



The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

OCTOBER 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

An Evening with Jed Marum

American and Celtic Folksinger in Concert!



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

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

Our Next Meeting:

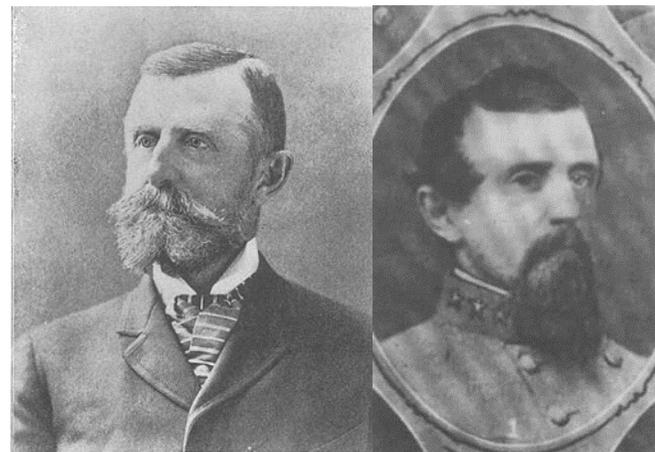
Thursday, October 2nd: 7:00 pm

PASTIME TAVERN

1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas 75215

***SEE AD BELOW FOR DETAILS .**

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



Have you paid your dues??

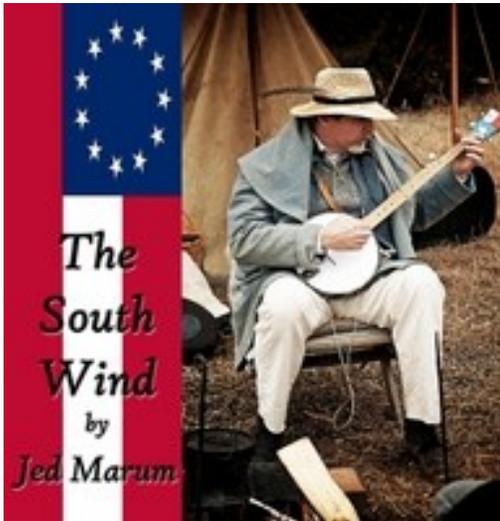
Come early (6:30pm), **eat**, fellowship with other members, learn your history!



"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

This meeting, Oct. 2nd

An A.H. Belo Camp 49 SPECIAL EVENT!



Come Join us for a very special evening of music and Southern fellowship with American and Celtic Folk singer JED MARUM!

There will be a cash bar and CD's available

Surrounding camps are encouraged to come and to bring guests for this FREE EVENT.

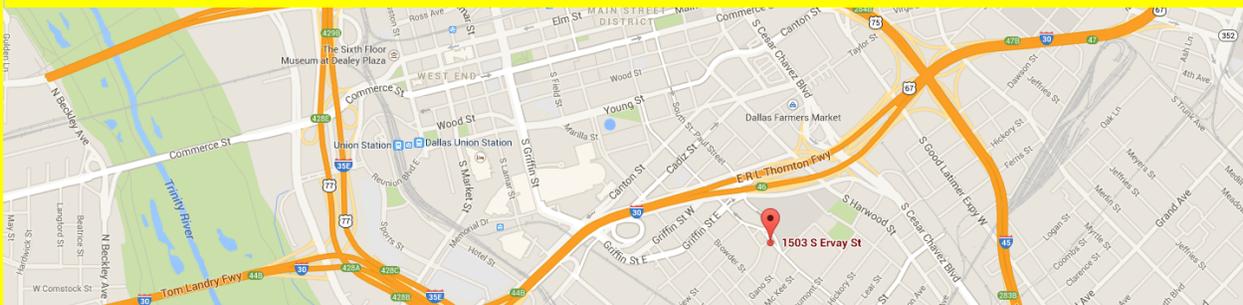
PARK IN BACK and enter through the **BACK DOOR!**

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.

Location: PASTIME TAVERN
1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas 75215

Concert will begin at 7 and last until about 9 or 9:30.



Just South of Downtown Dallas



COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

Living in the 21st century leads one to get lost in the minutia of the day-to-day. These small and insignificant matters constantly and consistently vie for our attention. If we're not careful, we can allow them to overtake the big picture. This happens to people every day.

Being a member of the SCV does not make one immune to this problem. So often, men with otherwise good, or even exceptional, talents get sidetracked from their destiny. This sidetracking often takes the form of personal squabbles, unquenchable desires for power, or stubborn pigheadedness.

It's ironic; we live in an age of instant communications, a time where an idea can travel around the world in less than a minute. Yet we can't get past the small troubles of today to send a quality idea to the masses. In an age where leadership is defined as not saying anything too controversial, where the "best" decision is to sit on the fence, where the "smart" move is not to make a move at all...is it a surprise that nothing gets done?

It's time to move beyond the pettiness and pretension. It's time to take a good, hard look in the mirror and decide who it is we are, and what we stand for.

The first order of business is to take back what's ours. Namely, our precious and holy banner, the Confederate Battle Flag. For too long we've allowed imposters free reign to steal our sacred symbol and misuse it for their own devious purposes...all the while painting us, and our ancestors, in the worst possible light.

Today, this comes to an end. Today, we begin the journey to TAKE THE FLAG BACK. As the ancestors of the men and women who fought for this flag, it is our DUTY to see that it doesn't rest in enemy hands.

I have put one such enemy on notice. You will see the letter I mailed to these imposters this week. I ask that you see their address and "leadership" information contained in this letter...and then write your own letter. Let them know that their thievery, cowardice, and hijacking of our flag will not be tolerated...and must cease and desist immediately.

If we are to accomplish our goals, the SCV must point out and eradicate those who deliberately cause us harm. The so-called organization I have targeted has done our SCV, as well as our ancestors' reputation, more harm than any other in the last 100 years. It's time we let them know who we are...

BLESS GOD, DEO VINDICE

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV

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

VISIT OUR HOME ON THE WEB

WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Camp News and Resources

The *other*
AMERICAN FLAG



**COMMANDER-A.H. BELO CAMP 49
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

DALLAS, TEXAS ~ WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

Pastor Thomas Robb
Director, Knights Party of the KKK
PO BOX 2222
Harrison, AR 72601

Pastor Robb,

As a pastor, you are familiar with the principle of seek and ye shall find. It is an immutable law of nature. This law applies both to matters of the Kingdom as well as human history.

This letter is to inform you that the Sons of Confederate Veterans have sought and found. Specifically, we've found--through intense study of history--that the Confederate armed forces consisted of more than white soldiers. Jews, blacks, American Indians, Latins, and Asians also volunteered, fought and died for the Confederate States of America.

As a heritage organization charged with honoring Confederate soldiers and sailors, we would be remiss to leave you ill-informed of this truth. We would also be negligent in our duty to allow you to believe your organization has any claim whatsoever to the Confederate flag...or its heritage.

Your use of the Confederate flag makes a mockery of your belief system. It also spreads a false, error-prone view of the War Between the States to the public. In short, it damages both organizations.

I call on you and your organization to cease and desist use of any Confederate symbols. This includes rallies, promotional banners, and online stores. Historical fact and logic dictate this to be the most prudent course of action. If you refuse to listen to facts and logic, discontinue your use of Confederate symbols because Newsom orders it so.

In the name of Jesus Christ,

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV
www.belocamp.com

**KEVIN NEWSOM –COMMANDER – A.H.BELO CAMP 49
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**



1ST LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



1st Lieutenant Commander's Report

A big thank you to Col John Geider, who presented an excellent program at our September meeting on the battle of Gettysburg. Col John's command of history combined with his career military experience gave him a unique perspective on the tactical and strategic elements of the battle. I heard several comments that this was one of our best presentations this year; and other comments that Col John's presentation on Gettysburg rivaled some of the best they had ever heard on this topic.

This month we are doing something very different from our typical meeting. Different venue and no speaker. Instead, renowned Confederate and Celtic musician, Jed Marum, will be presenting a special concert for us at the Pastime Tavern in downtown Dallas. Jed has played concerts literally all over the world. We are very blessed to have him in an up-close-and-personal setting to play for us. He will also have cds for sale at the event.

A couple of reminders about the concert. First, we have plenty of room at the Tavern, so invite your friends and compatriots from other camps. We would like to make this a special event for the entire community. Secondly, Belo camp is providing food for your enjoyment at no cost to you at the concert, and the bar will be open for you to purchase your favorite beverage of choice. Finally, as a reminder - DO NOT show up at La Madeleine this week! We are meeting at Pastime Tavern, 1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas TX 75215 - for this meeting only.

Future Meetings

2014 will be in the history books before you know it. Here is a quick look at events (and locations) for activities through the end of the year.

10/2/2014	Jed Marum	A Special Evening of Music with Jed Marum – at Pastime Tavern
11/6/2014	Rudy Ray	Fulfilling the Charge! – at La Madeleine
11/15/2014		Shooting Outing - at Grand Prairie Gun Club
12/6/2014		Camp Christmas Party - at Adjutant Stan Hudson's home
12/11/2014	Susan Hathaway	The Virginia Flaggers Story – stay tuned for venue

It has been my extreme privilege to serve as 1st Lt Commander of Belo Camp this year. You are a special group of men. God has blessed our camp in many ways through you over the past twelve months.

Deo Vindice,
Mark Nash
1st Lieutenant Commander





Chaplain's Corner

Demons!



Many of us are concerned over the ineffectiveness of our confederation. For all of our conferences, campaigns, movements, events and activities we are seemingly stuck in a rut and going nowhere. As someone once said, "The mountain labors and brings forth a mouse." What is it that makes our efforts mediocre when they could be miraculous? **Could it be that we are being hindered by our own "demons"?**"

Now, the demons to which I refer are not floating in the air above us like Humming Birds inspecting a bright red flower. They are within our ranks. And, I venture to name three such spirits which may be found among us today.

First, there is the "fighting demon." Of course, there is a fighting spirit that is good and proper. We are to endure hardness and fight the good fight. We need an aroused indignation against those who oppose us and all their works. Some of our members are peaceful because they do not believe anything enough, or they are too indifferent toward our cause to fight for it. I heard of a soldier who was asked how many of the enemy did he kill. "None," was his reply. "But, I got as many of them as they got of me." Unfortunately many of our members are just about as effective. We need a fighting spirit. However, too often we are fighting each other instead of our common enemy. One of the greatest dangers to our cause is not from without, but from this demon within.

Then there is the "frivolous demon." We all like having a good time, and certainly our meetings should be enjoyable. But there is an inherent seriousness in our cause which requires that our manner and conduct match our purpose. **The member who thinks of the SCV only as a hobby at which to "play" and have "fun," should be shown photographs of our heroic Confederate forefathers lying dead and bloated on a battlefield. Then they need to be reminded that the very evil forces that killed them are even now attempting to discredit their cause, despise their name, and erase their memory. How can we think of playing and having fun when the blood of our brave Confederate ancestors cry out from a thousand hills and a hundred battlefields, "Where is my honor!"**

Finally, there is the "fed-up demon." I call it this for lack of a better term. There is perhaps nothing more discouraging to our membership than to see someone who has worked long and hard for our Cause leave the SCV in disgust. We all get tired "in" the fight. But, we must never get tired "of" the fight. We will win some, we may lose some, but we must never quit. Our Confederate forefathers fought to defend our country. Now, they are depending on us to defend their honor. To do this we must repel the demons that beset us and prevent us from fully accomplishing our mission. Remember:

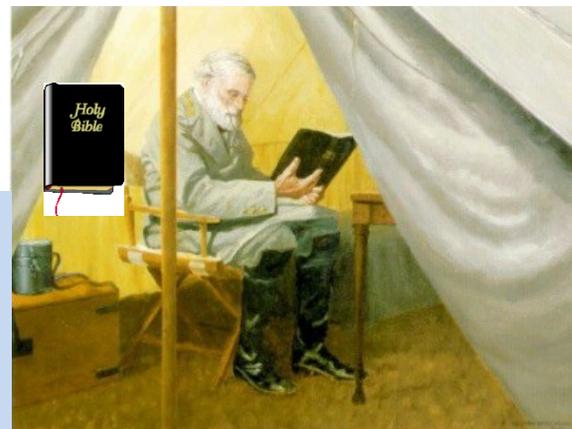
"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought . . ."

This is the responsibility of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, it was not given to anyone else, therefore the Charge is, and must be, our defining characteristic. For the sake of our Confederate fathers and our proud Southern heritage, we must go forth into battle believing that God is our Champion and Vindicator. We must believe that, as we trust Him and follow Him, He will strengthen and guide us to victory over the enemies of truth. Psalm 18:2&3 states, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower. I will call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praised: so shall I be saved from my enemies." Then verse 47 goes on to tell us, "It is God that avengeth me . . ."

It is my prayer and sincere desire that our Lord bless each of you in His service and in service to our just and most worthy Cause. Deo Vindice.
Heb. 10:30 . . .



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please keep the following in prayer:

Rocky Sprott who is home from a stay in the hospital recovering from illness.

Family of Compatriot David Wayne Guthery of Camp 1904, 2nd Texas Frontier District, 7th Brigade. David died unexpectedly Monday 9/22 at his home from a blood clot.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

2014

OCTOBER 2nd SPECIAL EVENT !

An evening with American and Celtic Folk **Singer** songwriter and performer **JED MARUM** at the PASTIME TAVERN. 1503 S Ervay Street, Dallas 75215. Concert will begin at 7 and last until about 9 or 9:30. Cash bar. Surrounding camps are encouraged to come and to bring guests.

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

November 6th – Rudy Ray – Fulfilling the Charge!

SATURDAY, November 15th - Shooting Outing - at Grand Prairie Gun Club

SATURDAY, December 6th - Christmas Party – at Stan Hudson’s Home.

SECOND Thursday, 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

February 5th – Kyle Sims – Recruiting for the SCV

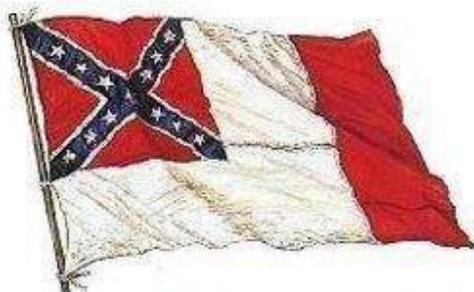
March 5th – Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery – The Confederate Book of Quotes and Narratives

April 2nd - Jerry C. Brewer – author of **DISMANTLING THE REPUBLIC**

May 7th – Bob Rubel – Images of the Conflict: Art of the War of Northern Aggression

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

July 2nd – Mark Vogel – A One Act Play on Dick Dowling, The Hero of Sabine Pass



THE UNSUNDERED BANNER
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE
1865-PRESENT



The Florence Nightingale of the Southern Army
Ella King Newsom

“Though a novice when I entered Hospital work I made up my mind when undertaking such a mission to consecrate and concentrate all the energies of mind and body I could command to the thorough performance of whatever duties would arise; and if life held out to remain from first to last in that service for suffering soldiers. The attentions of men had no charms for me. I had resolved to lay all I possessed of youth, beauty and wealth on the altar of the Confederacy. So of course I did not expect to be known outside of the hospitals. Military rank and insignia did not charm me. But I soon found that I must be thrown with, the officers of the highest rank to secure what I needed in keeping a suffering army, bunks and pallets in even a moderately comfortable condition.”

Not to miss in this issue!

Vendetta Moves Forward! pg. 13.

Holley's Follies pg 22.

Ghosts from the past - Never Forget. by Frank Bussey Pg. 23.

Swallow the Dog pg. 26.

Legendary Rebel Lies In Remote Grave pg. 28.

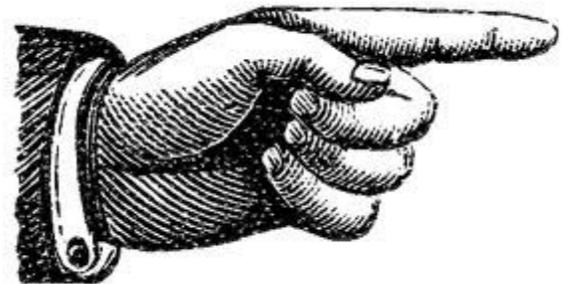
Southern Conservatism by Mel Bradford pg. 34.

The Anti-Federalists Were Right Pg. 66.

Confederate Truth by John Hough Pg. 69.

And MUCH MORE !

For Sale!



Miscellaneous Civil War re-enactor gear for sale (friend of Paul Hamilton's who retiring from re-enactments):

- *Remington 44 pistols (three available) - price available upon request**
- *Goex - FFF black powder (suitable for pistol loads) - \$10 per can (several dozen available from private stock).**
- *Clothing - call for sizing and prices**

**-Paul Hamilton
817-891-3137 cell (text ok)**





**Belo Camp
Commander Kevin
Newsom opened the
September meeting to
a full house. An
update of current
developments was
followed by our
outstanding program.**



First Lt. Cmdr. Mark Nash updated us on upcoming programs including the concert and visit from Virginia Flagger head Susan Frise Hathaway.

Second Lt. Cmdr. David Hendricks challenged the historical knowledge of our leading historian with the Mike Smith Minute. He also conducted the book raffle, which has been a popular activity at our camp.



First Lt. Cmdr. Mark Nash introduced our guest speaker Col John Geider, who presented an excellent program on the battle of Gettysburg. Lt. Col. John Geider, is a 34 year veteran of active and reserve components of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army. The Dallas native, who served seven months in Bagdad, Iraq, n 2005, was a battlefield commander. Col John's command of history combined with his career military experience gave him a unique perspective on the tactical and strategic elements of the battle.





PICKETT'S CHARGE, BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, GETTYSBURG, PA. 8

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

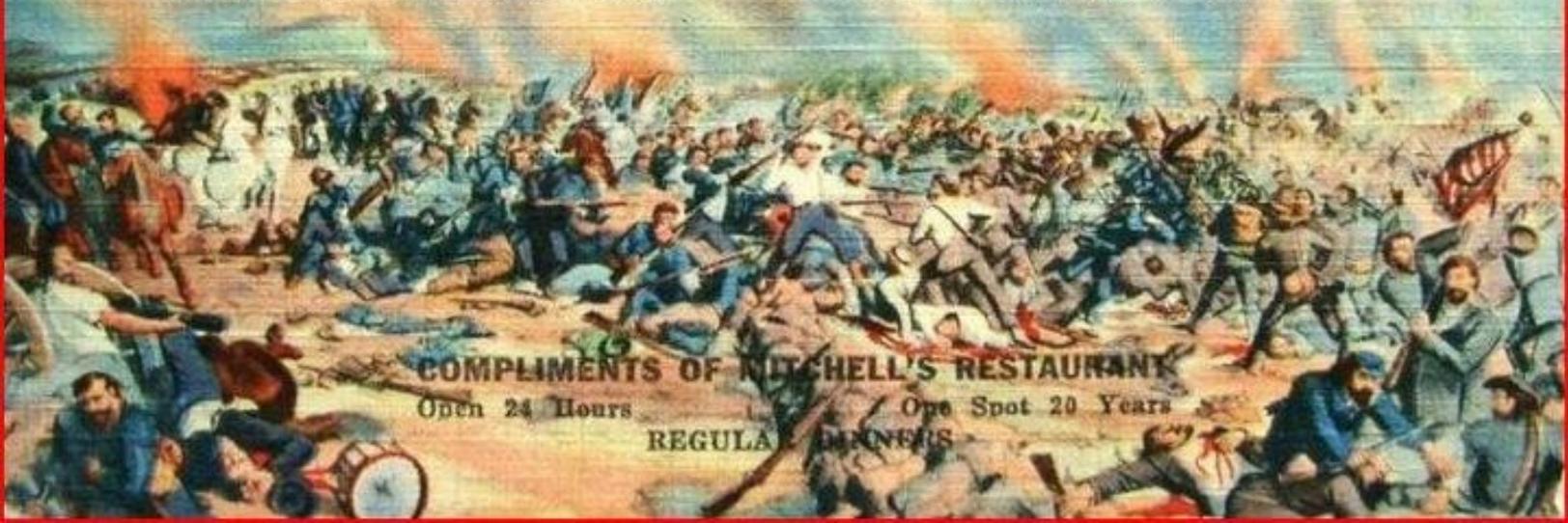
JULY 1-2-3--1863

BATTLEFIELD DATA

38 Square Miles of Battlefield
 24,460 Acres of Land
 2,500 Acres in Road and Memorial Sites
 57 Miles of Road
 35 Macadam and Telford Roads
 12,296 Monuments
 385 Mounted Cannons
 5 Steel Observation Towers
 \$7,000,000 Spent on Battlefield Park

BATTLE FACTS

90,000 Union Soldiers in Fight
 85,000 Confederate Soldiers
 28,000 Confederate Killed, Wounded and Missing
 23,000 Union Killed and Missing
 10,000 Killed Outright
 3,654 Union Buried in National Cemetery
 579 Tons of Ammunition Used



COMPLIMENTS OF MITCHELL'S RESTAURANT

Open 24 Hours

Open Spot 20 Years

REGULAR DINNERS

Vendetta Moves Forward!

Texas Division Commander Johnnie Holley, head of the most corrupt leadership corps this Division has suffered under, engineered the movement of his vendetta forward by getting charges through the DEC at the September 27th meeting. As reported in the September Belo Herald, Holley had sent letters claiming the DEC had voted charges against the Lubbock Boys and Rocky Sprott, which was a **deliberate lie**. Because the light of day was shined on this treachery, Holley was forced to admit that he had “made a mistake” by claiming that that’s what the resolution (below) was calling for him to do. This was the only way to save face. By playing it off as an “honest mistake” he attempted to deflect his intention to deceive these men. (See the September issue for the photocopies of the letters Holley sent). How ANYONE can make such an assumption is **beyond credible**.

This motion was denoted in the DEC Minutes as follows:

- **A motion was made by the DEC that directed the Commander to form a disciplinary committee to investigate the allegations against the individuals. The committee is to report back to the DEC as to whether charges are appropriate. The DEC will then decide if charges should go forward and if so, then the disciplinary committee will conduct a full investigation and report back to the DEC with their recommendations.**

Once charges were voted on, Holley activated the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee, appointing Inspector General Rob Jones as head, as is required under the Division Constitution. Phil Maynard, who had been appointed to the illegally formed ad hoc committee under the illegitimate "charges" Holley and cohorts attempted to pass off, recused himself from the process this time around. This editor respects his sense of moral indignation for the dirty politics of this administration and refusal to have anything to do with this one sided sham against honourable men. Certified letters will now be sent to the five, giving them 15 days to respond.

Among the charges voted against Rocky Sprott is "**Failure to follow directives from the Division Commander.**" One wonders where this tin horn dictator believes he has authority to order ANY SCV member to do anything. Allegedly, Holley ordered Rocky to not attend a meeting of the Lubbock camp. Rocky's account of that was reported the Belo Herald July Special Edition and that segment follows:

On the March 12th I returned to my ranch on Frisco Creek after a month's absence on tour doing Grave Survey Seminars. Shortly after settling in for some much needed rest, I received a call from Amarillo Camp commander Sam Cornelius requesting that I accompany him and his wife Barbara to the March 20th meeting of the Lubbock Camp. Sam was concerned that he feared that a confrontation was brewing which would have unpredictable consequences for the Lubbock camp and that we should represent the Amarillo Camp and serve as witnesses to whatever action might take place. Cmdr. Cornelius is the 2nd Lt Cmdr. of the High Plains Brigade. and I am the Adjutant and Chaplain.

I called Cmdr. Hernandez about our coming down and he extended a warm invitation for us to join them and requested my services as chaplain to provide an invocation and benediction for the meeting.

The three of us arrived in Lubbock bringing with us an assembly of flags for the hall as Adjt Walker was refusing to surrender the Lubbock Camp property to the new commander and the quartermaster. We were entering the restaurant which had provided a room for the meeting in the back of the main dining area. While we were threading our way through the customers seated in the restaurant somewhat to our surprise we were approached by David McMahon and trailing along behind was Mike Moore. These two people were evidently intent on physically blocking our path into the room where the Lubbock Camp meeting was to take place. Then without any cordial greeting normally due compatriots, McMahon there in the middle of the restaurant and totally oblivious to the fact we were in a public place, began to angrily berate me for coming to Lubbock to attend the meeting that night. McMahon backed up by his willing accomplice and my former camp commander and current Chief Judge Advocate Mike Moore, now standing at arm's length, thrust his finger in my face and demanded that I leave the restaurant and gave me the general impression that my presence was totally unanticipated. Now, compatriots, consider if you will, that I had driven some 250 miles to attend an SCV meeting that I really would not have chosen to attend as I was very tired and worn out from my month on the road in Feb. and Mar.. Nonetheless out of respect for the concerns of my commander Sam Cornelius and my personal concerns for my compatriots in the Lubbock Camp we had made the effort. And here we were being greeted not by the warm embrace of our compatriots but by a hostile attack on our persons that was both publically humiliating and personally insulting not to mention physically threatening. And where I might ask does the fact that we are brothers in this fraternity grant some compatriots the right to deny to others their legal access to a public establishment. The last time I looked I was still a citizen of this country and had not broken any laws but was minding my own business, was not provoking any form of disturbance, was a member in good standing of the "Sons", had paid good money to journey to Lubbock, was acting under the authority of my camp commander, and was also present at the specific invitation of the Lubbock Camp commander Joseph Hernandez.

At this point McMahon continuing to stand his

ground blocking our forward movement toward the place of meeting that was in the back of the facility began to order me to not attend the meeting saying I had been specifically ordered to not attend and furthermore I knew I was not to be there and he intimated that my presence represented an act of insubordination.

Please, dear compatriots, let me pause right here for a reality check. Insubordinate to what?

Does Holley really think that his position as Texas Division commander grants him absolute dictatorial power to control the movements of the members, what camp meetings they can attend, to send his thugs out to abuse, insult and humiliate anyone who dares fail to recognize their authority

as agents sent down from on high to beat a little band of West Texas shit kickers into whimpering obedience. If that is what McMahon and Moore thought was going to happen and I strongly suspect that it was, they made at least one major miscalculation. This very official looking duo, all dressed up in their, as one compatriot said, Yankee banker uniform suits, came unprepared to confront true Confederates, eyeball to eyeball. The little sticks, their inflated notions of their own self-importance and power, which they brought to lay across the backs of the descendants of Confederate soldiers who fought the arrogant assumptions of power in their own day, were fixing to get broken and shoved... Well for the sake of the more delicate reader let's just stop right there. Oh yes, I guess we were insubordinate alright and I believe my Granpa Sprott and Craft and Harrison and Clarence's and Joseph's and Cecil's and Randy's ancestors were all equally proud of their rebel descendants that night in Lubbock, Texas on March 20th, 2014. Now back to the story.

I turned to my camp commander, who along with his wife Barbara were also being held up by this confrontation which McMahon and Moore were staging and I asked Sam if he knew anything about what McMahon was saying with regard to any order for me not to attend this meeting. He said he did not. This seemed to frustrate McMahon even more. Finally I had had enough of this abusive and illegal interference and with McMahon's finger still waving threateningly in my face I told him "to go to hell and get out of my way". Enough was enough!

I later described this encounter as an arrogant, high handed, attempt to control and influence the conduct of myself, the Lubbock Camp officers, and even the proceedings of the camp itself with a total lack of respect for any one. I later learned that McMahon and Moore had only one mandate from the Division leadership and that was to attend this meeting as guest and observe the proceedings. That's all. Any action they took beyond that was by their own initiative and without any authority from anyone.

These charges are Ludicrous and fly in the face of the Texas Division Constitution, which states clearly:

3.5 Compatriot. Every Compatriot in the Texas Division in good standing will be privileged to attend meetings of any Organization within the Texas Division and to receive the fraternal consideration it is designed to foster.

As charges were being presented at the DEC meeting, Michael Walker and Michael Moore were the two accusers telling the story. Interestingly enough, David McMahon remained silent during the proceedings. Michael Walker is the previous camp commander of the Lubbock Camp who failed to hold elections for FIVE YEARS and was finally voted out of office when members pushed for an election. Under the camp constitution, elections are for 1 year terms and his had expired four years prior, yet he ignored the constitution and just "stayed" commander! Michael Moore is the JAG and 1st Brigade Commander. David McMahon is 3rd Lt Commander and injected himself in FIRST BRIGADE business to help his buddies try to take back the camp. When Mike Walker was legitimately removed and new officers were installed, MOORE AND MCMAHON disrupted the meeting, yet **WHERE ARE CHARGES AGAINST THEM?** Rocky Sprott reported the account in the Belo Herald July Special Edition and that segment follows:

The Lubbock Camp Cmdr. Joseph Hernandez now stood up before the assembly and called the meeting of the Col. Thomas S. Lubbock #1352 to order and asked me to give the invocation. This was why Cmdr. Hernandez had insisted that I come. Their own chaplain Peter Griffith had resigned. After my prayer I sat down to my chicken fried steak. Cmdr. Hernandez then proceeded to the next item on the agenda and Joseph called for the swearing in of the panel of new officers which had been elected in February. The commander asked me to step forward and assist in the swearing in ceremony and we were in the process of gathering the inductees to an appropriate place in the room for this purpose when all of a sudden, as my camp commander, Sam Cornelius, said, "**All hell broke loose!!**".

As if some prearranged plan of action had been worked out by the men in the Yankee banker uniform suits, **McMahon and Moore** hit the floor competing with one another to see who could shout down the camp commander as he tried to conduct the business of his camp, the swearing of the new officers. Remember these Division officers were there at this meeting to accomplish one thing, observe the proceedings. If anything, what had taken place that evening in Lubbock already and what the "Yankee bankers" were then doing, at the very least, gave new definition to the term "observation".

The outburst of these two men turned the whole of the meeting into chaos with several people standing up and arguing with each other. It was difficult to tell one from another. McMahon who was not far from where I was sitting and trying to make himself heard above the din seemed particularly offensive and disrespectful in his manner and tone. Shortly I decided as we were both guest and both Division officers, I was Aid de Camp for the Panhandle Region, I would take it upon myself to tell McMahon to sit down and stop interrupting the meeting and let Cmdr. Hernandez restore order. He responded by telling me to get out of his face which I refused to do just as he refused to get out of Cmdr. Hernandez's face.

After about a minute Clarence Pope called for a closed meeting which was endorsed by the members who could hear him. This had little effect so Clarence now moved to disband the Lubbock Camp which got everyone's attention. The motion was seconded but was quickly tabled as members and guest were now leaving the meeting room.

The "Yankee bankers" were hanging in there for some reason evidently believing themselves exempt from the order to clear the room. After the third warning from 1st Lt. Cmdr. Pope, McMahon was still trying to ignore the order and, with an arrogant attitude, thought he could get by with the pretense of authority because he was a division officer. It didn't work. Cmdr. Pope finally physically escorted McMahon from the room and Clarence told McMahon that his actions had gotten way out of hand and had created this whole mess.

The only “evidence” heard by the DEC as the basis for charges were statements by Walker and Moore, who were doing everything in their power to take back the camp for Walker. This activity included McMahan, Walker and Holley LYING to Joey Hernandez about the status of their camp charter.

Once again:

**WHY ARE THERE NO CHARGES
AGAINST THESE MEN?**

And

**Why is their testimony the
foundation of the DEC’s charges?**

**HOW DID 17 MEMBERS OF THE DEC, IN
LIGHT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT
OF MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING TO
VISIT OTHER CAMPS (especially when
invited !)** **VOTE TO BRING SUCH A
LUDECROUS CHARGE** AS “Failure to
follow directives from the Division
Commander?”

Except for the allegations of Walker and Moore, **NO EVIDENCE** was submitted to the DEC, who subsequently voted the charges outlined against our five compatriots in a single vote. They largely went with Holley's plot, trusting him on the matter without any verification of facts.

The hypocrisy is breathtaking.

We have three division officers: Holley, McMahon and Moore in a side-bar DEC meeting with Joey Hernandez LYING to him about his charter (Conduct Unbecoming). We have Holley telling Joey Hernandez he is not qualified to be a commander since he is a recent member (interference – conduct unbecoming). We have Holley and Bray refusing to communicate with the members of the Lubbock camp by refusing to respond to phone calls or emails. As you recall from the September Belo Herald, Bray contacted another member to ask him to communicate with the Five who were falsely charged in HOLLEY'S LIE to avoid any contact with them (Neglect of Duty).

We have McMahan and Moore PHYSICALLY BLOCKING an invited member in good standing from attending a meeting (in conspiracy with the Division Commander). If this isn't "Conspiracy to violate the Division and National Constitutions," then what is? This is what Holley and cohorts claim having a legitimate election constitutes!

WHERE ARE THE CHARGES AGAINST THESE HYPOCRITS?

Mike Walker, while commander of the Lubbock camp, once elected commander FIVE Years previously, NEVER HELD FURTHER ELECTIONS and remained as an IMPOSTER for four more years until it was noted that Walker neglected to have elections by new members who read the Camp Constitution! Mike Walker's office had EXPIRED four years before! As a result of the discovery, elections were held in which he agreed to hold and himself voted in. He even voted for the new camp constitution! So, for the Tin Horn Dictator and his Minions to claim that these men conspired to violate the Division and National Constitutions in an illegal election is HOGWASH. Mike Walker took off with the camp records and financial records and turned them over to his buddy Michael Moore, who has them today! If this isn't CONSPIRACY to violate the Division and National Constitution, what is?

This great injustice by a Corrupt Division Commander and his Corrupt Lieutenants is **Disgusting and Hypocritical.**

The Tin Horn Dictator claims the election held in the Lubbock camp is invalid due to an ineligible voter, yet the **National Office of the Sons of Confederate Veterans says the man was a member and eligible to vote!**

Now the Dictator has achieved a victory. After all his under-handed, dirty cheap tricks and lies to the National Office and to the Lubbock boys and to Rocky Spratt failed, he has now been able to get his ridiculous charges through the DEC. This happened because many of the supporters of the Lubbock camp and Rocky Spratt were unable to attend. And while Holley and his conspirators have been busy destroying the good will of this Division and creating great division and strife, The Lubbock boys have carried the REAL CHARGE forward, riding in over a dozen parades, done school presentations, and grave dedications.

Matthew 7:5 - Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Romans Chapter 2 - ¹Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things.

² But we are sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit such things.

³ And thinkest thou this, O man, that judgest them which do such things, and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God?

⁴ Or despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?

⁵ But after thy hardness and impenitent heart treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God;

So now, Dictator Holley has formed the ad hoc Disciplinary Committee to begin its investigation. He has appointed the following men to the committee which has as its constitutionally mandated head the Investigator General Rob Jones.

These Committee men are William Boyd, a proud member of the **Sons of UNION VETERANS** who refused to allow Rocky Sprott to present on Grave Preservation at his camp; and Barry Turnage, and Ron Strybos, who seem to be taking a fair look at this issue.

This whole affair is tainted with injustice. The Texas Division leadership are reprehensible men of who don't deserve the

honour of leading our Division.

They are guilty themselves of CHARGABLE OFFENCES and need to be removed.

Remember, this is all about men who stand by their Confederate forefathers and refuse to say the Communist Bellamy Pledge.

The Texas Division leaders have **MORE IN COMMON** with Lincoln, Sherman and the **Sons of Union Veterans** than their own Confederate fathers. They disgrace our heritage and our birthright. They enable our enemies and disgrace our cause.



Confederate President

Jefferson Davis

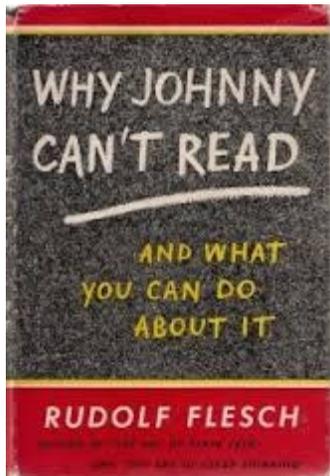
"Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southern man apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance."

Wilmer L. Jones, *Generals in Blue and Gray*, Volume 2 (Stackpole Books, 2005), 34.

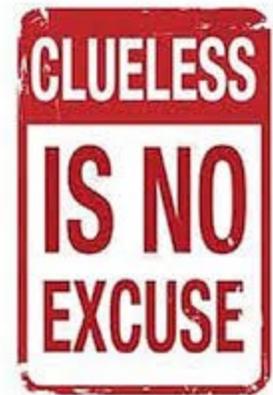
Holley's Follies

Or how to Screw up going into Executive Session, AGAIN!

Our "Dear Leader" His Majesty and RAILROAD Conductor, Johnnie Holley has led the Railroading of our Lubbock Boys into epic failure in his attempt to take the proceedings into Executive Session, AGAIN!



Obviously, his Excellency doesn't read Roberts Rules, even though the September Issue of the HERALD spelled out step by step instructions for him. Or maybe he just doesn't want to follow the rules!



Problem Number 1: The chair cannot make motions! Commander Holley had his man ready to go when **he HIMSELF** made an improper motion which his pre-rehearsed lackey seconded in milliseconds.

Problem Number 2: He then took the improperly made motion DIRECTLY to a vote **WITHOUT DISCUSSION!**

Sorry Herr Dictator, you can't do that.

So once again, the DEC was never in Executive Session and no 'gag order' can be enforced.

(See the September Belo Herald Page 55 for a Primer on How to go into Executive Session.)

Ghosts from the past - Never Forget.

observations from Frank Bussey

Former SCV Texas Division Commander Steve von Roeder is Currently - President of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans

Former SCV Texas Division Commander Steve Lucas is Currently - General Board Member of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans

Some of the DCV Perpetual Members are:

Peter W. Orlebeke who was an active member in the Order of the Southern Cross, Military Order of Stars and Bars, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Commander-in-Chief # 66. - 1996 -1998. He was also a founder and charter member of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans .

William Ralph Green, Former SCV Texas Division Commander, and Sons of Confederate Veterans, Commander-in-Chief #61 - 1986 - 1988, Charter member of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans.

Former SCV Camp 1904 member Gary M. Loudermilk is a founding member of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans, (DCV). After the MSOB was voted out of the SCV because of their elitist (one who believes that a system or society should be ruled or dominated by an elite) ways , he went on to become the MOSB ATM Commander. Elitist's, by definition, are very proud of being elitists but are secretive in their actions at the same time.

Descendants of Confederate Veterans Information for you.

The Descendants of Confederate Veterans is open to male & female descendants of soldiers, sailors and government officials that served in the Confederate States of America. OUR MISSION - To establish & maintain an honorable, **non-racist Southern heritage** and history organization dedicated to perpetuation of the memory and spirit of the Confederate Soldiers & Sailors who served their country during the War Between the States, 1861-1865

CONSTITUTION Of The Descendants of Confederate Veterans
Texas Association As Adopted on June 5, 2005

Article IX – Disciplinary Matters

Section 1. Any member may be expelled, suspended, censured, reprimanded, removed from office, or have other disciplinary action taken against him or her for cause. Such cause shall be, disloyalty to the Association, neglect of duty, misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance of office; dishonesty; conduct unbecoming a member of the Association; act(s) or conduct detrimental to the goals and objectives of the Association.

Section 2. Any disciplinary action of the nature described above will be taken by the Association Board of Directors following a hearing. **A simple majority of the votes of the board members present will be sufficient to enact any disciplinary action.** Board meetings for the purpose of possible disciplinary action shall not be held electronically.

No vote on suspension or expulsion shall be taken unless at least thirty (30) calendar days' notice shall have been given

the member. All charges shall be stated in writing along with the time and place of the meeting of the Board at which the charges shall be considered. The notice shall be transmitted to the member by registered mail.

Article III - Governing Body

Section 1. The Association shall be governed by an elected Board of Directors, hereinafter referred to as the Board. Board members shall serve a three (3) year term and shall be elected by a majority vote of the members present and voting at the Annual Reunion (See Article V, Section 1.)

Section 2. The Board shall elect **Board Officers as follows: a President, Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer and Membership Chairman, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Reunion. Elected Board Officers will serve a one (1) year term with the option to seek a second one (1) year term. The term of office shall be from one Annual Reunion until the next. Other positions and/or duties may be appointed or assigned by the Board President.**

***Is this where the Texas Division is being led by
our current Division Commander and his Staff?***

You Say,

"It Can Not Happen Here".

***The Fact is - Next door in the The Order of the
Confederate Rose it already has.***





THE FLAG THAT INVADED US

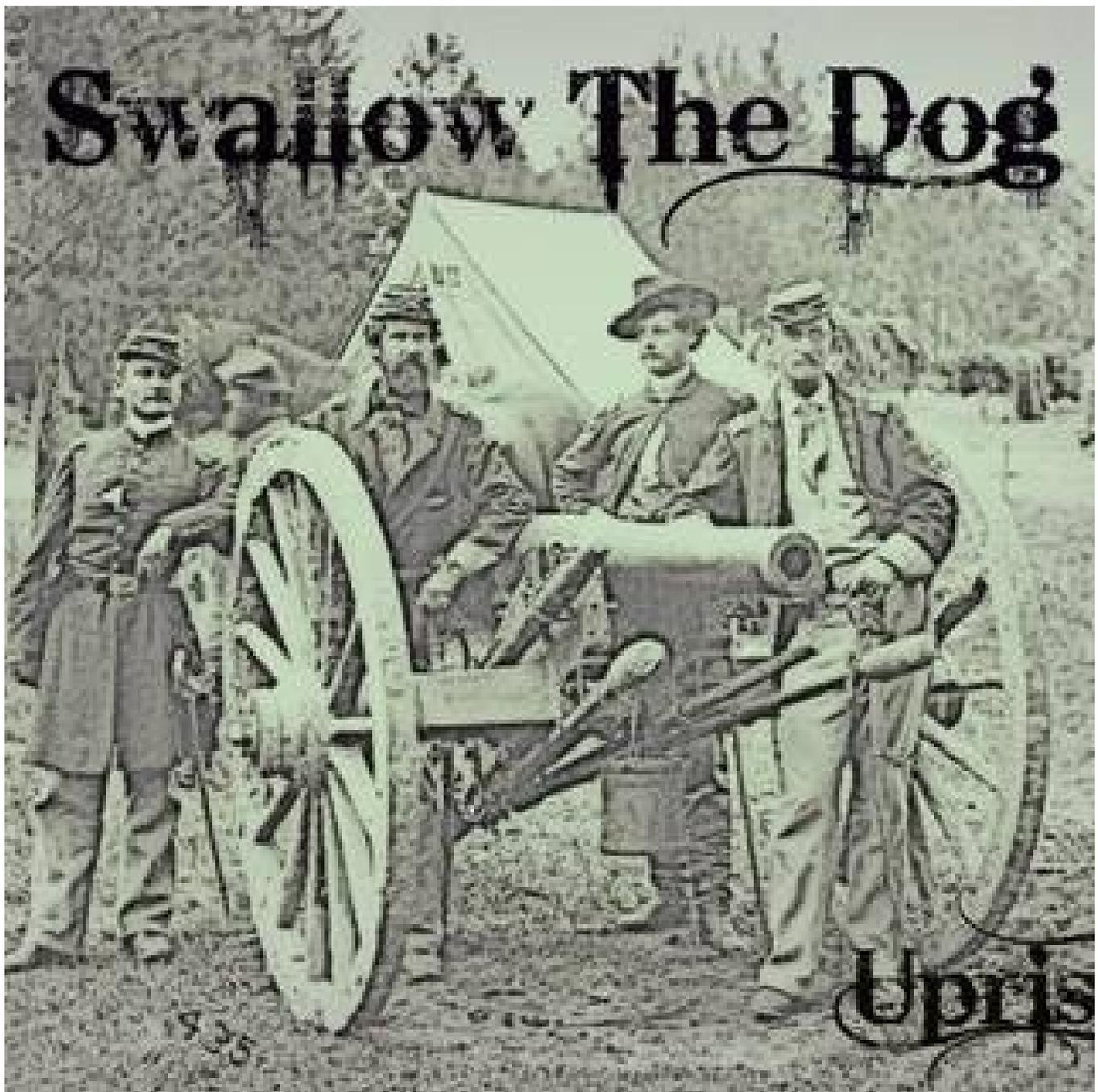
The grandson of Francis Scott Key, Francis Key Howard, the editor of the Baltimore Exchange, was arrested as well as others who wrote against Lincoln. While he was imprisoned at Fort McHenry, he wrote the following words:

"When I looked out in the morning, I could not help being struck by an odd and not pleasant coincidence. On that day, forty-seven years before, my grandfather, Mr. F. S. Key, the prisoner on a British ship, had witnessed the bombardment of Ft. McHenry. When on the following morning the hospital fleet drew off, defeated, he wrote the song so long popular throughout the country, the Star Spangled Banner. As I stood upon the very scene of that conflict, I could not but contrast

my position with his, forty-seven years before. **The flag** which he had then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed."

When he was finally released on November 27, 1862 he wrote:

"We came out of prison just as we had gone in, holding the same just scorn and detestation [for] the despotism under which the country was prostrate, and with a stronger resolution than ever to oppose it by every means to which, as American freemen, we had the right to resort."



Swallowing the Dog

Dixie, do you know what is the meant by the phrase “swallowing the dog”?

For Confederate veterans, the term “swallowing the dog” meant being forced to repeatedly pledge allegiance to the United States whose military forces were occupying the Confederacy.

“It was the most despised word in the South. A few took it “as if it was nothing more than a Glass of Lemonade.” Others refused as if it were arsenic. It forced people to reexamine their priorities: principles or bread? They reconsidered what it meant to give their word of honor. For loyal Confederates, it was likened to “swallowing the dog.”

The Oath of Allegiance to the United States became a staple of the Confederate diet. In exchange for the privilege to vote, to transact business, to acquire rations, to perform marriage ceremonies, or even get married. Rebels were forced to gulp down their pride and utter these words: “I do solemnly swear that I hereby renounce all countenance, support and allegiance to the so-called Confederate States of America.

For a people left crushed a crippled, the requirement of the oath was like pouring salt into an open wound. “I think

the exaction of this oath cannot be justified on any grounds whatever whether as of admonition and warning for the future or as punishment for the past," wrote Henry William Ravenel from South Carolina. "It is simply an arbitrary and tyrannical exercise of power."

The *Western Democrat* in Charlotte summed up the situation for most ex-Confederates. "Those who expect to follow any occupation in the country have no alternative but to take the oath." ...

No matter how many times they swallowed the dog, the taste was always foul, and compelling Southerners to swear allegiance over and over required great ingenuity. There was seemingly no end to the inducements Federals contrived to coerce the oath taking. In Columbus, Georgia, ladies were initially required to take the oath in order to receive their mail. Elsewhere in Georgia, letters were opened, in order to test the sincerity of Rebels who had taken the oath. ...

In the minds of Southerners, it was doubly insulting to exchange the oath for food. "It was most heart-rending," observed Cornelia Spencer, "to see daily crowds of country people, from three score and ten down to the unconscious infant carried in its mother's arms, coming into town to beg for food and shelter, to ask alms from those who had despoiled them." One poorly educated woman in this circumstance went to the local provost and inquired if she could draw rations. The officer asked if she would take the oath. "Thank you, sir," said the lady, "there is my cart – please put it in that." ...

Southerners were forced to swear the oath for spiritual food, as well. Even their God had been supplanted by a cold and distant Northern deity, at whose alter they resentfully laid sacrifices. At Richmond, ministers could not perform wedding ceremonies unless they had taken the oath. And couples could not marry without first swearing allegiance.

Given the situation, working in the ranks of the clergy became a high risk occupation. Reading of events unfolding in Missouri, Washingtonian William Owner was outraged that five Catholic priests were arrested and thrown into a cell "with burglars and a nigger ravisher." Again, their only crime was refusing to swear the oath. ...

Like their Catholic counterparts, when Protestant preachers in Missouri failed to pray for Lincoln, they were arrested and their churches were closed ...

In various denominations, the hierarchy took it upon itself to discipline those clergymen in its ranks who had chosen the wrong side. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Pittsburgh and passed a series of resolutions "practically upending all ... ministers until they had repented of the sin of rebellion."

"As those in the South, almost to a man were strong supporters of the Confederacy," explained a devout Tennessean, "this action declared every pulpit vacant and meant that the North had the right to take over our churches with their property." ...

Having the oath forced upon them was not the only form of humiliation suffered by former Confederates. Most melancholy to Southerners was the supplanting of their banner with the federal flag. "The saddest moment of my life," recalled Myrta Avary, "was when I saw that Southern Cross dragged down and the Stars and Stripes run up ... I saw it torn down from the height where valor had kept it waving for so long and at such cost."

"Never before," added another woman, "had we realized how entirely our hearts had been turned away from that what was once our whole country, till we felt the bitterness aroused by the sight of that flag shaking out its red and white folds over us." ...

Throughout the South, many deeply offended widows crossed the street rather than pass under an American flag, draped over the sidewalk. . .

For returning Rebel soldiers, the order to remove or cover CSA buttons from their uniforms seemed to be rubbing their faces in defeat. Just how strictly these rules were enforced depended upon the fiat of each commanding officer. At New Orleans, Gen. Nathaniel Banks was in charge. Confederates believed that the officer from Massachusetts was particularly vindictive in peace because he had "never won a battle" in war and had been derisively tagged "Stonewall Jackson's Commissary." Rebel soldiers in the city were not permitted to congregate in groups of three or more, and black troops were delegated to cut the buttons from their coats. "I saw squads of them dispersing gatherings of Confederates," recalled a paroled prisoner, "and I saw coats from which the buttons had been cut." ...

Thus, one by one, the victors took possession – body and soul – of the vanquished. Forced to swear loyalty to a hated enemy, their private thoughts censored, their public thoughts punished, the symbols of their nationhood outlawed, their religion and prayers policed – there seemed no haven or sacred ground."

This is another series of excerpts from *The Day Dixie Died* that our readers ought to really enjoy.
<http://www.occidentaldissent.com/2011/11/28/swallowing-the-dog/>

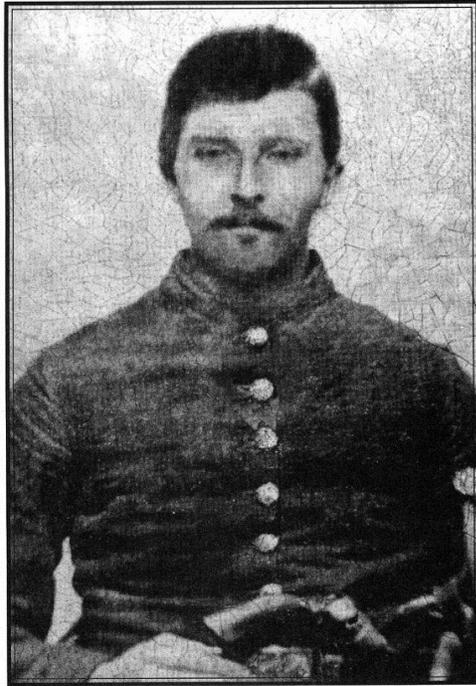
Legendary Rebel Lies In Remote Grave

The Dallas Morning News, March 27, 1965

By Thomas E. Turner,
Central Texas Bureau Of
The News

Maysfield, Milam County — The ancient but neat Little River Cemetery is tucked away in a remote section of the eastern Milam County.

Nestled between the Brazos River and the misnamed Little River, the cemetery contains many graves of some of Texas' first permanent settlers. The crumbling headstones list the names of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas.



MANSON SHERRILL JOLLY
Daguerreotype Circa 1863.
Restoration 1996 © Wilton Earle Hall



Click [HERE](#) to listen to
Pastor John Weaver's
wonderful sermon about
Manson Jolly, the South
Carolina Avenger

In the center of the cemetery, underneath a gaunt tree, is a simple stone slab marked "Sacred to the Memory of Manson S. Jolly, age 29 years." A Masonic symbol is the only other marking on the headstone. A smaller slab, inscribed *M.S.J.*, and a small bush mark the grave's foot.

For decades even the natives of this Old-South region between Cameron and Hearne pondered the significance of that grave and its sparse markings. A few of the old-timers vaguely recalled that it was the end of the trail "for a Confederate soldier", but that was about all.

Other Confederate graves nearby are marked much better —William D. Lindsey, Co. D, 17th. Alabama Inf, and the like.

And yet, the uncommunicative slab for Manson S. Jolly marks the grave of one of the Civil Wars most legendary figures.

In the cradle of the Confederacy, South Carolina they still talk and write of the exploits of a young rebel whose career outdoes fiction. He was — according to the sectional viewpoint — a brave, avenging Robin Hood, or a beastly bushwhacker.

In South Carolina, he will always be a classic symbol of the Unreconstructed Rebel who never surrendered. The career of Manse Jolly provides an insight into the depth and bitterness of the anti-Yankee sentiment that complicates the modern world of Selma, Alabama and some other festering social wounds.

Justified or not, the Civil War left Manse Jolly with a burning heritage of hate. The flames of bitterness were fed by the chaotic Reconstruction era he came home to, a time which even the most objective of historians generally concede is as dark a blot on American history as was the tragic fratricidal orgy itself.

Manse Jolly was, in real life, something right out of John Wayne movie. In appearance he resembled more a Henry Fonda in Civil War makeup. He was backwoods farm boy with a strong Scottish strain and a sharpshooter's eye that could put a bullet exactly where he wanted it. He could ride like a Comanche, an art which molded him into a Cavalry Sergeant as reckless and dangerous as any in fiction.

He stood 6 feet, 4 inches high, had red hair and the traditional temperament to match it, and blue eyes. He couldn't have had much schooling, yet he wrote a beautiful script, highly literate for its time. Deadly serious in battle, with knife, pistol or rifle, his letters nevertheless reveal a wry sense of humor.

He was quite likely the champion Yankee killer of South Carolina, where the Civil War started and which suffered some of its most grievous effects.

From the accounts of Confederates who saw him do it, Manse Jolly fought through the entire war with a charmed-life zeal. It never really ended for him, until his ironic death in Texas.

The thing that Carolinians remember most vividly about Manse Jolly is the vow he swore to kill a quota of Yankees for each of the five brothers who died for the Confederacy. Four were killed in battles, the fifth died in an army hospital, a place not much safer than a battlefield in that war.

As usual in Civil War lore, undisputed facts are hard to come by in the Manse Jolly story — dates, spellings and incidents are clouded in confusion or colored by sectional prejudice. Still, the part of the story fairly well documented is colorful enough.

Accounts vary as to whether Manse swore to kill five, or more, Yankees for each of his dead brothers. There is no agreement, either, on exactly how many he killed — estimates vary from about 15 on up to 100. It seems fairly certain Sgt. Jolly made his quota of Yankees — not counting a sizable number of "freeman."

Like most bitter "Southerners of the Reconstruction" Jolly had a particular dislike for the freed slaves who guided Union troops or officials to the silver, gold or horses which had been hidden by the destitute, defeated Rebels.

Most accounts make it plain that Jolly had no mercy for such persons, and he probably didn't even include the many he dispatched in his grisly box score.

Some time ago a South Carolina man, David J. Watson, a retired engineer, bought the run-down little Jolly log home near Anderson, S.C., and remodeled it with great skill. Watson was, for 31 years, in charge of the physical plant at Clemson University — and is a leader in the area's historical societies.

Watson says that some 75 or 60 years after the war an old well on the Jolly farm was cleaned out. It contained numerous skeletons and about a peck of corroded military uniform buttons — all marked "U.S." The well apparently was one of Manse Jolly's disposal spots for Yankee soldiers.

Jolly enlisted in the Confederate forces in February, 1861 barely two months after South Carolina led the secession parade of Southern States, and two months before the Civil War's "cold war" phase burst into hot war at Fort Sumpter.

An August, 1861 Furlough (containing his physical description) says he joined Co. H. of the 1st S. C. Infantry Regiment. Yet, newspaper accounts and statements of former comrades-in-arms list him as a member of Co. F., 1st C.C. Cavalry. He apparently went through most of the war from Manassas to Appomattox, as a cavalry scout.

One man who served with him recalled one night foray in which they crept up to a Yankee outpost of three Union soldiers, all of whom were quietly dispatched by Jolly's knife. Another companion recalled Jolly leaving camp one night, and returning with the horse and saddle of a Union officer, which he politely presented to his captain.

He was apparently in Wade Hampton's cavalry forces when Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox and headed homeward vowing never to surrender.

He came home to a miserable Anderson County occupied by Massachusetts troops, including Negroes, and later a Main regiment. Carpetbaggers, freed-men, and Union troops considered South Carolina the "soul of the session." It was a time that explains, if not justifies, the deep engrained resentment underlying today's upheavals.

Whether by choice or by circumstance, the embittered "unsurrendered" Sgt. Jolly became a scourge of the occupiers. Some sympathetic accounts say Jolly was enraged by mistreatment of a younger brother, and his mother, by Union soldiers. Since some of the explanations for his vendetta are obviously exaggerated (such as a version that his mother collapsed and died when his younger brother's body was brought home) there is no clear-cut answer.

But rampage he did. No Union soldier or “freeman” collaborator was safe outside the occupation camp in Anderson. One at a time, and sometimes in batches, the thick woods that Manse Jolly knew like a squirrel swallowed them up. Many died from a sudden bullet. Other died with slashed throats.

Several contemporary accounts mention that Manse Jolly donned Yankee soldier uniforms often, a dangerous disguise which allowed him to capture other unsuspecting blue-clad soldiers. One time Manse wryly observed he was turning enemy soldiers over to “General Green” - meaning the green forest.

He obviously considered himself a guerrilla, carrying on the war against an occupation enemy. He circulated freely in his old haunts, even in Anderson. The Union didn't know him by sight, and when the price on his head rose even as high as \$10,000 there were no takers. Obviously, anyone trying to collect it, in person or by proxy, would not have lived long enough to spend it. Some of the people of the area were nervous because of his activities, and the Yankee heat it focused, but to most of the people he was a Robin Hood netting out justified justice.

Finally, though, Manse decided to leave. The most-accepted explanation is that while he wasn't worried about his own safety, his angry hunters were harassing his mother and sisters. His father apparently had died before the war began.

Manse Jolly's departure for Texas is another colorful phase of his legend — he literally left in a blaze of glory according to Anderson County lore, based largely on old newspaper accounts.

On a Sunday, January 29, 1866 (the story goes), Jolly rode quietly into Anderson on his favorite horse, Dixie. A few blocks down the street from the camp of the Union troops, he reined up. Taking a deep breath, he pulled his hat down over his red hair, and put a pistol in each hand.

With the traditional rebel-yell piercing the calm day, he galloped pell-mell through the camp with both pistols blazing at anything that moved. The troops, understandably, were stunned into virtual statues until the yelling apparition had disappeared into protecting woods, leaving shocked and wounded soldiers in his wake.

Unless the date of the wild incident is wrong, it was still not until September 1866, that he finally left Anderson for Texas. Watson has copies of letters Jolly cautiously mailed his sister and mother en route to Texas. He traveled by way of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

His letters are chatty, nostalgic, providing a good insight into the turbulent times. His traveling companions were Walter Largent, who had helped him harass the Yankees; F.D. Townsend, Thomas Herbert Williams, and a cousin, John M. Jolly.

They settled in Milam County, populated by many Southerners, including some relatives of Manse Jolly.

Manse had arrived on Dixie, and with some money he had made trading horses en route. Some of the horses probably had belonged to “missing” Union men.

Jolly and his three companions — who were to become well-known families in the region with lots of present-day descendants — lived in a small farm building Manse labeled “Bachelor's Hall” in his letters home. In one letter he calls it “Delectable Hall.” They worked long hours at raising cotton and wheat, and Manse worked at a gin.

On April 16, 1867, he wrote his sister: “I am more than pleased with Texas, but damn the people that live in it. Society is bad, no use for preachers out here...”

On June 29 he had another appraisal of frontier Texas: “The longer I stay the better satisfied I am but I say damn the most of the people. It has become a general custom amongst the lower class to use snuff. How distasteful it is in my sight to see them push forward a box of snuff and ask all around to dip with them corn is selling for 50 cts per bushel, flour 10 dollars per barrel, bacon 12 ½ cts per pound, beef from one to three cents ...”

In that letter he noted, “I am strongly in the notion of getting married as a bachelor's life is most miserable of all living creatures.”

He carried out his “strong notion” the following year, 1868. He married 19 year old Elizabeth Mildred Smith, a daughter of Capt. John Grey (Jack) Smith, another South Carolinian. Walter Largent married Smith's other daughter.

On July 12, 1869, John M. Jolly, the cousin who had come to Texas with Manse, wrote Manse's Mother:

“Dear Aunt: It is under very sad circumstances that I write to you. It becomes my sad duty to inform you that Manson is dead. He was drowned on last Thursday evening 8th inst. The circumstances were these: We have had the highest rise of Little River that has been known for years. Manson was working on a house for himself which was on the opposite side of a small creek from where he was living. In returning from his work in the evening he attempted to swim the creek on his horse and he and the horse both drowned.”

“He had swam the creek (the letter continues) three times that day on the same horse. There were three men and a boy with him but they could render him no assistance. The water was 12 or 15 feet deep where he drowned in consequence of which his body could not be gotten immediately. It was about 18 hours before the body was found. In consequence of the high water I could not be notified until the next day, and then I had to ride 30 miles to get him though I was in six miles when I started. He was buried on last Saturday 10th inst”

John Jolly concluded his doleful message: “Manson had made friends since we have been here and could he have lived, his future so far as human knowledge extends would have been bright. I feel as if I have lost a brother. Dear Aunt I hope that you will be able to bear up under this trouble. I shall be glad to hear from you and will take a pleasure in writing to you at any time. I am as ever, your nephew.”

Three weeks later Cousin John sent his aunt a lock of Manse's hair.

According to Milam County's District Clerk, Grady Allen, a Masonic historian, Manse was a Mason and was in the process of transferring his membership to Cameron's lodge.

He was to have been accepted in it the night of the day he drowned perhaps one reason he was anxious to return home despite the flood waters.

The main reason was that his young wife was about five months pregnant. In November 1869, she gave birth to a daughter, Ella Manson Jolly. She lived to be 61, mostly in Fort Worth, where she is buried. She married, at 22, a New Yorker, Thomas Beekman Van Tuyl — a circumstance which must have disturbed her Yankee-hating father even in death, Van Tuyl was a Colorado City and Fort Worth banker.

Manse's two granddaughters are both living in Los Angeles; one is the wife of a salesman, the other is a Red Cross official.

Manse's widow later wed a Colorado City man, apparently in her middle age. She died sometime after 1925, age 76, in Fort Worth.

The Clay County village of Jolly, near Wichita Falls, apparently is named after one of Manse's relatives.

Sgt. Manson Jolly, who never surrendered, lies in his obscure grave near his friend and brother-in-law, Walter Largent, also dead at 29, and their father-in-law, Capt. Jack Smith. The spirit of many a Yankee soldier probably would have been pleased to know that a flooded Texas creek had accomplished what the Civil War and its aftermath couldn't.

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<http://www.sandersweb.net/ed/ManseJolly7.htm>

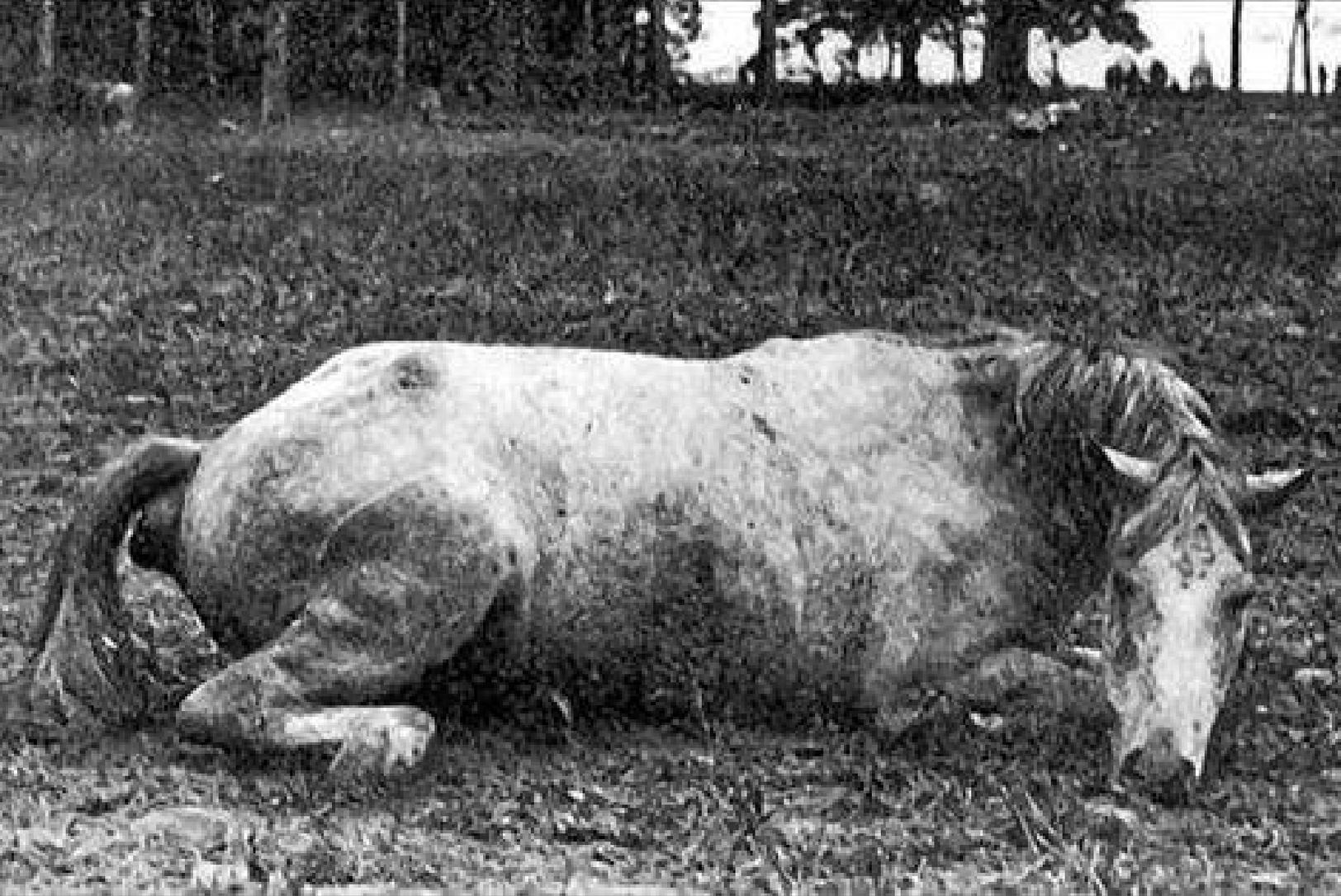




Some TN Cavalry

**"Only a private ! To march and to fight,
To suffer and starve and be strong;
With knowledge enough to know that the might
Of justice and truth and freedom and right
In the end must crush out the wrong."**

Taken from **The Private**
RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 24, 1886.



Something no one ever discusses the thousands of dead animals pulling a wagon, caisson, cavalry!

"This is an excerpt from the obituary of **Capt. John Wilkerson**, originally published in the **Memphis Daily Appeal** on **April 28, 1874**. Wilkerson served in **Co. E, 2nd Tennessee Vols, Walker's Regiment** along with his faithful horse, **Sultan**. If you have ever had the privilege of raising, training, riding, and loving a horse, this story is for you:

"Late in the afternoon when the fight was most desperate and Northern and Southern soldiers were in utter confusion, where the dead lay thickest, and groans of wounded men were commingled with the shouts of a reckless soldiery, John's horse fell under him. He had been riding the animal three years and borne him safely over many battlefields. There was a strong attachment between the man and the animal, and when he stood beside the fallen horse he saw that the wound was fatal, a ball having penetrated the horse's body. The horse seemed, in fact, already dead, while John stood almost paralyzed with grief. He was ordered to leave the spot by an officer who witnessed the incident. John lifted his holsters and saddle from the animal and went away. The poor horse, devoted to his master, raised his head and lifted up his body, and making a desperate effort to follow John, neighed faintly. John dropped his burden, ran back to the horse, and putting his arms about Sultan's neck, kissed him. The nerves and muscles of the faithful, affectionate horse were gradually relaxed, he sank down slowly, and died quietly and peacefully, without a struggle...." Gary.

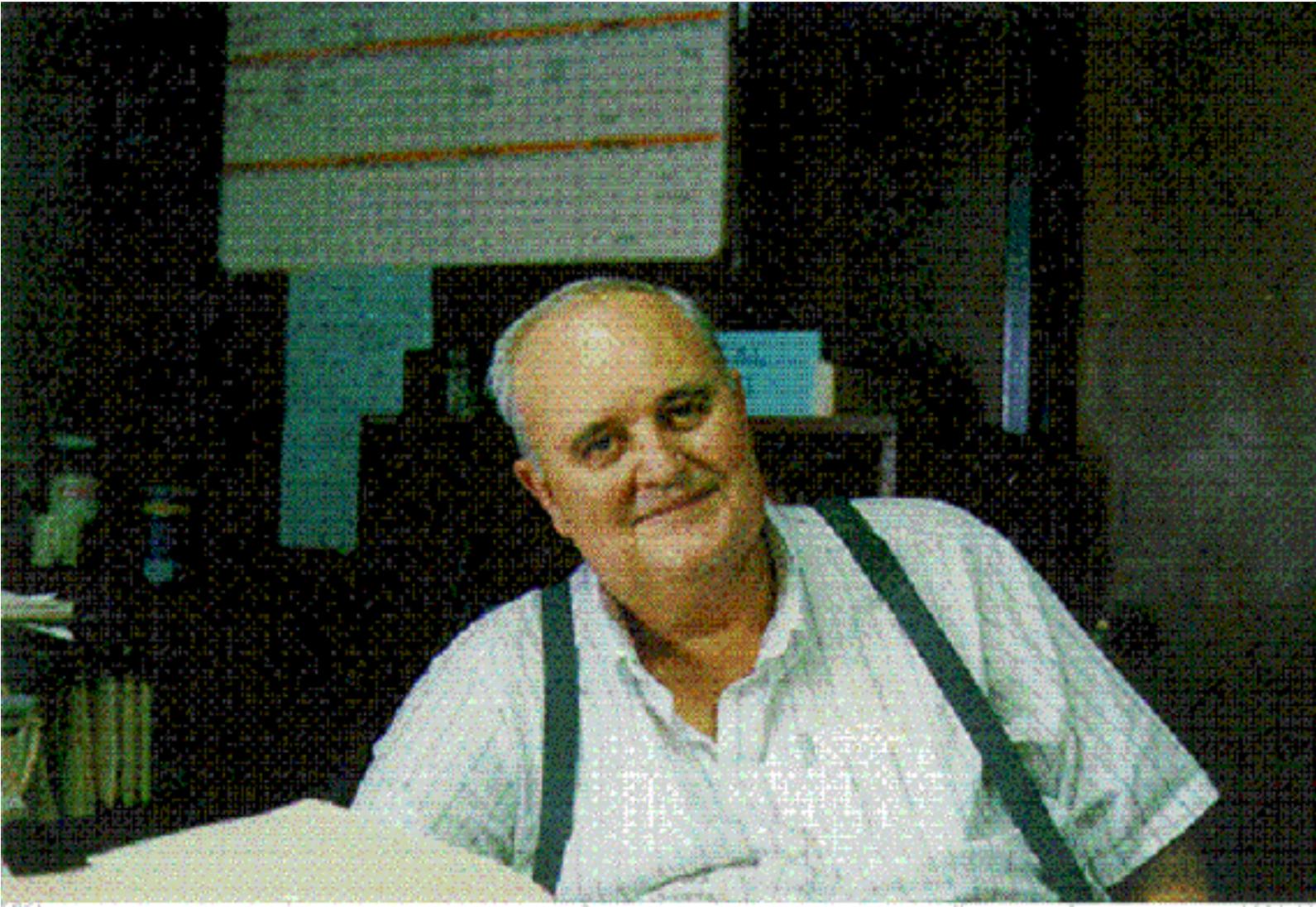


ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE

THE ABBEVILLE REVIEW

Southern Conservatism

By M.E. Bradford on Jul 21, 2014



This article originally appeared in *[American Conservatism: An Encyclopedia](#)* (ISI Books). It is reprinted by permission of the publisher.

Southern conservatism, as opposed to the generic American variety, is a doctrine rooted in memory, experience, and prescription rather than in goals or abstract principles. It is part of a nonnegotiable Southern identity with what it is prior to what it means. Not the consequence of dialectics or reasoning,

it emerges from a historical continuum engendered by a recognizable people who have, over a long period of time, a specific set of experiences. This conservatism antedates the American Revolution, and, after much attenuation, can be found in the region to this day, legalistic, rhetorical, retrospective, defined by its past and unthinkable in any other setting than the one which shaped its unfolding. The political theory of Southern conservatism, from the seventeenth century, has been localist and legalistic: willing to acknowledge that government is natural among men—self-government, though not if organized by extrinsic or a priori ideas—and providing for the preservation of a culture and way of life grown out of its beginnings, not (in the language of *I'll Take My Stand*, 1930) “poured in from the top.” Always Southern conservatism has acknowledged a precious Anglo-American continuity, a heritage preserved, first of all, through veneration of the British constitution and of institutions derived from our colonial English past and our struggle to resist presumption and high-handedness from the mother country without surrendering our patrimony as overseas Englishmen.

This conservatism is both historic and principled in not insisting on rights anterior to or separable from the context in which they originally emerged—what the Declaration of Independence says, if we read all of it and not just one sentence. No “city on a hill” to which we, as mortal men, will someday arrive is presumed by it—no New England millennium. We can read much of the story of the beginnings of Southern conservatism in Richard Beale Davis’s *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585–1763* (1978), or in the cautious voices of the Revolution in the South: the Carolinians, such as Edward and John Rutledge, Rawlins Lowndes, William Henry Drayton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, James Iredell, and Samuel Johnston, often more characteristic Southern thinkers than the Virginia radicals; also, from Virginia itself, such revolutionaries by inheritance as Carter Braxton, Edmund Randolph, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Harrison, William Grayson, and Edmund Pendleton; and from Maryland such Old Whigs as Luther Martin and Samuel Chase. This is to mention only a few of the Southerners who, through and beyond the Revolution, expressed a great respect for the British constitution; and to ignore other nontheoretical framers and the less familiar followers of Jefferson, Madison, Richard Henry Lee, and George Wythe, who were indeed the sometime champions of “natural rights.” But the great point to be derived from this evidence is that colonial Southern political piety is a predicate for the rigorous constitutionalism of Southerners as citizens of the new Union that took shape between 1787 and 1790.

In that portion of the region’s political history that includes its early experience as part of the Republic and the years of sectional conflict leading up to secession and the War between the States, powerful conservatives worked and spoke for the South and refined its doctrine. Indeed, such Southern thought

that was not conservative during this period is generally regarded as eccentric or exceptional. Therefore, a catalogue of these conservatives is unnecessary. But no summary of this period of regional establishment would be complete without mention of the imaginative literature generated in this time and place. John Pendleton Kennedy's *Swallow Barn* (1832) and the revolutionary war romances of William Gilmore Simms, since these fictions are as representative of their time as are Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1784) and John Drayton's *Memoirs of the American Revolution as Relating to the State of South Carolina* (1821) of the previous era, deserve mention. Both have obvious claims on the attention of those interested in the essence of Southern politics—as do the satiric stories of the frontier humorists George Washington Harris, Johnson Jones Hooper, William Tappan Thompson, Joseph Glover Baldwin, and Augustus Baldwin Longstreet.

Direct political teaching not to be ignored is to be found in *Arator* (1813) and other controversial writings by John Taylor of Caroline, in John C. Calhoun's *Disquisition on Government* (1851), in his *Fort Hill Address* (1831), *Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States* (1851) and many occasional writings, in the speeches and letters of the Tertium Quids (John Randolph of Roanoke, Thomas Sumter, Nathaniel Macon), in the two inaugural addresses of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America, and in the farewell speeches of the Southern senators who left Washington during the Great Secession Winter of 1860–61. Moreover, it is impossible to consider this subject and still ignore the political theory of Southern savants like Thomas Roderick Dew, Henry Hughes, T. R. Cobb, George Fitzhugh, E. N. Elliot, George Tucker, and George Frederick Holmes; or the social teaching of their impressive contemporaries among Southern theologians—James Henry Thornwell, Benjamin Palmer, Robert Dabney, and Thornton Stringfellow. The study of Southern conservatism after its manifestation in the state ratification conventions that approved the Constitution and before the state conventions that adopted ordinances of secession could be a work of several volumes. Southern conservatism in this era is constitutional, antitheoretical, antirationalistic, localist, and religious. Furthermore, even before the debate concerning slavery, it knows itself as Southern—as is even more the case once it has attempted to realize itself politically in creating a nation of its own. The failure of this effort in 1865 completed the basic list of ingredients informing the characteristic Southern worldview in its maturity by adding to that list what is sometimes called the tragic sense of life, what a people learn by losing a terrible war.

There are several inclusive examinations of the Lost Cause written by Southern historians after the fact of defeat, by soldiers, clergymen, journalists, and legal theorists. The great summary of all this

literature is Richard Weaver's *The Southern Tradition at Bay: A History of Postbellum Thought* (1968) and later *The Southern Essays of Richard Weaver* (1987). We can recognize a development of the inherited political doctrine in the legal teaching of Albert Taylor Bledsoe, in the polemical analysis of Edward Pollard and Alexander Stephens, and in the personal narratives of Raphael Semmes, Robert Lewis Dabney, and Richard Taylor, which is to make no appropriate mention of the wartime and post-bellum memoirs of Southern women or of the voluminous fiction of the "era of good feeling" described by Paul H. Buck in *The Road to Reunion, 1865–1890* (1937). These were of course the best days of the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Sons of Confederate Veterans. Official piety was ubiquitous and flourished under every imaginable circumstance. But after the South's successful resistance to Reconstruction, there was a persistently elegiac quality in subsequent expressions of loyalty to the inherited political tradition and the culture it had sustained.

The continuity of Southern conservatism after 1918 is a matter of intellectual refinement along with a simultaneous practical attenuation. The South remained the backbone of American conservatism, but with less effect and less distinction. Traditional Southern conservatives came to a better historical understanding of their own position and developed a more adequate critique of other, often hostile forces operating in the dialectic of American history. American political leaders continued to presuppose the region's conservatism, and yet were nervous about it, even though racial questions were no longer taken to be peculiarly problems of the Southern Right. From this period the student of Southern conservatism should read William Alexander Percy's *Lanterns on the Levee* (1941); J. Evetts Haley's *Rough Times, Tough Fiber* (1976); *I'll Take My Stand*, by Twelve Southerners (1930) and *Why the South Will Survive*, by Fifteen Southerners (1981); Donald Davidson's *Attack on Leviathan* (1938) and *Still Rebels, Still Yankees* (1957); M. E. Bradford's edition of *From Eden to Babylon: The Social and Political Essays of Andrew Nelson Lytle* (1990), and Andrew Lytle's *A Wake for the Living* (1975); Francis Butler Simkin's *The Everlasting South* (1963), and Charles P. Roland's *The Improbable Era: The South since World War II* (1975). This selection passes over a wide range of imaginative evidence produced by the writers of the Southern Renaissance—evidence which renders in action, tone, and character the traditional vision of the South; and it leaves aside many uncollected essays and works of scholarship—such as Russell Kirk's *John Randolph of Roanoke: A Study in American Politics* (1964), Clyde Wilson's *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew* (1990), and Eugene Genovese's *The Slaveholder's Dilemma: Freedom and Progress in Southern Conservative Thought, 1820–1860* (1992)—the kind of scholarly achievements that illuminate and reinforce the entire tradition in focusing on its characteristic figures or central

problems. Paradoxically, as traditional Southern conservatism loses some of its force in the public life of the region and among a people who have honored its premises for more than 200 years, our understanding of the tradition, its origins, and its justifications grows apace.

In summary, Southern conservatism is still decentralist, opposed to concentrated authority inclined to regulate men's lives in a fashion that is arbitrary, indifferent, self-important, and (when challenged) arrogant. Even today this doctrine continues to be antiegalitarian, as the biblical parable of the talents is antiegalitarian: opposed not only to demands for equality of condition but also to vapid generalizations concerning equality of opportunity, a circumstance which cannot be achieved even by a total submission to government: the negative equality of universal slavery. The industrial, cosmopolitan lifestyle, along with those political, scientific and managerial methods of manipulating reality so well suited to a contemporary assault on the providential order of things are also rejected, in part for reasons announced most clearly in the introduction to *I'll Take My Stand*. There the Agrarians speak of religion as "our submission to the general intention of a nature that is fairly inscrutable; it is a sense of our role as creatures within it. But nature industrialized, transformed into cities and artificial habitations . . . is no longer nature but a highly simplified picture of nature. We receive the illusion of having power over nature, and lose the sense of nature as something mysterious and contingent." Modern rationalism rejected the mythopoeic vision that makes religion possible. Filtered through these distortions, God "is merely an amiable expression." At the bottom of agrarianism is a commitment to what Richard Weaver called "the older religiousness." In essence, it is an ontology as well as a preference for the agricultural life and an attitude that rejects most versions of the progressive, Faustian myth. Ignoring the Agrarians, many politicians and journalists predicted that the South would lose its character after the conclusion of the Second Reconstruction. They were guilty of wishful thinking.

Traditional Southern conservatism, even when blurred or mixed with other attitudes, maintains a precarious balance. On the one hand, everyone needs to be as independent as it is possible to be. Yet some will always have five talents, some three, and some only one. Therefore, responsible members of the tribe, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, parents and grandparents always have to organize the units of the human family to some formula for stewardship: a patriarchal/matriarchal arrangement with most of the operative pressure not on the state but on voluntary associations, ties of blood and friendship that are prepolitical. Certainly, this conservatism is not going to hold that liberty or human rights can exist apart from the context in which they are created and readily subsist: it is not going to

accept that such values can be posited as anterior to their historical development in particular circumstances.

Further Reading

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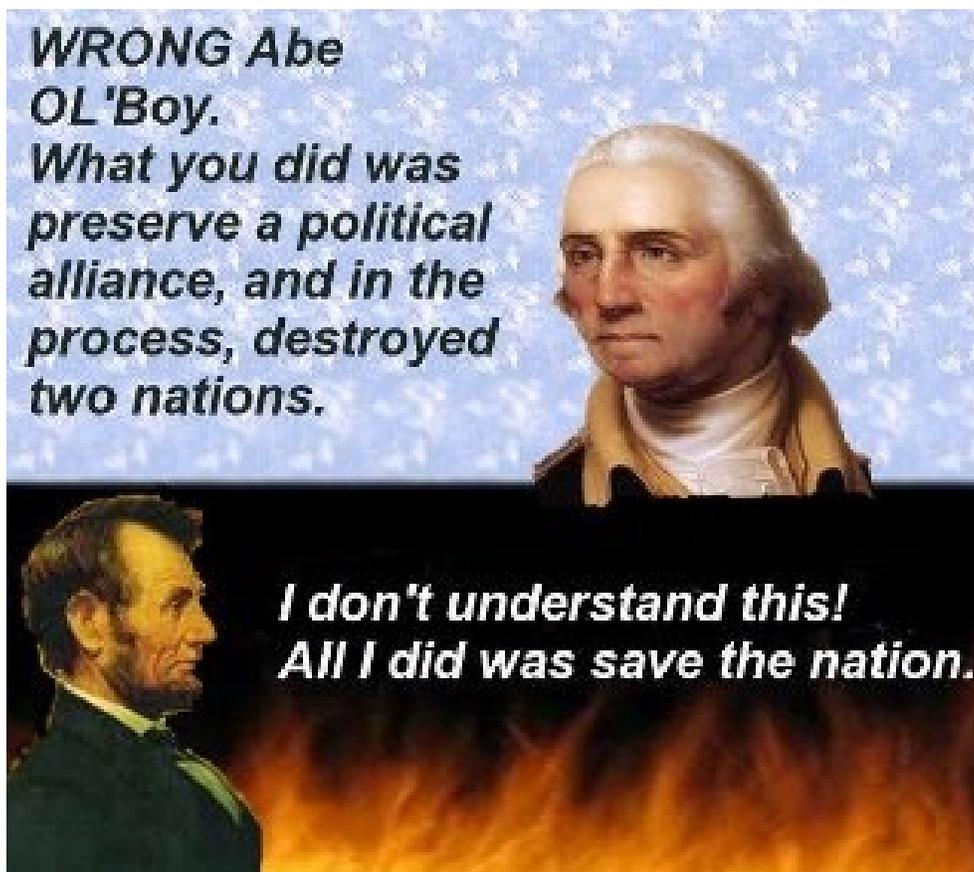
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About M.E. Bradford

Melvin E. "Mel" Bradford (1934-1993) was a conservative political commentator and Professor of Literature at the University of Dallas.. He was the author of *A Better Guide than Reason: Federalists and Anti-Federalists*, *Original Intentions: On the Making and Ratification of the Constitution*, *Founding Fathers: Brief Life of the Framers of the Constitution*, and *The Reactionary Imperative: Essays Literary & Political*. **More from M.E. Bradford**

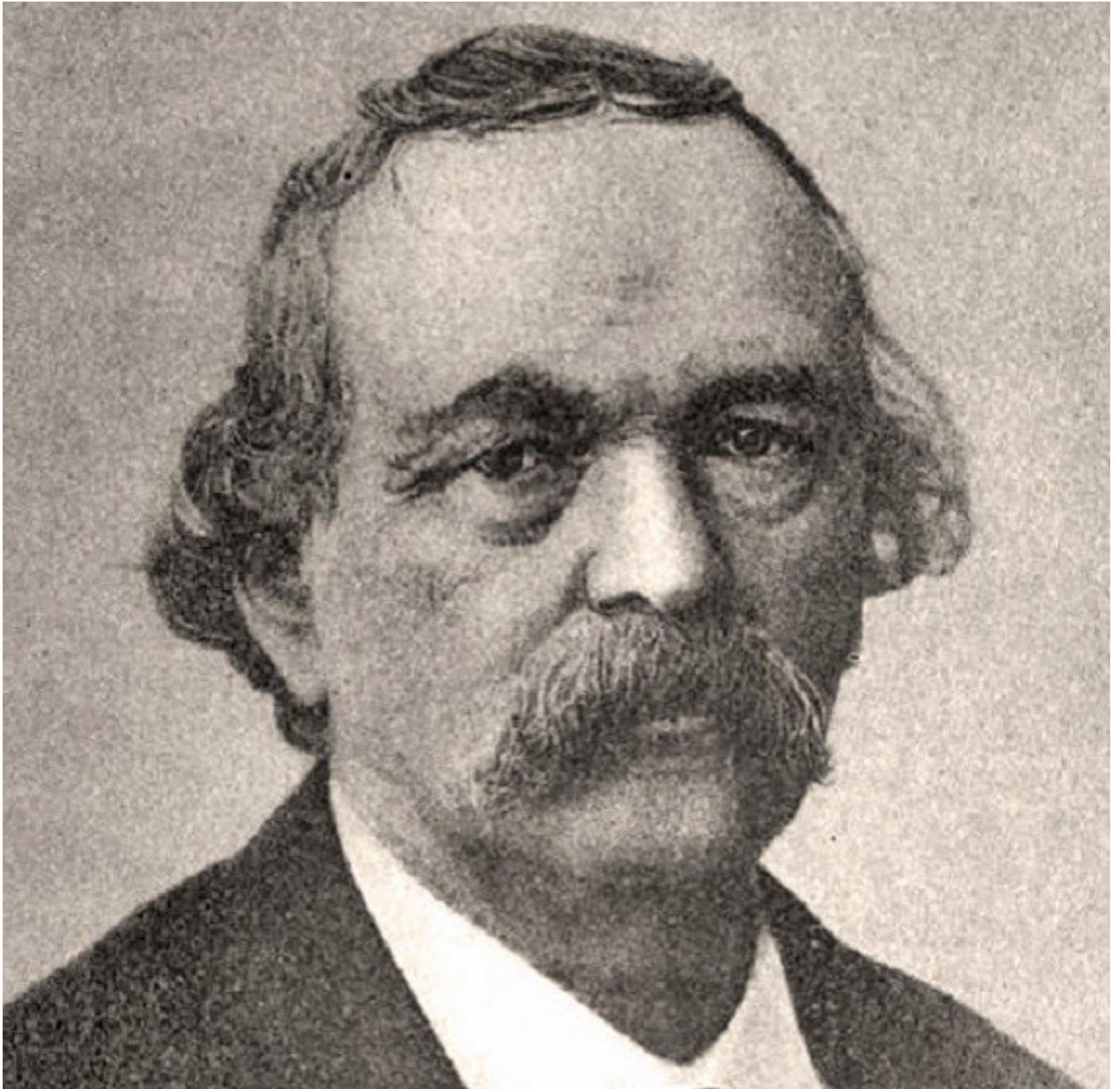
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Is Davis A Traitor?

By Brion McClanahan on Jul 23, 2014



Albert Taylor Bledsoe

The introduction to Mike Church's [edited volume](#) of Albert Taylor Bledsoe's masterful work, *Is Davis A Traitor? or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?*

The Congress of the Confederate States of America adopted “Deo Vindice” (God Will Vindicate) as the official motto of the Confederacy in 1864. Less than a year later, Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fled Richmond, the Confederate Congress folded, the Confederate Constitution became a relic rather than a framework of government, and tearstains mixed with blood on tattered and muddied butternut. Despair, defeat, destruction, and destitution marked the hour. God, it seemed, had abandoned the Confederacy in its time of need. Yet, though the cause of independence was lost, vindication for the principle of secession and for the Southern people still seemed possible, if faint.

In the years after the War, several Confederate leaders put down their swords and picked up their pens in an attempt to salvage this “Lost Cause.” To the North, these men were traitors, rebels, and devils, participants in a “wicked rebellion.” But to Southerners, they were heroes and patriots following the principles of 1776. Their cause had been that of Washington and Jefferson, of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, and Yorktown. Both Jefferson Davis and Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens wrote brilliant multi-volume works in defense of the Confederacy; newspaperman Edward Pollard coined the term the “Lost Cause” with the publication of a blistering defense secession and the Southern people by the same title; classical scholar Basil L. Gildersleeve reinforced Southern honor and chivalry in his *Creed of the Old South*; and educator Jabez L.M. Curry published a penetrating defense of Southern contributions to American civilization. All were well received by the Southern public, but the first and best defense of secession in the postbellum era dripped from the pen of the eccentric scholar and lawyer, native Kentuckian Albert Taylor Bledoe. In fact, Lee reportedly remarked to Bledsoe in 1865, “Doctor, you must take care of yourself; you have a great work to do; we shall look upon you for our vindication.” It appeared the future fate of secession in principle rested upon his shoulders. No man was better for the task.

Bledsoe was born in Kentucky in 1809, the son of Moses Owsley Bledsoe—a noted Whig newspaper editor—and Sophia Childress Taylor from the famous Taylor family of Virginia, a line which included President Zachary Taylor. He entered West Point in 1826 at the age of fifteen with little formal education and moved from the bottom to the top of the class in his four years at the Academy. He finished second in his class in mathematics and claimed that he would have been first had not another

cadet entered the institution with more studies in that area. He became an avid student of moral philosophy and though French precluded him from entering West Point in 1825, Bledsoe became fluent in the language and translated several mathematics textbooks from French to English after he was graduated.

His time at West Point coincided with several Southerners who became both close friends and conspicuous participants in the tumultuous events of the 1850s and 1860s, including Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Albert S. Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, and Leonidas Polk. Davis and Bledsoe corresponded frequently, particularly late in life, and Polk was not only Bledsoe's roommate at West Point and his closest friend, he, along with Episcopal minister Charles P. McIlvaine, was most responsible for Bledsoe's spiritual awakening. Bledsoe first took communion in 1826 and became a devout Christian.

Bledsoe served his mandatory two years at Fort Gibson in present Oklahoma after his graduation in 1830, but military life did not suit him. He moved to Richmond, Virginia and studied law under the direction of his uncle, but left in 1833 to take a job as an adjunct instructor in mathematics and French at Kenyon College in Ohio. Reverend McIlvaine had recently been appointed president of the college and he personally invited Bledsoe to teach. Bledsoe entered the seminary at Kenyon in 1834 and took orders in the Episcopal Church in 1836. He also met his future wife, Harriet Coxe, there in 1835.

He spent several years in the ministry around Ohio and Kentucky, but he described this period of his life as miserable. He was forced to resign a teaching position at Miami College in Ohio after a dispute with the administration, quarreled with Church leaders in Ohio over theological interpretation, and became physically ill and financially destitute by 1839. He moved to Springfield, Illinois in 1839 to reunite with his family, was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1839, and by 1840 had formed a successful law partnership with one of Abraham Lincoln's political allies, Edward Baker a notorious political thug who helped propel Lincoln to the highest echelon of the Republican Party.

For the next eight years, Bledsoe practiced law in Springfield, wrote a work of theology, and found an interest in politics. He also became intimately acquainted with "Honest Old Abe" Lincoln, himself a lawyer of great repute in Springfield (Lincoln owned a large home across the street from the capital). The two had stood shoulder to shoulder as Whigs during the 1840s by appearing on the same stage in various political contests, and Bledsoe won more than he lost against Lincoln as an attorney. He even

trained Lincoln in the use of a broadsword when Lincoln was once challenged to a duel. Bledsoe wrote after the War that he believed Lincoln to be an intelligent though mysterious figure with a vulgar personality marked by laziness, immorality, Godlessness, and a lust for popularity. Bledsoe's most recent biographer concludes this was a result of the lingering bitterness of defeat, but that would make Bledsoe dishonest and spiteful, two character foils he did not possess.

Bledsoe returned to the academy in 1848 at the newly established University of Mississippi as the chair of the mathematics and astronomy department. Ole Miss had several noteworthy administrators and faculty at its founding. The Chancellor at the time was Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, famed Methodist minister, educator, author, newspaper editor, staunch Jeffersonian, and uncle and mentor of Confederate General James Longstreet, and Bledsoe's assistant was Lucius Q.C. Lamar, Confederate Minister to Russia, United States Congressman and Senator, Secretary of the Interior during the Grover Cleveland administration, and Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1854, Bledsoe accepted the position of chair of the mathematics department at the University of Virginia—the finest institution in the South at the time—and remained there until the start of the War in 1861.

Doubtless, his time in the South during this period impacted his political views. He abandoned his early support for the Whig Party and recoiled at the dramatic political changes of the 1850s, most importantly the rampant demagoguery of Northern politicians and the fanaticism of Northern abolitionists. As the South came under attack, Bledsoe, like other Southern authors and intellectuals, defended her with vigor. His *Essay on Liberty and Slavery* was well received, though it was more moderate than other works on the subject. When the War began in 1861, Bledsoe joined the Confederate Army as a colonel and was appointed to the War Department. He despised administrative work and bristled at its bureaucratic constraints. He resigned in 1862 and briefly returned to the University of Virginia, but both Jefferson Davis and Bledsoe himself believed he could still help the Confederacy as an intellectual advocate for independence and secession, not at home, but in Europe.

Bledsoe had a completed manuscript ready to publish in 1862 entitled "Fall of the American Union," a portion of which appeared in the *Army and Navy Messenger* in 1863. Slavery, Bledsoe concluded, was not the root of Southern independence. The differences between the North and South were "as deep as the foundations of society itself, and as universal as the interests of humanity." The protagonists in this bloody struggle were Northern politicians determined to "fall back on the dogma of the most absolute equality of men, as the best means to weaken and humble the South, as well as to unite all her own

citizens, whether native or foreign, in opposition and hatred of the small section....” and Southern leaders resolved not to fall into the “dark abyss of radicalism.” The War was the result of a political conflict forged from the earliest days of the federal republic between the nationalists and the republicans. By 1861, the South stood like the Spartans at Thermopylae in 480 B.C., ready to die rather than be overwhelmed by Northern despotism. This was the book both Davis and Bledsoe hoped would sway public opinion in London toward the Confederate cause.

In 1863, Bledsoe ran the blockade and arrived in London as an unofficial representative of the South, a partisan working to shore up European support and potentially help bring needed diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy. He had the backing of Englishman James Spence, author of the pro-secession work *The American Union*, and several other well-connected newspapermen. Bledsoe worked quickly and diligently, and his essays appeared in two major London newspapers during the War. He spent hours in the British Museum researching for what would later become his magnum opus, *Is Davis a Traitor?* His work as an essayist in London sharpened his arguments, and when the War ended in 1865, Bledsoe left England with an almost completed two-volume manuscript on the justification of secession, one that he confidently claimed “completely refuted all [Northern] sophism, and vindicated the cause of the South.”

He arrived back in Virginia in 1866, took the oath of allegiance to the United States and proceeded to plan for the publication of his “labor of love.” At the time, Jefferson Davis was incarcerated at Fortress Monroe in Hampton, Virginia, held for treason against the United States since 1865. His health suffered and his trial would be delayed several times over a two year period and then never happened, but by 1866, security was fairly lax. Bledsoe was permitted to spend the day with Davis in private in August 1866. Davis insisted that Bledsoe publish his “little work on secession” immediately. Bledsoe reassured Davis that it would be in print that fall, and he hoped that his work would serve to “vindicate a cause so noble and so just....”

Is Davis a Traitor; Or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861? was published in Baltimore in either September or October 1866. Bledsoe’s style is sharp, his wit superb, and his grasp of the historical arguments for secession and State power unsurpassed. He concentrated his attack on the three-headed intellectual hydra of nationalism in the antebellum period, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, and John Motley, and their political master Abraham Lincoln. Each blow from his ink drenched sword chipped away at their supposed infallible and impenetrable reputations and

arguments. Webster and Story were exposed as nothing less than duplicitous sophists and Lincoln as a partisan fool duped by the irresponsible positions of his nationalist heroes. He used their words against them and referenced both Madison's notes of the Philadelphia Convention and other published works of the ratification period to prove that the Constitution was ratified in 1788 as a compact between States, that an "American people" did not and could not exist, and that secession, the opposite of accession, was an implied condition of ratification at the time.

Almost immediately after publishing *Is Davis a Traitor?*, Bledsoe established the *Southern Review* in Baltimore. With the help of his daughter, Sophia Bledsoe Herrick, he operated the magazine until his death in 1877, though it never made much money. He wrote most of the essays himself, and he continued through book reviews, philosophical and theological ruminations, and editorial critique to promote the principles of secession, the spirit of the Southern people, and the justness of the Southern cause. His was a one man crusade for Southern honor and the truth regarding the Constitution and the federal Union of the founding generation.

Is Davis a Traitor? is not simply a defense of the "Lost Cause," it is a fine commentary on the Constitution matched only by St. George Tucker's *View of the Constitution of the United States* and Abel P. Upshur's *A Brief Enquiry into the Nature and Character of Our Federal Government* in the antebellum period. Every serious student of the Constitution should read it, for as Bledsoe suggested in his introduction, Southerners in 1861 were "perfectly loyal to truth, justice, and the Constitution of 1787 as it came from the hands of the fathers." They were Americans—not traitors—operating under a belief that the right of secession was the essential principle of the American tradition. No one who

About Brion McClanahan

Brion McClanahan is the editor of *The Abbeville Review* and is the author or co-author of four books, *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Founding Fathers*, (Regnery, 2009), *The Founding Fathers Guide to the Constitution* (Regnery History, 2012), *Forgotten Conservatives in American History* (Pelican, 2012), and *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Real American Heroes*, (Regnery, 2012). He received a B.A. in History from Salisbury University in 1997 and an M.A. in History from the University of South Carolina in 1999. He finished his Ph.D. in History at the University of South Carolina in 2006, and had the privilege of being Clyde Wilson's last doctoral student. He lives in Alabama with his wife and three daughters. [More from Brion McClanahan](#)

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/is-davis-a-traitor/>



MAJ. R. E. WILSON, OF WINSTON.

"August 9, 1862 while charging the enemy near Warrenton, Va., Maj. Wilson was severely wounded by a Minie ball breaking both bones of the right forearm, and at the same time having his left leg shattered below the knee by a grape-shot, which disabled him for several months; but as early as possible he was again in the field. April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, in a charge, he was again wounded, his left leg being cut off by a shell. He was carried to the hospital at Manchester, Va, and paroled on April 21; but ten days thereafter was, among others, rearrested, carried to Libby Prison, and held there and in other prisons by the enemy until December 20, 1865."

CONFEDERATE VETERAN

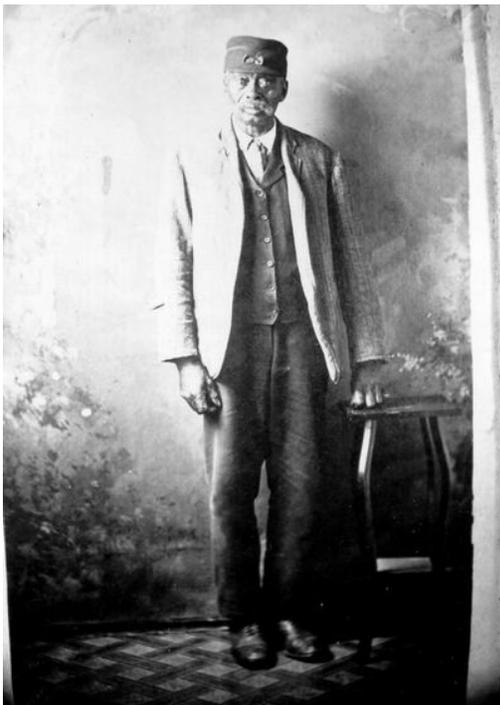
Volume # VI No 5

1896



Ben Snowden Small Picture Collection

Photographs from the Ben Snowden Small Picture Collection SC3964. The Snowden Family of Clinton, Knox County, Ohio, was an African-American family of musicians who performed banjo and fiddle tunes and sang popular songs for black and white audiences throughout rural central Ohio from the 1850s to the early twentieth century. African-Americans in Knox County have long claimed that **Daniel D. Emmett learned the song "Dixie" from the Snowdens**. For further information about the Snowden family, you can consult: Howard L. Sacks and Judith Rose Sacks, *Way Up North in Dixie: A Black Family's Claim to the Confederate Anthem* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1993).



LEFT: Photograph of Ben Snowden (1840-1920) whose father was the first African-American in Knox County, Ohio. This photograph was taken around 1915.

Right: Photograph of Lew Snowden (1848-1923). This photograph was taken around 1920..

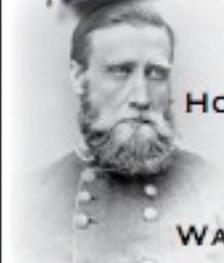
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DIE HARD

Hood's TEXANS IN 1864



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Saturday November 15 - Seminar 8 am to 4:30 pm - \$60 (lunch included). Atrium & Auditorium at the Walker Education Center.

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- Dr. Tom Cole, M.D. Dr. Cole is the great nephew of John W. Thomason, Jr., author of *Lone Star Preacher* (1941) and noted artist. Dr. Cole will discuss the career of his famous great uncle and family.
- Rick Eiserman, "Train Ride to the River of Death" — Hood's Texas Brigade Association Historian, Eiserman will set the stage for 1864, by following the Texans as they travel by train from Virginia to Chickamauga in Georgia, through East Tennessee and back to Lee's Army.
- Dr. Richard McCaslin, "Robert E. Lee and Hood's Brigade in the Wilderness, May 1864" Dr. McCaslin is Chair of the Department of History at North Texas University in Denton and an award-winning author.
- Dr. Richard Sommers, "Fury at Fort Harrison," covering Texans during the 1864 Campaign in and around Fort Harrison, Virginia. Dr. Sommers recently retired from a 44-year career at the US Army Heritage & Education Center in Carlisle, PA. His brand new updated edition of *Richmond Redeemed* will be available.
- Dr. Susannah Ural, "Hit Them Hard! Hood's Boys and Their Families in '64 & '65." Dr. Ural is Associate Professor and Director of Undergraduate Studies at the University of Southern Mississippi. Her most recent book is *Don't Hurry Me Down to Hades*.

Where to Send Registration

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- Plans for the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Battle of Palmito Ranch by the Texas Historical Commission scheduled for May 11-16, 2015.

Hotel Room Block

A limited number of rooms at a group rate of \$109 + tax available at the Holiday Inn Express, 148 IH 45 S. Tel: 936-295-4300; indicate reservation is for Hood's Texas Brigade Association. Rooms held until block is filled or 10-24-14. Note that half the rooms are 2 Queens and half are Kings. So if you need 2 Queens, book early!



Hamilton Farms Produce:

*Tomatoes are nearing the end of the season - so far only cherry types are producing

*Peppers are 3 for \$1.00 mild or medium hot (similar hot to an average jalapeno)

*More crop varieties due this fall for harvesting!



Paul Hamilton - Owner

(817) 891-3137 cell phone - call or text



Hamilton Farms has a

[page on Facebook](#)

BATTLE OF BROWN'S MILL

★ NEWNAN - HOSPITAL TOWN ★

Newnan - Coweta Historical Society ~ Sesquicentennial Committee
The Brown's Mill Battlefield Association

OCTOBER 10~11~12, 2014
NEWNAN, COWETA COUNTY, GEORGIA

Reenactor registration provides funding for the purchase of more battlefield property, maintenance, preservation, interpretation & development of historic local Coweta County artifacts.

- Hospital Town Medical Reenactment
- Battle Reenactment
- Living History Demonstrations
- Churches & Music of the Period



www.battleofbrownsmill-hospitalreenactment-2014.org
Or call 770.258.8264 or 770.251.0207 for more information



150 YEARS AGO -- THE SECOND BATTLE OF CABIN CREEK BEGINS AT 1:00 AM ON SEPT. 19, 1864 WHEN HOWELL'S TEXAS BATTERY FIRES ON THE UNION POSITION

The look on Major Henry Hopkins face must have been one of sheer terror, utter shame or a little of both. He had left his wagons scattered across the prairie. He didn't prepare any type of defense. Now his command was facing the roar of six cannon firing at his position, lighting up the scene as mules and men screamed in the night.

Now, the firing of 2,000 Confederate rifled muskets were added to the sounds of the battle. Generals Gano and Watie had come for the supply wagons and they intended to get them and keep them.

By 9:00 a.m. on Sept. 19 the battle was over. The Confederates succeeded in salvaging 130 wagons and their teams and had them in line rolling south on the Texas Road by 11:00. But coming up the road to meet them was Col. James M. Williams and his Second Brigade made up of four black infantry regiments, including the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry.

Gano and Watie were miles behind enemy lines, but no one was going to take their prize.

Image: Scene of the Cabin Creek stockade, September 19, 1864 by Royce Fitzgerald. Cover of the book, "The Second Battle of Cabin Creek: Brilliant Victory" published by The History Press. The paperback is available at your favorite book store and online retailer, including Amazon.com, Barnes and Noble.com and Walmart.com. Also available for download to the Kindle, The Nook and the iPad.

"Last Raid at Cabin Creek," the feature-length documentary, is available as a download rental, download purchase and is also [available on DVD only at Amazon.com](#).

Compatriots,

SCV members in Maryland made a \$482.91 contribution to Hero Dogs Inc. on February 20, 2014. The organization obtains working dogs for Disabled American Veterans. The organization's Board President, Desma J. Wade USMC veteran and Jennifer Lund, PhD Executive Director signed a letter six months later, on August 26, 2014, which was sent to SCV GHQ returning the check and rejecting the contribution stating: **"In keeping with Hero Dog's gift acceptance policy, our Board of Directors and members of our Development Committee made the decision to respectfully decline being one of the beneficiaries of the Sons of Confederate Veterans."**

Chief of Heritage Operations, Ben L. Jones, wrote the letter below which was dispatched to Hero Dogs Inc. by overnight mail on September 3, 2014. This letter is being made public on September 4, 2014 at which time it will be distributed to many media outlets.

Contact information for this group is:

Hero Dogs, Inc.
P O Box 64
Brookeville MD 20833-0064
(888) 570-8653
hero@hero-dogs.org

Please be polite and well-mannered in any contact made.

September 3, 2014

AN OPEN LETTER TO HERO DOGS, INC. OF BROOKEVILLE , MARYLAND

Dear Desma J. Wade and Jennifer Lund,

Recently, members of our organization, Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), made a contribution to your organization in the amount of \$482.91, to assist in your work of finding companion and service dogs for American military veterans who need such assistance. A number of our members in Maryland helped to raise that modest contribution and gave of their time and money in doing so. Today that cashier's check was returned to us at our National Headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee with a brief note which says that your Board of Directors and members of your development committee had made a decision to "respectfully decline" being one of our "beneficiaries ". Your signatures were beneath .

There was no reason given for turning down this heartfelt gift. We, who have so many military veterans in our organization , cannot understand why you have done this. Without even the courtesy of an explanation, we do not feel that you have "respectfully " declined our gift, but indeed you have "disrespectfully" declined it. To us, this is an unconscionable insult to our historic and honorable heritage organization, and an insult to those whom you represent yourselves as serving, our wounded veterans . Your "decision" was gratuitous and terribly uninformed.

Sons of Confederate Veterans is one of our nation 's oldest and largest heritage and genealogical groups. We were founded in 1896 and represent male direct descendants of those who fought in the American War Between The States. Our sole purpose is to commemorate and honor our ancestors.

Currently there are 30,000 members throughout the United States and abroad.

There are more than 65 million American descendants of the armed forces of the Confederacy. We have served our nation in many ways. In every conflict in our nation's history we have sacrificed all to protect and defend our great nation.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans deplores the use of our forefathers' symbols by racist and "hate groups". We find these actions to be a desecration. These bigoted displays dishonor our ancestors.

Your insulting refusal to accept our caring generosity also dishonors our ancestors. But perhaps worse, you have withheld badly needed assistance from American veterans because of someone's apparent fixation with "political correctness." This is sickeningly wrong-headed.

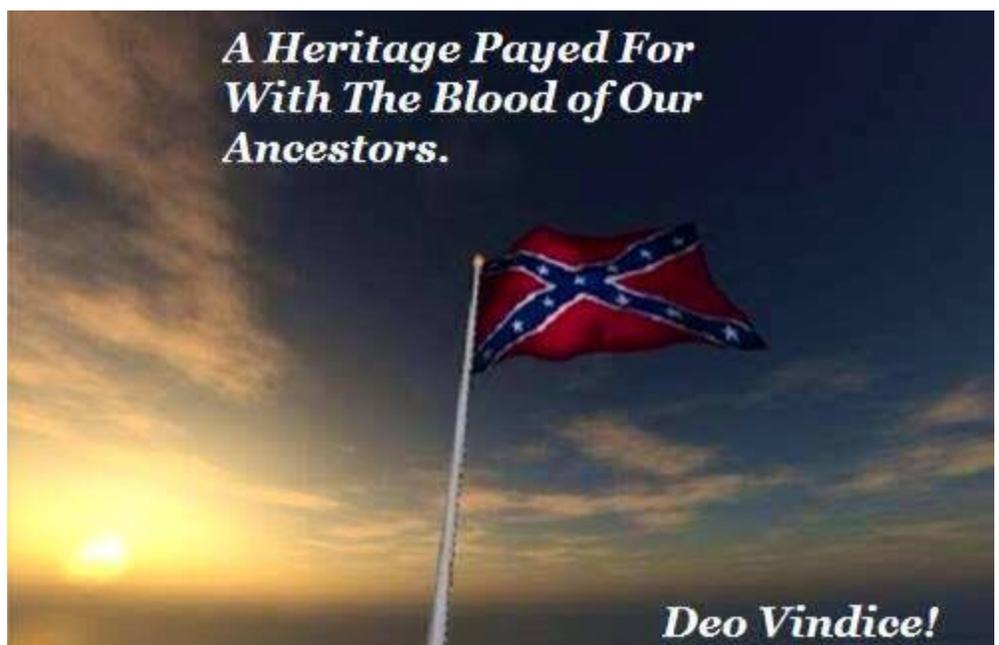
You will find no more patriotic Americans than the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. And we always stand willing to help America's veterans in every way. Given your decision, it remains to be seen if you share that same willingness.

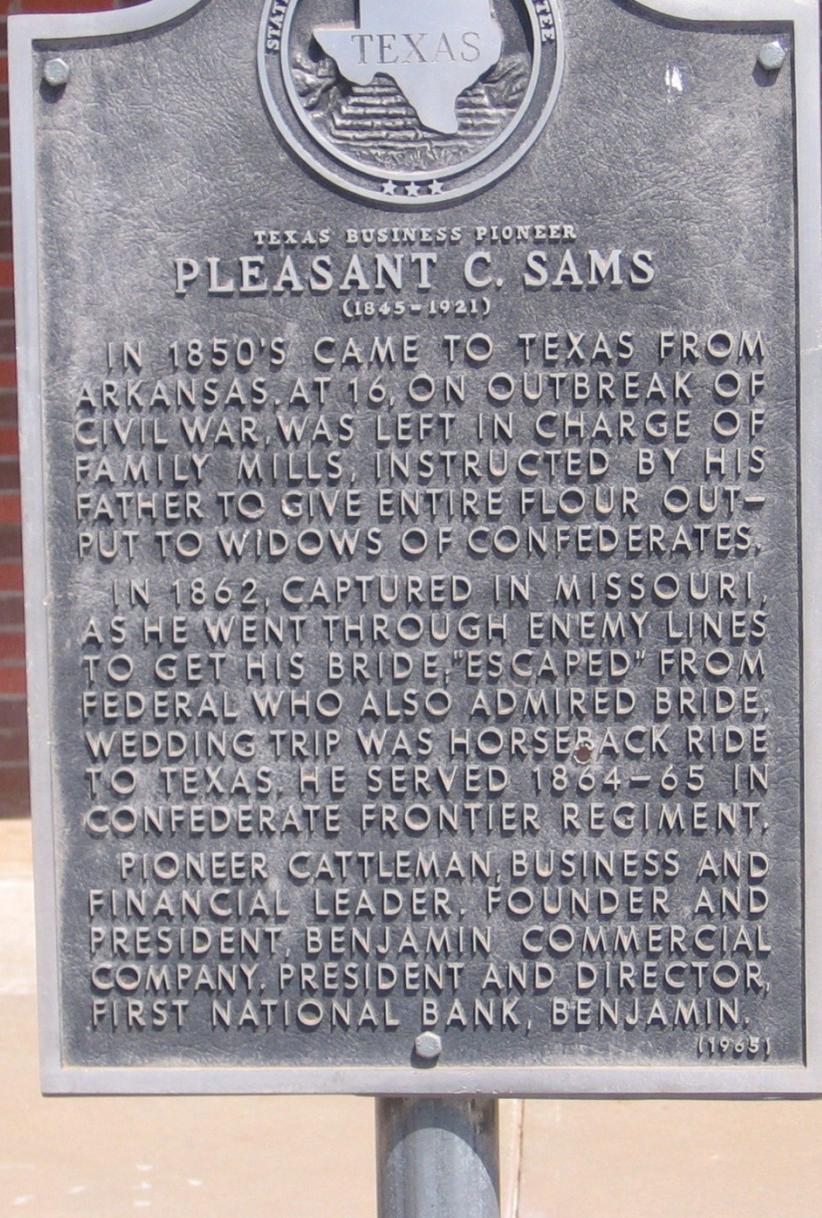
Ben L. Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Ben Jones' great grandfathers Isaac Lane and Harley Jenrette fought with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Jones served two terms in the United States Congress, where he was a member of the Veterans Committee. There he was instrumental in getting compensation for veterans who suffered from the effects of Agent Orange. A writer, businessman, and entertainer, Jones is well known for his portrayal of "Cooter" the mechanic on the ever-popular "Dukes of Hazzard".

Deo Vindice!
Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veteran





Belo Herald Roving Reporter David Hendricks came across this interesting Historical Marker recently.

“I was in Knox County yesterday, saw this, and was touched by what his father instructed him to do for the widows.”

Exclusive: Angry with Washington, 1 in 4 Americans open to secession

7:41am EDT By [Scott Malone](#)

BOSTON (Reuters) - The failed Scottish vote to pull out from the United Kingdom stirred secessionist hopes for some in the United States, where almost a quarter of people are open to their states leaving the union, a new Reuters/Ipsos poll found.

Some 23.9 percent of Americans polled from Aug. 23 through Sept. 16 said they strongly supported or tended to support the idea of their state breaking away, while 53.3 percent of the 8,952 respondents strongly opposed or tended to oppose the notion.

The urge to sever ties with Washington cuts across party lines and regions, though Republicans and residents of rural Western states are generally warmer to the idea than Democrats and Northeasterners, according to the poll.

Anger with President Barack Obama's handling of issues ranging from healthcare reform to the rise of Islamic State militants drives some of the feeling, with Republican respondents citing dissatisfaction with his administration as coloring their thinking.

But others said long-running Washington gridlock had prompted them to wonder if their states would be better off striking out on their own, a move no U.S. state has tried in the 150 years since the bloody Civil War that led to the end of slavery in the South.

"I don't think it makes a whole lot of difference anymore which political party is running things. Nothing gets done," said Roy Gustafson, 61, of Camden, South Carolina, who lives on disability payments. "The state would be better off handling things on its own."

Scottish unionists won by a wider-than-expected 10-percentage-point margin.

Falling public approval of the Obama administration, attention to the Scottish vote and the success of activists who accuse the U.S. government of overstepping its authority - such as the self-proclaimed militia members who flocked to Nevada's Bundy ranch earlier this year during a standoff over grazing rights - is driving up interest in secession, experts said.

"It seems to have heated up, especially since the election of President Obama," said Mordecai Lee, a professor of governmental affairs at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, who has studied secessionist movements.

'OBAMACARE' A FACTOR

Republicans were more inclined to support the idea, with 29.7 percent favoring it compared with 21 percent of Democrats.

Brittany Royal, a 31-year-old nurse from Wilkesboro, North Carolina, said anger over the "Obamacare" healthcare reform law made her wonder if her state would be better off on its own.

"That has really hurt a lot of people here, myself included. My insurance went from \$40 a week for a family of four up to over \$600 a month for a family of four," said Royal, a Republican. "The North Carolina government itself is sustainable. Governor (Pat) McCrory, I think he has a better healthcare plan than President Obama."

By region, the idea was least popular in New England, the cradle of the Revolutionary War, with just 17.4 percent of respondents open to pulling their state out.

It was most popular in the Southwest, where 34.1 percent of respondents back the idea.

That region includes Texas, where an activist group is calling the state's legislature to put the secession question on a statewide ballot. One Texan respondent said he was confident his state could get by without the rest of the country.

"Texas has everything we need. We have the manufacturing, we have the oil, and we don't need them," said Mark Denny, a 59-year-old retiree living outside Dallas on disability payments.

Denny, a Republican, had cheered on the Scottish independence movement.

"I have totally, completely lost faith in the federal government, the people running it, whether Republican, Democrat, independent, whatever," he said.

Even in Texas, some respondents said talk about breaking away was more of a sign of their anger with Washington than evidence of a real desire to go it alone. Democrat Lila Guzman, of Round Rock, said the threat could persuade Washington lawmakers and the White House to listen more closely to average people's concerns.

"When I say secede, I'm not like (former National Rifle Association president) Charlton Heston with my gun up in the air, 'my cold dead hands.' It's more like - we could do it if we had to," said Guzman, 62. "But the first option is, golly, get it back on the right track. Not all is lost. But there might come a point that we say, 'Hey, y'all, we're dusting our hands and we're moving on.'"

(Reporting by Scott Malone; Additional reporting by Mimi Dwyer in New York; Editing by Douglas Royalty)

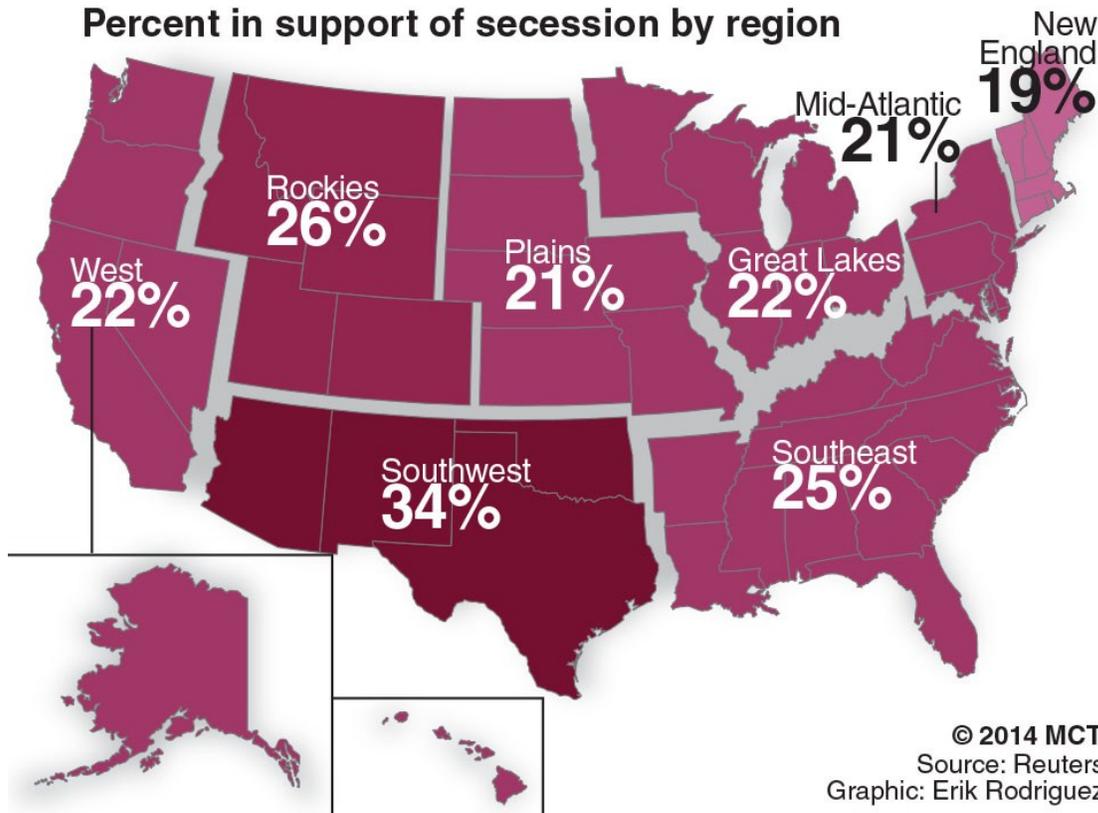
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/19/us-usa-secession-exclusive-idUSKBN0HE19U20140919>

Poll: Nearly 1 In 4 in America Would Favor Secession

American secession

Americans were asked if they supported or opposed the idea of their state peacefully withdrawing from the United States of America, and the federal government—1 in 4 Americans say they would support a secession.

Percent in support of secession by region



(MCT) — Nearly 1 out of 4 Americans is so fed up with Washington that they are prepared to not take it anymore and would favor their state breaking away from the rest of the United States.

According to a Reuters/Ipsos poll released Friday, 23.9 percent of Americans polled from Aug. 23 through Sept. 16 said they strongly supported or tended to support the idea of their state breaking away from the country. About 53 percent of the 8,952 respondents strongly opposed or tended to oppose secession, slightly less than the percentage that kept Scotland in the United Kingdom.

Support for secession cuts across many lines, the poll found, but the West and Southwest, where the vision of rugged individualism still

draws praise, seemed more inclined to back separation than the staid New England area. Younger and poorer folks were more likely to want to run for the exit.

Politically, conservatives and Republicans seem to like the idea of leaving more than Democrats. Among people who said they identified with the tea party, supporters of secession were actually in the majority, with 53 percent.

Before you start thinking about flipping around the nation's motto from E pluribus unum to E unum pluribus, consider that the United States has long been a country having to cope with sectional, emotional, economic, racial and gender splits.

Hostilities between the North and South grated even as everyone was fighting the British, culminated in the Civil War and, some would argue, continue to simmer. The expansion westward meant expanding the range of disputes between a frontier and the folks back on the East Coast.

The exact wording of the question was, "Do you support or oppose the idea of your state peacefully withdrawing from the United States of America and the federal government?"

The poll has a margin of error of 1.2 percentage points.

—Michael Muskal

Los Angeles Times

(c)2014 Los Angeles Times <http://personalliberty.com/poll-nearly-1-4-america-favor-secession/>

STATE LAWMAKER: SECESSION AN OPTION

Urges people to assert power as nearly 25% open to breakaway



With a surprising number of Americans open to secession in the wake of the Scottish referendum, a U.S. state lawmaker is pointing citizens to the nation's founding documents, which he contends support the right of states to break away from the union.

A Reuters/Ipsos survey found nearly 25 percent of the American public strongly supported or tended to support the idea of their state breaking away. The poll found the historic Scottish referendum last week, even in defeat, has fueled talk of secession in the U.S.

New Hampshire Republican state Rep. Dan Itse, the author of a new book on state rights, contends the Constitution of his state and the U.S. Constitution give states sovereign authority over their own affairs.

"If you look at our New Hampshire Constitution from 1784, which predates the U.S. Constitution by a few years, the Bill of Rights in New Hampshire refers to New Hampshire as a free, sovereign and independent state," he said in an interview with WND.

Secession, he believes, is the last resort of the states to ensure that the union is held together by the consent of the governed.

He pointed out that contemporaries of the Founders often used the words state and nation interchangeably in their writings.

"This was not accidental, because they saw the need to ensure that any state in a union of states had the right to maintain their liberties independent of an all-powerful central government," Itse said.



N.H. state Rep. Dan Itse

Itse, author of the book "[States Have Powers: The Power of the People](#)," emphasizes the Founders were intentional in their use of the word "state." They also carefully used the term "union," he said, ensuring that with the formation of a union, safeguards would be in place to protect the rights of states.

Itse said that in his effort to understand the Founders' ideas, he tried to "think like James Madison."

"What was he thinking when he worked out the details of the balance of power between the central and the federal government?" Itse asked.

"I wondered, if I were sitting in their shoes, how would I think about it? How would they write this out since they had a great economy of words? What did they mean by the phrase 'perpetual union,' for instance?"

He pointed out that the phrase is in the Articles of Confederation, which recognized the states as sovereign and independent. The articles were written, he noted, after fighting a seven-year war against the British Empire, which the colonies at one time had trusted to guarantee their liberties.

"Thinking on this, and as they drafted the Articles of Confederation, would they have entered into a union, a perpetual union, if they could not also withdraw from that union when that union became injurious to their liberty?" Itse asked.

"The answer is categorically no," he told WND. "And I have never posited that question to anyone where they didn't come up with the proper conclusion."

Itse added that anyone who examines the conditions leading to the drafting of the Declaration of Independence must conclude the Founders would never have intentionally put themselves into another situation that would lead to an authoritarian government.

"The Founders stated in the Declaration that a people have the right to throw off tyranny. They would not have put themselves in a position where they would have to resort to arms if they couldn't do it legally," Itse said.

Independent powers

Veteran constitutional attorney Edwin Viera agrees that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution viewed the states as sovereign entities.

"The Declaration of Independence explicitly treats the states as independent states (in the plural) with independent powers," Viera said.

He acknowledged the Founders did not "preclude the states, or 'We the People,' from stripping some of those powers in whole or in part from the states and transferring them to Congress."

Nevertheless, he said, the states and the individual have clearly defined authority and autonomy, according to the U.S. Constitution.

"The government has no lawful power to do to any citizen what any person would not have the lawful power to do to another person themselves," he explained.

He said the Founders emphasized in the Constitution, in Article Eight and others, that all power derives from the people.

"This means that all officers and their agents are accountable to the people. If all power derives from the people, then the government can't have any power that the people don't have individually," Itse said.

One of Itse's strongest beliefs is in regard to the limitations on treaties. In his book, he writes that no treaty can legally be ratified that nullifies the authority of the Constitution or takes away any right granted to the people.

"It should be pointed out that treaties are approved by the Senate, which is a house of Congress. Therefore, the treaties which they can lawfully approve would be limited to those areas of the law in which they have been given lawful authority," he writes.

Itse applies the principle to the Second Amendment.

"If the Constitution says the people have the right to keep and bear arms, how can the Congress legally ratify a treaty that would take away that right?" he asks. "They can't. If the Constitution says that the federal government can't infringe upon the right to keep and bear arms, then how can they ascribe to a treaty that limits that right?"

Itse told WND that as an engineer, he tries to keep things simple.

"It's a logical impossibility for the Senate to actually ratify a treaty that would take away a constitutional right. In fact, it's not constitutional or legal for them to approve a treaty that would go against the Constitution," Itse said.

Viera agreed.

"No treaty can violate the Constitution. Therefore, a purported treaty that attempts to do so cannot be ratified. I should imagine that some purported "treaties" would also violate the Declaration of Independence, and be invalid on that ground," Viera told WND

Itse contends many members of the federal government are either unaware or are ignoring the limits set by the Constitution.

"Here's where the people need to be cognizant of the limits of federal power: The people need to be aware of the illegitimacy of those treaties so they feel empowered to act. One of the best ways to act is to prevail upon their state legislators to force their federal lawmakers to enforce the Constitution," he said.

Viera argued an international agreement that would take away Second Amendment rights, such as the Small Arms Treaty, cannot be legally binding on the American people.

Another current issue, he said, is the stream of executive orders coming out of the White House.

"The president has no authority to make law himself or to write an executive order that changes or nullifies any act of Congress," he said. "He can write an order telling the members of the executive branch to follow the laws of Congress, but he has no authority to tell any person to do anything."

Lawmaking power, he noted, has been delegated to Congress.

"We did not delegate the power to make law to the president, nor did we delegate the power to make law to the judiciary," Viera said.

"Furthermore, the legislature doesn't have the legal power to delegate the lawmaking power to any other branch of the government. We didn't give them the power to delegate it."

The people must act

Itse said his book was written as a commentary on the New Hampshire Constitution as it relates to the constitutions of the other states and the federal government.

He said the only remedy the country possesses to stop the federal government's usurpation of power from the people is for the people to act.

"The first thing that has to be done is to spell out the issues in a believable manner. You have to be able to explain these issues in a way that doesn't make you look like a wing nut. I think I've done that. There's no hyperbole in the book.

"I don't point to any grand conspiracies. It is simply a fundamental doctrine in the documents. We have to make it clear," Itse said.

He uses as an example an 1808 letter drafted by the New Hampshire Legislature to President Thomas Jefferson.

"The letter to Jefferson stated clearly that the union of the states was not accomplished by the Constitution. The letter refers to the states as independent states," Itse said.

Itse believes the ultimate issue the people need to remember is that the Founders believed in the power of the states more than in the power of strong central government.

"The Constitution itself doesn't hold us in union; it forms a framework for the union. What holds us together is a sense of common purpose – unanimity. We believe the same things," Itse said.

He said the people need to remember that when the common purpose is no longer represented by the central government, there is nothing holding the nation together.

Texas nationalists see hope in possible Scottish secession

BY JOSHUA FECHTER : SEPTEMBER 12, 2014 : Updated: September 12, 2014 9:44pm



Photo By ANDY BUCHANAN/AFP/Getty Images

Scotland's First Minister Alex Salmond gestures during a press conference in St Andrews House in Edinburgh after signing an agreement for a referendum on Scottish independence with the British prime minister.

Texas secessionists are looking to Scotland's potential independence for a pathway to independence here

2012: A petition proposing Texas secession posted to the "We the People" section of the White House website quickly passes the 25,000 signatures requirement for a White House response. Gov. Perry's office released a statement that he "believes in the greatness of our Union and nothing should be done to change it."

Analysts said Texas could not necessarily secede if Scotland secures independence from the United Kingdom.

SAN ANTONIO — Texas nationalists are awaiting Scotland's pending vote on seceding from the United Kingdom in the hopes it could happen in Texas.

A screenshot of the White House website's "We the People" petition page. The page features a green header with the text "WE the PEOPLE YOUR VOICE IN OUR GOVERNMENT" and navigation links for "CREATE A PETITION", "OPEN PETITIONS", "RESPONSES", and "HOW & WHY". The main content area displays a petition titled "Peacefully grant the State of Texas to withdraw from the United States of America and create its own NEW government." The petition text discusses economic difficulties and the state of Texas's position. It shows a progress bar for signatures, with 77,198 total signatures and a goal of 25,000. A "CREATE A PETITION" button is visible at the bottom right of the petition details.

WE PETITION THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION TO:

Peacefully grant the State of Texas to withdraw from the United States of America and create its own NEW government.

The US continues to suffer economic difficulties stemming from the federal government's neglect to reform domestic and foreign spending. The citizens of the US suffer from blatant abuses of their rights such as the NDAA, the TSA, etc. Given that the state of Texas maintains a balanced budget and is the 15th largest economy in the world, it is practically feasible for Texas to withdraw from the union, and to do so would protect it's citizens' standard of living and re-secure their rights and liberties in accordance with the original ideas and belets of our founding fathers which are no longer being reflected by the federal government.

Created: Nov 09, 2012
Issues: Civil Rights and Liberties, Economy, Government Reform

Learn about Petition Thresholds

SIGNATURES NEEDED BY DECEMBER 09, 2012 TO REACH GOAL OF 25,000	0	TOTAL SIGNATURES ON THIS PETITION	77,198
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Scottish voters [will hit the polls Thursday](#) to decide whether to break long-standing ties with the United Kingdom, which currently contains Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Secessionists in Texas have seized on Scotland's possible independence: in a post about the vote, the Texas Nationalist Movement [wrote on their website](#), "Scotland's internal and external opponents of independence sound like the typical battered wife syndrome."

"Centralists in America fear that, if Scotland votes yes, it may set a chain of events in motion that could affect many more western regions," the movement organizers wrote. "Suddenly, the impossible seems possible."

With some new attention on Texas nationalism comes repeated arguments for independence: [Yahoo columnist Rick Newman](#) notes that — with its GDP of \$1.6 trillion and population of 27 million — Texas would be the 13th largest country in the world if it obtained independence from the United States. He also wrote Texas could lure companies away from the United States and survive on the strength of its economy.

On the flip side, Newman pointed out that Texas would have to create its own defense apparatus and adapt to losing federal funds.

In addition, support for Texas nationalism is relegated to a relatively small contingent of Texas residents and is not a mainstream view, said Mark Jones, a political scientist at Rice University.

"That [popular] support is severely lacking," Jones said.

jfechter@express-news.net

Twitter: [@JFreports](#) <http://www.mysanantonio.com/news/local/article/Texas-nationalists-see-hope-in-possible-Scottish-5751738.php#photo-3730490>



Talk of Texas secession has permeated political discourse since the state joined the United States.

After speaking at a tea party rally in 2009, Governor Rick Perry told a reporter that “When we came in the union in 1845, one of the issues was that we would be able to leave if we decided to do that... We’ve got a great union. There’s absolutely no reason to dissolve it. But if Washington continues to thumb their nose at the American people, you know, who knows what might come out of that. But Texas is a very unique place, and we’re a pretty independent lot to boot.” As a 2012 presidential hopeful, he pointed out that he did not use the word “secession.” He was incorrect about Texas keeping the right to “leave” –but it can break itself into five separate states

1869: In Texas v. White, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the Union was indestructible and no act by government, state or people could change that. Therefore, Texas’ 1861 secession was illegal.



From The Museum of the Confederacy

Artifact tableaux, including (L-R): The frock coat Robert E. Lee wore at his surrender at Appomattox, along with his ceremonial sword. His boots and brass spurs; his wartime saddle and saddle blanket; mess equipment and wooden carrying chest; camp table made by his African-American mess steward Bryan and used at winter quarters, Orange Court House, Virginia, 1863-1864; English-made field glasses; Colt model 1851 Navy revolver; hat given to him by Rev. J. Clay Stiles; sword belt and gilt brass Virginia belt plate.

Richard Dowling, The Battle of Sabine Pass, and The Davis Guards Medal

Published by Amanda on August 25, 2011 at 2:02 pm in Education

In [Texas! The Exhibition](#) you can view hundreds of objects, each with fascinating back stories. Some of these amazing artifacts belonged to well known national heroes and some to local heroes.

As I stroll through the exhibit's Civil War section, I'm often drawn to one small and shiny object named the Davis Guards medal. I'm a history nerd, but until recently I wasn't familiar with Davis Guards metals.

Engraved on the metal are the words: Jack White| Sabine Pass| Sept: 8th| 1863. A document in the case above the metal has the signature of a 1st Lieutenant by the name of R W Dowling.



The Davis Medal

[See more photos from the Texas exhibit on Flickr.](#)

Together, these objects reveal an interesting story.

It's a story this history "connoisseur" still might have overlooked if something in the text panel had not caught my eye. According to the panel, the Davis Guards medal on display is one of three held in private hands, and it is one of only seven that are known to still be in existence.

However, being rare does not always translate to being fascinating. As I was preparing to begin my research for our upcoming *Discovering the Civil War* exhibition, I noticed something interesting.

On a rough draft of objects we hope to have on display is yet ANOTHER shiny disk with the words: Sabine Pass| Sept: 8th| 1863. I was intrigued. If only three of these are in the hands of private collectors and HMNS may have the honor of displaying a second Davis Guard medal, this piece is more fascinating.

But who was R W Dowling? What was his connection to the Davis Guards medal? What happened at the Battle of Sabine Pass? And most importantly, why is this medal significant? Since the discovery of the second medal to be displayed I have been obsessively researching to find more about these topics.

Richard William "Dick" Dowling was born in 1838 in an area called Tuam (pronounced choo-um), which is located in Ireland. He and his family left Ireland at the start of the potato famine in 1845 and settled in New Orleans, Louisiana. While living in Louisiana, Dowling's parents and four of his siblings died of yellow fever in 1853. After the loss of his parents, he and a few siblings moved across the Louisiana border to Texas.

Dowling settled in Houston where he met, fell in love with, and married Elizabeth Odum. With the support of Elizabeth's family, Dowling was able to start and maintain several successful saloon businesses and became a founding member of the Houston Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 (which later became the Houston Fire Department), and even owned one of the first oil and gas companies in Texas. His saloons were outfitted with gas lighting as a result of this investment. Richard Dowling was indeed a prominent local businessman.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, like many men during this time, Dick Dowling went off to war.

He joined a group of other Irish immigrants. His group would help the Confederate army remove the Union blockade during the Battle of Galveston. During that battle, the USS Westfield sank off the coast (HMNS will display some objects from the USS Westfield in the *Discovering the Civil War* exhibition). Dowling and his group were in charge of guarding the coast of Texas until they were given a new assignment, the Sabine Pass.

Dowling was placed in charge of a group of 47 men of the Davis Guards, which was named after the current Confederate States of America's president. Under his uncompromising leadership, he drilled his men until they could properly shoot up to 2,000 yards, which was the length to clear the Sabine Pass.

What Dowling and his men did on September 8, 1863 would go down in history as one of the greatest military upsets on American soil.

The 47 men of the Davis Guard were faced with 5,000 enemy soldiers. Instead of drawing back, according to his official report, Dowling and his men used a motto that once brought heartache to Texas.

They shouted "Victory or Death" as they aggressively attacked the Union forces.

After 45 minutes, the Union soldiers retreated and the battle was over. The Davis Guards hadn't lost a single man. They captured 350 prisoners, and 50 Union soldiers lay dead that day in a solid victory for the CSA. The Union forces would never again threaten Texas in a major confrontation until the Battle of Palmito Ranch (also a CSA victory), which was fought over a month after the Civil War had ended. The victory at the Battle of Sabine Pass was one of the reasons that Texas was the only southern state to never be successfully occupied during the Civil War.

President Jefferson Davis was so pleased with the underdog victory that he asked the Confederate Congress to approve the commission of medals for the Davis Guard.

The medal is thought to be the only one commissioned by the Confederate Congress. Each Guards member would receive a silver round medal attached to a green ribbon (in honor of their Irish background) that was engraved with Sabine Pass| Sept: 8th| 1863 on one side, and on the other D.G. with either a Maltese cross or the CSA flag below the initials. Naturally, being an honorary member of the Davis Guards, President Davis was also given a medal along with every Davis Guards member.

The Confederate flag was the shortest reigning flag in Texas' history, and even though the "war of northern aggression" would bring this chapter in our history to a close, it provided us with local Texas heroes.

In *Texas! The Exhibition* there are amazing artifacts from Texas' proud past. Don't miss the chance to see a rare part of history that is on display at the Houston Museum of Natural Science.

And don't forget to join us in October for our new special exhibition *Discovering the Civil War!*

<http://blog.hmns.org/2011/08/richard-dowling-the-battle-of-sabine-pass-and-the-davis-guards-medal/>

The Antifederalists Were Right

Mises Daily: by [Gary Galles](#)

September 27 marks the anniversary of the publication of the first of the Antifederalist Papers in 1789. The Antifederalists were opponents of ratifying the US Constitution. They feared that it would create an overbearing central government, while the Constitution's proponents promised that this would not happen. As the losers in that debate, they are largely overlooked today. But that does not mean they were wrong or that we are not indebted to them.



In many ways, the group has been misnamed. Federalism refers to the system of decentralized government. This group defended states rights – the very essence of federalism – against the Federalists, who would have been more accurately described as Nationalists. Nonetheless, what the so-called Antifederalists predicted would be the results of the Constitution turned out to be true in most every respect.

The Antifederalists warned us that the cost Americans would bear in both liberty and resources for the government that would evolve under the Constitution would rise sharply. That is why their objections led to the Bill of Rights, to limit that tendency (though with far too little success that has survived to the present).

Antifederalists opposed the Constitution on the grounds that its checks on federal power would be undermined by expansive interpretations of promoting the "general welfare" (which would be claimed for every law) and the "all laws necessary and proper" clause (which would be used to override limits on delegated federal powers), creating a federal government with unwarranted and undelegated powers that were bound to be abused.

One could quibble with the mechanisms the Antifederalists predicted would lead to constitutional tyranny. For instance, they did not foresee that the Commerce Clause would come to be called "the everything clause" in law schools, used by centralizers to justify almost any conceivable federal intervention. The 20th-century distortion of the clause's original meaning was so great even the vigilant Antifederalists could never have imagined the government getting away with it.

And they could not have foreseen how the Fourteenth Amendment and its interpretation would extend federal domination over the states after the Civil War. But it is very difficult to argue with their conclusions from the current reach of our government, not just to forcibly intrude upon, but often to overwhelm Americans today.

Therefore, it merits remembering the Antifederalists' prescient arguments and how unfortunate is the virtual absence of modern Americans who share their concerns.

One of the most insightful of the Antifederalists was [Robert Yates](#), a New York judge who, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, withdrew because the convention was exceeding its instructions. Yates wrote as Brutus in the debates over the Constitution. Given his experience as a judge, his claim that the Supreme Court would become a source of almost unlimited federal over-reaching was particularly insightful.

Brutus asserted that the Supreme Court envisioned under the Constitution would become a source of massive abuse because they were beyond the control "both of the people and the legislature," and not subject to being "corrected by any power above them." As a result, he objected to the fact that its provisions justifying the removal of judges didn't include making rulings that went beyond their constitutional authority, which would lead to judicial tyranny.

Brutus argued that when constitutional grounds for making rulings were absent, the Court would create grounds "by their own decisions." He thought that the power it would command would be so irresistible that the judiciary would use it to make law, manipulating the meanings of arguably vague clauses to justify it.

The Supreme Court would interpret the Constitution according to its alleged "spirit", rather than being restricted to just the "letter" of its written words (as the doctrine of enumerated rights, spelled out in the Tenth Amendment, would require).

Further, rulings derived from whatever the court decided its spirit was would effectively "have the force of law," due to the absence of constitutional means to "control their adjudications" and "correct their errors". This constitutional failing would compound over time in a "silent and imperceptible manner", through precedents that built on one another.

Expanded judicial power would empower justices to shape the federal government however they desired, because the Supreme Court's constitutional interpretations would control the effective power vested in government and its different branches. That would hand the Supreme Court ever-increasing power, in direct contradiction to Alexander Hamilton's argument in Federalist 78 that the Supreme Court would be "the least dangerous branch."

Brutus predicted that the Supreme Court would adopt "very liberal" principles of interpreting the Constitution. He argued that there had never in history been a court with such power and with so few checks upon it, giving the Supreme Court "immense powers" that were not only unprecedented, but perilous for a nation founded on the principle of consent of the governed. Given the extent to which citizens' power to effectively withhold their consent from federal actions has been eviscerated, it is hard to argue with Brutus's conclusion.

He further warned that the new government would not be restricted in its taxing power, and that the legislatures war power was highly dangerous: "the power in the federal legislative, to raise and support armies at pleasure, as well in peace as in war, and their controul over the militia, tend, not only to a consolidation of the government, but the destruction of liberty."

He also objected to the very notion that a republican form of government can work well over such a vast territory, even the relatively small territory as compared with today's US:

History furnishes no example of a free republic, anything like the extent of the United States. The Grecian republics were of small extent; so also was that of the Romans. Both of these, it is true, in process of time, extended their conquests over large territories of country; and the consequence was, that their governments were changed from that of free governments to those of the most tyrannical that ever existed in the world.

Brutus accurately described both the cause (the absence of sufficient enforceable restraints on the size and scope of the federal government) and the consequences (expanding burdens and increasing invasions of liberty) of what would become the expansive federal powers we now see all around us.

But today, Brutus would conclude that he had been far too optimistic. The federal government has grown orders of magnitudes larger than he could ever have imagined (in part because he was writing when only indirect taxes and the small federal government they could finance were possible, before the 16th Amendment opened the way for a federal income tax in 1913), far exceeding its constitutionally enumerated powers, despite the constraints of the Bill of Rights. The result burdens citizens beyond his worst nightmare.

The judicial tyranny that was accurately and unambiguously predicted by Brutus and other Antifederalists shows that in essential ways, they were right and that modern Americans still have a lot to learn from them. We need to understand their arguments and take them seriously now, if there is to be any hope of restraining the federal government to the limited powers it was actually granted in the Constitution, or even anything close to them, given its current tendency to accelerate its growth beyond them.

Gary M. Galles is a professor of economics at Pepperdine University. Send him [mail](#). See his [archive](#). Discuss this article on the [blog](#).

See also " [The Political Economy of the Antifederalists](#)" by James Philbin, " [Empire or Liberty: The Antifederalists and Foreign Policy](#)" by Jonathan Marshall, " [Live Free or Separate](#)" by William Watkins, " [Taxes and the General Welfare](#)," by Gary Galles, and " [Why the Bill of Rights](#)," by Gary Galles.

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CONFEDERATE TRUTH

by Joan Hough

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 01, 2010

I, a descendant of noble Confederates, know how to defend, avenge, and revenge our Southern people. I know how to fight and beat the enemies of our South. I know how to correct the horrific wrongs done to my family and to yours.

How can this be done? -- By telling the real truth about our South and that War of Northern Invasion to all willing to listen. Female Confederate descendants and most male ones have been conditioned into acceptance of the Lincoln cult lies and myths as truth. This conditioning must be countered.

Vengeance for the great wrongs done our people consists of achieving the realization by all Americans of the South's real reasons for secession and the North's real reason for attacking the South. Southerners were not guilty of treason--Lincoln and his Republicans were. We cannot hold Northern Democrats responsible, for thousands of them were arrested and, imprisoned without trial by Lincoln and his Republicans. In the north, Private homes were burst into, publishers, editors and reporters were hauled away in the wee hours of the night--in some cases never heard from again—all because a northern paper declared secession legal. Thousands of northern printing presses were destroyed by Lincoln and his RADICAL Republicans—just as they were in our south.

Radical Republicans? Did I say Radical Republicans? Yes I did. The politically correct historians of today term Lincoln's Republicans, the Radical Republicans, but there is another name for them which I will reveal by and by.

Vindice can result when the legality of secession is understood by most Americans—when Americans become aware that the right of secession was even taught at West Point. Vindice can be achieved when Americans realize there was a malignant influence on Lincoln and his north, when Americans learn the real reason for the North's invasion of the South and know why, before invading South Carolina, Lincoln and his government refused to meet with Southern leaders who were anxious for peace.

So many ugly truths are yet untold about Lincoln, his government, his war and its aftermath. Among these are five we should consider most important—1. Lincoln's horrific decision to kill women and children. 2. The passing of the horrendous Retaliation act by Lincoln's Republican controlled Congress--commanding the torture of Confederate prisoners. 3. The truth behind the planned Reconstruction of our South, 4. The many myths now passing as truths—created for the purpose of making Americans revere to the point of worship, a monster named Lincoln, 5. Modern brainwashing consisting of a regularly said oath swearing to the belief of Lincoln and his radical Republicans, that no state has the legal, moral, and historical right to secede—that our nation is “indivisible”--cannot be divided.

Ah! Truth! It is so easy to convince people ignorant of the true developmental history of our nation that secession was and is illegal—that the Confederate States of America was created by traitors—and that freeing slaves was why Lincoln's troops destroyed our people and our land. Ignorance always holds hands with the enemies of truth.

For over a century, the truth about our South has been, deliberately, kept from the public. Along with generations of other Americans, we, our children and grandchildren have been literally brainwashed with the victors' lies—and I do not use the word “brainwashed” carelessly, I use that word deliberately. 3

In the beginning our Southern ancestors were falsely accused, smeared, vilified, tortured and murdered because of the great lies spread throughout the north by members of Lincoln's Republican Party. Those lies, only occasionally altered, have continued being splashed on Americans for nearly two centuries. From cradle to grave, from kindergarten to doctoral degree, Americans are kept moist with anti-Confederate and anti-Constitution brainwash. Our U.S. politicians are still producing more “hate bills” prohibiting anything bad being said about Muslims, Jews or blacks—yet approving any attacks, verbal or even physical on Confederate descendants and our flag.

Despite the ugly fact that American historians have long wallowed in and perpetuated Lincoln myths—have long justified all actions of Lincoln and his Radical Republicans, we must counter their justifications and lies. We must expose the Republicans' real reason for invading the South. We must reveal the enemy's behaviors during their program for our Reconstruction. We must make known their deliberate torture of Confederate prisoners. We must detail the very real Genocide Mr. Lincoln's army and his Republicans levied on the women, babies and children of the Confederate States of America, despite the fact that Lincoln and his Republicans knew that a recent Geneva Convention declared war against civilians illegal and shameful.

Only recently in 2007 were there revealed some cleverly hidden, shocking truths about our northern enemies, their actions, and the motives for their attacks on our South. Our Confederates were unaware of the existence of these truths. Had they known then what we know now, they might have countered the horrendous lies of our enemies by exposing the conspiracy behind the North's invasion of our South.

Justice for our blood kin cannot be had until the whole truth has been told to every single member in the U.S. Congress, every historian, every teacher, every preacher, every television commentator, every person hoping ever to become a U.S. President and every American. Only this truth-telling can right the horrific wrongs done to our families by Lincoln and his Republicans. We can aid God in avenging our ancestors and our lands by telling the real truth about the South. Many listeners, of course, will refuse to believe it--- but millions will see the past with a new light.

If one is a coward, unwilling to face realities not tied up with pretty pink ribbons and sugar coated, one will not find the learning of truth pleasant—why, even reading the Holy Bible will prove a traumatic experience. As members of an organization, dedicated to the spreading of Southern truth, we must all pray that we and all of our sisters will grow brave enough not only to learn the truth, but to spread it.

And so I begin now with the truth of how my family's horror, and that of yours, really began in our South. I will introduce to you a man in America who was, without a doubt, one of the master puppeteers behind the scenes—a man greatly responsible for horror's arrival, first in America and then in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Claiborne Parish, Louisiana and all the little farms, the big plantations, the little towns and the port cities of the great Confederate States of America, as well as in the Confederate waters in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

What you are about to hear may prove impossible for you to accept easily, but please attend to the facts, review carefully the proof I offer you and then do your own research. You will discover the very same evidence I have --that there existed in the world --in Europe and then in America a force so evil that it destroyed our entire Southern culture, inflicted absolute genocide on our South, and almost prevented the very presence of you and me on this planet. 4

It is even now, as I speak, here in our United States. It is active. It is as malevolent now as it was in America in the 1800's. It controls each of us more than we know. Its main techniques for controlling Southerners are to keep us and our off spring guilt-ridden and to destroy all vestiges of pride we may still hold in our ancestors and our Confederacy, and to, without re-writing it, make the U.S. Constitution a dead document. It has infiltrated every American institution- our schools, our churches, our Courts,, our government, etc., etc. It is determined to force heart-felt apologies from Southerners for that which requires no apology. It has sneakily and slyly altered all of the facts about the original make-up of the U.S. government, itself. It has caused generations to turn from religion to hedonism, from proud self-reliance to a dependence on cradle to grave care from "Mother Government."

My dear fellow Confederate descendants, that force is Communism.

Yes, that force is Communism (some call it Marxism—some call it Socialism—some call it Progressivism, some call it the New World Order, some call it State Capitalism, some even call it Democracy) whatever its new name, it is Communism. Its proponents, exceedingly clever, have created an atmosphere making all who recognize its existence terrified to speak its name.

If you think Communism, an imaginary creation of Joe McCarthy in the 1960's, and only a word irresponsibly used to describe Obama and his Tsars in the present, then you don't know about one of the greatest opponents of the South--an unrelenting enemy of the U.S. Constitution, a man whose belief in Communism helped cause the death of the United States that was created by our forefathers. If you are unaware of the presence of Communism in the 1800's, you don't know about the absolutely proven Communists Abe Lincoln, knowingly, placed into the Union Army as top level officers, as Generals and Colonels. You don't know about a man who was one of the most dedicated, most powerful enemies of our ancestors—a man who spearheaded all of the horrific propaganda that made northerners kills Southerners. You don't know about a man responsible for a brainwashing type of re-education of northern Americans and turned them into murderers of Southerners.

You don't know about a man who was a major instigator of the creation of the Republican Party and a major Communist propagandist during Reconstruction---who set the stage so historians today, refer to those ancient Communists as simply "Radical Republicans." You don't know about a born in the USA American who worked fearlessly to put in place on this continent all that was the dream of the world's Communists.

No, his name was not Sherman--not Lincoln. His name was CHARLES ANDERSON DANA. Has anyone here ever heard of him? Isn't it odd, how the names of the enemies of the U.S. Constitution and of our South have been omitted from our school books? Even odder is the fact that our Confederate leaders either failed to recognize the fine hand of Dana in the misery inflicted on the South or they totally underestimated his influence.

It is shocking that the entire presence of Marxists in Lincoln's menagerie was overlooked and their immense importance unrecognized by Southerners until the year 2007.

Charles Anderson Dana became a high powered journalist, a foreign correspondent to Europe, and one of the owners and the Managing Editor of the great New York Tribune. Dana was an extraordinarily gifted and highly successful propagandist—I believe him to be the most important brain-wash expert America has ever known. He served Communism not only with his own writing skills, but as a skilful procurer of propaganda opportunities for literally thousands of German men whose thoughts mirrored his own. 5

In the 1800's, he was a big man behind the scenes in American politics. He was a major instigator in the creation of the Republican Party. Although unable to get his first choice, handsome JOHN C. FREMONT, elected as the first Republican President, Editor Dana was more than content to support Abe Lincoln during the second election Republicans entered, and so Dana became Radical Republican Secretary of War, EDWIN M. STANTON'S partner in crime, as the Assistant Secretary of War. Dana's had powerful influence over Secretary of War Stanton.

Failed Republican presidential candidate Fremont became one of Lincoln's Important Generals and held court in the much tortured state of Missouri.

Stanton, influenced by Dana, the master propagandist, wrote vast numbers of propaganda articles for northern newspapers. He reported thousands of non-existing atrocities, supposedly committed by Confederates on Union prisoners. Stanton and Dana, both, wrote blatant lies in heart tugging propaganda. Stanton even employed writers to turn out reams of similar reports. The Marxist propagandists knew just how to make northerners wish to continue the war until the South was completely destroyed.—most of it left in glowing coals and ashes. Northern "money-bags" (railroad and factories and canal builders) also, organized propaganda groups all over the North and bombarded the public with fantastic tales of tortures of slaves and brave Union soldiers by vile Southerners. The women of the South, our grandmothers, aunts and cousins, were depicted as Dracula mamas-- Southern men, as depraved creatures from some black lagoon.

Was the Commie propaganda believed? You betcha boots it was! So much so, that men of God, Northern preachers, convinced of the evils committed by Southerners, demanded from their pulpits that Confederates be slaughtered to the last man.

Not content with merely murdering southern men, the great General Sherman considered Southern women and their children so bad that they all should, also, be killed. He stated "Killing Southerners is doing them a kindness." In 1864 he wrote, "There is a class of people (Southerners) men, women and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order." Sherman's acceptance of the Communist Manifesto becomes most obvious, when one notes how much he adopted their plan for "Communist decreed land redistribution." (More will be said later about land redistribution and Communism later.) Sherman, you will remember, only warred against Southern males at Vicksburg; his real war was against women with babies, kids and old folks. Looking back we cannot help but think that man was off his rocker. His own wife thought him mentally ill. Only Grant saved Sherman from permanent military disgrace when Sherman was accused of being crazy by his own people.

There is a very true saying: A lie travels the world around while the truth is still putting on its slippers.

It is said that Socialist Adolph Hitler introduced the idea that if one tells a lie, makes it big enough and tells it often enough, it will be believed. Actually the Marxists in Abe Lincoln's government taught Hitler and Stalin (both Socialists) that little truth. They taught that same truth to Lincoln.

But back to puppeteer Dana: In his position as Assistant Secretary of War, he had so much influence that he precipitated the use of torture on Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, the Union Prison Camp near Chicago. This was the prison where, like thousands of confederate

privates there, my 21 year old cousin, Samuel T. Mullinax, a private in Louisiana's Co. G, of the 13th Cavalry Battalion was tortured, murdered and had his young body disappear. Sam, enlisted at age 17, spent the last four years of his young manhood, fighting the invaders and then was deliberately and cruelly tortured by the order of the U.S. Congress inspired by Dana, Stanton and Senator Benjamin Wade—three loyal Radical Republicans under the Communist banner. Lincoln's Republican Congress actually agreed to and authorized torture in all Union prison camps. . Lincoln's torture program was called a program "of Retribution." It was put into force because the blockaded and burned South had to feed Union prisoners the same amount of food and the same diet our Confederate soldiers suffered under.

There were no tortures by Confederates. Outright, proven Yankee lies sent our Commander of Andersonville prison to a hideous, undeserved fate.

Starved and ill Yankee prisoners existed because Lincoln and General Grant refused to swap prisoners and refused to allow the north's physicians to treat their Yankees in Confederate prisons, as President Davis requested. The Republicans knew that Yankee blockades and Yankee burnings of Southern crops had made starvation a necessity for all Confederate men at war and most Southern civilians—so they were just looking for another outlet for their hatred for men who believed in States Rights and the U.S. Constitution. The Communists, of course, hated the U.S. Constitution just as much as they hated Southerners. When the Marxists and Radicals claimed the South deliberately starved Yankee prisoners and the Republican congress agreed to do the same and more to Confederate prisoners, Southern prisoners, surrounded by a Yankee world of plentiful food, were forced to eat rats and starve. Confederate boys shivered in rags while warmly clad Yankee visitors, came to watch their enemies in the new, free "zoo." There is plenty of proof of this. Our boys were forced to freeze. Clothes were taken from them. They were not allowed to receive clothing, blankets or even food from friends or sympathetic northerners. These were the least of the deliberate Yankee tortures.

If one is even the least bit cognizant of the Communist-designed tortures given American soldiers, airmen and Marines in the Korean Police Action, one must conclude that the Republican's Retribution act was Marxist, that is, Communist-inspired.

We must tell the world that with Lincoln's approval, his grand Republicans deliberately starved, deliberately froze, deliberately exposed our boys to Small Pox, deliberately refused medical care to Confederates, deliberately shot many unarmed prisoners, deliberately forced death-giving filthy drinking water on them, and deliberately inflicted unmentionable

tortures on most—even affecting the most private areas of boys' bodies. And some of these boys were really “boys” –fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years of age.

But more about Dana: Dana was an American-born, second generation Socialist. As a young man, he participated for five years in one of the big American Socialist experiments in the North by name of BROOK FARM. He served as a waiter in its dining hall/restaurant. Brook Farm was a Unitarian, Socialistic experiment.

After he left the Socialist Farm, Dana became a foreign correspondent for the New York Tribune and spent a year in Europe writing glowingly about Europe's Illuminati-inspired Socialist Revolution. While in Europe, he had the exciting experience of becoming very close friends with two gifted Communicators by name of KARL MARX, and FREDERIC H ENGELS, the two authors of the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. He, also, became friends with a multitude of other European Socialists. 7

Home again, Dana became a part owner of the Tribune and Managing Editor and took on a significant role in the history of America and the downfall of the South by employing his friend Karl Marx as the Tribune's European Foreign Correspondent. He gave Marx financial support and a marvelous opportunity to propagandize Communist philosophy and spread Commie venom throughout Europe and America.

In late 1848 and in 1849, something very important occurred in the world. About two thousand German Communists (called the 1848'ers) flooded into the New York area. These men were escapees from European punishment being given all participants in the big, and failed Socialist Revolution in Europe. (The politically correct historians deny that Socialism was the cause of that Revolution. They lie. Socialism, as the motive for that European War is readily admitted by the German author of a Hand-out I will leave with you. In fact, he states that the Civil War was just a continuation of their European War. More about this later.

At the behest of Marx and Engels, Dana became the benefactor of numerous extremely bright, highly-educated Communists. These Communists weren't poor, ignorant laborers lacking funds and education. Dana obtained for them jobs in which they could use their skills to influence Americans to accept the goals of their cult. Dana found these men work in areas directly affecting public opinions. He placed them on staffs of newspapers, journals, labor unions, and in work designed to, under the banner of abolition, to create the Republican Party and eliminate States Rights in the nation. States Rights were an anathema to those dedicated to big government. Communists require the creation of an all powerful central government, if they are to have absolute control.

After a group of highly educated and quite wealthy European and U.S. men, calling themselves the Illuminati, hired Marx and Engels to write the Communist Manifesto, the Illuminati changed their title to “Communists” and their –will call it “religion of state worship” received the name “Communism.” Remember in those times, the word “state” meant “nation.”

The Communist Manifesto was published first in Europe in 1848 and soon after, no doubt with Dana's assistance, in America.

When that first flood of about 2000 German Marxists arrived in late 1848 and 1849, no doubt some of them arrived with their precious Manifesto in hand. After the Manifesto was published in America, all Marxists, and all to be Republicans, undoubtedly, read the thing. Abe Lincoln, himself must have read it because he, certainly, filled many of the highest positions in his army with Marxist-Communists. (You'll get a hand-out concerning these.)

Lincoln had some of the same in his government, also. It is more than possible that the so-called Radical Republicans were either Communists or were Commie toadies (Fellow Traveler types) who took orders from the Marxists. Lincoln, also, incorporated many of the planks in the Manifesto in his own government and his treatment for the South. (I'll provide you a copy of "the ten Communist Planks." You are, likely to be surprised as to the number of them now incorporated in our United States government.)

These 1848'ers Communists devoted themselves, bodies, minds, and souls, to selling Communism instead of Brooklyn bridges, to bringing more Germans and other Europeans to America, to getting the Republican Party rolling in 1854, and to the teaching of all in the North about the depraved, evil Southerners who beat poor darkies to death or boiled them in oil. These gifted propagandists even produced cartoons depicting such horrors. They helped fake 8

eye-witness statements from other superb liars. They inspired novels then, such as Uncle Tom's Cabin, published in 1852, and what most of what purports to be American history today.

Dana became so politically powerful he was able to keep radical Republican, General Ulysses P. Grant, the drunkard, from being kicked out of the Union Army. General William Tecumseh Sherman, the red haired, victorious arsonist, aided Dana with Grant's defense. Next, Dana secured the Radical Republicans' support of Grant and assured Grant's election as U.S. President. Grant was a monster, himself—just as was Lincoln. So it can be said that Dana was a "King maker" a proponent of monsters, an ardent enemy of the U.S. Constitution, and a great foe of the South's people. His influence on our laws is still being felt in our America.

I SHOULD MENTION HERE THAT THE "RADICAL REPUBLICANS," IF NOT OUT AND OUT COMMUNISTS, CERTAINLY WERE "FELLOW TRAVELERS." THEIR NUMBERS INCLUDED SENATORS BENJAMIN WADE AND, ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Benjamin Wade was a Republican senator who stood before the U.S. Congress and demanded that all Confederate Prisoners be executed. Senator Wade's hate was responsible for his cooperation with Dana resulting in the U.S. government's decision commanding torture for Confederate prisoners like my poor, brave cousin in Camp Douglas, the Union's hell hole on the edge of Chicago.

Like Wade, Senator Chandler's hatred for the South was so virulent and so vicious, that he made a tremendous effort to see Southern lands turned into desert—a place where food for Confederates could not grow and Confederates could not eat. He even gave, on the floor of the Senate, a speech concerning the new to be Southern desert. After all, the South had refused to pay the Yankee tariffs. And believed in the Constitution supported rights of states over that of a Central government, and the South was filled with all those old believers in the Holy Bible.

To reiterate: German Communists flooded into America in 1848. They were called the 1848'ers. Many of them, with the aid of Dana, became officers in Mr. Lincoln's army in 1861. All worked diligently to lure thousands upon thousands of other Germans and other Europeans to come fight in a continuation of what had been Europe's Socialist War. According to a German author, Wolfgang Hochbruck in an article he wrote about his hero-Germans in the union army, the Communists declared their European war, a war for

“union, freedom “ and “republican revolutionism,” (A portion of this article was recently published on a genealogy online site; a copy of it and a critique of it will be provided you, as well as a list of some of Lincoln’s Marxists—many of whom he made Generals and Colonels.

I ENCOURAGE YOU TO READ THE ARTICLE IN YOUR HAND-OUT PACKET. IT IS ENTITLED ‘THE FORTY-EIGHTERS: COMMUNISM THEN HELPED CREATE COMMUNISM NOW.’ IN IT YOU WILL FIND BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF A FEW OF THE MARXISTS IN LINCOLN’S ARMY. INCLUDED IN A LIST OF THOSE LAUDED BY GERMAN AUTHOR HOCHBRUCK, WERE THESE;

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ANSELM ALBERT
COLONEL FRITZE ANNEKE (a very good buddy of Karl Marx)
BREVET MAJOR GENERAL SANDOR ALEXANDER ASBOTH

9

GENERAL LUDWIG (LOUIS) BLENKER-- Blenker’s passion for an indivisible government was in keeping with that advocated by Engels who pronounced that for Communists, a perpetual union “prepared the background and cleared the way of [for] us” (Kennedy and Benson, 32AUGUST BONDI

CAPTAIN ISIDOR BUSCH (Bush)

LT. BERNHARD DOMSCHKE

PRIVATE FRIEDRICH HECKER (who refused promotions, so must have been an important Communist.)

Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI

BRIGADIER GENERAL CONRAD KREZ,

BRIGADIER GENERAL PETER JOSEPH OSTERHAUS (fought in the Vicksburg campaign).

MAJOR GENERAL FRIEDRICH (Frederick Charles) SALOMON, mustered out as Bvt. Major General,

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNING

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBIN FRANCISCO SCHOEPF

BRIGADIER GENERAL CARL SCHURZ

MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL

CAPTAIN GUSTAV STRUVE

BRIGADIER GENERAL MAX WEBER

COLONEL JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER-(made General on his mustering out)

BRIGADIER GENERAL AUGUST WILLICH (close friend of Karl Marx)

COLONEL CHARLES ZAGONYI (who mysteriously disappeared)

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY WAS ONE OF THE SOCIALIST 19TH CENTURY GERMANS’ WAR GOALS FOR THEIR EUROPEAN REVOLUTION, AS WELL AS LATER WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN AMERICA AND INVADED OUR SOUTH.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SO-CALLED CIVIL WAR, WHEN LINCOLN WAS LOSING IT AND WROTE THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION WHICH FREED NOT A SINGLE SLAVE IN UNION TERRITORY AND NOT A SINGLE SOUTHERN SLAVE, MANY, MANY THOUSANDS MORE GERMANS WERE LURED HERE. SOME OF THEM WERE GIVEN “GET OUT OF JAIL CARDS” IN EUROPE AND HASTENED HERE TO FIGHT AND WIN THE RICH LANDS AND GREAT REWARDS PROMISED THEM FOR THEIR SERVICE TO THE UNION AS HIRED GUNS.

At least two divisions of young Germans invaded and merrily burned our South while earning the winks and smiles of GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, as he

declared he just couldn't control those rascals of his. Those Germans mustered out of Sherman's army and returned to the north, loaded down with the loot stolen—much of it ripped from the bodies of protesting Southern civilians—jewelry, earrings, wedding bands, clothes, pictures, baby blankets, etc. (No wonder Sherman's birthday is still celebrated in the state where he lived.) Think these enemies were not Germans? Their two divisions had bands that played only German music.

I would be remiss if I failed to say here, that there were many wonderful Germans in America, who did not swallow the Communist line. Numbers of them were here in our South and fought most valiantly for us. . In the mid-west there were, also, many non-Marxist Germans who fought for the Union because of the propaganda in their printed-in-German, American newspapers. Clever, Communist -written propaganda, led them to believe that the South was against the Constitution. Not having read the Constitution—maybe unable to read in English, 10

they believed the lies they were fed—that secession was against the Constitution. Lincoln, himself, bought and owned a German language newspaper, so as to influence his north's Germans.

The Marxist Germans and Mr. Dana managed to get together with a few addled abolitionists and created the Republican Party. None of today's Republicans are willing to recall this truth. You won't read of it in the official history of the Republican Party, but there is proof of it.

The book, which reveals all the hideous Communist secrets about Lincoln's Marxists and the grand old party, is entitled Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists; Marxism in the Civil War. It was published in 2007 in paperback. Meticulously researched and written by two Southern patriots, Walter Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr., the book will be republished by the Pelican Publishing Company Kennedy and Benson give us detailed proof of participation in Communist organizations by many of Lincoln's top military officers.

Karl Marx and Charles Anderson Dana remained in close communication with each other. Marx, also, communicated with Abe Lincoln. Ingenious Lincoln managed to evade having most of these messages placed in Archives and museums, but some have survived and prove that such correspondence existed. Marx is even given credit for advising Lincoln as to how best to treat the defeated South. It is reported that Marx gave Lincoln the word "Reconstruction" as a name for his Southern treatment program. Reconstruction must have been defined by Marx as the name for the process of altering the minds of Southerners, so they would become good citizens of a brave new world , one World Order—be good little, loyal little Marxist-Republicans.

When you learned how Mr. Obama's brown shirted, black-faced Democrats stomped about at the polls to ensure his election by frightening Republicans away, thanks to politically correct historians eager to cover up the truth about the Republicans, you did not know that the Republican Party's federal bayonets were used at the North's polls to assure Lincoln's second election by frightening northern Democrats away. Those northern Democrats had the power to defeat Lincoln. Had they done so, the war would have ended. In time the two segments of America would have kissed and made up. This would not happen, because Marxists could not allow all they had worked and dreamed of to be lost because of Democrats' voting.

Most of you have never read the Communist Manifesto (the Communist bible), so you are

unaware just how much of Communism our U.S. government has embraced. I am giving you a hand-out of the ten planks in the Communists' platform. Prepare for a major shock wave. I would call your attention, especially, to the Communist plank stipulating all citizens must pay a progressive Income tax and to the plank demanding free, central government-controlled public education. The educational one is an especially important one. Put into action during Reconstruction in the South, it spread throughout the nation—and enabled the successful brain-washing of generations of Southerners and other Americans, Even the few remaining church schools became contaminated by the fall-out from this plank. Another plank gave the U.S. its Federal Reserve Bank (which purports to be government - controlled but which is owned by Internationalists who are believed to control the candidates for all high-level elections in America. The Federal Reserve Bank, as we all should know, has NEVER BEEN AUDITED.

Plank Four in the Manifesto is rather horrible. It declares that all rebels have their property confiscated. This was used by the Republican Party government for taking the homes and lands of individual Southerners and redistributing their property. How abhorrent this one 11 should be to all Americans who believe in the U.S. Constitution. Under it, Southerners lost thousands of acres. For example, Rebel Jeff Davis' property was taken away and given to his former slaves. General Sherman's showed his acceptance of that Plank when he stated that his idea was to give all the land bordering the Atlantic and the Gulf to blacks. He also advocated bringing good Republicans from the north to replace Southern property owners. Sherman, tried to ease his guilty conscience—but too late I declare. Besides his war crimes, he and his Senator brother bought for pennies Southern lands their Marxist-Radicals taxed the real owners out of.

No matter how many Glenn Becks say otherwise, slavery was not the cause of the war; secession was not illegal. The Marxists coupled with a few New England abolitionists and created the Republican Party in order to start a war and take over a nation. Money, also, entered into the picture, for at one time all the South had to do was pay the Yankees the enormous taxes (the tariffs) that Republicans had slapped on Southern farmers and Plantations owners and there would have been no invasion by Lincoln's army—or so, Lincoln said.

Some Southerners believe the war was caused only when THE NORTH insisted that THE SOUTH TO BECOME ITS MILK COW-and instead of saying moo, the South said, "No." But the real, too long unrecognized reason that Mr. Lincoln's army attacked our South was that an absolute multitude of Marxists brought direct from Europe to the United States their SOCIALIST REVOLUTION-- their Communist plan to rule the world. They failed to win their war in Europe, but they succeeded in America. The conversion of the U.S. from a God-recognizing Republic into an atheistic, Communist state was just one of their goals. Several major groups of very wealthy and very influential elitists are working, quite successfully toward the fulfillment of those very goals. Our sharing of the truths of our Confederate nation will help halt the slide of our America into that New World Order of Communism, wherein an oligarchy rules our nation and the world.

In conclusion, I would finish the poem with which I began:

Deo Vindice

**Let now be the Confederate hour,
Let now be ours the power
To force truth from mouths of government liars,
To light their consciences with Heaven's own fires,
Let us make the people of the world aware
That Confederates' truth fills America's air.**

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The Real Constitution

By Clyde Wilson on Aug 7, 2014



The real U.S. Constitution, which was scrapped long ago, does not permit judges to be its final interpreters, executive orders, coercion of the people of a State by the federal government, delegation of control of the currency to a private banking cartel, the subsidy of private corporations, or calling the militia to active service except in case of invasion or rebellion and at the request of the State.

The Constitution should have been reverently buried long ago. Except that its rotting corpse provides lucrative pickings for lawyers and pseudo-respectable cover for power seekers. The central government has no check on its power that is not determined by the politicians in control of its various branches. They seldom check each other but frequently check the people and the States. The 14th Amendment, illegitimately promulgated in the wake of Lincoln's revolution, has provided power seekers with everything they need to fulfill their limitless ambitions.

The Constitution died when Abraham Lincoln decided to treat the solemn constitutional acts of the people of eleven states as mere "combinations of lawbreakers" to be destroyed by the force at the command of the party in control of the federal executive. One may celebrate or abhor that fact, but fact it is. And Lincoln so acted even though in the election that brought him to power, 60 per cent of the people had voted against "a policy of coercion."

The document that was designed to provide specified operational powers to a federal government was changed into an unappealable instrument of power. There is a great unnoticed peculiarity in the name of this country. Before Lincoln, "United States" was a plural—in all laws, treaties, proclamations, and in the Constitution itself. It was a "Constitution FOR the United States of America." And while Americans sometimes referred to a common identity as a "nation," their common government was usually referred to as the "Union" or the "general government."

We now assume that the Constitution is something to be interpreted by “constitutional lawyers,” especially those on the federal bench. “Constitutional lawyers” busy themselves with “emanations” and a “living document,” or else they talk about stare decisis and “original intent.” Usually they cite “original intent” from “The Federalist,” a series of deceitful essays put forward by the defeated centralist party in the Philadelphia Convention, which was never ratified by any people. The “original intent” of the real Constitution can only be interpreted by the intentions of the people of the States who ratified (gave their consent) and thus made the document valid. Their intentions were made clear when they ratified and in the clarifying Ten Amendments upon which they insisted. The real Constitution did not belong to lawyers, who obfuscate for a living, but to the people of the States. The proper meaning of the Constitution is not a legal question but a historical one. Citizens did not need lawyers and judges to tell them what THEIR Constitution meant. A truly living Constitution would be one in which the people take continuing active part.

Contrary to “democratic capitalists” and other Marxists, economics does not determine history. However, it is regrettably true that money, the love of which is the root of much evil, explains a lot of human motivation. The goal of centralising power in Washington has ALWAYS been part of a wealth distribution agenda. The efforts of Hamilton and his successors intended to use the government to transfer wealth from the agricultural class to the speculator class. They even made a plausible defense of this as a patriotic program for national “development.”

It is equally true of Lincoln. The PRIMARY accomplishment of his revolution was a permanent national debt and to establish the federal government as the handmaiden of corporations, which has continued to this day. You may deplore or applaud this fact, but it is a fact. It is hardly a secret. Northern leaders at the time said plainly, frequently, and emphatically that crushing the South was necessary to Northern prosperity. Lincoln’s self-contradictory but pretty words about government of the people was window-dressing. Truly, slavery was the most visible issue, though the division over that was not as great as is usually supposed. Plenty of Northerners moved to the South and owned slaves. Without any question Lincoln’s goal of forbidding slavery in the territories was not a matter of benevolence toward black people but of keeping the West as the domain of “free white men,” i.e., government sponsored capitalists. (The new States created by the Republicans west of the Missouri were not real States but pocket boroughs of the Copper Trust, the Union Pacific Railroad, etc.) The essential cause of the Republicans’ war against other Americans was that slave-owning Southerners had too much power and would not get with the self-evidently righteous program of Northern prosperity.

It is the lack of the real Constitution destroyed by Lincoln’s violence that today guarantees that the government primarily functions to transfer wealth from the productive classes to the rich and their nonproductive clients.

Hindsight has presented the crushing of the South not only as a great crusade of benevolence, but has obliterated consciousness of how revolutionary it was and the degree to which it was necessary to crush the North as well as the South. There is a sense in which the North was crushed by Lincoln’s party as well as the South. For Lincoln’s party the government was a. money-making proposition, not a focus of patriotism. That they destroyed constitutional government was of little concern to the rent-seekers.

Southerners, with their old-fashioned notions of republican virtue and Constitutional limits, were an obstacle to rent-seeking that had to be removed. Karl Marx, many of whose comrades held positions in Lincoln’s party and army, completely agreed with Lincoln. The Southerners, who had played a major role in the founding and progress of the United States, were according to Marx an oppressive and aggressive ruling class of “slave drivers” who must be destroyed because they stood in the way of the “labor of the emigrant,” i.e., the European national socialist who was to profit from the paradise created by American pioneers. The slave drivers were engaged in a wicked rebellion against the “one great democratic republic whence the first Declaration of the Rights of Man was issued.” Lincoln, in the Gettysburg Address certified and immortalised Marx’s version of American history. The meaning of the Constitution had now been re-ordered by ideology and cut off from the people.

Yet the people still have the capacity to exercise power through their indestructible States. State rights is merely an institutional aspect of the primary right of self-government.

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Cover-Up Library and Museum

By [Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

August 9, 2014

The tall tales told by the Lincoln cult get funnier and funnier as more and more Americans learn the truth about their own history (as opposed to the version fed to them by the Lincoln cult). This time the source of their knee-slapping whoppers is a hilarious attempt to cover up the fact that their hero apparently read and studied a white supremacist screed.

A recent article that appeared in the *Huffington Post*, FOX news online, the *Daily Mail*, and elsewhere described how Lincoln's handwriting had been verified by handwriting experts in an 1854 book entitled *Types of Mankind*. According to these news articles, the book argued that the different races developed at different times, and were therefore not susceptible to co-existing or amalgamation. "The book was used by nineteenth-century white supremacists!," screamed the articles.

What on earth was Abraham Lincoln, "Father Abraham," the eternal friend and savior of the black race, doing with such a book?! The Lincoln cult quickly swung into action creating an alibi. The news articles all reported that "Illinois state historians" all "took great pains to offer reassurance that the former president who ended slavery didn't subscribe to the theories at hand" in the book. No facts were offered, only painful "reassurances" by these state-funded "historians." I don't know about you, but I'm not feeling especially reassured.

Even one or two of the Lincoln cult's Big Guns were un-cobwebbed to participate in broadcasting the alibi. James Cornelius, the curator of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois, "reassured" the media that Lincoln "could foresee the whole country coming apart over the issue that different people could be barred from different things" because of their race. He therefore would never have believed the things in that book, said the curator.

James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians are full of it and they know it. These are people who have spent their entire careers reading and cataloguing Abe Lincoln's political speeches. They surely must know that Lincoln's views and, more importantly, his *actions* as a state legislator, a one-term congressman, a political candidate, and as president, are totally consistent with this and any other white supremacist book of that era. Consider the following public statements of Lincoln himself from his own *Collected Works (CW)*:

"Free them [slaves] and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of them" (CW, Vol. II, p. 256). This statement alone refutes all that the James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians "reassured" the media.

"What I would most desire," Abraham Lincoln also declared, "would be the separation of the white and black races" (CW, Vol. II, p. 521). And, "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races . . . I am in favor of the race to which I belong, having the superior position" (CW, Vol. III, p. 16).

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold [political] office, nor to intermarry with white people," said the political idol of the Marc Levins, Harry Jaffas, Rich

Lowrys, Rush Limbaughs, and all other Lincoln-worshipping neocons (not to mention the Leftist/Marxist Lincoln worshippers like Eric Foner and 99% of the academic history profession).

“Senator Douglas remarked . . . that . . . this government was made for white people and not for negroes. Why, in point of mere fact, I think so too,” said Abe (CW, Vol. II, p. 281).

As Philip Magness and Sabastian Page showed in their excellent book, *Colonization After Emancipation*, Lincoln worked diligently all his life, up to his dying days, on the project of deporting all the black people out of America. As a young man he was a “manager” of the Illinois Colonization Society, which used tax dollars to deport the small number of free blacks who resided in Illinois. As president, he allocated millions of dollars to a project that would “colonize” American blacks in Liberia. In 1862 he held a meeting with several dozen free black men in the White House at which he explained to them that, because of the inherent differences between the white and black races, they could never live together, and so he urged them to lead by example and colonize themselves in Liberia. In what sounds like it could have been taken directly from the pages of *Types of Mankind*, Lincoln informed the black men that “You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races This physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both,” and “affords a reason at least why we should be separated It is better for us both, therefore, to be separate” (Abraham Lincoln, “Address on Colonization to a Committee of Colored Men,” August 14, 1862, in *Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings*, Vol. 2, 1859-1866 (New York: Library of America, 1989), p. 354).

Lincoln supported the Illinois Constitution that prohibited the emigration of black people into the state, and also supported the Illinois Black Codes that stripped the small number of free blacks in the state of any semblance of citizenship. Once again, his actions were consistent with his words on the subject of race.

It is impossible to believe that James Cornelius and the Illinois state historians are unaware of all these plain historical facts. Not to mention Lincoln’s statements like these: “I have said that the separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation [of the races]. Such separation . . . must be effected by colonization” (CW, Vol. II, p. 409). Or, “It is morally right, and favorable to our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime” (CW Vol. II, p. 409).

What all of this proves is that, contrary to the Lincoln cult’s “reassurances,” Lincoln’s views and actions on the subject of race were perfectly consistent with the 1854 white supremacist book, *Types of Mankind*. It was not just a book that he read to prepare for court on behalf of one of his legal clients, as the Lincoln cult ludicrously and without any evidence or argument, asserts.

Like all presidential museums, the Lincoln museum in Springfield, Illinois should be thought of as the Abraham Lincoln Presidential *Cover-Up* Library and Museum. It may well provide accurate information about Abe’s childhood, his family history, his eating habits, shoe size, hats that he wore, etc., etc., but when it comes to the big, important issues, it is devoted to spreading untruths about American history while sweeping much of real history under the rug.

[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/2014/08/thomas-dilorenzo/lincolns-racial-views/>

Thomas J. DiLorenzo [dilo@aol.com] is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of [The Real Lincoln](#); [Lincoln Unmasked: What You’re Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe](#), [How Capitalism Saved America](#), [Hamilton’s Curse: How Jefferson’s Archenemy Betrayed the American Revolution – And What It Means for America Today](#). His latest book is [Organized Crime: The Unvarnished Truth About Government](#).

Let There Be Music!

Music of the Washington Artillery

"I don't believe we can have an army without music."

Robert E. Lee 1864

There are numerous examples of how music is a part of the Washington Artillery. During the 19th century, the unit marched off to war in 1861 with the gala of pomp and circumstance and still managed to incorporate music into their camp life throughout the war in order to combat the stresses of military life.

From the very beginning of the war the men of the Washington Artillery tried to maintain their reputation of culture and compassion they originated in New Orleans. In a letter written home to the New Orleans newspaper *Crescent* dated August 1, 1861, a member of Wheat's Battalion in Virginia wrote "August 24, 1861, the Washington Artillery in New Orleans turned over \$1280 as the result of a concert given to assist destitute families."

Henry H. Baker of 1st Company wrote about the temperament of the unit in his post war booklet, *A Reminiscent Story of the Civil War*. "No matter whether it rained or snowed, the boys of the Washington Artillery, as a body, were unflinching, and no amount of discomfort or hardship could break their spirits. Often when it was pouring rain and the roads were deep with mud, the army would look with amazement as the boys would pass along the road with a swing and dash so characteristic of them, wet to the skin, singing one of their rollicking camp songs."

Frank Labrano of First Company wrote in his diary on September 10, 1862, "It was a clear day, reveille at 3 1/2 AM. Took up our line of march at 8 AM, passed through Frederick at 9 AM, and by request of Longstreet, the boys sang "My Maryland" and other patriotic songs passing through town."

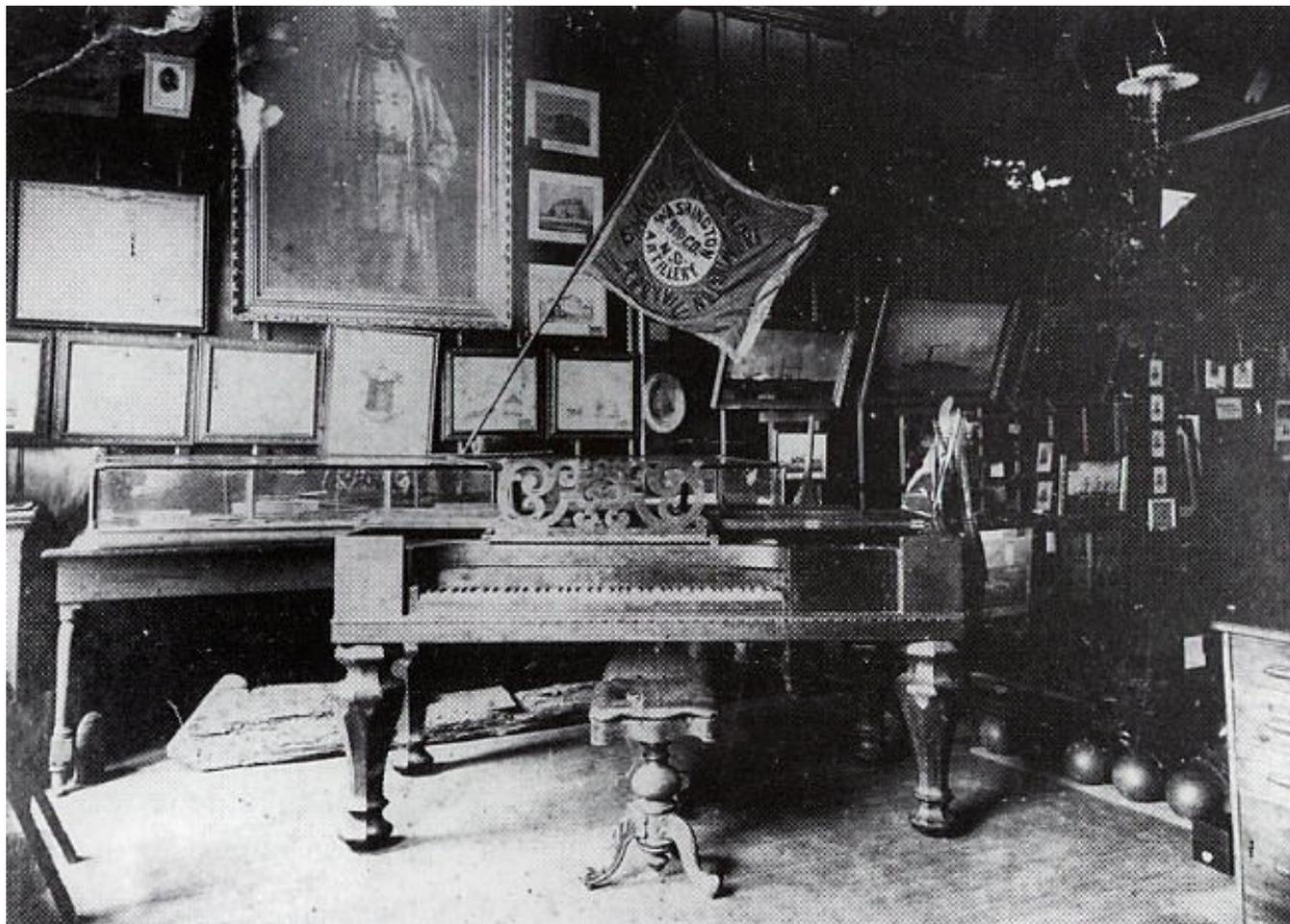
Their artistic skills were exhibited throughout the war. They performed numerous performances of theater for both Southern troops and civilians. At Petersburg Bartlett commented that "the amateur performers gave entertainment – 'Pocahontas' and 'Toodles' - in the theatre of the town, which drew a packed house, ladies not only from Petersburg, but Richmond." These talents came in handy to counteract the boredom of idle time often found in winter quarters, which could be dangerous for the men's morale.

All companies of the Washington Artillery loved the art and past time of song even during the most trying times. One example of the 5th Company's coolness under fire occurred in Georgia. During the Federal bombardment of Atlanta, enemy shells were bursting throughout the city as it marched through. Suddenly Pvt. Louey Vincent, reared back in his saddle and belted out a familiar tune at the top of his voice, "The watch dog is snarling, For fear that Anne darling, My own true love, this night, be borne away!" Then the entire company responded with the chorus, trying to drown out the sounds of exploding ordinance.

Frank McElroy of First Company was probably the most famous singer of the battalion. He was described by Bartlett as "the lively and jovial man of the Battalion, and probably never suffered a day from mental depression during the war. He had an excellent voice, and there were but few towns in General Lee's line of march which were not made familiar, through him, of old New Orleans fireman choruses."

But the most famous tale of song involved the 5th Company in the trenches around Jackson, Mississippi. The unit had taken a defensive position there following the fall of Vicksburg in 1863. With the approach of Federals on July the 11th the 5th Company opened fire on the enemy, which was repulsed with heavy losses. During breaks in the engagement members of the 5th Company, with bugler Andy G. Swain leading, sang and taunted the enemy with their tunes. A piano, commandeered by members of

McPeely's Louisiana Pioneer Company from a Confederate civilian's house at the request of its owner prior to the house's destruction, was put to good use by members of the Washington Artillery, singing "You Shan't Have Any of Our Peanuts!" Between songs one of their Federal prisoners, a wounded officer, asked them, "How can you do so, when so many of your fellow men are dying all around you?" A sharp answer was replied, "How can you come down and invade our homes and make war on defenseless women and children?" The singing resumed.



Piano used by the Washington Artillery in the Trenches of Jackson, Mississippi

(Confederate Memorial Hall Museum, New Orleans)

According to Mr. William Hirian Duff, a veteran of the 16th and 25th Louisiana Consolidated Regiment, members of Company B, McPheely's Louisiana Pioneer Company, of which he was a member, was sent to protect an abandoned house from looting outside Jackson, Mississippi in 1863. Unfortunately, the house was ordered leveled in order to prevent Union sharpshooters from using it as a vantage point to fire into Confederate lines. The lady of the house appealed to McPheely's Company to save her piano which they did, carrying it back to the Confederate trenches. On their return from burning the house down, they found the piano put to good use by Andy Swain of the 5th Company Washington Artillery. In 1902 children of the owner of that house and piano, William A. Cooper, donated the historic piano to Memorial Hall museum in New Orleans, where it stands and is used still today.

<http://www.washingtonartillery.com/WA%20Music%20page.htm>



Surprise! The Civil War Was Not About Slavery

On July 22, 1861, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring the Civil War was being waged to preserve the Union rather than to end slavery, a stance that would shift as the conflict continued. (The Senate passed a similar resolution three days later.)

The resolution was voted upon in the House in two parts, or “branches”. The text of the first branch reads, “Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital.”

This branch passed the House 121-2. Two congressmen voted against this branch, Henry C. Burnett (Kentucky) and John W. Reid (Missouri). Both were expelled at the next session of the 37th Congress for taking up arms against the United States.

The text of the second branch reads, “That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.”

This second branch passed the House 119-2. Two congressmen voted against this branch, John F. Potter (Wisconsin) and Albert G. Riddle (Ohio).

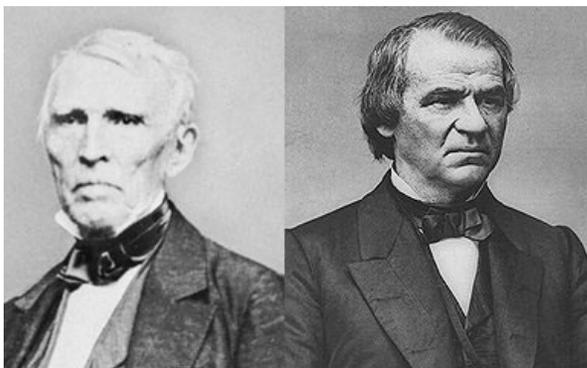
The complete measure passed the House on July 22, 1861, and was introduced to the Senate on July 25, 1861. The Senate rejected division of the question into two branches, and voted on the entire resolution, passing it 30-5. The five senators voting against the resolution were: John C. Breckinridge (Kentucky), Waldo P. Johnson (Missouri), Truett Polk (Missouri), Lazarus W. Powell (Kentucky), and Lyman Trumbull (Illinois). Breckinridge, Johnson, and Polk were expelled from the Senate at the next session of the 37th Congress for support for the Confederate Rebellion. A motion was brought to expel Powell, but was defeated, in part due to a defense given by Trumbull.

Introduced as the War Aims Resolution, the resolution became better known for its sponsors, Representative John J. Crittenden of Kentucky and Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. The bill defined limited conservative goals for the Union effort during the Civil War. Although it made no mention of slavery, the resolution intended that the Union Government would take no actions against the peculiar institution of slavery. The war was fought not for “overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States,” but to “defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union.”

The implication was that war would end when the seceding states returned to the Union, with slavery being intact. The political goals of the resolution were to retain the loyalty of Unionists in the slave-holding border states and also to reassure Northerners who would fight to save the Union but not to free the slaves. In addition, the measure forestalled other pending legislation, notably three amendments to the Constitution proposed by Tennessee Congressman Thomas Amos Rogers Nelson, who abandoned them in favor of the Crittenden – Johnson Resolution.

Thaddeus Stevens, a Pennsylvania Congressman, had opposed the bill when it was introduced on the grounds that, in war, Congress and the President had the right to take “any step which would subdue the enemy,” but abstained from voting on the measure. By December 1861, public opinion had shifted so dramatically that he was able to secure the repeal of the bill.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crittenden-Johnson_Resolution



07/25/1861 - The Crittenden Resolution, which called for the American Civil War to be fought to preserve the Union and not for slavery, was passed by the U.S. Congress. Crittenden-Johnson. There were only 5 dissenting votes.

Good one - be sure watch the Press Conference and note the St Andrews flag (almost looks Confederate) in the upper left of the screen. The interview is well worth the watch and it's a reminder very much of our own American Revolution against the British and the subsequent stand in the South by our Confederate ancestors. (Of course, Obama and the Republicans support the other side, the socialist side, in this war too). Good stuff.

Charley Wilson

LewRockwell.com

The West, the Greatest Cause of War in Human History, Stands Stripped of all Legitimacy

By Paul Craig Roberts PaulCraigRoberts.org September 1, 2014

The Donetsk National Republic States The Facts

“Every time you come to Russia with a sword, from a sword you will perish.”

The former Russian provinces, which Soviet party leaders carelessly attached to Ukraine at a time when it seemed to make no difference as all were part of the Soviet Union, are now independent republics with their own governments. The West pretends that this isn't so, because Washington and its puppet capitals don't recognize the independence of formerly captive peoples. But the West's opinion no longer counts.

In the last couple of days the newly formed military units of the Donetsk National Republic have defeated and surrounded large portions of the remaining Ukrainian military. Russian President Putin asked the Donetsk Republic to allow the defeated Ukrainians to return home to their wives and mothers. The Donetsk Republic agreed to Putin's mercy request as long as the Ukrainians left their weapons behind. The Donetsk Republic is short on weapons as, contrary to Western lies, the Donetsk Republic is not supplied with weapons by Russia.

Washington's puppet government in Kiev declined the mercy extended to its troops and said they had to fight to the death. Shades of Hitler at Stalingrad. Western Ukraine has remained the repository of Nazism since 1945, and it is Western Ukraine with which Washington is allied against freedom and democracy.

Thanks to The Saker we are provided with a press conference with English subtitles that Alexander Zakharchenko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Donetsk National Republic, held with media. Present are Russian and Western press.

You will be impressed with the ease with which Zakharchenko handles the ignorant and corrupt Western media representatives, and your sides will burst with laughter at his reply to the media question: “Are there there regular Russian military units fighting on your side?”

The British and American journalists were the most stupid, as we already knew. You will die laughing at the response to the question, “why did you parade the prisoners.”



This person Zakharchenko puts to shame every politician in the US, Europe, Canada, Australia, Japan, all of the puppet politicians of the American Empire. If only the United States had people of the character and quality of Zakharchenko.

Now that Zakharchenko has revealed himself and made mincemeat of the stupid Western media, he will be demonized and misrepresented. So use this opportunity to see for yourself who has integrity and character. Hint: no one in political and media circles in the West.

<http://vineyardsaker.blogspot.com/2014/08/watershed-press-conference-by-top.html>

You might have to put the video on full screen to read the subtitles.

<http://www.lewrockwell.com/2014/09/paul-craig-roberts/the-secessionists-are-winning/>

The Sheep Have Bleated

Political thinking has trained people to believe in the 51% principle

Butler Shaffer

I once read that “Scotland has more sheep than people,” and the quadrupeds stampeded to the polls to vote against the proposition that they liberate themselves from their historic enclosure. “Independence is a b-a-a-a-d idea,” many were heard to say. The



campaign against the proposition recited the lemming mantra, “together is better.” Taken literally, the oft-heard phrase “no thanks to independence” carries the message “dependency is preferable to the sense of responsibility that is implicit in liberty.” That 55% of the voters could be so terrified of their independence is a reflection of how years of conditioning in the virtues of subservience produce the herd mindset.

The mainstream media informed us that David Cameron was greatly pleased by the outcome. It is the nature of politics that this statement is true. Political thinking has trained people to believe in the 51% principle: no idea is worthwhile unless 51% of the public believes in it. But imagine a man with nine children, and four of them dislike the father so much that they want to vote to have all siblings leave home. The vote is held and, by a 5 to 4 margin, the pro-big daddy side wins. Would any loving psychologically-healthy man consider this to be a great personal victory?

Opponents of this measure were quick to announce that the question of Scottish independence has been settled, “once and for all,” words that mean “when we get the outcome we want, the issue can never be brought up again.”

All-in-all, the outcome of this vote was a referendum on the ageless choice people must make between individual liberty and collective security. That 45% of my Scot relatives made the choice for liberation is not only encouraging, but a sign of the greater movement by which men and women are working to end the destructive nature of politically-directed society. As for the 55% naysayers, they can return to the quietude of their pen, to await whatever fate their duly-elected Judas-sheep has planned for them.

8:58 am on September 19, 2014

<https://www.lewrockwell.com/lrc-blog/the-sheep-have-bleated/>

Known: 350 Confederate soldier names discovered by local historian

by Hilary Butschek

September 16, 2014 04:00 AM | 543 views | 15  | 24  |  | 



Roger Grimes, of Keystone Memorial Company, places adhesive between the top two layers of a new monument to be dedicated in Brown Park in Marietta on Oct. 19. On the granite slabs are the names of over 300 newly discovered Confederate States of America Civil War soldiers who died during battle.



Staff-Kelly J. Huff

Roger Grimes, of Keystone Memorial Company, places painters tape along the seals of the layers of granite.
Staff-Kelly J. Huff



Larry Jones and Roger Grimes, employees of Keystone Memorial Company, carefully maneuver a new granite bench into place Monday at Brown Park as part of the new additions to the memorial honoring Confederate Civil War soldiers. Two new granite slabs list the names of more than 300 newly discovered Confederate States of America Civil War soldiers who died during battle. Staff-Kelly J. Huff

The names of 350 Confederate soldiers buried as “Unknowns” in the Confederate Cemetery here will now be forever emblazoned on memorial walls facing their graves as a result of the work of a local historian.

A bronze statue of a Confederate soldier will be erected there soon as well.

Brown Park now has four granite walls commemorating 1,150 Confederate soldiers buried in the adjacent Marietta Confederate Cemetery after two new memorial walls were installed Monday.

The new walls were needed when a local historian, Brad Quinlin, and Betty Hunter, president of the Marietta Confederate Cemetery Foundation, worked together to discover the names of 350 soldiers known to be buried in the cemetery.

Those 350 were then added to the 800 names already displayed on the two granite walls that have been in the park since August 2013.

Four walls face the cemetery estimated to hold 3,000 Confederate soldiers, but Hunter said she is proud to have identified more than one-third of those “buried heroes” now.

The search for the names of soldiers who died and were buried in Marietta lasted two years, Hunter said.

The city spent \$47,000 to install the two new walls, which are 8 feet wide and 4.5 feet tall, as well as new landscaping, said Rich Buss, the city’s parks and recreation director.

Hunter said community members donated an additional \$7,000 to buy and engrave the new slabs of granite.

“This wouldn’t have been possible without the contributions of local people,” Hunter said.

Hunter said the new memorials will help more people connect with the history of the cemetery.

“It’s nice to have them there because so many people are interested in genealogy now, and so many people don’t know where their ancestors are buried, and it will shed a lot of light as to where they died and where they were buried,” Hunter said.

Quinlin said he found the names of some of the buried soldiers after he compiled hospital records spread out across five universities around the country, including the University of Texas in Austin, Emory University, Duke University, the University of Tennessee and the University of North Carolina.

Quinlin said he looked through 45,000 pages of hospital records kept by Samuel Hollingsworth Stout, the general surgeon in charge of all Confederate hospitals in Georgia from 1863-64. Quinlin looked through the documents searching for soldiers who were wounded and sent to Marietta hospitals during the Civil War.

“We checked and double checked these names for burial records and this is how we got the complete list that we have now (of soldiers buried in the Confederate Cemetery),” Quinlin said.

Out of the 405 names Quinlin found by looking through the hospital records, Hunter said she chose 350 who she could confirm were buried in the Marietta Confederate Cemetery based on the cemetery’s burial records.

“When (Quinlin) got the names for the hospital records, he allowed us to look at them, and we pulled out the ones that had died in Marietta and did a background search to find out if they had been buried somewhere else,” Hunter said.

Some of the Confederate soldiers Quinlin found were buried in Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta, Hunter said.

The 800 names displayed on the two walls that have been at the park for a year were verified through records the Kennesaw Chapter of the United Daughters of Confederacy kept of burials, Hunter said.

The Confederate Cemetery’s new monument is a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier that will sit on a granite pedestal. The Marietta Confederate Cemetery Foundation and the Georgia chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans split the cost on the statue, which totaled \$55,000, said Tim Pilgrim, Georgia division adjutant of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Pilgrim said similar statues of Confederate soldiers have already been erected in Paulding County outside the government building and in Jackson County on the Jefferson Square.

“Every time we erect a monument, we change the head to make it unique to that particular area,” Pilgrim said.

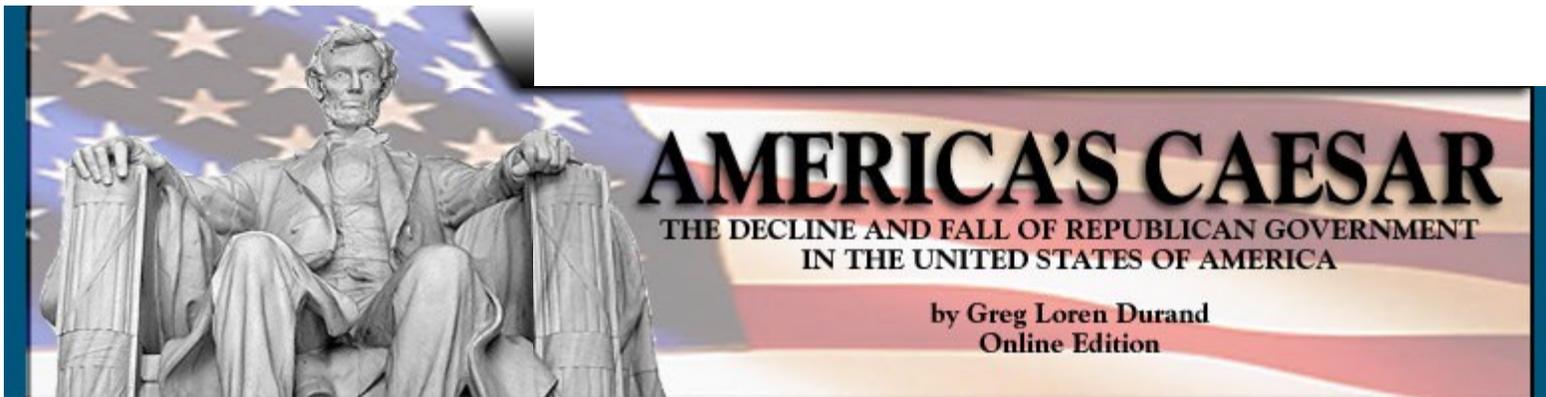
Marietta’s statue was sculpted by locals Dawn and Tina Haugen, who own a sculpture studio in Marietta.

Quinlin said he could identify more of the 3,000 Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery in the future because he hasn’t made it through all 45,000 pages of hospital records yet.

“We still have research to do,” Quinlin said.

The results of the research so far — the two new memorial walls — as well as the statue will be unveiled to the public at a ceremony Oct. 19 at 1 p.m.

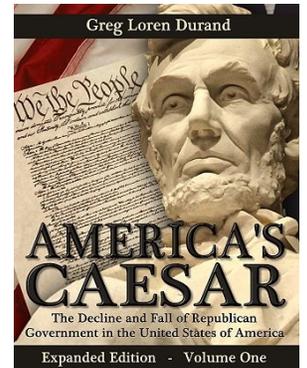
Read more: [The Marietta Daily Journal - KNOWN 350 Confederate soldier names discovered by local historian](#)



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CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE: The Deception of Roosevelt's "New Deal"

"We Could Never Go Back to the Old Order"

In his 1949 essay entitled, "Emergencies and the Presidency," Albert L. Sturm made the following observation: "Emergency powers are not solely derived from legal sources. The extent of their invocation and use is also contingent upon the personal conception which the incumbent of the Presidential office has of the Presidency and the premises upon which he interprets his legal powers. In the last analysis, the authority of a President is largely determined by the President himself."⁽¹⁾ It was the emergency powers latent in the *Trading With the Enemy Act* that were assumed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt when he took office scarcely over a decade later during the crisis of the Great Depression. As Clinton Rossiter noted, "[T]he crisis government of 1933 was marked by an unprecedented breakdown of the constitutional barriers separating Congress and the President."⁽²⁾ Indeed, Roosevelt's views, expressed in his first Inaugural Address of 4 March 1933, bore a striking similarity to that of his predecessor in the 1860s:

It is to be hoped that the normal balance of Executive and Legislative authority may be wholly adequate to meet the unprecedented task before us. But it may be that an unprecedented demand and need for undelayed action may call for a temporary departure from that normal balance of public procedure.

I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken Nation in the midst of a stricken world may require. These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to a speedy adoption.

But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is

still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me. I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis — broad Executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe. And when the war is won, the power under which I act will automatically revert to the people of the United States — to the people to whom these powers belong.⁽²⁾

The day after delivering this address, Roosevelt issued a Presidential Proclamation calling Congress into special session to discuss unspecified "public interests." However, before Congress had the chance to convene, he shut down the nation's banks on the sixth of March, and then, after deceptively altering the 1917 *Trading With the Enemy Act* in his proposed legislation, he duped Congress into declaring the American people to be enemies of the U.S. Government on the ninth of March, which directly resulted in the confiscation of their property in gold. How all this was accomplished was a stroke of despotic genius. In Presidential Proclamation 2039, Roosevelt stated:

Whereas there have been heavy and unwarranted withdrawals of gold and currency from our banking institutions for the purpose of hoarding; and

Whereas continuous and increasingly extensive speculative activity abroad in foreign exchange has resulted in severe drains on the Nation's stocks of gold; and

Whereas these conditions have created a national emergency; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of all bank depositors that a period of respite be provided with a view to preventing further hoarding of coin, bullion or currency or speculation in foreign exchange and permitting the application of appropriate measures to protect the interests of our people; and

Whereas it is provided in Section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, (40 Stat. L. 411) as amended, "That the President may investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange and the export, hoarding, melting, or earmarkings of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency ****"; and

Whereas it is provided in Section 16 of the said Act "that whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect, or refuse to comply with any order of the President issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years or both; ****";

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in view of such national emergency and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act and in order to prevent the export, hoarding, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, do hereby proclaim, order, direct and declare that from Monday, the sixth day of March, to Thursday, the ninth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Three, both dates inclusive, there shall be maintained and observed by all banking institutions and all branches thereof located in the United States of America, including the territories and insular possessions, a bank holiday, and that during said period all banking transactions shall be suspended. During such holiday, excepting as hereinafter provided, no such banking institution or branch shall pay out, export, earmark, or permit the withdrawal or transfer in any manner or by any device whatsoever, of any gold or silver coin or bullion or currency or take any other action which might facilitate the hoarding thereof; nor shall any such banking institution or branch pay out deposits, make loans or discounts, deal in foreign exchange, transfer credits from the United States to any place abroad, or transact any other banking business whatsoever.

Pertinent sections of the *Bank Holiday Act*, which Roosevelt and his advisors authored, are as follows:

An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists and that it is imperatively necessary speedily to put into effect remedies of uniform national application.

TITLE I

Section 1. The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed.

Sec. 2. Subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. L. 411), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) During time of war or during any other period of national emergency declared by the President, the President may, through any agency that he may designate, or otherwise, investigate, regulate, or prohibit, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and exporting, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof...."

It should be noted that the original *Trading With the Enemy Act* defined "enemy" in Section 2(a) as "any individual, partnership, or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident *outside* the United States and doing business within such territory...." (emphasis added) "Citizens of the United States" were expressly excluded from the definition of "enemy" in Section 2(c). However, Roosevelt's proclamation and his bill for a bank holiday clearly ignored the obvious intent of the original Act and applied the term "enemy" to any person conducting business "*within* the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof" (emphasis added).⁽⁴⁾ Consequently, while the original *Trading With the Enemy Act* was intended by Congress to define, regulate, and punish war-time trading with a foreign enemy without a license, Roosevelt's rewording changed its scope to the definition, regulation, and punishment of trading *among* the enemy – the American people themselves – during a national emergency.

Furthermore, "hoarding," or merely possessing, gold was made illegal by the *Emergency Banking Relief Act* of 9 March 1933⁽⁵⁾ and all gold held by private persons in the United States was required to be surrendered to the Government, even though the actual wording of the *Trading With the Enemy Act*, which Roosevelt pretended to quote for his authority in his initial proclamation, said nothing at all about hoarding. Such was the convenient addition which Roosevelt used to pin the blame for the economic crisis on the American people, rather than on the corrupt Federal Reserve System,⁽⁶⁾ where it belonged, and to justify the subsequent confiscation of the "enemies" property.⁽⁷⁾ To add insult to injury, the *Gold Reserve Act* of 1934 removed the gold backing of Federal Reserve Notes, as provided for in Section 16 of the *Federal Reserve Act* of 1913. Section 2 of the *Gold Reserve Act* stated:

Upon the approval of this Act all right, title, and interest... in and to any and all gold coin and gold bullion shall pass to and are vested in the United States....

Any gold withheld, acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody, in violation of this Act or of any regulation issued hereunder, or licenses issued pursuant thereto, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and in addition any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act or of any such regulations or licenses, shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold in respect of which such failure occurred.⁽⁸⁾

This Act left the people with mere interest-bearing debt-instruments, or "direct obligations of the United States," to use as money. Later, in 1964, silver certificates were also removed from circulation by Executive Order and the content of the coins was changed from silver to nickel-clad copper. There is currently now no constitutional money in circulation in the United States.

It was clear from his hasty actions that Roosevelt never had any intention of maintaining the "normal balance of Executive and Legislative authority," but that he desired to force Congress to comply with a predetermined agenda. In its report of 19 November 1973, the U.S. Senate stated:

In actual fact, it could appear that the President called the Congress into special session to sanction his emergency banking action and then continued the meeting for as long as it suited the mutual purposes of the two branches. When the proclamation for the gathering was issued on March 5, no purpose for the assembly was specifically indicated or even alluded to generally. Roosevelt knew what he wanted to do but had no Legislative plans. Before arriving in Washington, he had rough drafts of two presidential proclamations: one calling a special session of Congress; the other declaring a bank holiday and controlling the export of gold by invoking forgotten provisions of the wartime *Trading With the Enemy Act*. The bank holiday proclamation was issued on March 6. Between the evening after the inauguration and the opening of Congress, William Woodin, Roosevelt's Treasury Secretary, Raymond Moley, a Roosevelt assistant, and a few others wrote the *Emergency Banking Bill*. When Congress convened, the House had no copies of the measure and had to rely upon the Speaker reading from a draft text. After thirty-eight minutes of debate, the House passed the Bill. That evening, the Senate followed suit.

The emergency banking measure extended government assistance to private bankers to reopen their banks. The Bill validated actions the President had already taken, gave him complete control over gold movements, penalized hoarding, authorized the issue of new [non-redeemable] Federal Reserve Bank notes, and arranged for the reopening of banks with liquid assets and the reorganization of the rest.⁽⁹⁾

One important detail which is missing in the above report is that Roosevelt's banking bill had not even been completed when Congress convened at noon on the ninth of March. As John T. Flynn pointed out in his book *The*

Roosevelt Myth, "A folded newspaper was tossed into the hopper to serve as a bill until the document could be completed."⁽¹⁰⁾ The copy from which the Speaker of the House of Representatives read on the floor was merely a rough draft; the Senate did not even have that much to work from, and yet, both Houses passed the unfinished bill into law. Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania later complained of this irregularity with these words: "Mr. Speaker, I regret that the membership of the House has had no opportunity to consider or even read this bill. The first opportunity I had to know what this legislation is was when it was read from the Clerk's desk. It is an important banking bill. It is a dictatorship over finance in the United States. It is complete control over the banking system in the United States."⁽¹¹⁾ The truth of McFadden's observation would soon become very apparent to all Americans.

A year after his inauguration, Roosevelt wrote his book entitled *On Our Way*, in which he attempted to justify himself in the eyes of the American people. In his own words, the proclaimed emergency "related to far more than banks," for "it covered the whole economic and therefore the whole social structure of the country."⁽¹²⁾ Roosevelt was correct in pointing out that his grab for power was not limited to the banking system. In fact, immediately after seizing control of the banks and money of the American people, he proceeded to seize control of agriculture and industry as well through the *Agriculture Adjustment Act* (AAA) of 12 May 1933 and the *National Industrial Recovery Act* (NIRA) of 16 June 1933. Both of these Acts, having the phrase "national emergency" in their titles, were based on the same *Trading With the Enemy* war powers as was the preceding *Bank Holiday Act*. It was Roosevelt's assertion that the crisis could only be overcome "by a complete reorganization and a measured control of the economic structure.... It called for a long series of new laws, new administrative agencies."⁽¹³⁾ He went on to solicit the "understanding on the part of the people," and concluded, "We could never go back to the old order."⁽¹⁴⁾ Combined with the amended *Trading With the Enemy Act*, the various Acts of Congress passed at Roosevelt's behest gave him nearly absolute control over the economic and social structure of the nation. Consequently, his "New Deal" was, in reality, a complete and deliberate destruction of the last remaining vestiges of constitutional government in America – the "old order" – and the permanent establishment of an Executive dictatorship on its ruins. Contrary to the clear wording of Article I, Section 9, Clause 3 of the U.S. *Constitution*, Roosevelt's usurpation of power was "remedied"⁽¹⁵⁾ by Congress' *ex post facto* passage of the *Emergency Banking Act*, the following clause of which remains on the books to this day at Title 12, *United States Code*, Section 95(b): "The actions, regulations, rules, licenses, orders and proclamations heretofore or hereafter taken, promulgated, made, or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, pursuant to the authority conferred by subsection (b) of section 5 of the [*Trading With the Enemy*] Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, are hereby approved and confirmed."

The Supreme Court Opposes the "New Deal"

A provision of the *Constitution*, it is hardly necessary to say, does not admit of two distinctly opposite interpretations. It does not mean one thing at one time and an entirely different thing at another time.... This view, at once so rational in its application to the written word, and so necessary to the stability of constitutional principles, though from time to time challenged, has never, unless recently, been put within the realm of doubt by the decisions of this court. The true rule was forcefully declared in *Ex parte Milligan*, 4 Wall. 2, 120, 121, in the face of circumstances of national peril and public unrest and disturbance far greater than any that exist to-day. In that great case this court said that the provisions of the *Constitution* there under consideration had been expressed by our ancestors in such plain English words that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, but that after the lapse of more than seventy years they were sought to be avoided. "Those great and good men," the Court said, "foresaw that troublous times would arise, when rules and people would become restive under restraint, and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper; and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril, unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future." And then, in words the power and truth of which have become increasingly evident with the lapse of time, there was laid down the rule without which the *Constitution* would cease to be the "supreme law of the land," binding equally upon governments and governed at all times and under all circumstances, and become a mere collection of political maxims to be adhered to or disregarded according to the prevailing sentiment or the legislative and judicial opinion in respect of the supposed necessities of the hour: "The *Constitution* of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism...."

Chief Justice Taney, in *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How, 393, 426, said that, while the *Constitution* remains unaltered, it must be construed now as it was understood at the time of its adoption; that it is not only the same in words but the same in meaning, "and as long as it continues to exist in its present form, it speaks not only in the same words, but with the same meaning and intent with which it spoke when it came from the hands of its framers, and was voted on and adopted by the people of the United States. Any other rule of construction would abrogate the judicial character of this court, and make it the mere reflex of the popular opinion or passion of the day." And in *South Carolina v. United States*, 199 U.S. 437, 448, 449 S., 26 S.Ct. 110, 111, 4 Ann.Cas. 737, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer, this court quoted these words with approval and said: "The *Constitution* is a written instrument. As such its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when adopted, it means now.... Those things which are within its grants of power, as those grants were understood when made, are still within them; and those things not within them remain still excluded." The words of Judge Campbell, speaking for the Supreme Court of Michigan in *People ex rel. Twitchell v. Blodgett*, 13 Mich. 127, 139, 140, are peculiarly apposite. "But it may easily happen," he said, "that specific provisions may, in unforeseen emergencies, turn out to have been inexpedient. This does not make these provisions any less binding. Constitutions can not be changed by events alone. They remain binding as the acts of the people in their sovereign capacity, as the framers of Government, until they are amended or abrogated by the action prescribed by the authority which created them. It is not competent for any department of the Government to change a constitution, or declare it changed, simply because it appears ill adapted to a new state of things."⁽¹⁶⁾

So wrote George Sutherland of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1934. As was the case with Lincoln, the Court was a formidable foe with which Roosevelt had to contend, for a majority of the justices opposed his emergency legislation at nearly every opportunity. For example, in the 1934 *Home Building and Loan Association v. Blaisdell* decision, Chief Justice Charles Hughes attacked the very foundation of the "New Deal" with the following observations: "Emergency does not create power. Emergency does not increase granted power or remove or diminish the restrictions imposed upon power granted or reserved. The *Constitution* was adopted in a period of grave emergency. Its grants of power to the federal government and its limitations of the power of the States were determined in the light of emergency, and they are not altered by emergency. What power was thus granted and what limitations were thus imposed are questions which have always been, and always will be, the subject of close examination under our constitutional system."⁽¹⁷⁾

In the 1935 *United States v. Butler* decision, the Court ruled against the AAA because it gave to the Government power to tax the people far beyond the constitutional "general welfare" limitation. In effect, the AAA was a thinly disguised socialist plan to redistribute the wealth of the country from one class of citizens to another:

A tax, in the general understanding and in the strict constitutional sense, is an exaction for the support of government; the term does not connote the expropriation of money from one group to be expended for another, as a necessary means in a plan of regulation, such as the plan for regulating agricultural production set up in the *Agricultural Adjustment Act*....

The regulation of a farmer's activities under the statute, though in form subject to his own will, is in fact coercion through economic pressure; his right of choice is illusory. Even if a farmer's consent were purely voluntary, the Act would stand no better. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states.⁽¹⁸⁾

The Court went on to warn that the policies reflected in the AAA, as well as other New Deal legislation, "would furnish the means whereby the provisions of the *Constitution*, sedulously framed to define and limit the powers of the United States and preserve the powers of the States," could be "subverted, the independence of the individual states obliterated, and the United States converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every state of the Union, superseding all local control or regulation of the affairs or concerns of the states."⁽¹⁹⁾

Another example of this "uncontrolled police power" which was created by Roosevelt and his advisors was the *National Industrial Recovery Act*. Under this Act, each industry in the country was organized into a Government-supervised trade association called a "code authority," and then, under these code authorities — a total of 700 of them created by 13,000 pages of administrative orders⁽²⁰⁾ — all commercial production, wages, and prices were regulated by the National Recovery Administration (NRA). Prior to its passage, Representative Ernest W. Marland of Oklahoma protested these draconian measures with this warning:

No law has been written which so much affected human rights, human happiness and human destiny since the writing of the Magna Carta on the field of Runnymede 718 years ago as will the passage of the *National Industrial Act*. It may mean that by the passage of this act we shall have repealed the great charter of human rights which guaranteed government by law instead of government by discretion which had hitherto prevailed. By this *National Industrial Recovery Act* we will confer upon the President of the United States wider discretionary powers of government than have ever been held by any but an absolute monarch.⁽²¹⁾

As usual, such voices of dissent were in the minority and the bill was enacted on 16 June 1933. A tailor by the name of Jack Magid was the first victim of the new law – he was arrested and thrown into jail for pressing a suit of clothes for thirty-five cents rather than forty cents as fixed by the Tailors' Code.⁽²²⁾ However, the price-fixing of the NRA soon produced a formidable black market which in turn required a large police force to combat. In the garment industry, for example, code enforcers would "enter a man's factory, send him out, line up his employees, subject them to minute interrogation, take over his books on the instant."⁽²³⁾ Moreover, since night work was prohibited, "squadrons of these private coat-and-suit police went through the district at night, battering down doors with axes looking for men who were committing the crime of sewing together a pair of pants at night."⁽²⁴⁾ The NRA was finally abandoned by the Roosevelt Administration because "the American people were not yet conditioned to regimentation on such a scale"⁽²⁵⁾ and "it attempted to do too much in too short a time."⁽²⁶⁾ In other words, the NRA was too strong a dose of fascism and the American people choked on it. Roosevelt learned thereafter to give his "medicine" in smaller doses.

How instructive are the following words of Justice Jackson, who wrote the concurring opinion in the *Youngstown Steel* case:

The appeal, however, that we declare the existence of inherent power *ex necessitate* to meet an emergency asks us to do what many think would be wise, although it is something the forefathers omitted. They knew what emergencies were, knew the pressures they engender for authoritative action, knew, too, how they afford a ready pretext for usurpation. We may also suspect that they suspected that emergency powers would tend to kindle emergencies. Aside from suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, they made no express provision for exercise of extraordinary authority because of a crisis. I do not think we rightfully may so amend their work, and, if we could, I am not convinced it would be wise to do so, although many modern nations have forthrightly recognized that war and economic crises may upset the normal balance between liberty and authority. Their experience with emergency powers may not be irrelevant to the argument here that we should say that the Executive, of his own volition, can invest himself with undefined emergency powers.⁽²⁷⁾

Roosevelt Attempts to "Pack" the Court

It was Roosevelt's bitter complaint that "we have been relegated by the Supreme Court to the horse-and-buggy definition of interstate commerce."⁽²⁸⁾ Faced with an impending decision by the Court on both the *Social Security Act* and the *National Labor Relations Act*, Roosevelt immediately went to work with Attorney-General Homer Cummings on a Court Reform bill under "the most absolute secrecy"⁽²⁹⁾ to "streamline" the Supreme Court "in order that it also may function in accord with modern necessities." The essence of the bill would give Roosevelt the power to appoint an additional justice to the Court for every one of the current justices who were over the age of seventy, but were refusing to retire. In his presentation message to Congress of 5 February 1937, Roosevelt wrote, "In exceptional cases, of course, judges, like other men, retain to an advanced age full mental and physical vigor. Those not so fortunate are often unable to perceive their own infirmities.... A lower mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and changed conditions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation; older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or inquire into the present or the future."⁽³⁰⁾

Roosevelt initially justified his proposal by claiming that it would assist the "aged, overworked justices" to deal with a growing backlog of cases. However, this excuse was immediately rebutted by Chief Justice Hughes, who informed Congress that the Court's docket was completely up-to-date. At this point, Roosevelt changed his tactic to an all-out attack on the integrity of the justices, blaming them for "cast[ing] doubts on the ability of the elected Congress to protect us against catastrophe by meeting squarely our modern social and economic conditions." He described the American form of government as a "three-horse team provided by the *Constitution* to the American people so that their field might be plowed" and said, "Two of the horses, the Congress and the executive, are pulling in unison today; the third [the Court] is not." He went on: "When the Congress has sought to stabilize national agriculture, to improve the conditions of labor, to safeguard business against unfair competition, to protect our national resources, and in many other ways, to serve our clearly national needs, the majority of the Court has been assuming the power to pass on the wisdom of these acts of the Congress – and to approve or disapprove the public policy written into these laws.... We have, therefore,

reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the *Constitution* from the Court and the Court from itself." His plan would "bring into the judicial system a steady and continuing stream of new and younger blood" and would "save our national *Constitution* from hardening of the judicial arteries."⁽³¹⁾

The primary targets of Roosevelt's criticisms were James McReynolds, Pierce Butler, Willis Van Devanter, and George Sutherland – the four conservative justices who consistently opposed him. However, there were two others – the moderate Chief Justice Hughes and the liberal Louis D. Brandeis – who were also over seventy. Thus, if the bill were passed by Congress, the number of justices on the Supreme Court would increase from nine to fifteen – the six new members, of course, being appointed by Roosevelt himself.

For Roosevelt, who had become emboldened by his recent landslide re-election, the ensuing backlash in the press against what many derided as an attempt at "court packing," was somewhat unexpected. One political cartoon showed a tiny Supreme Court justice fleeing to escape being crushed by a gigantic Executive thumb; another depicted the President ascending steps labeled "Government Reorganization" and "Supreme Court Revision," to a throne marked "Dictator." His plan was also repeatedly likened to the dictatorships of Stalin, Hitler, and Mussolini. For example, the following editorial appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*:

The change which Mr. Roosevelt has proposed is revolutionary. The word is used advisedly. The essential difference between free government in America and dictatorial government in Europe is the independence of our three branches of government. Mussolini dominates not only the executive branch of government but the law making and the judicial branches as well. Otherwise he would be no dictator. Precisely the same description applies to Hitler and Stalin. They are dictators because they write the laws, they put them into effect and there is no independent judiciary to which the citizens can appeal against the autocrat.

Mr. Roosevelt is the chief executive by election and he holds congress in the hollow of his hand. How lightly he regards its theoretical independence in framing the nation's laws is indicated by the fact that he gave them a draft of his judiciary bill with orders to pass it. If the bill is passed by a supine congress, as he expects, he will have control over the courts, too. From that moment the will of the President will be the constitution of the United States. And his successors will take the same view of the matter. Power once seized is rarely relinquished.⁽³²⁾

The *Washington Star* of the tenth of February opined:

If the American people accept this last audacity of the President without letting out a yell to high heaven, they have ceased to be jealous of their liberties and are ripe for ruin. This is the beginning of pure personal government....

The Executive is already powerful by reason of his overwhelming victory in November, and will be strengthened even more if the reorganization plan for the administration, presented some weeks ago, is adopted. We have, to all intents and purposes, a one party Congress, dominated by the President. Although nearly 40 percent of the voters repudiated the New Deal at the polls, they have less than 20 percent representation in both houses of Congress. And now the Supreme Court is to have a majority determined by the President and by a Senate which he dominates. When that happens we will have a one-man Government. It will all be constitutional. So, he claims, is Herr Hitler....

And let us not be confused by the words "liberal" and "conservative" or misled into thinking that the expressed will of the majority is the essence of democracy. By that definition Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini are all great democratic leaders. The essence of democracy is the protection of minorities. Nor has a majority of this generation the right to mortgage a majority of the next. In the *Constitution* of the United States is incorporated the rights of the people, rights enjoyed by every American citizen in perpetuity, which cannot be voted away by any majority, ever. Majorities are temporary things. The Supreme Court is there to protect the fundamental law even against the momentary "will of the people." That is its function. And it is precisely because nine men can walk out and say: "You can't do that!" that our liberties are protected against the mob urge that occasionally arises. The Court has been traditionally divorced from momentary majorities.⁽³³⁾

Even the Congress, which had previously been so compliant, proved to be an obstacle which Roosevelt could not overcome and he was forced to abandon his proposed bill in July of that same year. However, due to the resignation of Willis Van Devanter later that year, and the resignations and deaths of four more justices over the next two years, Roosevelt eventually succeeded in "packing" the Court anyway. He initially appointed Felix Frankfurter, Hugo Black, Stanley Reed and William O. Douglas to fill the vacancies – men who had little or no prior judicial experience⁽³⁴⁾ but who were liberals upon whom he could rely to push his agenda through.⁽³⁵⁾ By 1941, even the moderate Chief Justice Hughes was gone and four more justices were appointed – Frank Murphy, James F. Byrnes, Robert H. Jackson, and Wiley B. Rutledge. With no more conservatives left to stand in Roosevelt's way, this newly "revitalized" Court immediately went to work to reverse dozens of prior decisions which stood as obstacles to the "New Deal" socialist democracy. Like the Congress had in 1933, the Court thereafter "rubber-stamped" everything that Roosevelt wished to do, often resorting to convoluted

interpretations of the interstate commerce clause in the *Constitution* to justify the expansion of Executive power into the local matters of the States. For example, this Court, with Harlan F. Stone at the helm, ruled in *Kirschbaum v. Walling* that the elevator operator in a privately-owned building in New Jersey was engaged in interstate commerce and therefore subject to Government regulation because one of the businesses in the building sold its products in other States.⁽³⁶⁾ In *Wickard v. Filburn*, the Court upheld a Government-imposed fine on a farmer who had, without a license, planted twelve acres of wheat which he fed to animals raised on his own farm to be used as food for his own family. Roscoe Filburn insisted that his actions did not involve interstate commercial activity, but the Court countered that if he had not used his own wheat for feed, he would have purchased wheat from another source, which could possibly have affected the price of wheat in other States.⁽³⁷⁾

Another accomplishment of the Roosevelt-controlled Supreme Court was the appointment of an advisory committee to develop a unified system of procedural rules for the official establishment and operation of a uniform "summary judgment" civil court system to uphold and enforce the new administrative measures. These rules, known as the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* of 1938, when adopted by all the States, had the effect of abolishing courts of Common Law throughout the country and instituting in their place a system of courts-martial under the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief. Thus, it is no longer necessary for citizens to be indicted for crimes by a grand jury of their peers, as guaranteed in the Fifth Amendment of the *Constitution*, but they are now summarily tried before military tribunals for offenses in violation of the codes, rules, and regulations created by a myriad of unelected bureaucrats under the control of the Executive. Even in the case of a jury trial, the members of the jury are carefully screened and instructed to find according to Government policy in all cases whatsoever. This will be discussed at greater length in a later chapter.

In a speech against the bill which would become the *Agricultural Adjustment Act*, delivered in the House of Representatives on 22 March 1933, James M. Beck of Pennsylvania stated:

I think of all the damnable heresies that have ever been suggested in connection with the *Constitution*, the doctrine of emergency is the worst. It means that when Congress declares an emergency, there is no *Constitution*. This means its death. It is the very doctrine that the German chancellor [Adolf Hitler] is invoking today in the dying hours of the parliamentary body of the German republic, namely, that because of an emergency, it should grant to the German chancellor absolute power to pass any law, even though the law contradicts the constitution of the German republic. Chancellor Hitler is at least frank about it. We pay the *Constitution* lipservice, but the result is the same....

But the *Constitution* of the United States, as a restraining influence in keeping the federal government within the carefully prescribed channels of power, is moribund, if not dead. We are witnessing its death-agonies, for when this bill becomes a law, if unhappily it becomes a law, there is no longer any workable *Constitution* to keep the Congress within the limits of its Constitutional powers.⁽³⁸⁾

Beck was only partially correct: since April of 1861, it has not been necessary for Congress to declare an emergency in order to "suspend" the *Constitution* – that is the assumed prerogative of the President of the United States in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the military. It is beyond dispute that the political sovereignty, which Roosevelt himself acknowledged was the rightful possession of the people of the several States, was once again usurped in the 1930s and thereafter permanently retained by the Executive branch of the U.S. Government. We shall see how the lives, property, and financial transactions of the American people are almost entirely subject to the control of the President who, as pointed out in 1862 by Benjamin Curtis, has the "power to delegate his mastership to such satraps as he may select." The foul tree of despotism which was planted in American soil over one hundred and forty years ago by Lincoln, watered by the radical Republicans during Reconstruction, and fertilized by Roosevelt, has at last come to full fruition – America is now a socialist police State, the people have been reduced to abject slavery, and the *Constitution* has become little more than a curiosity in the museum of historical relics:

Constitutional dictatorship is a dangerous thing.... The most obvious danger of constitutional dictatorship, or of any of its institutions, is the unpleasant possibility that such dictatorship will abandon its qualifying adjective and become permanent and unconstitutional. Too often in a struggling constitutional state have the institutions of emergency power served as efficient weapons for a *coup d'etat*....

[Another risk] inherent in the constitutional employment of dictatorial institutions is the simple fact that changes less than revolutionary, but nonetheless changes, will be worked in the permanent structure of government and society. No constitutional

government ever passed through a period in which emergency powers were used without undergoing some degree of permanent alteration, always in the direction of an aggrandizement of the power of the state.⁽³⁹⁾

Endnotes

1. Albert L. Sturm, "Emergencies and the Presidency," *Journal of Politics*, February 1949, pages 125-126.
2. Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*, page 256.
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt, inaugural address, 4 March 1933; in Samuel Irving Rosenman (editor), *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt* (New York: Random House, 1938), Volume II, page 16.
4. *Bank Holiday Act*, Section 2(b).
5. *Statutes at Large*, Volume XLVIII, page 2; Title 12, *United States Code*, Section 248.
6. See [Chapter Twenty-Two](#).
7. Even when such Roosevelt defenders as Clinton Rossiter have admitted the "questionable authority of section 5b of the *Trading With the Enemy Act*" and that FDR had acted "undoubtedly beyond the [war-time] purview of the Act of 1917" (*Constitutional Dictatorship*, pages 257, 258), they invariably neglect to point out these deceptive alterations in the actual wording of the Act.
8. *Gold Reserve Act*, Section 2(a), 4.
9. U.S. Senate, *Emergency Powers Statutes*.
10. John T. Flynn, *The Roosevelt Myth* (San Francisco, California: Fox and Wilkes, 1998), page 10.
11. Louis T. McFadden, *Congressional Record – House*, 9 March 1933, page 80.
12. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, *On Our Way* (New York: The John Day Company, 1934), page 35.
13. Roosevelt, *ibid.*, page 36.
14. Roosevelt, *ibid.*
15. *United States v. Briddle* (1962, D.C. Cal.) 212 F.Supp. 584. What is interesting about this particular case is the court admitted that "the President was not authorized to declare a bank holiday by the *Trading With the Enemy Act*, but the lack of authority was remedied by the passage of 12 USCS, Section 95b." It was constitutionally impossible for the Congress to so "remedy" a violation of the *Constitution* and the trust of the people, and, had the Government still been bound by that document, Roosevelt would have been a prime candidate for impeachment.
16. *Home Building and Loan Association v. Blaisdell* (1934), 29 U.S. 398, at 448-451.
17. *Ibid.*, at 425.
18. *United States v. Butler* (1936), 297 U.S. 1, 77.
19. *Ibid.*
20. Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*, page 262.
21. Ernest W. Marland, *Congressional Record – House*, Volume LXXVI, Part Six, pages 5698.
22. Flynn, *Roosevelt Myth*, page 41.
23. Flynn, *ibid.*
24. Flynn, *ibid.*
25. Flynn, *ibid.*
26. Ernest K. Lindley, *Half Way With Roosevelt* (New York: Viking Press, 1946), page 151.
27. *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer* (1952), 343 U.S. 579.
28. Roosevelt, remarks at a press conference on 31 May 1935; in Rosenman, *Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, Volume IV, page 221.
29. Flynn, *Roosevelt Myth*, page 97.
30. Roosevelt, message to Congress of 5 February 1937; quoted by William E. Leuchtenburg, *The Supreme Court Reborn: The Constitutional Revolution in the Age of Roosevelt* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), pages 133-134.
31. Roosevelt, "Fireside Chat" of 9 March 1937.
32. "The Future of the Supreme Court," *Chicago Tribune*, 7 February 1937.
33. Dorothy Thompson, editorial, *Washington Star*, 10 February 1937.
34. Black was a trial lawyer in the 1920s in Birmingham, Alabama.
35. Felix Frankfurter immigrated with his Jewish family to the United States from Vienna, Austria in 1894. Even though he initially spoke no English, he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1906 and went on to join its faculty in 1914. During his time at Harvard, he was vilified as a Communist and many alumni demanded that he be fired for his radical political views. He was a regular contributor in the 1920s to the Progressive (Socialist) periodical, *The New Republic*, and was one of the principal authors of Roosevelt's "New Deal" legislation.

Hugo Black, a former member of the 1920s incarnation of the Ku Klux Klan and a Southern Populist, had been a supporter of FDR's "court packing" plan and an outspoken critic of the Hughes Court. The Populists, also known as "the People's party," claimed to be the ideological descendants of Thomas Jefferson, but were, in reality, a socialist labor movement which, according to their 1892 and 1896 platforms, opposed American industrialization, and advocated Government-ownership of public transportation and utilities, a graduated income tax in defiance of the Supreme Court's ruling in the 1895 *Pollack v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company* decision (finally realized in the Sixteenth Amendment), popular election of the President

and U.S. Senators (the latter realized by the Seventeenth Amendment), and, finally, called for a general expansion of the power of the central Government. The Populist philosophy was commonly referred to as "agrarianism" and the most famous of their number was Theodore Roosevelt. Populism is generally viewed by historians as the ground-breaker for the "New Deal."

Stanley Reed was a former attorney from Kentucky and a liberal Democrat who, as U.S. Solicitor General, argued for the constitutionality of the original "New Deal" before the Hughes Court. Denying that the *Constitution* was a "gaoler to preserve the status quo," Reed supported FDR's confiscation of gold from the American people and the nation's departure from the gold standard in 1935. He is often identified by historians as a "moderate" because he moved somewhat slower than his fellow justices.

William O. Douglas was a former professor at Columbia and Yale Law schools, but left that profession to serve on FDR's Securities and Exchange Commission in 1933. He was also a staunch supporter of the "New Deal," and at the age of 40, was both the youngest and the longest-serving justice on the Court. Douglas' liberal philosophy was best described by judicial historian Henry J. Abraham as follows: "The Douglas human rights posture would not be checked by the verbiage of the *Constitution*: if that document and its Bill of Rights did not provide the kind of protection for the individual Douglas deemed necessary to bring about equal justice under law as he perceived it, well, he would find it" (*Justices, Presidents, and Senators: A History of the U.S. Supreme Court Appointments from Washington to Clinton*(Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield, 1999). Douglas himself admitted that "at the constitutional level where we work, 90% of any decision is emotional. The rational part of us supplies the reasons for supporting our predilections" (quoted by Robert Dowlet, "The Right to Arms: Does the Constitution or the Predilection of Judges Reign?" *Oklahoma Law Review* [1983], Vol. 36, No. 1). Not retiring until 1975, he was one of the justices responsible for the 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade*, which struck down an anti-abortion statute of Texas, and consequently similar laws in nearly all of the States, as an unconstitutional deprivation of a woman's "right of privacy."

36. *A.B. Kirschbaum v. Walling* (1942), 316 U.S. 517.

37. *Wickard v. Filburn* (1942), 317 U.S. 131.

38. James M. Beck, *Congressional Record – House*, Volume LXXVI, Part One, pages 754-755.

39. Rossiter, *Constitutional Dictatorship*, page 13.

Part Two:

Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

Chapter Twenty-One:

The Deception of Roosevelt's "New Deal"

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

**George William Norris' Speech in the Senate Opposing the Entry
of the United States into World War One
Congressional Record - Senate (4 April 1917)**

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

**Executive Control of the Social and Economic Life of the States
by Sterling E. Edmunds**



A Brief History Of Lee Chapel



I've always lived within about a 30 minute drive of Lexington and Lee Chapel located on the campus of Washington & Lee University. I've visited dozens of times since I was in grade school. I've known and become friends with several of the employees over the ensuing decades. I still drop by quite often to sign books of mine which they offer in their museum gift shop. I love the place. With that as a background, I'd like to offer the following brief history of Lee Chapel, which comes from a *talk I gave at Liberty University in 2007.

In Marshall Fishwick's wonderful mini-biography of

General Lee, titled [*Lee After the War*](#), Fishwick writes:

“Offices are silent biographies of those who spend much of their lives in them.”

As Robert E. Lee's office was in the basement of Lee Chapel, that office, along with Lee Chapel itself, serves as a silent biography of General Lee as he spent much of his latter life at the Chapel. And you cannot really fully understand one without understanding the other.

Lee Chapel - The Building

2007 marked not only the 400th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Virginia at Jamestown and not only General Lee's 200th birthday, but also the 140th anniversary of the construction of Lee Chapel. Construction began in 1867 and, according to tradition, and the records seem to confirm, the order for the Chapel project was Lee's first official act as President of Washington College. As a side note, I was recently shown a letter written by Lee that some are interpreting as a challenge to the long-held belief that the Chapel was Lee's idea. If you read the letter carefully, you really don't come away with that belief, at least I don't.

The letter was to Colonel Charles Marshall and dated 2 July 1868. The subject matter of the letter is Lee's displeasure of his name being used for the solicitation of funds for the College President's house, which he had not approved. The sentence cited as a challenge to Lee being the mastermind behind the Chapel is this:

It is true I caused a plan for a residence for the President of Washington College to be drawn, [comma] as I did for a Chapel, Dormitories, Boarding houses, etc., at the insistence of the Board of Trustees; [semicolon] but it was no more designed for a residence for me than for any succeeding President.

The person who shared this with me, along with at least one other person, seem to believe that Lee's comment, "at the insistence of the Board of Trustees" refers to all the buildings mentioned. I don't get that from reading this at all and, as a matter of fact, I come to the exact opposite conclusion. I believe it is pretty clear that that comment is referring back to the residence that was "at the insistence of the Board of Trustees". Lee simply mentioned the other buildings to show it was not out of the ordinary for him to initiate construction projects on the campus.

(I mention this only because you may see this point raised at some point as many writers, researchers, and historians enjoy challenging long-held notions—even ones that are well established.)

It was early in 1866 that Lee recommended to the Board of Trustees that the original chapel room be converted to classroom use and that the board allocate funds for a new chapel building. Minutes from a meeting of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds in July of 1866 indicate that after considering several alternatives, it was believed "best to return to the original idea of President Lee" and that "it should be a separate building of characteristic architecture, devoted exclusively to religious worship and instruction." The

Trustee's minutes also note that the committee submitted "a plan prepared by President Lee." This reference also seems to clearly indicate that the original plan and idea was Lee's. On July 18, the trustees authorized the construction of the chapel "not to exceed \$10,000." That cost restriction was removed at a later meeting.

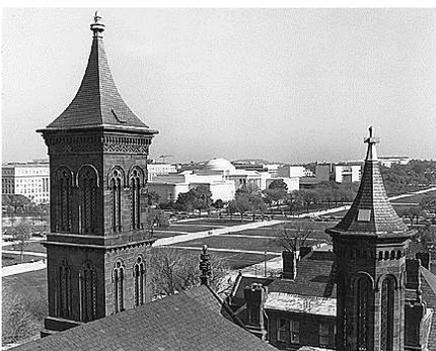
Now here there has been some debate and confusion as to whether or not it was General Lee who actually designed the Chapel. Certainly Lee was concerned about anything that impacted the appearance of the college. One indication of Lee's concern over the campus's overall appearance is a conversation he once had with Dr. Edward C. Gordon. Gordon served as college treasurer, librarian, proctor, and as an assistant to Lee.

In the book by Franklin Riley, *General Robert E. Lee After Appomattox* (which I believe W & L is republishing this year and I highly recommend), Dr. Gordon recalls a telling conversation with President Lee:

Here I may mention his keen sense of the fit, the becoming, the beautiful. This sense was manifested in many ways; in his clothes, his personal neatness, his dealings with other men; in his ideas respecting buildings and grounds. Most of the trees which now adorn the front campus were planted under his direction. I once asked him about the arrangement of these trees. He said: 'Not in rows: Nature never plants trees in rows. As far as possible imitate Nature.' He himself selected many of the spots where trees were planted.

So certainly, if Lee was concerned about where and how trees were going to be planted, he would have been intimately involved in the design and location of the Chapel. Local tradition long held that Lee's son, George Washington Custis Lee, who was at that time teaching in the Engineering Dept. at VMI, assisted his father in the design and drawing of the plans for the Chapel. But the evidence does not totally support this. Although son Custis and certainly, President Lee, had input and review, most historians now believe it was Colonel Thomas Williamson, who was at the time Professor of Civil and Military

Engineering at VMI, that actually drew up the plans. [A letter from Williamson](#) to his daughter in 1866 notes the following: "I have been thrown a good deal with General Lee lately. The Buildings Committee of the College got me to design the new Chapel which they are erecting . . ." Williamson goes on to say that, "I have made all the working drawings and written specifications, all of which I had to confer with the General and explain to him."



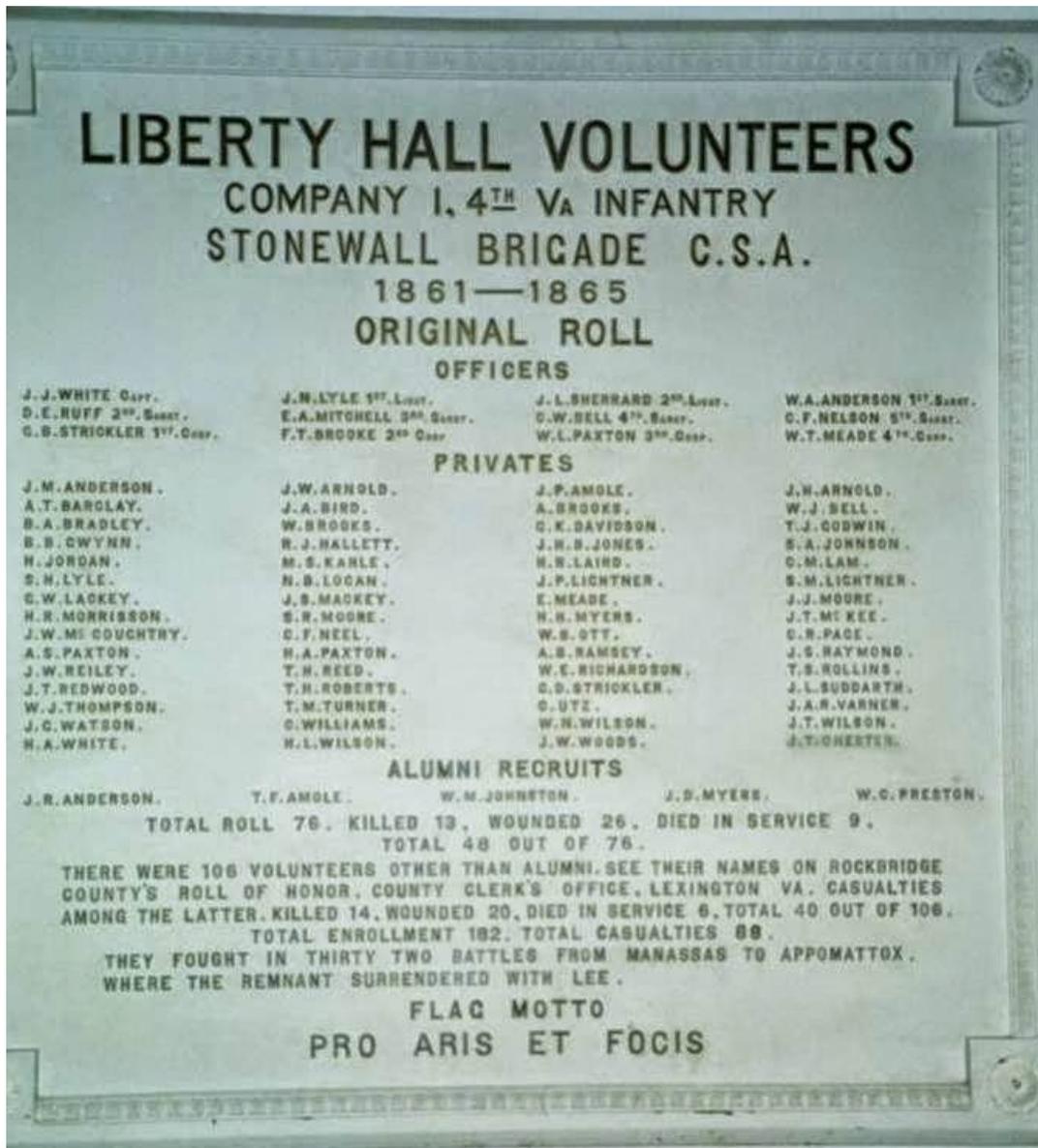
Smithsonian Tower

Two plans for the Chapel exist and are in the Lee archives at W & L. The one that was not ultimately chosen is more Gothic in design.

Lee Chapel resembles no other building on campus. It's Victorian and Romanesque architecture truly sets it apart from any other structure at the school. Some believe that John Renwick's 1847 design of the Smithsonian in Washington served, at least in part, for the Chapel's design. There are obvious similarities.

Local Lexington contractors, Pole and Shields, began work in 1867 and the project was overseen by project manager George W. Pettigrew.





The building is one and a half stories, with a basement, and a slate roof. The upper walls are constructed of brick believe to have been fired on school grounds. The basement walls are made of native limestone, of which there is an abundance in the Shenandoah Valley, and also believed to have been hewn on site. The structure was completed in 1868 and was dedicated (not consecrated) on Sunday morning, 14 June.

The choir from the Lexington Presbyterian Church sang, Lee's Pastor, Dr. William Nelson Pendleton (artillery commander, cannons, named after the gospels, etc.) gave the address. Later the same day, the Chapel's first bacculaureate services were held and the address was delivered by Dr. Charles Minnigerode.

President Lee did not want the school tied to any particular denomination and chapel services were rotated by the pastors of Lexington's four churches. Each service included singing, scripture reading, and prayer. The Chapel soon became the center and soul of the college and its students.

English Ivy adorns much of the outer brick walls and tradition has it that the ivy was originally brought from George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. Lee's connection to Washington, which he was conscious of in life, and which he cultivated, continues in

death.

Upon entering Lee Chapel, one immediately faces a commemorative marble plaque which memorializes the Liberty Hall Volunteers.

The text reads, in part:

Liberty Hall Volunteers

Company I, 4th VA Infantry

Stonewall Brigade CSA.

Total Roll 76, Killed 13, Wounded 26, Died in service 9, Total 48 out of 76, There were 106 volunteers other than alumni. See their names on Rockbridge County's Roll of Honor, County Clerk's Office, Lexington, VA. Casualties among the latter. Killed 14, wounded 20, died in service 6. Total 40 out of 106. Total enrollment 182. Total casualties 88. They fought in thirty two battles from Manassas to Appomattox, where the remnant surrendered with Lee.

FLAG MOTTO

PRO ARIS ET FOCIS

[For our altars and firesides or hearths]

The Liberty Hall Volunteers were formed at the outbreak of the Civil War by a group of students and alumni from Washington College. They entered the war in early June 1861 as part of the Fourth Virginia Infantry Regiment under the command of Thomas J.

"Stonewall" Jackson. They chose the name "Liberty Hall Volunteers" as a reference to the



American Revolution and Lexington militia that fought under the same name. One-fourth of these young men were studying for the ministry.

As you enter the main sanctuary, there are a number of other plaques on the walls. They honor students, faculty members, and friends of the University. Some were placed as memorials after the death of the individual, some in honor of great accomplishments.

Then there is Lee's pew: President Lee sat in the front left pew (as you face the podium) every weekday morning for chapel. Chapel services were optional for students. As Lee observed:

“As a general principle you should not force young men to do their duty, but let them do it voluntarily and thereby develop their characters.”

Yet Lee was always there leading by example and, therefore, so were most of the students. He believed, as he wrote when he accepted the Presidency of Washington College that:

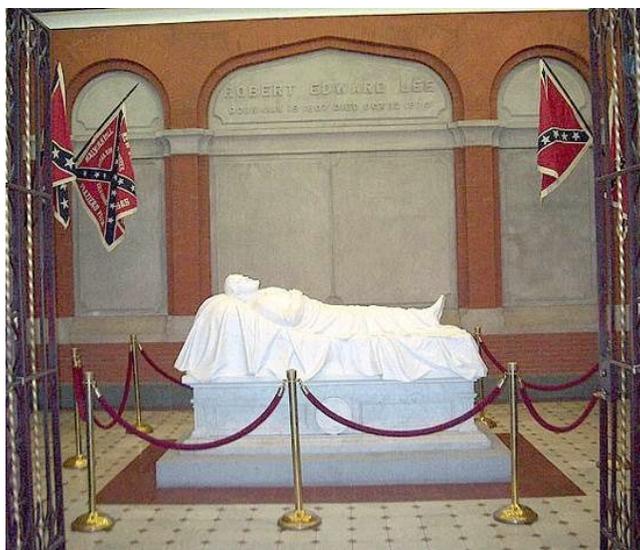
“It is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set them an example of submission to authority.”



And admonishing another Professor that:

“One of the best ways that I know of to induce students to attend chapel is to be sure that we attend ourselves.”

The hand-carved podium on the platform was a gift from some New Orleans friends of General Lee's in 1868 and I believe the decorative details match those found on the front doors, around the windows, and along the ceiling ribs. The oak leave and acorn carvings on the podium pay tribute to the Lee family's coat of arms. The straight-backed pews, planed by hand in post-war Lexington, are original, except for the upholstery. At some point in the 1920's, the straight backs were removed and re-installed at an angle for better comfort.



Then we come to the focal point of the Chapel's

first floor – The Recumbent Lee.

Edward Valentine, Richmond sculptor, and a friend of the Lees, was chosen by Mrs. Lee to sculpt the statue. Of the designs he submitted she chose a recumbent figure. Valentine began his work at his studio in Richmond, now the Valentine Museum, and announced its completion on April 1, 1875. The statue had taken three years for completion and cost \$15,000; \$5000 more than what was originally allocated for the construction of the Chapel itself.

Students of Richmond College immediately made application for "the privilege of taking charge of the monument when it is sent up to Lexington and bearing the expenses of its transportation." The generous offer was accepted by officials of Washington and Lee University, and the statue was transported by boat up the James River Canal, accompanied by Richmond College students.

The carefully-guarded figure was turned over to Washington and Lee by the Richmond group and temporarily housed in old north dormitory on the university campus.

Immediately plans got underway for a mausoleum to contain the statue and the remains of General Lee, which had already been interred in a tomb in the floor of the museum. General Joseph E. Johnston was elected president of the Lee Memorial Association to secure funds for the mausoleum, and on November 29, 1878, General Johnston, assisted by John Randolph Tucker, laid the cornerstone for the structure.

Funds for the construction gave out in two years, before even the roof and the interior had been completed. About \$24,000 had already been spent by the association and \$5,000 more was needed. The Memorial Association agreed to deed the statue and mausoleum over to the university on condition

. . . upon the sacred trust that the mausoleum shall be preserved as a perpetual place of sepulture for the remains of General Robert E. Lee and Mrs. Lee and such other members of their family as it may be the pleasure of the family to have interred there . . .

The proposal was accepted and within a year the mausoleum was completed. The recumbent statue was placed in the chapel, and on June 28, 1883, the unveiling ceremonies were held.

John W. Daniel, Virginia statesman, delivered the dedicatory address in the absence of Jefferson Davis, who was unable to attend because of age and ill-health. More than 10,000 people stood on the university campus to hear the famous orator deliver a three-hour eulogy. Among the invited guests were ex-Confederate soldiers, former cabinet officers of the Confederacy, general officers of the Confederate army and navy, members of General Lee's staff, survivors of the "Stonewall Brigade," Governors of the Southern States, and State officials of Virginia.

At the close of the stirring oration a salute was fired by survivors of the "Rockbridge Artillery" from guns used by Jackson's army at the first battle of Manassas. Then Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of "Stonewall," pulled aside the curtain to reveal the statue to the public --eight years after its completion.

The simple dignity of the memorial won it wide acclaim as soon as it was unveiled, and today it is recognized as one of the finest monuments in marble ever created. The statue represents General Lee asleep in his tent after a battle and seems to reflect a statement Lee once made to Valentine:

“I would like to go to some quiet place in the country and rest.”

Inscribed upon the monument are the simple words:

Robert Edward Lee

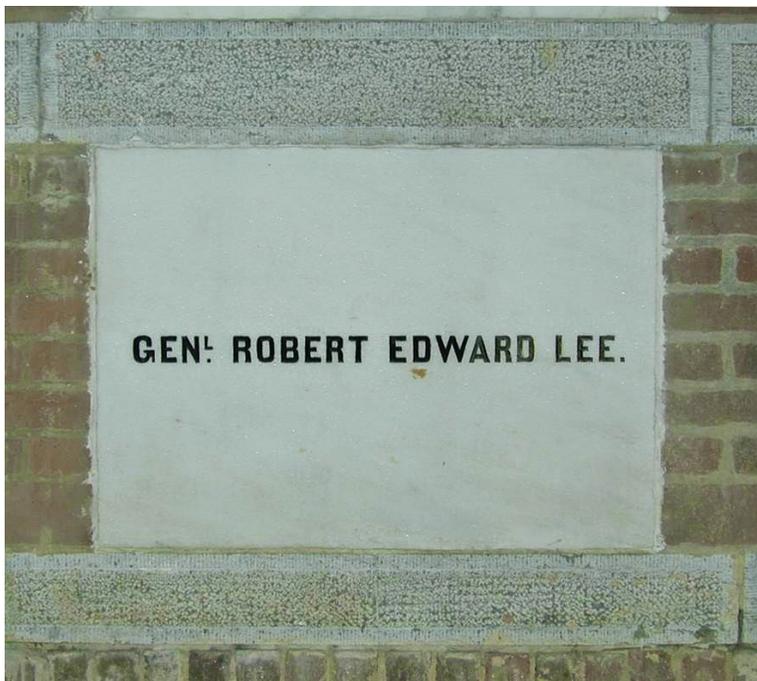
Born

January 19, 1809

Died

October 12, 1870

The chapel contains a number of other notable works of art, including the original Peale portraits of Washington and of Lafayette, originally at Mount Vernon. The Washington portrait once hung in Arlington House but was removed by the Lee's in 1861 for fear that the Yankees would steal it.



From the Chapel, one winds down a set of stairs to a state-of-the-art museum in the lower level which includes Lee's office, a portrait gallery displaying the Washington-Custis-Lee Collection, an exhibition tracing the history and heritage of Washington and Lee University, and a museum shop. Lee's office is preserved much as he left it for the last time on September 28, 1870. The rest of the lower level became the museum in 1928, exhibiting the items once owned by the Lee and Washington families. The eclectic

collection includes locks of both George Washington and Robert E. Lee's hair.

The Lee family crypt is also in the lower level in which are buried Robert E. Lee, his father, his mother, his father (Light-Horse Harry Lee) his wife and children, along with other members of the Lee family. You will find that often visitors leave flowers or flags as a

memorial to General Lee.

During Lee's tenure, the downstairs of the Chapel contained his office, the treasurer's office, and a student center run by the YMCA, (organized at Lee's suggestion in 1867) which became the university library with its 5800 volumes from 1869-1882.

A marble plaque on the floor marks the original burial site of Robert E. Lee. Despite common misperception, Lee was never buried in or under the statue upstairs. The statue was designed as a memorial to Lee after his death. He was originally buried under the floor of the current museum, which was then the college library, until the addition to Lee Chapel was completed in 1883 and he was reburied in the crypt.



Outside of the glass doors are the buried remains of Traveller. Traveller was Lee's legendary horse, purchased by Lee in 1862 for \$175 in gold. His faithful companion throughout the War Between the States, Traveller became a well-known figure on the campus of Washington College. He lived in the custom-built stable next to the President's

house (which now serves as the garage to the Lee House).

Traveller died in 1871 from lockjaw after stepping on a rusty nail. He was attended by the same doctor that had served Lee in his last hours. Traveller was originally buried on campus but his bones were exhumed to be preserved. They were on display for a number of years on campus before being re-interred at this spot in 1971. The Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy donated the plaque in his memory. Today, people often leave apples, carrots or coins in remembrance of Traveller—as did the faithful Texans.

In the center of the museum are facsimiles of two important letters in the University's history:

- The first letter is from George Washington (June 17, 1798) in which he thanked Liberty Hall Academy for changing its name to Washington Academy as a result of a gift of 100 shares of the James River Canal Company he gave to the institution. This gift was the Academy's first substantial endowment (at the time, the largest gift ever made to a private

education institution in America) and was essential to the survival of the struggling classical school.

- The second letter is Lee's acceptance of the presidency in 1865 (August 24, 1865). Lee is also an essential part of the University's history; he increased enrollment, raised money, modernized the curriculum and instituted the honor code that exists today.

There are also pistols given by George Washington to his heir, George Washington Parke Custis, who later gave them to his son-in-law, Robert E. Lee.

Lee Chapel - The History

Since the days of Robert E. Lee, Lee Chapel has been at the heart of life on the campus of Washington and Lee University. Steeped in tradition, the Chapel continues to be a gathering place for the University's most important events.

One piece of history regarding Lee Chapel is not widely known. (This also reveals that the current nasty debate over Lee Chapel isn't the first one.) The structure came very close to being torn down during the 1920's. Under the presidency of Dr. Henry Louis Smith, many came to view the Chapel as "unattractive and not in architectural harmony with the other fine buildings on campus." The structure had in fact become a fire hazard and was no longer large enough to fulfill its original purpose—a place where all of W & L's students could assemble at one time. Smith's plan was to raze the Chapel (leaving the crypt intact) and build a new, larger structure. The trustees gave their blessing and he believed he had the support of the Lee family as well. He had also appealed to, and won the support of, the National United Daughters of the Confederacy.

But Smith overlooked one crucial group—the Lexington Mary Custis Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which boasted over 80 members. This chapter included a number of the most prominent women of Lexington and this chapter also operated Lexington's only hospital. Dissent over destroying Lee Chapel first surfaced among the members of this UDC chapter, but concern soon spread to other Lexingtonians.

Smith, like Abraham Lincoln, sought the support of a Lee—Lee's grandson, Robert E. Lee III, to quell the mounting rebellion, assuming Lee's support would be a given. But Lee, like his grandfather, refused the offer. Some traits are just in our genes, I suppose. After Lee's refusal, Smith suggested to Lee's wife that Lee's "mind has become confused on this

important point.” Mrs. Lee was furious that Smith had suggested that her husband’s mind was “not sound.” So not only did Smith have the very influential local UDC ladies against him, but he had just insulted the only two people who could get his rear-end out of the fire.

But, alas, Dr. Smith’s heated hindquarters were only going to get warmer. After Mrs. Lee’s curt reply and assurances from Lee’s doctor that Lee’s mind was “very clear”, Smith sent another letter stating that “Col. Lee is in no condition to think or remember.”

The opposition grew and a very public and sometimes nasty debate ensued with one trustee stating that he was shocked at the “depths of the ferocity of the opposition.” In my opinion, Smith violated two very important rules in dealing with women:

1. Never ignore a woman—or group of women—whose support you desire.
2. Never suggest to a woman—whose support you desire—that her husband is crazy.

The rebellion grew. Articles and editorials opposing Smith’s plan appeared in the Rockbridge County News, whose editor and publisher just happened to be one of the UDC lady’s uncle, Matthew W. Paxton. Other Virginia UDC chapters passed resolutions opposing the destruction of Washington & Lee’s “greatest asset.” One chapter implored the university to leave quote “the Chapel’s sanctity unprofaned.” (Sound familiar?)

W & L countered with an official bulletin patronizing and condescending in tone referring to “the little chapel . . . erected . . . when American architecture had reached its lowest ebb.” And reminding the natives that though they had “learned to love and venerate it” that visitors and strangers from outside the area all noticed “the homeliness of the chapel . . . and its ludicrous tower” causing them to “experience a sense of surprise and depression.” (Sound familiar?)

Obviously, these insults and condescending tone just emboldened the opposition all the more. The Baltimore Sun and the Richmond papers published editorials denouncing Smith’s plan to raze the Shrine of the South—designed by Lee himself.

Smith told trustee William Anderson that they needed to attend the 1922 Virginia UDC convention in Fredericksburg and Anderson responded that he “would rather be dragged through a mud hole or a sewer pipe than go to Fredericksburg.” Smith addressed the convention, but so did Mrs. Robert E. Lee, III stating “Spare, keep and guard the chapel, for in spite of Dr. Smith, the chapel is the shrine and not the tomb and mausoleum alone.”

The debate continued through 1923 and despite Smith seeking a compromise, his repeated insults to the UDC ladies won him no support. The UDC, however, won the support of local Congressman Henry St. George Tucker, all of the women's clubs, the Confederate Veterans and, finally, the death blow to Smith's plan came in the form of a rebuke from President Woodrow Wilson who wrote:

“Changes in the Chapel . . . would be an outrageous desecration and bring serious discredit upon the University and the State.”

Shortly thereafter, in the board of trustee's final act regarding Smith's plans to tear down Lee Chapel, they issued the following statement:

“Resolved: that in the opinion of the Board, it is inexpedient to proceed further with plans heretofore proposed and discussed in relation to Lee Chapel.”

W & L student Ollinger Crenshaw noted that:

“After this meeting President Smith and Rector Anderson left the room slowly arm in arm, as if to support each other in their personal Appomattox.”

After the smoke cleared in 1924, the University spent \$6000 in fireproofing the Chapel. The UDC's grassroots efforts saved Lee Chapel and we all owe them a great debt of gratitude.

After this, there were no other major changes or renovations until the 1960's. Lee Chapel was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and from 1962 to 1963 the chapel was restored through the support of the Ford Motor Company Fund (around \$380,000.)

The slate roof was removed and each piece was numbered so that they could be replaced in their original location. The rotting wood rafters were replaced with steel beams and the original pine floors were replaced with concrete on both levels. The brick and limestone exteriors were untouched. The Chapel was rededicated on October 11th, 1963 (one day before the anniversary of Lee's death) by Robert E. Lee IV.

Another major renovation of the Lee Chapel Museum was completed in 1998, with an anonymous donation of \$1 million and a matching gift from alumnus Jack Warner. This commemorated the University's 250th anniversary in 1999.

Lee Chapel - The Legacy

Today, Lee Chapel sees 60,000 visitors annually. Many pass through not fully appreciating the rich spiritual legacy and history of this building. This beautiful historic building, filled with its tradition and heritage, remains a gathering place for lectures, memorial services, concerts, and, yes, a place for spiritual reflection. The Chapel continues to preserve Lee's legacy of honor, civility, and faith, as well as his hope for the future.

Back to Lee's office.

So what was Lee's office like on the last day he occupied it? The room is simple, 15 x 18 and originally had a simple pine floor of

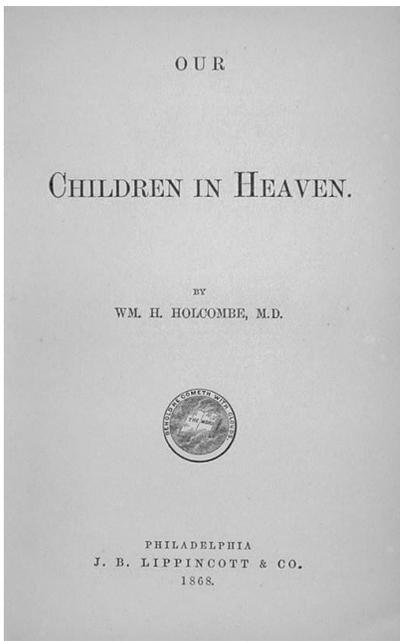
random widths, only one item adorned the walls—a map of Augusta County, drawn by Jedediah Hotchkiss, Stonewall's mapmaker. No other prints or decorations. There was a small cast-iron stove attached to the fireplace in the corner. The room was painted white.

The furnishings were not elaborate. The largest item in the room is a book case that originally served as a sideboard, given to Lee by an admiring Virginia lady. Included in the book case are worn copies of Webster's Dictionary, a French, English, and Greek

grammar books, and an algebra book. All show the tell-tale signs of frequent use. There is also a copy of this book:

[*Our Children in Heaven*](#) by William Holcombe published in 1868. Lee, sadly, knew about that subject.

On the fireplace mantel were 3 faded pictures: George Peabody, who was a Northern friend of Lee's, an unidentified Confederate family, and a picture of George Washington. Beside the large round table that served as Lee's desk is a large wicker basket, hand-woven and given to Lee by a black Lexington woman.



All of the chairs are simple with wicker seats, there was a Victorian walnut secretary, a leather couch, (a gift) and end table upon which sat an oil lamp. Lee's leather chair, another gifted item, is at the table. The table-desk is veneered with a glass top with pens, ink, papers, and other items neatly arranged.

This austere room was the command center of the school and Lee's administration. Here he planned the school's activities, admonished wayward students, convened counsels of advice with his colleagues. Here he spent many hours of solitude contemplating his past and his present charge.

Someone once observed a visibly moved General Lee leaving a chapel service while serving as President of Washington College. When the observer inquired of Lee if something was wrong, Lee replied, "I was thinking of my responsibility to Almighty God for these hundreds of young men."

Lee's daily practice was to rise early, have his private devotions and prayers; then prayers with his family at breakfast. After breakfast, Lee would walk the short distance to the Chapel and always arrived promptly for the 7:45 service. The service began 8. He would then descend to the lower level and to his office.

On the day Lee took ill, he had nothing on his agenda for the day other than the mundane duties of his office and a vestry meeting at Grace Church in the afternoon.

He answered a letter that day that he had received that from Samuel H. Taggart. In Lee's response, he noted that in response to a question about his own health:

"I am much better . . . my pains are less and my strength greater. In fact, I suppose I am as well as I shall be."

Maybe Lee thought of the words he had written just one year before:

"Death in its silent, sure march is fast gathering those whom I have longest loved, so that when he shall knock at my door, I will more willingly follow."

Perhaps he leafed through the pages of *Our Children in Heaven*, purchased by Lee the previous year as the title no doubt reminded him of his beloved Annie who died during the war at the age of 23.

Lee finished and sealed a letter, completed his morning's work, and was leaving his office when he ran into sophomore Percy Davidson. Davidson had come with him a small picture of Lee, which a Lexington girl had asked him to get the Lee to autograph. Davidson realized Lee was leaving and suggested he would come back some other time. "No," Lee responded, "I will go right back and do it now." He returned to his office and signed his name for the last time.

He then left his office for the last time, walked slowly to his home, and took a short nap. Despite his wife's pleadings, and suffering from a cold, Lee insisted on going to the vestry meeting, but told her that wished he "did not have to go and listen to all that powwow." As he left his home, daughter Mildred was playing on the piano Mendelssohn's "Funeral March." He walked to the church, just a few steps from his home, through the rain, wearing only his military cape. There was no heat in the building, it was cold and damp and some noted that Lee's face was flushed, despite the cool, damp air. Lee chatted cordially with the other vestrymen and then promptly at 4 o'clock, Lee called the meeting to order.

They decided what should be done about a new church building, the vestrymen began a discussion about raising William Pendleton's salary. Everyone contributed; but the total still came up short by \$55, right much more than those who already had given had pledged. Lee said softly, "I will give that sum." Perhaps doing so as much out of a desire to help his old friend as a desire to end the boring vestry session and return home to his family.

Returning home, Lee stood at the head of the supper table to offer grace, but was unable to speak. Doctors were summoned, a sick room was prepared and over the next 36 hours it rained 14 inches. On October 7 and 8, the Northern Lights were seen in the night sky--a rare occurrence in the Shenandoah Valley. According to Douglas Southall Freeman, "some saw in it a beckoning hand." A Lexington women took from a bookshelf a copy of *The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers* and pointed with eerie assurance to a passage that read:

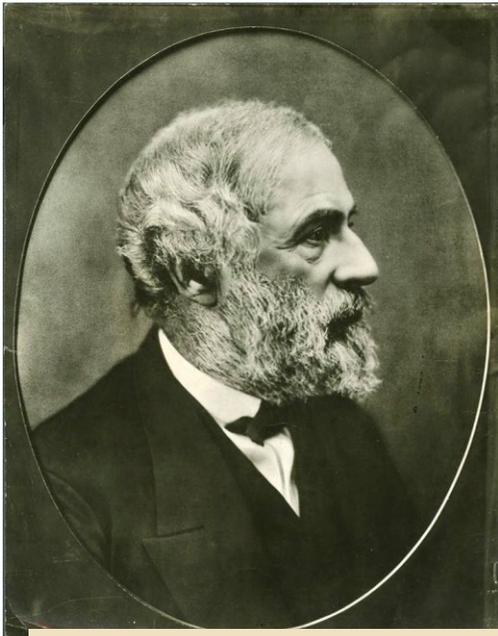
All night long the northern streamer
Shot across the trembling sky:
Fearful lights, that never beckon
Save when kings or heroes die."

On the 12th of October, Lee uttered his last words, "Strike the tent" and the Christian warrior passed into eternity.

Virginia Military Institute Cadets are (not sure if this is still the case, but it was in very

recent years) still instructed to salute as they approach Lee Chapel. Every year on the anniversary of Lee's death, the Chapel's bells toll 19 times matching the 19 gun salute given to an officer of Lee's rank, reminding everyone in Lexington of the solemn moment. Every year, the Sons of Confederate Veterans hold memorial services in the Chapel on the Saturday following Lee-Jackson Day. Each year, the University honors Lee on his birthday, January 19th, with a Founder's Day program. I was fortunate enough to be able to attend that ceremony on Lee's 200th birthday.

So Lee Chapel's legacy continues. But we must never forget that the legacy of Lee Chapel is the legacy of Robert E. Lee.



I'd like to leave you all with the words of [Marshall Fishwick](#):

Forget the Lee of battle, and see the old man moving among Lexington's children. Forget the general in gray, and see the old fellow in the black suit moving back and forth between his home and his chapel. Focus sharply on this man. For this is Robert E. Lee.

For a complete history and description of Lee Chapel, I recommend Doug Bostick's [Memorializing Robert E Lee: The Story of Lee Chapel](#).

**Note: The text for this post was taken from a talk I gave at Liberty University in 2007. Some of the text was originally taken and quoted verbatim from other authors' works and duly attributed and cited during my talk. I've tried to make sure that was done here, but I may have missed a passage or two as the original files were corrupted in a computer crash a couple of years ago and I've had to attempt to "piece" it back together from scattered notes and a corrupted Word document. Both were missing some citations. I just wanted to disclose that in case I missed giving proper credit where due. I apologize in advance if I failed to do so and will make prompt correction if an omission is realized.*

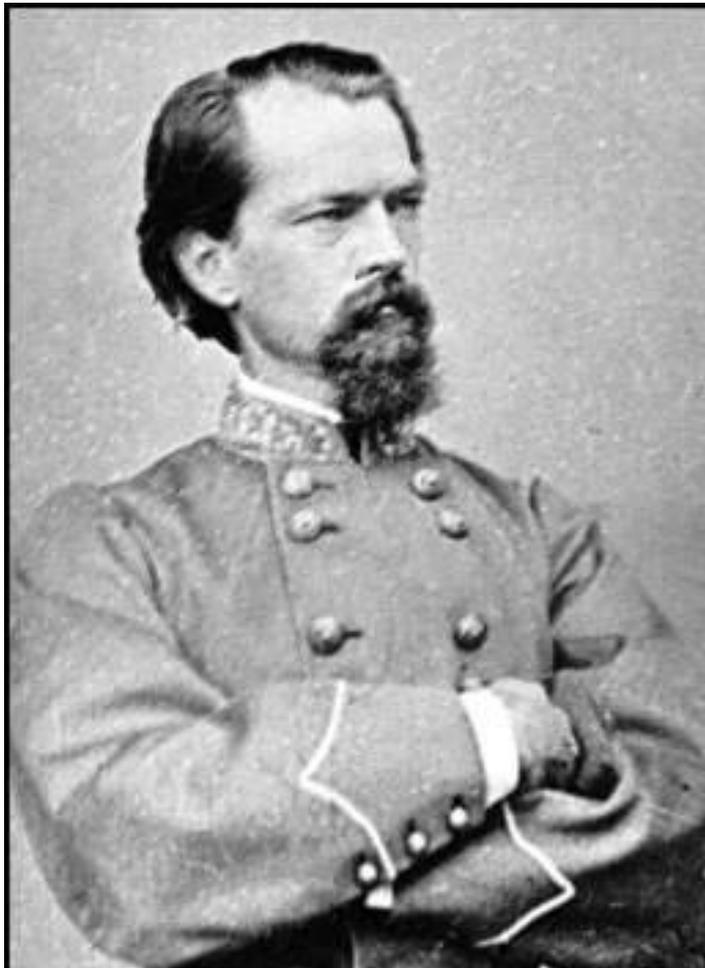
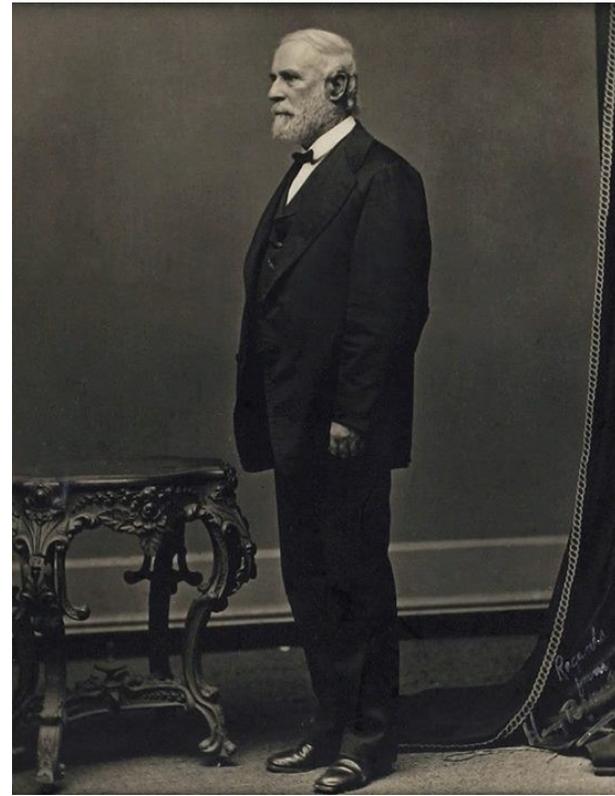
If it were not for General Lee, the institution would not exist. And they persist in dishonoring the man who saved the college. This is what happens when scalawags and carpet-bagging yanks run things...

"Washington College had started as an academy in 1749. It was the first classical school opened in the Valley of Virginia. After a struggle of many years, under a succession of principals and with several changes of site, it at length acquired such a reputation as to attract the attention of General Washington. He gave it a handsome endowment, and the institution changed its name from "Liberty Hall Academy" to Washington College. In the summer of 1865, the college, through the calamities of... war, had reached the lowest point of depression it had ever known. Its buildings, library, and apparatus had suffered from the sack and plunder of hostile soldiery. Its invested funds, owing to the general impoverishment throughout the land, were for the time being rendered unproductive and their ultimate value was most uncertain. Four professors still remained on duty, and there were about forty students, mainly from the country around Lexington. It was not a state institution, nor confined to any one religious denomination, so two objections which might have been made by my father were removed. But the college in later years had only a local reputation. It was very poor, indifferently equipped with buildings, and with no means in sight to improve its condition."

GENERAL LEE AFTER APPOMATTOX

Washington and LEE University

1920



“When the South raised its sword against the Union’s Flag, it was in defense of the Union’s Constitution.”

John B. Gordon

"I DONT FEEL THAT THE CONFEDERACY REPRESENTS WHO I AM AS A VIRGINIAN"



SAYS THE KID WITH NO LESS THAN 12 CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

imgflip.com

The Virginia Flaggers

"Not my flag"? Not so fast, Mr. Goad...

Some of you may have seen photos and/or heard accounts of the agitator who sometimes joins our Flaggers on the Boulevard in Richmond. His entire "protest" consists of following our flaggers, holding signs like this one and loudly blasting rap music, laced with vile profanity, racial slurs, and sexually explicit lyrics.

On May 19, May, 2014, a video was uploaded to youtube.com, featuring Kristopher Cheney Goad (aka "Goad Gatsby") speaking outside of the VMFA, and proclaiming "Hip hop is my heritage" and "I don't feel that the Confederacy represents who I am as a Virginian, and my ancestors." He has also been seen on many occasions, on the Boulevard holding signs that read, "Not my flag."

Apparently, Mr. Goad, like so many, was unaware of his family tree, rich with Confederate heritage, which includes (no less than) 12 Confederate ancestors from Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina...

Kristopher Cheney Goad's Confederate Ancestors:

- 1. Jasper Newton Cheney (a physician), 32nd Infantry, Co. A. Georgia, CSA – 3rd great-grandfather.**
- 2. Capt. William Joseph McDowell Preston, 14th Regt., Co. C. Georgia – CSA – 3rd great-grand uncle.**
 - Also, he is a brother to Mary Ann Preston (who was married to Jasper Newton Cheney, 32nd Infantry, Co. A. Georgia, - 3rd great-grandfather).**
- 3. Charles Thomas Preston, brother to Capt. William Preston. – 6th Infantry, Co. C. Georgia. 3rd great-grand uncle.**
- 4. John Henry Vannerson (a druggist), 35th Regt., 5th Inf. Mountain Rifle, Tennessee – 3rd great-grandfather.**
- 5. Robert Elam Vannerson, - 16th Regt. Co. C, Tennessee – 3rd great grand uncle. (Brother to John Henry).**
- 6. Frances Theodore Vannerson - 35th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry (5th Infantry) (1st Mountain Rifle Regiment) Co. G, B. – 3rd great grand uncle. (brother to John Henry).**
- 7. Beverly Gunter - 50th Infantry Regiment, CO. H. Virginia – 3rd great-grand uncle.**
- 8. Housen Gunter - 4th Regiment, Co. F., Virginia. – 3rd great grand uncle.**
- 9. Eli F. Flippin – 53rd Regt Co. G, North Carolina, 3rd great-grand uncle.**
- 10. William Lawson – 10th NC Art. Co. K. – 4th great-grandfather.**
- 11. Ambrose J. Flippin - Capt. Co. P 72nd Regt. North Carolina – 3rd great grandfather.**
- 12. Samuel Blancett – Co. H. 51st Va Inf., Patrick County VA – 4th great-grandfather.**

Treatment of negroes at Fortress Monroe

"--The Norfolk Day Book says:"

"A citizen of Hampton, a captain in the Confederate army, and at present stationed on York river, has brought us information that a few days ago 16 negroes escaped from the Yankees at Fort Monroe, and gladly returned to our lines."

"They report that the negroes there are very badly treated by the Yankees, and that Gen. Wool has issued orders to his troops to shoot all negroes attempting to escape from his lines, and not to approach them."



The Daily Dispatch: February 3, 1862.

"Cruelty to negroes."

"--The Marianna (Florida) News gives the following account of the treatment of negroes at Pensacola:"

"We learn that a salt-maker, captured by the Yankees in their late raid on this place, and paroled at Pensacola, states that after the enemy got some distance from here they tied the negroes together, and that some of them, getting tired of their treatment, were shot in attempting to escape. At Pensacola they sent the negro men into the army, and told the women, who were encamped on the beach, that the men were sent to Vermont to provide homes for them. It is thus, with their lying propensities, that they induce our negroes to leave their comfortable homes. We presume, ere this, the negro women have been sent to New Orleans to work on the Yankee plantations, or sold in Cuba."

The Daily Dispatch: December 21, 1864

Lincoln's idea of "Emancipation" for the Negroes.

Gen. Grant, said that the majority of Southern Whites were not slave holders, but they needed "Emancipating" too.

Was the NRA Formed to Arm Ex-Slaves?

Not Really

Posted on [August 2, 2014](#)

by Al Benson Jr.

Let me start off by stating that I am not the NRA's biggest fan. When it comes to Second Amendment groups I think the Gun Owners of America takes a much firmer stand and gives you more bang for your buck. If that bothers some folks I'd suggest that they check out the Gun Owners of America and see why I feel that way.

Having said that, this is written to attempt to clear up some misconceptions about the reasons for the founding of the NRA that seem to be floating around out there and that some folks might be tempted to swallow, thus choking of what is supposed to be truth but is really clever propaganda.

I got a phone call this afternoon (August 1) from a friend in Oklahoma who told me he had heard something on a conservative radio show that really bugged him. What he heard was that the National Rifle Association had been formed by "religious leaders who wanted to protect ex-slaves from the Ku Klux Klan." My first thought was that this is "beyond ridiculous."

There was some commentary, back in 2008, by a Harry Alford, whose wife, Kay DeBow Alford, was the National Black Chamber of Commerce executive vice-president. Alford, who spoke in Milwaukee in 2008 said: "I want to thank the Lord for our Constitution. I also want to thank the NRA for its legacy. The National Rifle Association was started, founded by religious leaders who wanted to protect freed slaves from the Ku Klux Klan." Interestingly enough, the NRA's website says nothing about any of this.

The NRA's website says the following: "Dismayed by the lack of marksmanship shown by their troops, Union veterans Col. William C. Church and Gen. George Wingate formed the National Rifle Association in 1871. The primary goal of the association would be to 'promote and encourage rifle shooting on a scientific basis,' according to a magazine editorial written by Church." This was published on <http://www.politifacts.com> on June 5, 2013. Other information given about the founding showed that former Union Army General Ambrose P. Burnside, the "hero" of Fredericksburg, was the first president of the NRA. Burnside had worked as a gunsmith in Rhode Island and so was a logical choice for the first president. Church succeeded Burnside as president the following year. And Burnside had a legitimate interest in being part of such a group.

Union Army records indicated that Union troops fired around 1,000 rifle shots for each Confederate soldier they hit.

This fact caused Burnside to complain about his recruits during the War. He reportedly said: “Out of ten soldiers who are perfect in drill and the manual of arms, only one knows the purpose of the sights on his gun or can hit the broadside of a barn.” So Burnside had a bonifide concern about the marksmanship of soldiers. Some generals attributed the terrible marksmanship of Union soldiers to the use of “volley tactics” for earlier and less accurate smooth bore muskets. As the War progressed rifled muskets became more the order of the day. And so the NRA’s primary goal was to “promote and encourage rifle shooting on a scientific basis.”

However, conservatives, in many cases, seem to have a bent towards picking up what we would commonly call propaganda. David Barton, in an interview on the Glenn Beck Show, was guilty of promoting the fable that the NRA was started as a means of “...driving out the Ku Klux Klan and ensuring that blacks...could in fact locally carry a gun.” Since the NRA was originally chartered in New York state, I have to wonder what Klan groups they were driving out there.

There seems to be some of this, what shall I call it—balderdash—that blacks were much better treated in the North than they were in the South. In all honesty, racial attitudes pertaining to blacks were every bit as biased in the North as they were in the South and at that point in time, I can’t picture whites in New York being any happier with blacks carrying guns than whites in South Carolina would have been. In fact, many of the black “militias” in the South during what we euphemistically refer to as “reconstruction” were a major problem because they were a threat to white people, women and kids as well as men. Part of this was the original reason something like the Ku Klux Klan came into being in the first place. I realize a lot of people don’t want to hear that, but get a copy of Claude Bowers book *The Tragic Era* and check out what some of the black militias in various Southern states were doing. It ain’t pretty.

Yet, for all of that, this was not the reason the NRA was formed. As far as our situation today, do I think black people should be able to have guns to protect their families and property? Why not? They should be able to protect their lives and property just like anyone else. When it comes to honest, hardworking people, the Second Amendment is truly colorblind. Everyone should have the right to defend what is theirs and those they love. It’s interesting that the gun control advocates seem to expend lots of energy trying to make some of the big cities into basically “gun free” zones when the majority of the population in those cities is black. Are they really working in the interest of black people? Not hardly—but they pretend they are.

All I’m saying is that, if we are going to talk about the NRA, then let’s get the history straight and not spread a lot of “feel good” fables. We have a saying in Southern and conservative circles—“you can’t make this stuff up.” Unfortunately, some are trying.

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2014/08/02/was-the-nra-formed-to-arm-ex-slaves-not-really/>

The Jeffersonian Secessionist Tradition

by Tom DiLorenzo - *lewRockwell*

Published : July 06th, 2014

“The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure.”

–Letter from Thomas Jefferson to William Stephens Smith, Nov 13, 1787

Thomas Jefferson, the author of America’s July 4, 1776 Declaration of Secession from the British empire, was a lifelong advocate of both the *voluntary* union of the free, independent, and sovereign states, *and* of the right of secession. “If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form,” he said in his first inaugural address in 1801, “let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it.”

In a January 29, 1804 letter to Dr. Joseph Priestly, who had asked Jefferson his opinion of the New England secession movement that was gaining momentum, he wrote: “Whether we remain in one confederacy, or form into Atlantic and Mississippi confederacies, believe not very important to the happiness of either part. Those of the western confederacy will be as much our children & descendants as those of the eastern . . . and did I now foresee a separation at some future day,, yet should feel the duty & the desire to promote the western interests as zealously as the eastern, doing all the good for both portions of our future family . . .” Jefferson offered the same opinion to John C. Breckenridge on August 12 1803 when New Englanders were threatening secession after the Louisiana purchase. If there were a “separation,” he wrote, “God bless them both & keep them in the union if it be for their good, but separate them, if it be better.”

Everyone understood that the union of the states was voluntary and that, as Virginia, Rhode Island, and New York stated in their constitutional ratification documents, each state had a right to withdraw from the union at some future date if that union became harmful to its interests. So when New Englanders began plotting secession barely twenty years after the end of the American Revolution, their leader, Massachusetts Senator Timothy Pickering (who was also George Washington’s secretary of war and secretary of state) stated that “the principles of our Revolution point to the remedy – a separation. That this can be accomplished without spilling one drop of blood, I have little doubt” (In Henry Adams, editor, [Documents Relating to New-England Federalism, 1800-1815](#), p. 338). The New England plot to secede from the union culminated in the Hartford Secession Convention of 1814, where they ultimately decided to remain in the union and to try to dominate it politically instead. (They of course succeeded beyond their wildest dreams, beginning in April of 1865 up to the present day).

John Quincy Adams, the quintessential New England Yankee, echoed these Jeffersonian sentiments in an 1839 speech in which he said that if different states or groups of states came into irrepressible conflict, then that “will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect union by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation . . .” (John Quincy Adams, [The Jubilee of the Constitution](#), 1939, pp. 66-69).

There is a long history of American newspapers endorsing the Jeffersonian secessionist tradition. The following are just a few examples.

The *Bangor, Maine Daily Union* once editorialized that the union of Maine with the other states “rests and depends for its continuance on the free consent and will of the sovereign people of each. When that consent and will is withdrawn on either part, their Union is gone, and no power exterior to the withdrawing [state] can ever restore it.” Moreover, a state can never be a true equal member of the American union if forced into it by military aggression, the Maine editorialists wrote.

“A war . . . is a thousand times worse evil than the loss of a State, or a dozen States” the *Indianapolis Daily Journal* once wrote. “The very freedom claimed by every individual citizen, precludes the idea of compulsory association, as individuals, as communities, or as States,” wrote the Kenosha, Wisconsin *Democrat*. “The very germ of liberty is the right of forming our own governments, enacting our own laws, and choosing our own political associates The right of secession inheres to the people of every sovereign state.”

Using violence to force any state to remain in the union, once said the New York Journal of Commerce, would “change our government from a voluntary one, in which the people are sovereigns, to a despotism” where one part of the people are “slaves.” The *Washington (D.C.) Constitution* concurred, calling a coerced union held together at gunpoint (like the Soviet Union, for instance) “the extreme of wickedness and the acme of folly.”

“The great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,” the New York Daily Tribune once wrote, “is sound and just,” so that if any state wanted to secede peacefully from the union, it has “a clear moral right to do so.”

A union maintained by military force, Soviet style, would be “mad and Quixotic” as well as “tyrannical and unjust” and “worse than a mockery,” editorialized the *Trenton (N.J.) True American*. Echoing Jefferson’s letter to John C. Breckenridge, the *Cincinnati Daily Commercial* once editorialized that “there is room for several flourishing nations on this continent; and the sun will shine brightly and the rivers run as clear” if one or more states were to peacefully secede.

All of these Northern state editorials were published in the first three months of 1861 and are published in Howard Cecil Perkins, editor, *Northern Editorials on Secession* (Gloucester, Mass.: 1964). They illustrate how the truths penned by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence – that the states were considered to be free, independent, and sovereign in the same sense that England and France were; that the union was voluntary; that using invasion, bloodshed, and mass murder to force a state into the union would be an abomination and a universal moral outrage; and that a free society is required to revere freedom of association – were still alive and well until April of 1865 when the Lincoln regime invented and adopted the novel new theory that: 1) the states were never sovereign; 2) the union was not voluntary; and 3) the federal government had the “right” to prove that propositions 1 and 2 are right by means murdering hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens by waging total war on the entire civilian population of the Southern states, bombing and burning its cities and towns into a smoldering ruin, and calling it all “the glory of the coming of the Lord.”

[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

Thanks to Tom DiLorenzo from www.lewrockwell.com

<http://www.24hgold.com/english/news-gold-silver-the-jeffersonian-secessionist-tradition.asp?article=5620382162H11690&redirect=false&contributor=Tom+DiLorenzo>

Here is an old article tells a lot about who around 25% "those people" were in The GAR...

Foreign born aliens with no concern or love for The Republic our founding fathers brought forth. So, the SUV wants to preserve the memory of the GAR and everything else the GAR helped Lincoln save America from. They saved it by destroying it and wanted to destroy more than they did.as you know. How do they like the pot we are now in? The SUV is dedicated to the principles of the GAR.

The Lincoln Putsch: America's Bolshevik Revolution

By [*George Mcdaniel*](#)

Published: 1998-01-01

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

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

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

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

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Massachusetts Yankee transcendentalist and hater of the South, wrote so approvingly of Sigel and his countrymen:

"This revolution has a feature new to history, that of socialism."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the lower ranks, the former German revolutionaries were even better represented. Among them were Lt. Colonel Carl Gottfried Freudenberg, who had led insurgents at the age of 15 in an engagement near Mannheim, and the Austrian Ernest Fahtz, who became Lt. Colonel of the 8th Maryland. There was also Dr. Friedrich Hecker, who had been a leader in the Baden, Germany, rebellion. Another was Col. George von Amsberg, who had been a leader in

the socialist revolt in Hungary. Adolf Dengler, a Baden Revolution veteran, was the colonel of the 43rd Illinois. Colonels Joseph Gerhardt, Carl Eberhard Salomon, Wilhelm Heine, Konrad Krez, Henry Flad, Fritz Anneke, Franz Mahler, Adolf von Hartung, Edward Kapff, August Mersey, Friedrich Poschner, Franz Wutschel, Rudolf von Rosa, and other such names form a list that goes on and on. All of them were socialists, all of them were Union officers. There were at least 50 German-born majors, though that number is probably far too low. Most of these men were from midwestern states: Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

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

The preponderance of German-born officers and men in the Union armies is overwhelming. It is estimated that in 1860 there were approximately 1,204,075 Germans in the states that would remain in the Union. During the War, approximately 100,000 additional Germans entered. That makes for a total of about 1,300,000 Germans living in the Union during the War years. It is calculated that about 118,402 would have been subject to military service. The number who actually served was by some estimates around 216,000. This means the Germans were over-represented by nearly 100,000 men. Of the total of those serving, at least 36,000 served under German officers. If the total number of German troops is assumed to be 216,000 and we accept that the total of all foreign-born troops was nearly 500,000, which was about one-quarter of all Union troops, we see that as many as 1 in every 4 Union troops was actually of foreign birth, and that that foreigner was as apt to be a German as not. This is an astonishing statistic, and bears out the widely held Confederate belief that they were fighting an army of Hessians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary

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

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

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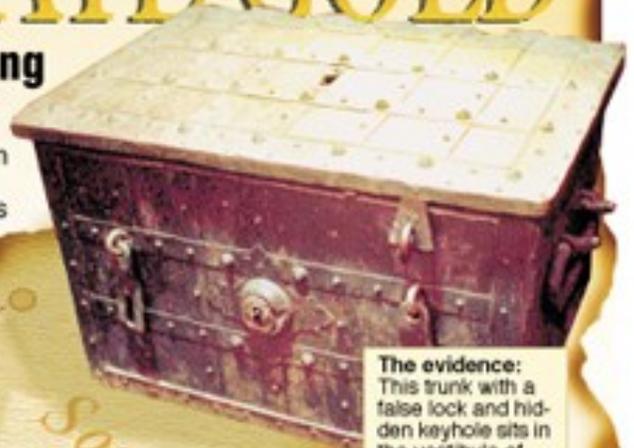
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The Lost Confederate Treasure

CONFEDERATE GOLD

One of the Civil War's most enduring mysteries has roots nearby.

After Robert E. Lee's surrender in 1865, gold that had been moved South after the fall of Richmond, Va., was readied for transport back to Northern banks. A caravan of wagons was assembled to return it, but the caravan never made it out of Georgia and the gold was never recovered.



The evidence: This trunk with a false lock and hidden keyhole sits in the vestibule of the Mary Willis Library in Washington, Ga., as mute testimony to the mystery of the missing gold.

A \$450,000 in Confederate gold stored in the Georgia Railroad Bank building in Washington departs on May 24, 1865, in route to Virginia by way of Abbeville, S.C.

B The caravan of five wagons carrying the gold makes camp at Chennault Crossroads by the Savannah River. During the night, armed raiders hijack the gold shipment.

The missing gold is rumored to be hidden in Crawfordville at Liberty Hall, home of Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens.

A.H. Stephens State Park: Site of the historic home and Confederate museum



The monument to 'Rio': Stephens' dog, Rio, died about the same time the gold vanished. Speculation abounds that this elaborate monument might also mark the final resting place of the mysterious treasure.

FILE PHOTOS
GRAPHIC: NATE OWENS / STAFF

Part I

The facts seem simple enough: On April 2, 1865 the Union Army faced tattered and battle-weary Confederate soldiers defending Richmond, Virginia under

the overall command of **General Robert E. Lee**. Realizing that his lines could not hold and that the fall of the Confederate capital was imminent, General Lee sent an urgent message to President **Jefferson Davis** that the government must evacuate or face certain capture. Late that night a special train carrying the President and Members of the Confederate Cabinet departed Richmond for Danville, Virginia. Although the news was bleak, it was the hope of all on board that the struggle could be continued.

Shortly after midnight a second train departed the Richmond station following the fleeing government south. On board were all the hard currency reserves of the **Confederate States of America** guarded by a group of young midshipmen from the Confederate Navy who had scuttled their vessel in the James River. Amongst the official records of the Confederacy were many—some say hundreds—of crates and barrels containing gold and silver coins, bullion, and a substantial amount of fine jewelry donated to the Cause by women across the South. In addition there was more than \$450,000 in gold from Richmond bank reserves, taken to keep it from falling into the hands of the invading Yankees.

By the end of the day on April 3, 1865 Richmond lay in ashes as occupying Federal troops had fanned out across the city looking for stragglers. Over the ensuing weeks, Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Lincoln was assassinated, and the dwindling band of Confederate fugitives continued to work their way south, hoping to escape west beyond the Mississippi, or perhaps overseas to Cuba or Britain. When Jefferson Davis and his ragged group were finally captured by members of the Fourth Michigan Calvary near Irwinville in south Georgia on May 10th they had only a few dollars in their possession. The fabled riches of the vast “Confederate Treasure” were not to be found.

Lincoln’s assassination was widely but erroneously assumed to be the terrible result of a covert Confederate plot. The Northern press, rightfully outraged as such a horrific event, had screamed for retribution against Davis and other government officials. Fuel by vitriol in the press, rumors of the amount of gold and silver carried away by the fugitives grew to millions and millions of dollars. The knowledge of the fact that the treasure did leave Richmond with Jefferson Davis and was not with him when he was captured led to wild speculation as to its fate.

Over the years stories of “The Lost Confederate Treasure” have become ingrained in American culture and folklore. From movies to books to the internet, stories and guesses abound as to “what really happened.” The Clint Eastwood classic, “The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly” revolves around a search

for missing Confederate gold. Dozens of cities and counties across the South and even further afield each have their own unique story as to where the treasure is “really” buried accompanied by—of course—logical reasons as to why it hasn’t yet been found.

Rumors and speculation aside, the truth is that the exact amount of the gold and silver carried south by the fleeing government is not known. The destruction and disorder that accompanied the fall of the Confederacy led to the loss of most of the records that could have been used to establish a more exact figure. The best estimates hold that the hard currency actually held in the Treasury at the end of the war was only about \$327,000, a paltry sum for a government even in 1865. As many officials testified after the war when accused of somehow having knowledge of the treasure’s disappearance, the Confederacy was nearly broke. The reverses of the last two years of the war combined with the effective Federal blockage of southern ports had nearly drained the treasury dry. Assuming that this sum is in the range of accuracy, this amount together with the Richmond bank gold, plus jewelry and other valuables would suggest that the actual worth of the “treasure” was in the range of one million dollars.

So, what happened to it? Did the leaders of the Confederacy steal it as some have alleged? Was it buried in some secret location to be dug up by future generations? Or did the treasure suffer a more mundane fate? Why do rumors of “lost Confederate gold” persist even today, spurring on generation after generation of treasure hunters? Parts II and III of this article in the next issues of Splash! will attempt to answer those questions and others.



Part II

As recounted in Part I of this three-part series, the mystery of the “Lost Confederate Treasure” is one of the most enduring of Southern Legends. When President Jefferson Davis and the Cabinet fled the besieged Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia on April 2, 1865, they carried with them nearly a million dollars in gold, silver and jewelry. Part of this hoard was all that remained in Richmond of the hard currency assets of the rapidly collapsing Confederacy. Part of it was the gold assets of the Richmond banks, taken in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the seemingly unstoppable Northern forces. When President Davis and his family were captured in south Georgia some six weeks later, he had only a few dollars with him. What happened to the treasure?

Although the fall of Richmond and the government's flight south was a crushing blow, many—including President Davis—were unwilling to admit defeat. The plan was to withdraw to a safer area, reestablish the Government, and continue the struggle. Barely avoiding Federal marauders, the train carrying the President and members of his Cabinet arrived in Danville, Virginia late in day on April 3rd.

The “treasure,” meanwhile, was transported on a second train guarded by Midshipmen from the Confederate Navy. In the chaos of impending defeat, it was an attractive target for would-be hijackers and other outlaws. It was heavy, consisting dozens of boxes and crates of gold and silver coins, some bullion, plus an unknown amount of jewelry donated to the Cause by southern women. One commander described it as “a very troublesome elephant.”

Over the next the next four weeks, Davis and other members of the government pushed steadily south, pursued by troops from the north and avoiding the areas in their path under Federal control. The treasure train followed a similar route, from Danville south to Charlotte, North Carolina, then on to Chester, South Carolina. Transferred to wagons then back on rail cars then back on wagons, all the while under heavy guard, the precious cargo passed through Newberry and Abbeville, South Carolina, arriving in Washington, Georgia on April 19th. When the threat of its capture became too great in Washington, the treasure was once again loaded on wagons, moved first to Augusta and then back across the Savannah River to Abbeville before returning back to Washington by May 3rd.

While Davis and the government fled south, two events that would forever change the course of American history took place. On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Only five days later John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer, shot President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington, DC.

Many in the north, rightfully enraged at Lincoln's death and fueled by wild speculation in the Yankee press assumed that the dying Confederacy, and Davis in particular, was behind a plot to topple the United States government. Lincoln, whose policy was one of reconciliation with the South after the war, was succeeded by Andrew Johnson who called for vengeance. Calls went out for Davis's summary execution. A hundred thousand dollar reward was placed on his head, exceeding in comparison to the wages of the day the twenty-five million dollar reward offered currently for Osama Bin Laden.

During these weeks of flight, expenses for lodging and provisions as well as payment to the accompanying troops steadily drained the resources of the Government's funds. A sample of known expenses includes \$39,000 paid to soldiers in Greensboro, North Carolina, \$108,000 paid to escorting troops near the Savannah River, about \$40,000 paid for soldier's provisions in Augusta and Washington, Georgia. According to A. J. Hanna, author of *Flight Into Oblivion*, by early May 1865 only about a hundred thousand dollars remained in treasury funds.

By the fourth of May, the Confederacy obviously defeated, President Davis and the few remaining members of the Cabinet with him made the decision to disband the government. Some \$86,000 was given to a trusted officer to be smuggled abroad and held in Confederate accounts. Davis planned to make it to Florida, then perhaps west by boat to Texas where he would continue to lead the fight for Southern independence. With his wife and children, he headed south toward Macon with a small band of guards. A second group of core supporters split off and planned to meet up with him near the Florida line. Between them, they carried what remained of \$35,000 in gold that had been allotted for expenses of the President and Cabinet some weeks earlier. It was all that was left of the government funds.

On May 10th just south of Irwinville, Georgia and not far from the Florida line, the fugitives were surprised and captured in an early morning raid by troops from the Fourth Michigan Calvary. They had with them only a few dollars. The fabled "Confederate Treasure" had disappeared. Or had it simply all been spent?

In the next installment of this series we will look at what happened to the gold from the Richmond banks, and some of the reasons that the legends surrounding this fabled treasure have developed over the years.



Part III

Today, more than a hundred and forty years later, the mystery of what "really" happened to the gold and silver that remained in the Confederate Treasury at the end of the Civil War continues to intrigue historians and treasure hunters alike. As detailed in Parts I and II of this series, President Jefferson Davis and other members of the Confederate government fled Richmond, Virginia on April 2, 1865, only hours before the capital fell to Yankee troops.

Accompanying them on their escape south was nearly a million dollars in gold, silver and jewelry. Part of it belonged to the Confederate Treasury. The other part was the gold reserves of the Richmond banks.

During the next six weeks Lee surrendered at Appomattox and Lincoln was assassinated. Davis and other members of the rebel government were touted by the northern press as war criminals. Huge rewards were offered for their arrest. When Davis was finally captured in south Georgia on May 10th, his small party of fugitives only had a few dollars with them. What happened to the treasure?

The answer to that question, like the fabled hoard itself, has two parts. First, only about half of it actually belonged to the Confederacy. With so many records lost in the final days of the war, even the exact amount is uncertain. Estimates range up to more than a million dollars, but a more generally accepted figure is about half that. Of this amount, there is reasonably good documentation that most of it was spent in support of the failing government and its troops. The truth, however unexciting it may seem, is that at the end of the war The Confederacy was nearly broke. The wild speculation in the news of the day was just that, speculation. There was no “Confederate Treasure” to go missing, only groundless rumors.

So why are there persistent legends about the “Confederate Gold”? Even today, why do movies like “Sahara” (based on the book of the same name by Clive Cussler) continue to attract audiences with their story lines about the “true” fate of these fabled riches? Perhaps the answer lies in the old adage that underlying most legends is a grain of truth. And the truth—in this case—refers to the fate of the gold reserves of the Richmond banks.

It should be remembered that the bank gold was technically not part of the “Confederate Treasure.” In the mid-nineteenth century before today’s highly regulated banking system, most banks were privately owned. They issued notes and currency backed by physical gold reserves. In fact, the link between the value of the US dollar and the price of gold was abandoned only in 1971. Unlike the estimated value of the specie from the Confederate Treasury, the Richmond bank gold’s worth was more accurately recorded as approximately \$451 thousand. It had been left for safekeeping in a Washington, Georgia bank vault after the fugitive government split up in hopes of eluding Federal capture. Only days later it was in the hands of occupying Northern troops.

On May 24, 1865, a group of five wagons loaded with the Richmond bank gold set out on their long journey north. The gold was now the property of the United States government. At the end of the day they made camp near Danburg, Georgia on the grounds of the white-columned home of Dionysius Chennault. That night, troops guarding the gold were attacked by a group of men said to be locals, paroled soldiers, freed slaves and others. When the sun

rose the following morning, more than a quarter million dollars in gold was missing, having been carried off in any way possible by the unknown attackers.

Occupying Federal troops reacted harshly. The area was under martial law, and tales of home invasions and torture in the search for the stolen gold were common. Chennault and his family were arrested and taken to Washington, DC in hopes of finding the whereabouts of the gold, but supposedly they knew nothing of its fate. In the end, roughly \$111 thousand dollars was recovered, leaving some \$140 thousand to disappear into the local economy. Rumors persist to this day of wealthy local families who trace their fortune to that night.

The stories of lost Confederate treasure seem to be more legend than fact. Stories based on a bit of truth that change and grow with the passing years as they are passed down from generation to generation. They may be myths, but in the South so much of the so-called history of that turbulent era has been enshrined in that form. Sometimes we believe what we want to believe. As for me, I'll take my metal detector, a faded map, and the hope that somewhere out there....

The above article was written by William Rawlings Jr. Now let's take a look at someone who would truly know some of what happened to the Confederate Treasure. This is an actual first hand eyewitness account written by **Captain William H. Parker, Confederate States Navy**, Who Had It in Charge in Its Transportation South. This log/diary is preserved and kept by the [Confederate Navy](#)

[Research Center, Mobile, Alabama.](#)

The Account of **Captain William H. Parker, Confederate States Navy**, Who Had It in Charge in Its Transportation South.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

So many incorrect statements have appeared in the public prints from time to time concerning the preservation and disposition of the Confederate treasure, that a true and circumstantial account of where it was from April 2, 1865, to May 2, 1865, may prove interesting to the public.

I was an officer of the United States Navy from 1841 to 1861. In the latter year I entered the Confederate Navy as lieutenant.

During the years 1863-'64-'65 I was the superintendent of the Confederate States Naval Academy. *The steamer Patrick Henry* was the school-ship and the seat of the academy.

On the 1st day of April, 1865, we were lying at a wharf on the James river between Richmond and Powhatan. We had on board some sixty midshipmen

and a full corps of professors. The midshipmen were well drilled in infantry tactics, and all of the professors save one had served in the army or navy.

On Sunday, April 2, 1865, I received about noon a dispatch from Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, to the following effect: "Have the corps of midshipmen, with the proper officers, at the Danville depot to-day at 6 P. M.; the commanding officer to report to the Quartermaster-General of the army."

Upon calling at the Navy Department I learned that the city was to be evacuated immediately, and that the services of the corps were required to take charge of and guard the Confederate treasure.

Accordingly at 6 o'clock I was at the depot with all my officers and men—perhaps something over one hundred, all told—and was then put in charge of a train of cars, on which was packed the Confederate treasure, and the money belonging to the banks of Richmond.

ABOUT HALF A MILLION

I will here remark that neither the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Treasurer were with the treasure. The senior officer of the Treasury present was a cashier, and he informed me, to the best of my recollection, that there was about \$500,000 in gold, silver, and bullion. I saw the boxes containing it, many times in the weary thirty days I had it under my protection, but I never saw the coin.

Sometime in the evening the President, his Cabinet and other officials left the depot for Danville. The train was well packed. General Breckenridge, Secretary of War, however, did not start with the President. He remained with me at the depot until I got off, which was not until somewhere near midnight. The General went out of the city on horseback.

Our train being heavily loaded and crowded with passengers—even the roofs and platform-steps occupied—went very slowly. How we got by Amelia Courthouse without falling in with Sheridan's men, has been a mystery to me to this day.

We were unconscious of our danger, however, and took matters philosophically. Monday, April 3d, in the afternoon, we arrived at Danville, where we found the President and his Cabinet, save General Breckenridge, who came in on Wednesday. On Monday night Admiral Semmes arrived with the officers and men of the James River squadron. His was the last train out of Richmond.

We did not unpack the treasure from the cars at Danville. Some, I believe, was taken for the use of the government, and, I suspect, was paid out to General

Johnston's men after the surrender, but the main portion of the money remained with me. The midshipmen bivouacked near the train.

IN THE MINT

About the 6th of April, I received orders from Mr. Mallory to convey the treasure to Charlotte, N. C., and deposit it in the mint. Somewhere about the 8th, we arrived at Charlotte. I deposited the money-boxes in the mint, took a receipt from the proper officials, and supposed that my connection with it was at an end. Upon attempting to telegraph back to Mr. Mallory for further orders, however, I found that Salisbury was in the hands of the enemy—General Stoneman's men, I think.

The enemy being between me and the President (at least such was the report at the time, though I am not sure now that it was so), and the probability being that he would immediately push for Charlotte, it became necessary to remove the money. I determined, on my own responsibility, to convey it to Macon, Ga.

Mrs. President Davis and family were in town. They had left Richmond a week before the evacuation. I called upon her, represented the danger of capture, and persuaded her to put herself under our protection. A company of uniformed men, under Captain Tabb, volunteered to accompany me. These men were attached to the navy-yard in Charlotte. Most of them belonged to the game little town of Portsmouth, Va., and a better set of men never shouldered a musket. They were as true as steel.

Having laid in, from the naval storehouse, large quantities of coffee, sugar, bacon, and flour, we started in the cars with the treasure and arrived at Chester, S. C. This was, I think, about the 12th of April.

FORMED A TRAIN

We here packed the money and papers in wagons and formed a train. We started the same day for Newberry, S. C. Mrs. Davis and family were provided by General Preston with an ambulance. Several ladies in our party—wives of officers—were in army wagons; the rest of the command were on foot, myself included.

The first night we encamped at a crossroads "meeting-house." I here published orders regulating our march, and made every man carry a musket. The Treasury clerks, bank officers, and others made up a third company, and we mustered some one hundred and fifty fighting men. Supposing that General Stoneman would follow, we held ourselves ready to repel an attack by day and night.

At sunset of the second day we went into camp about thirty miles from Newberry, S. C., and breaking camp very early the next morning, we crossed the beautiful Broad river on a pontoon bridge at noon, and about 4 P. M. arrived at Newberry. The quartermaster immediately prepared a train of cars, and we started for Abbeville, S. C., as soon as the treasure could be transferred.

ALWAYS AHEAD

On the march across the state of South Carolina we never permitted a traveler to go in advance of us, and we were not on a line of telegraphic communication; yet, singular to say, the news that we had the Confederate money was always ahead of us. [See Sir Walter Scott's remark on this point in "Old Mortality."] We arrived at Abbeville at midnight, and passed the remainder of the night in the cars.

Mrs. Davis and family here left me and went to the house of the Hon. Mr. Burt, a former member of Congress. In the morning we formed a wagon train and started for Washington, Georgia. The news we got at different places along the route was bad; "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." We "lightened ship" as we went along—throwing away books, stationery, and perhaps Confederate money. One could have traced us by these marks, and have formed an idea of the character of the news we were receiving.

From Abbeville to Washington is about forty miles, and we made a two days' march of it. The first day we crossed the Savannah river about 2 P. M. and went into camp. The next day we arrived at Washington (Ga). Here we learned that General Wilson, United States army, with 10,000 cavalry, had captured Macon, and was on his way north.

After a day's deliberation and a consultation with some of the citizens of Washington (Ga), I determined to go to Augusta.

HEARD OF THE SURRENDER

On the 18th of April, or thereabouts, we left in the train, and at the junction, while we were waiting for the western train to pass, we heard of General Lee's surrender. This we did not at the time credit. We arrived at Augusta in due time, and I made my report to General D. B. Fry, the commanding general. General Fry informed me he could offer no protection, as he had few troops, and was expecting to surrender to General Wilson as soon as he appeared with his cavalry.

However, Generals Johnston and Sherman had just declared an armistice, and that gave us a breathing spell. The money remained in the cars, and the midshipman and the Charlotte company lived in the depot. While in Augusta,

and afterwards, I was frequently advised by officious persons to divide the money among the Confederates, as the war was over, and it would otherwise fall into the hands of the Federal troops.

The answer to this was that the war was not over as long as General Johnston held out, and that the money would be held intact until we met President Davis.

DECLINED TO DISBAND

While waiting in Augusta I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Mallory directing me to disband my command; but under the circumstances I declined to do so.

On the 20th of April, General Fry notified me that the armistice would end the next day, and he advised me to “move on.” I decided to retrace my steps, thinking it more than probable that President Davis would hear of Mrs. Davis being left in Abbeville.

Accordingly we left Augusta on the 23d, arrived at Washington the same day, formed a train again, and started for Abbeville. On the way we met Mrs. President Davis and family, escorted by Col. Burton N. Harrison, the President’s private secretary. I have forgotten where they said they were going, if they told me.

THREATS MADE TO SEIZE IT

Upon our arrival at Abbeville, which was, I think, about the 28th, we stored the treasure in an empty warehouse and placed a guard over it. The town was full of paroled men from General Lee’s army. Threats were made by these men to seize the money, but the guard remained firm. On the night of May 1st I was aroused by the officer commanding the patrol, and told that “the Yankees were coming.” We transferred the treasure to the train of cars which I had ordered to be kept ready with steam up, intending to run to Newberry.

Just at daybreak, as we were ready to start, we saw some horsemen descending the hills, and upon sending out scouts learned that they were the advance guard of President Davis.

About 10 A. M., May 2, 1865, President Davis and his Cabinet (save Messrs. Trenholm and Davis) rode in. They were escorted by four skeleton brigades of cavalry—not more than one thousand badly-armed men in all. These brigades were, I think, Duke’s, Dibrell’s, Vaughan’s, and Ferguson’s. The train was a long one. There were many brigadier-generals present—General Bragg among them—and wagons innumerable.

TURNED OVER TO GENERAL DUKE

I had several interviews with President Davis and found him calm and composed, and resolute to a degree. As soon as I saw Mr. Mallory he directed me to deliver the treasure to General Basil Duke, and disband my command. I went to the depot, and there, in the presence of my command, transferred it accordingly. General Duke was on horseback, and no papers passed. The Charlotte company immediately started for home, accompanied by our best wishes. I have a dim recollection that a keg of cents was presented to Captain Tabb for distribution among his men, and that the magnificent present was indignantly declined.

The treasure was delivered to General Duke intact so far as I know, though some of it was taken at Danville by authority. It had been **guarded by the Confederate midshipmen** for thirty days, and preserved by them. In my opinion this is what no other organization could have done in those days.

A GALLANT CORPS

And here I must pay a tribute to these young men—many of them mere lads—who stood by me for so many anxious days. Their training and discipline showed itself conspicuously during that time. During the march across South Carolina, footsore and ragged as they had become by that time, no murmur escaped them, and they never faltered. I am sure that Mr. Davis and Mr. Mallory, if they were alive, would testify to the fact that when they saw the corps in Abbeville, way-worn and weary after its long march, it presented the same undaunted front as when it left Richmond. They were staunch to the last, and verified the adage that “blood will tell.”

The officers with me at this time were Captain Rochelle, Surgeon Garretson, Paymaster Wheliss, and Lieutenants Peek, McGuire, Sanxay, and Armistead. Lieutenants Peek, McGuire, and Armistead are living, and will testify to the truth of the above narrative.

Immediately after turning the money over to General Duke I disbanded my command. And here ends my personal knowledge of the Confederate treasure.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY

On the evening of May 2d, the President and troops started for Washington, Ga. The next day the cavalry insisted upon having some of the money (so it is stated), and General Breckenridge, with the consent of the President, I believe, paid out to them \$100,000. At least, that is the sum I have seen stated. I know nothing of it myself. It was a wise proceeding on the part of the General, and it enabled the poor, worn-out men to reach their homes.

ITS DISPOSITION

The remainder of the treasure was carried to Washington, Ga. Here Captain M. H. Clark was appointed assistant treasurer, and in a frank and manly letter to the Southern Historical Society Papers, for December, 1881, he tells of the disposition of a portion of the money. Some \$40,000, he says, was intrusted to two naval officers for a special purpose—to take to England, probably—but I happen to know that this was not done, and this money was never accounted for, and moderate sums were paid to various officers, whose vouchers he produces. Thus, it seems, he paid \$1,500 to two of the President's aids, and the same amount to my command. That is, he gave us who had preserved the treasure for thirty days the same amount he gave to each of the aids. I do not know who ordered this distribution, but we were very glad to get it, as we were far from home and penniless. It gave us each twenty days' pay.

NEVER ACCOUNTED FOR

In my opinion a good deal of the money was never accounted for, and there remains what sailors call a "Flemish account" of it.

THE MYSTERIOUS BOX

Several years ago I read in the papers an account of a box being left with a widow lady who lived, in 1865, near the pontoon bridge across the Savannah river. It was to this effect: The lady stated that on May 3, 1865, a party of gentlemen on their way from Abbeville to Washington, Ga., stopped at her house, and were a long time in consultation in her parlor. These gentlemen were Mr. Davis and his Cabinet beyond a doubt. Upon leaving, they gave the lady a box, which, they stated, was too heavy to take with them. After they were gone the lady opened the box, and found it to be full of jewelry.

Somewhat embarrassed with so valuable a gift, the lady sent for her minister (a Baptist) and told him the circumstances. By his advice, she buried the box in her garden secretly at night. A few days after, an officer rode up to the house, inquired about the box, and said he had been sent back for it. The lady delivered it up, and the man went off.

Now, I believe this story to be true in every respect, and I furthermore believe that the box contained the jewelry which had been contributed by patriotic Confederate ladies. The idea had been suggested some time in 1864, but was never fully carried out.

Nevertheless, some ladies sacrificed their jewels, as I have reason to know.

As for the man who carried off the box, whether he was really sent back for it or was a despicable thief, will probably never be known, but to say the least, his action was, as our Scotch friends say, "vara suspecious."

CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS

Mr. Davis was captured on the morning of May 9th, just a week after my interview with him at Abbeville. There were with him at the time Mrs. Davis and three children; Miss Howell, her sister; Mr. Reagan, Postmaster-General; Colonels Johnston, Lubbock, and Wood, volunteer aids; Mr. Burton Harrison, secretary, and, I think, a Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina. There may have been others, but I do not know. Of these, all were captured save only Mr. Barnwell.

It is not my intention to write of this affair, as I was not present, and besides, Colonels Johnston and Lubbock, Judge Reagan, and others have written full accounts of it. I only intend to tell of the escape of my old friend and comrade, John Taylor Wood, as I had it from his lips only a few months ago in Richmond. It has never appeared in print, and I am only sorry I cannot put it in the graphic language of Wood himself.

But this is what he told me, as well as I recollect:

COLONEL WOOD'S ESCAPE

The party was captured just before daybreak on the 9th of May. Wood was placed in charge of a Dutchman, who spoke no English. While the rest of the Federal troops were busy in securing their prisoners and plundering the camp, Wood held a \$20 gold piece (the universal interpreter) to his guard, and signified his desire to escape. The Dutchman held up two fingers and nodded. Wood gave him \$40 in gold, and stole off to a field, where he laid down among some brushwood. The Federals (under a Colonel Pritchett, I think), having finished their preparations, marched off without missing Colonel Wood.

STARTED FOR FLORIDA

After they were out of sight, Wood arose and found a broken-down horse, which had been left behind. He also found an old bridle, and mounting the nag, he started for Florida. I have forgotten his adventures, but somewhere on the route he fell in with Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, and General Breckinridge, Secretary of War. Benjamin and Breckinridge owed their escape to Wood, for Wood was an old naval officer and a thorough seaman. On the coast of Florida they bought a row-boat, and in company of a few others they rowed down the coast, intending either to cross to Cuba or the Bahamas.

A CLOSE CALL

Landing one day for water and to dig clams they saw a Federal gunboat coming up the coast. Wood mentioned as an evidence of the close watch the United States vessels were keeping, that as soon as the gunboat got abreast of them she stopped and lowered a boat. Thinking it best to put a bold face on the

matter, Wood took a couple of men and rowed out to meet the man-of-war's boat.

The officer asked who they were. They replied: "Paroled soldiers from Lee's army, making their way home." The officer demanded their paroles, and was told the men on shore had them. It was a long distance to pull, and the officer decided to return to his ship for orders. As he pulled away Wood cried to him: "Do you want to buy any clams?"

Upon the return of the boat she was hoisted up, the gunboat proceeded on her way, and our friends "saw her no more." Proceeding on her way to the southward, the party next fell in with a sail-boat, in which were three sailors, deserters from United States vessels at Key West, trying to make their way to Savannah. Wood and party took their boat, as she was a seaworthy craft, put the sailors in the row-boat, and gave them sailing directions for Savannah.

Wood then took the helm and steered for Cuba. In a squall that night he was knocked overboard. There was but one man in the boat who knew anything at all about managing her, and it looked black for him. Fortunately he caught the main sheet, which was trailing overboard, and was hauled in. It was providential, for upon Wood depended the safety of the entire party.

After suffering much from hunger and thirst they arrived at Matanzas (I think) and were kindly cared for by the Spanish authorities, from whom they received most respectful attention as soon as they made themselves known.

WILLIAM H. PARKER.

Richmond, Va.

<http://southernstentinel.wordpress.com/the-lost-confederate-treasure/>



The Price in Blood!

Casualties in the Civil War

At least 618,000 Americans died in the Civil War, and some experts say the toll reached 700,000. The number that is most often quoted is 620,000. At any rate, these casualties exceed the nation's loss in all its other wars, from the Revolution through Vietnam.

The Union armies had from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 men. Their losses, by the best estimates:

Battle deaths:	110,070
Disease, etc.:	250,152
Total	360,222

The Confederate strength, known less accurately because of missing records, was from 750,000 to 1,250,000. Its estimated losses:

Battle deaths:	94,000
Disease, etc.:	164,000
Total	258,000

The leading authority on casualties of the war, Thomas L. Livermore, admitting the handicap of poor records in some cases, studied 48 of the war's battles and concluded:

Of every 1,000 Federals in battle, 112 were wounded.

Of every 1,000 Confederates, 150 were hit.

Mortality was greater among Confederate wounded, because of inferior medical service. The great battles, in terms of their toll in dead, wounded, and missing is listed on this site:

[The Ten Costliest Battles of the Civil War.](#)

Some of the great blood baths of the war came as Grant drove on Richmond in the spring of 1864- Confederate casualties are missing for this campaign, but were enormous. The Federal toll:

The Wilderness, May 5-7:	17,666
Spotsylvania, May 10 and 12:	10,920
Drewry's Bluff, May 12-16	4,160
Cold Harbor, June 1-3:	12,000
Petersburg, June 15-30	16,569

These total 61,315, with rolls of the missing incomplete.

The Appomattox campaign, about ten days of running battles ending April 9, 1865, cost the Union about 11,000 casualties, and ended in the surrender of Lee's remnant of 26,765. Confederate dead and wounded in the meantime were about 6,500.

Lesser battles are famous for their casualties. At Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, General Hood's Confederates lost over 6,000 of 21,000 effectives -most of them in about two hours. Six Confederate generals died there.

Hood lost about 8,000 men in his assault before Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Sherman's Union forces lost about 3,800.

The small battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861, was typical of the savagery of

much of the war's fighting. The Union force Of 5,400 men lost over 1,200; the Confederates, over 11,000 strong, lost about the same number.

The first battle of Manassas/Bull Run, though famous as the first large engagement, was relatively light in cost: 2,708 for the Union, 1,981 for the Confederates.

The casualty rolls struck home to families and regiments.

The Confederate General, John B. Gordon, cited the case of the Christian family, of Christiansburg, Virginia, which suffered eighteen dead in the war.

The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, in a charge at Petersburg, Virginia, 18 June, 1864, sustained a "record" loss of the war-635 of its 900 men within seven minutes.

Another challenger is the 26th North Carolina, which lost 714, of its 800 men at Gettysburg-in numbers and percentage the war's greatest losses. On the first day this regiment lost 584 dead and wounded, and when roll was called the next morning for G Company, one man answered, and he had been knocked unconscious by a shell burst the day before. This roll was called by a sergeant who lay on a stretcher with a severe leg wound.

The 24th Michigan, a gallant Federal regiment which was in front of the North Carolinians on the first day, lost 362 of its 496 men.

More than 3,000 horses were killed at Gettysburg, and one artillery battalion, the 9th Massachusetts, lost 80 of its 88 animals in the Trostle farmyard.

A brigade from Vermont lost 1,645 Of its 2,100 men during a week of fighting in the Wilderness.

The Irish Brigade, Union, had a total muster Of 7,000 during the war, and returned to New York in '65 with 1,000. One company was down to seven men. The 69th New York of this brigade lost 16 of 19 officers, and had 75 per cent casualties among enlisted men.

In the Irish Brigade, Confederate, from Louisiana, Company A dwindled from 90 men to 3 men and an officer in March, '65. Company B went from 100 men to 2.

Experts have pointed out that the famed Light Brigade at Balaklava lost only 36.7 per cent of its men, and that at least 63 Union regiments lost as much as 50 per cent in single battles. At Gettysburg 23 Federal regiments suffered losses of more than half their strength, including the well-known Iron Brigade (886 of 1,538 engaged).

Many terrible casualty tolls were incurred in single engagements, like that of the Polish Regiment of Louisiana at Frayser's Farm during the Seven Days, where the outfit was cut to pieces and had to be consolidated with the 20th Louisiana. In this action one company of the Poles lost 33 of 42 men.

One authority reports that Of 3,530 Indians who fought for the Union, 1,018 were killed, a phenomenally high rate. Of 178,975 Negro Union troops, this expert says, over 36,000 died.

Some regimental losses in battle:

Regiment	Battle	Strength	Per Cent
1st Texas, CSA	Antietam	226	82.3
1st Minnesota, US	Gettysburg	262	82
21st Georgia, CSA	Manassas	242	76
141st Pennsylvania, US	Gettysburg	198	75.7
101st New York, US	Manassas	168	73.8
6th Mississippi, CSA	Shiloh	425	70.5
25th Massachusetts, US	Cold Harbor	310	70
36th Wisconsin, US	Bethesda Church	240	69

20th Massachusetts, US	Fredericksburg	238	68.4
8th Tennessee, CSA	Stone's River	444	68.7
10th Tennessee, CSA	Chickamauga	328	68
8th Vermont, US	Cedar Creek	156	67.9
Palmetto Sharpshooters, CSA	Frayser's Farm	215	67.7
81st Pennsylvania, US	Fredericksburg	261	67.4

Scores of other regiments on both sides registered losses in single engagements of above 50 per cent.

Confederate losses by states, in dead and wounded only, and with many records missing (especially those of Alabama):

North Carolina	20,602
Virginia	6,947
Mississippi	6,807
South Carolina	4,760
Arkansas	3,782
Georgia	3,702
Tennessee	3,425
Louisiana	3,059
Texas	1,260
Florida	1,047
Alabama	724

(Statisticians recognize these as fragmentary, from a report of 1866; they serve as a rough guide to relative losses by states).

In addition to its dead and wounded from battle and disease, the Union listed:

Deaths in Prison	24,866
Drowning	4,944
Accidental deaths	4,144
Murdered	520
Suicides	391
Sunstroke	313
Military executions	267
Killed after capture	104
Executed by enemy	64
Unclassified	14,155

Source: "The Civil War, Strange and Fascinating Facts," by Burke Davis <http://www.civilwarhome.com/casualties.htm>

Inspection Report of Shelby's Missouri Cavalry Brigade, Oct. 1863

Shelby's "Iron" Brigade.

CSR of Lt. J. Moore:

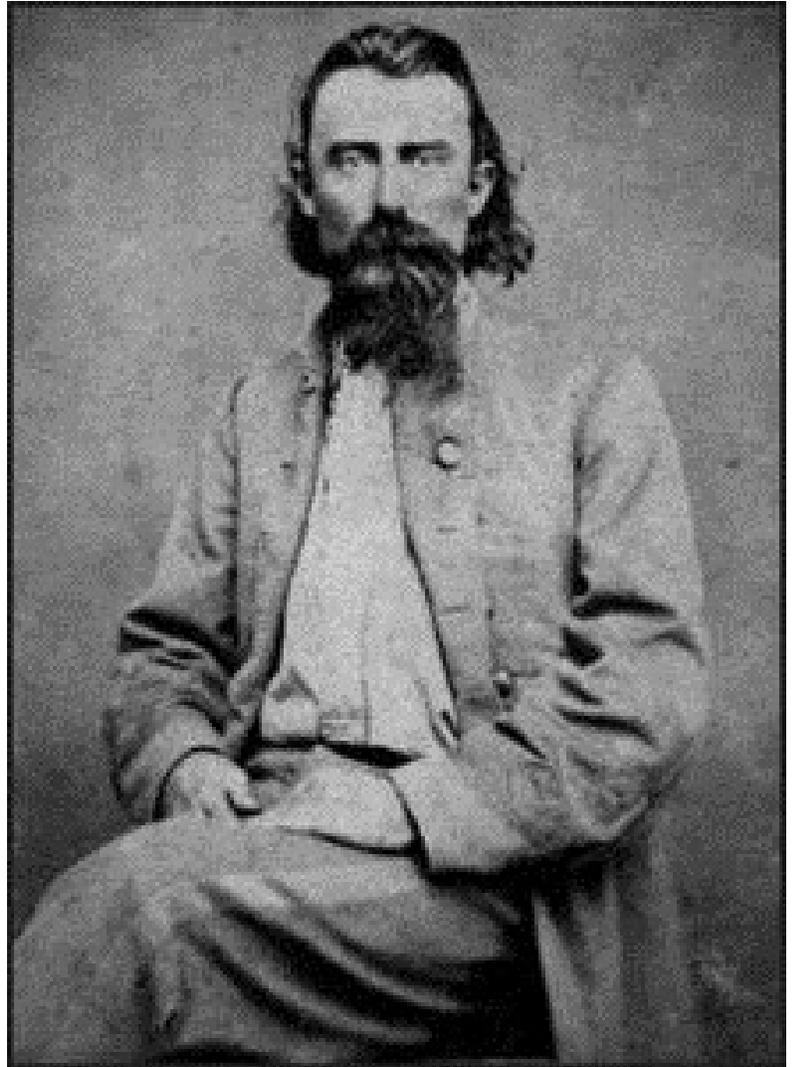
Inspection of Shelby's Missouri Brigade Oct. 23rd 1863:

Shelby's (5th) Missouri Cavalry:

Officers Armed and Mounted: 6
Men Armed and Mounted: 32
Officers Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Men Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Officers Armed and Unmounted: 0
Men Armed and Unmounted: 2
Discipline: not noted
Instruction: not noted
Sabers in hands of officers: 6
Sabers in hands of men: 0
Muskets: 21
Miss Rifle: 1
Enfield Rifle: 6
Aust Rifle: 0
Belg Rifle: 0
Sharp (?) R: 0
Shotguns: 4
Navy Pistols: 2
Dragoon Pistols: 0
Cartridges per man: 20

Jean's (12th) Missouri Cavalry:

Officers Armed and Mounted: 6
Men Armed and Mounted: 49
Officers Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Men Unarmed and Mounted: 8
Officers Armed and Unmounted: 0
Men Armed and Unmounted: 3
Discipline: not noted
Instruction: not noted
Sabers in hands of officers: 6
Sabers in hands of men: 0
Muskets: 23
Miss Rifle: 13
Enfield Rifle: 1
Aust Rifle: 3
Belg Rifle: 0
Sharp (?) R: 7
Shotguns: 0
Navy Pistols: 12
Dragoon Pistols: 2



Cartridges per man: 20

Thompson's (6th) Missouri Cavalry:

Officers Armed and Mounted: 5
Men Armed and Mounted: 38
Officers Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Men Unarmed and Mounted: 2
Officers Armed and Unmounted: 0
Men Armed and Unmounted: 0
Discipline: not noted
Instruction: not noted
Sabers in hands of officers: 3
Sabers in hands of men: 0
Muskets: 16
Miss Rifle: 6
Enfield Rifle: 1
Aust Rifle: 10
Belg Rifle: 1
Sharp (?) R: 1
Shotguns: 1
Navy Pistols: 2
Dragoon Pistols:
Cartridges per man: 20



Elliott's (1st) Missouri Cavalry Battalion:

Officers Armed and Mounted: 1
Men Armed and Mounted: 20
Officers Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Men Unarmed and Mounted: 0
Officers Armed and Unmounted: 0
Men Armed and Unmounted: 0
Discipline: not noted
Instruction: not noted
Sabers in hands of officers: 1
Sabers in hands of men: 0
Muskets: 9
Miss Rifle: 1
Enfield Rifle: 2
Aust Rifle: 5
Belg Rifle: 0
Sharp (?) R: 0
Shotguns: 3
Navy Pistols: 3
Dragoon Pistols: 0
Cartridges per man: 20



Inspectors Comments:

Thompson's Regiment reports 21 men absent on duty who will be in this evening. Jean's Regiment 18 men absent in same measure. I found the arms of the men in good condition, the horses in tolerable condition but found one-half to one-third need shoeing. The men are without blankets, and greatly need warm clothing."

So Where Did the Civil War Start? Move Over SC, One Town Says ‘Florida’

• [Jonathon M. Seidl](#)

GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE, Fla. (AP) — A raid 150 years ago by Confederate sympathizers on a Union fort at what is now Pensacola Naval Air Station was likely little more than an ill-planned and drunken misadventure, perhaps ended by one soldier’s warning shot — and a blank one, at that.

But don’t tell Pensacola residents that the Jan. 8, 1861, skirmish meant nothing — the event is the stuff of legend in this military town. Some even claim the clash was the Civil War’s first, three months before the battle on April 12, 1861, at South Carolina’s Fort Sumter, which is widely recognized as the start of the war.



Dale Cox, the unofficial historian for the Florida Panhandle chapter of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, wrote on his blog that he considers the Pensacola shot the first of the Civil War, saying in an interview that it marked the first time federal troops fired toward Confederate agitators.

“It is an interesting bit of history and I’d like to see Pensacola get more recognition for all of its Civil War history,” he told The Associated Press.

As 1861 dawned, the Union was falling apart. Abraham Lincoln’s election as president the previous November had many Southerners convinced he would ban slavery after taking office that March. South Carolina had seceded on Dec. 20 and other states were about to, including Florida.

Amid the turmoil, about 50 federal troops under the command of Lt. Adam J. Slemmer encamped at Fort Barrancas, at what is now Pensacola Naval Air Station in a fort of the arched brick passageways and tunnels overlooking the turquoise waters and white-sand beaches of Pensacola Bay.

On the night of Jan. 8, the men had raised a drawbridge around the fort, which dated to when Spain controlled Florida, because of growing tensions in the surrounding Naval yard, said historian David Ogden, a ranger at Gulf Islands National Seashore.

According to Slemmer's report, just after midnight, guards heard footsteps outside and challenged the intruders and heard no response, Ogden said. Slemmer made no mention of shots being fired.

It wasn't until after the war ended in 1865 that one of the would-be intruders, R.L. Sweetman, wrote to Slemmer and later to Slemmer's widow and made reference to the blank shot fired at Fort Barrancas as the war's beginning.

"In his letter, Sweetman said something like 'Your husband can claim that he commanded the post where the first shot was fired,'" Ogden said.



The letter sparked the local legend that continues to this day — and plays into Pensacolans' belief that their city has been cheated by history. Then again, they also claim Pensacola and not St. Augustine in the state is the oldest city in North America, based on Pensacola's original founding in 1559 by the Spanish, compared to 1565 for its Atlantic coast rival. But Pensacola was destroyed by a hurricane two years after its initial founding and the Spanish didn't return until 1698 — St. Augustine never went out of existence.

“We Americans like to be the first and the biggest and the tallest, and Pensacola has this perennially underdog status,” Ogden said with a laugh.

Ogden and others said it's a stretch to say what happened at Fort Barrancas started the Civil War — the would-be attackers, a small group of drunken and rowdy locals, left as soon as the warning shot sounded — if there ever was one. The National Park Service has marked some anniversaries of the incident with candlelight tours of the fort.

“I've gotten in trouble with locals before who have wanted to make a bigger deal out of this,” Ogden said.

Hours after the Pensacola incident, another pre-war clash took place in South Carolina — cadets from The Citadel military academy manning a battery on Morris Island fired on the steamship *Star of the West* as it tried to resupply 200 federal troops at Fort Sumter. The cadets forced the steamship to turn back and others consider that action the first shots of the war, not the larger fight that happened at Fort Sumter three months later.

“You can get real far down in the weeds about all of this,” said Winfred B. Moore Jr., The Citadel's dean of humanities and social studies. “The truth is that what happened on April 12, 1861, at Fort Sumter had far, far greater significance than all of these events that came before.”

On Tuesday, booming cannons marked the 150th anniversary of the war's outbreak as hundreds of people watched a reenactment of the Confederate bombardment of Union-held Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor — the engagement widely credited with plunging the young nation into a war that dragged on four years and claimed more than 600,000 lives. Union troops surrendered after about 34 hours of bombardment, Lincoln and the Confederates issued calls to arms, and fighting soon commenced.

Moore said it was almost inevitable that the war would begin in South Carolina despite efforts — outlined in documents — of attempts in Florida and elsewhere to avert hostilities.

“But there are a lot of Civil War stories to be told and a lot that have never been adequately told and it's understandable why people who live close to the history want to give it proper recognition,” he added.

And Civil War history did happen in Pensacola.

Across the bay from Fort Barrancas lies Fort Pickens, where Union troops fended off Confederate attacks for four years and kept Pensacola Bay open to federal ships throughout the war.

On a recent afternoon, Rudy Ynostrosa of Pensacola and his 12-year-old son Nicolas made their way through the maze brick tunnels and stairways that comprise Fort Pickens. Ynostrosa said he has long heard that the war's first shots were fired in his home town.

“It always amazes me that this was a Union fort and it was out here in the heart of the South,” he said.

<http://www.theblaze.com/stories/2011/04/13/so-where-did-the-civil-war-start-move-over-sc-one-town-says-florida/>

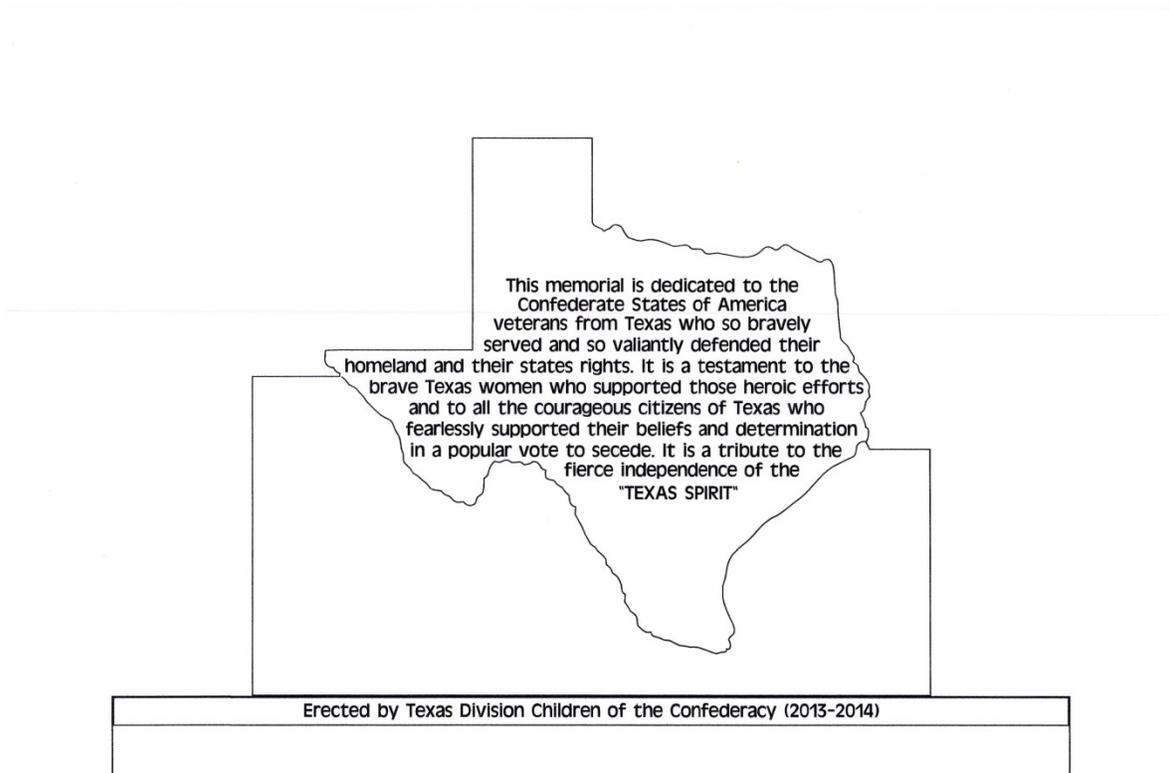
Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

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

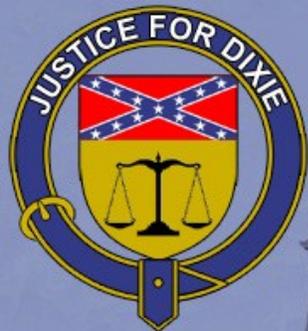
Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

09/06/14 @ 9 AM	<u>Camp 1295 Memorial Service</u>	Sabine Pass Battleground, TX
09/28/14 @ 3:30 PM	Camp 1479 Memorial Service	Klein (aka Spring), TX
10/25/14 @ 10 AM	<u>Camp 2129 Memorial Service</u>	North Grimes County, TX
11/01/14 @ TBA	Camp 1479 Memorial Service	Montgomery County, TX
11/15/14 @ TBA	Camp 1479 Memorial Service	Westfield, TX
02/06/15 - 02/07/15	<u>2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute</u>	Dallas, TX

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





Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

Company Overview

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



Mission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today!

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

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

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

Events & Functions

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



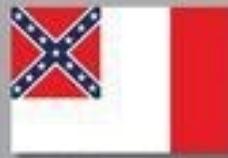
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

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

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

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

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

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

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



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

1-800-MY-SOUTH

Click here for information and an introduction to the SCV



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

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

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations".

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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