trumps Liberty and Rights
A Consolidated Nation

Defending the Heritage VIA The Forgotten Men—

<http://www.forgottenmen.com/> and Florida Tenth Amendment Center

There is a stark contrast between Jefferson and the Founders and Lincoln and the national supremacists. If you support Lincoln, you reject the Founding Principles. If you support Jefferson you embrace the Founding Principles. One was right. The other was wrong. The 1860s was a major stake through the heart of American federalism.



PLEDGE TO THE SOUTH

The South is a land that has known sorrows; it is a land that has broken the ashen crust and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven by the plowshare of war and billowed with the graves of her dead; but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories.

To that land every drop of my blood, every fibre of my being, every pulsation of my heart, is consecrated forever.

I was born of her womb; I was nurtured at her breast; and when my last hour shall come, I pray God that I may be pillowed upon her bosom and rocked to sleep within her tender and encircling arms.

EDWARD WARD CARMACK 1858 - 1908

We Southerners must embrace a new paradigm; the old Southern conservatism will not work, simply because there is little left of that world to actually conserve. We must think “outside the box” in which our enemies have placed us. We must have a new organizing principal: organic nationalism. It is the answer for the South if we are serious about the survival, well-being, and independence of the Southern people. That means the rejection of the status quo of living in a multicultural empire that sucks our lifeblood. That, in turn, means the rejection of liberal democracy and all the familiar hallmarks of Enlightenment ideology that have led us to the impasse that now threatens our very survival.

The Southern nation we envision – the product of that new paradigm – will be run by Southerners in the interest of Southerners. Will that dawning not be a glorious and blessed day? And may the same blessings be given to our kith and kin across the sea in Europa!

Bobbie Jo Coffey



Southern Nationalist Network
For the Southern people. Since 2010



International media coverage of Montgomery ‘secede’ billboard

May 19, 2014

By [MichaelCushman](#)

Southern independence has been the talk [of the](#) land today with media outlets from South Carolina to southern California and even up in Canada reporting on the ‘secede’ billboard in Montgomery, Alabama.

Leaders from the [League of the South](#) were interviewed today on the phone and in person at the League headquarters in Wetumpka, Alabama by CBS affiliate [WAKA](#) and other [media outlets](#) about the controversy over the ‘secede’ billboard recently taken down by Lamar Advertising. Dr Michael Hill, president of the League, wrote a short time ago on the League’s Facebook page:

In the last hour, I have done phone interviews with Mike Cason of AL.com and Jay Reeves, the AP correspondent [for the](#) State of Alabama. Jay has always been very fair to us. He took down a lot of information and said he would call Lamar with some tough questions. An AP article on this will likely be re-printed from [coast to coast](#).

Cason wrote a lengthy and largely unbiased [article on the billboard](#) for AL.com when it was first unveiled. Today, a [follow up piece by Cason on the billboard's removal](#) was also published by AL.com. In that short article Cason describes the League as 'a 20-year-old organization that advocates secession by southern states.'

Dr Hill also recently posted:

I am scheduled to do an interview on Tuesday, 20 May, at 10:35 AM (CDT) on WAPI radio in Birmingham on the 'Secede' billboard removal issue.

LOTS MORE MEDIA LINKS

The following are links to media outlets which have covered the story on the removal of the 'secede' billboard: [WIAT CBS](#) (Birmingham, AL), [The State](#) (Columbia, SC), [Miami-Herald](#), [Bradenton Herald](#), [WFSA](#) (Montgomery, AL), [Tuscaloosa News](#), [Island Packet](#) ([Hilton Head](#), SC), [The Washington Post](#), [NewsOK](#) (Oklahoma), [The Post and Courier](#) (Charleston, SC), [Free Times Press](#) (Chattanooga, TN), [Star Tribune](#) (Minneapolis, MN), [Fox 29](#) (San Antonio, TX), [Metro News](#) (Canada), [Newnan Times-Herald](#) (Georgia), [US News & World Report](#), [ABC News](#), [Drudge Report](#), [The Dispatch](#) (Lexington, NC), [KSBY NBC](#) (, CA), [El Paso Inc](#) (TX), [The Covington News](#) (GA).

It should be noted that the [Associated Press](#) article uses the term 'Confederate' to describe the League of the South. Dr Hill responded to this on the League's Facebook page by posting on his personal Facebook page

The League of the South is not a "Confederate" organization. We are a Southern Nationalist organization.

The [Southern Poverty Law Center](#), a far-Left, anti-White organisation based in Montgomery (which has for years labeled conservative and Christian organisations 'hate groups') calls the controversy over the billboard a 'fiasco' for the League. However, the billboard worked extremely well even though it was only up for a single day. Many thousands of people will hear about the League of the South and the message of Southern independence thanks to this 'fiasco.' As Hunter Wallace wrote on [Occidental Dissent](#), 'In hindsight, the League should have agitated to have its own billboard removed ... this is turning into the equivalent of a very expensive ad [buy](#). Free of charge, too.' Wallace added, ' I'm sure the League would now like to heartily thank whatever moron out there got it taken down.'

CONTACT

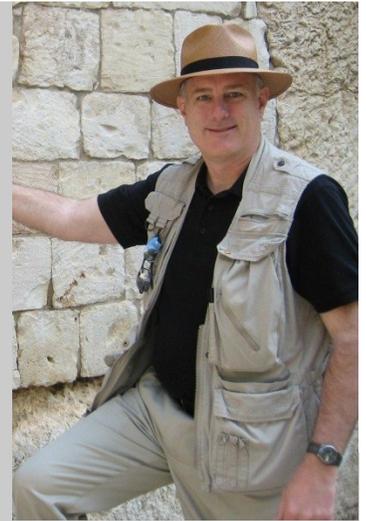
SNN readers are encouraged to politely contact representative Adam Freeman of Lamar Advertising at

afreeman@lamar.com or by phone at (334) 281-0780 (334) 281-0780 FREE . Readers are also encouraged to contact Russ Bullard, Adam Freeman's supervisor, by e-mail at rbullard@lamar.com . We would stress that all contact with Lamar should be professional and polite but should also express our disappointment that the company didn't honour its agreement with the League.

Also see: [Petition to restore the 'secede' billboard in Montgomery](#), [Lamar Advertising takes down 'secede' billboard in Montgomery](#) and ['Secede' billboard goes up in Montgomery](#)
<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2014/05/19/media-covers-battle-over-montgomery-secede-billboard/>

The Daily Jot

Daily reporting and analysis of current events from a biblical and prophetic perspective.



NOTE: When writing about God and Jesus, The Daily Jot means YHVH as God and Yeshua Ha Mashiach as Jesus--the actual original names and the true nature and character of them.

Thursday, May 29, 2014

President authorizes military force against citizens

A New Lincoln has emerged ... [ed.]

The occupant of the Oval Office has authorized military force against American citizens in Department of Defense Directive 3025.18, issued on December 29, 2010.

The directive assumes presidential authority for the use of force "to quell large-scale, unexpected civil disturbances" and to give civil authorities "Assistance in responding with assets with potential for lethality. This support includes loans of arms; vessels or aircraft; or ammunition." Bill Gertz of The Washington Times, whose investigative efforts uncovered the edict, reports that the directive coincides with a buildup of military units within non-security-related federal agencies. A threat to civil liberty? Read on.

The directive states that lethal force may be used against citizens when: "(1) Such activities are necessary to prevent significant loss of life or wanton destruction of property and are necessary to restore governmental function and public order; or, (2) When duly constituted Federal, State, or local authorities are unable or decline to provide adequate protection for Federal property or Federal governmental functions. Federal action, including the use of Federal military forces, is authorized when necessary to protect the Federal property or functions." This begs the question: Is the White House "undermining civil liberties under the guise of counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts"?

The Daily Jot has been documenting stories of federal agencies, such as the IRS, buying ammunition and weapons. Gertz confirms: "Other agencies with SWAT teams reportedly include the Department of Agriculture, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Office of Personnel Management, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Education Department. **The militarization of federal agencies, under little-known statues that permit deputization of security officials, comes as the White House has launched verbal attacks on private citizens' ownership of firearms despite the fact that most gun owners are law-abiding citizens.**"

The military build up of non-military federal agencies combined with the White House push for disarming and vilifying citizens is too systematic to be coincidence. **From 2009 to 2012, the Department of Homeland Security issued three reports, each profiling gun-owning Christian conservatives as possible terrorists and right-wing extremists.** Put two and two together and you have a government granting itself authority to use lethal force on civilians "to protect federal property or functions." The federal government does not own property, the people do. This White House is using your tax dollars to build a tyranny against you. This is criminal and unjust. As Peter and the Apostles said in **Acts 5:29, "We ought to obey God rather than men."** **All law originates from God. An unjust law is no law at all. This directive is not law, and it is unjust.**

Read the DOD Directive here:

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/302518p.pdf>

Have a Blessed and Powerful Day!

Bill Wilson

www.dailyjot.com



"The principal for which we contend is bound to reassert itself though it may be at another time and in another form."

Jefferson Davis

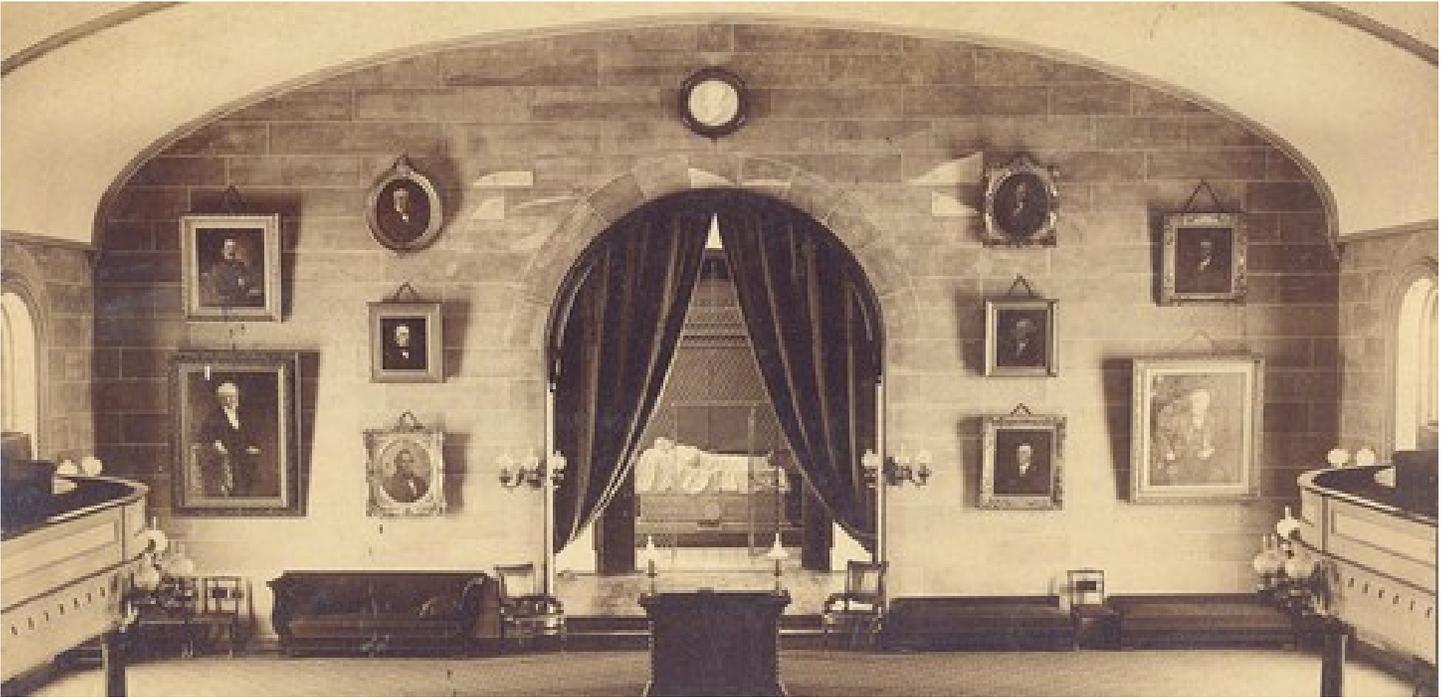
President of the Confederate States of America



June 1864 -- Nathan Bedford Forrest's legend grows substantially when his Confederate cavalry routs a much larger Union force in Mississippi at the Battle of Brice's Crossroads. Around 10 a.m. on June 10, the cavalry forces began fighting, and the Union infantry made a five-mile dash in intense heat and humidity to aid their fellow soldiers. In the afternoon, Forrest orchestrated a series of attacks all along the Union front, which broke the Yankee lines and sent the Federals from the field in disarray with the Confederates in hot pursuit. The chase continued into the next day. Sturgis's command suffered over 600 killed and wounded and over 1,600 captured—more than a quarter of the entire force. Forrest's force suffered less than 600 killed casualties, and the Confederates captured 16 cannons and 176 supply wagons. The Battle of Brice's Crossroads stands as Forrest's greatest military victory.

Why the Left **hates** Confederate symbols and flags

05/08/2014



The Lee museum

Editors note: This article from Al Benson is worth reading with retrospect to the continuing disturbance at Washington and Lee University. A so called "committee" made up of leftist- radical students has demanded the battle flags be taken down from the Lee museum on campus. Their lack of knowledge on history is appalling as they equate the memory of the man who saved their University from extinction, after Lincoln's war, to racism in the modern era.

The only "racists" in the debate are the members of this unique committee who wish to denigrate the Confederate symbols and flags in some cheap stunt to gain public awareness of themselves in order to win points with the media and the minions of power in the social elite.

by Al Benson Jr.

On several occasions I can remember my pastor at church saying that if you are not making someone mad then you aren't doing anything. He has a valid point. If you are at peace with "the world" and no one has any gripe with anything you do or say, then you are a friend of the world and, biblically speaking, that is an unenviable position to be in.

Christians make people mad because they have the temerity to tell people the truth and all people do not relish truth. Some would rather live with lies and giving them the truth ticks them off. So I reckon this article will tick some folks off.

Years ago, when I was in the John Birch Society there were folks that said we had three enemies—liberalism, socialism, and communism. Or to put it more succinctly liberalism=socialism=communism. One is

merely a progression to the next. The John Birch Society was anathema to the religious and political left. They detested it with un-excelled passion. They still do. Why? It's because the JBS tells people the truth about them and they don't want the American public as a whole to know that truth—yet they can't dispute it, so what do they do? They smear the JBS with a lot of unfounded accusations which they hope will take people's minds off the real truth and refocus them on the spurious accusations. This is an old Communist tactic—condemn others and elevate yourself. It often works, but not quite as much as it used to. Thanks to the Internet, lots of people have had the chance to see “other options” when it comes to news and commentary and they have picked up a certain amount of discernment regarding what I laughingly refer to as the “news” media.

About twenty years after my initial involvement with the JBS I started to become involved with the Southern Heritage and Confederate Movements. You may think the two are mutually exclusive, and I didn't make any real connection until I found that those who hated the Southern Movement were, guess who? Liberals, socialists, and communists. So why did the religious and political left hate the Southern Movement? Same reason they hated the JBS. The Southern Movement told the truth about the real reasons for the War of Northern Aggression and about Abraham Lincoln, who was and is a major icon of the left. To find out why, read *Lincoln's Marxists* which is available on Amazon.com The truth about Lincoln and the War rattled the left's cage. The public has, for generations now, been “educated” to believe the War was all about slavery and nothing else. This has been the establishment line for decades now (and I include the establishment as part of the liberal/socialist coterie). To state that such a line is balderdash is only repeating myself.

The liberal/socialist/communist triad absolutely loathes the South, its real history and heritage. All you have to do to prove this is to check out the website of the Southern Poverty Law Center. This will give you a thumbnail sketch of where the left is really coming from in regard to the South and its history. The SPLC is big on hate groups—a “hate group” being anyone that disagrees with their leftist slant on anything. Their take on Southern history is strictly barf-bag material but you'd be surprised at how many “journalists” quote them as a “reliable” source on Southern bigotry or prejudice or whatever other sins the South happens to share with the rest of the country.

All these liberal/left groups use every opportunity to trash the South and its people and they absolutely detest Southern history and Confederate symbols. But if you look at where they are coming from, the reason becomes obvious. The South has been more Christian in its worldview than most of the rest of the country since well before the War of Northern Aggression and the left hates Christianity. They always have, and the reason is that they are in rebellion against God and His law, which they seek to replace with their own “god” (the state) and their “law” (Marx's “ten commandments” as found in the Communist Manifesto).

The leftists reserve some of the bitterest of their vehemence for Confederate symbols and flags. These, we are dutifully informed, are all symbols of “racism” (a Trotskyite term), prejudice, bigotry, and you name it. Southern whites, we are told, are responsible for every ill in the world from sunspots to the blind stagers. It's all “whitey's fault” (all the better to get reparations out of you, my dear) and Southern whites are supposed to feel guilty for, literally, all the sins of mankind, which others committed only because white folks forced them into it. And to absolve ourselves from these heinous sins we have only to cross their palms with silver—again and again and again.

So what are these horrible Confederate symbols that need to be taken down and relegated to the attic or trash heap? Well, there is the well-known Confederate battle flag, which is a Christian symbol, the Cross of St. Andrew. We have to get rid of that because the KKK has used it. If that's the case, then lets get rid of the United States flag also, because it is a known fact, for those that have done the homework, that the KKK used the United States flag extensively in parades and assemblies. So it would seem apparent that if one is “racist” because it is used by the KKK, then shouldn't the other be also? There are several other Confederate

flags that must be “racist” simply because they are Confederate. There is Polks Battle flag for the First Corps of the Army of Tennessee. It has a St. George’s Cross on it—another Christian symbol. Then there is the battle flag for Confederate troops from Missouri, which is a blue flag, with a red border, with a white Christian Cross on it. Then the 3rd Kentucky (Confederate) Infantry flag has a Christian Cross with 13 stars in it, and Major General Dabney Maury’s Headquarters Flag is yet another one with a Christian Cross on it. There are others I could mention, not as well known, but yet still containing Christian symbols. All these flags, supposedly “racist” reflect, to some extent, the worldview of the Confederate States.

I submit that this is really what the leftists want to get rid of—any Southern flag or symbol that reflects the South’s Christian heritage. That’s what they really hate—any kind of Christian symbolism, especially Southern Christian symbolism. Anyone who has read anything about the liberal/socialist/communist cadre realizes that they regard Christianity as one of their main foes, to be either neutralized or gotten rid of any way possible. The left really has no problem with racial prejudice or bigotry. They practice it just as much as anyone else does, only they don’t want to be perceived as being guilty of it so they point the accusing finger at others who may not even be as guilty of it as they are. After all, it was Karl Marx who, condescendingly referred to Jewish people as “Jewish Niggers.” That was Marx’s term, not mine and I have seen him quoted more than once using that term. No, the leftist’s real problem isn’t with racial prejudice—it’s with Jesus Christ and the Christian faith, because they realize that even a sleeping Christian church has the potential of becoming their biggest adversary should something awaken it in the future. And Southern Christians could end up being the biggest adversary of all because even with their faith having been tampered with and watered down, they are still the people in the part of the country where the Christian worldview remains the strongest.

You have to give the liberal/socialist/communist group credit. They at least recognize their Main Enemy. The question is—will the Church wake up and recognize one of hers?

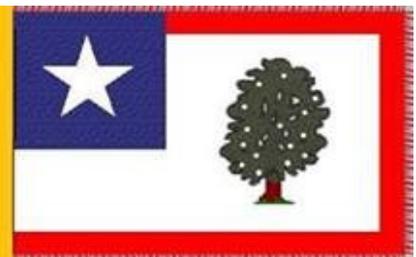
<http://deovindice.org/1/post/2014/05/why-the-left-hates-confederate-symbols-and-flags.html>



Private, Company A, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry & Sergeant, Company G, Twenty Fifth Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry

William Valmore Izlar

“The first flag of the Young Republic was the Bonnie Blue Flag, and was saluted by the convention that adopted the Ordinance of Secession of Mississippi. It is described by the Hon. Dunbar Rowland, director of the department of archives and history of the State of Mississippi, as follows: ‘A flag of white ground, a magnolia tree in the center; a blue field in the upper left-hand corner, with a white star in the center, finished with a red border and red fringe at the extremity of the flag.’ Harry McCarthy, the Irish comedian, wrote the song, ‘Bonnie Blue Flag,’ the night of its unfurling in the convention, and sang it for the first time in the Spengler theatre in Jackson, Mississippi, on January the 10th, 1861. I think it is well to have correct history and description of these flags as well as all other things incident to, or connected with the war.”





Governor Stockdale

FORCED back into a bad union with parasites. What did they expect?

"Rosecrans said, in substance, 'Now, Governor Stockdale, let us hear how your gallant Texans feel toward the old government and the old flag?'

"I replied, 'General Rosecrans, since that day in June, 1865, when General Merritt with his soldiers drove me from the Government House, I have held no office in Texas, and have not been authorized by the people of Texas to represent them in anything; but I know them well, and I am sure that you may say this: the people of Texas will remain quiet, and not again resort to forceful resistance against the Federal Government, whatever may be the measures of that government.'

"General Rosecrans replied very unctuously, 'Ah ! that is good news from our gallant Texas,' etc.

"Said Stockdale, I stopped him and said, 'But, General Rosecrans, candor requires me to explain the attitude of my people. The people of Texas have made up their minds to remain quiet under all aggressions and to have peace; but they have none of the spaniel in their composition. No, sir, they are not in the least like the dog that seeks to lick the hand of the man that kicked him; but it is because they are a very sensible, practical, common-sense people, and understand their position. They know that they resisted the Federal Government as long as any means of resistance was left, and that any attempt at resistance now must be in vain; and they have no means, and would only make bad worse. This is the view of the matter which is going to keep Texas quiet.'

"LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROBERT LEWIS DABNEY

Thomas Carey Johnson

1903

Blurred Lines: Texas-BLM Spat Has Complicated History



photo by: Jim Malewitz

Tommy Henderson shows a survey of land along the Red River in North Texas. Three decades ago, an Oklahoma judge said 140 acres of land he managed belonged to the federal government – even though Henderson held the deed and diligently paid his taxes. Now, the federal government is weighing what to do with more land along the river, some of which has been in North Texas families for generations.

• Reference Material - Click on links below

GLO Maps of Disputed Red River Stretch

[PDF \(1.8 MB\) download](#)

Tommy Henderson Ruling

[PDF \(4.1 MB\) download](#)

Texas General Land Office Position on BLM Dispute

[DOCX \(117.1 KB\) download](#)

Abbott Letter to BLM

[PDF \(44.6 KB\) download](#)

BYERS — Tommy Henderson’s Chevy Silverado bobbed as he drove recently over the North Texas pasture he knows so well. It was part of the ranch where his family had grown crops and grazed cattle for more than a century.

The landscape had changed over time. The cottonwood and salt cedar trees weren’t here when his forefathers arrived. “It was just tall prairie,” he said. And the Red River, which runs about a quarter-mile north, has, at times, snaked closer to this spot, its flow changing with Mother Nature’s whims.

The 60-year-old rancher knew exactly when his truck rolled past the invisible boundary that splits what’s still his land and the 140 acres the courts took away — despite the fact that Henderson paid for it.

“We’re on BLM land right now,” Henderson said.

It’s been nearly 30 years since an **Oklahoma judge ruled** that the land belonged to the federal government, to be overseen by the **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**. The issue is getting attention now as the BLM **decides** what to do with an area along a 116-mile stretch of the Red River it says it controls. That area includes an indeterminate amount of land that North Texans have long considered theirs. Texas officials, including Gov. **Rick Perry** and Attorney General **Greg Abbott**, are speaking out about the case, with some officials talking about federal “seizure” of private property and “overreach.”

Henderson, who is no fan of the BLM, said he’s happy with the attention on the issue. And because of his role in the dispute’s legal history, he has become a point man for those looking to clear up the confusion. He wants more Texas officials to first grasp the two centuries of litigation and changing geography rooted in the dispute. He said they need to know about the **Louisiana Purchase**, the **Adams-Onís Treaty**, Buck James, the Langford family and the huge legal ramifications for the different ways a river can move. Only with that understanding can officials try to answer the landowners’ new set of questions.

“I think it’s very difficult to fully understand it,” he said. “To know how we got here, we kind of got to know where we’ve been.”

The BLM, the federal government’s trustee for nearly 250 million acres of public land and 700 million acres of mineral rights, is **updating its resource management plans** in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas — designating how the land will be used for the next 15 to 20 years. The area includes about 90,000 acres along the Red River that the agency considers public land.

Texans, however, have long managed some of that land. They hold deeds to it and have diligently paid taxes on it. The BLM has not fully surveyed the area, so it is not clear how many acres the locals have claimed and how many sat untouched.

The BLM’s Oklahoma field office, which coordinates the three-state region, announced plans in July 2013 to form a new management plan and held a series of meetings throughout the region.

Frustration and confusion have simmered along the river for months, and lawmakers including state Reps. **James Frank**, R-Wichita Falls, and **Drew Springer**, R-Muenster, and U.S. Rep. **Mac Thornberry**, R-Clarendon, were researching the issue before Perry, Abbott and other top state officials began challenging the BLM on national news outlets.

“At a minimum, they are overreaching trying to grab land that belongs to Texans,” Abbott, the Republican nominee for governor, said in an **interview on Fox News** last week. “Or worse, they are violating due process rights by just claiming that this land suddenly belongs to the federal government, swiping it away from Texas.”

Last Thursday, Abbott's campaign sent out an email blast with this message for the BLM: "Come and take it."

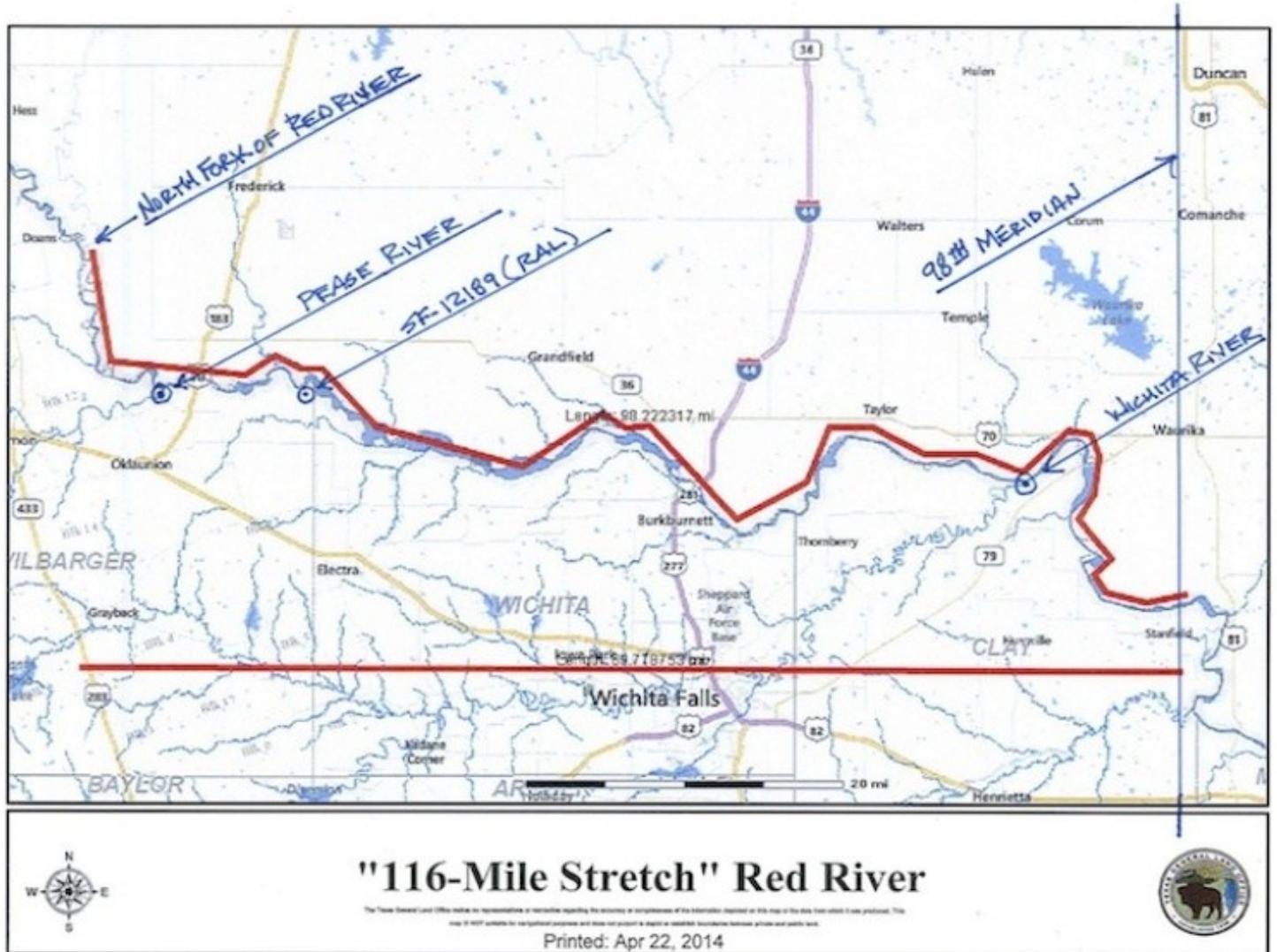


photo by: Texas General Land Office

Map of disputed 116-mile stretch of the Red River

BLM officials say they understand local residents' concerns. But, referencing a series of court opinions, the agency says the land in question belongs neither to Texas nor Oklahoma, regardless of who has used it. The lands "were at no time held in private ownership," said Paul McGuire, an agency spokesman. He noted that the agency was not a party in any of the past litigation.

The comments come in the shadow of a headline-making standoff over grazing fees between the BLM and a Nevada rancher named [Cliven Bundy](#) — an issue that has little in common with the Red River debate. Frank said he was frustrated by those who try to link the two disputes.

"It couldn't be any more different. That guy is basically feeding his cattle on public land," he said of Bundy. "That is significantly different than having a deed on a property" that the government later claims.

Henderson, who does not stand to lose any acreage under the BLM's plan, plans to give a tour Monday of the boundary to a group of local lawmakers and officials, including Land Commissioner [Jerry Patterson](#) and Lt. Gov. [David Dewhurst](#).

The officials will hear a story that starts with the Louisiana Purchase, which gave the U.S. a huge swath of land including parts of North Texas. In the **1819 Adams-Onís Treaty** between the U.S. and Spain, the U.S. gained all lands north of what the Spanish called the Rio Roxo.

A 1919 Red River Showdown

After a century of peaceful cross-border cattle drives and wagon crossings, the 1919 discovery of oil near the line sparked a **U.S. Supreme Court showdown** between Texas and Oklahoma. The court ruled that Oklahoma controlled lands to the north of the river's "medial line," which stretched directly between its north and south gradients or "cut banks," cliffs the water had carved. Texas controlled land below the south bank. The federal government took control of land between the medial line and the Texas bank because no one had ever parceled it out to either state. That's the sliver BLM now claims.

Those boundaries were subject to the river's avulsion and accretion — terms that describe how a river's path might change over time. How a river moves matters mightily in boundary disputes. In Texas and U.S. law, avulsion happens when a river suddenly abandons its channel and creates a new river bend, leaving a peninsula untouched by the water (Oklahoma's definition of avulsion is broader; it only requires a sudden change in flow.) When avulsion happens, a state's border would stay put, regardless of how much the river moved. With erosion and accretion, a river changes course more slowly, gradually sweeping away the land in its path, without creating an entirely new channel. When that happens, the boundary moves with the river.

In the decades following the Supreme Court decision, lands south of the river were sold as parts of Texas, even as the river shifted north.

In the early 1980s, Buck James reignited the river fray. The Oklahoman coveted 900 acres of his neighbor's property across the water. Texas' Langford family had long assumed it had acquired the land when the river had moved north through accretion.

Oklahoma courts awarded James the land, ruling that the river had moved through avulsion during a 1908 flood, meaning that the Texas boundary had not moved toward Oklahoma. A federal appellate court **upheld the decision**. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the case, and the Langfords never had the chance to present evidence showing that two surveyors testified in 1925 that they found "no avulsive changes" in Clay County or across the river in Oklahoma. Nor did the Langfords have the chance to argue that the courts should have used the U.S. definition of avulsion, rather than Oklahoma's broader one.

Around that time, Oklahomans went after a large slice of the ranch land Tommy Henderson had bought from his aunt for \$300,000. That land sat less than a mile from the property James sought. Without requiring a new survey, an Oklahoma judge simply extended the property lines from the James opinion, ruling that 140 acres were public land.

The ruling came quickly, and Henderson, left with fewer than 250 acres, had no money to appeal. "I was broker than a church mouse," Henderson said. "I had the choice between fighting it and feeding my kids, and I decided to feed my kids."

BLM's Current Actions

Now, the BLM is citing the property lines set by the Oklahoma courts to estimate the river land it owns.

In 2000, Congress ratified the **Red River Boundary Compact**, which set the boundary as the vegetation line along the south bank of the Red River. Texas officials including Abbott have

asked the BLM why it doesn't consider that as the property line. The answer is because the compact only set jurisdictional and political boundaries and had no impact on property lines.

"I think that they don't truly, totally understand everything that's happening and what has happened," Henderson, who was appointed to the Texas commission that hashed out the compact, said after reading Abbott's initial news release on the issue.

The BLM has not decided whether it will close off parts of the land or make it open to the public. One option would be to let Texans continue using it, though they would then be subject to federal regulations. Another option would be to sell it. Or Congress could tell the agency to do something else with the land.

Some but not all of those options would require a BLM survey, said McGuire, the BLM spokesman, but none is in the works.

Patterson, Texas' land commissioner, said the burden of proving ownership should fall upon the BLM — not Texas landowners.

"The BLM cannot just claim ownership of any Red River land administratively," a summary of the state agency's position says.

McGuire said the BLM could take no action on the land, but he added that such a move would be irresponsible.

"As much as it's BLM land," he said, "it falls upon us to regulate action of that land."

The agency says the 90,000 acres include spots that no one has ever monitored, and some spots are vulnerable to folks burning tires, cooking meth and littering. In the coming weeks, the agency will release a summary of local comments that will show a diversity of opinion on the BLM plans, he said.

"I think that the communities along the river will come to discover that there's potential value there."

The BLM's draft plan is due within two years. At the earliest, it says it will finalize the plan by 2018.

Kenneth Scott, 84, said he wants the land to stay as is. He and his wife live in Wichita Falls, but they frequently make the short drive "just to piddle around" on the roughly 800 acres along nearly a mile of river that his family has tended for about a century. He wants to keep it in the family and, like many of his neighbors, says he feels anxious about what's next.

"Well, we don't know, if they carry out the plan, where they'll decide the federal land is," he said, standing in front of his squat white ranch house. "If legal action is necessary, I'd be glad to support it."

*Editor's note: An earlier version of this story said that the U.S. gained all lands south of what the Spanish called the Rio Rojo in the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty between the U.S. and Spain. The U.S. gained lands north of the river, which the Spanish called Rio Roxo.

<http://www.texastribune.org/2014/04/28/blurred-lines-texas-blm-spat-has-complicated-histo/>

Oklahoma v. Texas - 265 U.S. 500 (1924)

U.S. Supreme Court

Oklahoma v. Texas, 265 U.S. 500 (1924)

Oklahoma v. Texas

No. 15, Original

265 U.S. 500

DECREE RELATING TO STATES BOUNDARY, ENTERED JUNE 9, 1924

Syllabus

Decree: (1) reciting the report of the commissioners heretofore appointed showing that they have run, located and marked the boundary in question, along the Big Bend Area of Red River; (2) overruling protests and exceptions and confirming the report; (3) adjudging that the line delineated in the report and on maps accompanying it be established and declared to be the true boundary between Texas and Oklahoma along the part of Red River designated in the report subject to future changes by erosion and accretion, and (4) directing that copies of this decree and of the said maps be transmitted to the Chief Magistrates of the two states.

On consideration of the report of the commissioners, heretofore selected to run, locate, and mark portions of the boundary between the States of Texas and Oklahoma along the south bank of the Red River, showing that they have run, located, and marked the portion of such boundary along the Big Bend Area, such report being as follows:

"To the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the"

"Supreme Court of the United States:"

"As commissioners designated in the decree of March 12, 1923, in the above entitled cause, we have run, located and marked upon the ground the boundary between the

Page 265 U. S. 501

States of Texas and Oklahoma along the Red River in what is known as the Big Bend Area (Area A) in accordance with that decree and the principles announced in the opinion delivered January 15, 1923, and we have the honor to submit the following joint report respecting that part of our work, with field notes and maps."

"Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of the decree follow:"

" 5. The south bank of the river is the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity, commonly called a cut bank, along the southerly side of the river which separates its bed from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill, and usually serves to confine the waters within the bed and to preserve the course of the river."

" 6. The boundary between the two states is on and along that bank at the mean level attained by the waters of the river when they reach and wash the bank without overflowing it."

" 7. The exceptional places where there is no well defined cut bank, but only a gradual incline from the sand bed of the river to the upland, the boundary is a line over such incline conforming to the mean level of the waters when at other places in that vicinity they reach and wash the cut bank without overflowing it."

"The foregoing specifications applied in the light of the opinion, admit of, and require the exercise of practical judgment in determining the line intended; but certain fundamentals, such as the following, obviously must form the final basis for the exact location of the line."

"The boundary line is a gradient of the flowing water in the river. It is located midway between the lower level of the flowing water that just reaches the cut bank, and the higher level of it that just

does not overtop the cut bank. The physical top of the cut bank being very uneven in profile, cannot be a datum for locating the boundary line, but a gradient along the bank must be

Page 265 U. S. 502

used for that purpose. The highest point on this gradient must not be higher than the lowest acceptable point on the bank in that vicinity. The boundary line has been determined accordingly."

"We have marked the boundary line by wooden posts called 'witness posts' set along the bank at varying short distances from the boundary, and from each other. A bearing and distance has been taken from each witness post to one or more points on the boundary."

"Permanent reference monuments are located at varying intervals on the Texas bluff overlooking the river valley. Other permanent reference monuments are located on the Oklahoma bluff, and these overlook the river valley."

"By accurate surveys, the witness posts are joined to each other and to the monuments on the Texas bluff. Similarly, the Texas monuments are joined to each other and to the Oklahoma monuments, which in turn, are joined to each other and to the witness posts. Permanent bench marks located near the boundary are also joined to the witness posts and to the reference monuments."

"All oil wells within three hundred feet of the boundary have been accurately located upon the ground, and the position of each, whether, in Texas or in Oklahoma, is stated. From each oil well, a bearing and distance is given to a point on the boundary."

"The boundary line is shown by the usual symbol and appropriate wording on the accompanying maps, which also show the positions of the witness posts, the oil wells, the reference monuments, the bench marks, and other information usually appearing on such maps. These maps are made part of this report and are identified as follows:"

"Map No. 1: Cadastral Map of the Big Bend Area, scale 2,000 feet to the inch; "

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"Map No. 2: Cadastral Map of the oil field region, in two sheets, Nos. 1 and 2, scale 500 feet to the inch; and"

"Map No. 3: Topographic Map of the Big Bend Area, in four sheets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, scale 500 feet to the inch, contour interval 2 feet."

"The survey was begun April 16, 1923, and completed February 17, 1924. The location of the boundary, reported herewith, is that position which existed on December 31, 1923."

"The surveying has been done with painstaking care in accordance with approved modern methods. The results have been subjected to one or more tests to verify their accuracy. The field notes have been reduced to the minimum consistent with the proper record of the boundary location."

"The geographic positions are on the standard datum of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; the datum of the elevations in mean sea level."

"The field notes of the boundary, location of oil wells, description of reference monuments and witness posts, and tables of azimuths, distances, geographic positions and sea level elevations, follow: [The matter here referred to occupies many pages of technical description, and hence is omitted from this report.]"

"On March 26, 1923, before entering upon our work, we appeared before C. Elmore Cropley, notary public of the District of Columbia, in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and subscribed to the following oath:"

" I, (Arthur D. Kidder and Arthur A. Stiles, subscribed individually), having been appointed one of the commissioners to run, locate and mark the state line between the States of Oklahoma and Texas in accordance with the Partial Decree Relating to State Boundary entered

March 12, 1923, and the opinion of this Court delivered January 15, 1923, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter, to the best of my abilities, and that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

"A statement of the time employed and the expense incurred in the performance of the work will be the subject of a later report."

"Five copies each of the report and maps have been today sent by registered mail to the Attorney General of the United States, the Attorney General of Texas, and the Attorney General of Oklahoma. We also have filed with the clerk of the court fifty copies of the report and maps for the use of such private interveners as may apply for them. Thirty additional copies of the report and maps have been filed with the clerk for such disposition as the court may direct."

"The originals of the three maps hereinbefore named are bound with the original report, and appear in the following order: Map No. 1, Map No. 2, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2, and Map No. 3, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4."

"Respectfully submitted,"

"Arthur D. Kidder"

"Arthur A. Stiles"

"*Commissioners*"

"Washington, D.C. April 25, 1924"

And on consideration of the exceptions presented to such report and of the protests made against the same:

It is now adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the exceptions and protests be overruled and that the report be in all respects confirmed.

It is further adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the line delineated and set forth in the report and on the maps accompanying the same and referred to therein be

established and declared to be the true boundary between the States of Texas and Oklahoma along the part of the Red River designated in such report, subject however to such changes as may hereafter be wrought by the natural and gradual processes known as erosion and accretion as specified in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of the decree rendered herein March 12, 1923. [261 U. S. 261](#) U.S. 340.

It is further ordered that the Clerk of this Court do transmit to the chief magistrates of the States of Texas and Oklahoma copies of this decree, duly authenticated under the seal of this Court, together with copies of the maps which accompanied the report of the commissioners.

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Constitutions Don't Enforce Themselves

May 24, 2014

By Lori Rardon



Often, I hear people say, “The federal government is trampling all over my constitutional rights.”

Okay, let’s say it is. Now what? Constitutions don’t enforce themselves. They are inanimate documents. They need to be enforced.

But by whom?

By us.

After all, the U.S. Constitution begins with **We the People** – not **We the Senate**, **We the House**, **We the Supreme Court**, or **We the President**. So, we the people need to push back, but how? We have been trying to limit the federal government through lawsuits and elections, but it does not seem to be working.

What else can we do?

Nullification.

We need to act through our state legislatures to promote state nullification/interposition of unconstitutional federal laws. Why? Because the federal government will not police itself, and state nullification will create a climate where violating the Constitution becomes difficult in practice as well as politically.

But before we discuss how nullification can work, let’s examine what hasn’t been working.

As we have seen over and over again, the federal government frequently oversteps its authority, and it does not appear to have any intention of restraining itself anytime soon. There are many examples. A recent one is spying on American citizens – in direct violation of the Fourth Amendment. Another is the targeted harassment of certain nonprofit groups by the IRS (a First Amendment violation). The federal government just keeps on growing.

We have tried to bring lawsuits against federal overreaches in the federal courts – the Supreme Court. How has that been working out? Let’s face it. The *federal* courts are a branch of the *federal* government. They are on the same team. And many of their decisions predictably find expansion of the *federal* government just fine. For instance, the Supreme Court recently upheld the Affordable Care Act under the auspices that the individual mandate is a tax (even though the government had previously said time and again that it was not a tax). In an even more recent example, the Supreme Court refused to hear a case brought against the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which permits American citizens to be held indefinitely without charge. As a result, this law is still in place.

How about elections? We have tried to *throw the bums out* – right? That is true, to a point, but we have traveled down a path that has resulted in two parties primarily controlling the candidates we have to choose from. It is very difficult, almost impossible, for an outsider who lacks the backing of one of these parties to become a real contender, let alone win an election. For example, the Presidential debates used to be hosted by the League of Women Voters. However, the Republican and Democratic Parties now control these debates, blocking outsiders from participation. In 2012, the Libertarian Candidate was blocked from the debates. Moreover, once many politicians get into office, they end up doing the exact opposite of what they said during their campaign. Why? Because their allegiance appears to lie with their political party rather than the people. Notice how the federal government continues to expand no matter which party holds the majority. Then, they hope we will forget about it as the next election draws closer. George Washington warned us about political parties in his Farewell Address (Sept. 17, 1796).

However [political parties] may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

There is another way – state nullification/interposition of unconstitutional federal laws. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison both endorsed this approach. It takes the federal government completely out of the equation. Instead, each state (with involvement of its concerned citizens) determines whether or not a federal law is constitutional. If it is not, the state legislature can nullify the law within its boundaries.

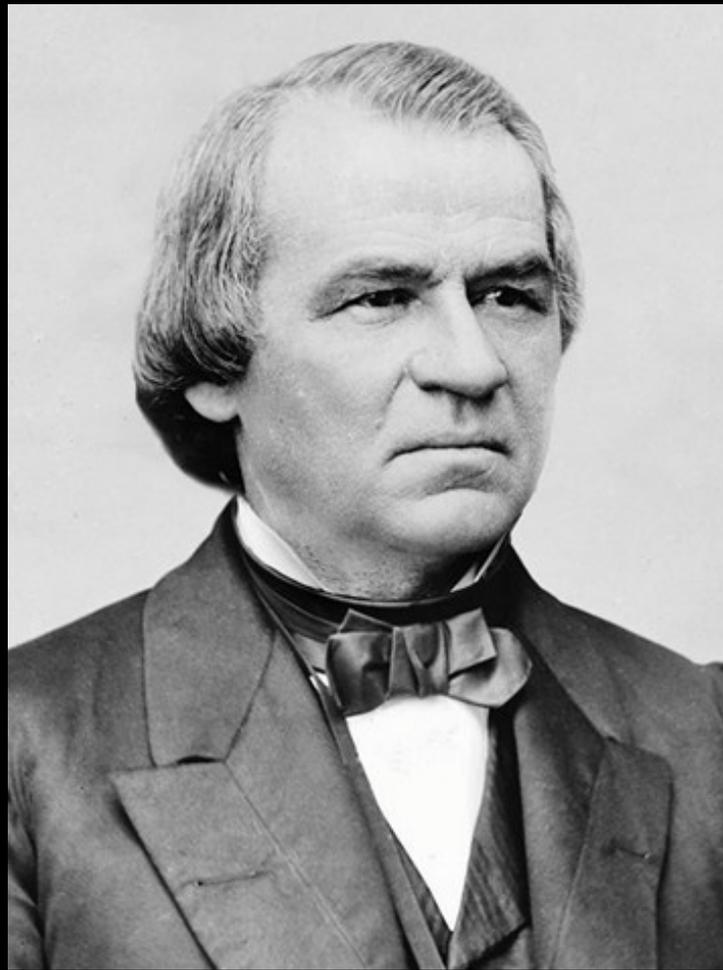
The state can nullify in a variety of ways. For example, it can outright refuse to comply with an unconstitutional federal law. After all, the federal government does not have the manpower to enforce every one of its laws without the aid of state personnel and/or resources. Another possibility is for the state to enact legislation which would make enforcement of the unconstitutional federal law within the state very difficult. Several states have already begun the process of nullifying unconstitutional federal laws – such as NSA spying, gun control, healthcare, and marijuana laws.

I remember I used to think – doesn't someone else make sure the government is following the Constitution? I am busy trying to earn a living, feed my family, live my life. All good points. However, being blessed to be an American citizen comes with responsibilities. Many responsibilities – such as becoming active in our states to rein in the federal government through nullification and creating a climate where violating the Constitution is difficult and unpopular.

The founders understood the necessity of our diligence when they set up this country as a constitutional republic. I guess we would have less responsibility as watch dogs over our government if we lived under a dictator.

Earning a Masters in Chemistry and working in the field for 15 years, Lori Rardon decided to pursue a career in law. After serving as a Patent attorney for several years, she has shifted her focus and interest to Constitutional Law. She is a volunteer for the Tenth Amendment Center.

<http://tenthamentendmentcenter.com/2014/05/24/constitutions-dont-enforce-themselves/>



Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's V.P.

Sound familiar?

"Forth from this cesspool of corruption, sprang another creature forever infamous as the "scalawag." He is a renegade Southerner, who joined the carpetbagger...

in dividing offices, plundering citizens, and robbing the public treasury. Before the war, he was a blatant "day before- yesterday secessionist." During the war, he probably held a bomb-proof position far from the post of danger. When Congress quarreled with the president, he saw the opportunity of his life, sneaked slimily out of his hole, and with oily tongue ingratiated himself with the august representatives of the conqueror, while gleams of the gubernatorial mansion and of senatorial honors flashed before his snaky vision.

Scalawags, also, were produced in earlier ages; but ours seem fouler. Sicily, Africa, and Asia Minor had them in abundance; but those were pagan days, and men were sunk in superstition and brutality. England under the Conqueror had them in plenty; but that was before the days of nice honor and chivalric ideals. The scalawag of 1865, we repeat, was "the basest of his species."

HALF HOURS IN SOUTHERN HISTORY

John Lesley Hall

1907

Come and Take It!



The federal government wants to take 90,000 acres of Texas land along the Red River.

I am about ready to go to the Red River and raise a 'Come and Take It' flag to tell the feds to stay out of Texas.
—Greg Abbott

Greg Abbott sent a letter to Bureau of Land Management Director Neil Kornze, asking for answers about the federal government's interest in 90,000 acres of land along the Red River.

Read the letter [here](#).

Join Greg Abbott in telling the feds to "Come and Take It"—[sign today!](#)

Confederates in Mexico



Matthew Fontaine Maury

The story of the Confederates who fled to Mexico after the Civil War starts with a story of events which to this day have a secretive and sinister nature. At the time when the southern states in the US had begun to secede from the Union, Benito Juárez had assumed power as President of Mexico in January 1861. In the time span of the American Civil War, Juárez was overthrown and Austrian Prince Maximilian, brother to Emperor Franz Josef, was installed as Emperor of Mexico. He welcomed settlers to Mexico as part of his quest to turn it into a modern European type country.

This aspect of the story first introduces a Southern gentleman named Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806–1873). A true renaissance man, brilliant and intriguing Matthew Fontaine Maury had a variety of nicknames, including “Pathfinder of the Seas,” “Father of modern Oceanography and Naval Meteorology” and later, “Scientist of the Seas.” He was an astronomer, historian, oceanographer, meteorologist, cartographer, author, geologist, and educator. His many books made important contributions to, among other things, charting winds and ocean currents, including pathways for ships at sea. His “Physical Geography of the Sea” in 1855 was the first extensive book on oceanography to ever be published.

Maury was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, but his family moved to Franklin, Tennessee when he was five. From old Huguenot and Dutch stock, his studious and intelligent family can be traced back to 15th century France. His grandfather taught three future US Presidents: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Maury obtained a Naval appointment through the influence of Senator Sam Houston in 1825, and at the age of 19 joined the Navy as a midshipman on the same frigate which was carrying the Marquis de La Fayette home to France.

After breaking his hip and knee at the age of 33 in a stagecoach accident, he devoted his time to the study of naval meteorology, navigation, charting the winds and currents. He became the first superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory in 1842 and remained as such until April

1861. Here, he discovered a vast trove of old ships' logs and charts which had been stored since the beginning of the US Navy. He studied these documents to collect information on the oceans and seas internationally, the winds, tides, calms and currents in all seasons, and even charted the migration of whales from the information he gleaned.

Brilliant and energetic, Maury published numerous books to assist the navy and sailors, such as his "Wind and Current Chart of the North Atlantic" and "Sailing Directions and Physical Geography of the Seas." He also had an extensive Naval Observatory team and worked at astronomical and nautical work at the same time. He strongly advocated naval reform, including a school for the Navy that would rival the army's West Point and his ideas helped with the creation of the US Naval Academy. He sent a team to explore regions in South America, and even championed the idea of a transcontinental railroad to join the eastern US to California with a southerly route running through Texas to open up trade with northern Mexico.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Maury handed in his commission as a U.S. Navy Commander in order to serve Confederate Virginia as Chief of Sea Coast, River and Harbor Defences. He was sent abroad to elicit support for the Confederacy and to purchase ships. He went to England, Ireland and France, speaking and publishing news articles while acquiring ships and supplies for the Confederacy. But he did more than just talk and write: the amazing Maury can also be credited with the electric torpedo which harassed northern shipping. Since he had worked with Cyrus Field and Samuel Morse, Maury had experience with the transatlantic cable. The torpedoes were said to have cost the Union more vessels than all other causes combined.

Maury was unable to return home to Virginia after the Civil War because of his work for the Confederate Secret Service. Fredericksburg, where Maury's immediate family lived, was all but destroyed. Some Confederates in similar situations went to places like Brazil (their descendants are to be found to this day), while others went to Venezuela or simply to Mexico. Maury was an old friend of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

The two had much in common as men of the sea, for Maximilian had once headed the Austrian navy and he was one of the world leaders who awarded Maury a medal for his work in oceanography. Maximilian was eagerly seeking settlers from Germany, Austria, and France to rebuild Mexico into a modern European type country. Commodore Maury conceived of an immigration plan whereby ex-Confederates were invited to Mexico to settle into communities planned for this purpose, among them the New Virginia Colony in central Mexico which he founded for this purpose. Maximilian liked Maury and his idea of inviting Confederates to Mexico, and he offered land grants to any who would come and stay.

Maury's settlements were to be primarily in the agricultural regions surrounding Mexico City, but also in the northern areas around Monterrey and Chihuahua. On September 5, 1865, Maximilian set aside a tract of 500,000 acres for the new immigrants. The largest settlement would be in the little community of Carlota, named in honor of the Empress, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, where a man with a family was offered 640 acres at \$1 an acre, plus a lot in town. The land was free from mortgage and exempt from taxes the first year. The Mexican Government was even willing to provide transportation to Mexico in some cases and to arrange for the journey to Mexico. American "colonization agents" were appointed to districts, and Maury started to survey the proposed

colonies. Maury's eldest son emigrated to Mexico and Maury hoped his entire family to eventually move there.

By January, 1866, about 260 immigrants had landed in Campeche and Tampico and their numbers increased. The U.S. Government was arresting Maury's agents when they could be found in an attempt to end the Southerners' exodus to Mexico. In all, about 2,500 Confederates eventually fled south of the border and settled in Mexico, among them several prominent Confederate governors and generals generally from the Trans-Mississippi Confederacy, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. Men such as "Fighting Joe" Shelby (who refused to surrender and led what was left of his forces south of the Rio Grande), John B. Magruder, Sterling Price, Alexander W. Terrell, Edmund Kirby-Smith, James E. Slaughter, John George Walker, and Thomas C. Hindman all made their way to Mexico along with thousands of others who refused to live in a Reconstructed South.

They faced difficult journeys through country filled with hostile Indians, bandits, and Juarista soldiers. The exiles were numerous enough to have their own newspaper in Mexico City. Among the governors who fled to Mexico was Pendleton Murrah, the 10th governor of Texas. Only when Union occupation forces were en route to Texas did Murrah flee with other Confederate leaders to Mexico, but the trip was too much for his fragile health, and he died in Monterrey, Mexico of tuberculosis in August 1865. Sadly, Maury's advertisements also lured many indigents and his office was overrun with penniless immigrants who soon proved to be a burden, and the free land set aside proved to be inadequate for the numbers.

Unfortunately, this was also an unstable time in Mexico. Throughout this period, Maximilian's regime was under attack by Juarez and Porfirio Diaz who from 1865 had been secretly supplied from a US Army depot in El Paso, Texas. Maury wrote his wife that he "despaired of ever seeing his 'New Virginia' firmly established" in Mexico, and he abandoned his office and fled to England, leaving his "New Virginia" settlers to shift for themselves. In 1866, when Napoleon III withdrew the French troops, many New Virginia colonists were killed by bandits or anti-Maximilian partisans, and after Maximilian's assassination in 1867, the New Virginia Colony settlers, who probably numbered a few thousand, mostly vanished as their colonies were plundered and burned by the triumphant Juaristas.

After serving Maximilian in Mexico and building Carlotta and New Virginia Colony, Maury accepted a teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), holding the chair of physics. During this time he wrote "The Physical Geography of Virginia" based in part on his experience as a gold mining superintendent. Maury helped create the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (Virginia Tech) in Blacksburg, Virginia in 1872. Matthew Fontaine Maury died at home in Lexington, and he died a famous, greatly respected man. He had been knighted by several nations and given numerous medals.

Rather than surrender, in June 1865, Shelby and approximately 1,000 of his surviving troops rode south into Mexico. They have been immortalized as "the undefeated." They planned to offer their services to Emperor Maximilian as a 'foreign legion,' but Maximilian declined. He did, however, grant them land for an American colony in Mexico near Vera Cruz (which was revoked two years later following the collapse of the empire). Shelby returned to Missouri in 1867, resumed farming and died there. Magruder also fled to Mexico and entered the service of Emperor Maximilian I of

Mexico as a major general in the Imperial Mexican Army. After Maximilian's murder, Magruder returned to the US and settled in Houston, Texas, where he died in 1871. Likewise, Price was a leader of the exile colony in Carlota, Veracruz before returning to Missouri, impoverished and in poor health. He died of cholera in St. Louis, Missouri.

Terrell fled to Mexico after the war but returned to Texas where he served in both the Texas Senate and House of Representatives and was later a minister plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Empire. He died in Texas in 1912. Smith fled to Mexico and then to Cuba to escape potential prosecution for treason. He returned to take an oath of amnesty at Lynchburg, Virginia, on November 14, 1865.

Afterward, Smith was active in the telegraph business and education. At the time of his death in Sewanee, he was the last surviving man who had been a full general in the war. Slaughter commanded Confederate forces during the Civil War at Bona San Jago, Texas, and after the war lived in Mexico, where at the age of 87, he died in Mexico City. At the close of the Civil War, Walker fled to Mexico, where he remained for several years. Returning to the United States, he later served as the United States Consul in Bogotá, Colombia, and as a Special Commissioner to the Pan-American Convention. Walker died in Washington, D.C. Hindman joined Confederate refugees in the Mexican town of Carolota, where he engaged in coffee planting and attempted to practice law but returned to Arkansas in April, 1867 and was later assassinated.

Note: America's most famous clipper ship in its day was Flying Cloud out of Marblehead, Mass. The ship was launched in East Boston on April 15, 1851 and Captained by Josiah Perkins Creesy and navigated by his wife Ellenor Prentiss-Creesy. That summer, using Matthew Maury's Wind and Current Charts as well as his Sailing Directions, Flying Cloud made her record-breaking voyage from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving there on August 31, after a passage of 89 days, 21 hours.

Ellenor Prentiss-Creesy was the first person to navigate around the Horn by using Maury's new route. Three years later, the Flying Cloud bested herself by sailing to San Francisco in 89 days, 8 hours, a sailing ship record that stands unbroken to this day. Eleanor Prentiss Creesy's great skill with the sextant, her mathematical ability, knowledge of the winds and currents of the Cape Horn passage, plus her skill at dead reckoning on the many days when there was no sun to shoot, kept Flying Cloud on her course, helped guide the great ship through dangerous waters to its destination. None of this would have been possible, however, had it not been for Matthew Maury. Flying Cloud continued sailing as a working merchant vessel for the next 23 years in both the Atlantic and Pacific trades until she met her end in 1874, when she was driven ashore by a heavy gale at St. John's, New Brunswick.

Further Reading:

Rolle, Andrew F. *The Lost Cause: The Confederate Exodus to Mexico* (c. 1965)

Frances L. Williams *Matthew Fontaine Maury, Scientist of the Sea* (1969)

Shaw, David W. *Flying Cloud* (2001)

Maury, MF [Physical Geography of the Sea](#) (1855)

<http://www.holocaustianity.com/hysteria/maury-mexico.html>

Dialogue With A Southerner



by Tim Manning

There used to be a huge difference between "yankee's" and "northerner's" a distinction which is largely lost to today's generic American. A large portion of the northern people's believed that the South was right during the 1860's. As a consequence Lincoln invaded seven northern Democrat States using half of all the USA military in July of 1863 through 1865 to fight and subdue those "rebellious" northern States. The States were New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Of course, this is not something we hear about this in schools even though it is very well-documented in the U.S. Federal Records and in the various States archives.

Following Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence all of the States were required to support the Republicans in order for the war-party to remain in control of the U.S. government and reap what was left of the wealth of the South. This was wrongly called "Southern Reconstruction." The process was much more successful in gaining control of the northern Democrat States than it was the Southern States. Most in the northern States today consider themselves "yankee's" when the peoples living in those States through the 1860's considered the term an insult.

Today the attitude of many in the South toward the USA is like that of Poland and France in their attitude toward the Nazi socialist Germans. There was a great genocide committed against the Christian Southern people for which the USA has never come to terms and has never been held accountable. To wage a war against the States that had authority over their central government is still considered barbaric and an act of tyranny and conquest in the Southern States.

A northern friend of mine who has lived in Florida for 20 years wrote something that is very common to hear today that is actually sort of an anti-academic and anti-intellectual approach to knowledge. She wrote, "While I don't ever believe 100% what is said and written about this country's history, I'm certain many don't agree with me on that. There's always 3 sides to everything. The truth falls somewhere in between the two sides." While I am sure that is meant to sound "reasonable" and in the spirit of openness it lacks actual historical content and indicates that there is some predisposition to a topic. It assumes an outcome before an investigation has been completed. With history things are not written to be "nice" or to be "mean." The great truths of war are often found in who initiated the carnage and not in who won.

The Southern image has been beaten down by defeat and subjugation sooo long that with the doctrine of reconstruction's "American exceptionalism" there has been no meaningful dialogue with Southern conservative constitutionalists. Southerner's refer to this as their "hanging on the cross of eternal repentance" which can never satisfy the increasing demands of the war's victors.

The outcome of any dialogue is always determined by the northerner who says, "We won. You lost. Get over it." The Southerner stands his ground saying, "Swords and bayonets never settle issues of truth." Increasingly I am hearing in the South, "It's time to lock and load again." And then the northerner retreats to, "Well, might makes right. Don't you know that?" Even Ann Lander's insightfully wrote that "war only settles who lives and who dies." Not bad for a pop media-psychologist.

To the Southerner compromise has no value in the search for truth whether it is historical truth or theological truth. I hope my friends will read some of the essays on the Southern Partisan Reader. They are objective and a bit more dispassionate than the discussions on my fb pages. Southerners are rarely heard outside of their own discussions because the victors "know everything" and have no interest in listening or learning.



“If they {the North} prevail, the whole character of the Government will be changed, and instead of a federal republic, the common agent of sovereign and independent States, we shall have a central despotism, with the notion of States forever abolished, deriving its powers from the will, and shaping its policy according to the wishes, of a numerical majority of the people; we shall have, in other words, a supreme, irresponsible democracy. The Government does not now recognize itself as an ordinance of God, and when all the checks and balances of the Constitution are gone, we may easily figure to ourselves the career and the destiny of this godless monster of democratic absolutism. The progress of regulated liberty on this continent will be arrested, anarchy will soon succeed, and the end will be a military despotism, which preserves order by the sacrifice of the last vestige of liberty.

They are now fighting the battle of despotism. They have put their Constitution under their feet; they have annulled its most sacred provisions; The future fortunes of our children, and of this continent, would then be determined by a tyranny which has no parallel in history.”

Dr. James Henly Thornwell of South Carolina, in Our Danger and our Duty, 1862

Historic Cuthbert statue damaged

Posted: May 31, 2014 10:38 PM CDT Updated: May 31, 2014 10:38 PM CDT
By Aaryn Valenzuela - [email](#)



[Click](#) to view video report

CUTHBERT, GA (WALB) -

A historic confederate statue in Cuthbert was damaged early Saturday morning.

Police haven't confirmed what happened, and we are working to get more information.

On Saturday, members of the Randolph Historical Society were at the town square surveying the damage.

A soldier that sat on top of the statue, and two of the cannons were damaged.

"It's just an unfortunate item that's happened in our town but all the organizations and the civic clubs and the city of Cuthbert will go together to replace our soldier," says Frances Messer, President of the Randolph County Historical Society.

The statue has been in the town's square since the late 1800s. **This is the second time the soldier on top has been knocked down.**

<http://www.wtvm.com/story/25661473/historic-cuthbert-statue-damaged>



MEMOIRS
OF A
SOUTHERN WOMAN
"Within the Lines"
WITH A
GENEALOGICAL RECORD



By
MARY POLK BRANCH



MARY POLK BRANCH.
Née Mary Jones Polk, Tennessee.

**Read her book
free here:**

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/branch/branch.html>

As I am doing research for our book, I always find something I want to share with you. There is another side to slavery that I wish you to be open-minded about..Note: I am not endorsing slavery and saying that it was right but everyone did not hate the slaves:

" There was such a kindly feeling on both sides between the owners and their slaves - inherited kindly feelings. How could it be otherwise? Many were descendants of those who had served in the same family for generations - for instance, the nurse who nursed my children was the daughter of my nurse, and her grandmother had nursed my mother. My maid, Virginia (I can not recall the time when she was not my maid) was a very handsome young mulatto to whom I was especially attached. When she was married in her white dress and long veil flowing to her feet, the ceremony was performed in our back parlor, and Bishop Otey, the first bishop of Tennessee, officiated.

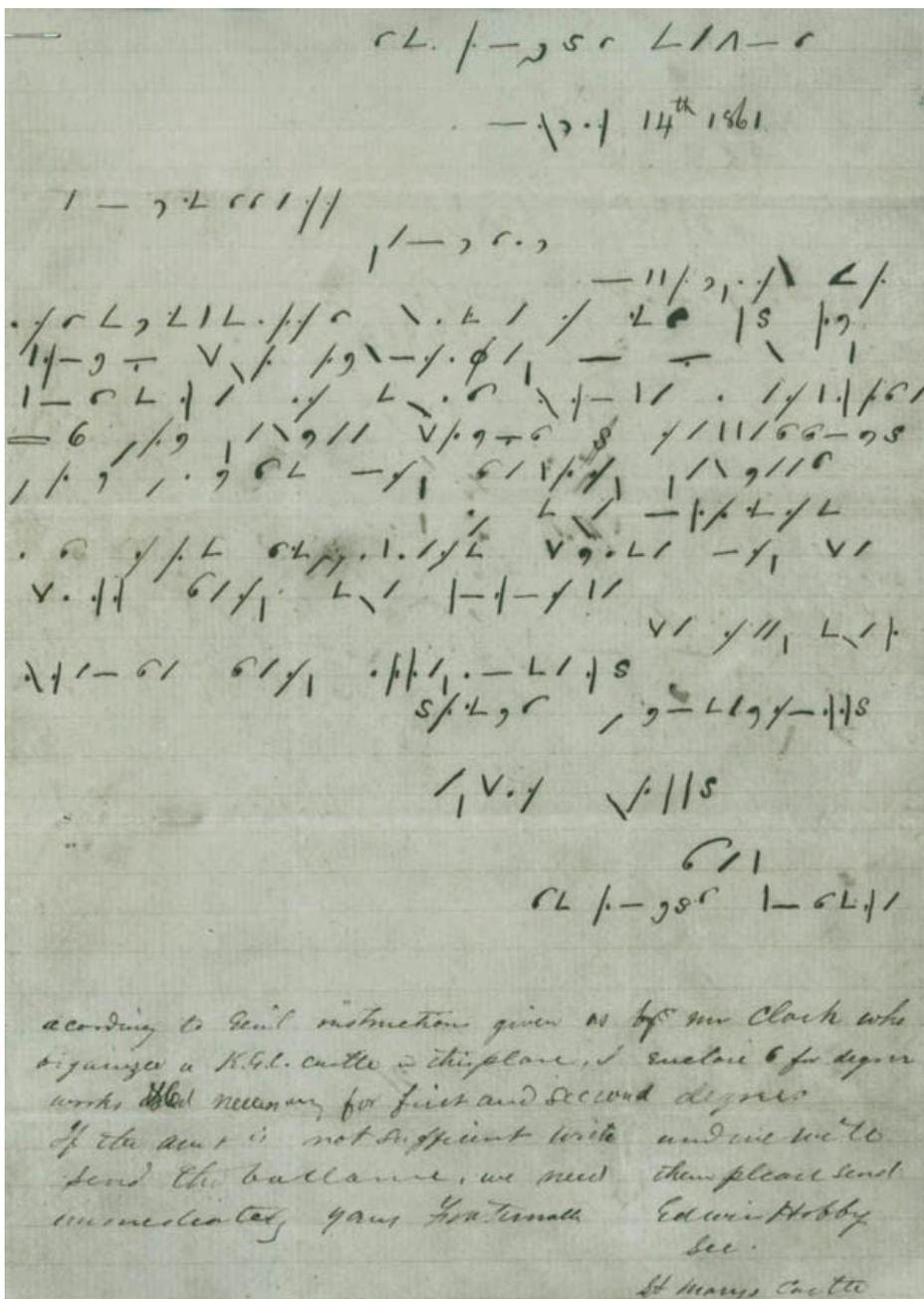
How great the pride the negroes felt in the wealth and importance of their owners, and interest indeed in all of their affairs, amusingly so, sometimes! I recall an old woman, coal black, a red bandanna handkerchief tied over her kinky locks, and great dignity of manner, she said to me: "Young missis should marry her cousin, Marse Tom, and keep our family likeness in our family."

Francine Coleman Larson

Knights of the Golden Circle

The Knights of the Golden Circle or K.G.C. had its beginnings in the formation of Southern Rights Clubs in various southern cities in the mid-1830s. These clubs were inspired by the philosophies of John C. Calhoun (1782–1850). Calhoun had an illustrious political career serving as a congressman from his home state of South Carolina, a state legislator, vice president under the administrations of both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, and a U. S. senator. In addition to the Southern Rights Clubs, which advocated the re-establishment of the African slave-trade, some of the inspiration for the Knights may have come from a little-known secret organization called the Order of the Lone Star, founded in 1834, which helped orchestrate the successful Texas Revolution resulting in Texas independence from Mexico in 1836. Even before that, the K.G.C.'s roots went back to the Sons of Liberty of the American Revolutionary period.

The Knights of the Golden Circle was reorganized in Lexington, Kentucky, on July 4, 1854, by five men, whose names have been lost to history, when Virginia-born Gen. George W. L. Bickley (1819–1867) requested they come together. Strong evidence suggests that Albert Pike (1809–1891) was the genius behind the influence and power of the Masonic-influenced K.G.C., while Bickley was the organization's leading promoter and chief organizer for the K.G.C. lodges, what they called "Castles," in several states. During his lifetime, Boston-born Pike was an author, educator, lawyer, Confederate brigadier general, newspaper editor, poet, and a Thirty-third Degree Mason. From its earliest roots in the Southern Rights Clubs in 1835, the Knights of the Golden Circle was to become the most powerful secret and subversive organization in the history of the United States with members in every state and territory before the end of the Civil War. The primary economic and political goal of this organization was to create a prosperous, slave-holding Southern Empire extending in the shape of a circle from their proposed capital at



KGC Coded Letter

Havana, Cuba, through the southern states of the United States, Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. The plan also called for the acquisition of Mexico which was then to be divided into fifteen new slave-holding states which would shift the balance of power in Congress in favor of slavery. Facing the Gulf of Mexico, these new states would form a large crescent. The robust economy the KGC hoped to create would be fueled by cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, coffee, indigo, and mining. These seven industries would employ slave labor.

In early 1860 newspapers across the country reported that the Knights of the Golden Circle were recruiting troops in numerous cities to send to Brownsville, Texas, for the planned invasion of Mexico. History is unclear about what went wrong with this invasion, but most historians agree that the well-laid plans never materialized and the invasion never happened. Some say that it failed because George Bickley was unable to provide adequate troops and supplies, but with a civil war looming on the horizon, the invasion's failure may have been caused by the K.G.C. leaders believing they could not go to war on two fronts simultaneously. They called off their plans for Mexico and started preparing for war with the North.

When tensions between the North and South were at a breaking point and the Civil War had not yet begun, the Knights of the Golden Circle held their convention in Raleigh, North Carolina, from May 7–11, 1860. George W. L. Bickley, as president of the K.G.C., presided at this historic event. The records of this convention have survived until the present day and provide an excellent view of this order's divisions or degrees, goals, accomplishments, and size.

The K.G.C.'s first division was described as being "absolutely a Military Degree." The first division is further divided into two classes: the Foreign and Home Guards. The Foreign Guards class was the K.G.C.'s army and was composed of those who wanted "to participate in the wild, glorious and thrilling adventures of a campaign in Mexico." Those of the second class or Home Guards had two functions: to provide for the army's needs and "to defend us from misrepresentation during our absence."

The second division or class was also divided into two classes which were the Foreign and Home Corps. The Foreign Corps was to become the order's commercial agents, postmasters, physicians, ministers, and teachers and to perform the other occupations that were vital to the achievement of K.G.C. goals. The second class of this degree was the Home Corps. Their job was to advise and to forward money, arms, ammunition, and other necessary provisions needed by the organization and its army and to send recruits as rapidly as possible.

The two classes of the third division or degree were the Foreign and Home Councils. The third division is described in the convention's records as being "the political or governing division." The responsibilities of the Foreign Council were governmental, and it was divided into ten departments similar to those of the United States federal government.

One little-known historical fact that is presented in the records from the 1860 K.G.C. convention is that the Knights had their own well-organized army in 1860, before the Civil War had even begun, so they were prepared in the event of war with the North. In May of 1860 the Knights of the Golden Circle reported a total membership of 48,000 men from the North, who supported "the constitutional rights of the South," as well as men from the South, with an army of "less than 14,000 men" and new recruits joining at a rapid rate.

Shortly before the Civil War began, the state of Texas was the greatest source of this organization's strength. Texas was home for at least thirty-two K.G.C. castles in twenty-seven counties, including the towns of San Antonio, Marshall, Canton, and Castroville. Evidence suggests that San Antonio may have served as the organization's national headquarters for a time.

The South began to secede from the Union in January 1861, and in February of that year, seven seceding states ratified the Confederate Constitution and named Jefferson Davis as provisional president. The Knights of the Golden Circle became the first and most powerful ally of the newly-created Confederate States of America.

Before the Civil War officially started on April 12, 1861, when shots were fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and before Texas had held its election on the secession referendum on February 23, 1861, Texas volunteer forces, which included 150 K.G.C. soldiers under the command of Col. Ben McCulloch, forced the surrender of the federal arsenal at San Antonio that was under the command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs on February 15, 1861. Knights of the Golden Circle who were involved in this mission included Capt. Trevanion Teel, Sgt. R. H. Williams, John Robert Baylor, and Sgt. Morgan Wolfe Merrick. Following this quick victory, volunteers who were mostly from K.G.C. companies, forced the surrender of all federal posts between San Antonio and El Paso.

Perhaps the best documentation as to the power and influence of the Knights of the Golden Circle during the Civil War is *The Private Journal and Diary of John H. Surratt, The Conspirator* which was written by John Harrison Surratt and later edited by Dion Haco and published by Frederic A. Brady of New York in 1866. In this journal, Surratt goes into great detail when describing how he was introduced to the K.G.C. in the summer of 1860 by another Knight, John Wilkes Booth, and inducted into this mysterious organization on July 2, 1860, at a castle in Baltimore, Maryland. Surratt describes the elaborate and secret induction ceremony and its rituals and tells that cabinet members, congressmen, judges, actors, and other politicians were in attendance. Maybe the most significant revelation of Surratt's diary is that the Knights of the Golden Circle began plotting to kidnap Abraham Lincoln in 1860, before Lincoln was even inaugurated in 1861, and continued throughout the Civil War, resulting in President Lincoln's assassination by fellow Knight Booth on April 14, 1865.

After trying unsuccessfully to peacefully resolve the conflicts between North and South, the Knights of the Golden Circle threw its full support behind the newly-created Confederate States of America and added its trained military men to the Confederate States Army. Several Confederate military groups during the Civil War were composed either totally or in large part of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle. One notable example of K.G.C. military participation in the Civil War included the Confederate's Western Expansion Movement of 1861 and 1862 led by Lt. Col. John Robert Baylor and Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley.

In 1861 Albert Pike travelled to Indian Territory and negotiated an alliance with Cherokee Chief Stand Watie. Prior to the beginning of hostilities, Pike helped Watie to become a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason. Watie was also in the K.G.C., and he was later commissioned a colonel in command of the First Regiment of Cherokee Mounted Rifles. In May 1864 Chief Watie was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate States Army making him the only Native American of this rank in the Confederate Army. Watie's command was to serve under CSA officers Albert Pike, Benjamin McCulloch, Thomas Hindman, and Sterling Price. They fought in engagements in Indian Territory, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and Missouri.

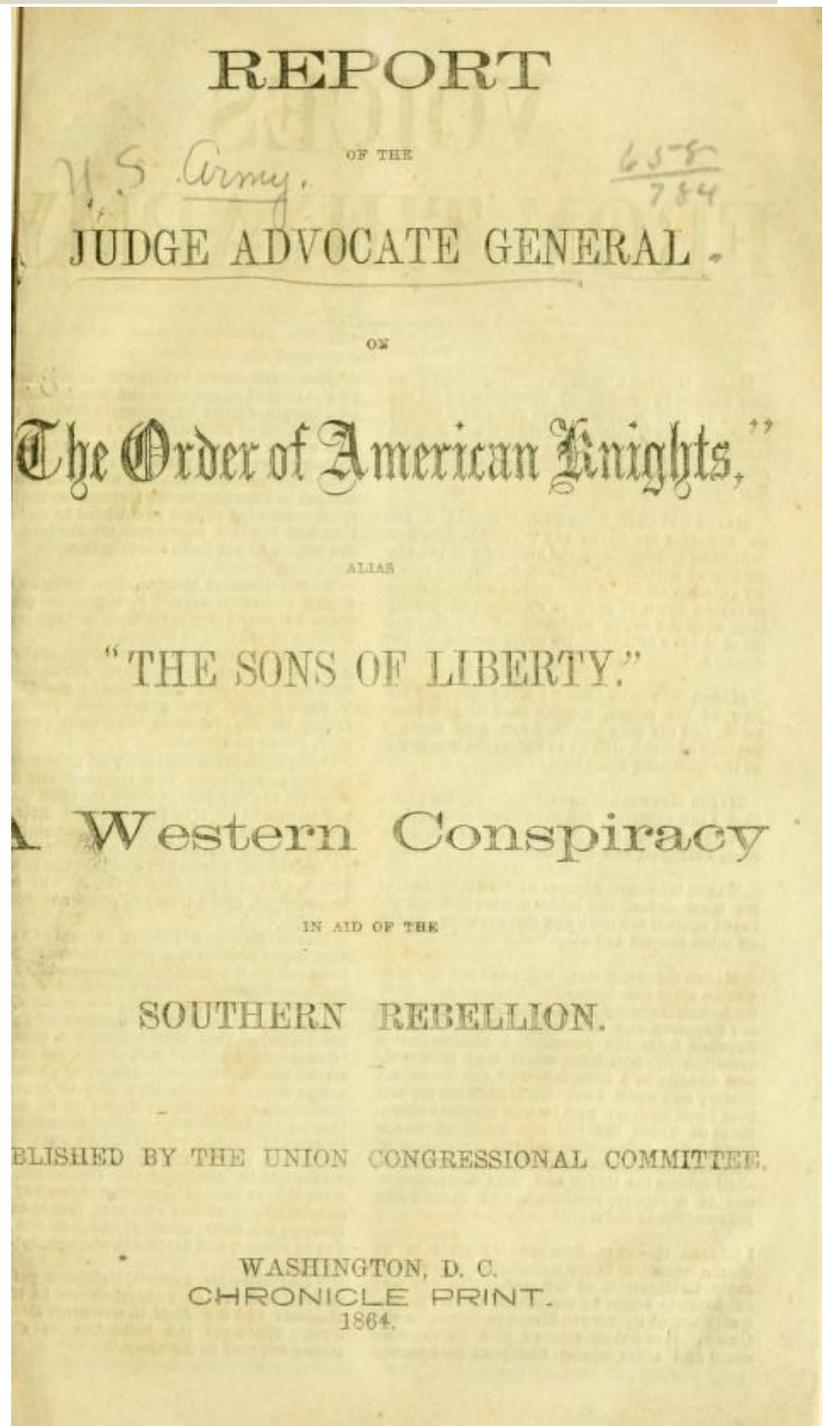
One of the most feared organizations of all Confederates, whose members were in large part Knights of the Golden Circle, was what was called Quantrill's Guerrillas or Quantrill's Raiders. The Missouri-based band was formed in December 1861 by William Clark Quantrill and originally consisted of only ten men who were determined to right the wrongs done to Missourians by Union occupational soldiers. Their mortal enemies were the Kansas Jayhawkers and the Red Legs who were the plague of Missouri. As the war raged on in Missouri and neighboring states, Quantrill's band attracted hundreds more men into its ranks. Quantrill's Guerrillas became an official arm of the Confederate Army after May 1862, when the Confederate Congress approved

the Partisan Ranger Act. Other leaders of Quantrill's Guerrillas included William C. "Bloody Bill" Anderson, David Pool, William Gregg, and George Todd. Some of the major engagements this deadly guerrilla force participated in included the Lawrence, Kansas, raid on August 21, 1863, the battle near Baxter Springs, Kansas, in October 1863, and two battles at and near Centralia in Missouri in September of 1864. The bulk of Quantrill's band wintered in Grayson County, Texas, from 1861 through 1864.

The K.G.C. played the major role in what is referred to as the Northwest Conspiracy. The Confederate plan was to use the great numbers of Knights in the Northern states to foster a revolution that would spread across Indiana, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and any other state in the North where it was feasible. The Baker-Turner Papers, part of the U.S. War Department's conspiracy files, revealed much of the history of this widespread movement but were kept sealed for ninety years. James D. Horan, the first person ever allowed access to the U.S. War Department's Civil War conspiracy files and the Baker-Turner Papers in the early 1950s, published *Confederate Agent: A Discovery in History in 1954*, which details the Northwest Conspiracy. His work used these previously-sealed documents and information gathered by numerous investigators, including the private papers of Capt. Thomas H. Hines, C.S.A., of Kentucky, who was the mastermind behind the huge conspiracy.

Throughout the Civil War, one of the Knights of the Golden Circle's most important roles came in its infiltration of Union forces. Nowhere in the country was this influence more apparent than in the state of Missouri where K.G.C. members filled the ranks of the Enrolled Missouri Militia which was commonly known as the Paw Paw Militia. A newspaper article from the *Daily Times* of Leavenworth, Kansas, July 29, 1864, serves as a good example in their interview with a member of the Paw Paw named Andrew E. Smith. Smith said:

I am 22 years old and live in Platte county, about two miles west of Platte City I was a member of Captain Johnston's company of Pawpaw militia, under Major Clark, and served about six months.... I am a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. I joined them at Platte City, and was sworn in by David Jenkins of that place. All of the Pawpaw militia, so far as I know, belong to them....



The Holt Report

Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Most historians accept this date of surrender as the official end of the Civil War. The Knights of the Golden Circle as an organization, however, continued to work to achieve their goals, which included a prosperous South, for many decades after the Civil War. What had been a secret society adapted to changing conditions and, after the war, became even more secretive than ever before.

In October 1864 U. S. Judge Advocate Joseph Holt submitted a detailed warning to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton about the dangers posed by the Knights of the Golden Circle that was, by that time, operating under various aliases. This document is commonly called the Holt Report, but its real title is *A Western Conspiracy in aid of the Southern Rebellion*.

After the war's end, the K.G.C. went underground and used many aliases to hide their activities which included making preparations for a second civil war should that option be necessary. Some K.G.C. members accompanied Confederate Gen. Joseph O. Shelby to Mexico. Some soldiers returned to their homes, while others relocated to more remote frontier areas like West Texas where they could help build towns and cities that conformed to their ideals. Some Knights like Jesse Woodson James, older brother Frank James, and Cole Younger turned to robbing Northern-owned railroads, businesses, and banks after the Civil War.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, according to most authorities, ceased its operations in 1916 for two primary reasons. The United States had entered World War I, and by that time most of the old Knights of the Golden Circle had died.

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Bloody Bill Anderson Mystery group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/bloodybillandersonmystery>

<http://knightsofthegoldencircle.webs.com>

Jay Longley and Colin Eby

Great Seal of K.G.C.





Because we all love the Saltire or St. Andrews Cross, here is a bit of history. In 832 A.D., an army of Scots and Picts under a King named Angus defeated a Northumbrian Saxon army in the Lowlands of Scotland. Tradition says that just before the battle, a blue saltire appeared in the sky behind the Scottish/Pictish army. After their triumph over the Northumbrians, they took the sign in the sky to have been a herald of victory. It thus became their flag. Here is a memorial to that event . . .

From Michael Hill, League of the South

BREAKING UP (TEXAS) IS HARD TO DO

It's pretty well known that as a condition of annexation, Texas was granted the right to carve herself into as many as five states.

What's not so well known is how often it has been seriously entertained over the years.

While the Compromise of 1850 was being hammered out, during reconstruction, at the Constitutional Conventions of 1866 and 1868, and many times in between, chopping up Texas was often on the agenda.

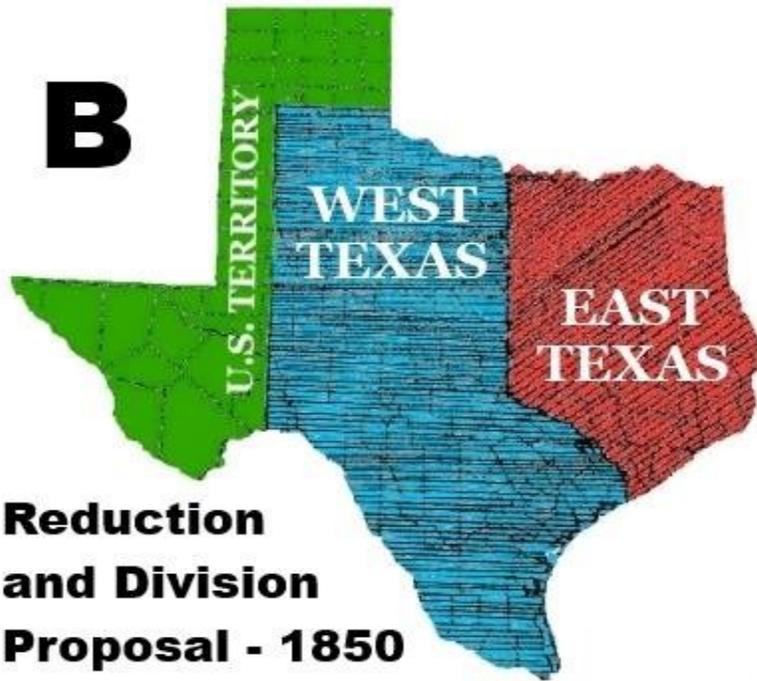
This post contains thirteen maps (that where a pain in the ___ to color) showing some of the proposed divisions between 1845 and 1915.



MAP 1 (PHOTO A)

Division into Free and Slave States - 1845

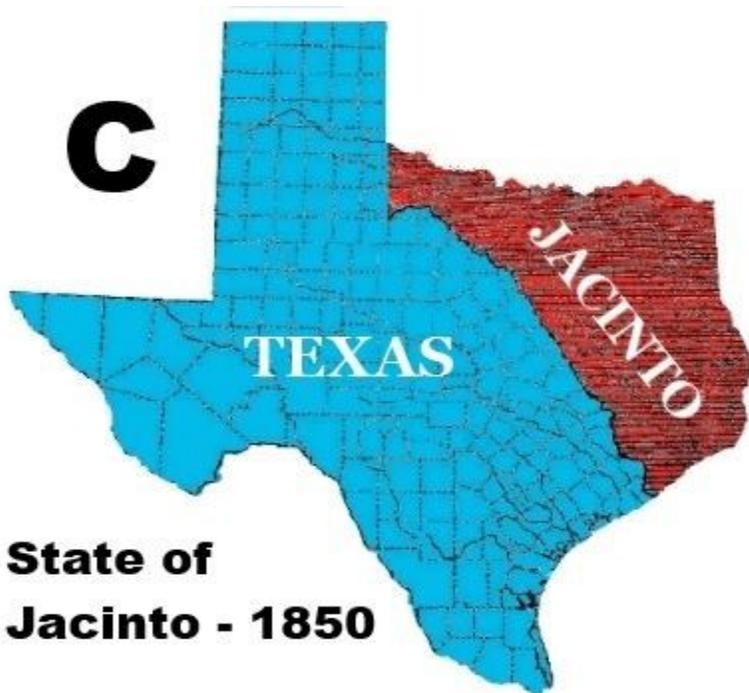
This division was proposed by Rep. John Hale of New Hampshire as a condition for admission into the Union.



**Reduction
and Division
Proposal - 1850**

MAP 2 (PHOTO B)
Reduction and Division Proposal - 1850

This was proposed by Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri after his change of conscience regarding slavery in 1849. East Texas would be slave holding and West Texas free.



**State of
Jacinto - 1850**

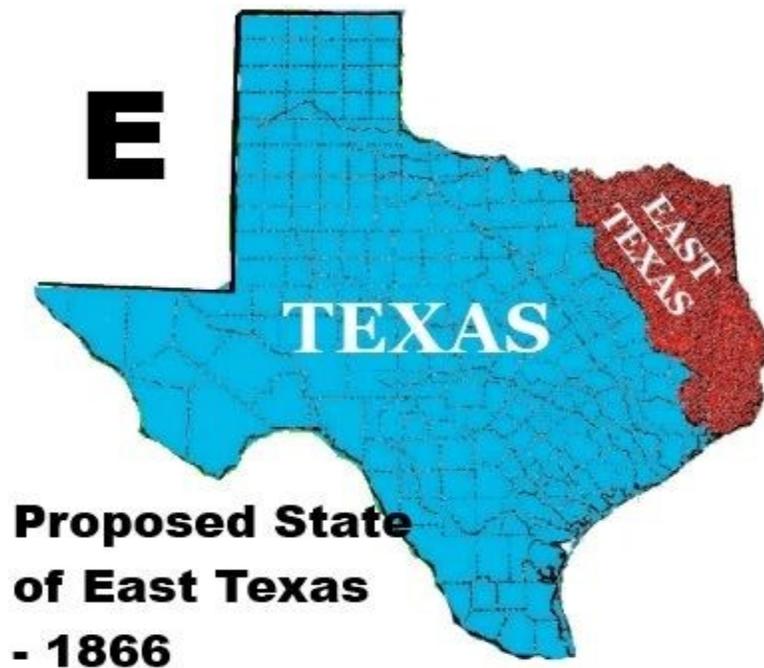
MAP 3 (PHOTO C)
State of Jacinto - 1850

Proposed by Senator Henry Foote of Mississippi in response to Senator Benton's proposal above. Senator Foote would create two slave holding states from the Texas.



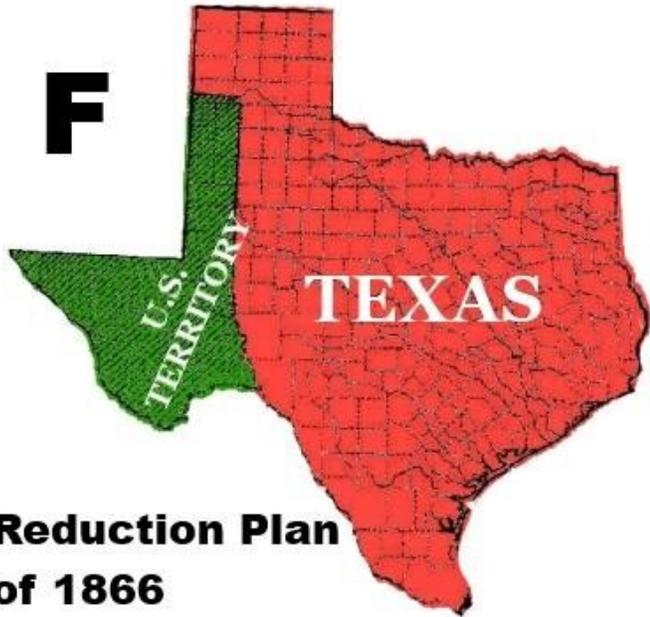
MAP 4 (PHOTO D)
Flanagan's Plan - East/West Division - 1852

Mr. Flanagan represented Rusk County in the State Legislature. His reasoning was that the Eastern and Western portions of Texas had antagonistic interests. You do have to wonder why he split the panhandle.



MAP 5 (PHOTO E)
Proposed State of East Texas - 1866

Mr. Flanagan is back, with the same reasoning, and perhaps a more sensible map.



MAP 6 (PHOTO F)
Reduction Plan of 1866

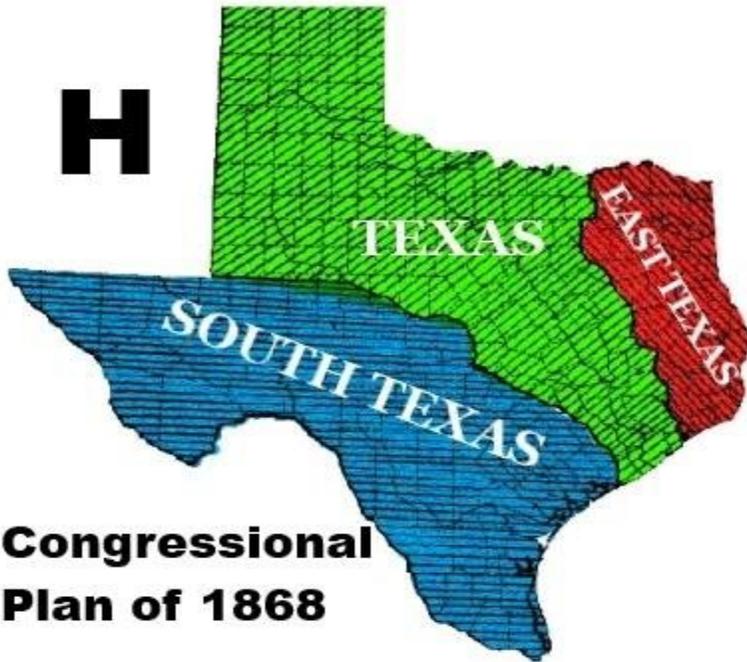
The legislature thought it might be a good idea to sell West Texas to the United States government and put the proceeds in a perpetual school fund.



MAP 7 (PHOTO G)
Proposed Reduction of 1868

This is the 1866 plan expanded. Legislators intended to sell the US Government on a bigger, better Oklahoma (or Indian Territory as it was known then.)

H

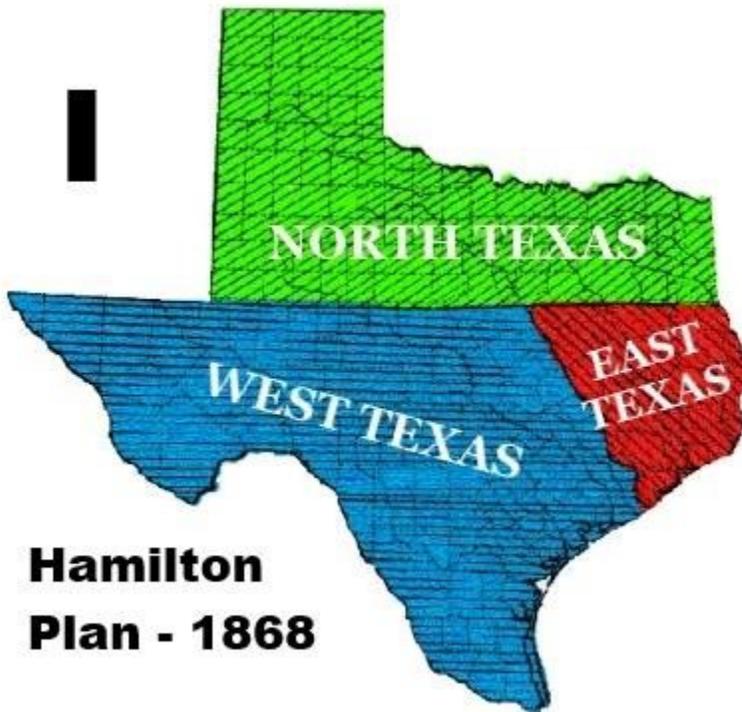


**Congressional
Plan of 1868**

MAP 8 (PHOTO H)
Congressional Plan of 1868

This one is all about regional interests and attempts to consolidate political power during Reconstruction.

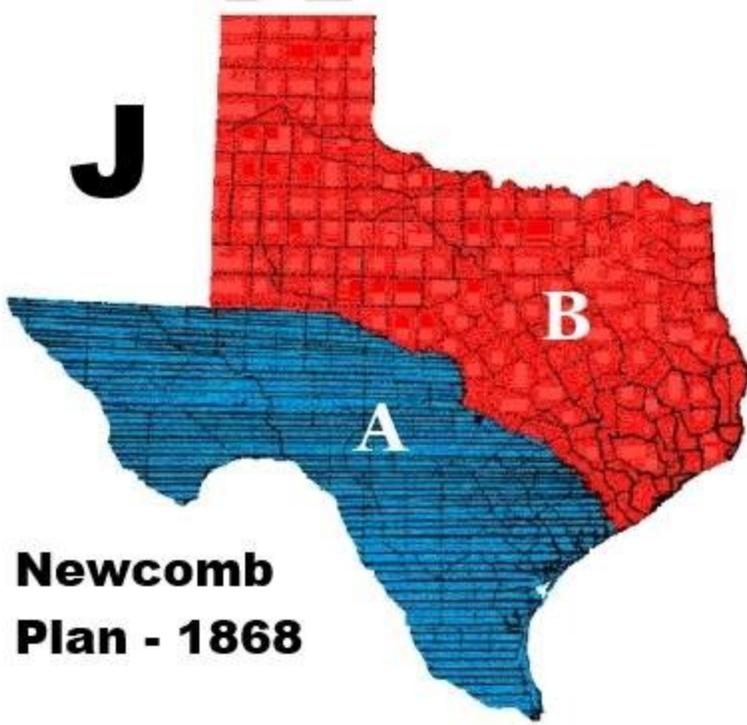
I



**Hamilton
Plan - 1868**

MAP 9 (PHOTO I)
Hamilton Plan - 1868

A. J. Hamilton of Travis County was actually opposed to dividing Texas. He proposed this plan in order to divide the supporters of the Congressional plan above. It worked.



**Newcomb
Plan - 1868**

MAP 10 (PHOTO J)
Newcomb Plan - 1868

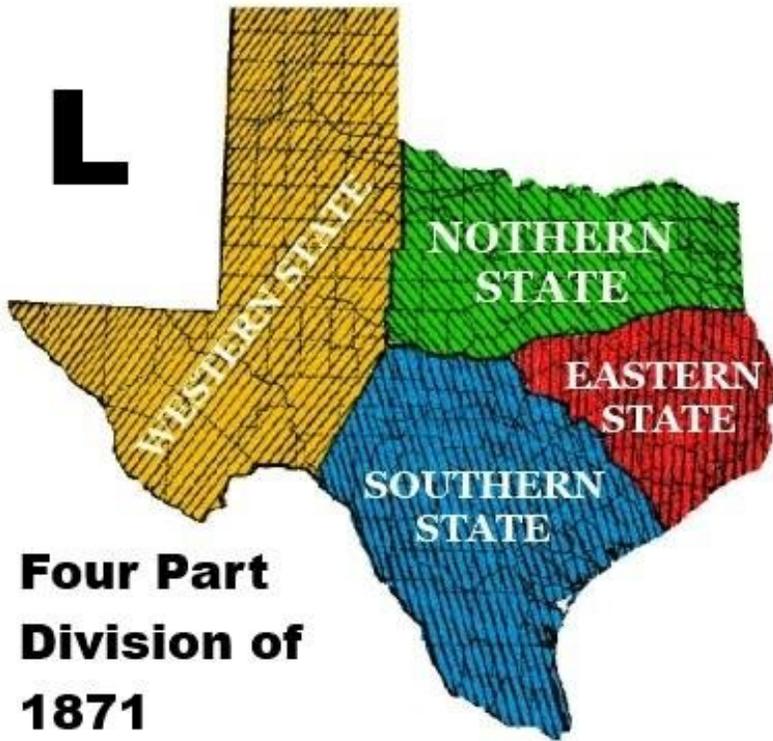
James Newcomb of San Antonio tried to unite the divisionists, but was defeated by parliamentary procedure.



**Proposed
State of
Lincoln - 1869**

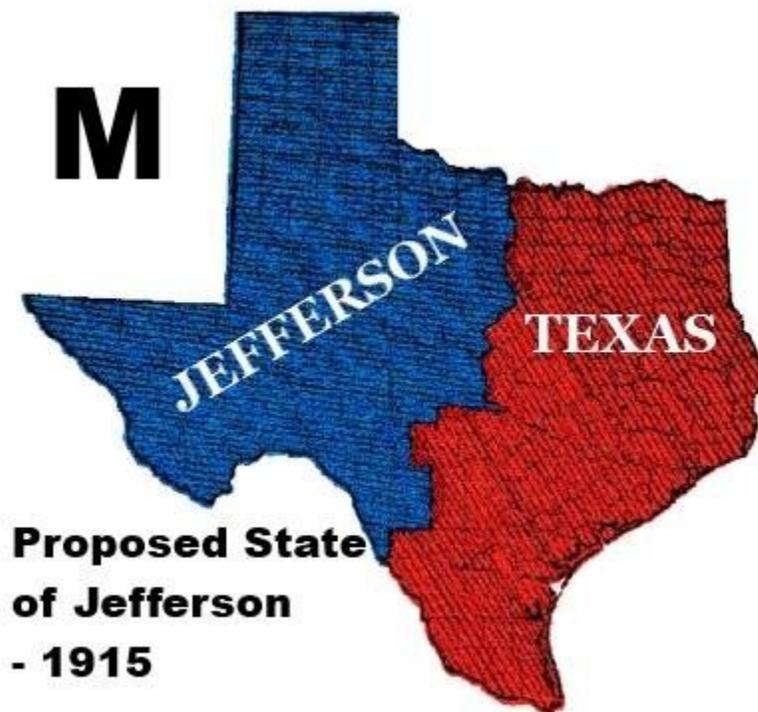
MAP 11 (PHOTO K)
Proposed State of Lincoln - 1869

Another Congressional plan. It died in committee.



MAP 12 (PHOTO L)
Four Part Division of 1871

Members of the Legislature thought Texas was just too big to be governed effectively. This was their remedy.



MAP 13 (PHOTO M)
Proposed State of Jefferson - 1915

Because the Legislature had failed to redistrict Texas to account for population growth in the West, folks living there weren't feeling appreciated. So Senator Johnson of Lubbock proposed forming the State of Jefferson. It never gained traction, though West Texas newspapers editorialized in favor of the plan.

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Copano-Bay-Press/>



"But while we accept our defeat with the consequences that legitimately follow it, it is our right to justify our cause, to vindicate our motives, to honor our dead. This is not only a right, but is a sacred duty. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to those who died in the effort to keep us free, that we should cling with unshaken fidelity to these principles which we believe to be true."

Memorial address of General Wade Hampton at Warrenton, Va, June 12, 1873.

Calif. Bill Banning State Sale Of Confederate Flag Passes



May 5, 2014 4:39 PM

[View Comments](#)

Confederate flag supporters demonstrate on the north steps of the capitol building 06 April, 2000 in Columbia, SC. The US southern state is split into two factions — those for and those against the Confederate flag remaining above the capitol building. The ‘Get in Step with the People of South Carolina’ march, led by Charleston, SC, mayor Joe Riley, started in Charleston on 02 April, 2000 and proceeded SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — California state government departments will be prohibited from selling or displaying items with an image of the Confederate flag under a bill that passed the Assembly on Monday.

AB2444 by Assemblyman Isadore Hall, D-Compton, is headed to the Senate after passing on a 72-1 vote. Hall introduced the bill after his mother saw replica Confederate money being sold at the state Capitol gift shop.

He called the image a symbol of racism meant to intimidate.

“Its symbolism in history is directly linked to the enslavement, torture and murder of millions of Americans,” Hall said of the Confederate flag. “The state of California should not be in the business of promoting hate toward others.”

The only lawmaker to vote against the bill was Assemblyman Tim Donnelly, the leading Republican candidate for governor.

“We shouldn’t be here picking the kind of speech we like,” he said. “I am not standing here defending the symbol. I am standing here defending the principle that the First Amendment principles should apply in all state buildings, of all places.”

The bill originally banned all sales of Confederate flag memorabilia on state property. In explaining that provision, Hall noted a sign sold at the state fairgrounds depicting a Confederate flag with the phrase “It’s still my American flag.”

He amended the bill to exclude non-government employees and businesses from the ban to avoid violating constitutional free speech protections.

Courts have upheld the rights of individuals to display the Confederate flag while also upholding the rights of government agencies to limit what they endorse.

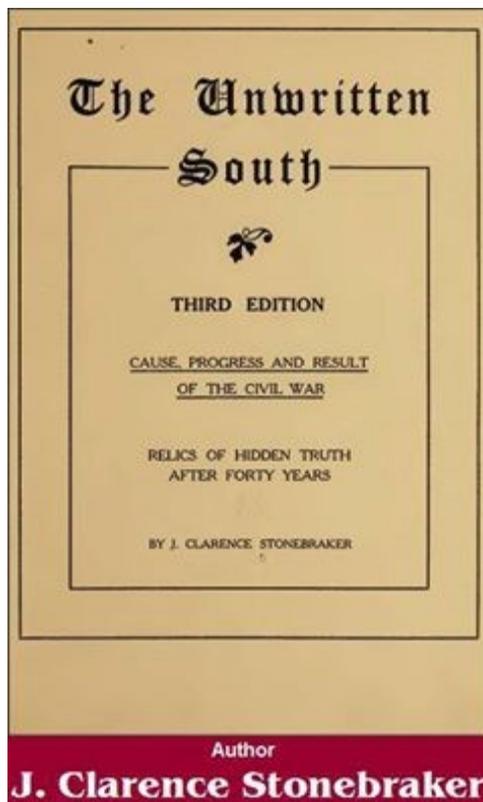
“We aren’t stifling free speech here,” said Assemblyman Donald Wagner, R-Irvine, calling on Republicans who oppose flag burning to understand the symbolic implications of the Confederate flag. “Here is a symbol that’s so vile, that carries such connotations, that we in the state do not want to be associated with it.”

The legislation would not prohibit Confederate flag images from appearing in educational or historical contexts, such as in textbooks or museums.

Some states have gone the other direction: Earlier this year, Georgia approved a specialty license plate featuring the Confederate flag.

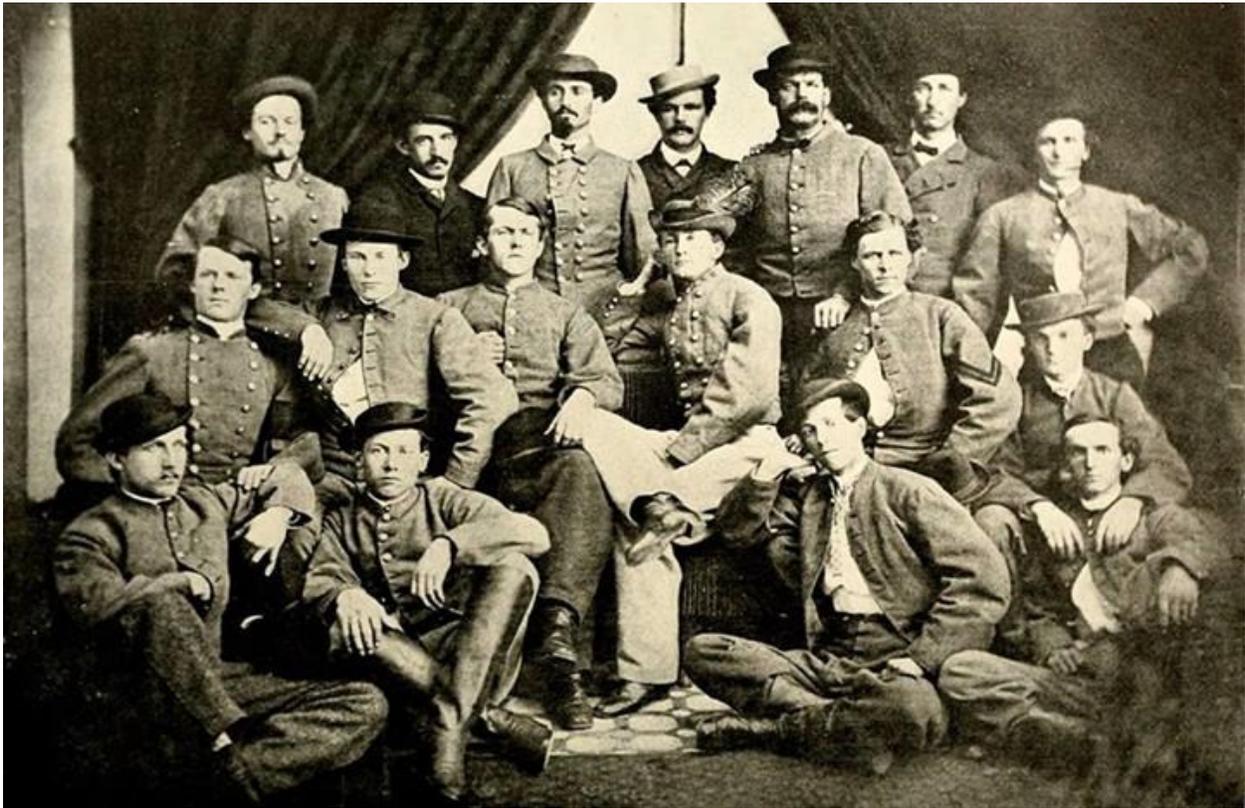
(© Copyright 2014 The Associated Press)

<http://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2014/05/05/state-bill-banning-sale-of-confederate-flag-passes/#.U2hFrcm8yyM.twitter>



“That the record of the South may lose none of its brightness, and that the descendants of those who laid down their lives in the war should know they laid them down, not as rebels, against the government to which they had sworn allegiance, but with the truest loyalty and obedience to the same, I hope to show by the progress of the war that the preparation which the Southern people so hastily made, was made only as a means of protection to themselves, and not a defiance of the general government; and if I succeed in doing so, surely no good man can question their right to put forth all the powers God had given them for the sake of their homes and their families. There should be no crime in differing upon any subject, but the Yankees made the matter of sufficient magnitude to demand bloodshed and war. It is presumed by the North that the States existed by reason of the Union, and that the States did not of free will join the Union with all rights not delegated reserved. What right had the administration, the servant, to dictate the province of the States.”

J. Clarence Stonebraker, *The Unwritten South Cause, Progress and Result of the Civil War, Relics of Hidden Truth After Forty Years* (Third Edition, 1908), 65-66.



Mosby and his men

Years ago the Birmingham Age-Herald said :

" Do you really comprehend the ' Rebel Yell?

It was the cry of the only great army the world ever mustered where each man came out to take his place from a home owned in fee simple. It was the one message in one tongue, sent back upon generous breezes from the advancing host to mother and sister, to wife and babe: 'I am here; grim peril runs riot before me; ravenous death leaps and laughs above and around me. I am here between home and Lincoln !' The Rebel Yell was the sublimest Americanism that ever was born. It was the one democracy that will never die here in the land of its birth."

From the Christian Herald

HISTORIC SOUTHERN MONUMENTS

Mrs. B.A.C Emerson

1911



Sunday Herald becomes first paper to declare yes to independence



After months of supportive coverage of the independence campaign, the Glasgow-based Sunday Herald has declared itself in favour of a yes vote, months before the

18 September referendum

The Sunday Herald has become the first newspaper to openly declare it supports Scottish independence

The Sunday Herald has become the first, and potentially only, paper to declare itself in favour of independence, giving itself a significant lead in an industry which is either agnostic, undecided or openly hostile.

In [a full page leader on page 3 under the title "the prize is a better country"](#), the Sunday Herald said it "sincerely and emphatically" believes a yes vote will allow the country to take charge of its destiny, and to make mistakes, for better or worse.

It states:

The proposition is this: we believe independence will offer [Scotland](#) an historic opportunity to choose the kind of country that might allow its people to prosper. Decisions affecting our lives will be made on our doorstep by the people who live here. By us. A vote for independence says that a small country is not helpless in a big, troubling world.

The declaration will surprise few in Scottish politics or the media: the Sunday Herald has been the most openly sympathetic and supportive of any newspaper of the case for independence, and from a centre-left perspective, particularly since it relaunched as a tabloid.

Given the referendum on 18 September is still more than 19 weeks away, the question of this declaration's timing arises. That is not addressed in the leader. But the paper's bold and assertive yes vote on the front page, complete with a decorative border designed by the writer and artist Alasdair Gray, will very likely boost circulation for a paper struggling, like much of the industry, with falling sales.

Independence campaigners such as Twitter user [@independent_SCO](#) suggested pro-yes readers should tweet "selfies" posing with the Sunday Herald's poster front page "The Sunday Herald says yes". It was retweeted and favourited more than 100 times.

[A Thank You Sunday Herald Facebook page](#) saw more than 3,500 followers by Sunday afternoon; the Sunday Herald told its organisers they planned to collect the best for a montage in next weekend's edition.

Its current sales are close to 20,000, making it the lowest circulation of any of Scotland's indigenous Sunday papers, compared to around 30,000 for its nearest rival, Scotland on Sunday.

The last Audit Bureau of Circulation figures for the pair, [reports All Media Scotland](#), put them at 23,907 and 32,616 respectively.

Predictably, this edition has been selling fast. Its news editor Neil Mackay tweeted to the paper's frustrated buyers searching for scarce copies that it was still available at the Asda in Newton Mearns:

In that sense, a clear declaration now is a clear and intelligent marketing move but with that sales level, its influence on the general Scottish electorate overall will likely be very low.

The editorial says the case for independence is a balanced one: it believes independence will help promote a "progressive, fair society" which is altruistic and compassionate. It will support entrepreneurism and "rewards work".

But it states that much remains unknowable. While stating that a sterling currency union with the rest of the UK is probable and it is confident Scotland will be a member of the European union, and that Scotland can thrive, it warns:

We cannot be certain the pound will be retained, that existing terms will be easily forthcoming, that the price of oil will be higher tomorrow than it is today, that pensions will dwindle or increase in value, that businesses big and small will stay or go. We can never know the future.

But then declares the referendum is a choice between a bankrupt status quo and the chance to remake Scotland, effectively saying the prize outweighs the risks:

That seems to us a more exciting, imaginative and inspiring proposition than the alternative proposed by the no campaign. That it has been remorselessly negative need not detain us here. Its leaders have told us constantly what we can't do, aren't able to do, must avoid doing at all costs.

Its stance reopens the question of whether any other newspaper will back independence. The Sunday Herald editorial bemoans the fact that the strong minority support for a yes vote is not reflected in the press:

We do not believe this to be healthy. Scotland's media should reflect the diversity of opinion within the country. [The] media should not speak with one voice.

This is arguably highly premature. Few Scottish dailies or other Sundays, if any, are likely to take a yes position until much closer to referendum day, largely because they will want to see the arguments and campaigns play out to their fullest extent.

Unless openly partisan for one party, they rarely do in elections. The Sunday Herald stance will, however, be watched closely by other editors to see firstly how it impacts on sales and secondly its wider reputation. In that sense, the paper has broken the mould.

Although the far greater sales and influence of London-owned titles in the market place since 1997, a key factor influencing the editorial approach of Scottish titles as a rule is their history and role as city and regional

[newspapers](#), which in turn influences a tradition of cautious political judgements so as not to partition off their readership.

Neither the Scotsman nor Herald editors are thought to have taken a final view. The Sunday Herald editorial said its support for independence should not be read across to its sister titles, the Herald daily or the Evening Times:

That is a decision for their editors to make. Nor does our decision reflect the position of our owners, the Herald and Times Group.

Tim Blott, managing director of the Herald and Times group, says:

'Our policy is to give individual editors the freedom to decide their own newspaper's position on this hugely important constitutional issue but our own official company stance will remain non-political and neutral in the independence debate.'

Unlike London-based press, which is structured around an appeal or allegiance to a particular demographic and political outlook (The Telegraph is Tory, while the Guardian is centre-left, so swings between Labour and the Lib Dems), Scotland's "national" press are closer to the US model where city-based titles were traditionally defined by their geographical allegiance.

The Record and Sunday Mail, owned by Trinity Mirror, break that rule: the working assumption is that as traditional Labour-supporting papers they will back a no vote, if heavily qualified.

Of the tabloids, the Sun is the only UK paper which might back independence – Rupert Murdoch, its owner, is still an open admirer of Salmond's. Yet its recent coverage of the referendum and the Scottish government suggests greater cynicism and scepticism than its vocal support for Salmond and the Scottish National party in the 2011 Holyrood election.

The Sun's coverage of Salmond's controversial remarks on Russian president Vladimir Putin, where Salmond's face was superimposed over Putin's infamous heroic photographic stunts, such as riding a horse bare-chested, implies it sees the first minister as a ready target not an ally. Its UK edition coverage has been openly hostile.

The other London-based papers, traditionally more closely tied to political allegiances or perspectives, are likely to be sceptical or hostile about independence. The Guardian, recently critical in its leaders of the Scottish government's case, has not yet decided, nor has the Observer, its Sunday sister paper.

Follow Scotland's road to independence at

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

<http://YesScotland.net>

**It all boils down to ONE simple question..
WHO should decide Scotland's future?**

The 5million people
who live here?

OR

The 57million people
who live here?



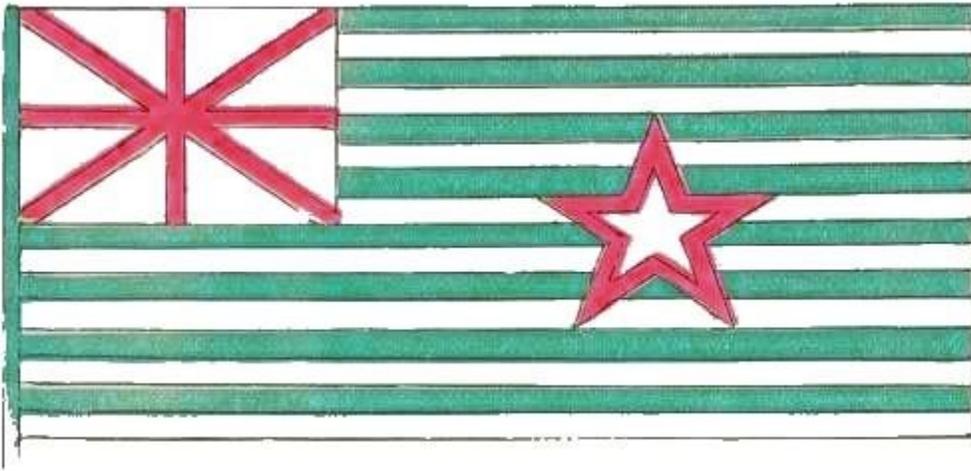
SHACKLED!

Scotland pays £4Billion interest
a year on UK debts created by
Westminster policies that
Scotland doesn't want.

**Westminster's not working
for Scotland.**

Yes to Independence
A better, fairer Scotland starts with Yes

THE FIRST FLAG OF TEXAS INDEPENDENCE



Stephen F. Austin didn't want a fight and he didn't want Texas to separate from Mexico.

But events change minds, and being locked in a Mexican dungeon for a year would probably count as a major event in most of our lives. When he returned to Texas in August of 1835 he was ready for revolution.

In November, the provisional government appointed Austin commissioner to the United States and he embarked on a recruiting/fundraising/PR swing through the US.

In January of 1836, Austin wrote home from New Orleans to his friend Gail Borden (who would later gain fame as the inventor of condensed milk.) That letter contained these lines:

"I shall preach independence all over the U.S. wherever I go. What do you think of the enclosed idea for a flag?"

The enclosure, alas, has been lost to history.

But the following appeared in the Telegraph and Texas Register (owned by Borden and his brother) on March 5, just three days after Texas declared her independence.

"The flag presented to the San Felipe Company was according to the pattern proposed for the flag of Texas and of independence. The following is the device: The English Jack, showing the origin of the Anglo-Americans; thirteen stripes, representing that most of the colonists in Texas are from the United States; the star is Texas, the only State in Mexico retaining the least spark of the light of liberty; tricolor is Mexican, showing that we once belonged to that confederacy; the whole flag is historic."

The story noted that the flag was presented by Gail Borden on behalf of the ladies who made it.

That it was presented by the man to whom Austin had sent his design, to a company raised at Austin's home, is pretty good circumstantial evidence that the flag described was Austin's own design. But circumstantial is still circumstantial.

Fortunately there is a sketch in the State library, discovered in the Nacogdoches archive sometime after it was transferred there in 1877. It bears a handwritten description that is nearly identical to what Borden published in his paper.

Written on the back is, "Stephen F. Austin's design of flag."

[Copano Bay Press](#)



New York, Ellis Island. neg. No. 3163E

The Founders were too brilliant for them. NOTHING in history was framed such as the rights of the States. If only they'd known and understood; but they couldn't understand. Their ignorance was our undoing...

"This Union was intended to be perpetual, but only upon the condition of the faithful observance of the fundamental law of the Constitution. They all understood that they had the reserved right to withdraw from the Union if the Constitution was not obeyed. Gradually the idea of a national, instead of a federal, compact grew up in the North. The economic development of the Northern States favored this idea. **The great influx of European emigration introduced into the North a multitude of people who knew nothing of State Rights-had no sympathy with the South...**"

THE SOUTH WAS RIGHT

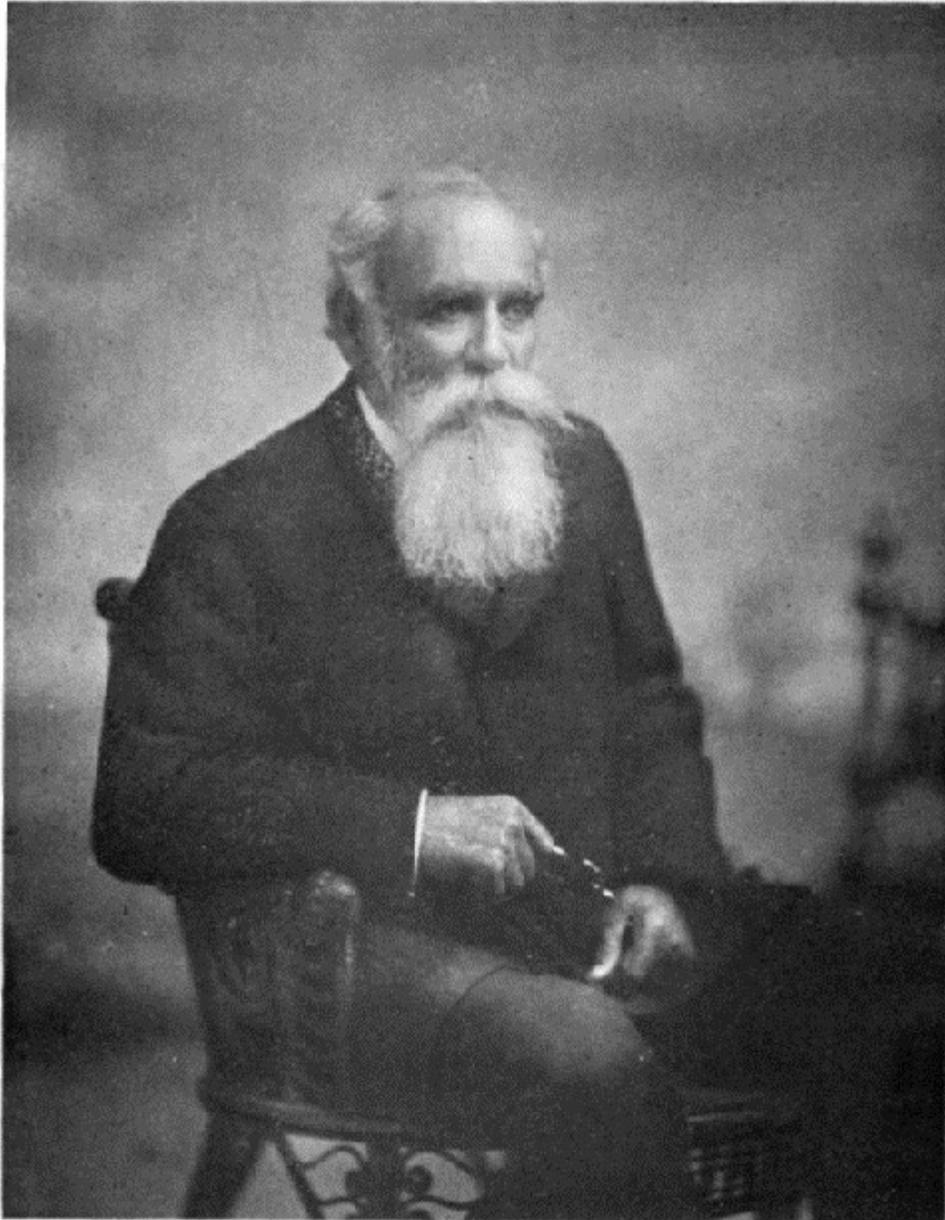
S.A Steele

1914

They continue this policy today...

The Supplies for the Confederate Army

How they were obtained in Europe and how paid for.



Caleb Huse

DEAR SIR:—

In the Summer of 1903, two friends of Major Huse were hospitably entertained by him at his charming home, "The Rocks," on the Hudson, just south of West Point, and, during their visit, were greatly interested in listening to his recital of some of his experiences as agent in Europe for purchasing army supplies for the Confederate States during the Civil war.

I was so impressed by this unique bit of history that I succeeded, after much urging, in inducing him to write it, believing that it should be preserved, and knowing that no one else could furnish it.

His four years' experience would, if fully told, fill a large volume, but this brief recital is all that can be hoped for.

I am sending you herewith a copy of this pamphlet. If you wish to keep it, please send 25 cents in enclosed coin card. If you do not want it, please return it flat by pasting the enclosed stamped and addressed envelope on the enclosing envelope.

Yours truly,

J. S. ROGERS.

Room 118, Barristers Hall,

15 Pemberton Square,

Boston, Mass.

THE SUPPLIES

FOR THE

CONFEDERATE ARMY

HOW THEY WERE OBTAINED IN EUROPE AND HOW PAID FOR

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND UNPUBLISHED HISTORY

BY

CALEB HUSE

MAJOR AND PURCHASING AGENT, C. S. A.

BOSTON

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON

1904

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BY JAMES S. ROGERS
BOSTON, MASS.

In the Summer of 1903, two friends of Major Huse were hospitably entertained by him at his charming home, "The Rocks," on the Hudson, just south of West Point, and, during their visit, were greatly interested in listening to his recital of some of his experiences as agent in Europe for purchasing army supplies for the Confederate States during the Civil war.

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If the cost of publication is not met by the nominal price charged for this pamphlet, the satisfaction of preserving the [record](#) in [print](#) will compensate for any loss sustained by the TWO FRIENDS.

August, 1904.

[Pg 5]



REMINISCENCES



my return in May, 1860, from a six months' leave of absence spent in Europe, I found an appointment as professor of chemistry and commandant of cadets in the [University](#) of Alabama awaiting my acceptance. During my absence the President of the University and a committee of the Board of Trustees visited West Point and the [Virginia Military Institute](#) and, pleased with the discipline of both [institutions](#), decided to adopt the military system, and applied to Colonel Delafield, then the [Superintendent](#) at West Point, for an officer to start them. Col. Delafield gave them my name but was unable to say whether or not I would resign from the army. I was then a first lieutenant of artillery; and, as such, was on the rolls of the garrison of Fort Sumter.

I accepted the position and began my duties in September. My leave of absence had expired in May; but the authorities of the University, fearing that I might regret severing irrevocably my connection with the army—which I had entered as a cadet at sixteen—obtained from the Secretary of War an extension of the leave till May, 1861, when I was to resign if all was satisfactory at that time.

It is proper to mention here that the introduction of military drill and discipline at the State University had no connection whatever with any secession movement in Alabama, and the fact that a Massachusetts-born man and of Puritan[Pg 6] descent was selected to inaugurate the system, will, or ought to be, accepted as confirmatory of this assertion.

Discipline was almost at an end at the University, and in seeking ways and means for restoring it, the attention of the Faculty and Trustees was directed to the Virginia Military Institute which had been in successful operation for about fifty years. As this institution had been organized by a graduate of West Point, and in some respects resembled the United States Military Academy, it was hoped that in Alabama good results might be secured by the adoption of similar methods.

Military drill is taught at the present time in many schools and colleges, but the intention of the Alabama University authorities was not merely to drill students, but to hold them under military restraint, as is effectually done at West Point, and, I may add, as cannot be done in any college designed to qualify young men to become civilian members of a great republic.

West Point and Annapolis have proved themselves noble institutions for the purpose for which they were designed—that of training young men to become officers over other men—but the mission of these schools is not to fit young men for civil life. Their methods cannot be grafted upon literary or technical civil institutions, and it is not desirable that they should be applied to civil colleges or schools of any kind. But the University of Alabama was a military college so far as concerned discipline, and to this end I was given a Colonel's commission by the Governor of the State, with two assistants, one a major, the other a captain. Tents, arms and infantry equipments were purchased of the United States Government, and a uniform similar to that of the West Point cadets was adopted. The students were assembled on the first of September, and a camp established on the University grounds. Drills were inaugurated at once and regular camp duties were required and performed.

Everything seemed to be progressing very satisfactorily till one day, some three weeks after the pitching of the camp,[Pg 7] the President of the University (Dr. Garland) desired to see me at his office. On entering I found him and a trusted professor awaiting my coming, with disturbed looks. No time was wasted in the preliminaries; Dr. Garland came to the point at once by telling me that there was a mutiny brewing in my camp which it would be impossible for me to quell. He then explained that the cadets were dissatisfied because I was a northern-born man; that they called me a d——d Yankee, and intended running me out of the State. He thought they would be successful, for the ringleaders were old students who had given a great deal of trouble before I came, and, what made the matter worse, these students were sons of influential men in the State, and the mothers of the mutineers were encouraging them.

I asked if any of the Trustees or the Faculty wished me to resign and was assured of the contrary. I then said that, but for one thing, I should have no hesitation in resigning. The cadets, backed by their families, had threatened to run me out of the State; I should put upon them the responsibility of executing their threat; I should not resign. I went back to camp and never heard anything more about the "mutiny."

I mention this incident only to show the feeling existing in an extreme southern State at that time—less than two months before the election of President Lincoln.

The story of the intended mutiny was well founded, and was only one phase of the general feeling of unrest throughout Alabama. But, even at that time, which was within six weeks of election day, the idea of secession did not prevail. Probably had its people been called upon to vote on the question, there would have been a very large majority against secession. After the election in November the unrest manifestly increased, and conservative men began to consider secession possible and even probable.

At the University there was no excitement. Instruction went on as usual and the era of orderly deportment, begun in camp, continued, much to the satisfaction of every one and[Pg 8] especially to the citizens of Tuscaloosa. But military discipline, to which, as admitted by every one, the improved deportment was due, added to the outgo of the University without materially increasing its income, and the only hope of obtaining money to meet the increased expenses was through an appropriation by the Legislature. To secure this, President Garland proposed that the battalion of Cadets—for so the students were called—should go to Montgomery and be reviewed by the Governor and by the Legislature, which was then in session.

This idea was strongly opposed not only by members of the Faculty but by men whose sons were in the University. The fear prevailed that the students would be unmanageable under the many temptations which Montgomery would afford, and that even the well-meant hospitality of the citizens, which was sure to be generous, would cause trouble. Whether to make the trip or not was left to my decision. I decided without hesitation in favor of the expedition, and arrangements were made for two steamboats, one to take us down the Black Warrior, the other for the journey up the Alabama to Montgomery.

In Mobile the cadets were cordially received, and conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction. On the steamboats their behavior was all that could be desired, and in Montgomery everybody was proud of their appearance and deportment. For sleeping accommodations the cadets carried their own blankets and turned in on the floor of a large hall. Camp discipline was maintained and perfect order prevailed.

The battalion was reviewed in front of the State House by the Governor and both Houses of the Legislature, and everything passed off most satisfactorily. In the evening, after the review, a committee of the Legislature called on me and asked what I wanted. The reply was: An annual appropriation so long as the military organization was maintained at the University.

I remember that a cousin of Senator John P. Hale of New Hampshire (one of the most pronounced abolitionists of the [Pg 9] country) was a member of the committee. He said to me: "Now you come up to the House tomorrow and see how we will put this matter through." I did so, and certainly it was "put through," for, while I was there the bill was given all its readings—the rules being suspended for the purpose—and it was taken to the Senate and similarly rushed. The Governor signed it, and the next day the cadets started on their return home.

We had left Tuscaloosa in a heavy rain-storm, escorted to the steamboat—some two miles—by the Montgomery Guards. The trip had been entirely successful and there had not been a case of misbehavior from start to finish. Of course drinking was the one thing to be feared, and when one considers all the temptations on the steamboats and in Mobile and Montgomery, it is a little remarkable that there were no infractions of the rules, one of which was that no cadet should enter a bar-room on pain of instant dismissal.

As already stated, I went to the University of Alabama under leave of absence which was to terminate in May, 1861. In February I received an order revoking the unexpired portion of my leave and directing me to report for duty in Washington. I replied that my leave was granted with the understanding that I was to resign at its expiration, and as I saw no reason to alter my determination, I offered my resignation. There was no expectation on my part that my future would be any other than such as my position as professor in the University of Alabama would occasion.

My resignation was accepted February 25th. In April—I think it was April 1st—I received a telegram from the Confederate States Secretary of the Navy Mallory, to "come to Montgomery and take a commission for active service." I think I am quoting the words of the message. I started without delay, and on arriving in Montgomery was introduced to Secretary of War Walker, who soon said to me: "The President has designated you to go to Europe for the purchase of arms and military supplies; when can you go?" I replied that, of course, I could go immediately, but if any [Pg 10] preparations were to be made which would require time, I should like to return to my family before starting. "Take ten days," said he. "Be back here at the end of that time." I was then introduced to Col. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, to whom I was to report.

I returned to Tuscaloosa and early in the morning of the tenth day of my leave of absence, I drove into Montgomery on the top of a stage-coach. When near the town we met a man on horseback who shouted that Beauregard had opened fire on Sumter. By this I know that it was April 12th. There was naturally much excitement in Montgomery, especially about the War and Navy Departments.

On reporting to Col. Gorgas, I found that no arrangements had been made for my going to Europe. I had no orders and did not know what I was to do for money. I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Meminger, but he knew nothing about my going abroad. "When are you going?" said he. I replied that if I expected to get through the North, I had no time to lose; and it was finally arranged that he should provide me with money for my trip to New York, where I should receive funds for my journey to Europe. During my interview he remarked that he had no money; and it would appear that the statement was literally true, for it is difficult to conceive from what source, so soon after its organization, a new Government could derive any revenue.

Before leaving Montgomery, Mr. Davis called me to his office and asked me to be seated while he received his callers, saying he wanted to talk with me about my mission, and that ideas would come to him between his interviews with his callers. I took the chair assigned me, and while he was reading the pile of letters which lay open before him, the callers began to come in. I do not recall any of the conversation which took place, but I remember clearly one incident which some may say was characteristic of the man. Looking over a letter of four full-sized pages, and standing up with some show of irritation, he said, "I wish people would not write me advice," and he tore the letter in two; and, repeating the [Pg 11] remark, tore it into small bits which he threw upon the floor. He mentioned the name of the writer, who, I knew, was a friend and neighbor.

I may be permitted to narrate a personal incident which occurred before I left Montgomery. One evening about sunset, while I was waiting in the office of the Secretary of War, for the comparatively insignificant sum of money to be provided for my expenses to England, Mr. Davis greeted me as Major. I replied: "I might ask, Mr. President, in what regiment," having in mind the well known anecdote of the subaltern who, on handing the Emperor Napoleon his chapeau which had fallen, was thanked under the title of captain. Mr. Davis then explained the principle he had laid down for himself in appointing officers who had been in the U. S. army. It was to advance no one more than one grade. He said that Beauregard was only a captain of engineers, and had been made a brigadier general; but in this, the rule had not been violated, for, by serving at West Point as superintendent although for a few days only—five, as shown by the records—he was a colonel in the army, and had, therefore, been advanced but one grade. Mr. Davis remarked that there were officers enough for all field purposes, but the trouble was to find men qualified to prepare the army for its work.

I had arranged to pass through Charleston in order that I might visit Sumter and see the effect of the artillery fire upon it. Arriving in Charleston in the evening I went to Morris Island the following morning, and from there in a row-boat to Sumter, accompanied by two young artillery captains. We were all young in those days; I was just thirty, and these young men were my juniors by some years. They had both been under my instruction as cadets at West Point when I was on duty there, but I cannot now recall their names. On our return from Sumter, we three lay on the warm sand near the shore, and naturally the conversation was chiefly on the events of the last few days. In the course of our talk, I remarked, "What in the world made Anderson surrender the fort?" For in my opinion it was no more damaged for defence than a brick wall would be by a boy's snapping marbles against it. As for anything the Confederate artillery could bring to bear upon it, it was literally impregnable—as shown by the fact that with all the resources of the United States army and navy it was never retaken. The wooden quarters had taken fire, and, for a time doubtless, the fort was a very uncomfortable place, and it was feared that the magazine would explode. But when Anderson surrendered all that danger had passed.

Major Anderson was a gallant officer who had proved his efficiency and bravery in the Mexican War, for which he was rewarded with two brevets; but for one who saw Sumter as I did, shortly after its surrender, when nothing had been changed since Anderson saluted his flag and marched his command on board the Confederate steamer Isabel, it is impossible to understand why the surrender should have been made when it was. Eventually his command might have been starved out. But although for several days it was short of some kinds of desirable food, and destitute of fresh provisions, there remained several barrels of pork which he took with him when he left. Not only was no assault ever made, but the enemy had no boats or scaling ladders with which to attempt an assault, as Anderson must have known.

If the United States Government deliberately intended to force a war and thus settle once for all the entire question between the North and the South, no strategy could have been more effectual than that of sacrificing Sumter exactly as it was sacrificed. The whole affair could not have been arranged with greater shrewdness and finesse. Anderson and his officers—without an exception, gallant and competent—were made to appear as heroes and, in a sense, they were; the North was completely *unified*, and the same can be said of the South. The lines were now distinctly and definitely drawn, and every man from Maine to Georgia must declare for the Government or against it. War began such as no man could have foretold and such as could not cease till one side or the other should be completely exhausted.

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From Charleston I went to Baltimore by the Bay Line steamers from Norfolk, arriving on Sunday morning—the day that the men who had been killed the Friday previous were to be buried. The excitement was intense, but the city was quiet—uncomfortably quiet. No one knew what next to expect. I was for my own part, concerned only about getting to New York. There were no trains running, bridges having been burned, and no one could say when railway traffic would be resumed.

There were a few other travelers bound northward who were eager to continue their journey. Two of these— young men from Charleston—approached me cautiously with a proposal that we three should hire a carriage to take us to York, Pa., and we arranged to go. Before we were ready to start, an elderly gentleman asked to be

permitted to join the party. He was a large, handsome man, and was anxious to get to Philadelphia as soon as possible, to see a daughter who lay at the point of death. The new comer would be a serious addition to the weight in our carriage, but I had reason to be thankful that we accommodated him, as will appear later.

After starting, it was determined—why I cannot now say—to go to Havre de Grace, instead of York. On our arrival in the evening, we found the ferry boat had been taken to convey troops to Annapolis, and there was nothing to be done but wait. We all found comfortable lodgings at a small hotel, and in the morning a flat boat took us across to Perryville.

Among the passengers were several men and women who, as soon as the boat landed, collected on the piazza of a little country hotel near the landing and began singing patriotic songs. They were apparently overjoyed at their escape from the south-land.

At Perryville there was a large wooden shed which served as a railway station; employees were standing about, but none could give any information concerning the trains, all of which, they said, had been taken by the Government. Before noon, however, a long train came thundering into the[Pg 14] station, and immediately men in uniform poured out of the cars and ran to the water-side, where they bathed their faces and hands. They were going to the front. The same train was soon ready to return to Philadelphia and all who desired to go were accommodated.

It was impossible to get farther than Philadelphia that day. The next morning, on taking my seat in the train, I recognized the gentleman directly behind me as the Hon. Caleb Cushing. I did not accost him, not caring to meet acquaintances just then, and, moreover, I had no reason to think that he knew me, for although we were born in the same town,—Newburyport, Mass.,—he was a distinguished public man when I was a boy.

The route from Philadelphia to New York was by the way of Camden to South Amboy, and thence by steamboat. The latter was a ferry boat with room for teams on each side of the engine. There were no teams on board, and, as I had been sitting for some time, and now that we were nearing New York where I was likely at any moment to meet an acquaintance, I was a little nervous, I walked about the lower deck. In doing so I met Mr. Cushing face to face. He was passing the time in a similar manner. I lifted my cap, as I would to any superior officer, or public man. Immediately Mr. Cushing stopped and said:

"Good morning, Mr. Huse, you are with the South, I understand."

For the moment I was staggered, but quickly calling to mind that Mr. Cushing had been chairman of the Charleston Democratic Convention which nominated John C. Breckenridge for President, I replied:

"Yes, sir, what chance do you think the South has?"

"What chance can it have?" he said, "the money is all in the North; the manufactories are all in the North; the ships are all in the North; the arms and arsenals are all in the North; the arsenals of Europe are within ten days of New York, and they will be open to the United States Government, and closed to the South; and the Southern ports will[Pg 15] be blockaded. What possible chance can the South have?" There was nothing for me to say in reply, and I probably did the best I could have done under the circumstances. Looking him squarely in the eye, I lifted my cap and said: "Good morning, Mr. Cushing." I never saw him afterwards.

On landing at the Battery, I gave my baggage checks to an expressman, taking his receipt and telling him to hold the baggage till called for. As it might be very important not to be recognized, I took the precaution to leave no trail by my baggage, which was taken to Liverpool later by one of the young men who had been my carriage companion from Baltimore. I went at once to the Bank of the Republic, where I was to find letters which would enable me to obtain money for my voyage.

I was told to call for Mr. S——, the cashier of the bank. On his coming to the window, I asked if he had any letters from Montgomery. His face immediately showed real fear. Opening a door near by, he said, "Come in," and I found myself in the bank parlor. He immediately locked the door, pulled down the window shades and then asked, "Now what is it?"

In the brief time occupied in drawing down the shades, etc., I determined what to do, and replied,—

"I see, Mr. S., that you are much agitated by my visit, and I will not further compromise you by giving you my name; but if you have any letters from Montgomery, which you do not recognize, will you be good enough to send them around to Trenholm Brothers, in Pine Street."

He assured me he would, and I bade him good morning. As I was leaving he said there was intense excitement on the street; Anderson's command had just marched up Broadway and aroused the greatest enthusiasm. I had observed a small United States flag near the entrance, and Mr. S. said he believed if that flag were not at the door, the mob would attack the bank.

At the office of Trenholm Brothers I inquired for Mr. Wellsman, and was shown into an inner room where I met a [Pg 16] large, middle-aged man bearing a striking resemblance to the white-haired gentleman who had been one of the party from Baltimore to Havre de Grace. I introduced myself by saying that Captain Wellsman was my travelling companion from Baltimore on Sunday.

"He is my father," said Mr. Wellsman. I told him of meeting Capt. Wellsman at the Philadelphia station that morning, and that he asked me to say he had found his daughter much better than he expected, and they now had hopes of her recovery. I then explained to him that I was an officer of the Confederate States Army, on my way to Europe to purchase arms and other army supplies; that I was to be provided with funds through Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, and expected to get money from Trenholm Brothers for the expenses of the voyage. Mr. Wellsman had no letters for me, and had received no information from Montgomery concerning me. Having no money for my voyage, the situation was becoming serious.

Excusing himself after a short time, Mr. Wellsman left the office, and returning within half an hour, was even more alarmed than Mr. S. had appeared to be. He said the excitement was very great, and that he believed if the crowd discovered my business, they would hang me to a lamp-post; I must not leave the office till I started for the train. What did I propose to do? I ought not to think of sailing from New York.

I replied that I would go to Canada and take the steamer from Montreal. But I could not sail from anywhere without money.

"You can have the money," said Mr. Wellsman. "How much do you want?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"And you want it in gold?"

"Yes."

He procured the gold, ordered some lunch to be brought, and about three o'clock I started for the Erie Railway station. Sometimes we entertain angels unawares. Captain [Pg 17]Wellsman seems to have been a veritable angel. The simple, verbal message that I carried to his son served me as a letter of credit. Without it, I cannot now see what I could have done. Ten years after the war, when I met an old friend, he assured me that he would have had me arrested, had he known my mission while I was in New York.

When I left the office of Trenholm Brothers, a man on the sidewalk signaled to another on the opposite side of Pine street, and one of these men sat opposite me on the ferry-boat. Whether or not they were shadowing me I never knew. I saw nothing more of them after leaving the boat, and had no further adventures till I reached Turner's, where trains stop for supper. In the restaurant, I recognized a number of friends, and my only prudent course was to go without my supper or seek it elsewhere. I chose the latter, and got what I could at a bar near by.

I had no baggage—not even an overcoat—and the night was cold. I was in an ordinary day-coach on my way to Hamilton, Canada. Through trains were not so frequent then as now, and in Buffalo I had to wait some time,

much of which I passed in seeing the town. While walking in a retired part of the city, I just escaped meeting an officer of the army whom I knew, by turning down a cross street.

At Hamilton I purchased clothing for the voyage, and was disappointed to find that I should have to wait several days for the next steamer from Montreal; I therefore decided to sail from Portland, but delayed purchasing my ticket till I could take the last train that would reach that city in time to board the steamer. This train went only to State Line on the day it left Hamilton, where I stopped over night. I remember the place from the fact that, although late in April, I was obliged to break the ice in my pitcher the next morning, when I started on what proved to be my last journey in the United States for several years. At nearly every stopping place on the way to Portland, men in uniform and fully equipped entered the cars. We were picking up a regiment under orders for the front.

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We finally arrived, and my ship was in sight at anchor. I confess to a feeling of relief when I stepped on board from the tug, and that feeling was enhanced when we weighed anchor and the screw began pushing us out into the neutral territory of the broad Atlantic.

There were few passengers, and the voyage was without incident save one of no importance except as tending to confirm the theory of transmission of thought without language. My table-neighbor was a young sea-captain from Maine, who was returning to his vessel, which he had left in Liverpool some weeks before, to confer with the owners.

One day at dinner, without any previous conversation whatever to lead even indirectly to such a remark, he said: "I believe you are going to Europe to buy arms for Jeff. Davis."

I was in the act of taking a piece of potato on my fork, and, to gain time before answering, I passed the potato to my mouth and then made about as foolish a reply as was possible, saying, "If he wanted arms he would be likely to select a man who knew something about arms." The captain immediately remarked, "Sometimes those fellows that know the most, say the least." I could think of nothing to say to advantage, and said nothing; the matter was never referred to again.

On arriving in London I went to what was then a favorite hotel for Americans,—Morley's in Trafalgar Square. The remark of the ship-captain interested me, and I resolved to probe the matter a little by calling on a gentleman with whom I had conversed more freely than with any other passenger. He was a lawyer from Portland, who in his younger days had taught school in Mississippi. He was stopping at a near-by hotel on the Strand. On meeting him, I asked if he knew the object of my visit to Europe. He replied he had not the slightest idea why I was there. I then told him of the captain's remark, and that his surmise was correct. I am very sure that, during the voyage, I said nothing from which the nature of my business could be inferred; and as for papers, I had received none since leaving Montgomery.

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My orders were to purchase 12,000 rifles and a battery of field artillery, and to procure one or two guns of larger calibre as models. A short time before the beginning of the war, the London Armory Company had purchased a plant of gun-stocking machinery from the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass. Knowing this, I went to the office of the Armory Company the day after my arrival in London, with the intention of securing, if possible, their entire output.

On entering the Superintendent's office, I found there the American engineer who superintended the erection of the plant. I had known him in Chicopee. Suspecting he might be an agent for the purchase of arms for the United States Government, I asked him, bluntly, if he was, and added, "I am buying for the Confederate Government." Such a disclosure of my business may seem to have been indiscreet, but at that time I thought it my best plan, and the result proved that I was right. He made no reply to my inquiry, but I was satisfied my suspicion was correct and resolved on the spot, to flank his movement if possible.

As he had entered the office first, it was in order for me to outstay him, which I did. On his leaving, I asked for a price for all the small arms the Company could manufacture.

The Superintendent said he could not answer me, but would refer me to the Chairman of the Company,—President, we should call him—and would accompany me to his office. There I repeated my inquiry for a price for all the arms the Company could make for a year, with the privilege of renewing the order. The President was not prepared to give me a price, but would do so the next day. On calling at his office the following day, he told me that the Company was under contract for all the arms it could turn out, and considering all the circumstances, the Directors felt they ought to give their present customer the preference over all others.

Confirmed in my belief that my competitor was no other than the man whom I had encountered the day before, I was now more determined than ever to secure the London Armory[Pg 20] as a Confederate States arms factory. The Atlantic cable was not then laid, and correspondence by mail required nearly a month—an unreasonable time for a commercial company to hold in abeyance a desirable opportunity for profit. Within a few days I succeeded in closing a contract under which I was to have all the arms the Company could manufacture, after filling a comparatively small order for the United States agent. This Company, during the remainder of the war, turned all its output of arms over to me for the Confederate army.

Baring Brothers were, at that time, the London financial agents for the United States Government, and they would unquestionably have been supported and gratefully thanked, had they assumed the responsibility of contracting for all the arms in sight in England. Any army officer, fit for such a mission as that of buying arms for a great Government at the outbreak of a war, would have acted, if necessary, without instructions, and secured everything that he could find in the line of essentials, especially arms, of which there were very few in the market. There were *muskets* enough to be had for almost any reasonable offer, but of modern Enfield or Springfield rifles—which were practically the same—there were only a few thousand in England, and none elsewhere except in Austria, where all were owned by the Government. And, according to Mr. Cushing, these would be available by the United States but impossible of purchase by "the South." Yet even so high an authority as Ex-Attorney General Cushing proved to be wrong in his assumption, as will be shown below.

Any young, intelligent West Point graduate holding an army commission and as fearless in assuming responsibility as the average "graduate," would not only have prevented my making this important contract, but would have blocked my efforts in every direction; for in all Europe the supply of arms ready for use or possible of manufacture was very limited. Such an officer would have secured everything worth having—in other words, all the best—and only inferior[Pg 21] arms of antiquated model would have been left for the Confederacy. The effect would have been not only to give the United States good arms in profusion, but utterly to discourage their opponents by the inferiority of their weapons.

Mr. Davis did not make the great mistake of sending a civil agent to purchase supplies—a duty as thoroughly military as any that could be named—nor the still greater blunder of setting several men to do what one man, with uncontrolled authority, could do so much better. Doubtless he could have found men who would have performed the duty as well as did the young officer whom he selected, and some who would have done their part better; but, during the whole war, no change was made, although not to remove him often required that firmness—not to say obstinacy—which was a prominent trait of Mr. Davis's character, and which, right or wrong, but especially when he was right, he exercised to a remarkable degree.

When I arrived in England, the Confederate States Government was already represented by Hon. William L. Yancey, Commissioner to England; his secretary, Mr. Walker Fearn, afterwards United States Minister to Greece; Judge Rost, of New Orleans, Commissioner to France, with his son as secretary; and Mr. Dudley Mann, commonly known as Col. Mann, who held an appointment as Commissioner, but to what country I do not know. Later, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, afterwards United States Secretary of the Interior, and later still Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was appointed Commissioner to Russia, but he went no further than Paris, and returned to Richmond before the end of the war. Commander James D. Bulloch, previously of the United States Navy, whose sister was the mother of President Roosevelt, was in charge of all naval matters. Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, were the fiscal agents.

All these representatives worked in complete harmony, without jealousy or clashing of opinion; each was ready to assist the others in every way possible. They were all cultured men, of agreeable personality, and as far removed from [Pg 22] the *genus homo* which has been designated as "hot-headed Southerner," as can well be imagined. They lived unostentatiously, in modest, but entirely respectable lodgings in the West End, London, except Judge Rost, who resided in Paris, and Commander Bulloch, who made his headquarters in Liverpool. None of the representatives of the Confederate Government required much money in the discharge of his duties, except Commander Bulloch and myself. We were both to look to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., for all the money we were to expend, as indeed were all the diplomatic agents.

The fiscal system was, almost of necessity, of the most simple character. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and Trenholm Brothers, of New York, were practically one concern, and the senior member of John Fraser & Co., Mr. William Trenholm, became Confederate States Secretary of the Treasury early in the war. Mr. Wellsman, senior member of Trenholm Brothers, in New York, joined the Liverpool house, the senior member and manager of which was Charles K. Prioleau, formerly of Charleston. There was no loan to negotiate; for the Confederacy—recognized only as belligerents—had no credit among nations, and no system of taxation by which it could hope to derive any revenue available for purchasing supplies abroad. But it possessed a latent purchasing power such as probably no other Government in history ever had.

The cotton crop of its people was a prime necessity for the manufacturing world outside, and, for want of machinery, was utterly valueless in all the Southern States except Georgia, where there were a few small factories. Almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities the Confederate authorities began to buy cotton, paying in such "money" as it had; that is to say, its own promises to pay whenever it could. Some of these promises bore interest and were called *bonds*; some bore no interest, and these constituted the currency of the country.

The cotton, as it lay on the plantations or in the warehouses, was for sale, and the Government was almost the only [Pg 23] buyer. To all others there was a difficulty, amounting almost to impossibility, in getting cotton to market. Some, no doubt, was smuggled across the border, to the advantage of "patriots" of each side; but this outlet for a bulky article like cotton was altogether inadequate, and, practically, every one was compelled by the very condition of affairs, without the application of even moral force, to sell to the Government and receive in payment the best that the Government had to offer; namely: its own promises to pay, which, whether stated as a condition of the promise or not, could not be made good till after the favorable close of the war. If the South failed, the promises would be valueless; if it succeeded, the obligations would be met as promptly as possible. The situation was accepted by the people, and the Government acquired cotton and shipped it to Nassau, Bermuda, and Havana as fast as it could.

To get cotton through the blockading squadron called for daring and skill; but there seems to have been no lack of either, and it was not long before every steam vessel that could carry even a few bales, and was sea-worthy enough to reach Nassau, was ready with a crew on board, eager to sneak out any dark night and run to a neutral port,—generally Nassau.

For a long time this traffic went on almost without a capture, and the Confederate Government not only deposited in places of safety large quantities of a commodity in general demand throughout the world, but also had the satisfaction of seeing its property advance rapidly in value as the war went on, and its necessities increased. The cotton thus shipped was all consigned to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, and the consignments for the army, navy and diplomatic departments were carefully kept separate. There was, therefore, no clashing of interests between the army and navy, as to disposition of proceeds. The requirements for the diplomatic agents were trifling compared with those of the army for supplies and the navy for building, equipping and manning ships.

I had not been long in England before the sinews of war began to be available, and I found myself able to meet my engagements in a manner entirely satisfactory to my creditors. To buy supplies was simple enough; but to ship them was another matter. As was to be expected, detectives employed by the U. S. Government as well as volunteer spies were about me. Efforts were made to intercept telegrams and to tamper with employees, but few of these attempts at stopping Confederate army supplies were successful.

One success scored by the United States was the capture of the "Stephen Hart," a schooner of American build, but purchased by an English house and put under the British flag for Confederate use. The proof that she was loaded with army supplies destined for the Confederate States was so complete that no expense was incurred in defending the rights of the quasi British owners. It was a mistake to ship such supplies by sailing vessels, and there were other errors of judgment which were not repeated.

After the "Stephen Hart" episode, all army supplies were carried by steamer, either to a Confederate port direct, or to Nassau or Bermuda. There was little difficulty in chartering steamers to carry supplies to "The Islands." Generally both ship and cargo belonged in good faith to British subjects; and, as the voyage was from one British port to another, the entire business was as lawful as a similar shipment would have been from London to Liverpool. But one of the most innocent shipments was not only captured, but the capture was confirmed, and there was not on board one penny's worth of property belonging to the Confederate States or to any American citizen. The ship "The Springbock," was loaded by a firm from whom I had purchased many supplies; but in this instance, the cargo was to be sold in Nassau, and there was nothing of a suspicious character on board, excepting some brass buttons bearing the device "C. S. A.," and these buttons were put on board the last day against the wishes of one of the partners who feared they would be considered as tainting the whole cargo. And so [Pg 25] the United States Court decided. Everything else on board was likely to be wanted in any country whose ports had been blockaded for several months, but none of the articles were such as could be classed as *military* supplies.

To get the supplies from "The Islands" to the main land required sea-worthy steamers of light draught and great speed. Many such vessels were purchased and sent out under captains who were equal to any emergency, among whom were several former U. S. Navy officers. Some of these steamers had been private yachts, as for example the "Merrimac;" (there were two "Merrimacs"); some were engaged in trade between British ports, as the "Cornubia;" some were taken from the Channel service between England and France, as the "Eugenie;" and some were built for opium smuggling in China. Later in the war, steamers were built expressly for the service.

During the first two years, the captures were so infrequent that, it may be safely stated, never before was a Government at war so well supplied with arms, munitions, clothing and medicines—everything, in short, that an army requires—with so little money as was paid by the Confederacy. The shipment from England to the Islands in ordinary tramp steamers; the landing and storage there, and the running of the blockade, cost money; but all that was needed came from cotton practically given to the Confederate Government by its owners.

The supplies were, in every instance, bought at the lowest cash prices by men trained in the work as contractors for the British army. No credit was asked. Merchants having needed supplies were frankly told that our means were limited, and our payments would be made by cheques on Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, an old established and conservative house. The effect of such buying was to create confidence on the part of the sellers, which made them more anxious to sell than were we to purchase. When the end came, and some of the largest sellers were ruined, I never heard a word of complaint of their being over-reached or in any manner treated unfairly.

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As long as the system thus described continued, the South not only equipped an army able to cope with the colossal forces constantly advancing upon it, but it accomplished this without distressing its people with taxes. And thus, in part, was answered Mr. Cushing's apparently unanswerable exclamation: "What *possible* chance can the South have?"

But the supply of acceptable arms was not equal to the demand. The civilized powers had but recently been equipped with modern arms. The United States had the Springfield; England had the Enfield, which was practically the same as the Springfield; Austria had a rifle bearing a close resemblance to both, and of about the same calibre; Prussia had a breech-loader which no Government would now think of issuing to troops; France had an inferior muzzle-loader, and was experimenting with an imitation of the Prussian needle-gun, which finally proved ruinous to the Empire. There were few arms for sale, even in the arsenals of Europe, which Mr. Cushing had said would be open to the United States and closed to the South. Austria, however, had a considerable quantity on hand, and these an intermediary proposed I should buy.

I knew something of the armament of Austria, having visited Vienna in 1859, with a letter from the United States War Department, which gave me some facilities for observation. At first I considered the getting of anything from an Imperial Austrian Arsenal as chimerical. But my would-be intermediary was so persistent that, finally I accompanied him to Vienna and, within a few days, closed a contract for 100,000 rifles of the latest Austrian pattern, and ten batteries, of six pieces each, of field artillery, with harness complete, ready for service, and a quantity of ammunition, all to be delivered on ship at Hamburg. The United States Minister, Mr. Motley, protested in vain. He was told that the making of arms was an important industry of Austria; that the same arms had been offered to the United States Government and declined, and that, as belligerents, the Confederate States were, by the usage of nations, lawful buyers. However unsatisfactory[Pg 27] this answer may have been to Washington, the arms were delivered, and in due time were shipped to Bermuda from Hamburg. Mr. Motley offered to buy the whole consignment, but was too late. The Austrian Government declined to break faith with the purchasers.

I confess to a glow of pride when I saw those sixty pieces of rifled artillery with caissons, field-forges, and battery-wagons, complete—some two hundred carriages in all—drawn up in array in the arsenal yard. It was pardonable for a moment to imagine myself in command of a magnificent park of artillery. The explanation of Austria's willingness to dispose of these batteries is that the authorities had decided on the use of gun-cotton in the place of powder; and the change involved new guns, although those sold to me were of the latest design for gunpowder. I believe gun-cotton was given up not long after.

Again Mr. Cushing's "What possible chance can the South now have?" was in part answered. At least *one* of the greatest arsenals of Europe had been opened to the South.

That the ports of the South were blockaded, as Mr. Cushing said they would be, was true; but never before had steam vessels been employed by a vigilant enemy to search out the weak intervals in the line and avail himself of darkness and even storm, to enter and leave blockaded harbors. In spite of large squadrons, under command of competent and zealous officers, enough war material was carried into ports of the Confederate States to enable them, for three years, to contend vigorously against all the armies the United States could collect, not only from its own population, but from all the countries of Europe.

Well may the people of the Northern portion of the reconstructed Union be proud of their fellows, who for four long years contended against such fearful odds.

The fourth year of the war saw an end of the struggle, not only because of the immense superiority of the North in men and material, but also on account of a change of policy in procuring supplies. For a long time there were no contractors[Pg 28] between the European sources of supply and the great consumer, the army. Cotton, the only article of value to the outside world, passed into possession of the Government continuously and without friction, and was landed in Nassau—exceptionally in Bermuda—with no back charges due. Every shilling that a bale was worth, as it lay at the landing-place, was so much to the credit of the War or Navy Department with Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, and was available as soon as the arrival was announced by mail *via* New York. There were literally no leaks. More devoted or more intelligent and trustworthy agents than were Fraser, Trenholm & Co., during the four years in which they acted for the Richmond Government, never served any principal.

But in the latter stages of the war, contracts with the Government began to appear. These contracts, made in Richmond, were generally a sort of partnership affair by which the contractor, usually an English company, shared equally the freighting capacity of each blockade runner. A representative of one of these companies brought to me, one day, a draft on myself for a large sum in sterling—I think it was £10,000, but this may not be the exact sum. What to do with it was a difficult problem. The payee, a respectable merchant of Richmond, presented it in person, and there was no doubt of its genuineness. After considering the matter a few minutes, I said:

"I can't pay this, Captain C——."

"What!" he said, "Repudiate the draft of Colonel Gorgas?"

"Can't help it; I cannot and shall not honor it. I need much more money than I have received, to pay for what has gone forward, and I have large contracts out for supplies."

"I will assume your contracts," he replied.

"But I will not assign them to you."

Here was a collision between officer and Government contractor, which might result in the professional ruin of the officer; for the draft was an order from his superior. Although a good many rough words were interchanged, I stood[Pg 29] my ground and did not pay the draft. I read between the lines of Col. Gorgas's letters that he would stand by me, and he did. The draft was undoubtedly made by higher authority—probably the Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon—who at the time had not been long in office, while Col. Gorgas had served from the organization of the Confederate Government in Montgomery. I never heard anything more about the repudiated draft, and, not long after, I was informed that, at the request of the War Department, I had been advanced to the grade of Major.

In this connection I may mention an incident that occurred somewhat later. Mr. Yancey had returned to Richmond, and Mr. James H. Mason had taken his place as Commissioner. It would be difficult to imagine two men more opposite in character, discharging the same functions. Mr. Yancey was a much younger man, and had been a student at Williams College, Massachusetts. He had represented Alabama in the United States Congress, and was sufficiently acquainted with affairs in general to hold his own in almost any company. His voice and manners were pleasing, and his estimate of himself was sufficiently modest to make him an appreciative listener. I never heard him address an audience but once, but that once convinced me he was a born orator. It was at a Fishmongers' Guild dinner, and the few representatives of the Confederate States were the guests of the evening. Mr. Yancey sat on the left of the Lord Warden. I sat four or five seats from him, on the opposite side, the tables being arranged in the form of a horse shoe. There was a large number present, and many were evidently Americans from the North.

Very early in the list of toasts, the toastmaster,—a butler possessed of a ringing voice, and who stood just behind the chair of the Lord Warden, from whom he received his orders—called out:

"Gentlemen, fill your *glah-ses*, the Lord Warden will take wine with you."

[Pg 30]

The glasses being filled, the toast was announced. I do not now recall the words, but it had reference to the "new nation," and to Hon. William L. Yancey, and "our guests from the Confederate States of America." The Lord Warden made a short address of welcome and called on Mr. Yancey. All the Confederate guests were expected to stand while their spokesman replied. But I declined to make myself so conspicuous, fearing that in a company so entirely new to Mr. Yancey, as I felt sure this English company was, his speech would be anything but appropriate.

I could not have been more in error. What he said exactly fitted the place and the occasion; the audience was delighted, except some people at the lower ends of the tables, who, by rattling their glasses and moving their feet, did their best to disconcert the speaker. In this they failed. The speech was short, and at its conclusion the storm of applause clearly showed the pleasure it afforded the great majority of the audience. I remember well a barrister—a member of the city government—who after the dinner was over, commented enthusiastically on the eloquence of Mr. Yancey.

Mr. Mason was a very different man. He had, for forty years been a prominent member of the United States Senate, and seemed never to be unmindful of the presence and importance of the Honorable James H. Mason of Virginia. The two Commissioners were as different, one from the other, as a Kentuckian and a Boston man of pilgrim blood. I saw but little of Mr. Mason. Mr. Yancey had always been ready to confer with me. I freely talked over my plans with him, and by his counsel and cordial endeavor to aid me, he was an ever present help.

There was in Mr. Mason no magnetism to attract young men, and I do not remember ever to have asked his advice or opinion. In this he presented a strong contrast to all the other Commissioners. Mr. Slidell was as old a man and as experienced in public affairs as Mr. Mason, but he was a genial companion even to younger men, and I consulted him quite as freely as I had Mr. Yancey.

[Pg 31]

One morning I received a note from Mr. Mason's secretary, asking me to call at Mr. Mason's lodgings. I lost no time in obeying the summons, and Mr. Mason lost no time in coming to business.

"Major," he said, "I have sent for you to request you to inspect some army supplies that some of our English friends are sending over under a contract with the War Department."

Without a moment's hesitation, I replied, "Mr. Mason, I will inspect the contract, and if I approve it, I will inspect the goods."

I cannot convey an adequate idea of the man's astonishment. It was too great for him to express himself immediately. He was standing in front of the grate. Taking a package of "fine-cut" from his pocket, and removing from his mouth an immense quid which he threw into the grate, he replaced it with a fresh wad and, looking at me, said, "Do you know who I am? Whom do you look upon as your superiors?"

Instantly, but very quietly, I replied, "I believe you are the Honorable James M. Mason, Confederate States Commissioner to England."

"Yes," he replied, "and in a very few days I shall be Minister of the Confederate States to the Court of St. James." It was when England, France and Spain were on the point of acknowledging the Confederate States of America as a nation.

I then said, "I acknowledge no superior on this side of the ocean; in America the Secretary of War and all officers senior to me are my superiors, and especially Col. Gorgas, from whom I receive my orders. Not only on general principles can I take no orders from you, but I have an order sent me after the battle of Bull Run, giving me *carte blanche*, and directing me not to allow myself to be governed by political emissaries of the Government. Now, if you are not a political emissary of the Government I don't know what you are."

There was no possible answer to this defining of our relative positions and there was no more controversy. The [Pg 32]dispute lasted some time, but I have related enough to answer my purpose.

The order to which I referred was sewed into the sole of a boot, the wearer of which, a German by birth, made the journey from Richmond to London by way of New York. On arriving in London the order was removed from its hiding place by cutting the stitches of the sole. The incident serves to show the impossibility of preventing secret correspondence in time of war.

Another incident of the same character may be mentioned. The first vessel to run the blockade from England was the "Fingal," Commander James D. Bulloch. It was necessary to send to Savannah, the port for which Commander Bulloch intended to strike, a set of signals in advance. These were secreted by removing the wrapper of a well-made cigar and carefully replacing it, after rolling the paper containing the signals upon its body. I myself did this bit of cigar work. On arriving off Savannah, Commander Bulloch displayed his signals, which were immediately answered, and he piloted his ship into the harbor with which he was familiar. So long as the War Department depended entirely on its own officers to get cotton out and run supplies in, the value of every bale of cotton that reached the Islands secured, in due time, its full equivalent in army supplies. There were some captures of cotton going out, and others of supplies going in, but the losses were for a long time inconsiderable. When, however, the contract system got into full working condition, although there were more vessels in the service, the supplies began to shrink. Contractors were "on the make." That was their business, and they pursued it eagerly, for the profits were large.

The "Nashville," which had been a packet between New York and Charleston, was purchased by the C. S. Government and converted into a cruiser, and as it was very desirable that there should be some show of naval power in a European port, she was sent under command of Captain Pegram to Southampton, where she arrived in good order. On reading the news of her arrival, I went immediately to [Pg 33] Southampton to call on her officers, with Mr. Fearn, secretary to Mr. Yancey. The ship was, like all American ships, trim and in beautiful condition, but she was only a converted passenger ship, and must have made a poor showing had she met a U. S. ship of any size. However, she served the purpose of displaying the Confederate States flag in a foreign port and on the high seas.

My object in calling on Captain Pegram was not one of courtesy alone. A most outrageous proposal had been made to me, involving the capture of a British ship bound from Hamburg to New York, loaded with a hundred thousand Austrian rifles. The proposal, in brief, was: That I should deposit £10,000 in the Bank of England subject to the draft of one of two persons. In the event of success of the scheme, one was to draw the money; in case of failure, the other. The plan was to capture a British ship, then loading with arms at Hamburg for New York. It had been proposed to me that with a tug, having a gun on board, I should intercept the ship, fire a gun, and demand her surrender. The captain would have orders to comply with my demand, and I was to direct him to sail to Charleston.

The scheme was not impossible for any one holding a privateer's commission, and I applied to Mr. Yancey for a letter-of-marque. On hearing my story, Mr. Yancey said he had such commissions, but that they were contrary to the spirit of the age, and he had determined not to give any of them out. However, in this instance, he would issue one if I wanted it. I believed my land-service commission would protect me, but I asked for the letter-of-marque as an additional safeguard. Captain Pegram, after considering the matter in conference with his executive, Lieutenant Fauntleroy (formerly of the United States Navy), determined not to make the attempt, and the matter was dropped.

Perhaps it is well that the "Nashville" arrived, and that Captain Pegram declined to act; for I had the money ready to deposit, and what seems now to me a madcap scheme might have been attempted.

[Pg 34]

The ship sailed, and delivered her cargo in New York. The projectors of the scheme stood to receive double payment for the arms and ship, the insurance against war-risk having been assumed by the U. S. War Department. The arms were from the Vienna arsenal, from which I received, later, the same number of small arms and several batteries of field artillery.

At the time the "Nashville" arrived in Southampton, I had a large quantity of supplies ready for shipment, but was deterred by the endeavors of agents of the United States Government to stop me. The problem was finally solved by a hint from the British authorities to clear them for Australia, which was done. The shipment was

made on the steamer "Economist," bought for the expedition, and Lieut. Fauntleroy was detached from the "Nashville" to command her; of course a British captain in nominal command. Although the "Economist" had speed of not more than eight knots an hour, Lieut. Fauntleroy made a successful run into Charleston and delivered his cargo in excellent condition.

An incident worth relating is connected with this period of the war. A ship which Lieut. Fauntleroy and I visited one morning was loading in London Docks for Nassau. In the same dock were two very handsome steamers which had been built for the opium trade, but for some reason had not sailed for China. They were now for sale. Lieut. Fauntleroy, after examining them, was most eager that I should buy one and put him in command. To do so, however, was impossible; I had no money. Several months afterwards I was asked to buy a steamer and her cargo of arms, clothing, shoes, ammunition and medicines, then lying at St. George's, Bermuda. The ship was one of the two opium smugglers. She had been bought by a company of Englishmen, and, loaded with a most desirable cargo, had started for Wilmington or Charleston. On arriving at Bermuda the blockade had become so close that the owners decided not to make the attempt to run it, and they offered to sell ship and cargo to me at a bargain. I was still unable to buy her, although I knew what a valuable blockade-runner she would be and what a [Pg 35] desirable cargo she carried. The owners, of whom there were several, were so anxious to sell her that they importuned me till finally I said: "Well, gentlemen, I can do one thing: I can offer you cotton for your ship and cargo." They jumped at the proposal, saying that was all they wanted. Where would I deliver the cotton?

At Charleston, Mobile or Wilmington.

When?

Thirty days after the presentation of my order to the War Department in Richmond.

Strange as it may read, these men were perfectly satisfied with my proposition, although I could not see how they were to get their cotton out, since they were selling their ship to me. However, we agreed upon the weight and quality of cotton to be given for ship and cargo, and it only remained for me to satisfy their lawyer that I was duly authorized to make the purchase. For this purpose, a meeting was arranged for the next morning, when I presented the leather-stained order which had come to me through the lines, sewed between the layers of the sole of a shoe. On reading this, the lawyer said: "That's enough to cover anything," and a contract was signed and an order given me for the ship and cargo. As this contract may interest the reader, a *fac-simile* of it is given. (See plate.)

The quantity of cotton being too large for one owner to handle, it was arranged to have warrants engraved and printed for smaller quantities.

The "Merrimac" ran into Wilmington and delivered her valuable cargo in fine order. She was then loaded with cotton, and one favorable night—dark and stormy—started on her return trip to the Islands. Before clearing the harbor she collided with another steamer on her way in, and the "Merrimac" was obliged to return to Wilmington, where it was found that she could not be repaired, and she was finally sold, with her cargo, for \$1,100,000. The vessel with which she collided was her sister ship which had lain alongside of her in London Docks. Means were not to be found in Wilmington to repair the "Merrimac" for the Confederate [Pg 36] Government; but it was easily accomplished as soon as she passed into private hands, and she was again sent to make her run to the Islands. To my great satisfaction, she was captured the next morning.

There were greedy contractors in the South who cared just as much for "the cause" as did their fellow-contractors in the North for the Union. They were full of patriotism—of their kind. Months after the "Merrimac" sailed from Bermuda, one of the negotiators of the sale asked me if I would sign duplicates of the warrants I had issued. My reply was: "Does the Bank of England issue duplicate notes?" "You don't mean to say you will not give us duplicates!" "I certainly do." And then I explained to him that *at the time*, I might have been willing to sign warrants in duplicate. But the war had reached a critical stage; the Confederate army was hard pressed on every side. Moreover, the contract system had begun to produce results. Instead of all cotton sent out being for army or navy account, only a portion of the army cotton was turned into army supplies. The contractors, English and Confederate, were taking the rest.

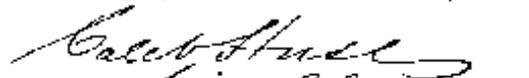
I believe that not one of those cotton warrants which bought the "Merrimac" was ever presented in Richmond, and that vessel, with her cargo, cost the Confederate Government literally nothing. It is a curious fact that these same cotton warrants, which as it proved were really not worth the cost of printing them, at one time sold at a premium in London.

This warrant to be exchanged within twenty one days for other cotton warrants. The cotton in parcels of not less than fifty bales each.

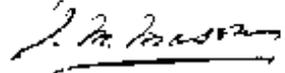
Confederate States Government— Warrant for Cotton

The Government of the Confederate States of America hereby engage to deliver to the bearer within forty days after presentation of this Warrant at the Treasury of the said Confederate States Ten Millions and Sixty eight thousand (10,680,000) pounds weight of Cotton of the description and quality called and known in the market—Liverpool classification as Middling Orleans or the equivalent in value of any other description of Cotton at the option of the Government. The Cotton to be of the usual Merchantable quality, and delivered free of any duty or charge at the usual Shipping ports in the usual Bales at any Shipping Port, if practicable, to transport the Cotton to the Port selected (excepting such Ports as may be then in possession of the Enemy) in the Confederate States of America—such Shipping Port to be declared by the holder of this Warrant on the presentation thereof.—

Dated the third day of January 1863
For and on behalf and by the authority of
the Government of the Confederate States of
America—


 Major C. S. Army.

The Commissioner of the Confederate States of
America Approves the above Warrant given
by Major C. Hull on behalf of the Government
of the Confederate States of America—


J. M. Mason



An Opportunity to **FIGHT BACK !**

Compatriots:

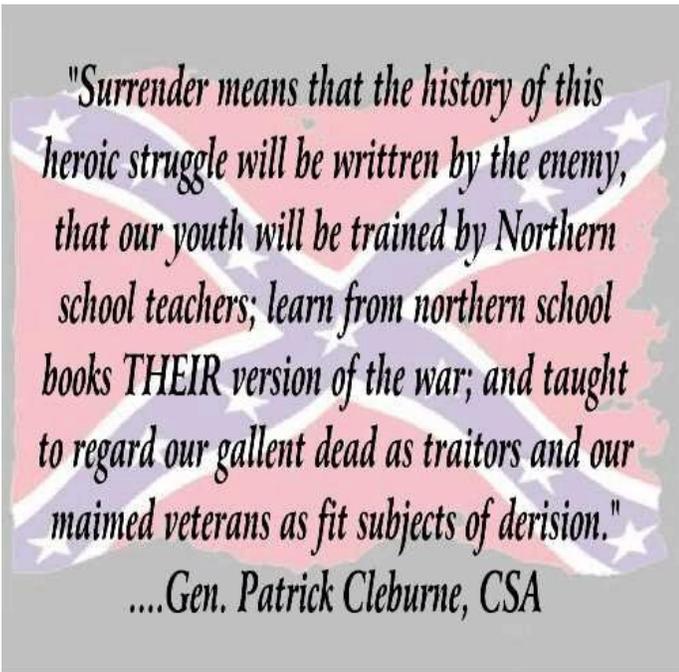
We have a unique opportunity in April to affect how the Civil War is taught in Texas and several other states (25+/-). Proposed new history books which cover the Civil War (Texas and U.S History < 1872) will be available for review at the 20 TEA Service Centers http://www.tea.state.tx.us/regional_services/esc/ across Texas beginning 18 April. I propose that as many SCV members as are interested go to the several centers and review the books available. Your review and written critique must be returned to the Center within one month- by 18 May.

The books may not be taken from the Center so you will need to copy or digitally scan those parts of the books that are relevant and take them off site to read, think about, and write a critique. I recommend that you **DO NOT PROCLAIM YOURSELF AN SCV MEMBER** either in person or in your critique, if you are a school teacher **DO** announce that. If the new proposed books are anything like the current ones, they will have a large section, 10 pages or so, on the institution of slavery, 10 pages on how the war was fought, and only a paragraph on the issues of States' rights, tariff arguments, inter-sectional political rivalry, internal improvement arguments, etc. The Civil War represents an excellent opportunity to highlight many of the issues that we still wrangle over today such as excessive government intrusion, use of tax/tariff money outside the region in which it is collected, etc.

We keep hearing that the victors get to write the text books, well we have an opportunity to let the victors know what we think of how they portray the issues our ancestors fought about.

My day work phone # is 979-693-8192, home 979-693-6983, or e-mail docbill72@gmail.com if this missive isn't clear or if you have further questions.

**Bill Boyd, Commanding
Sul Ross Camp 1457
Bryan, TX**



*"Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be writtren by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; learn from northern school books THEIR version of the war; and taught to regard our gallent dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects of derision."
....Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA*

The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag

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

Recent update from Joel Coleman:

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

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

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

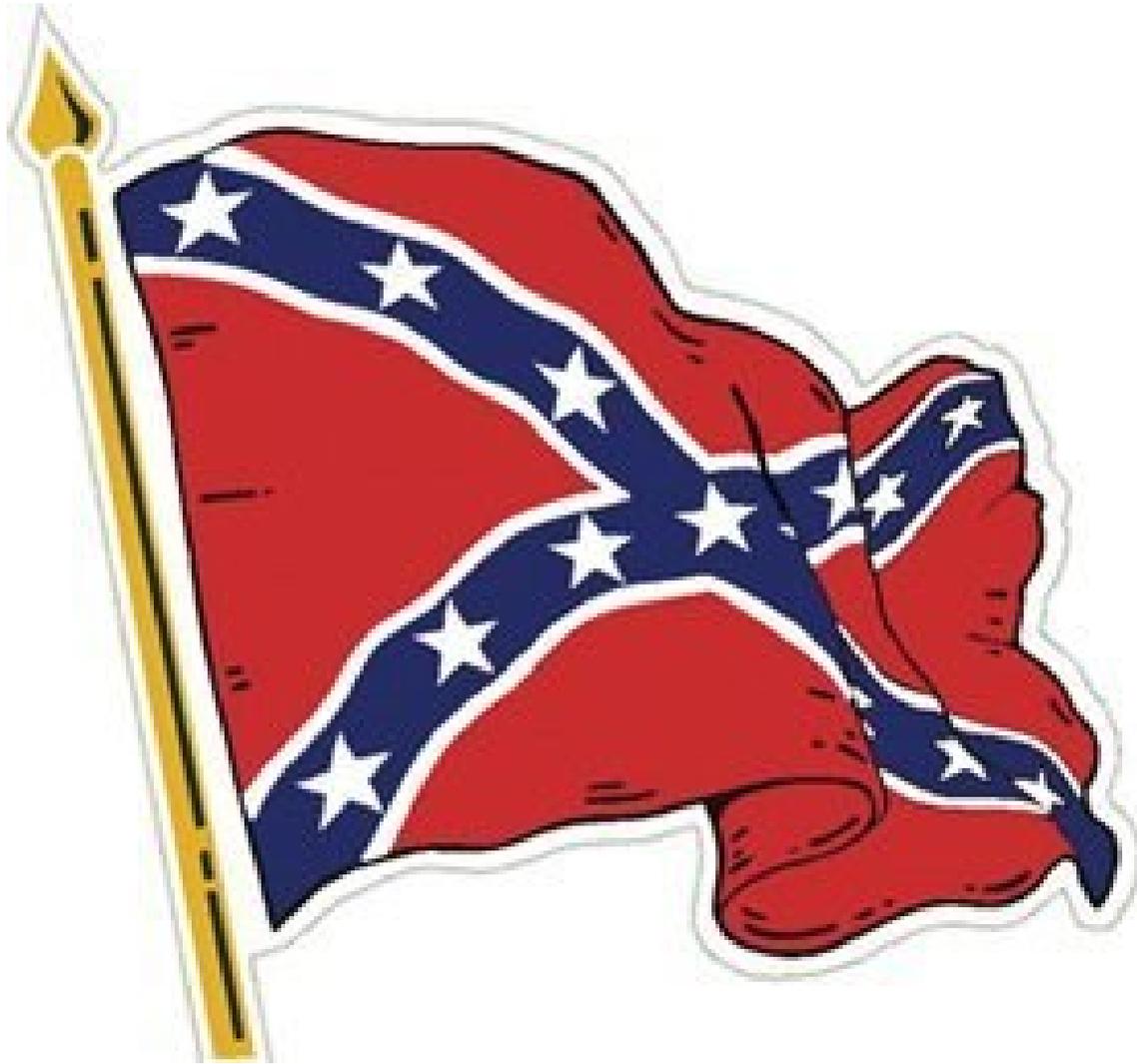
Here are instructions for ordering:

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

Joel Coleman
8405 Jenkins Rd.
Winston, Georgia 30187

or contact me direct at joelkc2442@gmail.com

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



“Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag”

by Pastor John Weaver

Listen to the audio here:



High Speed Link:

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

Dial Up Link:

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

Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

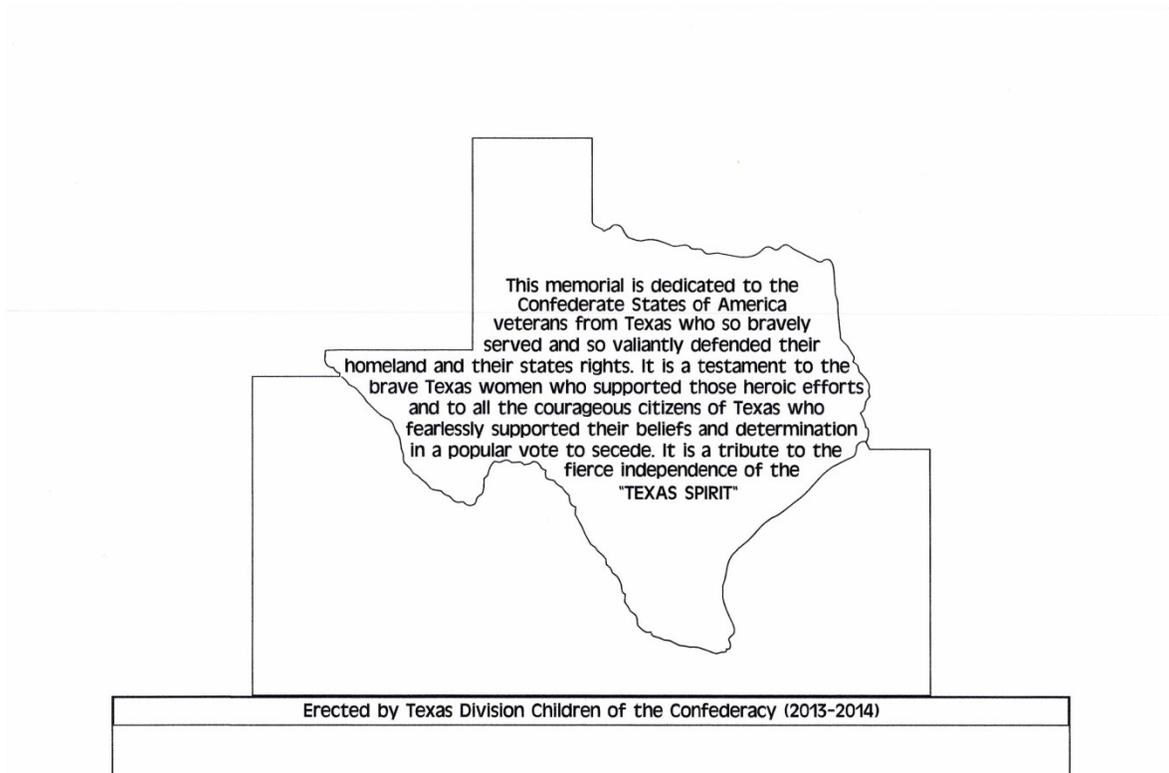
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

This project means a lot to the Texas Division CofC because it gives us the opportunity to honor our Confederate ancestors in a beautiful monument that testifies to the validity and integrity of those who served the Confederate cause from the State of Texas. We feel it is important to make a statement about their courage and beliefs in an effort to resist the current social and political environment that misrepresents the courageous actions of our ancestors.

The monument is made of black Texas granite (approximately 4'x5').

The proposed text reads:

Front of monument:



Back of monument:

A list of sponsors who give a minimum \$300 donation will appear on the back of the monument along with this quote,

**"The enemy never sees
the backs of my Texans!"**

-General Robert E. Lee, CSA

Sponsors:

Varina Howell Davis 2143
Texas Division Great Great Great Granddaughters Club
Jamie Crump Davis
LaDora Jernigan
Betty Arnold
Sherry Davis
General Ben McCulloch 2435

Contributed in part by Schlitzberger and Daughters Monument Co., Inc.

The John H Reagan Camp will have approval of the final wording and the placement of the monument. Project Goal: \$5,000 (cost of monument, inscriptions, delivery and installation). Additional funds raised will be used to cover costs of foundation and dedication event.

Donations: Please make checks payable to Treasurer, Texas Division CofC and send to Gabby Vasek, 16003 Drifting Rose Circle, Cypress, Texas 77429.

Contact Gabby at 281-373-3936 or evasek@sbcglobal.net.

We are honored that the John H Reagan Camp 2156 in Palestine will add the marker to the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. This is a beautiful and impressive site for our marker.

Thanks to the generous support of members and chapters of the Texas Division UDC, the SCV Texas Division, and members and camps of the SCV Texas Division, we are making great progress in turning our project into reality.

At the March Texas Division Executive Council meeting, Miss Gabby Vasek, President of the Texas Children of the Confederacy, addressed the council and requested funding for their monument. It will be placed in the beautiful Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine Texas. The Texas Division voted to help fund the project and challenges every camp to help in this effort. Miss Vasek noted that any group that donates \$300.00 or more, will have their name inscribed on the monument. Her words and two .pdf documents follow.

David McMahon



Dear Members of the Texas SCV and the DEC,

Thank you so very much for inviting me to the DEC meeting last Saturday to present the Texas Division Children of the Confederacy President's Project. It was a pleasure to meet you and to have the opportunity to share the goal's of our project. I appreciate your warm welcome, your support of our project and your generous donation.

The CofC recognizes the value of your support and collaboration in this project. We are so grateful that you are willing to add our monument to your beautiful Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine. We look forward to working with you to complete the project and to plan the dedication event. You may contact me by mail at 16003 Drifting Rose Circle, Cypress, Texas 77429, by email at evasek@sbcglobal.net or by telephone at 281-373-3936.

I have attached project information for your review. Donations should be made payable to the Treasurer, Texas Division CofC and mailed to me.

Your dedication to our precious Southern heritage and your ongoing efforts to preserve it are vital to setting standards for young Southerners to follow. Thank you for being such good role models. The Texas Division CofC extends their gratitude and sincere thanks for your support of our organization and our Southern heritage preservation efforts.

Doubly Blessed - Southern and Texan,

*Gabby Vasek
President
Texas Division CofC*

The Confederate Museum

Sponsored by:

Sons of Confederate Veterans *1896*

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

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



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

Get the form [HERE](#)

Stonewall Jackson Level



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

Robert E Lee Level



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

Confederate Cabinet Level



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

Additional



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

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





CLICK ON THESE
LINKS:



Home
On Display
Sesquicentennial Society
Founders Program
Links

Texas Division

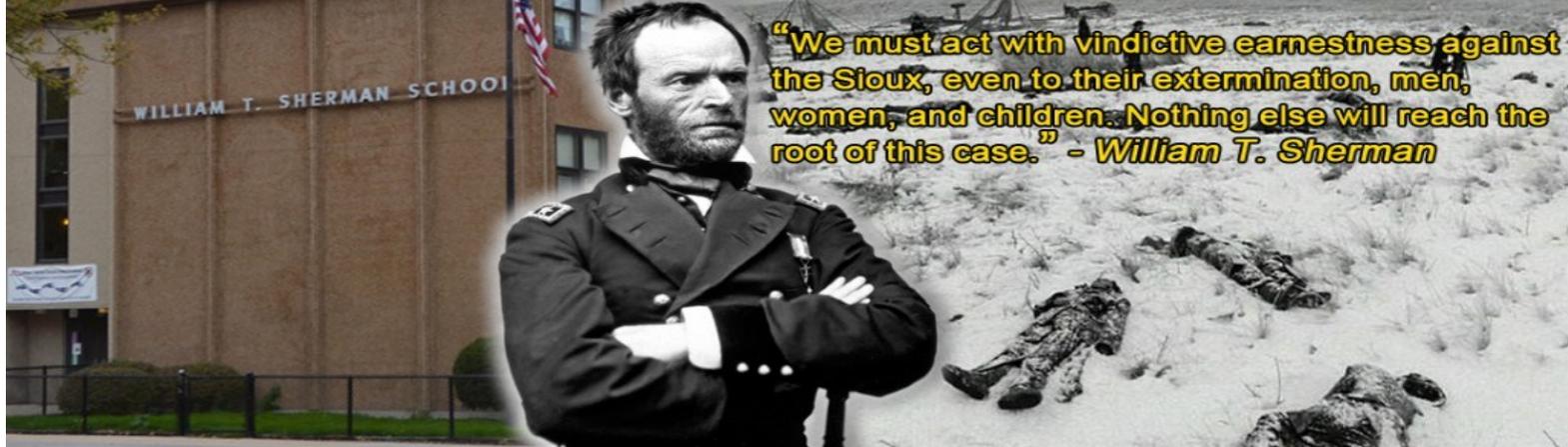
Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

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.





"We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men, women, and children. Nothing else will reach the root of this case." - William T. Sherman

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.

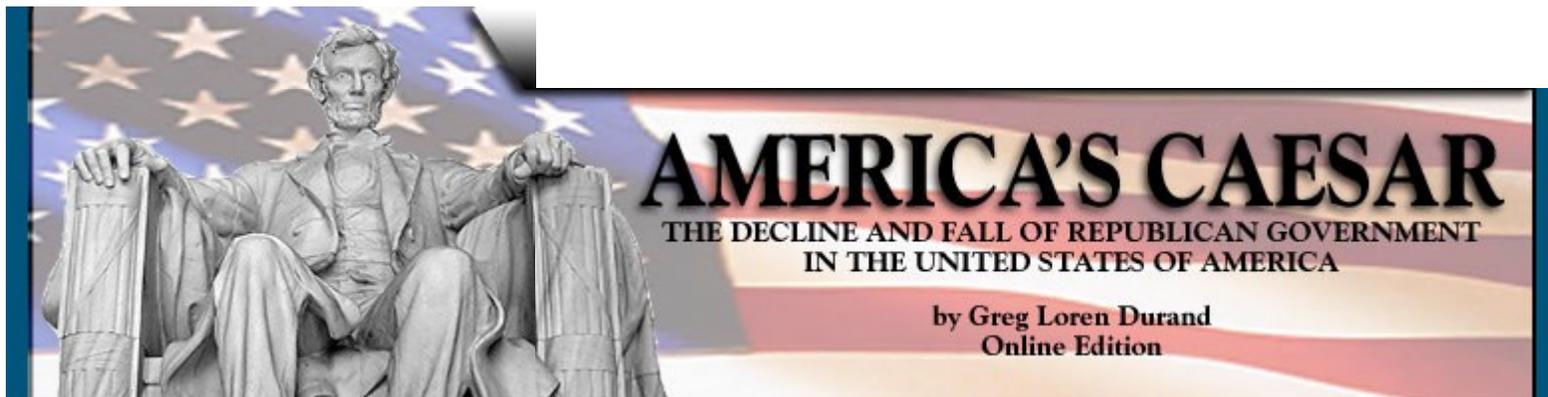
**To: Chairman David J. Vitale
Chicago Board of Education
c/o Yolanda Alonzo
yalonzo1@cps.edu**

**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]

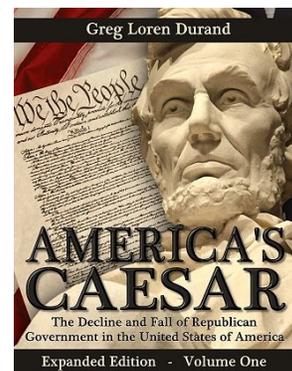
<https://src-csa.org/newsroom/petition-change-sherman-school-names-in-nyc-and-chicago/>



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CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: The Social Effects of the War on the South

The Attitude of the Former Slave Holders

In 1904, Southern historian Thomas Nelson Page wrote:

Among the chief problems which have vexed the country for the last century and threaten to give yet more trouble in the future, is what is usually termed "The Negro Question." To the South, it has been for nearly forty years the chief public question, overshadowing all others, and withdrawing her from due participation in the direction and benefit of the National Government. It has kept alive sectional feeling; has inflamed partisanship; distorted party policies; barred [complete](#) reconciliation; cost hundreds of millions of money, and hundreds if not thousands of lives, and stands ever ready, like Banquo's ghost, to burst forth even at the feast.⁽¹⁾

The "Negro question" still has not been sufficiently answered to this day, a century after the above words were written. "Sectional feeling" and "inflamed partisanship" remain the rotten root from whence modern racial tensions have sprung, and are the storehouse from which the proponents of "political correctness" draw their strength and the weapons which they intend to use to eradicate all traces of Southern history and heritage from the public arena.

Foremost on the docket of public censure are the [planters](#) of the old South, who are alleged to have so maltreated the emancipated slaves among them that Radical Reconstruction was rendered a practical necessity to save the Negroes from ultimate extinction. Horrific tales of widespread lynchings and otherwise oppressive acts by the Ku Klux Klan and other covert organizations in the South are often appealed to as conclusive evidence of the imputed guilt. However, the recorded eyewitness accounts of even the South's enemies do not, to any large [degree](#), substantiate these charges. For example, in his December 1865 report to the Thirty-Ninth Congress, Republican Carl Schurz wrote:

Instances of the most touching attachment of freedmen to their old masters and mistresses have come to my notice. To a white man whom they believe to be sincerely their friend, they cling with greater affection even than to one of their own race. By some northern speculators their [confidence](#) has been sadly abused.... Those who enjoy their confidence enjoy also their affection. Centuries of slavery have not been sufficient to make them the enemies of the white race. If in the future a feeling of mutual hostility should develop itself between the races, it will probably not be the fault of those who have shown such an inexhaustible patience under the most adverse and trying circumstances. [\(2\)](#)

In her book, *Memorials of a Southern Planter*, Susan Dabney Smedes wrote that, for the most part, the former slaves were "very quiet and serious and more obedient and kind than they had ever been known to be...." [\(3\)](#) Rather than widening the social gap between the races, the hardships which the war had brought upon them both, had served instead to increase their mutual dependence upon and friendship with one another:

Something of the beautiful loyalty in them which guarded the women and children with such zeal while husbands and fathers were fighting far away persisted in the early days of their freedom. Old slaves, with fruit and gobblers and game, would sneak into the house with an instinctive sense of delicacy and leave them in the depleted larder surreptitiously. Occasionally some of these loyal creatures, momentarily intoxicated with the breath of liberty, would roam down the road towards the towns only to [return](#) with childlike faith to the old plantation. But for the suggestions of soldiers and agitators, the former masters and slaves might easily have effected a social readjustment to their mutual benefit.... [\(4\)](#)

As Claude G. Bowers pointed out, the Whites and Blacks of the South, existing before the war in the relation of master and slave, would have, if left to themselves, naturally adapted to their new post-war relation of employer and employee with little to no difficulty. The Southern planters knew that their plight was the result of Northern interference and aggression, and therefore they bore no resentment to their former slaves. Conversely, having known the kindness and care of their former masters which was bestowed upon their people from birth through old age to death, the Blacks generally had no reason to have anything but feelings of affection toward the planters, and "would have turned for leadership to the native whites, who understood them best." [\(5\)](#) This social harmony, as we will see, would soon perish forever in the consuming fire of Northern Radicalism, kindled as it was in the fires of jealousy and sectional hatred.

A great many of the officers of the occupying U.S. military corroborated the above descriptions of the social relations among the planters and the freedmen. Major General John W. Turner, for instance, reported on the treatment of the Blacks in Virginia: "I do not think there is a general feeling of aggression towards the negroes. The more intelligent people there, those who have landed estates, need their labor. Being dependent upon them for labor, they see the necessity of employing them, and are disposed to get along with them.... Among the lower classes of the whites there is a spirit of aggression against the negro; they are disposed to ban the negro, to kick him and cuff him, and threaten him with what they will do as soon as the Yankees go away." [\(6\)](#) Major Benjamin C. Truman gave the same report of the conditions in Texas and Florida:

I have thought all along there was a necessity for the Freedmen's Bureau, but there is not so much necessity for it now as there was, especially in Texas. Texas is, by all odds, doing better than any of the other States. I talked with all the delegates particularly about the freedmen, and I did not meet a delegate or gentleman who made any complaints of the negroes whatever. They said they were doing first-rate. A great many who had been real malicious secessionists were not so generous in talking about other matters as they were about the negroes. I went all over the Brazos and Trinity lands, and a great many planters were giving the negroes two-thirds of the crops. I did not see a negro abused or ill-treated throughout the whole State. Those who owned negroes treat them very well. There are some who did not own them who are not inclined to treat them so well, but everybody is treating them well, because they need their labor. It is their policy to treat them well, even if they are inclined to do otherwise. Free labor is a success in Texas. Most of the former slaves are with their former masters everywhere in the interior....

The only reason why they [the freedmen] have been moving around so much is to assure themselves that they really do possess their freedom. The whites felt a little bitter towards them nine or ten months ago. Some of them maltreated them, and great fault was found with them everywhere; but after Christmas all that died away; they are all at work. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, unlike those in most of the other States, make no contracts for them, but leave them to do the best they can. The negroes are not getting less than \$20 a month in specie and found, anywhere in the State of Texas, and in some portions of the State they are getting two-thirds the cotton crop and half the corn crop. If the season is good, and the negroes continue to work as well as they are working now, there will be a larger crop of cotton made in Texas than in any other State, and the negroes will make more money than the whites. [\(7\)](#)

Elsewhere, Truman testified, "It is the former slave owners who are the best friends the negro has in the South – those who, heretofore, have provided for his mere physical comfort, generally with sufficient means, though entirely neglecting his best nature, while it is the 'poor whites' that are his enemies. It is from these that he suffers most." [\(8\)](#) General J.B. Kiddoo, stationed in Texas, likewise reported:

The better class of planters, who were former slaveholders, are, as a general thing, disposed to deal fairly with them [the freedmen]... but there is a class of men commonly known in the States as "adventurers," small planters, traveling speculators, country store-keepers... swarming the planting regions like so many buzzards seeking for prey.... It is the lower class of people that have the most bitter and vulgar hatred of the negro. The more intelligent and liberal people consider the negro set free by the arbitration of arms, and hence have no animosity towards him; while the other class hold him personally responsible and treat him accordingly.⁽⁹⁾

The reason for this hostility of the poor Southern Whites toward the Blacks, while not to be condoned, is nevertheless easy to understand. It was precisely the same attitude which the laboring class of Whites in the North had always had towards free Negroes – that "the presence of negroes in large numbers tends to degrade and cheapen labor, and the people have been unwilling that the white laborer shall be compelled to compete for employment with the Negro."⁽¹⁰⁾ Oddly enough, the "bitterest opponents of the negro... [were] the intensely radical loyalists"⁽¹¹⁾ – the men who had fought in the Northern army against the Southern Confederacy or who had otherwise opposed it. John T. Trowbridge stated that there was "more prejudice against color among the middle and poorer classes – the 'Union' men of the South, who owned few or no slaves – than among the planters who owned them by scores and hundreds."⁽¹²⁾ It should be remembered that it was predominantly these loyalists who made up the reconstructed States under Lincoln's ten percent plan⁽¹³⁾; the former Confederates had been disfranchised by their inability to take the "Ironclad Oath" of loyalty to the U.S. Government prescribed in the Act of 2 July 1862. This oath required candidates to swear that they had "never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the National Government, neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, and never yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto." As stated by James G. Blaine, "[T]he men who had been waging war against the Government could not take this oath except by committing perjury and risking its pains and penalties."⁽¹⁴⁾ There were indeed some, such as Alexander Stephens, who nevertheless took this oath with the expectation that it would later be challenged as unconstitutional,⁽¹⁵⁾ but, for the most part, those who fought for four years for Southern independence, or had served in some official capacity in the government of one of the Confederate States or in that of the Confederacy itself, felt themselves unable to sacrifice their personal honor by participating in the new State governments. There were some, however, who had favored secession, but had never actively participated in the conflict, and many of these men took office following the war. According to Major Truman, "The secessionists all voted to abolish slavery. I was present at four conventions, and I found that to be the fact. The loyal men were very reluctant to vote to abolish slavery, and some who finally did vote for it told me that they had made a full estimate of their losses with a view of claiming compensation."⁽¹⁶⁾

The Passage of the "Black Codes" in the South

Contrary to James G. Blaine's charge that the official acts of the reconstituted Southern States relating to the freedmen were "inspired by a spirit of apparently irreconcilable hatred of the Union,"⁽¹⁷⁾ these laws, which came to be known as the "Black Codes," were enacted by the same "loyalists" who only reluctantly voted to abolish slavery. Blaine went on:

As soon as the Southern Legislatures assembled, it was made evident that their members disregarded, and even derided, the opinion of those who had conquered the Rebellion and held control of the Congress of the United States. If the Southern men had intended, as their one special and desirable aim, to inflame the public opinion of the North against them, they would have proceeded precisely as they did. They treated the negro, according to a vicious phrase which had at one time wide currency, "as possessing no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Assent to the Thirteenth Amendment to the *Constitution* of the United States was but a gross deception so long as they accompanied it with legislation which practically deprived the negro of every trace of liberty. That which was an offense in a white man was made a misdemeanor, a heinous crime, if committed by a negro. Both in the civil and criminal code his treatment was different from that to which the white man was subjected. He was compelled to work under a series of labor laws applicable only to his own race. The laws of vagrancy were so changed as, in many of their provisions, to apply only to him, and under their operation all freedom of movement and transit was denied. The liberty to sell his time at a fair market rate was destroyed by the interposition of apprentice laws. Avenues of usefulness and skill in which he might specially excel were closed against him lest he should compete with white men. In short his liberty in all directions was so curtailed that it was a bitter mockery to refer to him in the statutes as a "freedman." The truth was, that his liberty was merely of form and not of fact, and the slavery which was abolished by the organic law of a Nation was now to be revived by the enactments of a State.⁽¹⁸⁾

Blaine was either completely blinded by his own radical prejudice or he was willing to trifle with the facts. Either way, his statements are easily rebutted. In most cases, the codes in question were merely a re-enactment of the vagrancy laws which were formerly in place in the South; in others they were nearly identical to the vagrancy laws even then enforced in the New England States, and, while applicable to both Whites and Blacks, they bore far more severe penalties for the former than the latter. For example, the following law was passed in Florida on 4 November 1865:

That upon complaint made on oath before a justice of the peace, mayor, alderman, or intendant of police, or a judge of the circuit court, that any person able to work, or otherwise to support himself in a reputable way, is wandering or strolling about, or leading an idle, or profligate, or immoral course of life, to issue his warrant to the sheriff or any constable, commanding him to arrest the party accused and bring him before such justice of the peace or other officer, and if the said officer should be satisfied by the testimony of the guilt of the accused, the said officer shall require him to enter into bond, payable to the governor of Florida and his successors in office, in such sum as the said officer may prescribe, not to exceed five hundred dollars, with sufficient security, to be approved by said officer, for his good behavior and future industry for one year; and upon his failing or refusing to give such security, he shall be committed and indicted as a vagrant, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for time not exceeding twelve months, or by being sold for a term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court....⁽¹⁹⁾

There was nothing in this law which singled out Blacks or imposed upon them a heavier penalty than it did upon Whites found in violation of its provisions, nor was there anything unreasonable about its prohibitions against vagrancy and immoral conduct. Likewise, in Mississippi, a law was passed which prohibited those persons with no lawful employment or business from "unlawfully assembling themselves together, either in the day time or night time, and all white persons so assembling themselves with freedmen, free negroes or mulattoes, on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freed woman."⁽²⁰⁾ Blaine's claim that "that which was an offense in a white man was made a misdemeanor, a heinous crime, if committed by a negro," is contradicted by the plain language of this law, which imposed much stricter penalties and higher fines upon Whites than it did upon Blacks. White offenders were to be punished with a \$200 fine and six months imprisonment; for Black offenders, however, the penalty was only a \$50 fine and ten days imprisonment with the added stipulation that should the fine not be paid within five days, the sheriff was authorized to "hire out said freedman, free Negro, or mulatto, to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay said fine." Even with this added provision, this law was not as severe as a similar one relating to vagrant Negroes which had been passed before the war in Illinois and had only recently been repealed. Other similar laws which were then in effect throughout the North prescribed prison sentences of ninety days to three years for Negro vagrancy, and some went even further to add public flogging of vagrant Blacks and Mulattoes. The apprenticeship laws mentioned above by Blaine were also no different in substance from what had been enforced in such Northern States as New Jersey. The reader is encouraged to refer back to the section in [Chapter Six](#) which outlined, in greater detail, these Negro laws of the North.

Another law passed by the reconstituted Mississippi legislature prohibited Negroes from possessing firearms, engaging in riots, trespassing, malicious mischief, cruel treatment of animals, making seditious public speeches, engaging in insulting gestures or in lewd language or acts, preaching the Gospel without a license, selling liquor, or "committing any other misdemeanor."⁽²¹⁾ The State legislators said, "While some of the proposed legislation may seem rigid and stringent to the sickly modern humanitarians, they can never disturb, retard, or embarrass the good and true, useful and faithful of either race."⁽²²⁾ Furthermore, Governor Benjamin G. Humphreys honestly believed that with the adoption of these laws, "we may secure the withdrawal of the Federal troops."⁽²³⁾ As the reader can see from the above examples, and many others too numerous to enumerate here, the intent of the so-called "Black Codes" was merely the preservation of social order in the Southern States, which is the most basic duty of any government. There was no malicious singling out of freedmen for maltreatment, and no general feeling of animosity evident on the face of these laws. If anything, these legislatures were guilty of completely misjudging the attitude of the Northern people and giving an erroneous prognostication of their reaction, which was instantaneous and furious. In the words of the *Chicago Tribune*, "We tell the white men in Mississippi that the men of the North will convert the State of Mississippi into a frog pond before they will allow such laws to disgrace one foot of soil in which the bones of our soldiers sleep and over which the flag of freedom waves."⁽²⁴⁾ The sleeping Republican beast was beginning to stir.

The Blacks Are Turned Against the Whites

The amicable relations between the planters and the former slaves began to rapidly disintegrate with the arrival of more and more emissaries from the North, particularly agents of the Union League. This society had been organized in Philadelphia in November of 1862 to bolster the faltering war sentiment among the Northerners following the preliminary issuance of Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*, and had rapidly spread across the Northern States. During the war, the Union League "sent their agents to the South and distributed leaflets to the negroes, instructing them to outrage the women and children, to force the Confederate soldiers to come home for their protection."⁽²⁵⁾ After the war had ended, the League's unethical tactics had not substantially changed. Representative Fernando Wood of New York pointed out in an official Government report that "hatred of the white race was instilled into the minds of these ignorant people by every art and vile that bad men could devise...."⁽²⁶⁾ Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, likewise noted with much chagrin, "Corrupt politicians are already beginning to speculate on them [the freedmen] as possible capital for their schemes, and to fill their poor heads with all sorts of vagaries."⁽²⁷⁾ These people, commonly referred to as "Carpetbaggers," immediately took up the task of turning the Negroes against the Whites and instilling in their minds utopian notions of political equality and future prosperity at the expense of their former masters. Through the literature of the Union League and by word of mouth, the freedmen were generally convinced that if the Democratic party ever came back into power, they would be re-enslaved. They were also promised the elective franchise with "forty acres and a mule" as the reward for voting the Republican ticket,⁽²⁸⁾ and some enterprising Northern swindlers did a thriving business selling them colored pegs with which to stake off their chosen lots.⁽²⁹⁾ Claude Bowers explained:

The first evidence that outside influences had been at work upon the freedmen was furnished in their bizarre notions of labor, that under freedom all system ceased. At all hours of the day they could be seen laying down their implements and sauntering singing from the fields. If freedom did not mean surcease from labor, where was the boon?...

Very soon they were eschewing labor and flocking to army camps to be fed, and here they were told, with cruel malice, that the land they had formerly cultivated as slaves was to be given them. Accepting it seriously, some had actually taken possession and planted corn and cotton. The assurance was given them solemnly that when Congress met, the division would be made. Quite soon they would have it on the authority of Thaddeus Stevens. Convinced of the ultimate division, they could see no sense in settling down to toil for the meager wages the impoverished planters could afford to pay....

When military orders drove them from the camps, they flocked to villages, towns, and cities, where, in the summer of 1865, they lived in idleness and squalor, huddled together in shacks, and collecting in gangs at street corners and crossroads.... Freedom — it meant idleness, and gathering in noisy groups in the streets. Soon they were living like rats in ruined houses, in miserable shacks under bridges built with refuse lumber, in the shelter of ravines and in caves in the banks of rivers. Freedom meant throwing aside all marital obligations, deserting wives and taking new ones, and in an indulgence in sexual promiscuity that soon took its toll in the victims of consumption and venereal disease. Jubilant, and happy, the negro who had his dog and a gun for hunting, a few rags to cover his nakedness, and a dilapidated hovel in which to sleep, was in no mood to discuss work.⁽³⁰⁾

The misguided freedmen were not the only ones who used the prostrate South as a stage upon which to practice open licentiousness. A correspondent from a Northern periodical called *The Nation* traced the origin of the growing labor and racial problems to the bad influence of the occupying Northern soldiers.⁽³¹⁾ The young Negroes who gathered at the army camps were frequently raped by the soldiers. One citizen in Georgia wrote a scathing letter to General Sherman saying, "The negro girls for miles around are gathering to the camps and debauched. It surely is not the aim of those persons who aim at the equality of colors to begin the experiment with a whole race of whores."⁽³²⁾ On more than a few occasions, their former masters would intervene at the peril of their own lives to protect the Blacks from their Yankee assailants.⁽³³⁾

As Claude Bowers noted, "It only remained for the Federal Government to drive the disarmed people to the verge of a new rebellion by stationing negro troops in the midst of their homes. Nothing short of stupendous ignorance, or brutal malignity, can explain the arming and uniforming of former slaves and setting them as guardians over the white men and their families."⁽³⁴⁾ In [South Carolina](#), the atrocities committed by Negro soldiers were the most numerous. At Chester, for instance, a gang of these uniformed Blacks clubbed and bayoneted an elderly man. At Charleston, another gang forced their way into a house, demanding to be fed, and then, after the meal was eaten, they murdered their hostess. A male citizen of Charleston was dragged from his home to the army camp, and after he had been killed by his Negro captors, they danced on his grave.⁽³⁵⁾ In her book, *Dixie After the War*, Myrta Lockett Avary related the following horrific details of Negro atrocities against White South Carolinians:

A white congregation was at worship in a little South Carolina church when negro soldiers filed in and began to take seats beside the ladies. The pastor had just given out his text; he stretched forth his hands and said simply, "Receive the benediction," and dismissed his people. A congregation in another country church was thrown into panic by balls crashing through boards and windows; a girl of fourteen was killed instantly. Black troops swung by, singing. Into a dwelling a squad of blacks marched, bound the owner, a prominent aged citizen, pillaged his house, and then before his eyes, bound his maiden daughter and proceeded to fight among themselves for her possession. "Though," related my informant with sharp realism, "her neck and face had been slobbered over, she stood quietly watching the conflict. At last, the victor came to her, caught her in his arms and started into an adjoining room, when he wavered and fell, she with him; she had driven a knife, of which she had in some way possessed herself, into his heart. The others rushed in and beat her until she, too, was lifeless. There was no redress."⁽³⁶⁾

The situation in the other Southern States was no different. The following is an account of events in Tennessee:

Friction between the native white people and the freed negroes had been growing steadily in all sections of Tennessee ever since the war. Even in the eastern part of the state, the pro-Union and Abolition stronghold, Brownlow's own newspaper, the Knoxville *Whig*, reported rapidly increasing bitterness between the races. White people, the paper said, were being wantonly insulted by negroes who "frequently elbow unprotected white women off our narrow pavements, and curse white men passing them, just to show their authority." The Republican *Banner* in Nashville reported many murders by negroes throughout the state; and in Memphis acts of violence by the negro troops garrisoned there became so frequent that the presiding judge of the county, Judge Thomas Leonard, asked that two regiments of white Federal troops be stationed in Memphis to protect the white citizens against the negro soldiers' robberies, assaults, and murders. The negro soldiers not only committed these offenses themselves, but they crowded the saloons of the city and constituted a serious disturbing influence on the civilian negroes. This bad feeling grew so intense that in May, 1866, there was precipitated a sanguinary race riot which lasted for three days and resulted in the killing of forty-six negroes and two white men, the wounding of seventy-five others and the destruction of property to the value of \$130,000, including the burning of ninety-one negro dwellings, four negro churches and twelve negro schools.⁽³⁷⁾

So menacing had these soldiers become to the White population that, in many communities throughout the South, the women no longer dared to venture from their houses.⁽³⁸⁾ Even General Grant was appalled at the behavior of the Black soldiers and wrote in his report to President Johnson that "the presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor.... The late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the property of his late master should belong to him, or at least should have no protection from the colored soldier.... There is danger of collision being brought on by such cases."⁽³⁹⁾

The Rise of the Union League

One major element of the corruption of this period, was the formation of chapters in the South of the aforementioned Union League, the purpose of which was to create a solid Republican voting bloc from the Southern Blacks:

Meanwhile, day and night, Union League organizers were rumbling over the country roads drawing the negroes into secret clubs. There was personal persuasion in cotton fields, bar-rooms, and negro cabins, and such perfect fraternization that the two races drank whiskey from the same bottle, and the wives of some of the whites played the piano for the amusement of their black sisters. At every negro picnic, carpetbaggers mingled with the men and danced with the negro women. The time was short. An election was approaching. One July night in 1867, the fashionable Union League Club of New York, with the aristocratic John Jay in the chair, listened approvingly to a report from an organizer sent to Louisiana; and Mr. Jay announced that this was "part of the Republican programme for the next presidential campaign." The organizer in ninety days had established one hundred and twenty clubs, embracing "whites and blacks who mingled harmoniously together." It was an inspiration. Why, asked one member of the Union League Club, should not a club be established in every township in the South?⁽⁴⁰⁾

By October of 1867, a total of eighty-eight Union League chapters had been established in South Carolina alone.⁽⁴¹⁾ In North Carolina, the Union League had 80,000 members and in Louisiana, 57,300 members.⁽⁴²⁾ As pointed out by Henry T. Thompson, "Practically all the negroes in the South were members of the League,"⁽⁴³⁾ and those "conservative" Blacks who refused to join were in constant danger of having their property confiscated and being whipped or even lynched as traitors.⁽⁴⁴⁾ According to one member's testimony, the League existed "for no other purpose than to carry the elections...."⁽⁴⁵⁾ Thousands of ignorant freedmen, who could not even read the names on the ballots, were herded to the polls like "senseless cattle" and instructed for whom they must vote.⁽⁴⁶⁾ To vote the Democratic ticket was frequently a capital offense.⁽⁴⁷⁾ At one Republican campaign meeting held in Macon, Georgia, a notice was posted which read, "Every man that don't vote the Radical ticket this is the way we want to serve him — hang him by the

neck."⁽⁴⁸⁾ Whites who crossed the League were also the frequent target of abuse, having their houses and barns burned in the middle of the night.

League meetings were usually conducted at night, consisting of secret initiation rites and military drills,⁽⁴⁹⁾ and it was not uncommon for members to disguise themselves in the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan and then "kill, whip and otherwise punish negroes who refused to do their vile bidding, and report them as outrages done by the real Ku Klux Klan."⁽⁵⁰⁾ According to Susan Lawrence Davis, "A spurious Ku Klux Klan was organized in the District of Columbia in 1866 and its operations and purposes were to discredit the Ku Klux Klan of the South.... [A]ll the so-called Ku Klux outrages did not originate among the white people of the South, but with the blacks who are not Ku Klux."⁽⁵¹⁾ This assertion was corroborated by Daniel Goodloe, U.S. Marshall for North Carolina for three years during Reconstruction, who said, "I have also heard of combinations of negroes calling themselves Ku Klux and committing outrages.... It has been charged that they have mobbed negroes for [voting] the [Democratic] ticket."⁽⁵²⁾ The Radical press, of course, had a field day reporting these so-called "Ku Klux outrages" in its tireless efforts to denigrate the Southern people, and a flurry of anti-Klan laws began to be passed by the Carpetbagger governments of the South. Ironically, the first indictment under the 1870 anti-Klan law of Mississippi was of Daniel Price, a Carpetbagger who had led a mob of Negroes in Klan disguise in the lynching of a Black Democrat named Adam Kennard.⁽⁵³⁾

Not long afterward, Congress passed and President Grant approved legislation to counter the alleged Klan violence in the South. The first of these Acts provided, "If two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to... injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen with the intention to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege, granted or secured to him by the *Constitution* of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same; such persons shall be guilty of a felony." The second Act further provided that all persons who were connected with the conspirators would also be held responsible for any act committed, "although he was completely ignorant of the intention to commit it, and of the fact of its commission."⁽⁵⁴⁾ This legislation was obviously aimed at members of the various Klan chapters, threatening them with arrest merely for their being members. Although Congress conducted an extensive investigation of the alleged activities of the Klan at a cost of several million dollars, and many arrests were made, it is noteworthy that not a single conviction of any genuine Ku Klux member was obtained and no written order to commit any crime was ever found. Instead, the legislation backfired on the South's enemies, causing an outcry against the anti-Klan laws from the very people who had agitated for their enactment:

Among the men who were arrested and tried were members of the spurious Ku Klux Klan which had been formed by the "Loyal League" at Washington to foment trouble in the South. When these counterfeit Ku Klux were tried, as in the case of those prosecuted by Captain William Richardson at Huntsville, Ala., when he was employed by the real Ku Klux Klan, and obtained convictions of these men, the Federal authorities immediately freed them.

Many other citizens who were not members of the Ku Klux Klan were arrested, convicted and sent to the Federal prison.

Thirteen individuals of these spurious Ku Klux Klans were convicted in Alabama, and one pleaded guilty.

The trials and the carpet-baggers in charge of them were bitterly assailed in the Northern papers at that time, for the Northern public began to realize the injustice of the Ku Klux Laws and of the government at Washington, and to see the failure of the Law in reaching the real Ku Klux Klan, and that it was reacting against their own agents and causing them to be convicted and sent to the Federal prisons.⁽⁵⁵⁾

The Purpose of the Genuine Klan

The genuine Ku Klux Klan, which acted merely as a countermeasure to the political corruption and Northern-generated racial animosity and violence that was spreading unchecked throughout the South, has borne the onus ever since of Radical propaganda from the Reconstruction era. In the minds of most Americans today, the Klan is still associated with atrocities which were actually committed in many instances by Negroes and their Radical leaders and the more popular histories continue to fan the flames with one-sided accounts of "the Klan's sadistic campaign of terror."⁽⁵⁶⁾ However, as is so often the case, the truth is quite different from the prevailing myth. In the words of former Confederate General John Brown Gordon of Georgia, the Klan was "an organization, a brotherhood of the property-holders, the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of the State, for self-protection."⁽⁵⁷⁾ Gordon further testified before the Joint Congressional Committee on Affairs in the Insurrectionary States in 1871:

The instinct of self-protection prompted that organization, the sense of insecurity and danger, particularly in those neighborhoods where the negro population largely predominated. The reasons which led up to this organization were three or four. The first and main reason was the organization of the Union League, as they called it, about which we knew nothing more than this: that the negroes would desert the plantations and go off at night in large numbers; on being asked where they had been would reply, sometimes, "We have been to the muster"; sometimes, "We have been to the lodge"; sometimes, "We have been to the meeting." We knew that the "carpetbaggers," as the people called those who came from a distance and had no interest at all with us, who were unknown to us entirely; who from all we could learn about them did not have any very exalted position at their homes – these men were organizing the colored people....

Apprehension took possession of the entire mind of the State. Men were in many instances afraid to go away from their homes and leave their wives and children, for fear of outrage. Rapes were already being committed in the country. There was this general organization of the black race on the one hand, and an entire disorganization of the white race on the other hand.

We were afraid to have a public organization; because we supposed it would be construed at once, by the authorities at Washington, as an organization antagonistic to the government of the United States. It was therefore necessary, in order to protect our families from outrage and to preserve our own lives, to have something that we could regard as a brotherhood – a combination of the best men in the country, to act purely in self-defense, to repel the attack in case we should be attacked by these people. That was the whole object of this organization.⁽⁵⁸⁾

General Nathan Bedford Forrest likewise testified before the Joint Committee that "the organization was intended entirely as a protection to the people, to enforce the laws, and protect the people against outrages."⁽⁵⁹⁾ The veracity of these testimonies is seen in the Klan's own statement of purpose:

This is an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy, and Patriotism; embodying in its genius and its principles all that is chivalric in conduct, noble in sentiment, generous in manhood, and patriotic in purpose; its peculiar objects being:

First: To protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenseless, from the indignities, wrongs, and outrages of the lawless, the violent, and the brutal; to relieve the injured and oppressed; to succor the suffering and unfortunate, and especially the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers.

Second: To protect and defend the *Constitution* of the United States, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasions from any source whatever.

Third: To aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws, and to protect the people from unlawful seizure, and from trial except by their peers in conformity to the laws of the land.⁽⁶⁰⁾

The spread of the Klan throughout the Southern States was concurrent with the increase of aggression against their people by members of the Union League and in response to the corruption of the Carpetbaggers. On several occasions, the Klan even came to the rescue of Democratic or even "conservative" Republican Negroes who were targets of violence in consequence of their refusal to join with the Radicals. One such Black family who were thus saved by the interposition of the Klan were the Pooles of Florence, Alabama.⁽⁶¹⁾ The Klan also assisted Government authorities in apprehending associates of Tom Clark, a deserter from both the Confederate and Northern armies who, with his band of marauders, terrorized several counties of Alabama in the early 1870s in Klan disguise.⁽⁶²⁾ The gruesome murders, rapes, and robberies committed against both Whites and Blacks by Clark and his men were all attributed to the Klan in the Northern papers.

Evidence is utterly lacking that the purpose of the Ku Klux Klan was anything but defensive in nature. Nevertheless, with the growing number of atrocities being wrongly attributed to the Klan by the Northern press, a negative and vengeful reaction from Washington was to be expected. By the time the Thirty-Ninth Congress took their seats in December of 1865, the Radical element had taken what they perceived to be the unrepentance of the Southern people as ample justification to wage a legislative war against the new outbreak of "rebellion." Flying in the face of the collected testimonies of their own military commanders throughout the South, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, chaired by Senator William P. Fessenden of Maine, reported in early 1866:

Witnesses of the highest character testify that, without the protection of United States troops, Union men, whether of Northern or Southern origin, would be obliged to abandon their homes. The feeling in many portions of the country towards the emancipated slaves, especially among the ignorant and uneducated, is one of vindictive and malicious hatred. The deep-seated prejudice against color is assiduously cultivated by the public journals and leads to acts of cruelty, oppression, and murder, which the local authorities are at no pains to prevent or punish.⁽⁶³⁾

Roused by the unlawful and unconscionable acts of its own agents and lackeys, the Republican beast was now awakened and the Southern people were soon to experience its vicious bite.

Endnotes

1. Thomas Nelson Page, [The Negro: The Southerner's Problem](#) (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904), pages 3-4.
2. Carl Schurz, "[Report on the Condition of the South.](#)" in *Senate Executive Document No. 2* (Thirty-Ninth Congress, First Session).
3. Susan Dabney Smedes, *Memorials of a Southern Planter* (Baltimore, Maryland: Cushings and Bailey, 1888), page 228.
4. Claude G. Bowers, *The Tragic Era: The Revolution After Lincoln* (New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1940), page 47.
5. Bowers, *ibid.*, page 198.
6. John W. Turner, testimony given on 23 January 1866; in *Joint Committee on Reconstruction*, Part II: Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, pages 4-5.
7. Benjamin C. Truman, testimony given on 5 April 1866; in *ibid.*, Part IV: Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, pages 138-139.
8. Truman, quoted by Robert Selph Henry, *The Story of Reconstruction* (New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1938), pages 76-77.
9. J.B. Kiddoo, quoted by Henry, *ibid.*, page 77.
10. Thomas A. Hendricks, *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Ninth Congress, First Session), page 2939.
11. Henry, *Story of Reconstruction*, page 77.
12. John T. Trowbridge, quoted by Henry, *ibid.*, page 77.
13. On 8 December 1863, Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing that he would recognize as the true government of any of the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, if ten percent of the 1860 voting population would take an oath of allegiance to the U.S. Government (Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the President*, Volume VI, page 213).
14. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 88.
15. Blaine, *ibid.*
16. Truman, in *Report on Reconstruction*, Part IV, page 140.
17. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume II, page 89.
18. Blaine, *ibid.*, pages 93-94.
19. An Ordinance on Vagrancy, adopted 4 November 1865; quoted in *Report on Reconstruction*, Part IV, pages 32-33.
20. Mississippi statute, quoted by Henry, *Story of Reconstruction*, page 102.
21. Quoted by Henry, *ibid.*, page 103.
22. Quoted by Henry, *ibid.*, page 100.
23. Benjamin G. Humphreys, quoted by Henry, *ibid.*, pages 103-104.
24. *Chicago Tribune*, 1 December 1865; quoted by James Wilford Garner, *Reconstruction in Mississippi* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1901), page 104.
25. Susan Lawrence Davis, *Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan, 1865-1877* (New York: American Library Service, 1924), page 172.
26. Fernando Wood, *Alleged Ku Klux Outrages* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), page 5.
27. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in Charles Edward Stowe (editor), *The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe Compiled from Her Letters and Journals* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1889), page 395.
28. Henry T. Thompson, [Ousting the Carpetbagger From South Carolina](#) (Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1927), page 17.
29. Walter L. Fleming, *Documents Relating to Reconstruction* (Morgantown, West Virginia: self-published, 1904), pages 44-45.
30. Bowers, *Tragic Era*, pages 48-49.
31. Bowers, *ibid.*, page 51.
32. C. Mildred Thompson, *Reconstruction in Georgia* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1915), page 138.
33. John Wallace, *Carpetbag Rule in Florida* (Jacksonville, Florida: Da Costa Printing and Publishing House, 1888), page 37.
34. Bowers, *Tragic Era*, page 52.
35. John S. Reynolds, *Reconstruction in South Carolina, 1865-1877* (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Company, 1905), pages 5-6.
36. Myrta Lockett Avary, [Dixie After the War](#) (New York: Doubleday, Page, and Company, 1906), page 267.
37. Stanley F. Horn, [The Invisible Empire: The Story of the Ku Klux Klan, 1866-1871](#) (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1939), pages 76-77.
38. Reid, *After the War*, Volume I, page 48.
39. Grant, letter to Johnson, 18 December 1865; in *Senate Executive Document No. 2*, page 107.
40. Bowers, *Tragic Era*, page 202.
41. Francis B. Simkins and Robert H. Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina, 1932), page 75 (footnote).
42. Adams, *In the Course of Human Events*, page 153.
43. Thompson, *Ousting the Carpetbagger*, page 17.
44. Bowers, *Tragic Era*, page 205.
45. Quoted by Simkins and Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction*, page 79.
46. Simkins and Woody, *ibid.*, page 80.
47. H.J. Eckenrode, *A Political History of Virginia During Reconstruction* (Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1904), page 79; Bowers, *Tragic Era*, page 202.
48. Republican placard; quoted by Henry, *Story of Reconstruction*, page 322.
49. Walter L. Fleming, *Documentary History of Reconstruction* (The Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1907), Volume II, Chapter Seven.
50. Davis, *Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan*, page 173.
51. Davis, *ibid.*, pages 195, 219.
52. Daniel Goodloe, quoted by Thomas Boyard, *Ku Klux Klan Organization* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1871), page 5.
53. Horn, *Invisible Empire*, page 154.
54. These laws are still on the books at Title 18, *United States Code*, Sections 241 and 242 (the same wording is at Title 42, Sections 1982 and 1983), and are frequently appealed to by "patriot" groups as safeguards of the rights of State Citizens against conspiring agents of the Government. Their real purpose was, and has always been, to protect Negroes from deprivation of their civil rights to the detriment of the rights of the States.

55. Davis, *Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan*, pages 145-146.

56. Eric Foner, *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877* (New York: Harper and Row, 1988), page 431. Foner devoted twenty pages to an enumeration of alleged Klan atrocities, some of which were quite gruesome, but never once did he mention the documented existence of the spurious Klans nor did he allow his readers to consider the possibility that the men behind the masks in the horrific incidents he cited could have been other than genuine Ku Klux.

57. John Brown Gordon, quoted by Henry, *Story of Reconstruction*, page 322.

58. Gordon, Gordon, testimony in *Report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Affairs in the Insurrectionary States* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1872), Volume VI, page 854.

59. Nathan Bedford Forrest, testimony in *ibid.*, Volume XIII, page 3.

60. Prescript of the Ku Klux Klan, quoted by Horn, *Invisible Empire*, page 38.

61. Davis, *Authentic History of the Ku Klux Klan*, page 152.

62. Davis, *ibid.*, pages 151-152.

63. *Report on Reconstruction*, page xvii.

Part Two: Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

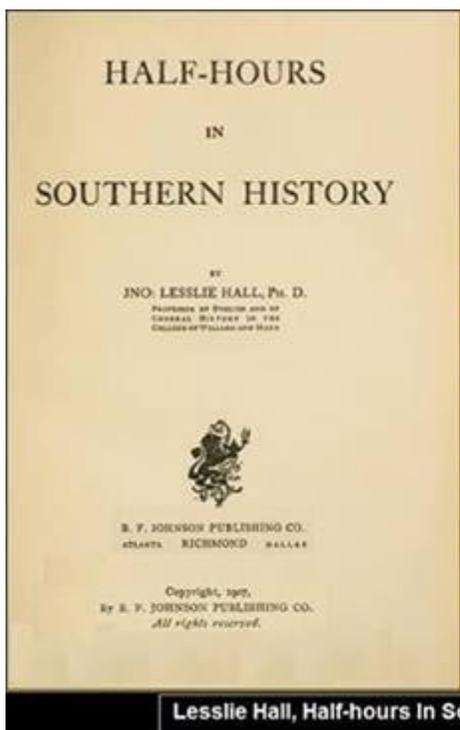
The Social Effects of the War on the South

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

An Open Letter to Major General Oliver O. Howard by Robert Lewis Dabney

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

Southern Race Relations Before and After the War by Thomas Nelson Page



HALF-HOURS
IN
SOUTHERN HISTORY
BY
J. N. LESLIE HALL, Ph. D.
PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL AND
GENERAL HISTORY IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND BOSTON

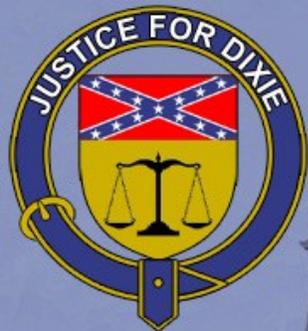
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Different Names Of The War

2. "Many writers of both sections now use the term 'Civil War;' but this, while not offensive, is logically and historically inaccurate, and has been repudiated by the Confederate veterans; for a civil war is a struggle for supremacy between two or more opposing parties or factions in the same nation, while the war of 1861-1865 was a war fought by a large section of the people of our country for total separation and independence. It was really a war between two nations, and General Lee so regarded it."

Leslie Hall, *Half-hours In Southern History* (Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1907), 194.



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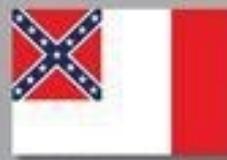
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1st National Flag



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

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Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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