



# The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

## DECEMBER 2014

This month's meeting features a special presentation:



### Susan Frise Hathaway

### The Virginia Flaggers Story



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

#### Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

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



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

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

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

National: [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)  
<http://180omydixie.com/>  
<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCVORG>

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

*Our Next Meeting:*

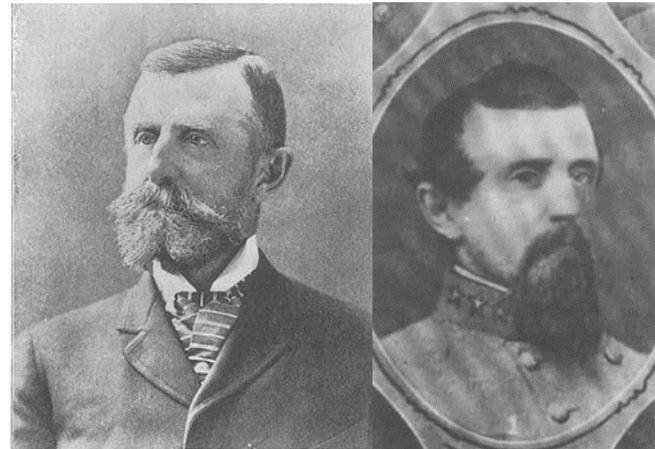
### Second Thursday, December 11<sup>th</sup>: 7:00 pm

#### Dunston's Steakhouse and Bar

5423 West Lovers Ln, Dallas, (Map and Directions Below)

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

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



### Have you paid your dues??

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



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



# COMMANDER'S REPORT



## **Compatriots,**

I hope everyone had a wonderful Thanksgiving and made it home safely. I'm thankful to have had the opportunity to see family in Louisiana and make it back in one piece. It's so much fun to take some time off and really appreciate what blessings God has provided us!

It's been a blessing to be Commander of Belo Camp Dallas. Being Commander has taught me a lot about leadership. It's taught me the value of hard work, of adapting to circumstances, and to draw upon the strength of our ancestors.

Along the way, I've encountered several people that deserve some huzzahs. Among them: **Mark Brown**, for his tireless efforts to bring the truth to all who are interested to hear, **Stan Hudson** for his faithful service to the camp, **Paul Hamilton** for his guidance, **Jerry Brown** for his counsel, **Mike Smith** for his excellent stories, **David Hendricks** for his gun range tips, **Kyle Sims** for his incredible recruiting, **Lee Norman** for his experience, the **Stewart brothers** for their fun-loving spirits, **Kirt Barnett** for his taste in Scotch, the **Texas Division Officers** for reminding us of the importance of following the Constitution, and **Mark Nash** for his willingness to learn and take the baton.

A big congratulations is in order for Mark Nash as well. I'm quite confident that Commander-Elect Nash is going to do great things as Commander in 2015. He has my full support and I look forward to seeing him line up and fulfill his objectives for the camp next year.

There are two events remaining in 2014 that I'm also looking forward to. The first is our Christmas party on Saturday 12/6 at Adjutant Hudson's home. This is a "pot-luck" informal dinner event that is always lots of fun. The second is Belo's December meeting on Thursday 12/11 at Dunston's Steakhouse. This meeting will feature our special guest **Susan Hathaway of the Virginia Flaggers**. Mrs. Hathaway is on the leading edge of the Southern Heritage movement, and I look forward to presiding over my last meeting as Commander with someone like her as our guest.

It's been real, ladies and gentlemen. I love Texas and the South and I love the SCV. It's been a pleasure being Commander. Let's keep moving the colors forward!

Wishing you and yours a very Merry Christmas and Happy 2015!

**BLESS GOD, DEO VINDICE**

**Kevin Newsom**  
Commander  
Belo Camp 49 Dallas  
Texas SCV

214-422-1778  
[kevin.newsom@hotmail.com](mailto:kevin.newsom@hotmail.com)

VISIT OUR HOME ON THE WEB  
[WWW.BELOCAMP.COM](http://WWW.BELOCAMP.COM)  
Camp News and  
Resources





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



## 1st Lieutenant Commander's Report

Thank you to all who came and heard the inspired word from Rudy Ray at our November meeting. These are challenging times for the SCV, and Rudy helped put the current events of our Division in the perspective of history. I really appreciate his willingness to come and share with us.

For our December meeting, we have the highly acclaimed Susan Hathaway, founder of the Virginia Flaggers in Richmond, Virginia. Susan speaks at events all over the country. She has received awards from numerous SCV Divisions as well as from the national organization. Susan is speaking three times in the three days she will be in Texas, and Belo camp is pleased to be the first of her Texas stops. The Virginia Flaggers catapulted to national attention when they began to picket with Confederate flags outside of the Virginia Museum of Fine Art to protest the removal of flags from the Confederate chapel there. They have continued to do so on a weekly basis for over three years, have participated in other "flaggings," and hung two large battle flags along the I-95 interstate in Virginia. Susan and her organization are on the front lines of heritage defense, and I know you will want to hear her presentation.

To accommodate Susan's travel schedule, we had to push our meeting back to the **second Thursday** in December for **this month only**. Please note this date change on your calendar. Please also note that we are meeting at **Dunston's Steakhouse, 5423 Lovers Lane for the December meeting**. We hope to have a number of guests from other camps for this special event.

Please come out and enjoy the camp Christmas party on Saturday night, December 6. Adjutant Hudson has been gracious to host the event at his home again this year and to provide the liquid refreshments.

Finally, I cannot say how excited I am to have the opportunity to lead Belo into 2015 as your Commander-elect. Commander Newsom cannot be replaced and I will not try to do that; however, with the solid foundation he has laid for Belo Camp, and with God's providential leadership, 2015 has the promise to be our best year. I ask that you pray for our Camp and for me as your servant leader.

Deo Vindice,  
Mark Nash  
1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander & Commander-Elect





# Chaplain's Corner

## The Other Christmas Story



The story of Christmas has been told and retold, taught and taught again. A mountain of books have been written and thousands of sermons have been spoken about that first Christmas so long ago. We sing songs about peace on earth and joy to the world. And we love to hear about Mary, Joseph, and the birth of the Christ Child in Bethlehem. But, there is the other Christmas story, a story that is often overlooked.

When Christ was born in Bethlehem, the Bible tells us that an angel was sent to announce His long awaited arrival. (Lk. 2: 10, 11) It is important for us to notice that when the angel came, he did not come to the priests serving in the great Temple of God in Jerusalem. Nor did he come to the Rabbis who taught people about the coming Messiah, or to the Scribes who knew so much about the prophecies concerning the Messiah. The angel did not come to the very religious Pharisees or Sadducees, or make his announcement to the Sanhedrin, the judges of Israel. And the angel did not appear to King Herod.

When the angel of the Lord came to bring the "good tidings of great joy," he passed by all of the religious leaders, rulers, and men of influence and power, and made the long awaited announcement to simple shepherds "keeping watch over their flock by night." (Luke 2: 8-20) Of course, this is not to say there is anything inherently wrong with being a leader, or having knowledge and influence. But it does tell us that God is not impressed with our degrees, titles, rituals, or position in the church or community. God looks at our heart.

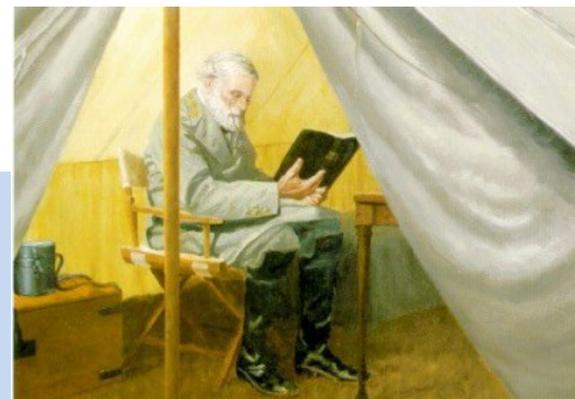
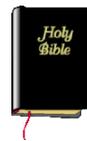
There was an old Bible teacher at a very large seminary who was highly regarded for his scholarly work, knowledge of Scripture and spiritual wisdom. One day some of his Bible students came to him and asked, "Professor, after all your years of study and great accomplishments in the field of Theology, what is the most important thing you've learned?" Without hesitation he answered, "Jesus loves me this I know, for the Bible tells me so."

The Apostle Paul writes, "But I fear, lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ." (2Cor. 11: 3) God's word is not, nor was it intended to be, complicated. True Christianity is having simple faith in the simple truth.

So, as we celebrate this Christmas, let us enjoy the old, old stories, and the well known Christmas songs. But, we should also be mindful of the other Christmas story. If a person asks Christ to come into his life in simple faith, He will come, and He will come as surely to a shepherd as He will a king.



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:

I have been going through some health issues of late and the Dr has decided that I need a heart valve replacement (open heart surgery). The surgery is scheduled for December 3. So I will be out of pocket for the next 3 or 4 months.

God Bless All  
See Y'all on the other side  
Jim McNabb

UPDATE 12/3/2014 Jim did great with his surgery and is in ICU for the next few days then will be in a regular room for 4-5 days.

# From Commander-elect Mark Nash

11/7/2014

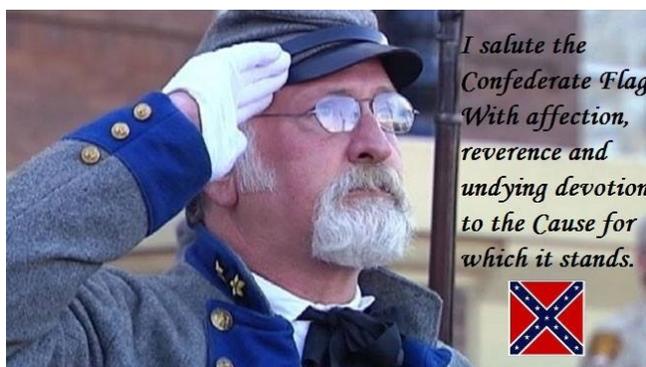
[marktnash@msn.com](mailto:marktnash@msn.com)

Compatriots,

I want to say that I am humbled and excited at the opportunity to lead our Camp in 2015. Belo Camp is more than a social club for me; it is a passion and it contains some of my greatest friends. I first want to thank Commander Newsom for his outstanding leadership over these past two terms. His vision and focus have resulted in multiples of growth for the camp, as well as helping us define our unique culture of being unreconstructed and unashamed to tell it like it is. His wisdom has guided us to a position of strength. In addition, I personally thank the Commander for his personal investment in mentoring me.

These are exciting times for Belo. I hope to seize this momentum we have going for us and take us to the next level in terms of our impact in the community and in the SCV. I can't do it alone, and I ask all of you to walk with me. Use your God-given gifts and skills for the good of the Cause and the Camp. If there are ways you would like to serve our Camp, please let me or Lt Commander Hendricks know. If you have ideas for programming or Camp activities that would increase the fellowship we experience or deepen our understanding of the Confederate Cause, let us know. And finally, if there is anything I can do for any of you, my Compatriots, please call upon me at this email or on my home phone at 817-337-3721.

I ask you to pray for me as I take on the responsibilities of Commander. With God's blessing and direction, I am excited to see what He has in store for us this next year.

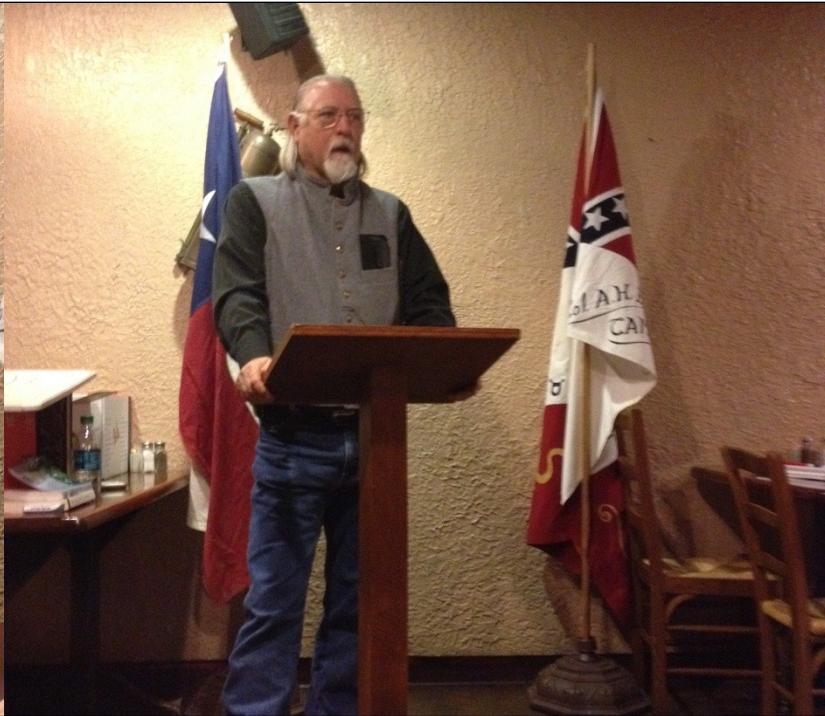


Deo Vindice,  
Mark



**At our November meeting, elections for Camp Leadership were held. Commander Kevin Newsom, who has decided to pass the torch after 2 very productive years, conducted the election by secret ballot. Chaplain Jerry Brown tabulated the results, which were unanimous for Commander Elect Mark Nash and 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander Elect David Hendricks. Adjutant Stan Hudson continues in his position. With David Hendricks's election to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Cmdr., a vacancy for 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Cmdr. now is open to be filled. Congratulations to our new officers and thanks to Commander Newsom for 2 outstanding years of program, growth and several firsts for our camp.**

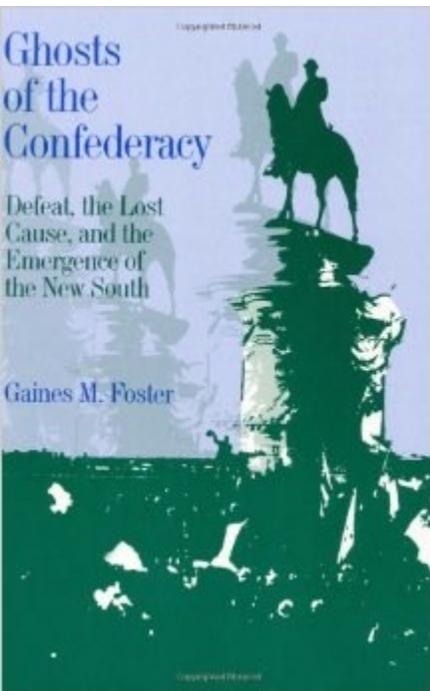
# Compatriot Rudy Ray “RECONSTRUCTION AND THE SCV”



Our speaker for the November meeting was Compatriot Rudy Ray ([rudyray1951@hotmail.com](mailto:rudyray1951@hotmail.com)), Cmdr. of John H Reagan Camp #2156 in Palestine. Cmdr. Ray delivered what this editor believes is the most important message for the SCV today in light of the current situation in our Division and the SCV at large. In his presentation entitled “Reconstruction and the SCV”, Compatriot Ray noted that after the yankees conquered our arms, they have worked diligently to wage war on our thinking, our values and our souls. Our States and people were brought into a new union under the bayonet, a shotgun wedding if you will. Cmdr. Ray traced 4 periods the South has gone through and the changes brought against us during those times. He noted that efforts by our people to work toward reunification in a sincere effort for moving past the war were met with disingenuous responses by our foes, whose goals have been and continue to be, the extermination of our culture and heritage. He also correctly noted that the current crisis in the Texas Division in their Vendetta against unreconstructed camps and members is rooted in the use of the Federal flag and the pledge behind it. The Belo Herald highly encourages camps to contact Compatriot Rudy Ray and hear his very important message!

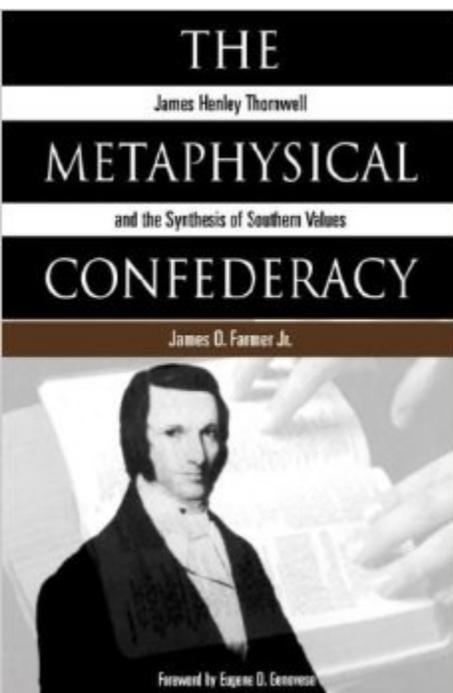


# Compatriot Rudy Ray recommended the following scholarly resources as foundational studies for understanding our current situation.



After Lee and Grant met at Appomattox Court House in 1865 to sign the document ending the long and bloody Civil War, the South at last had to face defeat as the dream of a Confederate nation melted into the Lost Cause. Through an examination of memoirs, personal papers, and postwar Confederate rituals such as Memorial Day observances, monument unveilings, and veterans' reunions, *Ghosts of the Confederacy* probes into how white southerners adjusted to and interpreted their defeat and explores the cultural implications of a central event in American history. Foster argues that, contrary to southern folklore, southerners actually accepted their loss, rapidly embraced both reunion and a New South, and helped to foster sectional reconciliation and an emerging social order. He traces southerners' fascination with the Lost Cause--showing that it was rooted as much in social tensions resulting from rapid change as it was in the legacy of defeat--and demonstrates that the public celebration of the war helped to make the South a deferential and conservative society. Although the ghosts of the Confederacy still haunted the New South, Foster concludes that they did little to shape behavior in it--white southerners, in celebrating the war, ultimately trivialized its memory, reduced its cultural power, and failed to derive any special wisdom from defeat.

<http://www.amazon.com/Ghosts-Confederacy-Defeat-Emergence-1865-1913/dp/0195054202#customerReviews>



"James O. Farmer's intellectual biography of James Henley Thornwell...is a major contribution to southern--indeed, to American--intellectual and religious history." -- Ralph E. Luker, author of *The Social Gospel in Black and White*

"This is a book to be read and pondered for insights into the enduring dilemma of race, religion, and politics in American life." -- John M. Mulder, president, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary

He makes the argument that the Old South, its finest intellectual hour seen in Thornwell, was much superior intellectually than the North. By the way, this is published by the scholarly Mercer University Press, so it ain't no hick from the sticks writing.

Thornwell also warned of the coming religious crisis, that which we call the Civil War. While criticizing unbiblical aspects of Southern slavery, he primarily warned against the rising humanistic and unitarian tide from the North which would overwhelm the South, not only militarily, but also--and more deadly--spiritually.

If I can restate the thesis in different terms: with the fall of the Confederacy, we saw the last bastion of a thoroughly Christian civilization destroyed. America would move from a decentralized republic to a consolidated Empire (which subsequent decades proved chillingly).

**About the Author** James O. Farmer, Jr. is professor of history at the University of South Carolina, Aiken.

[http://www.amazon.com/dp/0865546738/?tag=mh0b-20&hvadid=4961625292&ref=pd\\_sl\\_60hd35rfs8\\_e](http://www.amazon.com/dp/0865546738/?tag=mh0b-20&hvadid=4961625292&ref=pd_sl_60hd35rfs8_e)



**Belo Invitational I winners:**

**Pistol: Stan Hudson**

**Rifle: Jason Distel**

**Shotgun: Gary Lucas/Patrick Graham**

**MVP: David Hendricks**

Thanks to all those who made it out to the first Belo Invitational! The Lord provided us with a nice day for shooting and we took advantage of it. It was a true blast!!!! Winners can expect a little something extra in their stocking at the Christmas party. For those who missed it, be sure to attend the second Belo Invitational this Spring!!!



**Merry Christmas from  
Commander Newsom!**

Kevin wishes to thank the Texas Aggies and Louisiana Tigers in the Texas Division for their hard work and tireless efforts. A heart-felt Gig 'Em, Geaux Tigers, and Hook 'Em Horns from the Commander!



# Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

## 2014

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

**SECOND Thursday**, December 11<sup>th</sup> –Susan Frise Hathaway- The Virginia Flaggers Story

## 2015

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

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

February 5<sup>th</sup> – Kyle Sims – Recruiting for the SCV

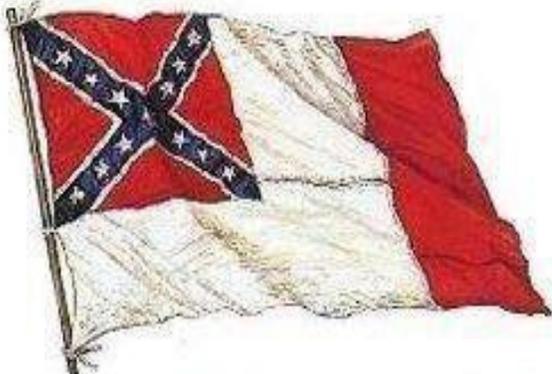
March 5<sup>th</sup> – Dr. Richard Lee Montgomery – The Confederate Book of Quotes and Narratives

April 2<sup>nd</sup> - Jerry C. Brewer – author of **DISMANTLING THE REPUBLIC**

May 7<sup>th</sup> – Bob Rubel – Images of the Conflict: Art of the War of Northern Agression

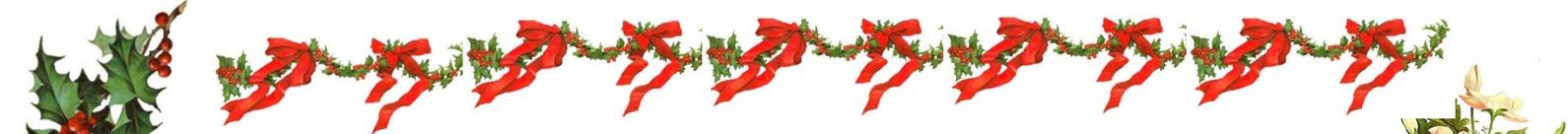
June 4<sup>th</sup> – Panel Discussion – Candidates for 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and Tx. Div. Leadership invited to address Belo Camp

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



THE UNSURRENDERED BANNER  
OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE  
1865-PRESENT





# Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

## Christmas Party

### Saturday, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014

LOCATION: Home of Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson and family.

**3233 Lovers Lane, Dallas, 75225.**

ARRIVE: 6:30 pm    Supper at 7:00 pm

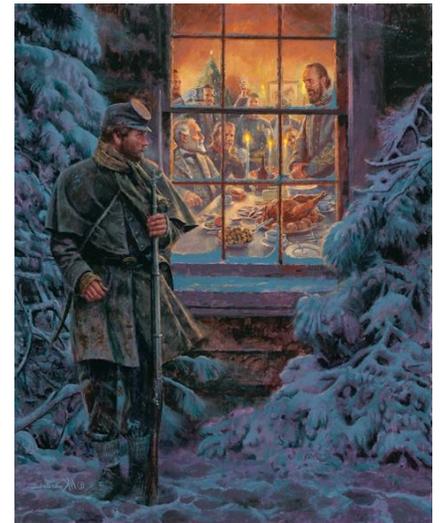
We will have a signup sheet at the meeting and alcohol will be provided by our host. Feel free to bring your own additions.



- 1) *Meat dishes*
- 2) *Vegetable dishes;*
- 3) *Casseroles; and*
- 4) *Desserts*



From N. Central Expressway, go west on Lovers Lane. Our house is between Airline (with a traffic light) and Athens. Heading west, it is on the south side, the third house from Athens. **If there are no more parking spaces in our circular driveway, then you should park on Athens.** The house is a red brick two-story, with a red brick circular driveway.



A.H. BELO CAMP 49 DECEMBER 11<sup>th</sup> (SECOND THURSDAY this month) meeting featuring

# VIRGINIA FLAGGER SUSAN FRISE HATHAWAY!

7:00 PM at *DUNSTON'S* Steakhouse and Bar Meeting Room

## Dunston's Steakhouse & Bar

5423 West Lovers Lane  
Dallas, Texas  
214-352-8320



### From Downtown Dallas and areas South:

Take I-35E past Downtown or take Akard, Pearl or Field north out of Downtown and follow the signs for the Dallas North Tollway. Take the Tollway northbound to the Lovers Lane exit. Turn left (west) on Lovers Lane and continue about 1/4 mile. Dunston's Steakhouse & Bar will be on your right just past Preston Park and just before Inwood. There is ample parking in the rear which can be accessed from Inwood or Preston Park. Dunston's also has a rear entrance, a favorite of the regulars.

### From North Dallas, Plano, or Northeast Dallas:

Take any feeder street, the President George Bush Turnpike or LBJ Fwy (I-635E) to the Dallas North Tollway. Take the Dallas North Tollway southbound to the Northwest Hwy exit and turn right (west). Continue about 1/4 mile to the second block on your left which is Devonshire. Turn left (south) on Devonshire and continue about 1 mile to Lovers Lane. Turn right (west) on Lovers Lane and continue about 1/4 mile. Dunston's Steakhouse & Bar will be on your right just past Preston Park and just before Inwood. There is ample parking in the rear which can be accessed from Inwood or Preston Park. Dunston's also has a rear entrance, a favorite of the regulars.



Dallas' favorite steak house for casual dining and home style cooking!



# ANNUAL CHRISTMAS GALA

*Mid-Cities Bluebonnet UDC, Col M. T. Johnson SCU,  
OCR and Nicola Marschall CoFC*

*Saturday Evening, December 13, 2014*

*Doors open at 5:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. Dinner, Program following  
(Barbeque Brisket, Sausage, and Smoked Chicken, Baked Beans, Cole Slaw, Rolls,  
Desserts, and a cash bar)*

*Arlington Moose Lodge,*

*3210 Pleasant Valley Rd Arlington, TX. 76015, (north of the Parks Mall)*

*Featuring Holiday Fellowship, Guest Speaker: Susan Hathaway, with  
Virginia Flagers, SCU Officer Installations, "Bears on Patrol" (bring  
stuffed bears to donate), SCU Sales and UDC Silent Auction*

**Make Checks Payable to: Col M T Johnson Camp 1648**

Mail Checks/Reservation to: Allen Hearrean PO Box 821872 N. Richland Hills, Texas 76182-1872  
817-821-8805 Late Reservations (after 12/1/2014), e-mail: [ahearrean@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ahearrean@sbcglobal.net)

Name/s: \_\_\_\_\_ Group/s: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of Reservations: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amt.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Reconstruction and the SCV report featuring Rudy Ray P. 7**

**How to be SAVED! P. 20**

**VA Headstone rule changes pending. P.26**

**150<sup>th</sup> Anniv. – Battle of Franklin. P.28**

**Their First Rose Bowl, and the Emergence of the South After**

**Reconstruction P. 33**

**What the Yankees Did to Us P. 40**

**150 Years Later, Wrestling With a Revised View of Sherman's March P.44**

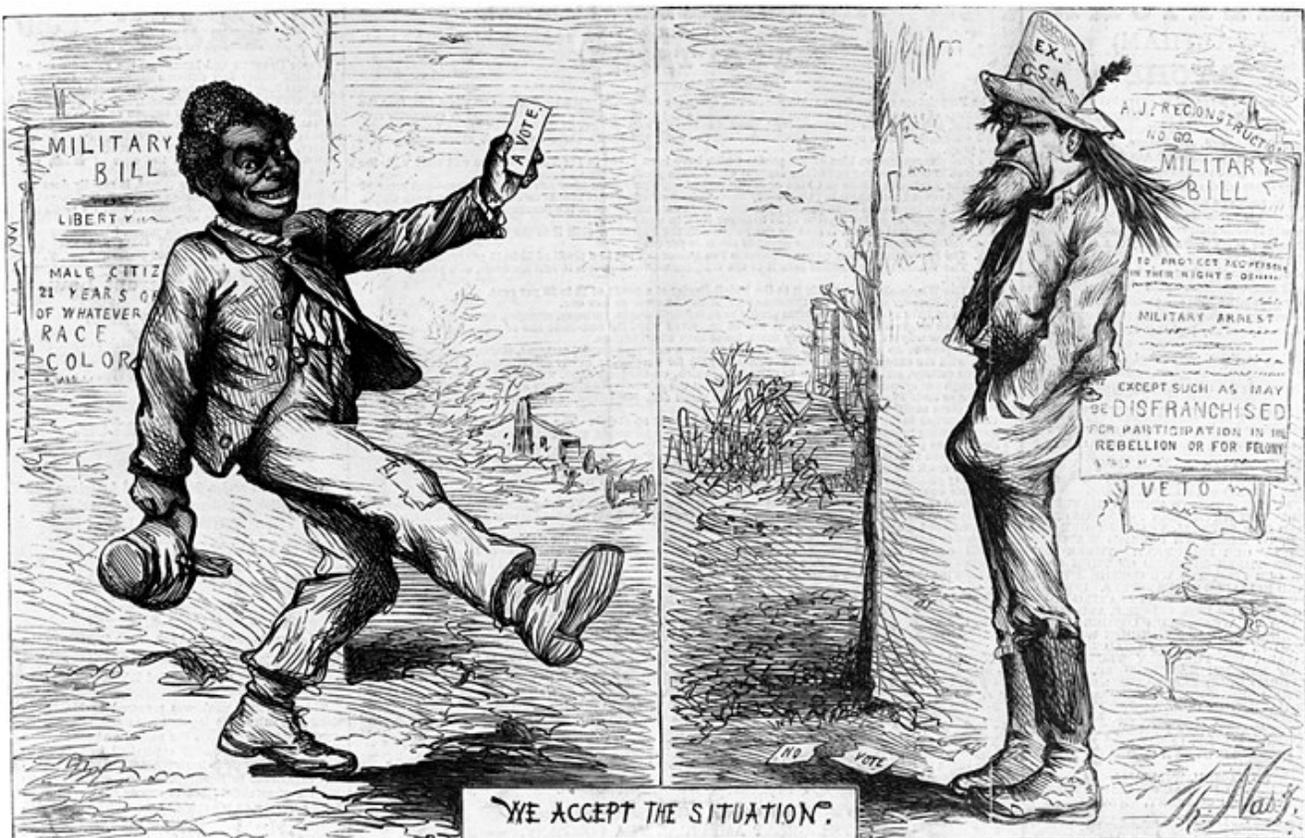
**Speak Southern by Joan Hough P. 50**

**Fight With Blockaders P. 76**

**Our Danger and Our Duty P. 82**

**Children of Civil War Veterans Still Walk Among Us P. 110**

**And MUCH MORE !**



**An 1867 Harpers Weekly cartoon by Thomas Nast, ridiculing both freedmen voting for the first time, and resentful, disenfranchised former Confederates.**



"Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their beds! When the morning is light, they practice it, because it is in the power of their hand. And they covet fields, and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away: so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage"

-- Micah 2:2

Uncle Beauregard says,  
"I want you to fight tyranny  
like your Confederate  
ancestors did."

**Support the West Texas Boys against the Texas Division Vendetta!**

# Sam Davis New Year's Ball 2015

## Benefiting Sam Davis Youth Camp



### **When:**

Saturday, **January 10th, 2015**. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.  
Ball begins at 6:30.

### **Where:**

The ball will be held at the Museum for East Texas Culture,  
400 S Micheaux Ave, Palestine, Texas. A map can be found at  
<http://www.oldwaysmadenew.com/sam-davis-ball.html>

You will have a terrific time enjoying a score of different types of traditional southern dances ranging from waltzes to the Virginia Reel, all set to common 1800's tunes. **We will have live music furnished by the 3rd Texas String Band.** This will be a family event where you can enjoy the dancing or just listen to the music while visiting with friends. Refreshments will include finger foods and other sundries of goodies.

### **Tickets:**

REGISTER BY December 20: \$10 each and \$40 maximum for immediate household.

January 3: \$15 each and \$60 max

Pay at the door: \$20 each and \$80 max

Additional donations are welcome. If you cannot attend but would like to make a donation, please feel free to do so.

You can **register online** at the website above or **mail** your check/money order to Deborah Robinson, 6720 An County Road 448, Palestine, Texas, 75803. Make your check out to the Sam Davis Youth Fund.

Additionally, **we will be accepting items for a silent auction** to be held that evening. If you will be providing items for this, please let Deborah know, by January 3<sup>rd</sup>.

### **Attire and Civility:**

- 1) This is a formal, War Between the States period event. Dresses or long skirts for women, and uniforms, coats and ties for men are required. (If you do not have period attire, just make sure you follow the dress code.) **ABSOLUTELY NO** skirts above the knee, plunging necklines, or spaghetti strap dresses allowed. Remember, this is a family event.
- 2) Guests under the age of 18, shall be accompanied by their parents or come as the guest of another responsible adult. We will be in an auditorium that is part of a museum. So, please keep that in mind.
- 3) We want to be good stewards of the building we are using and ask your help in that regard.
- 4) **No heel plates due to original wood flooring in this historic building.**
- 5) By registering for the event, you are indicating that you and your guests have read and will abide by the above standards.

**To Register:** Go to <http://www.oldwaysmadenew.com/sam-davis-ball.html>.

**Contact:** Website above or you can call Deborah at 903-549-3162.

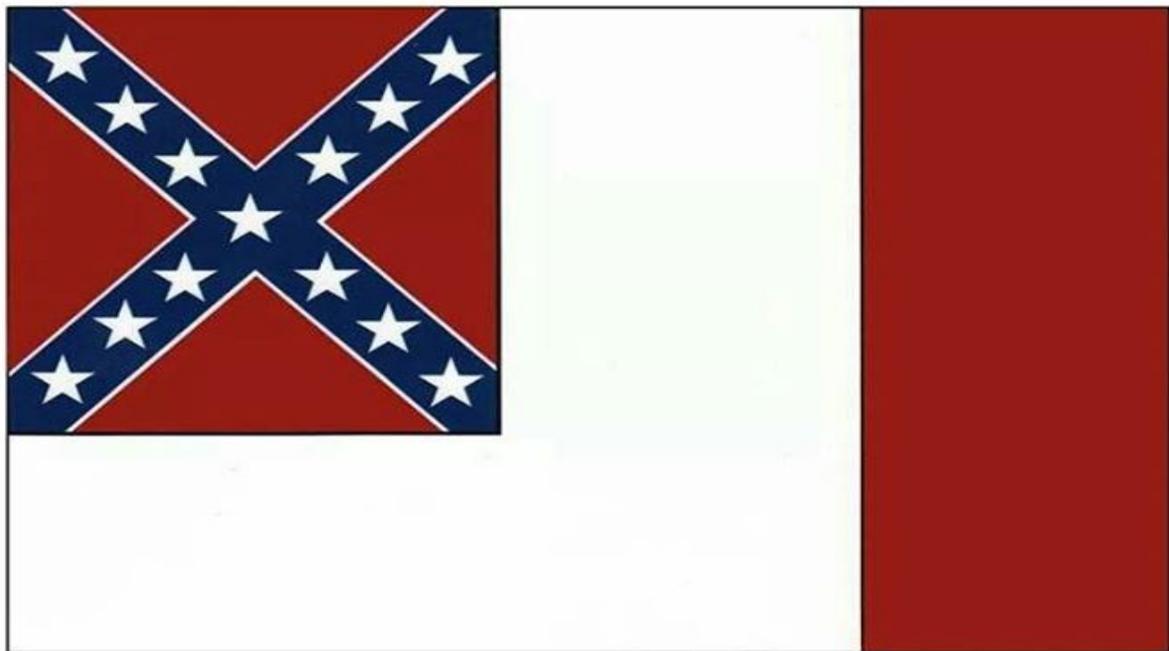
**Sam Davis Campers:** You will also need to register for the event. Be sure to let Mrs. Robinson know if you would like to help with the event this year.

"More than any other part of America, the South stands apart. Thousands of Northerners and foreigners have migrated to it...but Southerners they will not become. For this is still a place where you must have either been born or have 'people' there, to feel it is your native ground.

"Natives will tell you this. They are proud to be [Americans](#), but they are also proud to be [Virginians](#), [South Carolinians](#), [Tennesseans](#), [Mississippians](#) and [Texans](#). But they are conscious of another loyalty too, one that transcends the usual ties of national patriotism and state pride. It is a loyalty to a place where habits are strong and memories are long. If those memories could speak, they would tell stories of a region powerfully shaped by its history and determined to pass it on to future generations."

— Tim Jacobson, *Heritage of the South*

# PROUD TO BE



# AN AMERICAN



*The winds may be calm, but thunder rolls in the distance...  
Confederate Thunder, Southern Soul... Dixie on the rise.  
Deo Vindice*

*The strength of a nation is derived  
from the integrity of its history.*

**HONOR  
PRESERVE  
PROTECT**





**Confederate soldiers thought to be of the 20th Tennessee Infantry taken at Rock Island prison sometime during the winter of 1863-1864.**

# How to Be Saved

If you were to die this instant, would you go to heaven? Can we ask a more important question than that? Wouldn't you like to know for sure? The wise among us are careful to plan every aspect of their lives. Thought is given to careers, education, and retirement; much planning can go toward's vacation pursuits and how to spend the weekend! By comparison, little thought is given to our eternal destiny! The Bible makes it clear that there are but two options when the body fails and the soul moves on; every individual chooses their destiny. We can choose God and His love, or we can choose our own way, which will lead to an eternity apart from His love and His presence. Deep down, each of us knows the truth. We know there's a God, because each day he whispers the truth of His presence. He speaks to our hearts, He speaks through nature, and He speaks through His written word; we are without excuse if we choose not to listen!

Oh, if He is speaking to you now, won't you listen? Before it's too late? The choice is yours. You can choose to respond to his message of love, and to His gracious invitation, or you can ignore Him and go your own way. But, before you go your way; please consider His side of the story-

2000 years ago, our Maker became our Saviour. Think of it; He who made the heavens and the earth, and all it contains; He who has all authority and all power willingly put on mortality. "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not"; He was ridiculed, mocked, and then endured a cruel death on the cross. When we consider this more carefully we realize this was the greatest injustice ever committed! He was pure, He was kind; He sought no throne, nor home. He labored to exhaustion for the needy multitudes; but evil men without mercy took Him away, because of jealousy, and because they could not stand His morality! As cruel as His physical death was, the greater pain was inflicted on His spirit. Our sin was placed upon Jesus, and the Heavenly Father poured out His wrath upon Him. Jesus experienced painful separation from the Father as He cried out; "My God, My God, why have you forsaken Me"?

Jesus willingly made himself a sacrifice; he willingly took our punishment. Why? Because there was no other way! If there was a way Man could repay his guilt, or put himself back in fellowship with God; then the cross would not have been necessary.

The cross teaches us the nature of sin; sin causes pain and separates from God. Sin is nothing more, and nothing less, than not listening to God! When we go our own way we get caught up in our own selfish acts; selfishness is the cause of many hurtful things (sin). Look around you. What is wrong with this world? Why can't two people who marry, because they "love" each other, get along? How do we think we can produce peace in the world, when we can't find peace in the individual heart? What is this sickness? It is Sin.



Nov 8, 6:23 PM EST

# THE SOUTH: SOLID ONCE AGAIN \_ FOR REPUBLICANS

BY BILL BARROW  
ASSOCIATED PRESS



ATLANTA (AP) -- With the walloping Republicans gave Democrats in the midterm elections, the GOP stands one Louisiana Senate runoff away from completely controlling Southern politics from the Carolinas to Texas. Only a handful of Democrats hold statewide office in the rest of the Old Confederacy.

The results put Southern Republicans at the forefront in Washington - from Senate Majority Leader-in-waiting Mitch McConnell of Kentucky to a host of new committee chairmen. Those leaders and the rank-and-file behind them will set the Capitol Hill agenda and continue molding the GOP's identity heading into 2016.

In statehouses, consolidated Republican power affords the opportunity to advance conservative causes from charter schools and private school vouchers to expanding the tax breaks and incentive programs that define Republican economic policy. The outcome also assures that much of the South, at least for now, will remain steadfast in its refusal to participate in President Barack Obama's health care overhaul.

"I think these new leaders can help drive the conservative movement" at all levels, said Louisiana Republican Party Chairman Roger Villere, echoing the celebrations of Republican leaders and activists across the region. "We just want a government that doesn't suppress people."

Republicans widely have acknowledged that the party now has to prove it can govern. But one-party rule invariably means internal squabbles. Republican White House hopefuls in particular must court Southern Republicans who are more strident than the wider electorate on issues ranging from immigration to abortion and the broader debate over the government's role - and how to pay for it.

"The Republican presidential nomination will run through the South," said Ferrel Guillory, a Southern politics expert based at the University of North Carolina. "As Mitt Romney found (in 2012), that ... makes it harder to build a national coalition once you are the nominee."

Even with the South's established Republican bent, Tuesday's vote yielded a stark outcome. Besides McConnell's wide margin, Republicans knocked off North Carolina Sen. Kay Hagan and Arkansas Sen. Mark Pryor. In Louisiana, Republican Rep. Bill Cassidy is the heavy favorite to defeat Sen. Mary Landrieu in a Dec. 6 runoff.

Republicans reclaimed the governor's mansion in Arkansas and held an open Senate seat in Georgia that Democrats targeted aggressively.

In January, the GOP will control every governor's office, two U.S. Senate seats, nearly every majority-white congressional district and both state legislative chambers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. Landrieu and Florida Sen. Bill Nelson are the only officials keeping their states from the list. At the northern periphery of the South, Kentucky's Legislature remains divided, and Democratic governors in Kentucky and West Virginia are in their final terms.

In Washington, Senate Republicans haven't parceled out leadership assignments, but Southerners figure prominently among would-be major committee chairmen: Mississippi's Thad Cochran (Appropriations); Alabama's Jeff Sessions (Budget) and Richard Shelby of Alabama (Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs); Bob Corker of Tennessee (Foreign Relations); Richard Burr of North Carolina (Intelligence); Lamar Alexander of Tennessee (Health, Education, Labor and Pensions); Johnny Isakson of Georgia (Veterans Affairs).

In the House, Georgia Rep. Tom Price could end up chairing the Budget Committee. Louisiana's Steve Scalise already won a promotion to majority whip, Republicans' No. 3 post in the chamber. Georgia's Rob Woodall chairs the Republican Study Committee, the GOP's arch-conservative arm.

The regional differences in the GOP could make it more difficult for McConnell to deliver on his declaration Tuesday night that "just because we have a two-party system doesn't mean we have to be in perpetual conflict."

McConnell and Obama have both said since Tuesday they'll make attempts to find common ground on a range of issues. But elsewhere on election night, Sessions declared in Alabama, "Tonight the American people dramatically repudiated the policies of President Obama. ... It was also a dramatic affirmation of the policies our GOP candidates." Sen.-elect David Perdue of Georgia struck a similar chord: "Georgia made it loud and clear ... that we are going to stop the failed policies of President Obama and Sen. Harry Reid."

The region also is home to Texas Sen. Ted Cruz and Kentucky Sen. Rand Paul, both presidential hopefuls and tea party favorites who have strengthened their absolute approaches, particularly on budget deals.

In Louisiana, Villere rejected the notion that Southerners could complicate Republican policies and electoral fortunes in the long-term. "Whether it was the old Southern Democrats or Republicans now, we've pushed the liberal wings of the parties for a long time," Villere said. "I think it's good for the party and for the country."

AP Photo/J. Scott Applewhite

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# What Caused the War?

**The war was fought because Lincoln refused to allow the South to go in peace. Other Republican leaders and certain Northern business interests played key roles in the decision to use force, but ultimately Lincoln was the one who had to make the decision, and he chose to launch an invasion.**

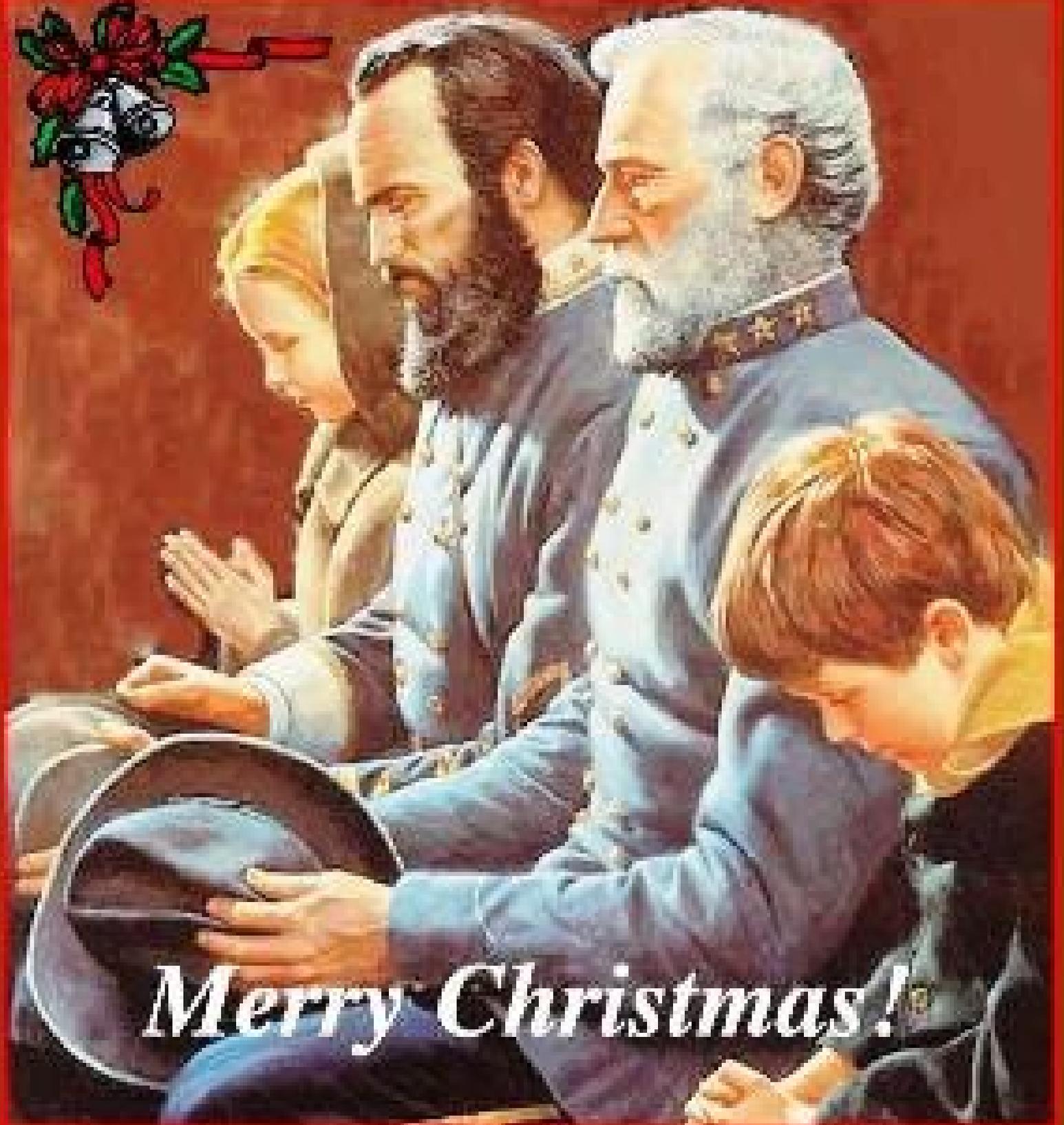
**The fighting and dying started when federal armies invaded the South. That's why nearly all the battles were fought in the Southern states. The Confederacy did not want war. One of the first things Jefferson Davis did after assuming office as president of the Confederacy was to send a peace delegation to Washington, D.C., in an effort to establish friendly ties with the federal government (Cooper, Jefferson Davis, American, pp. 360-362; Kenneth Davis, Don't Know Much About the Civil War, New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1996, pp. 156-157).**

**The Confederacy offered to pay the South's share of the national debt and to pay compensation for all federal installations in the Southern states (Charles Roland, The Confederacy, University of Chicago Press, 1960, p. 28; Patrick, Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet, p. 77; William C. Davis, Look Away! A History of the Confederate States of America, New York: The Free Press, 2002, p. 87).**

**The Confederacy also announced that Northern ships would continue to enjoy free navigation of the Mississippi River (Hummel, Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men, p. 138; Davis, The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, Volume 1, pp. 210-213). Yet, Lincoln rejected all Confederate peace offers and insisted that federal armies would invade if the Southern states didn't renounce their independence and recognize federal authority.**

Michael T. Griffith 2004 @Rights Reserved





*Merry Christmas!*

**For more great articles on Christmas in the Confederacy, see past DECEMBER issues of the Belo Herald !**

- \* *Christmas letter from General Robert E. Lee to his wife, Mary*
- \* **CHRISTMAS IN THE CONFEDERATE WHITE HOUSE – by Mrs. Jefferson Davis**     *Go to <http://belocamp.com/belo-herald.html>*
- \* **Great Confederate snowball fights!**
- \* **An Unusual Holiday Punch from Mrs. Robert E. Lee**
- \* **Christmas in the Confederacy Crossword Puzzle – created by Mrs. Jefferson Davis**
- \* **"TEN CENT" BILL YOPP - An amazing story of lifelong friendship.**

**AND MUCH MORE !**

# THE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE VILLIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERACY

The News-Sentinel editorial of Nov. 17<sup>th</sup> entitled “Confederate flag in parade an insult to blacks , veterans” is a prime example of the continuing uninformed campaign to demonize the Confederacy and all of its symbols and emblems. In doing so, the writer is also, perhaps or perhaps not without thinking, *insulting* the estimated 70 million-plus of us who are descended from those who fought for the South in that tragic conflict.

You do not speak for “blacks” or “veterans”. You speak for yourself.

These men were our ancestors. Their pictures hang on our walls, their blood is in our veins. President Dwight Eisenhower recognized the patriotism of the Confederate soldier when he ordered in May of 1958 that they be considered American veterans. Their forefathers and their descendants have gallantly served our Nation in every war.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. understood that we could not share a future without fully understanding and accepting our shared past. When he dreamed of a future where “the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners would dine together at the table of brotherhood”, he did not qualify that dream. He did not insist that we millions of Confederate descendants deny our ancestry or turn our back on the courage and sacrifice of our forebears. He wanted quite the opposite of the kind of demagoguery that is now being practiced by those who would divide us with “political correctness.”

In America, slavery existed under the Dutch, Spanish, and French flags. It existed under the British flag for 157 years. It existed under the American flag for 85 years. One need only read Lincoln’s first Inaugural Address to see the folly in your revisionist editorial. He said he would do nothing about slavery.

Your editorial is an example of what serious historians call “presentism”. Presentism is the mistake of assuming that the ethics of another era can be judged by current ethical standards. It is not that way, nor has it ever been.

And to demean the St. Andrews Battle Flag, a Christian Cross, is to desecrate it in much the same way as those pitiful racists who also wave the American flag and run around in bed-sheets.

For what it is worth, I worked for years on a television show called “The Dukes of Hazzard”. Every week for years, 30 to 40 million Americans of all regions, races, and heritages watched the “General Lee” race around in a place where there was no racism. There was never a single complaint about that old flag on top of the car. It still flies proudly all over the nation and all over the world as a positive symbol of the South. Because symbols mean different things to different people at different times.

Ben Jones  
Chief of Heritage Operations  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

# VA Headstone rule changes pending

The following was sent to by the California Division of the SCV.

**Gentlemen:**

Marking Confederate Veteran graves is absolutely essential to the work we are called to do as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As you all know, a few years ago the Veterans Administration changed the rules regarding who could request a VA headstone for Veterans. They required that a family member or direct descendant request the headstones. Now, after much negative feedback, they are reconsidering this position. It is possible that very soon we will be able to order headstones for our Confederate ancestors whether or not we have located a descendent who is willing to assist us.

Please see the e-mail below. **IT IS ESSENTIAL** that the Veterans among us take action on the proposed change to the rules. Please forward this e-mail to your Camp members (I have included mine in this e-mail) and ask all Veterans to follow the instructions for "making comments" that are outlined. The VA is seeking comments until **DECEMBER 1, 2014**.

**Let's get this done!**

**Allen Davis  
2nd Lt. Commander  
CA Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans**

**The next is from the Veterans Administration**

Thank you for your email regarding "Marking the graves of America's veterans" and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) regulatory definition of "applicant" for purposes of applying for a Government-furnished headstone or marker.

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) proposes to amend its regulations regarding applications for headstones or markers. VA is proposing to amend the definition of "applicant," set forth in 38 CFR 38.632, as it pertains to individuals requesting VA headstones or markers. In 2009, VA implemented the existing definition of applicant to include the decedent's next of kin (NOK), a person authorized in writing by NOK, or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent. An individual who met the definition was authorized to apply for a Government-furnished headstone or marker, or a new emblem of belief for inscription on a Government-furnished headstone or marker.

Since 2009, VA has received a number of requests from individuals who did not meet the current definition of applicant for headstones or markers. VA has acknowledged concerns that the current regulatory definition of applicant was too restrictive and resulted in identified Veteran gravesites going unmarked. VA shares the goal to ensure appropriate recognition of Veterans who served the United States and proposes to revise the definition of applicant to ease the restrictive aspects of the definition and allow more individuals to apply for headstones or markers, including memorial headstones or markers.

On October 1, 2014, the National Cemetery Administration (NCA) of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) published in the Federal Register, a proposed rule to amend the existing definition of eligible applicants by expanding the types of individuals who may request headstones or markers on behalf of decedents. VA is seeking input from Veterans, family members and other stakeholders regarding a proposed change to its definition of who may apply for a headstone or marker. Those wishing to review and comment on the proposed changes are at [A095 - Proposed Rule - Applicants for VA Memorialization Benefits](#). Comments must be received on or before December 1, 2014.

Thank you for your interest in the Government Headstone and Marker Program.

Sincerely,

National Cemetery Administration  
Department of Veterans Affairs



THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY

## **November 30, 1864 – The Battle of Franklin.**

The once proud Confederate Army of Tennessee suffers a devastating defeat when its commander, General John Bell Hood, orders a frontal assault on strong Union positions around Franklin, Tennessee. The loss cost Hood six of his finest generals and nearly a third of his force.

Hood assumed command in late July 1864 while the Confederates were pinned inside Atlanta by the armies of Union General William T. Sherman. Hood made a series of desperate attacks against Sherman but finally relinquished the city in early September. No longer able to wage an offensive against the massive Yankee force, Hood retreated into Alabama to regroup. In early November, he moved north into Tennessee to draw Sherman out of the Deep South. By now, Sherman had enough troops to split his army. He dispatched General George Thomas to the Nashville area to deal with Hood's threat while he took the rest of the force on his infamous March to the Sea, during which his men destroyed most of central Georgia.

Hood approached Franklin, just south of Nashville, on November 29. Thomas waited in Nashville, while another Union force under John Schofield was moving from the south to join Thomas. Schofield was aware of Hood's position and was attempting to move past the Confederates on his way to rejoining the rest of the Federal army. Hood tried to flank Schofield, but Schofield marched right past Hood's army and planted his Yankees in existing defenses at Franklin. Furious, Hood blamed his subordinates for failing to block Schofield's route, and then prepared for a frontal assault on the formidable Union trenches. Hood was handicapped by the fact that one of his three divisions was still marching toward Franklin and much of his artillery had not yet arrived. Under these circumstances, Hood's decision to attack may seem foolish, but he was probably motivated by an attempt to discipline his army and rebuild his men's lost confidence.

On the afternoon of November 30, the Confederates charged into the Union defenses. The Rebel lines moved forward in nearly perfect unison, the last great charge of the war. Parts of the Union's outer trenches fell to Hood's men, but a Yankee counterattack spelled disaster for the Confederates. They did not penetrate any further and suffered frightful casualties. The fighting continued until after dark before Schofield resumed his march northward.

Of 15,000 Union troops engaged, 200 were killed and slightly more than 2,000 were wounded. The Confederates had 23,000 men at Franklin; 1,750 died and 5,500 were wounded or captured. The losses among the Confederate leadership were horrifying. Six generals were killed, including Patrick Cleburne, one of the Confederate army's finest division commanders. Another five were wounded, one more captured, and 60 of Hood's 100 regimental commanders were killed or wounded. Despite the defeat, Hood continued to move against Thomas. Just two weeks later, Hood hurled the remnants of his army against the Yankees at Nashville with equally disastrous results.



Photo - Carnton Plantation Cemetery in Franklin where most of the Confederate dead from the Battle are buried.  
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/-battle-of-franklin-tennessee>



# Battle Reports of the 10th Texas Infantry

## Franklin, Tennessee - November 30, 1864

Submitted by **Bilinda** on Wed, 08/20/2008 - 15:40

### Franklin, Tennessee - November 30, 1864

In the morning Hood's army, after some delay, took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy under another brilliant sun and a touch of frost on the air. In the afternoon it reached Winston's Ridge [Ed: Winstead's Hill], an elevation two miles south of Franklin. North of Franklin was the Harpeth river over which Schofield must get his wagon train in safety before he could march with his army. He therefore entrenched himself in the plain around the town.

From Winston's Ridge [Ed: Winstead's Hill] the nature of these fortifications could be clearly seen and presented a formidable aspect. The line of works extended from thickets on both flanks across a level plain and consisted of high earth works with a deep ditch in front. An attacking force had no protection. For the space of a mile it was exposed to a concentrated fire of musketry and cannon, which would threaten literally to sweep an army away. The situation looked serious and General Hood summoned a brief consultation with his officers to decide what should be done. Some of the best and bravest of his generals, among them was General Cleburne, advised against a direct assault as involving a terrible and useless waste of life. The commanding general, however, wishing doubtless to crown this brilliant, but hitherto fruitless campaign with a notable success, ventured victory upon one bold stroke, and gave orders for an unimpending attack.

It was just after the short council had been held, and on the eve of the onset, that General Hood addressed General Cleburne thus: "General, I wish you to move on the enemy, Form your division on the right of the pike with your left resting on the same, General Brown will form on your left with his right resting on the pike. Give orders to your men not to fire a gun till you drive the Federal skirmishers from the first line of works in your front. Then press them and shoot them in the backs while running to the main line. Then charge the main works." To his most intimate friends these words do not sound like Cleburne; but the entire conversation is given on the authority of Dr. Linthieum, chief surgeon of Cleburne's division, who had remained at Spring Hill to care for the wounded there, and mounting his horse, and states that he heard the words used by both parties.

There is no question that while Hood did not entertain very cordial feelings towards Cleburne, on account of the latter's opinion, expressed after his own blunt manner, that Hood's substitution of Johnston in the command of the army was a disaster to the Country yet when gallant and loyal action was called for he knew Cleburne could be trusted. Cleburne marched forward with two brigades front, Granberry's [Ed: Granbury's] and Govan's, Lowery's in the rear. In a few moments the command was under a galling fire from the enemy's artillery. The first line of works in Cleburne's front, which was about two hundred yards in advance of the main works, was easily taken. Behind this line the command halted a few moments preparatory to making the final charge. All this time Cleburne was with his men. It was his custom, especially when any important charge was to be made, to follow his troops into the midst of the battle, and it has frequently been a cause of wonder to his friends that he came from so many dangers unscathed; but up to this time he seems to borne a charmed life. And now as his command dashed forward into the teeth of that fiery storm which burst from those main works, he followed them.

The writer [Ed: I] had been sent to locate a battery, [Ed: Hood hastily ordered the attack of Franklin, without waiting for artillery support] but while executing the order received a message from General Cleburne, through Captain S. P. Hanly of his staff, to

return to him immediately. Reporting as ordered he found the general about the center of his division, immediately behind the line of battle. Seeing the writer [Ed: me] he nearly said, "It is too late," and then added, "Go on with Granberry [Ed: Granbury]," while he turned his horse to the right and galloped up to Govan's brigade which was rushing madly for the enemy's works.

His receding form was the last sight the writer [Ed: I] had ever had of General Cleburne alive.

Through the level plain, the valley of death, the whole line was now plunging onward, broken but closing up, thinning but still pressing forward. On all sides men sank out of sight, the ground was thick with the dead, the fallen seemed more numerous than living. Officers and soldiers, generals and privates, fell side by side. Generals Govan and Granberry [Ed: Granbury] on foot were in the midst of their men cheering them on. Within ten feet of the writer [Ed: me] General Granberry's [Ed: Granbury's] voice rang out clear and commanding "Forward men, forward! Never let it be said that Texans lag in the fight!" One moment later a ball struck him in the lower part of the cheek and passed through his brain. Throwing both hands to his face as in the impulse of the instant to find where the pain was he sank forward on his knees, and there, half sitting, half crouching, with his hands over his face he was found next day rigid in the attitude in which the bullet with its blow and its swift coming death had left him.

Better soldiers than this Texas brigade, were never marshaled. Cool in danger, accurate in the use of arms, full of audacious daring and an unconquerable courage, they were an honor to the army, an honor to their State, and Granberry [Ed: Granbury] was worthy to be their general.

Scarcely had the writer [Ed: I] left General Cleburne for the last time as already described when the general's horse was killed under him. A member of his escort, Brandon of Mississippi, dismounted and offered the general his horse. While in the act of mounting this one it too was instantly killed, riddled by many bullets. Then Cleburne rushed forward on foot, and when within less than a hundred yards of the works he fell, pierced by a single minnie ball which passed through his body and probably caused instant death. Hidden by smoke and enveloped by thunder he sank on the couch of his glory unattended and alone.

The battle of Franklin began at half past six o'clock p. m. and lasted but an hour; and by Cleburne's division at least only one charge was made. The charge brought the remnants of his gallant brigades into the ditches before the enemy's works. Unable to scale the works they maintained a desultory fire from the position with the enemy who fired at them from above. On the left Brown's men had also reached the ditch, and were unable to get further. About one hundred and fifty of them succeeded in getting over the works, and were captured by the enemy and taken to Nashville [Ed: 12 men of them were men of the 10th Texas Infantry - see the regiment's casualty totals, 3 pages further] Stewart on the right had been stopped by the thicket and doubled up on Cleburne's line. Bate on the left had been slightly engaged, but made no impression and suffered but little loss. By this time the enemy having secured the safety of their trains withdrew, and left Franklin in possession of Hood. At midnight the town was guarded by his troops.

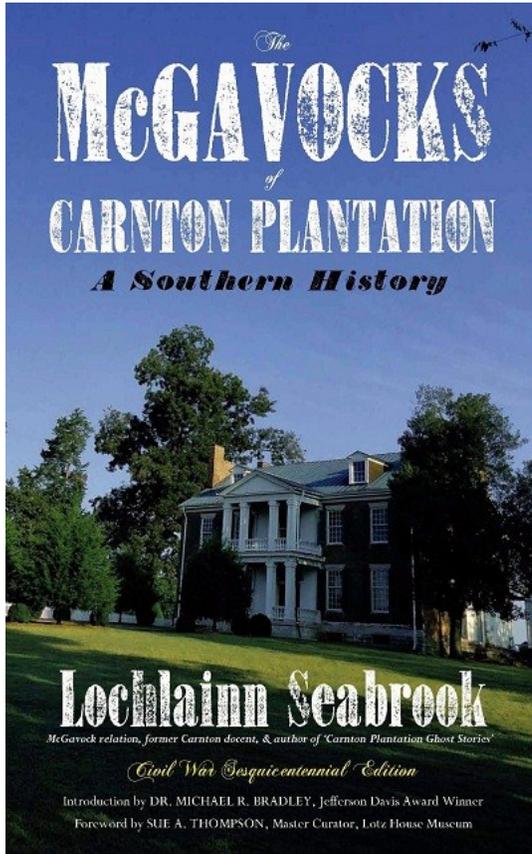
[Kennesaw National Military Park - Kennesaw, Georgia]

[http://www.fantasy.com/civil\\_war/2008/08/20/franklin\\_tennessee\\_november\\_30\\_1864](http://www.fantasy.com/civil_war/2008/08/20/franklin_tennessee_november_30_1864)



# THE MCGAVOCKS OF CARNTON PLANTATION: A SOUTHERN HISTORY

Celebrating One of Dixie's Most Noble  
Confederate Families and Their Tennessee Home



This comprehensive exploration of the Celtic-American McGavocks and their beautiful Franklin, Tennessee, home is a “must read” for anyone interested in not only Carnton Plantation, but in the American Civil War, the South, and Tennessee history. In *The McGavocks of Carnton Plantation*, Southern historian, former Carnton docent, McGavock relation, and bestselling author Lochlainn Seabrook digs deep into the history of the McGavocks, providing facts, material, and topics that you will not find in any other book or on any historical tour.

Included in this monumental 1,050-page work is a detailed history of Carnton Plantation and her occupants from 1700 to the present; a “you-are-there” tour of the grounds and the mansion, top to bottom, interior and exterior; an exhaustive discussion of Lincoln’s War, slavery, the Confederate States of America, and the Battles of Franklin II and Nashville, as the McGavocks and other loyal Confederates saw them; a complete McGavock family tree from their earliest known ancestor in Scotland; a complete Winder family tree from their earliest known ancestor in England; a royal European McGavock family tree back to Robert the Bruce King of Scotland; a brief history of Company H Twentieth Tennessee Infantry; well-researched citations with 1,700 footnotes, a 1,000-book bibliography, and an exhaustive index. The book also contains hundreds of illustrations, maps, photos, diagrams, and drawings, all chronicling the lives, customs, and beliefs of this fascinating Confederate clan.

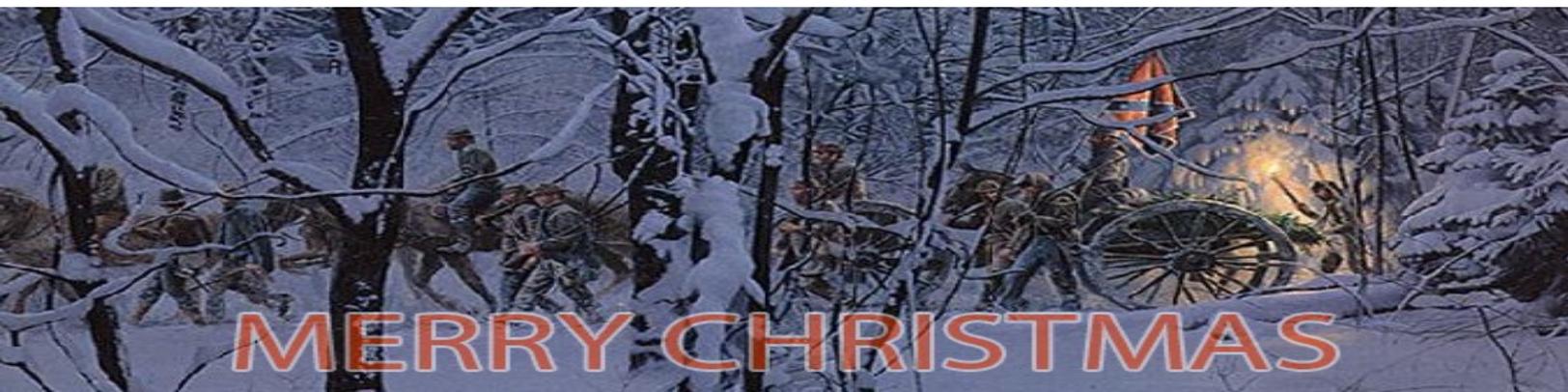
The longest and most detailed book ever written on the McGavocks, most of this material has never been published before, and Mr. Seabrook’s insights into the Southern (as opposed to the Northern) perspective of the War for Southern Independence will provide readers with a new and illuminating view of Nineteenth-Century life at Carnton.

Penned from the traditional South’s point of view and written with a love for Dixie, reverence for the Confederacy, and respect for the McGavocks, this massive and important Civil War Sesquicentennial study is a one-of-a-kind book that is sure to become a classic. Seven years in the making, it is one that every true Southerner, every lover of liberty, and every student of history will want in their library. Introduction is by Dr. Michael R. Bradley, Chaplain SCV Camp #155, winner of the Jefferson Davis Medal in Southern History, and author of *Tullahoma: The 1863 Campaign for the Control of Middle Tennessee*. Foreword is by Sue A. Thompson, Master Curator and Decorative Arts Director, Lotz House Museum, Franklin, Tennessee.

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<http://www.searavenpress.com/TheMcGavocks-July%2019%202011-Reduced-AUTOCOLOR-400X600.jpg>



# Their First Rose Bowl, and the Emergence of the South After Reconstruction

By Gail Jarvis

The War Between the States and the pillaging by General William Tecumseh Sherman's Union troops left the South devastated. Most properties as well as systems of production and transportation were destroyed. Livestock were slaughtered and crops burned. For most Southerners, survival became a matter of clawing and scraping.

The years of radical Reconstruction following the war further demoralized the South. The region was placed under military rule and an inept attempt was made to redistribute land and resources. But those in charge of Reconstruction didn't understand basic human nature. Nor did they realize, until it was too late, how easily their programs were being exploited and undermined by corrupt interlopers.

So, within a few years, this social experiment lost its momentum and was phased out, officially ending in 1877. At that point the South began rebuilding efforts but the struggle to regain some semblance of stability continued for decades. Indeed, millions of Black as well as White Southerners migrated to the North in the decades following the War because they were unable to earn a living in the South.

But one form of Reconstruction was simply replaced with another form that, for decades, kept Southern states in a continuous struggle against poverty.

Historian A.B. Moore examined this phenomenon in his 1940s paper, "One Hundred Years of Reconstruction of the South." Moore describes the harsh measures the government imposed on the South following the War. The region was not allowed to collect debts it was owed; however it had to pay its debts in full. Discriminatory tariffs continued to place an unfair advantage on the South while filling Northern coffers. Freight-rates were skewed in favor of the North who could ship its goods southward at cheaper rates than the South could ship its goods to the North. Also, the inequitable rate

structure allowed the North to ship its goods to Southern cities cheaper than Southern cities could ship goods to their own Southern neighbors.

Another inequity was the patent subsidy that allowed the North to own almost 90 percent of "the effective money-producing patents." Of the government pensions paid for the War Between the States and World War One, 7 billion dollars went to the North while only 1 billion dollars went to the other regions of the country. Southern companies and farmers were compelled to finance their ventures using Northern lenders and were charged much higher interest rates than those assessed Northern borrowers. It is estimated that the North controlled ninety percent of the nation's wealth primarily because of these government differentials that kept the South in "colonial bondage."

It has been said that, after the war, "tongues and pens" replaced "bullets and bayonets." The North owned the publishing businesses, agencies of public instruction, news gathering agencies, newspapers, magazines and radio systems. Northern conglomerates also owned most newspapers in the South. In Moore's words, "This gave the North a tremendous advantage in the shaping of public opinion." Media became the instrument used "to make the northern way of life the national way." The North had "the conviction that it was not a section but the whole United States and that, therefore, its pattern of life must prevail throughout the country. When the South failed to conform it was stigmatized as backward, provincial, and sectional." Southern culture was not simply different, it was boorish. Northern journalists described the South in increasingly unflattering ways although most had never traveled to the region.

By the early 1900s, the South had changed dramatically. It was moving away from an agrarian economy. Although poverty was still a problem, the South had a multiplicity of commercial enterprises and metropolitan centers. Southern universities were incubating a group of writers who would profoundly impact American literature. And the Southern Belle had become a Flapper, influenced by the female need for independence that was sweeping the country. But the northern press continued to portray the South as a rural backwater that could not compete with the hardworking and industrialized North.

Not surprisingly, the immense power of the media was even influencing the way Southerners viewed themselves. So it is understandable that, in the 1920s, the South was a region devoid of regional pride. But, finally, an incident occurred that marked the beginning of a change in the South's image. Oddly enough, it was a football game: the 1926 Rose Bowl. This game pitted the University of Washington against the University of Alabama, the first Southern team in history to be invited to a bowl game. This contest would always be remembered as "The football game that changed the South."

It has been called the Rose Bowl's most spectacular game and many believe it was the most exciting college football game ever played. A few years ago the University of Alabama Center for Public Television & Radio produced a documentary on this celebrated game. Film footage from the University's archives contains events leading up to the game as well as scenes from the game and its aftermath. The archives also contained portions of interviews with some of the crusty old players who, with their Southern accents, recall events from the game as though they happened yesterday.

Football, America's version of soccer, had caught the nation's fancy in the late 1800s. In its beginning years, there were no stadiums, no marching bands or cheerleaders and students handled coaching and officiating. Anyone who wanted to watch the contest had to stand along the sidelines throughout the entire game. But by 1900, the game had become so popular that astute college presidents realized that football could be a big money maker for their institutions. They implemented football programs, hired coaching staffs, built stadiums and formed marching bands.

As early as 1869, the National Collegiate Athletic Association began awarding a national championship to the most deserving college team. The NCAA, as well as national sportswriters, didn't believe Southern teams could compete with other regions of the country. So, for its first 56 years, the NCAA only awarded its coveted national championship to two Southern teams, and one of these had to share the honor with a Northern team.

In 1902, the city of Pasadena added the Rose Bowl football game to its annual Tournament of Roses. The Rose Bowl was the college football event of the year and, until the mid 1930s, it was the only bowl game in the country. Prior to January 1, 1926, no Southern team had ever been invited to the prestigious Rose Bowl.

In the 1920s, many Ivy League as well as other colleges felt that football had become too popular and might interfere with academics. Some schools decided that the regular season games were enough and they would no longer accept Rose Bowl invitations. Coach Enoch Bagshaw's Washington team had won all its regular season games in 1925 but, because of a grudge with Southern California, it shunned the Rose Bowl.

So, reluctantly, the Rose Bowl committee decided to consider Southern teams. The University of Alabama had been undefeated in 1925. In fact it had only given up seven points during the entire season. Bowl officials extended an invitation to Alabama and it accepted without hesitation. At this point, Washington reversed its earlier decision and decided to accept the Rose Bowl's invitation.

There was widespread disappointment expressed over the committee's selection of Alabama. National sportswriters vented their peevish annoyance in their columns. Although most had never seen the Alabama team play, they predicted a lopsided victory for Washington and castigated bowl officials for their decision. One sportswriter picked Washington over Alabama by a margin of 51 points!

The 1925 Washington Huskies were indeed a football power. And its team had a physical advantage over Alabama with taller, more muscular players, many over 6 feet tall and averaging 190 pounds each. They were difficult to move against and Washington's burly halfback, George Wilson, could run roughshod over other teams, often dragging tacklers with him.

If Alabama had an advantage; it was its coach, Wallace Wade, probably the youngest and certainly the most underrated coach of that era. Wade had been an outstanding player for Brown University and had only been out of school for seven years, years spent as an assistant coach at Vanderbilt. Today, we can't imagine Brown University fielding a football team but, in the early 1900s, it did, along with Harvard, Yale and other Eastern colleges.

Alabama's Quarterback Pooley Hubert, a veteran of World War One, was 21 years old when he entered Alabama as a freshman. The largest and oldest team member; he took football very seriously and often played without a helmet. Halfback Johnny Mack Brown was definitely not a typical football player. His extra-curricular activities included theater and he had acted in many campus plays. He was playful and fun loving and his handsome good looks made him popular with the coeds. Brown was the fastest man on the team and Coach Wade designed the game's first pair of low cut, lightweight football shoes to increase his speed.

The 1926 Rose Bowl was eagerly anticipated all around the country and pregame publicity made the headlines of newspapers. Also, bowl game tension was heightened when the NCAA voted to wait until after the game to award its national championship for 1925. With the dour Calvin Coolidge in the White House, the nation craved some kind of excitement.

This was the first Rose Bowl to be broadcast on radio. But most families in America didn't own radios. So, throughout the South, theaters and public buildings had telegraph wires connected to their facilities so they could be rented to large groups who could follow the game on tickertape. Imagine this scenario if you can: an announcer would read play activity from tickertape and move a picture of a football across a large billboard marked off like a football gridiron. Southerners in the audience would actually cheer each time Alabama made a big play.

The Alabama team received a big send off at the Tuscaloosa train station and began its four-day trip to the West Coast. Most of the players were from small towns and Coach Wade was concerned that they would be too distracted by pregame events that included trips to various Hollywood studios and photo-ops with famous Hollywood film stars. After a couple of days of this hoopla, Wade confined his players to the hotel. From now on they would concentrate on football.

In the days preceding the game, northern sportswriters attended Alabama's practice sessions and got their first look at the team. Now, as they watched the Crimson Tide's scrimmages, they began to narrow the odds, worried that the game might not be as one-sided as they had once thought.

Finally the big day arrived and the Rose Bowl stadium was packed. There were basically three groups of spectators; Alabama fans, Washington fans, and, by far the largest group, Californians with no particular allegiance to either team. Sportswriters and journalists from all around the nation, including Damon Runyon and Grantland Rice, were at the Pasadena stadium to cover the game.

Throughout the contest they continually relayed Teletype reports to their bureaus and nothing was too insignificant to mention.

Washington, relying mostly on its powerful halfback, George Wilson, dominated the first half, but was only able to score 12 points. The Crimson Tide was, to put it mildly, not playing inspired football. But late in the second quarter, Wilson became overzealous when tackling Johnny Mack Brown. He hurled Brown to the ground and then viciously twisted his leg. Apparently officials didn't see this infraction of the rules but the Bama squad did and they were enraged. Inadvertently, Wilson had motivated the Tide players far beyond what any coach's pep talk could have done.

It may have been a coincidence but, a few plays later, Wilson was knocked unconscious. However, during a time out Washington trainers revived him and he was able to continue playing - but not for long. Next, Wilson went down with a hip injury and had to be assisted off the field. This injury kept him out of the game for the entire third quarter. Now, the fired up Crimson Tide began moving the ball but the quarter ended before they could put any points on the board.

The first half of the game didn't satisfy anyone. Although Washington led by a score of twelve to nothing, its fans were not pleased. Neither were those sportswriters who had predicted that Washington would blow Alabama off the field. Alabama fans couldn't believe that their boys didn't score a single point in two quarters of play. And the Californians had to sit through a first half that would only appeal to defensive coaches.

It was a punishing first half because at that time the same players were required to play both offense and defense. These bedraggled young men made their way to their respective dressing rooms to rest and listen to any halftime adjustments their coaches might make. But Wallace Wade knew that the problem wasn't his game plan. He had only one comment for his players, **"And they told me boys from the South would fight."** With that he left the room.

We don't know what effect Wade's strange halftime behavior made on the players. However, it didn't seem to bother Johnny Mack Brown who left the dressing room and casually strolled into the stadium to socialize. The University's documentary has a wonderful shot of Johnny during halftime, sitting between two attractive Flappers, flashing his impish grin at the camera.

In the third quarter, Alabama decided to alter its game plan and improvise. In the opening series of downs, Quarterback Hubert called his own number 5 times in a row, running for 27 yards on his first carry. Four plays later he scrambled over the goal line for Alabama's first touchdown. The point after was good and Washington's lead was narrowed to 5 points.

After recovering a Washington fumble at midfield, the Crimson Tide took off again. This time Hubert flipped the ball to his other halfback, Grant Gillis, who promptly completed a 40-yard pass to Brown, who was finally brought down on Washington's 5-yard line. On the next play, Johnny Mack Brown scampered into the end zone for the touchdown. The point after put Alabama ahead by a score of 14 to 12.

The defensive unit held Washington and Alabama again took possession. Pooley Hubert had his Bama squad huddled on its own 39 yard line; 61 yards away from the Washington end zone. Years later Johnny Mack Brown recalled what happened on the next play. "Pooley told me to run upfield as fast as I could.. When I reached the three-yard line, I looked back and the ball was coming over my shoulder. I took it in stride and went over carrying somebody. The place was really in an uproar." The point after attempt failed but the Crimson Tide was ahead by 8 points. In the first seven minutes of the third quarter, Alabama had scored three times to take a 20 to 12 lead.

Alabama fans were giddy. They hooted and hollered. Washington fans were as still and silent as the figures on Mount Rushmore. Also, they were extremely perturbed at the Californians who were now cheering for the boys from the South.

But Coach Wade was not smiling. He knew there was another quarter left to play and an eight-point lead was not enough against a powerhouse like Washington. In the fourth quarter George Wilson returned to the game. Alabama drove the ball to the Huskies' 12-yard line. But Washington stopped the Tide on a fourth and one play. Then the Huskies started to move with Wilson picking up 17 yards on first down. A few plays later Wilson caught a short pass for a crucial first down and then threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to quarterback George Guttormsen. The point after cut Alabama 's lead to one point.

Football is called a contact sport and there was a surplus of contact in the remaining minutes of this epic game. In fact, the fourth quarter of the 1926 Rose Bowl might rank as one of the most brutally physical quarters in football history. These young athletes had played three and a half quarters of backbreaking football. But neither side could allow the other to score.

There was simply too much at stake. Old timers, remembering the game, claim that in the minutes remaining, no spectators were seated. Everyone was standing perfectly still and watching in total silence. It was so quiet, they said, that even in the top rows of the stadium, you could actually hear the blocking and tackling, the slapping of leather and the groans of the players.

The grueling minutes seemed to drag by. The Bama squad knew that in the time remaining Washington would rely on its best player, George Wilson, hoping he could make the big play. The outcome of the game depended on Alabama 's ability to contain the brawny halfback. But even though Alabama players swarmed him on every play, Wilson eventually managed to struggle free and break loose into the open field headed for the end zone.

Many consider what happened next to be the biggest play of the game and it was certainly the most spectacular. As Washington fans watched in astonishment, Johnny Mack Brown caught up with Wilson and made an open-field tackle that put Washington 's strapping halfback on the ground. Alabama had risen to the occasion and it would not let Wilson break loose again.

As the final minute ticked away, Washington tried one last desperation pass. Alabama intercepted it, time ran out and the final whistle blew. The underdogs from Alabama had upset the Washington Huskies and won the 1926 Rose Bowl by a score of 20 to 19. And, in the process, they captured the NCAA's coveted national championship for 1925.

Alabama fans were delirious and emotionally drained. The Californians were whooping it up. They had seen one hell of a football game. Washington's coach left the field in a huff, refusing to congratulate Wallace Wade.

In cities throughout the South, streets were mobbed with celebrating fans. Bars and lounges did a brisk business and police made no attempt to restore order. It was a long overdue celebration. For a while at least, Gettysburg and Appomattox were forgotten.

The long trip home was made even longer because the train had to make frequent stops at towns throughout the South. As brass bands played, the team would assemble on station platforms to be cheered by local citizens waving red and white bunting. Finally the train arrived at the Tuscaloosa station and the players were greeted by thousands of fans who had been waiting for hours. The Mayor proclaimed the day as an official holiday and schools and businesses were closed

Two players in this legendary game were actually signed to Hollywood contracts and had long film careers: Washington 's Herman Brix and Alabama 's Johnny Mack Brown. Herman Brix, primarily because of his physique, began by playing Tarzan. His name was eventually changed to Bruce Bennett and he played several important roles over the years including parts in at least two Academy Award winning films, "Mildred Pierce" and "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre."

Johnny Mack Brown appeared with many of the famous actresses of the time including Greta Garbo, Jean Harlow and Joan Crawford. He also made comedies with Mae West. In 1930, MGM gave Brown the lead role in "Billy The Kid" with Wallace Beery as Sheriff Pat Garrett. This led to years of Westerns and Brown became one of Hollywood 's top cowboy stars.

But the outcome of one high-profile football game could not transform the nation's conduct toward the South. The inequitable government policies continued to restrain the South's economy and the northern press persisted in its ridicule of Southerners. However, for discerning northerners, the 1926 Rose Bowl raised a troubling question: If reporters had so completely misjudged Southern football teams, shouldn't their other reports about the South be suspect? And Southerners certainly began to wonder why they were allowing another region of the country to sit in judgment of their culture.

Andrew Doyle, a history professor at Winthrop University said of the game:

"You can look at the 1926 Rose Bowl as the most significant event in Southern football history. What had come before was almost like a buildup, a preparation for this grand coming out party. And it was a sublime tonic for Southerners who were buffeted by a legacy of defeat, military defeat, a legacy of poverty, and a legacy of isolation from the American political and cultural mainstream."

When professors catalogue history-altering events, they usually refer to political upheavals, military campaigns, scientific discoveries and new inventions. But the impact of other cultural phenomena should not be discounted. This famous game should be a discussion topic in textbooks and Southern history classes. The 1926 Rose Bowl was at least a spark, the genesis of a new regional pride for the South, and it marked the beginning of the end of the South's exclusion from the rest of the nation.

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Thanks to Coach Bill Mountjoy for sharing this ageless story.

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**Below is a link to the youtube video, it is worth your time to watch it. About 1 hour long, time well spent by every southerner, after 65 years of reconstruction the south finally won one on the National, Yankee dominated, Stage. ~Frank~**

**1926 Rose Bowl - Alabama vs. Washington**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FqjIT7vPqMU>





**The problem with liars is, they forget their lies and at some point their evil is made bare for all to see...**

**"Lincoln was now brought face to face with the problem he could no longer dodge. Would he allow the States to resume their old places or would he use his power to compel them to relinquish the State laws and institutions? Would he stand by his word as announced at the beginning of the war, that each State should remain the same whether the war failed or succeeded?"**

**In his inaugural address he further said that the endurance of our "political fabric depends upon the right of each State to control its domestic institutions,"**

**On January 1, 1863, he issued a proclamation declaring that he would use the army and navy to prevent this "endurance" of our political system.**

**On the 12th of December, 1862, he said that if the Southern States would cease to resist and submit to the Constitution of the United States, the war should cease on the part of the United States.**

**But on July 18, 1864, he published, "To whom it may concern," that he would "listen to no terms of peace from the South which did not agree to the abandonment of their rights under the Constitution."**

**THE UNWRITTEN CAUSE OF THE SOUTH**

**J Clarence Stonebreaker**

**1908**

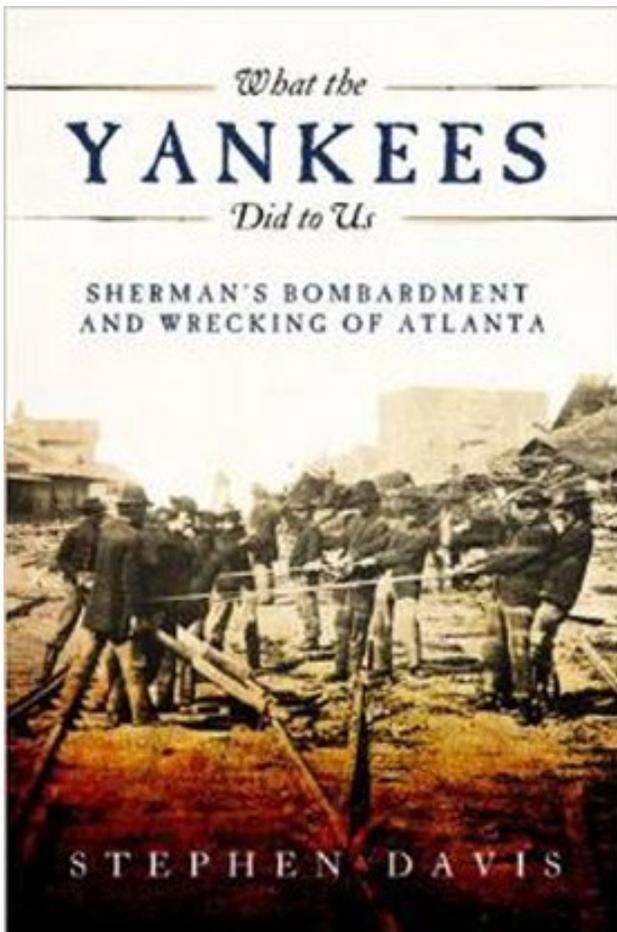
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# What the Yankees Did to Us

## AN INTERVIEW WITH STEPHEN DAVIS

Stephen Davis's recent book, *What the Yankees Did to Us: Sherman's Bombardment and Wrecking of Atlanta* explores one of the saddest chapters of the Civil War: the end of the Atlanta campaign and the devastation of the City of Atlanta. The Trust recently had a chance to talk with Davis about his work.



**Civil War Trust:** First of all, this is a pretty provocative title. How did you come up with it?

**Stephen Davis:** A product of much rumination. One of the benefits of taking a long time to write a book is that an author can reflect on just what it is he wishes to say. I think that telegraphing one's intent to prospective readers is appreciated by them (and by the publisher, who tends to like catchy titles).

More fundamentally, I'm an Atlantan, and when I speak of "us" I really mean the physical city of 1864 as much as the people who lived in it. Our city's seal continues to show a phoenix rising from the fires of the Civil War. The Yankees' devastation is thus a permanent part of our city's history. I wanted to convey that we down here still think about this, and that the story still matters.

**Civil War Trust:** Your work really focuses on the civilian experience of the Atlanta Campaign. How did the residents of Atlanta deal with the prospect of war coming to their doorstep?

**Davis:** Most Southerners in 1861 did not foresee the hard hand of war visiting them, and we here in Georgia didn't either. No one would have predicted that Confederate engineers would have to construct a perimeter of fortifications around Atlanta to keep the Yankees out, much less that our city would someday fall to them.

**Civil War Trust:** What was Atlanta like at the time of the Civil War?

**Davis:** A "city on the make" is the way I term it in my work. With a population of 10,000, it was the third largest in Georgia, and not yet the capital. But it boasted industry, rail connections, and enterprise, such that some civic leaders even pitched it as a possible site for the Confederate capital.

**Civil War Trust:** In your view, when did the destruction of Atlanta begin?

**Davis:** I cite different stages of property damage. Confederates themselves cleared forests and leveled buildings in constructing their fortified lines in the city's suburbs. Work began in the summer of 1863; property owners had to be paid by the government in compensation. Then came the Federal bombardment of July 20-August 25, 1864. The Yankees' fortified lines outside Atlanta also ruined buildings. They burned the Troup Hurt house in late July when a shift in their position left the house out in no-man's-land. They cleared away huts and outbuildings behind their lines too for firewood; Augustus Hurt, Troup's brother, was angry to his dying day that his house had been dismantled behind Federal lines during their semi-siege.



*The home of Ephraim and Ellen Ponder was located near the Confederate earthworks outside of Atlanta. The massive hole in the upper story was the result of shelling by the Union Twentieth Corps artillery, probably on August 9, 1864. (Library of Congress)*

Confederates' detonation of the artillery train on the night of the evacuation (September 1, 1864) created explosions that left the surrounding area a virtual moonscape, as shown in George Barnard's famous photograph. Some Federals alleged that the retreating Rebels also burned some structures in the city containing ordnance or supplies.

During the occupation, September 2-November 16, after Sherman expelled most of the populace, soldiers tore

down buildings for the wood to make their shanties. They weren't shy about this; *Frank Leslie's* carried a front-page illustration of soldiers tearing down a house and loading its doors on a wagon. Sherman's Chief Engineer, Captain Orlando Poe, oversaw the tearing down of more buildings during October when Sherman ordered him to dig a new, shorter, fortified line well within the city limits. This included a three-story girls' school, which came down on October 23.



*Sherman's engineers tear up a length of track in Atlanta. Based on the condition of the buildings and the shadows cast by the soldiers, Davis has deduced that George Barnard took this photograph on the afternoon of November 14. (Library of Congress)*

A chief cause of damage was the intentional destruction by Sherman's engineers and pioneers of railroad roundhouses, factory buildings, and other structures in the days before they left for Savannah. What has thrown me all of these years is why they wanted to burn the unoffending storefront district along Whitehall and Peachtree Streets. I found the answer: several officers record that Sherman wanted everything brick in the city to be leveled.

Finally, of course, were the Union soldiers' unauthorized fires of November 11-15. When they saw the engineers knocking down the railroad buildings, then setting fire to the rubble, the men joined in by setting fires of their own.

**Civil War Trust:** How much of Atlanta was destroyed?

**Davis:** We'll never know with certainty. The Yankees, of course, lowballed their estimates: 25% (Major Henry Hitchcock of Sherman's staff); 37% (Captain Poe, though I don't know how he got that figure). For Confederates, the highest estimate comes from Georgia militia general William P. Howard, who told Governor Joe Brown that 3,200 houses inside the city limits were gone. Adding suburban homes, Howard came up with a figure that equates to 11/12, or 92% of the city gone.

I tend to think Howard's number is too high, especially as I found several newspaper reports from eyewitnesses who described Atlanta after Sherman left. They seemed to confine the burned areas to major thoroughfares such as Marietta Street, which would have been the main route used by Union soldiers marching into the city from the northwest. One thing is clear: percentages may merely be gradations of hell. *The war did a number on Atlanta.*

**Civil War Trust:** Was Sherman's decision to destroy civilian property merely an act of cruelty or one of military necessity? Was it both?

**Davis:** Both, in ways that I bet even Sherman couldn't have explained.

I have cats, and we feline-lovers like to joke about figuring out how the cat brain works. Same thing with Cump Sherman. Military ethicists are still pondering the moral dimensions of his theory of hard war, which he never expounded upon (though we have some of his pithy quotes). Sometimes I take the position that by strict standards he violated the laws and usages of war, but that's almost beside the point. My feeling is that he associated the wrecking of Rebels' property as just retribution for their having started a war that wrecked the peace and order of the republic (recall John Marszalek's biography, *A Soldier's Passion for Order*). I cite Major Hitchcock's recording of his conversation with Sherman on November 13 as they watched the burning of houses in Marietta, Georgia; Sherman said, "I say *Jeff. Davis burnt them.*" Even my cats wouldn't come up with such tortuous, convoluted reasoning!



*Orlando M. Poe, Sherman's Chief Engineer during the Atlanta Campaign. (Library of Congress)*

**Civil War Trust:** Couldn't the extent to which private property was stolen or destroyed be attributed to Union soldiers taking matters into their own hands? How much of a role did Sherman himself play in the wrecking of Atlanta?

**Davis:** I say that Sherman never ordered his soldiers to set fires in the city because he didn't have to. Earlier in February '64, he had led the Fifteenth Corps across the Mississippi from Vicksburg to Meridian, tearing things up and burning things down, so Sherman's boys knew that this was what the general wanted. Moreover, during the second week of November, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Corps were marching with Sherman from northwest Georgia back to Atlanta, from whence they would begin their march to the sea. Along the way, they burned parts of Rome, Cartersville, Marietta, and other towns, and they saw Sherman look the other way. When they began to march into Atlanta, they said that the pioneers were having all the fun (an actual quote), and they started setting their own fires.

One of the points I make is how Sherman changed his mind on who would do the work. The late Professor Tom Dyer found Col. William Cogswell's papers at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, and from them we know that at first Sherman

assigned the wrecking and burning to the three regiments of provost guards in the city. But then (according to Major Hitchcock) he changed his mind and assigned the work to Captain Poe's engineers; they knew how to knock things down without using fire until the last moment—Sherman's orders. My point is that Sherman didn't care if Atlanta burned; he just didn't want the burning to be carried out by undisciplined, riotous (and possibly drunken) soldiers running loose in the city before he intended to set out for the sea.

**Civil War Trust:** With all the devastation in Atlanta, one would think it would be difficult to get Southerners' perspective on how events transpired. How were you able to reconstruct the civilian experience in such detail?

**Davis:** I just kept finding sources with more information, and my publisher kindly and generously let me keep adding it to my text. (My thanks go to Dr. Marc Jolley and Mercer University Press for a great partnership.) Example: we were working on the penultimate set of proofs when I found at Emory the manuscript diary of Lt. William Armor, Brig. Gen. John Geary's aide.

From it I learned when Geary moved into Edward Rawson's house, "The Terraces," which he had been eyeing as his possible quarters since he entered the city. My publisher let me add this detail—the kind I like to think adds richness to the story of *What the Yankees Did to Us*.

I used Confederate newspapers a lot, too, in a way that I think contributes to the literature. The Atlanta/Macon *Intelligencer* and Memphis/Atlanta *Appeal* carried daily columns on "the city," especially on the damage being done by Sherman's shells. I plumbed them extensively, in the belief that our (Atlanta's) story had not been told as fully as possible because previous writers hadn't worked at extracting the papers' valuable material.

**Civil War Trust:** Is there anything left of Civil War Atlanta? What can visitors see today?

**Davis:** The city, of course, has sprawled over the wartime earthworks and suburban battlefields. On my tours of the Peachtree Creek "battlefield," our bus literally whizzes by roadside historical markers, though topographical features such as "the Ravine" still exist.

On the other hand, there are a few landmarks important to note. Architecturally, the antebellum home of Capt. Lemuel P. Grant, who supervised the city's fortification, is still preserved for tours and visits. Fort Walker in Grant Park (*Lemuel*, not *Ulysses*) is the best known extant earthwork inside the perimeter highway, but there's a well-preserved Confederate artillery redoubt off of Cascade Road. And downtown, in Underground Atlanta, stands the iron lamppost which, during the bombardment, was struck by a Northern shell. A fragment hit Solomon Luckie, a free African-American barber, who died despite medical care. I think it is ironic that Atlanta's best documented bombardment victim was an African-American.

**Civil War Trust:** Is there one story from the book that you're particularly interested in?

**Davis:** The Willis bombproof. In the early 1930s Wilbur Kurtz—the guardian angel of Atlanta's Civil War past—was reading Maj. Gen. Jacob Cox's memoir and learned that near Cox's line there had been a big underground bomb shelter on the property of one Joseph Willis. Kurtz got in his car, drove out to Cascade Heights, and started asking around about the Willis property. Lo and behold, he met Elizabeth Herren, Willis' daughter. She had been born just after the war, but remembered well her parents talking about the bombproof and how it sheltered not only her family, but neighbors'. Mrs. Herren showed Kurtz where it had been dug and told him how it had been built. She even remembered the names of 21 people who had regularly sought refuge there. Kurtz drew the bombproof based on Cox's description and Mrs. Herren's recollection, then wrote a great article about it for the newspaper. And thank heavens he did. A few months later, Mrs. Herren, 65 years of age, was kicked by a cow and died of surgical complications. If it had not been for Wilbur Kurtz, the story of the Willis bombproof would have been lost for all time!

(By the way, I think I'm the first student to put this story into the literature of wartime Atlanta. I thank the Atlanta History Center for helping me print Kurtz's drawing, too.)



*Sherman astride his horse, Duke, during the occupation of Atlanta. Sherman liked this photo "better than any I have had taken." (Library of Congress)*

**Civil War Trust:** What is the one thing you hope readers will take away from your book?

**Davis:** I gave a talk on my work this past summer at Gettysburg, and afterward a very cordial couple asked me this question: "We're from New York. What would you have us take away from your talk today, and share with our friends and neighbors?" I recalled with them Robert Penn Warren's observation that the Civil War is, for many Americans, our only "felt" history. I told them that I am married to a wonderful woman born and raised in New York, who always tells me that when she was taught American history in school, they never thought about the Civil War up there.

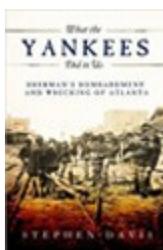
**"Well," I said, "please tell your friends and neighbors that they might not think about the war up there, but down where I come from, we think about it every day."**

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

*Stephen Davis of Atlanta earned a PhD in American Studies, an MA from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a BA from Emory University. His hobby since the fourth grade has been the Civil War, on which he has written more than 100 articles. For over 20 years, he served as book review editor for Blue & Gray Magazine. His book, *Atlanta Will Fall: Sherman, Joe Johnston, and the Yankee Heavy Battalions*, was published in 2001.*

<http://www.civilwar.org/books/interviews/stephen-davis-what-the-yankees-did-to-us/what-the-yankees-did-to-us.html>

*"What the Yankees Did to Us" is available in our Civil War Trust-Amazon Bookstore »*



# *150 Years Later, Wrestling With a Revised View of Sherman's March*

By ALAN BLINDER NOV. 14, 2014



Gen. William T. Sherman of the Union Army, leaning on a cannon at right, with staff members on Nov. 16, 1864. CreditGeorge N. Barnard/Library of Congress, via Associated Press

ATLANTA — This city would seem a peculiar place for sober conversation about the conduct of William T. Sherman.

To any number of Southerners, the Civil War general remains a ransacking brute and bully whose March to the Sea, which began here 150 years ago on Saturday, was a heinous act of terror. Despite the passage of time, Sherman remains to many a symbol of the North's excesses during the Civil War, which continues to rankle some people here.

Yet this week, Atlanta became the site of a historical marker annotating Sherman folklore to reflect an expanding body of more forgiving scholarship about the general's behavior. One of the marker's sentences specifically targets some of the harsher imagery about him as "popular myth."

“ ‘Gone with the Wind’ has certainly been a part of it,” W. Todd Groce, the president of the Georgia Historical Society, which sponsored the marker, said of regional perceptions of Sherman and the Union Army. “In general, we just have this image that comes from a movie.”



Gen. William T. Sherman CreditLibrary of Congress

The marker near the picnic tables at the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum is the fruit of a reassessment of Sherman and his tactics that has been decades in the making. Historians have increasingly written that Sherman’s plan for the systematic obliteration in late 1864 of the South’s war machine, including its transportation network and factories, was destructive but not gratuitously destructive. Instead, those experts contend, the strategy was an effective and legal application of the general’s authority and the hard-edged masterstroke necessary to break the Confederacy.

They have described plenty of family accounts of cruelty as nothing more than fables that unfairly mar Sherman’s reputation.

“What is really happening is that over time, the views that are out there are being challenged by historical research,” said John F. Marszalek, a Sherman biographer and the executive director of the Mississippi-based [Ulysses S. Grant](#) Association. “The facts are coming out.”

To that end, the marker in Atlanta mentions that more than 62,000 soldiers under Sherman’s command devastated “Atlanta’s industrial and business (but not residential) districts” and talks of how, “contrary to popular myth, Sherman’s troops primarily destroyed only property used for waging war — railroads, train depots, factories, cotton gins and warehouses.”

Sherman’s aggressiveness, the marker concludes, “demoralized Confederates, hastening the end of slavery and the reunification of the nation.”

The marker, placed in Atlanta at a time when more and more of its residents are not natives of the area, drew relatively little criticism ahead of its dedication on Wednesday morning, Dr. Groce said. But some say its text is an inaccurate portrayal of history that amounts to an academic pardon for a general some believe committed acts that would now be deemed war crimes.



The historical marker for Gen. William T. Sherman and the March to the Sea, which began where the Carter Center lies. Credit Kevin Liles for The New York Times

“In the complex and convoluted course of Civil War writing, everyone is liable to make a mistake sometime,” said Stephen Davis, the author of “What the Yankees Did to Us: Sherman’s Bombardment and Wrecking of Atlanta.”

“They’re bending over backward to give Sherman a whitewash that he does not deserve,” he said.

Jack Bridwell, a longtime leader of the Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter in Georgia, was more blunt: “How they can justify saying anything other than that he’s Billy the Torch, I don’t know.”

The reassessment of Sherman comes at a time when the South continues to weigh how to recognize its complex racial history. Earlier this year, the National Center for Civil and Human Rights opened in Atlanta, the same city where Gov. Nathan Deal last year ordered the removal of a statue of an avowed white supremacist from the grounds of the State Capitol. (Officials said that the relocation of Thomas E. Watson’s likeness was to accommodate a construction project and that the state could not afford to return the statue to its former position.)

But the Confederate battle emblem still flies on the grounds of the South Carolina State House, and there is a push underway in Mississippi to amend its Constitution to enshrine “Dixie” as the state song.

The new look at Sherman’s legacy, scholars of the Deep South readily acknowledge, challenges deeply held opinions of the general.



W. Todd Groce  
Credit Stephen Morton for The New York Times

“It has not been a legend that white Southerners have been particularly eager to surrender because it was all part of their sense of grievance, that they had been so severely wronged during the Civil War,” said James C. Cobb, a professor at the University of Georgia and a former president of the Southern Historical Association. “The old stereotype is a long way from disappearing. There’s this sort of instinctive sense of Sherman embodying the whole Yankee cause and the presumed vindictiveness and unrelenting harshness that the white South was subjected to.”

But Mr. Bridwell says such sweeping dismissals of Southern complaints about the March to the Sea are meritless and, in the eyes of many, repugnant.

“There’s still a strong resentment for what happened and how it happened and for Sherman himself,” Dr. Cobb said. “They want to whitewash everything and make it so much nicer than it was. It wasn’t nice. War isn’t.”

There are few expectations here that Sherman will be the beneficiary of an immediate and all-encompassing wave of Southern good will. But Dr. Cobb said he had sensed a shift in attitudes on his university campus in Athens, east of Atlanta.

“You all the time run into college kids who don’t know which side Sherman was on — and their parents and certainly their grandparents would be aghast to know that,” he said. “It’s not just a matter of education. It’s a matter of being the blank slate that younger generations present for revision or education that older generations don’t because they’re steeped in the mythology of their ancestors.”

The enduring nature of that lore, Dr. Marszalek said, was in itself a testament to Sherman’s maneuvers.

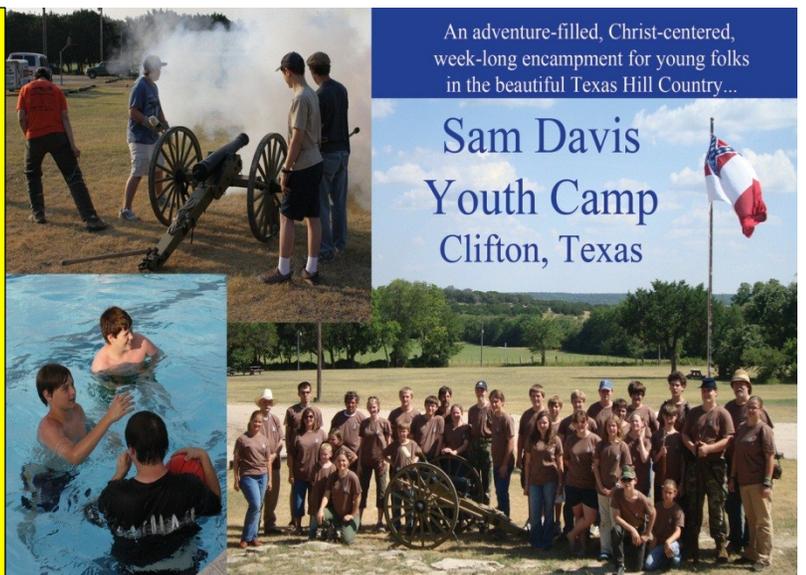
“His whole concept was psychological warfare,” Dr. Marszalek said. “He did such a good job getting into people’s minds, he’s still there in many ways.”

<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/15/us/150-years-later-wrestling-with-a-revised-view-of-shermans-march.html? r=0>

**Do your kids and grandkids know whose side the murderous yankee general Sherman was on?**

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

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



# Whose History—And Why It Matters

By Valerie Protopapas

Some time ago, I wrote an article in response to a review of the book, *REBEL YELL: The Violence, Passion, and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson*. I did so because I believed what the review's author, Matthew Price, had written should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Mr. Price noted that, "(Stonewall) Jackson was no proslavery zealot, but (author) Gwynne does not address directly the somewhat vexed issue of writing sympathetically about a figure who still fought for a cause utterly discredited by history." My question to Mr. Price was, to "*whose history*" was he alluding when he made that claim?

Because the matter involved the history and heritage of the South, I submitted my position to a Southern publication holding the same beliefs as expressed in my essay. However, it was rejected not because of my premise but because, in the words of those involved, the publication was ". . . not publishing as many *Confederate history* articles as previously . . . [Our] focus has shifted to current issues and to the future of the South." Frankly, I fail to see the "disconnect" between that which I countered—Mr. Price's definition of the cause for which Stonewall Jackson fought as "discredited"—and those same "current issues" which the publication wishes to address. After all, this contention is the very basis for the ongoing efforts of cultural genocide "currently" directed against the South! Ergo, it is neither rational nor intelligent to fight the present anti-Southern brushfires while ignoring the inferno causing them; that is, Mr. Price's accepted version of "*whose history!*"

To further illustrate the importance of the defeat of Jackson's "cause," I ended my article by stating, "For those who look at this country today and wonder how we got a government that is essentially lawless . . . and a Constitution that has been nullified along with its Bill of Rights, most of the answers to their questions can be found in the defeat of General Thomas Stonewall Jackson's noble cause, a cause which has been made *ignoble* through the triumph of that present version of "history." I believe that such a conclusion *does* address "current issues" for until and unless we directly counter the present myth of the South's seceding because of and fighting for slavery, nothing else we do will matter. If we vacate that "historic" field and leave Mr. Price's version of "*whose history*" to define all issues relative to the South's past, then *everypresent* effort, no matter how intelligent, rational or spirited, is going to be dashed to pieces on the rocks of politically correct, factually inaccurate racial rhetoric.

Responding to every claim that the Southern cause was all about slavery is analogous to going back and correcting a miscalculation at the beginning of a mathematical equation. For no matter how involved and lengthy the equation, if one starts with error one will never reach truth no matter how many years one takes to solve the problem. All efforts to avoid "Confederate history" and "move on" so as to address "current issues," is a study in futility for each and every time the South is considered or discussed in the present, we invariably—and inevitably—go back to that same "Confederate history." This *cannot* be avoided and all attempts to disconnect present from past only gives credence to those who say that we do *so* because *the South's past is shameful and has been discredited by actual* (rather than "*whose*") history.

Did my response to Mr. Price involve merely matter of history or did it not represent an attempt to enlighten people to the facts that undergird the entire question of "today's" South? Do we who desire to re-establish the South as representing the true vision of the Founding Fathers *not understand* that until people realize the ante-bellum South was *not* all moonlight, magnolias and slavery, we have little chance of achieving our goal? Do we *not realize* that if we do not thwart this wretched narrative about slavery as the South's only cause, all of our efforts to stave off oblivion are in vain? If we do *not* understand this reality, then we are wasting our time trying to refute the image of the South as it is currently understood in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The simple fact is that we must repudiate "*whose history*" and re-establish *authentic* history. Only by doing so will the people of the South—their faith, intellect, morality, humanity and way of life—be understood to be what is *missing* from the *current* United States! On the other hand, if we do not—if we permit "*whose history*" to remain the *only* history, the South will be consigned to oblivion.

# Sticks and Stones... And Why They REALLY Hate the Confederate Battle Flag

In 1863, Lincoln was losing an unpopular war and needed a "Cause" to rally his citizens, and convince Congress to continue funding his invasion of the Southern States. He found one in the issue of slavery.

The same man who, just two years earlier, supported an amendment that would have made slavery permanently legal if the Southern States would simply agree to stay in the Union, suddenly changed course and issued a proclamation that effectively freed slaves in territories over which he had no control, and left them enslaved in the locations where he actually had authority to free them.

A propaganda machine was set in motion, the effects of which were magnified with Yankee victory and subsequent subjugation, and continue to this day.

Even so, and in spite of their best efforts, there is still a great number of folks who know the truth and are not afraid to speak out. Losing its effectiveness over time, the "it's all about slavery" mantra needed updating.

It didn't take long for the enemy to find that new smokescreen... "racism". The fear of having that label applied was enough to make even some in our own heritage organizations cower, capitulate, and compromise to the point that the Confederate battle flag quickly became an endangered species, even at our own events.

These attacks have been deliberate and largely successful as a means to an end...one which has absolutely nothing to do with the American institution of slavery or "racism".

The Confederate Battle Flag is hated today for the same reason it was hated in 1861...because it is a universal symbol of resistance to tyranny and defiance of an overreaching and oppressive federal government.

Only when we find the courage and fortitude of our ancestors, and refuse to let these false accusations and fabricated labels deter us from our duty, will we effectively take back our heritage.

My Great- Great Grandfathers believed it was a Cause worth dying for. The least I can do to honor their memory and defend their good name, is stand up to name calling and derision.

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners..." Psalm 20:5

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# Speak Southern

**Commentary by Joan Hough**

If you are gonna eat Southern, you should learn to talk Southern! The educated form of Southern Dialect consists of a quite “classy” type of speech that is somewhat flavored with the vigor of the mid-west and the enunciation of the East, but continues to hold tightly to that melody associated only with the South.

In addition, there is a more relaxed form of Southern speech still in existence—— the “down home” version. You’ve heard this in the old Western cowboy movies. The cowboys of the west were, for the most part, former Confederate soldiers of the South and took west with them, much of the manners of the south and all of its speech, i.e. that lovely, drawled,. “Yes, Mam” and “No, mam.” The ordinary speech rate in some parts of the South is slower than along the Eastern seaboard of the nation, which is often machine-gun rapid.

There, also, in many areas of the South, is a speech pattern that is quite “twangy” with rather pronounced nasality (as in East Texas ), but the nasality is not as strong as is found in the speech of many people with Wisconsin roots (just about as Northern as can be.)

Many people, unfamiliar, with the various Southern speech patterns, falsely conclude that the speech of the lower sub-cultural groups is typical Southern speech, little realizing that this same type of speech is, also, prevalent in all major cities in the nation.

It is true that the speech of educated Americans, no matter where they may live, is more like that of other educated Americans, no matter where they live than like the speech of the less educated people living in their own home town. It is also true that speech patterns considered quite desirable in some areas of the country are deemed undesirable in other areas i.e. John F. Kennedy’s pronunciation of Mama as Mommer and Cuba as Cuber.

One of the characteristics of the Southern speech patterns, which continue to flourish in the South, is the use of the term “Y’all” to refer to more than one person. Many Yankees and “Johnny Come Lately” folks to the area, do not understand that ‘Y’all” can only mean more than one person, even if spoken just to a single listener.

“Y’all” means you and yours——you and your family, you and your friend or friends——you and buddy or buddies. If a Southerner tells Henry Clay who is standing there all alone without a soul around him, “ Henry, I wish y’all would come to my house for supper tomorrow night.,” the “y’all ” refers not just to Henry Clay , but to Henry Clay and his someone else——and he knows who. Yankees use “youse guys” in a similar fashion.

Just remember that “y’all” stands for “all of you.” for “you all,” and you will be able to talk correct Southern!!!! And spread the word, Southerners are tired of Yankee ignorance——too often revealed in writing presented as Southern truth even by some sadly misinformed Southerners.

Some folks assume, incorrectly, that the Southern dialect is only the speech of black folks in the South. Certainly, the black dialect is one type of Southern dialect, but black dialect is, also, spoken in every city in the nation by folks who have never lived in the South and whose ancestors never lived there. This dialect is considered by some listeners to be the speech of uneducated, clannish folks not wishing to appear to be “copying” the “white man’s tongue.” Others consider it the speech of people whom, as children, were taught to speak BY children, as adults were away from the home most of the time. Exposed, consistently, to “White English” via television, radio and public school attendance, this segment of American society appears to choose to speak differently—unlike the oriental and numerous other modern day immigrants who, usually, make marked efforts to adopt a standard American dialect. Some blacks have even campaigned to have children’s text books written in “Black English” or “Ebonics” as they call it.

Educated blacks’ speech patterns are precisely like those of educated whites, and, in the South, like those of educated Southern whites.

It is often amusing to hear Northerners contend that Southerners “talk funny.”

It is almost impossible for Southerners to understand the speech typical in some parts of the nation. For example, the smearing together of sounds in a staccato fashion by many people in Connecticut poses a comprehension problem to non-Connecticut listeners.

One can only imagine the communication problems that will exist as a result of the current denigration of American laws regarding the mandatory learning of English as a pre-requisite for U.S. citizenship. There, no longer, is a requirement that voting ballots be written only in English. One World Government influences seem to be popping up everywhere throughout the land and are adversely affecting assimilation of new immigrants, thereby destroying American heritage and removing the glue that holds a great nation together.



Joan Hough

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

<http://georgiaheritagecouncil.org/site2/commentary/hough-speak-southern031107.phtml>





TO THE SOLDIERS SOLDIERS  
WHO FIGHTED FOR THE  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA  
AND WHOSE BLOOD WAS SHED  
FOR THE CAUSE OF  
CONFEDERATE

# Colonel George Smith Patton



Patton, George S. (VMI Class of 1852).

Civil War officer. Oil portrait of Confederate Colonel George S. Patton, Class of 1852, commander of the 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment; killed at Winchester in 1864. He was the grandfather of General George S. Patton, Jr. of World War II fame. The original portrait is owned by the Virginia Military Institute and located in Preston Library. Artist: William D. Washington.

**George Patton was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia on June 26th, 1833. He entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1849 and graduated in 1852. Patton spent two years of teaching in Richmond and also studied law. There he and his family moved to Charleston, (West) Virginia in 1856, where he formed a law partnership with Thomas Buroun. George Patton also served as commissioner in Chancery to the Kanawha Circuit Court and also the Kanawha County Court.**

In 1856, George Patton anticipated a war developing and started to organize the militia company known as the Kanawha Minutemen at Charleston, Western Virginia. Patton, known as a strict disciplinarian had a sharp mind for tactics. He held drills on a regular basis at the Old Mercer Military School in Joel Ruffner's Meadow. The Brooks Hall or the Assembly Room, as it is known today was where this formation took place. Privately financed, the Kanawha Minutemen's ranks swelled with some of Charleston's most prominent citizens. They consisted of men who were lawyers and also socially known throughout the Kanawha Valley region. Within two weeks company elections took place, officers were elected and the Kanawha Minutemen changed their name to the Kanawha Rifles and elected George Patton as Captain. During another meeting in November of 1859, the Kanawha Rifles soon voted on a change of name to the Kanawha Riflemen.

Captain George Patton personally designed the uniforms that his men wore. The uniforms were similar in appearance to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The frock (over) coat was dark green with a cape and it was laced with black trim on the cuffs and collar. It featured a nine-button front, with epaulets of gold braid. The trousers were also dark green with a single black stripe down the leg for enlisted men, and a gold stripe for the officers. A wide brim slouch hat with ostrich feathers dangling down from the side with the letters "KR" on the front completed the outfit. White Berlin gloves were worn to Charleston's social events. The Kanawha Rifles, as resources state, were armed with the latest two band fifty-four caliber Mississippi rifles with the sword bayonets.

The men were highly disciplined and were regarded as the best militia company in the area. Some say that this was in part due to their social standing in the city of Charleston, where they were invited to social balls, dinners, parades, and other town events. On one occasion they were invited to attend a social ball in Ohio, where a fight almost broke out between an Ohio company and the Kanawha Riflemen. Due to the sharp discipline of Patton's men, the Civil War almost started there in 1858. They held dress parades and drills with an open invitation to the public to come out and watch their routine, as they would go through every command. This was a way for the riflemen to gain the support of the citizens that they would soon be protecting. During the John Brown Raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859, the governor of Virginia contacted the Mayor of Charleston, and requested that the Riflemen be ready if the stand off had not come to an end.

The Coal River Rifles were an independent company that is believed to have evolved into the Kanawha Riflemen. The information is very sketchy, and although the company started in 1859, there is no record of their military duties during the Civil War. This would explain why the Kanawha Riflemen's ranks swelled in the early part of 1859. However, the Coal River Rifles deserve their own spot in American history.

As the Civil War began in western Virginia Patton enlisted in the Confederate Army's 1st Kanawha regiment on May 8th, 1861 as Captain of Company I (Later in 1862 became Company H) formally known as the Kanawha Riflemen. The newly formed regiment then mustered into service of the Confederacy in June 1861 in the Army of Kanawha under General Henry Wise.. On June 7, he was commissioned as Lt. Colonel of the regiment. Their first baptism of fire came on July 16-17, 1861 at the Battle of Scary Creek. Confederates used this post for lookout duty and had a cannon stationed at the mouth of the Poca River where the Little Scary Creek emptied. The Kanawha River was located toward the west of the Confederate position.

On July 16th, a Federal scouting party spotted the Confederate pickets and attempted to over run the Confederates. Once the Confederates opened fire with the cannon the Federal retreated. At 9am in the morning a larger body of Federals under the command of General Jacob Cox took up positions and met the Confederates under the command of Captain George Patton at the mouth of Scary Creek. The Confederates retreated in the face of a larger force and took up defenses on a bridge that crossed the Scary Creek. Once the Federal Cavalry started to charge, two Confederate cannon open fired. The Federal Cavalry retreated. The battle for the next several hours resulted in a stalemate. Long range rifles and cannon fired at each other. The Federals made several charges to cross the bridge, and were repulsed.

During the final charge Captain George Patton was wounded in the shoulder. Captain Albert Jenkins took over command of the 22nd Virginia and realized that the Federals were falling back. Fearing that the Federals were going to regroup and make a counter attack, the Confederates left the field.

At the battle of Scary Creek July 17th 1861, Captain Patton led the Confederates to victory. A Confederate Colonel realized that the Federals were in full retreat ordered the 22nd Virginia back on the field and claim the victory. Being severely wounded in the left shoulder he was left at Charleston, (West) Virginia as an exchanged prisoner. Patton did not return to the 22nd Virginia until April of 1862. After his release one month later he was wounded at Giles Court House May 10th of 1862 and again exchanged as a prisoner on the 25th of May. Upon his return he was commissioned Colonel of the 22nd Virginia.

Once General John Echols became commander of the forces in West Virginia in 1863, Colonel Patton often commanded General Echols Brigade due to the Generals' often illness and political absences throughout 1863 and 1864. Naming his forces the Army of South Western Virginia, the 22nd Virginia spent the spring on a series of raids called the Jones and Imboden Raid. The raid went completely around West Virginia and entered Oakland, Maryland. The purpose of the raid was to destroy the B & O railroad over hangs that were vital to the Federals. On April 24, the raid carried over to Beverly, West Virginia. Once settled in Beverly, the 22nd Virginia was engaged in a skirmish that captured several Union troops and some much needed supplies.

During the month of August, the 22nd Virginia was stationed near Lewisburg in White Sulphur Springs. This town had a famous health spa and was a scene of a huge battle between The 22nd Virginia and Federal forces under the command of General Averell. The federal objective was to seize the law books at the Virginia State Law Library at Lewisburg. These books contained information on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals for the convenience of lawyers and judges. Colonel Patton marched his army down Anthony's Creek Road and the Union army went by the way of the James River Pike. The two forces met at the intersection of these two roads. Colonel Patton deployed his men at once, immediately blocking the road. The battle lasted all day and carried over into the following day. Both armies were running low on supplies, and the Federal army was forced to withdraw from the field. Colonel Patton a decisive victory had been won for the Confederates.

The 22nd Virginia's high tide of the Civil War was at the Battle of Droop Mountain, West Virginia on November 6, 1863. This was the biggest battle to take place in the state of West Virginia. Even though the battle of Droop Mountain was classified as a Confederate defeat, General Echols managed to survive the main thrust of the Union Army and caused General Averell to incomplete their raid in Virginia and Tennessee. Even so, after the battle of Droop Mountain (West) Virginia the Army of South Western Virginia was almost destroyed. The Confederates held their ground and this forced General Averell to send a detachment of troops to the west, where they were ordered to

attack the Confederate's left. Colonel Patton became aware that the left flank was on the verge of collapse and informed General John Echols of this at once. The Army of the Ohio almost wiped out the 22nd Virginia Infantry and the Army of South Western Virginia. As the 22nd Virginia recovered its loss, General Lee called on the Army of South Western Virginia early in the spring to help clear the Federals out of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.

The battle of New Market (May 15th, 1864) would be the biggest victory that the 22nd Virginia would participate in. Colonel Patton led his men again in the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia that was the bloodiest single hour to ever take place on American soil. Being placed into General Breckenridge's Division that was part of General Early's corps, the 22nd Virginia would take part of Early's Raid on Washington (DC). After marching north through the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, the Confederate army of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early sidestepped the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry and crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown into Maryland on July 5-6.

On July 8 at Turners Gap, near Middletown MD, the 22nd Virginia may have engaged in a series of skirmishes. They consisted of Antietam Creek, South Mountain, Catoctin Creek, Ballenger Creek, and finally ending at Frederick in the late evening hours. The 22nd Virginia Infantry pushed the Federal cavalry back into the city of Frederick on a 12-mile stretch from the foot of South Mountain. This is something that was honorable, because not too many regiments during the Civil War were able to fight one constant battle after another all during one day. On July 9, 1864, 6,000 Union troops under the command of Major General Lew Wallace attempted to stop General Early's invading Confederate divisions along the Monocacy River, outside of Frederick, Maryland. During the time of the battle, the 22nd Virginia served as reserves during the battle of Monocacy.

General Early's invasion across the Potomac River during the latter part of June and early July 1864, resulted in the diversion of Union reinforcements, headed toward Petersburg, to the defense of Washington. As General Early's Maryland Campaign faltered with the arrival of Federal reinforcements, Early returned to the Valley.

A Union column, consisting of the VI Corps and elements of the XIX Corps under Major General Horatio Wright, pursued Early's army while it withdrew from the outskirts of Washington. On July 17, the Union cavalry passed through Snickers Gap and attempted to force passage of the Shenandoah River at Snickers Ford (Castleman's Ferry). On the morning of July 18, the vanguard of the Union infantry moved through Snickers Gap. Colonel Joseph Thoburn (of Crook's command) led his division downstream to cross the river at Judge Richard Parker's Ford. Early's three nearby infantry divisions moved to defend the fords.

In the afternoon, Rodes's division attacked and shattered Thoburn's right flank on the Cool Spring plantation. Thoburn made a stand behind a stonewall at the river's edge and beat off three attacks until darkness enabled him to withdraw. Union pursuit of Early was delayed several days. The Confederate forces at Cool Springs almost completely wiped out the Army of West Virginia.

July 23rd saw Confederate cavalry move aggressively down the Valley Pike pushing Union cavalry back from Newtown (Stephens City) to Kernstown. Union Brigadier General George Crook ordered Duval's infantry to deploy across the road and drive the Confederates from the town. This was accomplished quickly and the Union infantry of Duval was ordered back to Winchester and positioned behind Abrams Creek. General Crook left a brigade of cavalry to hold Kernstown.

Jubal Early's army was camped near Strasburg. At dawn of July 24th the Confederate force broke camp and moved up the Valley Pike. When they reached Bartonsville, the army divided and moved toward Winchester from several different directions. Ramseur's division was ordered to move west to the Middle Road by means of area side roads. Gordon, Wharton, and Rhodes' divisions were to remain on the Valley Pike and continue in the direction of Winchester. Early ordered two columns of cavalry to move east and west and converge on the Union rear at Winchester.

General Early ordered his army North, and splitting his army into two columns, the first column under the command of General John McCausland to burn Chambersburg, PA July 30th. The second column under General Early set forth

to Moorefield, while General McCausland crossed the Potomac River at Cumberland and headed toward Chambersburg.

After the burning Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on July 30, Johnson and McCausland's cavalry brigades rode toward Cumberland, Maryland, to disrupt the B&O Railroad. The Confederates destroyed the vital bridges along the B&O Railroad at Flocks Mill near Cumberland, Maryland.

General Benjamin Kelly organized a small force of soldiers and citizens to meet the Confederate advance. On August 1, Kelly ambushed Rebel cavalymen near Cumberland at Flock's Mill, and skirmishing continued for several hours. Eventually the Confederates withdrew. Being encamped at Moorfield, General Early was attack and was forced to retreat back into Virginia and to take possession of the Shenandoah Valley from the Federals under the command of General Sheridan.

As a result of the Battle of Second Kernstown and General Early's ventures north, General Grant was forced to take action to ensure that the Valley would no longer prove a problem to him. General Phillip Sheridan was sent to take total control of the Valley in August of 1864. Just in Revelations, General Sheridan brought new tactics of warfare to the chapters of history books. His policy of "Scoured Earth" would devastate the citizens of Shenandoah Valley as most of the Valley was brunt in order to repress the Southern Armies strong hold and to starve out the Confederacy that was entrenched in Richmond and Petersburg Virginia.

The Battle of Opequon or Third Winchester as it is sometimes referred to, was the largest and the most important battle fought in the Shenandoah Valley. It marked the decline of Confederate power in the Valley and the rise of Union domination. General Grant had sent General Phillip Sheridan to the Valley and ordered him to put an end to the problem of the Valley once and for all. General Sheridan became to the Valley what General Sherman was to Atlanta.

On September 16th, 1864 the Confederate Army of the Valley Division was holding a vital link to the Shenandoah Valley. This link was known as the town of Winchester, Virginia. General Sheridan with an army of 38,000 men attacked General Early's 12,000-man army. During the third battle of Winchester, Virginia Colonel Patton riding his horse down an ally was shot by a Union bullet being wounded he was taken prisoner. The wound from his leg would take his life on September 25, 1864 because he would not have his leg amputated, Patton was only 32 years of age. Colonel George Patton is buried at the Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester, Virginia. The marker says: "here asleep in one grave, the Patton brothers". Colonel George Patton is buried with his brother W. Tazwell Patton who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 3rd, 1863.

In a letter to Mr. R.A. Brock from George Patton's Brother John, a discrepancy toward General John Echols' behavior on the battlefield as General was in question. John Patton took it upon himself to write to the War Department in Richmond about the promotion of Colonel George Patton to Field General. John Patton Stated: "Echols was Patton's Brigadier, but from ill health and political causes, was never with the brigade in "action" but once – at the Battle of Droop Mountain WVA where the brigade was routed and when the advice of Col. Patton was disregarded. Col. Patton commanded it, I think – indeed quite sure – in every other battle, and was, so far as I remember, uniformly successful."

Apparently, the War Department felt that George Patton deserved his commission as Brigadier General. This is what the War Department stated: "Patton had won his commission several times and he should have it, Mr. Seddon, then secretary, told me that the trouble was for Echols, who was himself a public man and the double brother in law to Senator Capeton."

Colonel George Patton stated on behalf of himself: "I desire no influence to be exerted whatsoever, toward my promotion. If my services in the field have not earned my promotion, I should not value it."

# Flag in the Workplace?



The right to display Confederate flags in the Southern workplace was protected for many years because the flag was universally respected by employer and employees alike. It was almost unthinkable to Southerners less than a generation ago that the Confederate flag would not be welcome in the Southern workplace, whether on a lunchbox, personal toolbox or on the bumper of a pickup truck in the company parking lot.



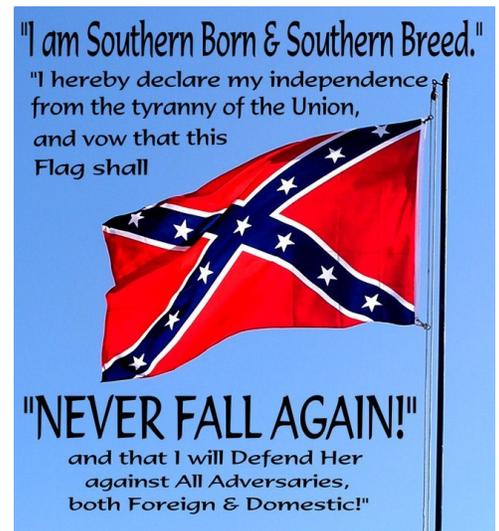
Almost all of that has changed now. Beginning in the early 1990's and continuing today the EEOC and federal courts handed down multi-million dollar anti-discrimination decisions against large employers brought by black employees claiming workplace discrimination. Inevitably the employees cited the private display of the Confederate flag by white employees in the workplace as proof of "discrimination. Corporate America got the message and the Confederate flag has been hunted down in the workplace ever since.

Generally there is no First Amendment protection in the private workplace, only (theoretically) in the government workplace. For an employee discriminated for display of Confederate symbols, the only available protection is the Civil rights Act of 1964. The SLRC worked for years in federal courts across Dixie to establish "Confederate Southern Americans" as a "National Origin" group under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Even though CSA met every known legal test and precedent for National Origin, the federal courts showed their venom in case after case and in the last case SLRC filed Chief Trial Counsel Lyons was sanctioned for \$12,000 for bring the case.

Even in cases involving Confederate flags in the Government workplace, the courts have been almost uniformly hostile.

The SLRC is now considering a case where a government worker was fired for his SCV association. But in this case the SLRC is considering bringing the case in state court, relying only on the state constitution to hopefully get the case before a state jury in the county where the fired SCV member lives.

**From Frank Bussey**





**Truth is like a breath of fresh air in a hot, stale, stagnant room. You see? You've been lied to...**

**"For more than two years negroes had been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They had been embodied and drilled as Rebel soldiers, and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union.**

**"**

**THE AMERICAN CONFLICT  
Horace Greely  
1867**

## **Theiv'n Yankees!!!**

**Saint Peter was standing watch at the Pearly Gates when forty Yankee Soldiers showed up after being taken-out by a squad of Confederates.**

**Confused as to why they were there and never having seen anyone from the Army of the Potomac before at heaven's door; Saint Peter said he would have to check with God first.**

**After hearing the news about their unexpected visitors, God instructed him to admit the ten most virtuous from the group.**

**Realizing that this would be hard to do, after all, they were Yankees; he went and did God's bidding.**

**A few minutes later, Saint Peter returned to God very excited, tired and breathless.**

**He yelled....."*They're gone!*"**

**"*What?.....All of the Yankees are gone?*" God asked.**

**"*No!*" replied Saint Peter..... "*The Pearly Gates!*"**

**Once a Thiev'n Yankee.....  
.... Always a Thiev'n Yankee.**



**Winter Quarters**

# I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day

You guessed it, here we go again. Southerners are probably unaware of the meaning of this song as well; or the verses that have conveniently been removed from the original piece AS it was TRULY written. **BAN this song** as well.

In the propaganda warfare against the South, the writers and poets of the religio-social self appointed **liberal** elite took every opportunity to blame the South for the national tragedy of war. In 1861, **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** wrote a poem during a time of personal depression, after the tragic death of his second wife and while worrying about his son in the Union Army. In this poem, he again expressed **his feelings of blame toward the South.** This poem was later set to music and became a popular **Christmas carol**, *I Heard The Bells on Christmas Day*. Some of the original verses which are quoted below are generally omitted from modern hymn books.

...*Cultures In Conflict* by Rev. Charles A. Jennings

## 'I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day'

I heard **the bells** on Christmas Day,  
Their old familiar carols play,  
**Then from each black, accursed mouth**  
**The cannon thundered in the South,**  
And with the sound,  
The carols drowned  
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent  
The heath stones of a continent  
And made forlorn  
The households born  
Of peace on earth, good will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;  
"There is no peace on earth," I said:  
"For hate is strong,  
And mocks the song  
Of peace on earth, good will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep:  
"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!  
**The Wrong shall fail, (South)**  
**The Right prevail, (North)**  
With peace on earth, good will to men!"







**"In 1861 eleven States of the American Union withdrew and formed themselves into the Confederate States of America. They did so under the due forms of law without revolutionary violence, and with the most peaceable intention. The United States resolved to compel these seceded States to return into the Union by force of arms. The South resolved to defend her liberties. The war between them lasted for four years. Nearly four million men were under arms on both sides from first to last; about two thousand battles, engagements and skirmishes were fought; nearly half a million lives were lost; thousands more were maimed for life; billions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed; and no estimate can be made of the suffering inflicted on the women and children of the country, or words be found adequate to express the sorrow they endured, the loss they sustained in being deprived of educational opportunities, the means of social culture, and the universal demoralization that ensued."**

**THE SOUTH WAS RIGHT**

**S.A. Steel**

**1914**

**Photo-16th TN 1920**



# Harry Truman's Confederate Side

This from Wikipedia:



“Truman was a member of [Sons of the Revolution](#)<sup>[39]</sup> and a card-carrying member of the [Sons of Confederate Veterans](#).<sup>[40]</sup> Harry S. Truman had at least two relatives who were Confederate soldiers. First, William Young, son of Solomon and Harriet Louise (Gregg) Young, served under [Upton Hays](#). Solomon & Harriet were the grandparents of Harry S. Truman. Federals ("Redlegs") stole the family silverware, killed over 100 hogs, and burned his barns and haystacks. This occurred after Harriet had fed the men. Young rode with Hayes, Virgil Miller, Cole Younger, Dick Yeager & Boon Muir in August 1862.<sup>[41]</sup> The other man was James J. "Jim Crow" Chiles, an in-law, his wife was a daughter of Solomon Young.<sup>[42]</sup> The President's grandfather Anderson Shipp Truman was a Kentuckian and Southern in sympathy, but unwilling to fight in the Civil War. Instead he loaded his slaves onto a wagon and drove them to Leavenworth, KS, where he gave them their freedom with blankets and food for several months<sup>[43]</sup> His son, John Truman was too young to fight but he had two uncles in the Confederate Cavalry under General [Joseph O. Shelby](#).<sup>[44]</sup> President Harry Truman's grandmother Harriet (Gregg) Young was put in a "prison camp" due to Gen. [Thomas Ewing's General Order#11](#). Harry's mother was Martha Ellen

Young. She, from childhood, remembered her home being burned, following Order #11. In 1861, when Kansas "Redlegs" made their first raid on the Truman's family's property, the Youngs were living southeast of Kansas City near Hickman Mills. At this time, the Redlegs tried to make Harrison Young, Harry's uncle, turn informant and reveal information about Missourians loyal to the South. Harrison refused and was repeatedly "mock hanged", and his neck was stretched to torture him and make him talk. Harrison Young never broke to this torture: "They tried to make my uncle Harrison into an informer, but he wouldn't do it. He was only a boy... They tried to hang him, time and again they tried it, 'stretching his neck', they called it, but he didn't say anything. I think he'd have died before he'd said anything. He's the one I'm named after, and I'm happy to say that there were people...around at the time who said I took after him."<sup>[45]</sup>

During Harry's WW1 service, Harry never wore his "dress blues" when visiting home, as Mamma "...didn't like the damned Yankees..." Martha Ellen, the daughter of an old-line Confederate family, had been briefly locked up in a Federal "internment camp" during the Civil War and she never forgave either President Lincoln or the U.S. government. Many years later, when she came to visit her son in the White House and was offered accommodations in the Lincoln Bedroom, she said she would rather sleep on the floor "than spend the night in the Lincoln bed." When she was dying, the president flew out to see her. Looking up at him from her bed as he walked into the room she said, "I don't want any smart cracks out of you. I saw your picture in the paper last week putting a wreath at the Lincoln Memorial."<sup>[45][46]</sup>

President Truman also visited the Confederate Soldiers Home of Missouri on at least two occasions.<sup>[47]</sup> So proud was President Truman of his uncle that he actually attended some of the Quantrell Reunions of survivors of Captain Quantrill's command and other Missouri Partisan ranger heroes: "But Quantrill and his men were no more bandits than the men on the other side. I've been to reunions of Quantrill's men two or three times. All they were trying to do was protect the property on the Missouri side of the line..."<sup>[45]</sup>

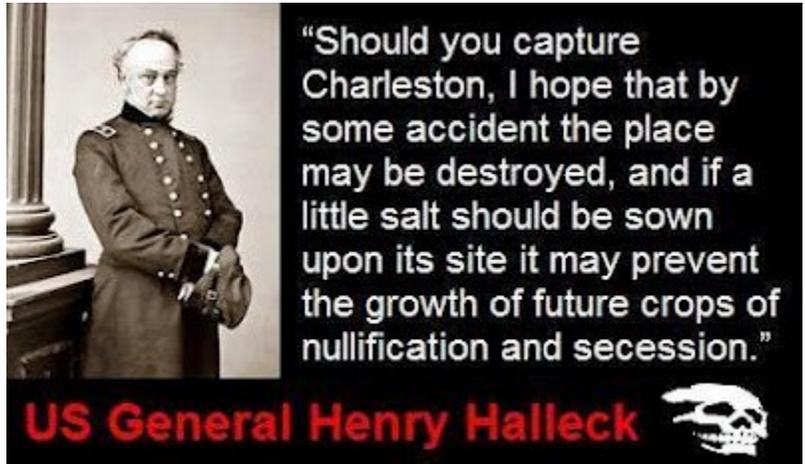


# J Davis Proclamation Declaring Ben Butler An Outlaw - Dec. 23, 1862

By The President Of The Confederate States

A Proclamation

Whereas a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last (1862) by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to **General H. W. Halleck**, general-in-chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation, if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States;



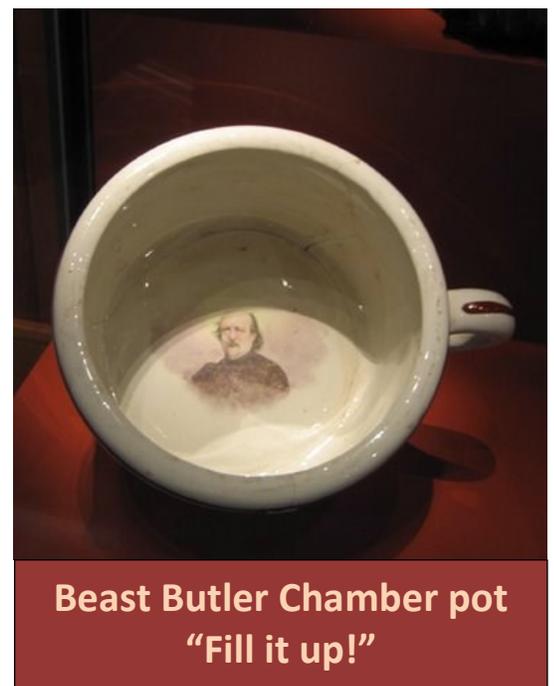
And whereas (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last (1862), addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to General Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas an answer, dated on the 7th August last (1862), was addressed to General Lee by General H. W. Halleck, the said general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas on the 29th November last (1862) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck of 7th of August last had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication it would be considered that an answer is declined,

And whereas, by letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow apprised the said Robert Enid that the above-recited communication of 29th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States;

And whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;  
And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of **General Benjamin F. Butler**, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offense even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city;



And whereas the silence of the Government of the United States and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of said Butler and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States taken captive shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held, in dungeons and fortresses Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy. The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens.

Helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults. Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines, levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans till their owners would consent to share the crops with the commanding general, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of every thing that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

By a recent general order (No. 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty, with orders to gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States Army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders"-- an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And, finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war--a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages.

And whereas the officers under the command of the said Butler have been in many instances active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States do order--

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

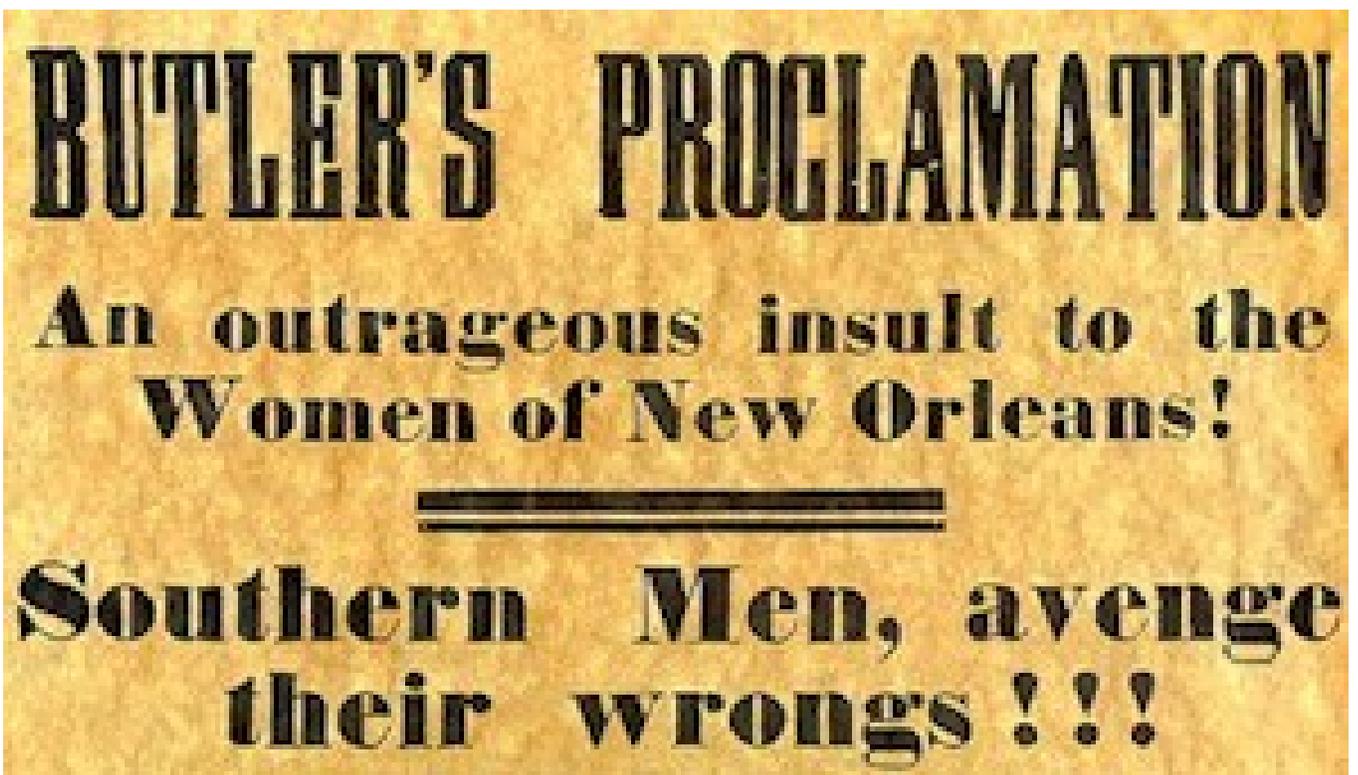
In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. [L. s.]

By the President:  
J. P. BENJAMIN,  
Secretary of State

---

<http://www.civilwarinteractive.com/DocsDavisDeclaresButlerOutlaw.htm>





*Merry Christmas*

*and a happy new year to you and yours !*



### **Authentic or Replica?**

W&L should immediately remove the replica US flag that flies near the war memorial below Lee Chapel. It is devoid of meaning under President Ruscio's given logic as that "replica" flag never flew on a battlefield and is therefore of no honor to those alumni who fought under an "authentic" US flag. Most people would find that to be a disingenuous argument as millions of US flag 'replicas' are displayed at cemeteries, on homes, and businesses. There is only ever one original. Flags are symbols and if the pattern is the same, the meaning does not change. Additional attachment can be given to a particular flag, but the meaning is the same. W&L has determined to remove the symbols of Lee's army from his memorial because they do not agree with them or him. The explanation we were given is a farce.

The Stonewall Brigade SCV 1296



# Judge Napolitano: The States Can Nullify

***“The power that the States gave to the Federal Government – they can take back. They can even Nullify!”***

-Judge Andrew Napolitano

This is an excerpt of his lecture on “What Ever Happened to the Constitution?”  
Recorded 29 July 2010 at the Mises Institute in Auburn, Alabama.

**[WATCH IT:](#)**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PLC45A2C65B387CAA8&v=pDOvuwLSigA>

<http://blog.tenthamentcenter.com/2014/11/judge-napolitano-the-states-can-nullify/>

# State Convention

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



COURTESY: CITY OF TEMPLE

**Frank W. Mayborn Convention Center**

**3303 N. 2nd Street Temple, TX**

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

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**2015 Texas Division Convention Schedule  
Coming Soon**

# TWO TEXAS BILLS WOULD BAN ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL GUN CONTROL: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE



## TEXAS ALERT

Take action to support HB422 and HB413, block federal gun control!



Yesterday, two bills were filed in the Texas state house that would have the effect of blocking enforcement of virtually all federal gun control measures in the state. Inside sources say that the bills have a good chance of passage, but only with strong grassroots support.

[READ MORE HERE](#)

### ACTION STEPS TO SUPPORT:

1. Find your state representative at this link: <http://www.house.state.tx.us/members/find-your-representative/>
2. Call him or her – a phone call has far more impact than an email. Strongly, but politely ask them to co-sponsor and support both HB413 and HB422.
3. If they do not commit to a YES, ask them why and let us know.
4. If they're undecided, let them know you'll give them some time to review the legislation and that you will call back in a week to follow up.
5. Pitch in today - help us spread the word about these bills! <https://shallnot.nationbuilder.com/texas support>

<http://blog.tenthamentendmentcenter.com/2014/12/two-texas-bills-seek-to-ban-enforcement-and-nullify-federal-gun-control/>



We're taking on the gun control establishment and need your help!

Please chip in here to make sure your support goes directly to supporting the effort in TEXAS!

#### SPREAD THE WORD!



# New Texas Bill Would Ban Enforcement of Federal Gun Control



AUSTIN, Tx., November 13, 2014 – A Texas state representative has introduced a bill to thwart enforcement of virtually all federal gun control measures within the state.

Introduced by newly re-elected Representative Tim Kleinschmidt (R-Lexington), House Bill 176 ([HB176](#)) declares all federal restrictions on the right to keep and bear arms to be “invalid” and “not enforceable” within the state of Texas. It reads, in part:

**A federal law, including a statute, an executive, administrative, or court order, or a rule, that infringes on a law-abiding citizen’s right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution or Section 23, Article I, Texas Constitution, is invalid and not enforceable in this state.**

If passed into law, all government agencies and employees within Texas would be banned from enforcing any federal law in violation of the act. The prohibition on enforcement includes any federal act that:

- (1) imposes a tax, fee, or stamp on a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition that is not common to all other goods and services and may be reasonably expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by a law-abiding citizen;
- (2) requires the registration or tracking of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition or the owners of those items that may be reasonably expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by a law-abiding citizen;
- (3) prohibits the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition by a law-abiding citizen;
- (4) orders the confiscation of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition from a law-abiding citizen.

State employees who knowingly violate the act would risk a suit for damages for helping the federal government violate a person’s right to keep and bear arms in Texas. A defense of sovereign immunity would also be prohibited in such a suit.

Kleinschmidt, starting his 4th term in January, has developed a reputation as a strong defender of the right to keep and bear arms. In the 2013 session, he worked to get a law passed that “prohibits public and private colleges and universities from adopting administrative rules banning the possession, transportation and storage of lawfully-owned firearms and ammunition in private motor vehicles by students and visitors with Concealed Handgun Licenses (CHLs).” He was also [heralded by the NRA-ILA](#) for his 2011 employee/parking lot protection bill that was signed into law that year.

“With this bill, Texas could help lead the country forward,” said Scott Landreth, campaign lead for ShallNot.org, a project of the Tenth Amendment Center. “Passage would have serious impact on the federal government’s ability to carry out its unconstitutional gun control measures already on the books.”

Recognizing that the federal government would always require cooperation on a state and local level, James Madison, writing in Federalist #46, advised state “legislative devices” and a “refusal to cooperate with officers of the Union” as a strategy to push back against unconstitutional or merely unpopular federal acts.

Last year, Judge Andrew Napolitano said that if a single state stop participating in the enforcement of federal gun laws, it would make those laws “nearly impossible” to enforce within the state.

Landreth suggested that this could create a domino effect.

“If a few other states follow Kleinschmidt’s lead, it’ll also give Washington D.C. pause before even trying to pass new restrictions on our right to keep and bear arms,” he said.

The approach is on sound legal footing, with notable Supreme Court opinions backing the view that the federal government cannot require a state to expend manpower or resources in the enforcement of a federal act. The 1997 case, *Printz v. US* serves as the cornerstone. In it, Justice Scalia held:

*The Federal Government may neither issue directives requiring the States to address particular problems, nor command the States’ officers, or those of their political subdivisions, to administer or enforce a federal regulatory program.*

As noted Georgetown Law Constitutional Scholar Randy Barnett has [said](#), “This line of cases is now 20 years old and considered well settled.”

In 2013, similar legislation was passed in Idaho, although not as far-reaching as the bill from Kleinschmidt. Another bill was signed into law in Alaska, but lacked the specifics of which federal acts the law addressed. And another law was signed in Kansas, but is currently not being enforced due to a court challenge from the Brady Campaign over provisions that include criminal charges for federal agents.

HB176 will first be assigned to a committee, where it will need to pass before the full state house can consider it.

### TAKE ACTION IN SUPPORT

Even though the legislative session doesn’t officially begin for nearly 2 months, activists in support of this bill are encouraged to take the following actions:

1. Find your state representative at this link: <http://www.house.state.tx.us/members/find-your-representative/>
2. Call him or her – a phone call has far more impact than an email. Strongly, but politely ask them to co-sponsor and support HB176.
3. If they do not commit to a YES, ask them why and let us know.
4. If they’re undecided, let them know you’ll give them some time to review the legislation and that you will call back in a week to follow up.

### NEXT STEPS



Michael Boldin [[send him email](#)] is the founder of the [Tenth Amendment Center](#). He was raised in Milwaukee, WI, and currently resides in Los Angeles, CA. Follow him on twitter - [@michaelboldin](#), on [LinkedIn](#), and on [Facebook](#). <http://blog.tenthamentendmentcenter.com>



# FIGHT WITH BLOCKADERS

By Colonel William Lamb, 36th North Carolina (2nd Artillery).



"Shortly after taking command of Fort Fisher I recovered from the wreck of a blockade runner, the British Steamship Modern Greece, four 12 pounder Whitworth rifle guns, with a range of five miles. With these guns, we made the U.S. Blockading fleet remove their anchorage from two and half miles to five miles from the fort. So many vessels were saved with these guns that they soon had a reputation throughout the South, and three of them were transferred to other commands, two going to Virginia.

In August 1863, the British Steamship Hebe with a most valuable cargo, while trying to enter New Inlet, was driven ashore by the enemy and partially destroyed. A detachment of Captain Munn's Company sent to her relief, rescued Captain and crew and captured on her, Ensign W.W. Crowninshield, Master's Mate John Paige, Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Mason, five petty officers, five seamen and one ordinary seaman, from the U.S.S. Nippon. Munn's detachment remained with a Whitworth rifle gun and a Faucett and Preston rifle piece, behind an improvised sand battery, to guard the wreck while its cargo was being removed.

Sunday morning 23 August, the steam frigate Minnesota, the flagship of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, came up abreast of the wreck, within 600 yards, while the United States Steamship James Adger was sent within 300 yards, to see if the Hebe could be hauled off and the United States Steamship Nippon was ordered along the beach to cut off any retreat. The heroic detachment instead of retreating as they should have done, with their guns, as soon as they saw this powerful steamship approaching, carrying more guns and ammunition than were in Fort Fisher, defiantly stood their ground and fired on the boat sent by the James Adger with a tow line towards the Hebe, driving her back, wounding one of the crew.

The Minnesota and James Adger then opened a frightful fire on the detachment and guns tearing up the beach, killing Private Holland and wounding five others. The detachment barely escaped capture. They carried off their dead and wounded comrades but were obliged to leave their guns. The wreck was over seven miles from Fort Fisher, on narrow and low beach between Masonboro Sound and the ocean, and it was wonderful that any escaped alive. The enemy after landing carried off two guns.

The Minnesota fired 173 shot and shell consuming 1,977 pounds of cannon powder. The James Adger fired 163 shot and shell using 958 pounds of powder, or a total of 336 shell and shot and more than a ton of cannon powder, to drive a detachment of Tar Heels from two small field pieces. The Nippon fired 172 shot and shell at the detachment as it retreated, and claimed to have wounded many, but did not strike one.

General W.H.C. Whiting in reporting this fight to the Secretary of War, Richmond, 24 August,

1863, says: "I have met with a serious and heavy loss in that Whitworth, a gun that in the hands of the indefatigable Lamb, has saved dozens of vessels, and millions of money to the Confederate States. I beg a couple of the Whitworth guns originally saved by him from the Modern Greece may be sent here at once. Their long range makes them more suitable for a seaboard position. Could I get them with horses we could save many a vessel that will now be lost to us."



Photos: Colonel William Lamb and a Whitworth Cannon at Gettysburg.

North Carolina Confederates



# Flag in the Workplace?



**The right to display Confederate flags in the Southern workplace was protected for many years because the flag was universally respected by employer and employees alike. It was almost unthinkable to Southerners less than a generation ago that the Confederate flag would not be welcome in the Southern workplace, whether on a lunchbox, personal toolbox or on the bumper of a pickup truck in the company parking lot.**

**Almost all of that has changed now. Beginning in the early 1990's and continuing today the EEOC and federal courts handed down multi-million dollar anti-discrimination decisions against large employers brought by black employees claiming**

**workplace discrimination. Inevitably the employees cited the private display of the Confederate flag by white employees in the workplace as proof of “discrimination. Corporate America got the message and the Confederate flag has been hunted down in the workplace ever since.**

**Generally there is no First Amendment protection in the private workplace, only (theoretically) in the government workplace. For an employee discriminated for display of Confederate symbols, the only available protection is the Civil rights Act of 1964. The SLRC worked for years in federal courts across Dixie to establish “Confederate Southern Americans” as a “National Origin” group under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Even though CSA met every known legal test and precedent for National Origin, the federal courts showed their venom in case after case and in the last case SLRC filed Chief Trial Counsel Lyons was sanctioned for \$12,000 for bring the case.**

**Even in cases involving Confederate flags in the Government workplace, the courts have been almost uniformly hostile.**

**The SLRC is now considering a case where a government worker was fired for his SCV association. But in this case the SLRC is considering bringing the case in state court, relying only on the state constitution to hopefully get the case before a state jury in the county where the fired SCV member lives.**

From Frank Bussey



# For This Cause"

"For this cause I was born, and for this cause I have come into the world." - Jesus Christ (John 18:37).

The story of Christmas is about the greatest gift humanity has been given. Out of His great love, God gave the world a Savior more than 2,000 years ago. Christmas is the celebration of Jesus the Messiah coming to Earth. It is called "The Incarnation." The Bible tells us in John 1:5 that Jesus the Messiah came to a dark and sinful world as the "light that shines in the darkness." The Christmas story is an account of God's remarkable love for humanity.

His birth in Bethlehem was foretold by the Jewish prophet Micah 700 years early (Micah 5:2). Bethlehem has a deep-rich Jewish heritage. Its history deals with Jacob, Rachel, and Naomi. In particular, it deals with David the shepherd boy when he was anointed king over all of Israel.

I love to study the Messianic Scriptures like Micah 5:2 that prophetically speak of the coming Messiah. The Old Testament is rich in these passages such as can be found in the Book of Isaiah. In high school choir, and again in college, I participated in an all male-chorus as we performed Handel's Messiah, which is taken directly from Isaiah. There is nothing any more beautiful and moving than Handel's Messiah. Then there are the classic New Testament passages that are especially found in the Book of Luke. I never tire of these beautiful passages that we read every Christmas season. In my way of thinking, it is a good part of our Southern heritage.

My brother, Steve Majors, is also a member of the Captain James P. Douglas Camp SCV in Tyler, Texas. Steve has written some beautiful songs over the years, but he has also written several Christmas songs as well. One of my favorite Christmas songs that he has written is entitled, "Christmas Is Special Down in Dixie." There are three verses to this Southern Christmas song, but for the sake of space, I'll give you the words to the chorus. "Christmas is special down in Dixie, where some folks still believe with simple faith. The blessed Christmas story, of the One who came from Glory, sent by God to take our sins away. Christmas time is special down in Dixie, where we still celebrate His Holy Day. Lots of smiling faces on those who sing His praises, taking time to humbly kneel and pray."

There is another Christmas passage telling of the Christ who came, and it is found in John 8:37. In fact, it's the words of the Savior Himself. He said, "For this Cause I was born, and for this Cause I have come into the world."

"For this cause" is a statement of certainty and conviction. Jesus knew who He was, and what the purpose of His life on earth would be. His entire life was encapsulated in that one powerful phrase, "For this Cause." I love His boldness and certainty.

"Cause" is defined as, "that which produces an effect or a result; to bring about or make happen."

Take the time to once again read First Samuel chapter 17, and study the great story and battle between Goliath and the Philistines against Israel. When young David the shepherd boy came upon the battle scene bringing food to his older brothers, he didn't like what he found. His perusal of the landscape showed his Jewish brothers hiding behind rocks in fear and in intimidation, while Goliath profaned the God of Israel. Then David passionately proclaimed to his brothers in verse 29, "Is there not a cause?"

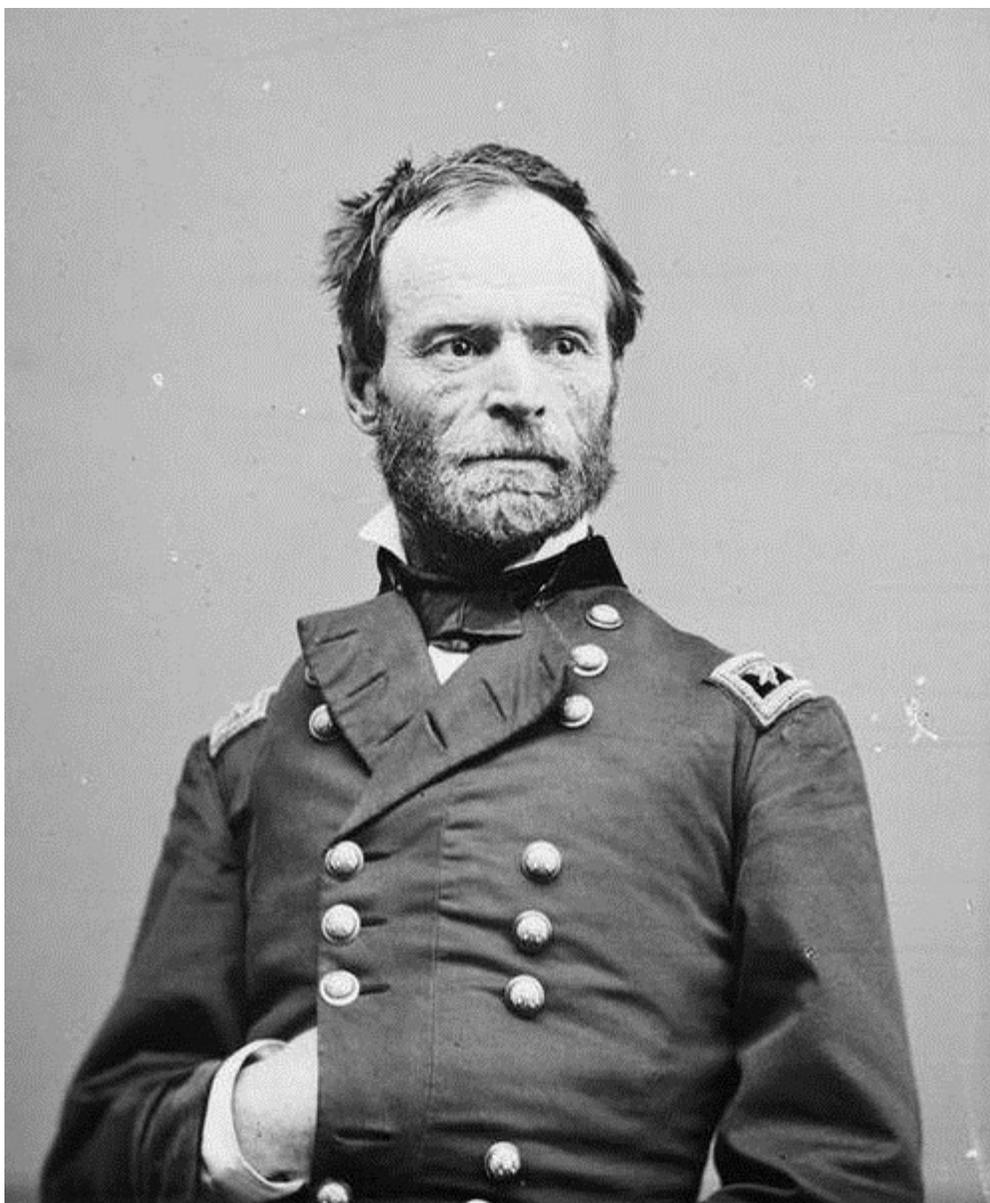
As Christians, we are committed to the Cause of Christ. Our Christian faith today is being attacked by the "Goliath's" of the world, just as much as our Southern heritage. As a Christian, I desire to be committed to the Cause of Jesus Christ. Unashamedly, the Cause of Christ is what I live for, and it affects my behavior, my thinking, and my motivation. I don't wake up every morning and wonder what I should do with my life. Deep down I know that I was born for His Cause, and nothing can change that. In closing, may I amply the thought?

As Southerners and Sons of the Confederacy, we have been given a Cause. Our "Cause" is to perpetuate and defend the memory of our Confederate ancestors. Unashamedly, I am committed to the Cause that my and your ancestors were committed to. The Cause is what I live for, and it affects my behavior, my thinking, and my motivation. I don't wake up every morning and wonder what I should do with my life. Deep down I know that I was born for this Southern Cause, and nothing can or will ever change that. I love Jesus, and I love my Rebel Flag, and I love Christmas!

Have a wonderful Christmas dear compatriots.

Reverend Don Majors  
Texas Division Chaplain  
Sons of Confederate Veterans





## From the **demon-possessed one**...

Sherman's Memoirs:

"It will not be necessary to sow salt on the site of Charleston after the Fifteenth Corps has done its work."

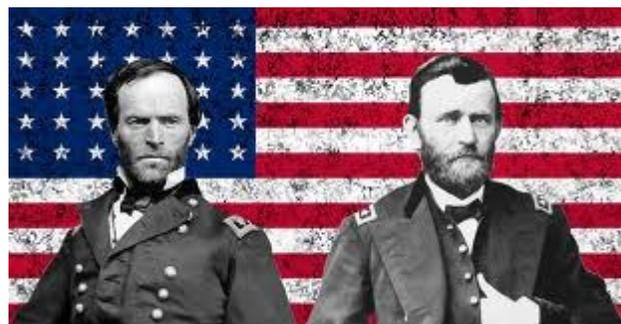
"One hundred million dollars of damage has been done to Georgia; \$20,000,000 inured to our benefit, the remainder simply waste and destruction."

On General Howell Cobb 's plantation I told my men to spare nothing."

"I'll not restrain the army lest its vigor and energy be impaired." (p. 185).

"In South Carolina I kindled my fire with an old mantel clock, and a piece of a handsome old bedstead." (p. 225).

TRUTHS OF HISTORY  
Mildred Lewis Rutherford

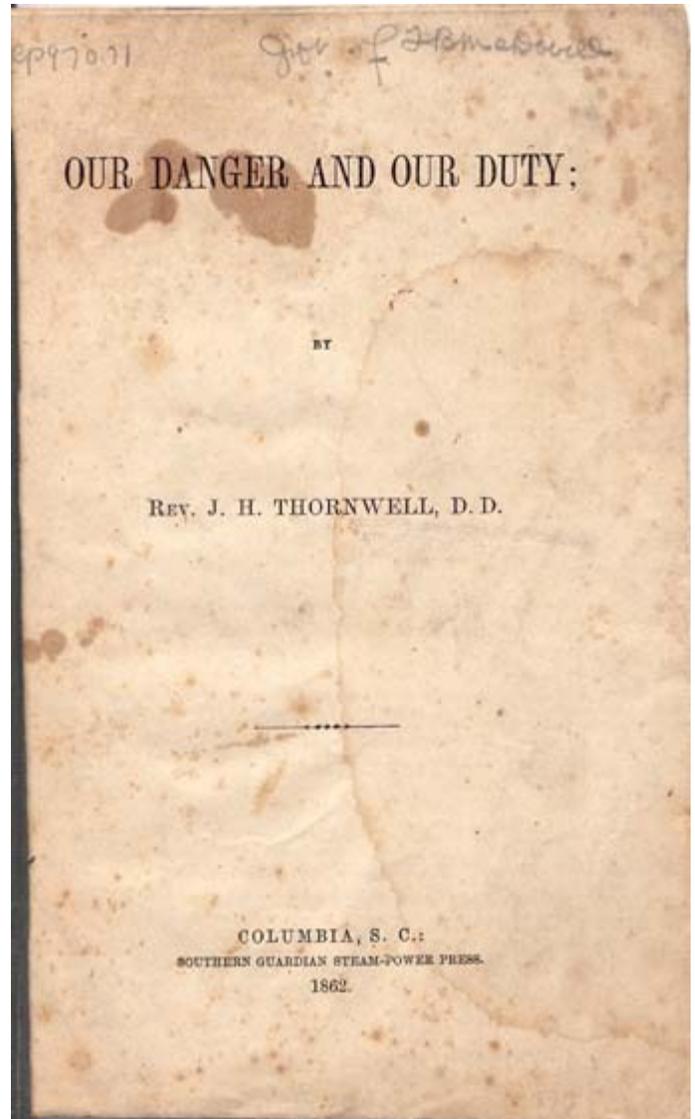


# OUR DANGER AND OUR DUTY;

BY

REV. J. H. THORNWELL, D. D.

COLUMBIA, S. C.:  
SOUTHERN GUARDIAN STEAM-POWER PRESS.  
1862.



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## OUR DANGER AND OUR DUTY.

*The ravages of Louis XIV. in the beautiful valleys of the Rhine, about the close of the seventeenth century, may be taken as a specimen of the appalling desolation which is likely to overspread Confederate States, if the Northern army should succeed in its schemes of subjugation and of plunder. Europe was then outraged by atrocities inflicted by Christians upon Christians, more fierce and cruel than even Mahometans could have had the heart to perpetrate. Private dwellings were razed to the ground, fields laid waste, cities burnt, churches demolished, and the fruits of industry wantonly and ruthlessly destroyed. But three days of grace were allowed to the wretched inhabitants to flee their country, and in a short time, the historian tells us, "the roads and fields, which then lay deep in snow were blackened by innumerable multitudes of men, women, and children, flying from their homes. Many died of cold and hunger; but enough survived to fill the streets of all the cities of Europe with lean and squalid beggars, who had once been thriving farmers shopkeepers." And what have we to expect if our enemies prevail? Our homes, too, are to be pillaged, our cities our property confiscated, our true men hanged, and those who escape the gibbet, to be driven as vagabonds and wanderers in foreign climes. This beautiful country is to pass out of our hands. The boundaries which mark our States are, in some instances, to be effaced, and the States that remain are to be converted into subject provinces, governed by Northern rulers and by Northern laws. Our property is to be ruthlessly seized and turned over to mercenary strangers, in order to pay the enormous debt which our subjugation has cost. Our wives and daughters are to become the prey of brutal lust. The slave, too, will slowly pass away, as the red man did before him, under the protection of Northern philanthropy; and the whole country, now*

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*like the garden of Eden in beauty and fertility, will first be a blackened and smoking desert, and then the minister of Northern cupidity and avarice. Our history will be worse than that of Poland and Hungary. There is not a single redeeming feature in the picture of ruin which stares us in the face, if we permit ourselves to be conquered. It is a night of thick darkness that will settle upon us. Even sympathy, the last solace of the afflicted, will be denied to us. The civilized world will look coldly upon us, or even jeer us with the taunt that we have deservedly lost our own freedom in seeking to*

*perpetuate the slavery of others. We shall perish under a cloud of reproach and of unjust suspicions, sedulously propagated by our enemies, which will be harder to bear than the loss of home and of goods. Such a fate never overtook any people before.*

*The case is as desperate with our enemies as with ourselves. They must succeed or perish. They must conquer us or be destroyed themselves. If they fail, national bankruptcy stares them in the face; divisions in their own ranks are inevitable, and their Government will fall to pieces under the weight of its own corruption. They know that they are a doomed people if they are defeated. Hence their madness. They must have our property to save them from insolvency. They must show that the Union cannot be dissolved, to save them from future secessions. The parties, therefore, in this conflict can make no compromises. It is a matter of life and death with both--a struggle in which their all is involved.*

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

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*the last vestige of liberty. We are fully persuaded that the triumph of the North in the present conflict will be as disastrous to the hopes of mankind as to our own fortunes. They are now fighting the battle of despotism. They have put their Constitution under their feet; they have annulled its most sacred provisions; and in defiance of its solemn guaranties they are now engaged, in the halls of Congress, in discussing and maturing bills which make Northern notions of necessity the paramount laws of the land. The avowed end of the present war is, to make the Government a government of force. It is to settle the principle, that whatever may be its corruptions and abuses, however unjust and tyrannical its legislation, there is no redress, except in vain petition or empty remonstrance. It was as a protest against this principle, which sweeps away the last security for liberty, that Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri seceded, and if the Government should be reëstablished, it must be reëstablished with this feature of remorseless despotism firmly and indelibly fixed. The future fortunes of our children, and of this continent, would then be determined by a tyranny which has no parallel in history.*

*On the other hand, we are struggling for constitutional freedom. We are upholding the great principles which our fathers bequeathed us, and if we should succeed, and become, as we shall, the dominant nation of this continent, we shall perpetuate and diffuse the very liberty for which Washington bled, and which the heroes of the Revolution achieved. We are not revolutionists-- we are resisting revolution. We are upholding the true doctrines of the Federal Constitution. We are conservative. Our success is the triumph of all that has been considered established in the past. We can never become aggressive; we may absorb, but we can never invade for conquest, any neighboring State. The peace of the world is secured if our arms prevail. We shall have a Government that acknowledges God, that reverences right, and that makes law supreme. We are, therefore, fighting not for ourselves alone, but, when the struggle is rightly understood, for the salvation of this whole continent. It is a noble cause in which we are engaged. There is everything in it to rouse the heart and to nerve the arm of the freeman and the patriot; and though it may now seem to be under a cloud, it is too big with the future of our race to be suffered to fail. It cannot fail; it must not fail. Our people must not brook the infamy of betraying their sublime trust. This beautiful land we must never suffer to pass into the hands of strangers.*

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*Our fields, our homes, our firesides and sepulchres, our cities and temples, our wives and daughters, we must protect at every hazard. The glorious inheritance which our fathers left us we must never betray. The hopes with which they died, and which buoyed their spirits in the last conflict, of making their country a blessing to the world, we must not permit to be unrealized. We must seize the torch from their hands, and transmit it with increasing brightness to distant generations. The word failure must not be pronounced among us. It is not a thing to be dreamed of. We must settle it that we must succeed. We must not sit down to count chances. There is too much at stake to think of discussing probabilities-- we must make success a certainty, and that, by the blessing of God, we can do. If we are prepared to do our duty, and our whole duty, we have nothing to fear. But what is our duty? This is a question which we must gravely consider. We shall briefly attempt to answer it.*

*In the first place, we must shake off all apathy, and become fully alive to the magnitude of the crisis. We must look the danger in the face, and comprehend the real grandeur of the issue. We shall not exert ourselves until we are sensible of the need of effort. As long as we cherish a vague hope that help may come from abroad, or that there is something in our past history, or the genius of our institutions, to protect us from overthrow, we are hugging a fatal delusion to our bosoms. This apathy was the ruin of Greece at the time of the Macedonian invasion. This was the spell which Demosthenes labored so earnestly to break. The Athenian was as devoted as ever to his native city and the free institutions he inherited from his fathers; but somehow or other he could not believe that his country could be conquered. He read its safety in its ancient glory. He felt that it had a prescriptive right to live. The great orator saw and lamented the error; he poured forth his eloquence to dissolve the charm; but the fatal hour had come, and the spirit of Greece could not be roused. There was no more real patriotism at the time of the second Persian invasion than in the age of Philip; but then there was no apathy, every man appreciated the danger; he saw the crash that was coming, and prepared himself to resist the blow. He knew that there was no safety except in courage and in desperate effort. Every man, too, felt identified with the State; a part of its weight rested on his shoulders. It was this sense of personal interest and personal responsibility--the profound conviction that every one had something to do,*

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*and that Greece expected him to do it--this was the public spirit which turned back the countless hordes of Xerxes, and saved Greece to liberty and man. This is the spirit which we must have, if we, too, would succeed. We must be brought to see that all, under God, depends on ourselves; and, looking away from all foreign alliances, we must make up our minds to fight desperately and fight long, if we would save the country from ruin, and ourselves from bondage. Every man should feel that he has an interest in the State, and that the State in a measure leans upon him; and he should rouse himself to efforts as bold and heroic as if all depended on his single right arm. Our courage should rise higher than the danger, and whatever may be the odds against us, we must solemnly resolve, by God's blessing, that we will not be conquered. When, with a full knowledge of the danger, we are brought to this point, we are in the way of deliverance, but until this point is reached, it is idle to count on success.*

*It is implied in the spirit which the times demand, that all private interests are sacrificed to the public good. The State becomes everything, and the individual nothing. It is no time to be casting about for expedients to enrich ourselves. The man who is now intent upon money, who turns public necessity and danger into means of speculation, would, if very shame did not rebuke him, and he were allowed to follow the natural bent of his heart, go upon the field of battle after an engagement and strip the lifeless bodies of his brave countrymen of the few spoils they carried into the fight. Such men, unfit for anything generous or noble themselves, like the hyena, can only suck the blood of the lion. It ought to be a reproach to any man, that he is growing rich while his country is bleeding at every pore. If we had a Themistocles among us, he would not scruple to charge the miser and extortioner with stealing the Gorgon's head; he would search their stuff, and if he could not find that, he would find what would answer his country's needs much more effectually. This spirit must be rebuked; every man must forget himself, and think only of the public good.*

*The spirit of faction is even more to be dreaded than the spirit of avarice and plunder. It is equally selfish, and is, besides, distracting and divisive. The man who now labors to weaken the hands of the Government, that he may seize the reins of authority, or cavils at public measures and policy, that he may rise to distinction and office, has all the selfishness of a miser, and all the baseness of a traitor. Our*

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*rulers are not infallible: but their errors are to be reviewed with candor, and their authority sustained with unanimity. Whatever has a tendency to destroy public confidence in their prudence, their wisdom, their energy, and their patriotism, undermines the security of our cause. We must not be divided and distracted among ourselves. Our rulers have great responsibilities; they need the support of the whole country; and nothing short of a patriotism which buries all private differences, which is ready for compromises and concessions, which can make charitable allowances for differences of opinion, and even for errors of judgment, can save us from the consequences of party and faction. We must be united. If our views are not carried out, let us sacrifice private opinion to public safety. In the great conflict with Persia, Athens yielded to Sparta, and acquiesced in plans she could not approve, for the sake of the public good. Nothing could be more dangerous now than scrambles for office and power, and collisions among the different departments of the Government. We must present a united front.*

*It is further important that every man should be ready to work. It is no time to play the gentleman; no time for dignified leisure. All cannot serve in the field; but all can do something to help forward the common cause. The young and the*

*active, the stout and vigorous, should be prepared at a moment's warning for the ranks. The disposition should be one of eagerness to be employed; there should be no holding back, no counting the cost. The man who stands back from the ranks in these perilous times, because he is unwilling to serve his country as a private soldier, who loves his ease more than liberty, his luxuries more than his honor, that man is a dead fly in our precious ointment. In seasons of great calamity the ancient pagans were accustomed to appease the anger of their gods by human sacrifices; and if they had gone upon the principle of selecting those whose moral insignificance rendered them alike offensive to heaven and useless to earth, they would always have selected these drones, and loafers, and exquisites. A Christian nation cannot offer them in sacrifice, but public contempt should whip them from their lurking holes, and compel them to share the common danger. The community that will cherish such men without rebuke, brings down wrath upon it. They must be forced to be useful, to avert the judgments of God from the patrons of cowardice and meanness.*

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*Public spirit will not have reached the height which the exigency demands, until we shall have relinquished all fastidious notions of military etiquette, and have come to the point of expelling the enemy by any and every means that God has put in our power. We are not fighting for military glory; we are fighting for a home, and for a national existence. We are not aiming to display our skill in tactics and generalship; we are aiming to show ourselves a free people, worthy to possess and able to defend the institutions of our fathers. What signifies it to us how the foe is vanquished, provided it is done? Because we have not weapons of the most approved workmanship, are we to sit still and see our soil overrun, and our wives and children driven from their homes, while we have in our hands other weapons that can equally do the work of death? Are we to perish if we cannot conquer by the technical rules of scientific warfare? Are we to sacrifice our country to military punctilio? The thought is monstrous. We must be prepared to extemporize expedients. We must cease to be chary, either about our weapons or the means of using them. The end is to drive back our foes. If we cannot procure the best rifles, let us put up with the common guns of the country; if they cannot be had, with pikes, and axes, and tomahawks; anything that will do the work of death is an effective instrument in a brave man's hand. We should be ready for the regular battle or the partisan skirmish. If we are too weak to stand an engagement in the open field, we can waylay the foe, and harass and annoy him. We must prepare ourselves for a guerrilla war. The enemy must be conquered; and any method by which we can honorably do it must be resorted to. This is the kind of spirit which we want to see aroused among our people. With this spirit, they will never be subdued. If driven from the plains, they will retreat to the mountains; if beaten in the field, they will hide in swamps and marshes, and when their enemies are least expecting it, they will pounce down upon them in the dashing exploits of a Sumter, a Marion, and a Davie. It is only when we have reached this point that public spirit is commensurate with the danger.*

*In the second place, we must guard sacredly against cherishing a temper of presumptuous confidence. The cause is not ours, but God's; and if we measure its importance only by its accidental relation to ourselves, we may be suffered to perish for our pride. No nation ever yet achieved anything great that did not regard itself as the instrument*

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*of Providence. The only lasting inspiration of lofty patriotism and exalted courage is the inspiration of religion. The Greeks and Romans never ventured upon any important enterprise without consulting their gods. They felt that they were safe only as they were persuaded that they were in alliance with heaven. Man, though limited in space, limited in time, and limited in knowledge, is truly great, when he is linked to the Infinite as the means of accomplishing lasting ends. To be God's servant, that is his highest destiny, his sublimest calling. Nations are under the pupilage of Providence; they are in training themselves, that they may be the instruments of furthering the progress of the human race.*

*Polybius, the historian, traces the secret of Roman greatness to the profound sense of religion which constituted a striking feature of the national character. He calls it, expressly, the firmest pillar of the Roman State; and he does not hesitate to denounce, as enemies to public order and prosperity, those of his own contemporaries who sought to undermine the sacredness of these convictions. Even Napoleon sustained his vaulting ambition by a mysterious connection with the invisible world. He was a man of destiny. It is the relation to God, and His providential training of the race, that imparts true dignity to our struggle; and we must recognize ourselves as God's servants, working out His glorious ends, or we shall infallibly be left to stumble upon the dark mountains of error. Our trust in Him must be the real spring of our heroic resolution to conquer or to die. A sentiment of honor, a momentary enthusiasm, may prompt and sustain spasmodic exertions of an extraordinary character; but a steady valor, a self-denying patriotism, protracted patience, a readiness to do, and dare, and suffer, through a generation or an age, this comes only from a sublime faith in God. The worst symptom that any people can manifest, is that of pride. With nations, as with individuals, it goes before a fall. Let us guard against it. Let us rise to the true grandeur of our calling, and go forth as servants of the Most High, to execute His purposes. In this spirit we are safe. By this spirit our principles are ennobled, and our cause translated from*

earth to heaven. An overweening confidence in the righteousness of our cause, as if that alone were sufficient to insure our success, betrays gross inattention to the Divine dealings with communities and States. In the issue betwixt ourselves and our enemies, we may be free from blame; but there may be other respects in which we have provoked

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the judgments of Heaven, and there may be other grounds on which God has a controversy with us, and the swords of our enemies may be His chosen instruments to execute His wrath. He may first use them as a rod, and then punish them in other forms for their own iniquities. Hence, it behooves us not only to have a righteous cause, but to be a righteous people. We must abandon all our sins, and put ourselves heartily and in earnest on the side of Providence.

Hence, this dependence upon Providence carries with it the necessity of removing from the midst of us whatever is offensive to a holy God. If the Government is His ordinance, and the people His instruments, they must see to it that they serve Him with no unwashed or defiled hands. We must cultivate a high standard of public virtue. We must renounce all personal and selfish aims, and we must rebuke every custom or institution that tends to deprave the public morals. Virtue is power, and vice is weakness. The same Polybius, to whom we have already referred, traces the influence of the religious sentiment at Rome in producing faithful and incorruptible magistrates, who were strangers alike to bribery and favor in executing the laws and dispensing the trusts of the State, and that high tone of public faith which made an oath an absolute security for faithfulness. This stern simplicity of manners we must cherish, if we hope to succeed. Bribery, corruption, favoritism, electioneering, flattery, and every species of double-dealing; drunkenness, profaneness, debauchery, selfishness, avarice, and extortion; all base material ends must be banished by a stern integrity, if we would become the fit instruments of a holy Providence in a holy cause. Sin is a reproach to any people. It is weakness; it is sure, though it may be slow, decay. Faith in God-- that is the watchword of martyrs, whether in the cause of truth or of liberty. That alone ennobles and sanctifies.

"All other nations," except the French, as Burke has significantly remarked, in relation to the memorable revolution which was doomed to failure in consequence of this capital omission, "have begun the fabric of a new Government, or the reformation of an old, by establishing originally, or by enforcing with greater exactness, some rites or other of religion. All other people have laid the foundations of civil freedom in severer manners, and a system of a more austere and masculine morality." To absolve the State, which is the society of rights, from a strict responsibility to the Author and Source of justice and of law, is to destroy the firmest security of public order, to convert

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liberty into license, and to impregnate the very being of the commonwealth with the seeds of dissolution and decay. France failed, because France forgot God; and if we tread in the footsteps of that infatuated people, and treat with equal contempt the holiest instincts of our nature, we, too, may be abandoned to our folly, and become the hissing and the scorn of all the nations of the earth. "Be wise, now, therefore, O ye kings! be instructed, ye Judges of the earth. Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and ye perish from the way, when His wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him."

In the third place, let us endeavor rightly to interpret the reverses which have recently attended our arms. It is idle to make light of them. They are serious--they are disastrous. The whole end of Providence in any dispensation it were presumptuous for any one, independently of a special revelation, to venture to decipher. But there are tendencies which lie upon the surface, and these obvious tendencies are designed for our guidance and instruction. In the present case, we may humbly believe that one purpose aimed at has been to rebuke our confidence and our pride. We had begun to despise our enemy, and to prophecy safety without much hazard. We had laughed at his cowardice, and boasted of our superior prowess and skill. Is it strange that, while indulging such a temper, we ourselves should be made to turn our backs, and to become a jest to those whom we had jeered? We had grown licentious, intemperate, and profane; is it strange that, in the midst of our security, God should teach us that sin is a reproach to any people? Is it strange that He should remind us of the moral conditions upon which alone we are authorized to hope for success? The first lesson, therefore, is one of rebuke and repentance. It is a call to break off our sins by righteousness, and to turn our eyes to the real secret of national security and strength.

The second end may be one of trial. God has placed us in circumstances in which, if we show that we are equal to the emergency, all will acknowledge our right to the freedom which we have so signally vindicated. We have now the opportunity for great exploits. We can now demonstrate to the world what manner of spirit we are of. If our courage and

*faith rise superior to the danger, we shall not only succeed, but we shall succeed with a moral influence and character that shall render our success doubly valuable. Providence*

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*seems to be against us--disaster upon disaster has attended our arms--the enemy is in possession of three States, and beleaguers us in all our coasts. His resources and armaments are immense, and his energy and resolution desperate. His numbers are so much superior, that we are like a flock of kids before him. We have nothing to stand on but the eternal principles of truth and right, and the protection and alliance of a just God. Can we look the danger unflinchingly in the face, and calmly resolve to meet it and subdue it? Can we say, in reliance upon Providence, that, were his numbers and resources a thousand fold greater, the interests at stake are so momentous, that we will not be conquered? Do we feel the moral power of courage, of resolution, of heroic will, rising and swelling within us, until it towers above all the smoke and dust of the invasion? Then we are in a condition to do great deeds. We are in the condition of Greece when Xerxes hung upon the borders of Attica with an army of five millions that had never been conquered, and to which State after State of Northern Greece had yielded in its progress. Little Athens was the object of his vengeance. Leonidas had fallen--four days more would bring the destroyer to the walls of the devoted city. There the people were, a mere handful. Their first step had been to consult the gods, and the astounding reply which they received from Delphi would have driven any other people to despair. "Wretched men!" said the oracle, which they believed to be infallible, "why sit ye there? Quit your land and city, and flee afar! Head, body, feet, and hands are alike rotten; fire and sword, in the train of the Syrian chariot, shall overwhelm you; nor only your city, but other cities also as well as many even of the temples of the gods, which are now sweating and trembling with fear, and foreshadow, by drops of blood on their roofs, the hard calamities impending. Get ye away from the sanctuary, with your souls steeped in sorrow." We have had reverses, but no such oracle as this. It was afterwards modified so as to give a ray of hope, in an ambiguous allusion to wooden walls. But the soul of the Greek rose with the danger, and we have a succession of events, from the desertion of Athens to the final expulsion of the invader, which make that little spot of earth immortal. Let us imitate, in Christian faith, this sublime example. Let our spirit be loftier than that of the pagan Greek, and we can succeed in making every pass a Thermopylæ, every strait a Salamis, and every plain a Marathon. We can conquer, and we must. We must not suffer any other thought to*

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*enter our minds. If we are overrun, we can at least die; and if our enemies get possession of our land, we can leave it a howling desert. But, under God, we shall not fail. If we are true to Him, and true to ourselves, a glorious future is before us. We occupy a sublime position. The eyes of the world are upon us; we are a spectacle to God, to angels, and to men. Can our hearts grow faint, or our hands feeble, in a cause like this? The spirits of our fathers call to us from their graves. The heroes of other ages and other countries are beckoning us on to glory. Let us seize the opportunity, and make to ourselves an immortal name, while we redeem a land from bondage, and a continent from ruin.*

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/imls/thornwell/thornwel.html>



*....and so I said to him, thanks to old Abe here, we can do pretty much whatever we please since he destroyed state's rights and put the Federal government on steroids.*



Defending the Heritage

~Robert Mestas~

## PROPHETIC...

"If they (the North) prevail, the whole character of the Government will be changed, and instead of a federal republic, the common agent of sovereign and independent States, we shall have a central despotism, with the notion of States forever abolished, deriving its powers from the will, and shaping its policy according to the wishes, of a numerical majority of the people; we shall have, in other words, a supreme, irresponsible democracy.

The Government does not now recognize itself as an ordinance of God, and when all the checks and balances of the Constitution are gone, we may easily figure to ourselves the career and the destiny of this godless monster of democratic absolutism. The progress of regulated liberty on this continent will be arrested, anarchy will soon succeed, and the end will be a military despotism, which preserves order by the sacrifice of the last vestige of liberty (can you say reconstruction).

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

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

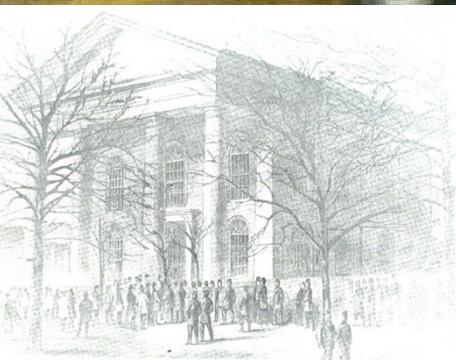
**SEE FULL SERMON IN THIS ISSUE**



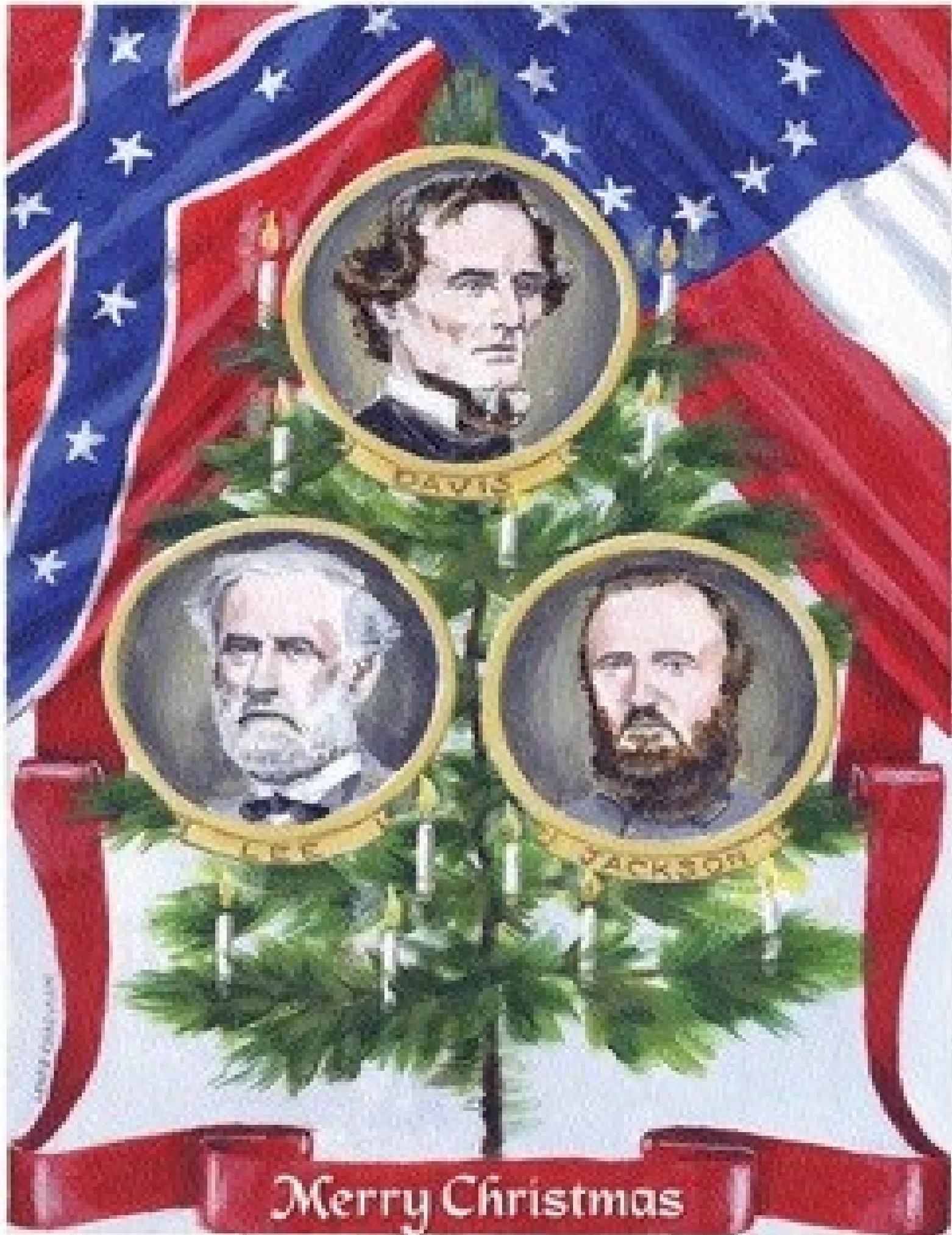
# **FIRST BAPTIST COLUMBIA**



On December 17, 1860, the Secession Convention convened in this Baptist Church in Columbia. The spirit of Nationalism, Sectionalism, and Secessionism filled the air! One observer said that restraining the spirit of the Convention was like restraining the wind. The Ordinance of Secession was signed on this table December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1860.

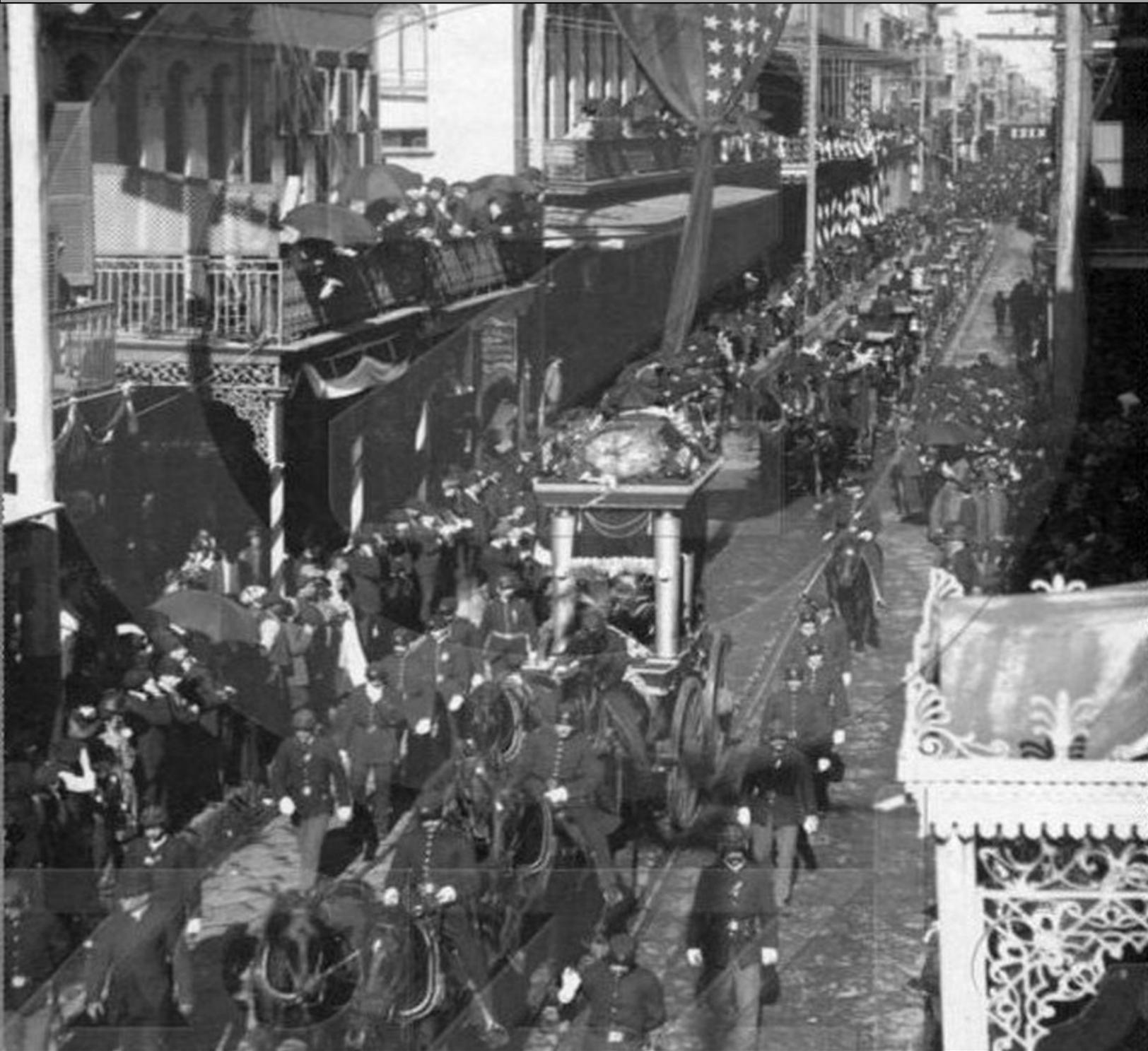


# December 20<sup>th</sup> 1860

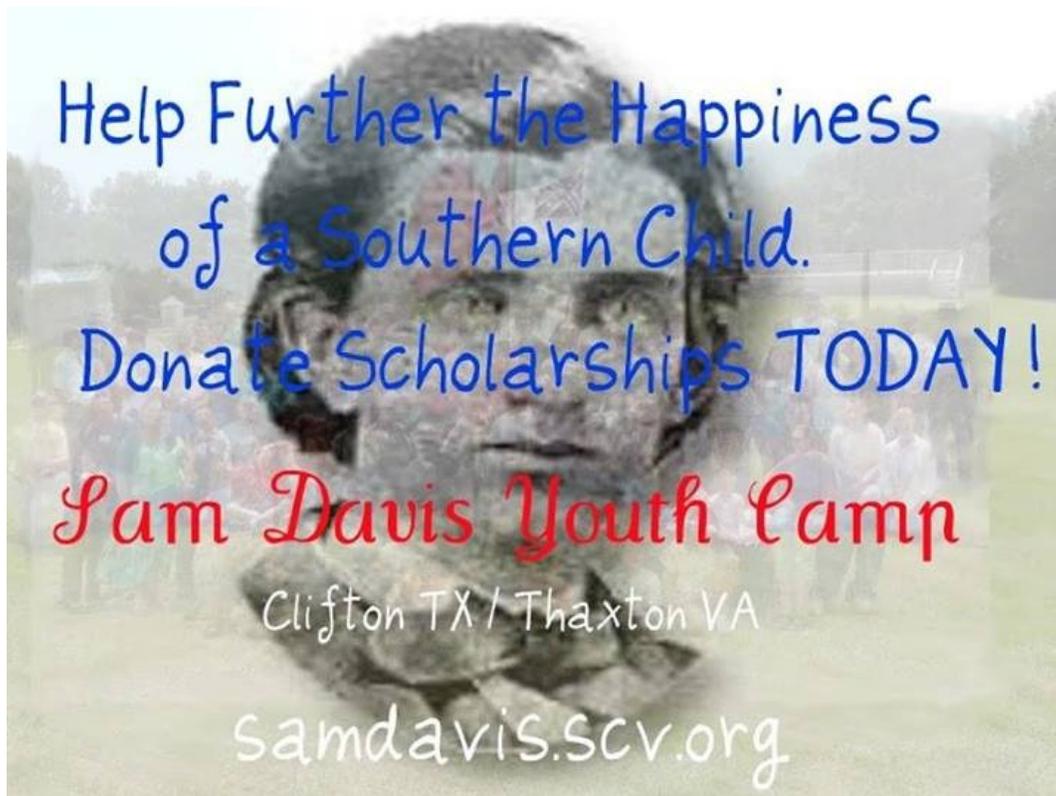


Merry Christmas

~ Jefferson Davis Funeral Procession ~  
--New Orleans, Louisiana ~ December 6th, 1889--



"Throughout the South are Lamentations and tears; in every country on the globe where there are lovers of liberty there is mourning; wherever there are men who love heroic patriotism, dauntless resolution, fortitude or intellectual power, there is an sincere sorrowing. The beloved of our land, the unfaltering upholder of constitutional liberty, the typical hero and sage, is no more; the fearless heart that beats with sympathy for all mankind is stilled forever, a great light is gone----**Jefferson Davis is dead!**"



Help Further the Happiness  
of a Southern Child.

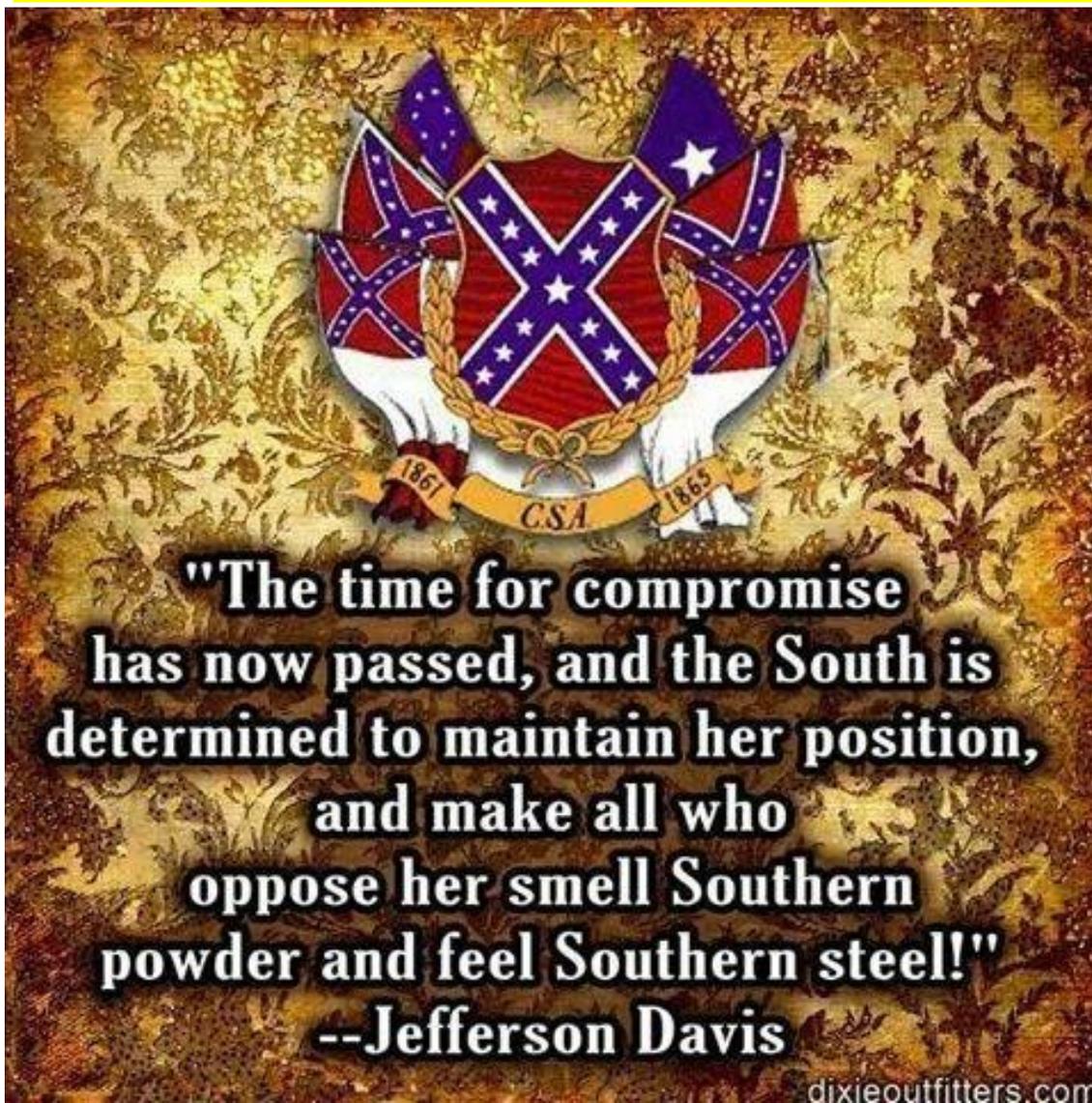
Donate Scholarships TODAY!

Sam Davis Youth Camp

Clifton TX / Thaxton VA

samdavis.scv.org

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

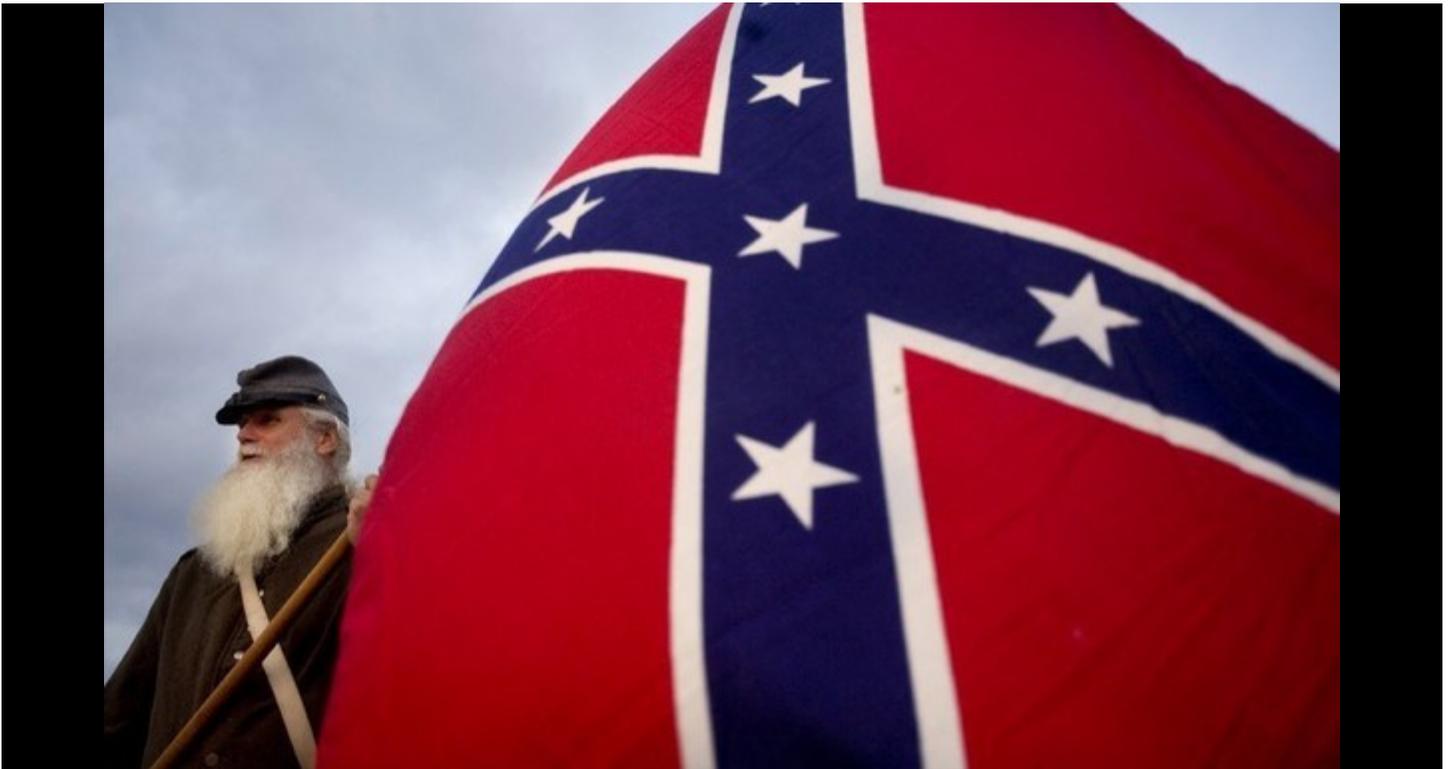


**"The time for compromise  
has now passed, and the South is  
determined to maintain her position,  
and make all who  
oppose her smell Southern  
powder and feel Southern steel!"  
--Jefferson Davis**

### EXCLUSIVE: Confederate flag still divides whites, blacks in SC, Winthrop poll finds

Posted by JAMIE SELF on November 22, 2014

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FILE PHOTO: (April 11, 2011) Dale Smith, 60, of Johnsonville, S.C. holds a Confederate Naval Jack flag as he looks out to Fort Sumter from the Battery in downtown Charleston after canons were fired to mark the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War. Charleston, S.C. 04-11-2011. C. ALUKA BERRY — THE STATE

- THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

*The Confederate battle flag was removed from the State House dome to its grounds in 2000 in response to growing protests.*

**1961:** In the midst of the civil rights movement, S.C. commemorates the centennial of the Civil War. The **Confederate flag** is flown on a flag pole, underneath the U.S. and S.C. flags, on the roof of the State House. At the time, no flags were flying on the dome.

**1962:** The Democratic-controlled state Legislature passes a concurrent resolution placing the **Confederate flag** on the State House dome.

**1994:** NAACP says it will organize national economic sanctions against South Carolina unless the flag is removed.

**1996:** Then-Gov. David Beasley, a Republican, proposes moving the flag to a monument on the State House grounds.

**1997:** In Columbia, 500 religious leaders march in support of moving the flag.

**1998:** Democrat Jim Hodges unseats Beasley, winning votes from flag supporters who thought Beasley had betrayed them.

**1999:** The national NAACP calls for tourists to boycott South Carolina until the flag is removed. Also, “King Day at the Dome,” the march on the State House on Martin Luther King Day, is started in protest of the **Confederate flag**. The event continues each January.

**2000:** Demonstrations for and against the flag occur at the State House, including 6,000 flag supporters and more than 46,000 people who demand its removal. Lawmakers pass a law that Hodges signs to move the flag to a flagpole at the Confederate soldier monument.

COLUMBIA — The Confederate flag remains a racially divisive symbol in South Carolina more than a decade after a bitter feud ended with it being moved to the State House’s grounds from atop its dome.

Most whites say the rebel banner should continue flying on the State House grounds; most African Americans say it should be removed, according to an exclusive Winthrop poll asked for The State.

Overall, 61 percent of South Carolinians said the flag should continue to fly where it is, while 33 percent say it should not.

When broken down by race, three out of four whites – 73 percent – said the flag should continue flying, while 61 percent of blacks said it should come down.

Fifty-three percent of whites thought strongly it should stay up, while 51 percent of blacks said it should come down.

“That’s a divide that most people expected,” said Scott Huffmon, director of the Winthrop poll, which surveyed 852 S.C. adults from Nov. 9-16.

“The debate over the flag is carried on by people at the extremes,” Huffmon said. “Some see it as a living testament, paying respect to slavery. Other see it as a point of honor, honoring the (Confederate) dead.”

The poll also asked respondents to rate their feelings on the flag. The results showed that nearly a third of South Carolinians have neutral feelings about the flag.

“Most people in the middle see it as a historical marker,” said Winthrop’s Huffmon.

But nearly 60 percent of blacks felt negatively about the flag, most of them very negatively. Thirty-seven percent of whites felt positively about the flag compared with 26 percent who felt negatively.

### **‘Symbols of our past’**

The racial divide over whether the flag should continue to fly on the State House grounds shows the banner’s complex history still inspires some and offends others.

Despite the compromise that brought it down from the State House dome, opposition to the flag could stem from bitterness over the flag’s current placement, said Danielle Vinson, a Furman University political scientist.

Flying the flag on the State House dome gave the impression that the state still was ruled under that flag, she said. Lowering the flag to the State House grounds made it more visible from outside, even though it placed it in a more historical context, next to the state’s memorial to Confederate soldiers.

The flag flies a dozen paces from the intersection of heavily trafficked Gervais Street and Columbia’s historic downtown Main Street.

Before the compromise, the flag was far more prominent, displayed in both legislative chambers, in the rotunda and on the dome.

Given that display, moving it to the historical monument was a huge step, said state Sen. Larry Martin, R-Pickens, adding he took a lot of heat from conservatives who did not support the compromise.

Martin said he understands why blacks still oppose the flag's display, given the history of "bitter hatred" expressed toward African Americans after Reconstruction.

"I don't believe the generation right behind me really appreciates just how divisive an experience this state had back in the Jim Crow era and the things that were done to black people," Martin said. "I can understand the animus that a lot of minorities my age and older hold toward any symbol of the old South."

But, Martin added, it's "time to move on."

"We have a history, and I'm not exactly proud of our history in every respect ... (but) we're not going to rip up all the symbols of our past. It ought to remind us to learn more about them."

While the racial divide over the flag was expected, the poll's findings about black attitudes toward the flag may surprise some, Huffmon added.

About one in four blacks said the flag should continue flying – roughly split between blacks who felt that way "strongly" and "somewhat."

"Some people, who assume that black opinion is monolithic, will actually be surprised" by those findings, Martin said.

J.T. McLawhorn, president and chief executive of the Columbia Urban League, said blacks who are OK with the flag flying likely have no personal experience with how the flag was used during and after Reconstruction.

For many African Americans, he said, the flag represents "oppression and terrorism" against them, while white supporters of the flag likely see it as a historical symbol, said McLawhorn, whose Urban League was part of a coalition that organized the protest march against the flag in 2000.

Another possible reason that 27 percent of blacks support leaving the flag flying? Maybe those surveyed remember how bitter the fight was to remove the banner from the State House dome, offered Furman's Vinson.

"That suggests to me that there are a lot of people who don't want to stir (the bitter fight) back up."

### **Heritage or hate?**

The flag's controversial past resurfaced briefly in October, when Democratic state Sen. Vincent Sheheen and state Rep. Bakari Sellers – their party's unsuccessful candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively – tried to make the flag a campaign issue heading into the November general election.

The Democrats said the flag should be removed from the State House grounds.

In response, Republican Gov. Nikki Haley's campaign accused Sheheen, who never had filed legislation to move the flag, of playing politics with a sensitive issue.

Moving the flag in 2000 followed a bitter, drawn-out struggle.

State lawmakers placed the flag atop the State House dome in 1962 to commemorate the Civil War's centennial. It flew there with the U.S. and S.C. flags.

The debate over the flag heated up in the 1990s. Supporters defended the flag's historical value, expressed by some as "heritage, not hate."

In 1999, the national NAACP announced a tourism boycott of South Carolina because of the flag. The NCAA also has banned some collegiate sporting events from being held in the Palmetto State.

Opponents of the flag mark their ongoing protest with Martin Luther King Day marches on the State House each January.

Debate over the flag recently has turned toward discussion of the boycotts and the economic impact the flag might have on the state.

But, in the Legislature, there has been no controversy about the flag since it was moved from the dome, said state Sen. John Courson, R-Richland, who said he has never been asked about the flag at speaking engagements.

During a gubernatorial debate in October, Haley said corporate chief executives never mention the flag to her as a concern. The daughter of Indian immigrants, Haley added the state has come a long way in improving its image on racial issues.

"We really kind of fixed all that when you elected the first Indian-American female governor, when we appointed the first African-American U.S. senator," Haley said. "That sent a huge message."

Said Vinson: "From Haley's perspective, it's clear that South Carolina is not just full of a bunch of racists who won't support people who are African American or Indian American.

"She's right that elections do change that," added the political scientist.

"But for whites, the Confederate flag has one meaning, and for blacks it has a very different meaning. People still have strong feelings about that symbol."

- **ATTITUDES ABOUT THE FLAG**

*The Winthrop Poll asked: Do you think the Confederate flag should or should not continue to be flown on the grounds of the South Carolina State House?*

**Strongly feel it should continue to fly**

All: 42.4%

Whites: 53.3%

Blacks: 14.5%

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**Somewhat feel it should continue to fly**

All: 18.3%

Whites: 19.9%

Blacks: 12.8%

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**Have no feelings on the subject**

All: 3.6%

Whites: 2.8%

Blacks: 6.6%

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**Strongly feel it should not continue to fly**

All: 25.7%

Whites: 15.6%

Blacks: 51.1%

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**Somewhat feel is should not continue to fly**

All: 7.1%

Whites: 6.3%

Blacks: 10.1%

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**Don't know/not sure/refused to answer**

All: 2.9%

Whites: 2%

Blacks: 4.9%

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*The Winthrop Poll also asked respondents to rate their feelings about a series of public figures, groups and symbols, listed randomly and rated one at a time, including the Confederate flag. What they said about the flag:*

**Very positive**

All: 15.5%

Whites: 19.8%

Blacks: 3.5%

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**Somewhat positive**

All: 15%

Whites: 16.8%

Blacks: 9.3%

---

**Neutral**

All: 31.3%

Whites: 35.4%

Blacks: 21.6%

---

**Very negative**

All: 21.6%

Whites: 12.6%

Blacks: 45.4%

---

**Somewhat negative**

All: 13.5%

Whites: 13.5%

Blacks: 14.1%

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**Not sure/refused to answer**

All: 3.1%

Whites: 1.8%

Blacks: 6.1%



Read more here: [http://www.thestate.com/2014/11/22/3829567\\_exclusive-confederate-flag-still.html?fb\\_action\\_ids=10152947409584274&rh=1#storylink=cpy](http://www.thestate.com/2014/11/22/3829567_exclusive-confederate-flag-still.html?fb_action_ids=10152947409584274&rh=1#storylink=cpy)



Confederate Veterans were declared "American Veterans" by an act of Congress in 1958. Yesterday was Veteran's Day. All across the states, our service men and women were honored. Across the South in parades and reenactments the service of Confederate citizen-soldiers were honored.....except in Knoxville, TN. Knoxville Tennessee dishonors American Veterans.

The powers that be in Knoxville, have not allowed Confederates to be honored in their Veteran's Day parades, celebrations and remembrances for the past six years. Why not? Are the people that govern Knoxville ignorant? Clearly. Surely the sons and daughters of Confederate heroes are not turned scalawag! Is that possible? Oh GOD forbid! Do they not know on April 15, 1861 the tyrant called for 75,000 troops to ILLEGALLY INVADE the South and FORCE us back into the union, and that at bayonet point? The sons, grandsons, husbands, fathers, brothers, cousins, nephews and uncles of Tennessee answered the call fo their state to defend her. A man, ANY MAN, would have to be an abject coward of the highest order to refuse to defend his home. Veterans, of all people, should know and understand this. Knoxville has joined the VMFA, Washington AND LEE University, Ole Miss and a score of other scalawag/carpet-bagger ruled institutions and organizations in the ongoing attempt to dishonor and discredit the Confederacy. We are sick of it!

We, the flesh and blood Sons and Daughters of Confederates have had enough, and we are putting a stop to it, RIGHT NOW. WE WON'T TAKE IT ANYMORE!

Smell that? That's the smell of change. We are coming...





## **CORPORAL JAMES GOINS and the JOY of BEING SOUTHERN**

By Bob Hurst

"Serendipity is the wonderful term applied to the fortuitous occurrence of discovering something by accident that proves to be of much value. I mention this because I had initially intended to write this article about General Ambrose Powell (A.P.) Hill since I have not written in a while about our great Confederate generals. Instead, because of some serendipitous events of the past two months, I have decided to write about Corporal James Goins, Company K, 19th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, and the recent headstone dedication at his grave site in the Confederate section of the lovely old cemetery in Forsyth, Georgia.

Why Corporal Goins and not General Hill? Well, its all about family, and dedication, and sacrifice, and most of all about being Southern and what a wonderful thing that is. This story began back in mid-June when I received a phone call from a gentleman who lives near DeRidder, Louisiana. He told me his name was Mack Goins and that he ranched near the Texas line. I can't explain why but I could tell from the gitgo that this was a man that I would like. He told me that he was almost 81 years old

and had, at one time, lived over in this area before ending up in Louisiana. He then told me that he subscribed to the WAKULLA AREA TIMES and had been reading my columns for several years and that was why he was calling. He first told me how much he enjoyed the articles and I, of course, was flattered. He even said that he always turned to page 21 first. Like I said, I knew I was going to like Mr. Mack from the gitgo!

He then told me that his great uncle, Corporal James Goins, had been killed in 1864 during the fighting around Atlanta and had been buried somewhere in Georgia. It was only recently that the family had located the grave of Corporal Goins (who for 146 years had slept in a grave marked "unknown") and had been able to secure a proper headstone for his grave. I later learned that Jack Bridwell, Commander of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, had assisted the family in securing the headstone from the Veterans Administration.

This was the reason for Mr. Goins' phone call. He said the family had planned a headstone dedication ceremony for Corporal Goins and was wondering if I could speak at the dedication ceremony. I was a bit taken aback (after all, a call from someone in Louisiana asking if I could speak at an event in Georgia) but quite flattered. I asked when the ceremony was to occur and Mr. Goins asked when could I come. Now I was doubly flattered. I responded that it would have to be in August at the earliest because I was committed for every weekend in July. I gave him some dates and in a subsequent phone call we settled on August 14. I generally don't travel this far to speak (Forsyth is between Macon and Atlanta) but this event certainly picqued my interest.

I was completely intrigued by the possibilities of this occasion. I love Confederate-related events. I had never been to Forsyth. The town, however, is located in an arc beginning in LaGrange on the Alabama line and extending east to Milledgeville and then upward to Athens and Washington (GA) that includes many beautiful and historic (especially Confederate history) small Georgia towns. I love small Southern towns and always welcome the opportunity to scout out an area for antebellum homes that I might photograph. Plus, Mack seemed like a really nice man.

Mack Goins told me that his niece, Debbie Thompson Jordan, lived in Moultrie, Georgia and that she would be in contact with me concerning the event and also with information about Corporal James Goins. I later learned that Debbie was instrumental in finding that the grave of Corporal Goins had finally been identified after all these years.

Now, before I get to the dedication ceremony of August 14th, let me tell you a bit about Corporal James Goins.

James was one of fifteen children born to William and Charlotte Goins who lived in southwestern Louisiana. There were six boys and nine girls. William, the father, and four of the brothers served the Confederacy. James and one of his brothers, Daniel, did not return from the War and Daniel has never been found.

The 19th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, the unit of Corporal James Goins, saw much action during the War. The regiment fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mill Creek Gap and Resaca, among others, before the untimely death of James, just shy of his 28th birthday, during the Siege of Atlanta when the beast Sherman laid waste to so much of Georgia.

James Goins was one of that myriad of young Southern men who answered the call to defend their homeland against the attacks of the blue-coated horde. James was one of those gallant young men who made the supreme sacrifice in defense of their country.

As I spoke that day in Forsyth to the assembled crowd, some coming from as far away as Arkansas for the occasion, I tried to stress the point that by honoring Corporal James Goins, Co K, 19th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, we were also honoring every young man who had the dedication and had made the sacrifice to serve the Confederacy in the cause of Southern independence. That is one of the reasons that it is so important that we, as a Southern people, not forget our history and the sacrifices of our noble ancestors. Our history as Southerners is unique since we understand that east, north and west are merely directions but South is a place.

I also tried to emphasize that gatherings such as this headstone dedication are also important because they can be used as vehicles to debunk the many myths that are taught in the government schools of this country and promulgated by the various media about the motives and the actions of our ancestors who wore the sacred gray.

In this Southern and Confederate-bashing period in which we now live, it is accepted as common knowledge or common wisdom by the unlearned and by those with an agenda such myths as the South wanted war, that the South started the War

by firing on Fort Sumter, that the War was fought for no reason other than slavery, that the Southern soldier was fighting solely to maintain slavery, that the northern soldiers were fighting to free the slaves and, finally, that our Southern ancestors were traitors.

By contrast, the facts that are not taught in schools or trumpeted by the media are such inconvenient truths as Confederate President Jefferson Davis sending a three man peace delegation to Washington,DC in February 1861 to discuss with President-elect Lincoln ideas such as peaceful co-existence and trade between the two countries (Lincoln refused to speak with the group of Martin Crawford, John Forsyth and Andre Roman); Fort Sumter was a contrived encounter by Lincoln to draw fire against the flag (if simply firing on the flag was a cause for war, why didn't President Buchanan declare war on the South when the "Star of the West" was fired upon earlier [Hint: Buchanan did not want war, Lincoln did]); the fact that only 6 to 8% of Southerners owned slaves blows apart the argument about fighting for slavery; Union commander Ulysses Grant was quoted as saying that if he thought the war was about freeing the slaves then he would resign his commission and offer his sword to the other side; and finally, if Southerners were traitors there would not be so many major U.S. military installations such as Fort Hood, Fort Polk, Fort Benning, Fort Bragg and many others named for Confederate generals nor would the Veterans Administration provide headstones for the graves of Confederate veterans. So many inconvenient truths.

Unfortunately, the politically-correct media and government school system will not allow facts to stand in the way of propaganda. The entire ceremony for Corporal Goins was coordinated by the family and the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It was handled well. One of the nicest elements involved each family member in attendance shoveling a spadeful of soil into the hole in which the headstone was planted. It was touching to watch Mack Goins, his sister Jane Thompson, and so many other family members (Debbie, Danny, Susan, Bobby, Marlon, Clint, Marilyn, Renee, young Zachary and others I might have missed) each add a personal touch to the memorial to Corporal James Goins, C.S.A.

It was also touching to have a young police officer with the Forsyth Police Department approach me after the ceremony to shake my hand and thank me for speaking about things he had never heard before. There is truly so much that needs to be said. As fine as the ceremony had been for me up to this point, it was about to get even better. I was invited by the family to stay just a bit longer in Forsyth and have supper with them. The initial plan was to eat at the Whistle Stop Cafe in the nearby hamlet of Juliette. If the name is familiar it is because Juliette is where the movie "Fried Green Tomatoes" was filmed and the Whistle Stop Cafe developed as a restaurant from the set that was built then left behind by the production company.

Unfortunately, the Whistle Stop Cafe closed early on Saturday before we would be able to get there. Fortunately, a fine restaurant on the square in Forsyth opened just at the time we wanted to eat. This restaurant has the very appealing name of GRITS and, as anyone versed in Southernism knows, GRITS in all upper case letters does not refer to the edible food product but, rather, is an acronym for Girls Raised In The South. And as every male with any sense knows, Southern girls are the best - unquestionably.

GRITS has fine ambience and fine food but even finer was the fellowship I was privileged to share with this special Southern family. While we held hands around the table as Danny offered a blessing, I felt a warmth that was so pleasant and comforting. I felt an assurance that, despite the political mess we are in with all the lies, deceptions and acrimony, there are still many good people and especially here in our beloved Southland.

Oh, by the way, I had Fried Green Tomatoes Napoleon (FGT, great sauce, shrimp) and my tummy thanked me for it.

All in all it was, for me, a most pleasant day in Forsyth. I want to thank Mr. Mack Goins for calling and inviting me to be a part of this wonderful occasion. I also want to salute Corporal James Goins, Co K, 19th Louisiana Infantry Regiment, for serving the Southland in its quest for independence and, by so doing, he died a Confederate hero. I also want to thank all of his present-day family for caring enough about him to see that 146 years after his too-early death he had a proper headstone placed at the site of his eternal rest. I also want to thank them for the warm Southern hospitality shown to me. My pleasant thoughts of the day in Forsyth made the drive back to Tallahassee a time of warm reflection.

I cannot end this article without mentioning a very special lady named Linda Hallman. I had the pleasure of talking with Linda for awhile after the ceremony. While she was attending high school in Forsyth she became interested in the Confederate section of the cemetery. It bothered her that so many of the headstones bore the inscription "unknown". She has since spent years researching the records and has successfully identified many of the previously unknown Confederate dead in the cemetery. It was on Linda's website that Debbie Thompson Jordan discovered that her great-great uncle's resting place had finally be identified. Thank you for caring so much, Linda, and thank you for everyone involved in this occasion for reinforcing the joy I feel in being Southern".

# December 25, 1862 - Christmas Day

**December 25, 1862: Christmas Day.** Yankee Gen. Rosecrans calls a meeting of his corps commanders to plan the route the army would take in the coming campaign. At the meeting's end, he shocks everyone by announcing that the advance would begin tomorrow---that the army would step off toward Murfreesboro tomorrow.

---George Michael Neese, of Chew's Battery in the Confederate Artillery, writes in his journal of his unit being part of a reconnaissance in force down the Shenandoah Valley:

December 25 — This is Merry Christmas. This morning we resumed our march early and moved down the Valley nearly to Kernstown, where we encountered the Yankees and gave them a Christmas greeting in the shape of a few shell. We took the same position we held at the battle of Kernstown last spring. About sixty sharpshooters advanced on our position and attempted to drive us away. We opened fire on them with two guns and fired three rounds, which thoroughly settled the sharpshooting business for this Christmas.

---Isaac Adams Howard, of the 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry Regiment, writes home to his father in Gonzalez, Texas, with news about the Fredericksburg battle and of a Christmas spent in camp:

I suppose you will have heard of the great battle of Fredericksburg before this letter reaches you. The Yankees sustained the most utter and terrible defeat probably that they have experienced during the war. It was the most glorious victory we have ever gained. Our loss is trifling in comparison with the enemy according to Gen. Lee's report of the battle our loss was 1800 killed wounded and missing while that of the enemy according to their own Statement was 15,500 and many of their papers place it as high as 20,000. Not more than one half of our forces were engaged [our?] brigade didn't fire a gun. . . . I think that we will go into winter quarters soon, as the Yankees seem to be disgusted with their ill success of this winters campaign & they are said to be going back to the Potomac to go into winter quarters. The Yankee scoundrels almost completely destroyed Fredericksburg. They vented their malice & spleen in the most wanton manner. Breaking up and destroying whatever they could not remove. Nothing was too pure or sacred for their unbridled lust. The very churches were pillaged of whatever value or ornament they contained. The retribution they received for their iniquitous proceedings was sudden and terrible. The town was literally choked with [their?] dead. There was 5,000 dead bodies of Yankee soldiers lying stiffening on that [?] field the day after the fight. . . . The Yankee army would have been nearly annihilated. . . .

The weather for the last few days has been admirable and to day it is mild and beautiful as any Christmas I ever remember having seen in Texas.

Tell Ma not to be the least uneasy about my personal comfort. I have plenty of good clothes and blankets and have been in excellent health ever since the fall set in.

There aint much preparation for Christmas in camp. The boys are in excellent spirits however not much doing in the eggnog line but with butter, molasses, sugar, confederate [cake] and apples from the sutlers and peas [?] roast-beef and hot biscuit from our own [?] we managed to make out a pretty good dinner. I wish I could send some apples. Nice red rosy cheeked fellows to Nellie and Susie. Bless their little hearts.

Sergeant Howard will be killed in battle seven months later at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



<http://civilwarsesquicentdaily-wolfshield.blogspot.com/2012/12/december-25-1862.html>



**Editor, Lexington News-Gazette,**

**Letcher Avenue, Washington & Lee University's private thoroughfare honoring Virginia's secession governor, may be a two-way street, but tolerance at the school clearly is not. That bastion of "inclusion" is a virtual walled isle; its moat vigilantly patrolled for signs of intruders bearing the flag welcome for the past lifetime in the chapel statuary chamber, presently out of vogue. All that harmonic coexisting within ends quite nastily at the curb.**

**Ken Ruscio is down to inappropriately hijacking every public gathering to justify himself before assorted disinterested groups. He did it at the convocation; he will do it again in his report to parents. Last time, the audience endured as he triumphantly brandished a sympathetic letter from someone named Lee (!) to prove to himself how smart he was. True, it was just Bob IV., a retired brewer whose only Lee link is random genetics, but Ken could say, "See here? A Lee says I'm right!" Harper, Peggy or Bruce would have done. He flashes it like LBJ's gall bladder scar and with equal dignity.**

**Does his breathtaking condescension actually conclude that without his personal crib notes Black students couldn't discern an historical flag from a KKK rally---that he must hide them in a museum where he's pretty sure they seldom go? To apologists, that passes for "civility".**

**Meanwhile, W&L's Lenfest Center still displays over 50 Confederate flags in Wilson Hall, part of a grotesquery commissioned by the university itself, featuring photographs and a bust of Lee with a paint-spattered goat's head wearing a tire around its neck. WLU "sculpture" professor Larry Stene executed the travesty a decade ago---without a single educational note card to tell anyone what to think!**

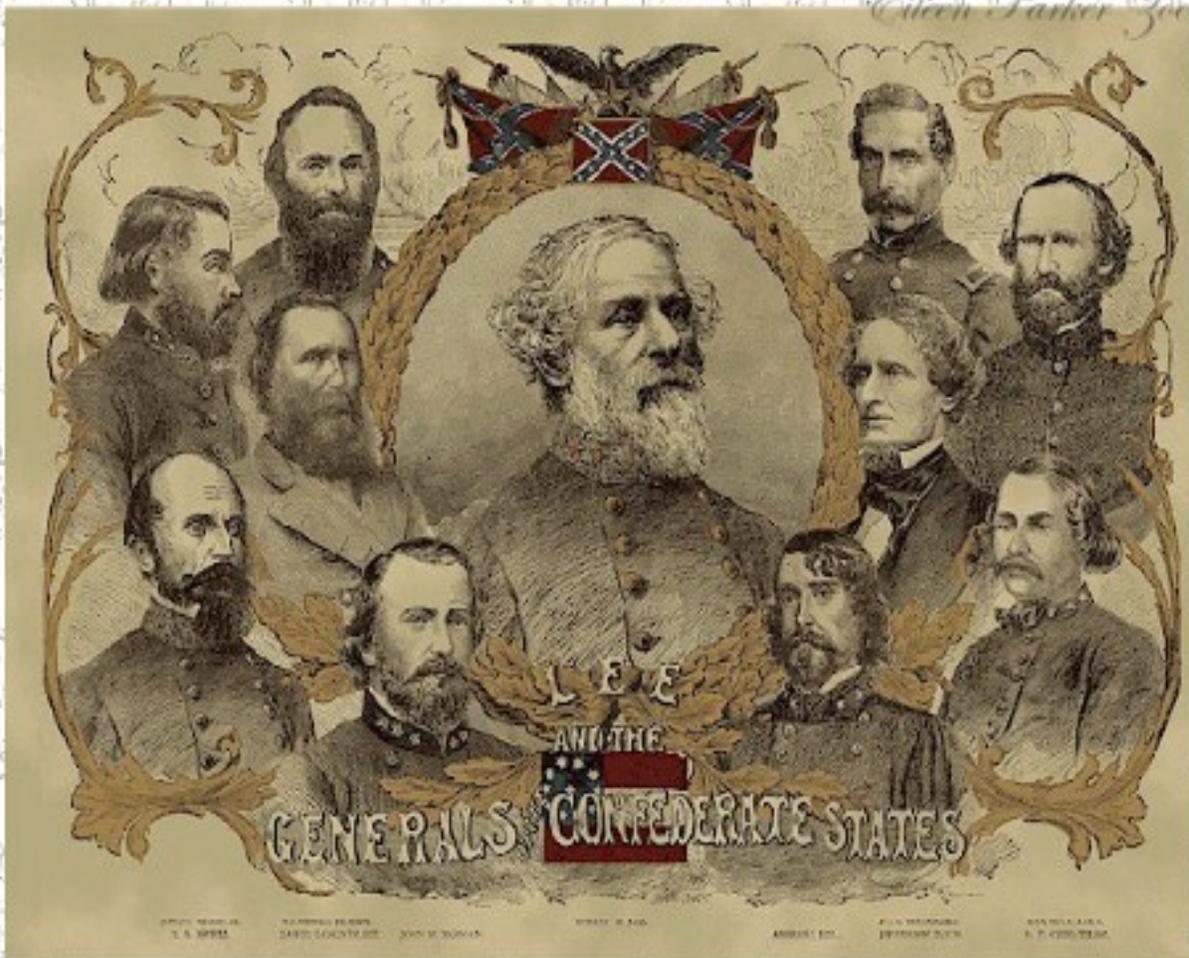
**Confederate flags are welcomed at WLU if used by faculty to ridicule, mock and degrade---but never to honor---Robert E. Lee.**

**Sherwin W. Dillard, Jr.**

You say  
The war is over  
Yet our

**HERITAGE**

Is still under attack!





# CIVIL WAR?

Jefferson Davis was no more interested in taking Washington than George Washington was interested in taking London England in 1776.

It wasn't a Civil War....The South was invaded!

~Robert Mestas~ <http://defendingtheheritage.com>

# US Federalism: Federal courts vs the people

November 13, 2014  
By Michael

## *Federal supremacy in action in Mississippi*

American democracy means that a single Federal judge can over-rule the will of almost all the people of a given State. According to US leaders, the States are ‘laboratories of democracy.’ In reality though, on a wide range of issues important to voters, Federal judges regularly throw out popular local and State laws which conflict with their personal agendas. This feature of Americanism makes voting little more than an exercise in futility. It also means that decentralisation and self-determination is null and void in the United States. The ‘consolidated tyranny’ of which Southern leaders of the nineteenth century warned is a fact of life in America today. Adam Ganucheau and Emily Le Coz report for [The Clarion-Ledger](#):



U.S. District Judge Carlton Reeves will rule on a preliminary ban of Mississippi’s same-sex marriage prohibition after five hours on Wednesday of what one attorney joked was a cold day in hell come true.

...After hearing both sides, Reeves told the court he would take the matter under advisement and rule as soon as possible, but he gave no indication about how soon that would be.

If he grants the injunction without a stay, gay marriage in Mississippi immediately would be legal — at least temporarily. If Reeves also issues a stay, it would cancel out the injunction for a period of time to be determined in the court order.

Reeves could set a specific time line for the stay, like three days, or could pin its expiration on the outcome of another court decision, like the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals’ ruling on the pending Texas and Louisiana same-sex marriage ban cases.

In a truly decentralised system where States were actually sovereign and elections mattered the people of San Francisco could have gay marriage and the people of Mississippi could have traditional Christian marriage. However, in the USA ‘federalism’ means Federal supremacy over the people and the States. As long as the South remains under the rule of Washington, DC we can only expect for more of traditional society to be overturned by Federal courts as anti-Southern policies and values are imposed upon the people against their wishes. It is little wonder that a large percentage of people across the South and beyond now support [independence from the current system](#).

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2014/11/13/us-federalism-federal-courts-vs-the-people/>

A black and white portrait of Jefferson Davis, a man with wavy hair and a goatee, wearing a dark suit and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the right. The background is a dark, textured purple.

Don't blame us  
Southerners  
for the mess  
we're in.

**WE VOTED FOR  
JEFFERSON DAVIS!**

A decorative white flourish with symmetrical scrollwork and a central floral-like element.

Southernisms from Sea Raven Press,  
the world's #1 South-friendly book publisher





Merry Christmas



# Children of Civil War Veterans Still Walk Among Us, 150 Years After the War

*To their living sons and daughters, the soldiers in blue and gray are flesh and blood, not distant figures in history books.*



*Iris Lee Gay Jordan, 92 (left), and Fred Upham, 93 (right)—two of the few remaining children of veterans of the Civil War—appear as they might have had they lived in the 1860s. The photographs are tintypes, made on a chemical-coated wet plate with a lens manufactured in 1862.* PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

David A. Lande

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 11, 2014

How many people alive today can say that their father was a Civil War soldier who shook hands with Abraham Lincoln in the White House? Fred Upham can.

Despite sounding like a tall tale and a mathematical impossibility, it's documented truth. Fred's father, [William](#), was a private in the Union Army's Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He was severely wounded at the First Battle of Bull Run, in 1861, and later personally appointed by President Lincoln to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

*William H. Upham as a West Point cadet* PHOTOGRAPH BY WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Fred's in exclusive company—the dwindling group of children of soldiers who fought, North against South, 150 years ago.

All are very old "children" (Fred, 93, is not the oldest among them), born mostly in the 1910s and 1920s to Civil War veterans and young brides. The fathers, typically on second marriages, were in their 70s or 80s when these children were born.

Fewer than 35 of these remarkable offspring are now on the rolls of heritage groups that keep track of them. They're referred to as "real" sons and daughters and are given a place of honor at the ongoing events commemorating the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. (See "[A Sketch in Time: Bringing the Civil War to Life](#)," in *National Geographic* magazine.)



*Fred Upham, in a Stetson hat, looks as if he's stepped directly out of his father's time. Fred still wears a duplicate of William's 1866 West Point ring. "He was a loving father," Fred says. "Very kind and soft-spoken. I never heard any yelling.*

*"PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC*

### "A Treasure"

"They're a true link to another part of this country's history," says Gail Lowman Crosby, president of the real daughter club for the [United Daughters of the Confederacy](#) (UDC).

"Whether Confederate or Union, they're a treasure. The stories they tell today are the stories they heard as they sat on their daddy's

knee."

Iris Lee Gay Jordan is one of only 11 surviving daughters of Southern soldiers documented by the UDC. She was nine when her father, [Lewis F.](#)

[Gay](#), died, in October 1931. Her eyes still well up with tears as she remembers him.

"Mostly, he told stories on Sundays," she says. "I could sit on the porch and listen to his stories all day." Corporal Gay had been in the Confederate Army's Fourth Florida Volunteer Infantry. He saw combat in numerous bloody battles across the South: in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. He was reportedly one of only 23 soldiers left in the Fourth Florida by war's end.



*Lewis F. Gay, Fourth Florida Volunteer Infantry* PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY IRIS LEE GAY JORDAN

Iris's and Fred's fathers were lucky. After being captured in separate battles in 1861 and put in prisoner of war camps—William Upham was sent south to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia, and Lewis Gay north to Fort Delaware, near Wilmington—both were released the next year in a prisoner exchange that swapped Union soldiers for Confederates.

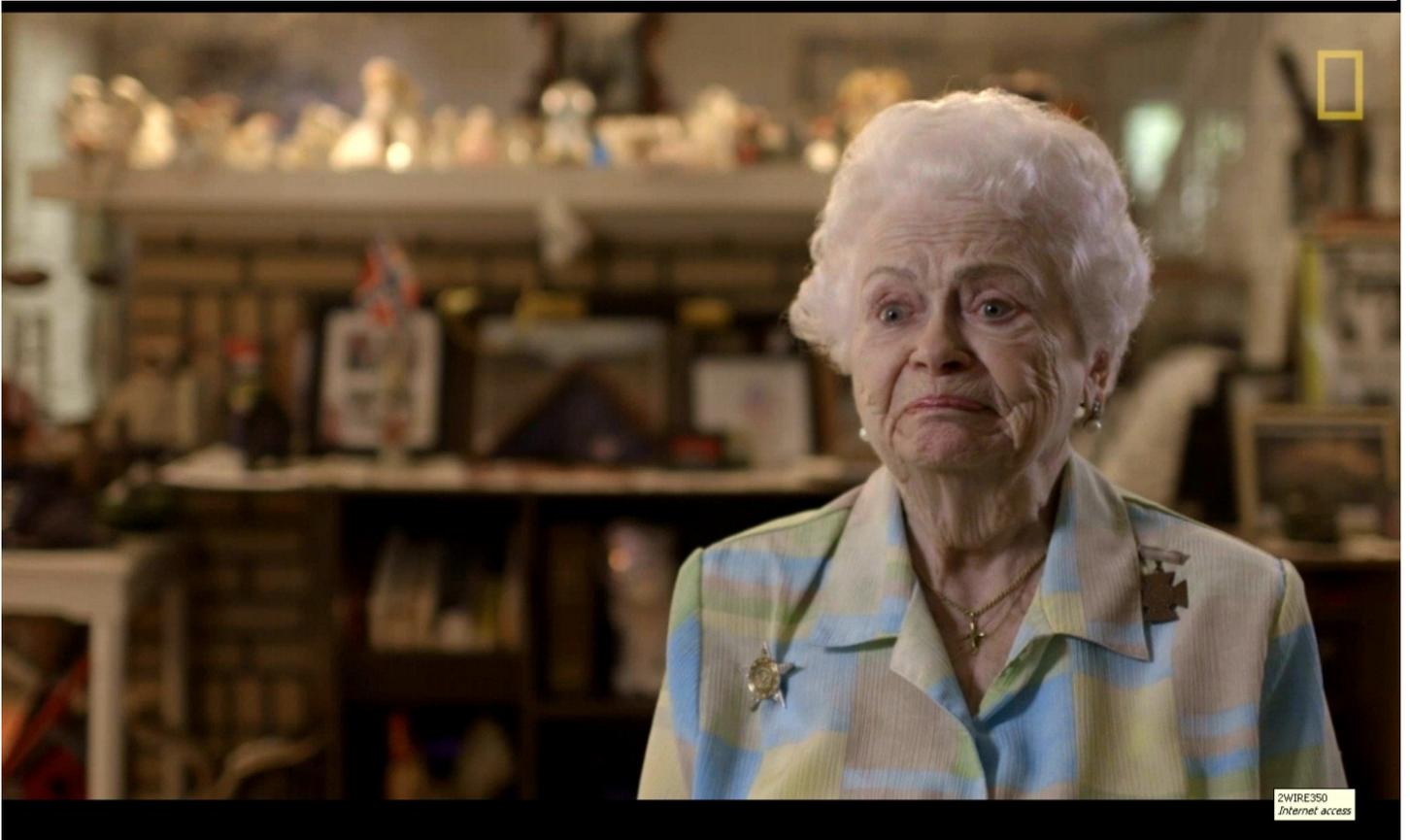
Their treatment as prisoners, they both said, was humane at this early stage in the war—in contrast to the horrors that happened later on in

notorious places like Andersonville, in southwest Georgia.

"Prisoners were exchanged only sporadically for part of the war," says Derek Mills, educator at the [National Civil War Museum](#), in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. "Those who were exchanged early on were very lucky. As the war dragged on, exchanges broke down and didn't happen much again until the war was nearly over."

Iris and Fred say their fathers held no animosity toward their captors. "My father said that the men in the North were just like he was," Iris says. "He told us, 'We were all far away from home, and we all would much rather

have been home with our families.' There was no bitterness on his part at all."



**[Click here to watch](#)**: *Ninety-two-year-old Iris Lee Gay Jordan and 93-year-old Fred Upham both have clear memories of their fathers' stories about the U.S. Civil War.*

### **Allegiance Lives On**

Clifford Hamm—whose father, John, fought for the South, serving in the 71st Regiment, North Carolina Troops—recalls, "My seventh- and eighth-grade teacher, Mrs. Little, taught about the war from the Southern point of view. To her, it was the war of Northern aggression—not the Civil War, because there was nothing civil about it."

Clifford, who followed in his father's warrior footsteps as a U.S. Marine in World War II, says he still thinks of the War Between the States the way Mrs. Little did.

"My father would never acknowledge the South was defeated," he says. "He used the word 'overcome.'"

Extraordinary even among this exclusive group of Civil War children are four surviving siblings from the same family: Charles Parker Pool's sons, John, Garland, and William, and his daughter, Florence Wilson. Their father served in the Union's Sixth West Virginia Infantry.



*Lewis Gay's daughter Iris has a penchant for hats. Sitting outdoors on her woodland property in Georgia brings back memories of her father. "On Sundays my mother would be in the kitchen cooking a big meal, and there would be people from all over. He was the oldest man in the county, and everybody knew he had been in the War Between the States. They would come and sit on the front porch and ask questions, and he would answer them."* PHOTOGRAPHS BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

"My father didn't like to talk much about the war," Garland says. "He did say the main reason he wanted to fight was that he didn't want to see the nation divided, and because he was against slavery."

William remembers the story of his father's company capturing a Confederate soldier who had a slave as his personal attendant throughout the war. The slave, freed when his master was taken prisoner, had asked Pool's company commander for his gun. "The slave clubbed the Rebel with it and stood over him saying, 'The bottom rail is now on top.' "

Whether Northern or Southern, these Civil War sons and daughters shared a collective experience as they grew up: In school, when they proudly told how their fathers had fought in the Civil War, teachers and classmates scoffed, saying it couldn't be true. "There's been a lot of sideways glances over the years," Fred says with a chuckle.

"They told me," says Hazel Jeter, daughter of Silas D. Mason of the First Maine Cavalry, " 'It must have been your *grandfather* or your *great-grandfather*.' They thought I was lying and looked at me like I was crazy."

Probably nothing could compare to the incredulous looks young Fred Upham received when he said his father shook hands with Abraham Lincoln.



*Iris shows the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) medal, reserved solely for "real" daughters, whose fathers fought for the South. A UDC member for 50 years, Iris is the only one left in the organization's Georgia Division who's entitled to a medal. PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER ESSICK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC*

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/special-features/2014/11/141111-veterans-day-150-anniversary-civil-war-memories/>

# US Cathedral May Become Museum to the Slave Trade

AP

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Nov 27, 2014, 2:12 PM ET  
By MICHELLE R. SMITH Associated Press



In this Wednesday, Nov. 19, 2014 photo, grave markers cast shadows in graveyard at next to the Cathedral of St. John of St. John Episcopal Church, in Providence, R.I. The Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island has approved a plan to open in the shuttered church what would be the nation's first museum devoted to examining the history and church's role in the sometimes-buried legacy of slavery in northern states like Rhode Island, the starting point of more than half the transatlantic slave-trading voyages from North America. (AP Photo/Steven Senne)The Associated Press

A plan to open what would be the nation's only museum centered on the trans-Atlantic slave trade would focus on the Episcopal Church's role in its history and the sometimes-buried legacy of slavery in northern states like Rhode Island.

The museum at the shuttered Cathedral of St. John, a church where slaves once worshipped, would explore how the church benefited from the trade and helped bring it to an end, said Bishop Nicholas Knisely of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

"Our story's mixed," he said. "We haven't talked in the country about the role of religion and religious voices in abolition and the slave trade."

To make it happen, the diocese is working with the Tracing Center, a group set up by descendants of what was once the nation's most prolific slave-trading family, and Brown University, which in recent years has worked to come to grips with its own connection to slavery.

The Rev. Canon Linda L. Grenz calls it a "teaching museum" and says it would be part of a larger project to show how people can use painful history to help overcome differences and be honest with one another.

Diocesan officials emphasize the plan is still in the early stages. They don't yet have a way to pay for converting the 200-year-old building, and they're not sure what they want it to look like.

A Brown report issued in 2006 found that about 60 percent of all slave-trading voyages launched from North America came from Rhode Island. More than 1,000 slave-trading voyages were launched from Rhode Island, the report says, and 80 of those came from one family, the DeWolfs of Bristol.

James DeWolf Perry, executive director of the Massachusetts-based Tracing Center, which works to promote greater awareness of the legacy of slavery, is a descendent who is working with the diocese. His great-grandfather was bishop of Rhode Island, chose St. John's as the diocese's cathedral and served as the denomination's presiding bishop ? its leader in the United States.

"What's dropped out of our public memory, largely as a result of the Civil War, is that the North had a great deal of slavery," he said. "We like to talk about as if most Northerners were anti-slavery and abolitionists."

In fact, the North benefited economically from slavery, and the Episcopal Church "institutionally was deeply complicit in slavery, benefited from it," he said.

Several museums in the U.S. address slavery, but hardly any are specifically devoted to it, Perry said. One, the Whitney Plantation, is opening in Louisiana next month but focuses on plantation history and slavery in the South. Elsewhere, the International Slavery Museum in Liverpool, England, opened in 2007.

Anthony Bogues, director of the Center for the Study of Slavery and Justice at Brown, was part of the committee that reported on how the university benefited from slavery: Some buildings at the Ivy League school were built by slaves, and some early Brown benefactors were slave owners, for example.

Bogues, who hopes to be integrally involved in the project, said it could be a national model for dealing with the legacies of slavery.

"We have not yet, I think, had a full national conversation on race and racism," he said.

Most Americans do not understand how deeply involved the colonies and early United States were in the trans-Atlantic slave trade, said David Blight, director of the Gilder Lehrman Center for the Study of Slavery, Resistance, and Abolition at Yale University.

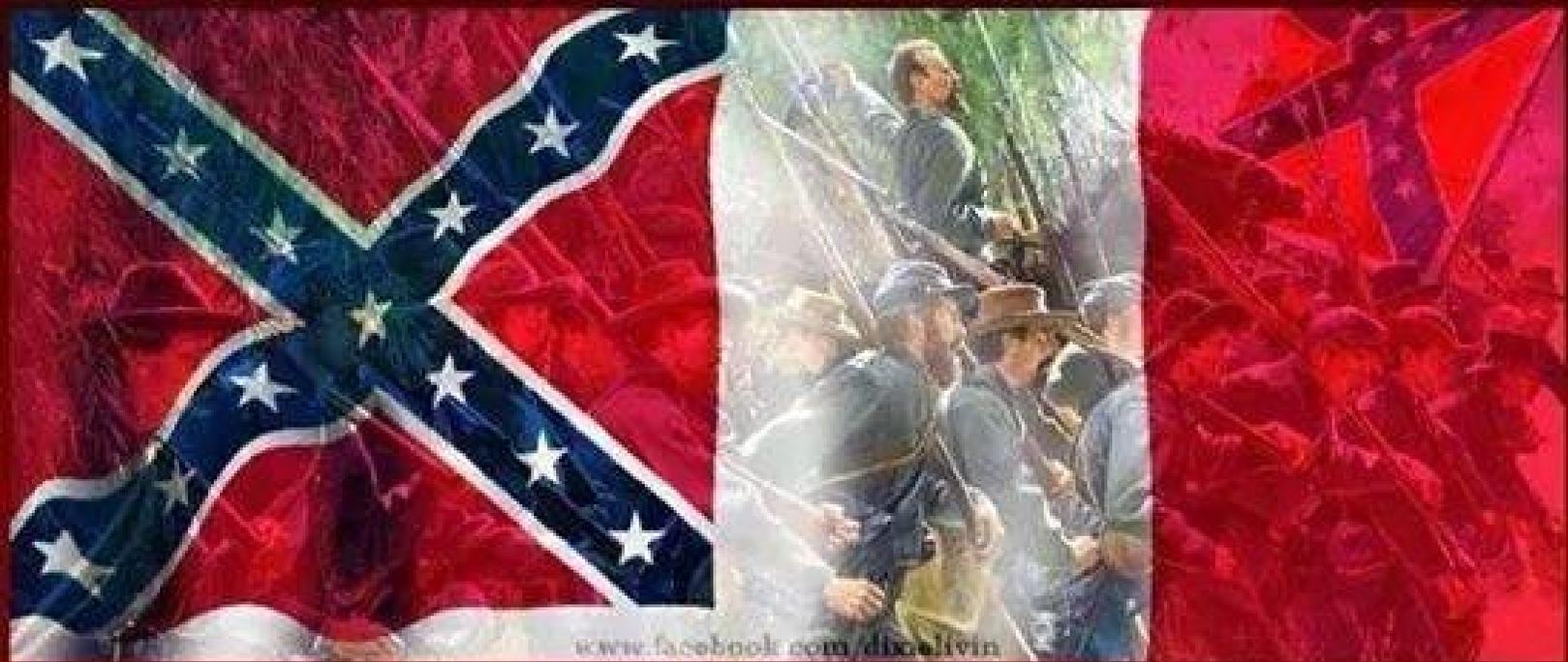
Blight, who has advised some similar projects including the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, encouraged the organizers to assemble a strong team of historical advisers.

"It's all about how you present a very difficult history, a disorienting history, to the broadest possible public including young people. That isn't easy to do, but it's a tremendous and wonderful challenge," he said. "Museums rarely can reconcile a society, but they surely can present good history, a lesson that can be learned."

Knisely said despite the challenges, he can feel God's presence as the vision is discussed and people come forward to help.

"God's going to give us what we need to make it happen," he said.

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/us-cathedral-museum-slave-trade-27221685>



*Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee;  
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee  
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth,  
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;  
For this flag of my country in triumph shall wave  
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.*



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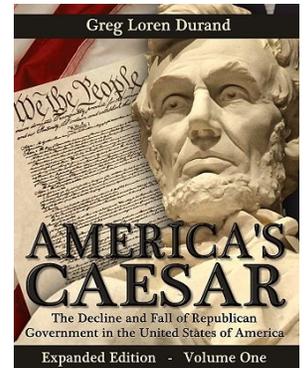
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## CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE: The Socialist Utopia of Federal

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### The [Social Security](#) Act of 1935

The state cannot aid men without enfeebling their energies and imperiling their self-reliance. Such a condition goes on for a century or so, and by and by the people, who gradually have been losing independence and self-initiative, become an easy prey to the man on horseback....

The Treasury of the [United States](#) has been opened wide by distributing money into every part of the country for purposes with which the national government has nothing to do, with the intention of directing the attention of the people to the all-wise providence of Congress and of the Executive. A hundred years ago, our people asked no favors from government, but only for a fair, square [deal](#), each man confident in his ability to win by his own brain and his own hand. To-day, under this paternal rule, everybody is in the habit of looking to the President and Congress for relief from every evil....

Now such government is destructive of public virtue. The function of democracy is not alone to make government good, but to make men strong by intensifying their individual responsibility. The belief that the [President](#) or government has the power to make everybody comfortable or happy, and the inclination of the people to depend upon our government as the people of France and Germany depend upon theirs, is a tendency destructive of liberty and individual initiative. Paternalism is the dry rot of government, and as surely brings paralysis through all its members as the law of gravitation controls the universe....

The people must fight their own battles for better conditions. Every time they call upon that great central deity, the Government, to fight an evil, they [surrender](#) their God-given right to grow strong by fighting it themselves. By and by, if recent tendencies continue, they will surrender all their duties and all their rights, so dearly bought, to their rulers. By and by the government, like that of Germany, will dog the citizen's footsteps at every turn, provide him with old-[age pensions](#), recompense him for all injuries received through negligence, destroy his manhood while alive, and bury him when dead. Let us go on at the same rate we have been during the last five years, and the sole idea of our country will be a divinely inspired President whose authority, as guardian of the people, insures their general felicity. This evolution will consist in erecting an absolutely central power over the ruins of state and local life. [u](#)

The above words were written in 1908 by New York attorney, Franklin Pierce, as a warning of what the [future](#) would hold for the American people should they [continue](#) to allow their leaders to provide for them. What was in his day a mere tendency toward subservience has now, nearly a century later, become a way of life for millions. The shift of the American mindset from self-reliance, or mutual cooperation within small communities, to a

dependence upon the Government for subsistence is a striking illustration of how far removed we are from our hardy forefathers who endured disease, starvation, and even death to carve out a new civilization on this continent in the Seventeenth Century. To even attempt to live as though the Government is not Providence itself is to invite social ostracism and even outright persecution as a public enemy. Even the memory of manhood has all but perished in this country and in its place stands an impotent nation of groveling slaves whose gaze is ever fixed eastward to the Potomac for their master's benevolent care.

This slavish mentality is perhaps no better illustrated than by the [Social Security](#) system. On 14 August 1935, the Seventy-Fourth Congress passed what is commonly known as the *Social Security Act*: "To provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws; to establish a [Social Security](#) Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes."<sup>(2)</sup> There is a blatant falsehood right here in the Act's title: "To provide for the general welfare...." This was a reference to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. *Constitution*, which delegated to Congress power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." This clause applied only to the general welfare of the *States* within the Union; as such it had no reference whatsoever to the establishment of a welfare program for *individual citizens*, which the federal Government had no authority under the *Constitution* to do. In fact, the only contact that the Government had with the Citizen of one of the States was through the general post office, when the Citizen enlisted in the military, or when the able-bodied men comprising the State militias were called into actual service of the United States. In all other instances, the State Citizen was essentially a foreigner to the general Government in Washington, D.C. and he would have looked with horror upon any legislation which proposed to make him anything less than a responsible and self-sufficient provider for his own well-being and that of his family. A "wise and frugal Government," according to Thomas Jefferson, was one "which shall restrain men from injuring one another, [and] leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement."<sup>(3)</sup> Rexford G. Tugwell, who served the Roosevelt Administration as a member of the "New Deal Brains Trust," commented on this view:

The *Constitution* was a negative document, meant mostly to protect citizens from their government.... It would have been... fantastic to suggest that individuals ought to be made secure from the risks of their occupations, or to be protected from the hazards of life. Among the Framers there was no concern for the welfare of citizens as welfare is now conceived. Opportunities were open to all, and if they were not taken advantage of, or if an individual lost out to a more enterprising competitor, it was his own fault.... The laws would maintain order but would not touch the individual who behaved reasonably. He must pay taxes to support a smallish government and he must not interfere with commerce; but otherwise laws would do him neither good nor ill. The government of the *Constitution* was this kind of government.<sup>(4)</sup>

However, in the midst of the economic crisis of the 1930s, a social welfare program was much more attractive than in the better days of the Republic. In the words of Franklin Roosevelt prior to the passage of the *Social Security Act*:

Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance. This is not an untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from States, from industries, and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are inter-related; and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal. Hence I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life — especially those which relate to unemployment and old age.<sup>(5)</sup>



Like the rest of the "New Deal" package, Social Security was specifically designed to meet the demands of the "national emergency." As before, Roosevelt had a basic outline of what he wanted to implement, and he relied on select advisors to fill in the details. The Committee on Economic Security was thus created by Executive Order 6757 on 29 June 1934, the basis of which was Section 5(b) of the *Trading With the Enemy Act*. The Committee was composed of five top-ranking members of Roosevelt's Cabinet, all of whom were either former members of the defunct Progressive (Socialist) party or avowed sympathizers with socialism: Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins of Boston, Massachusetts,<sup>(6)</sup> Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. of New York city, Attorney General Homer Cummings of Chicago, Illinois, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of Orient, Iowa, and Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins of Sioux City, Iowa. The Committee in turn appointed a staff of advisors borrowed from other Government agencies to assist it in drafting the legislation which would become the Social Security bill.

Roosevelt's plan was a comprehensive "cradle to the grave" insurance program. In fact, in discussion with

members of the Committee, he voiced his desire to issue an "insurance policy" to every child at birth "to protect him against all the major economic misfortunes which might befall him during his lifetime."<sup>(7)</sup> Supposedly, this would implement "the ideal objective of a government to assure the 'Good Life' in all its phases for all its citizens," and thus, "the term [social security] is even more sweeping, if that is possible, than the term 'welfare state.'"<sup>(8)</sup> After signing the Act into law, Roosevelt described its foreseen effects as follows: "This law... represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete – a structure intended to lessen the force of possible future depressions, to act as a protection to future administrations of government against the necessity of going deeply into debt to furnish relief to the needy – a law to flatten out the peaks and valleys of deflation and of inflation – in other words, a law that will take care of human needs and at the same time provide for the United States an economic structure of vastly greater soundness."<sup>(9)</sup>

Roosevelt's enthusiasm was far from unanimous. For example, in the House debate pending passage of the bill, Representative Allan Towner Treadway of Massachusetts noted, "The Federal Government has no express or inherent power under the *Constitution* to set up such a scheme as is proposed. No one knows this any better than the administration and the Democratic majority of the committee. They have been working for months trying to give titles II and VIII some color of constitutionality." These attempts, said Treadway, constituted "outright deception." He continued, "Either the Federal Government has the power to set up this compulsory-insurance system or it has not. The *Constitution* should be either respected or abolished. What is the sense of having it if we are going to spend most of our time trying to devise ways and means to circumvent it?"<sup>(10)</sup>

Republican Representative Daniel Reed of New York predicted, "The lash of the dictator will be felt and 25 million free American citizens will for the first time submit themselves to a fingerprint test."<sup>(11)</sup> The prognostication of Representative James Wolcott Wadsworth, also of New York, was equally dire:

I know the appeal this bill has to every human being, that it appeals to the humane instincts of men and women everywhere. We will not deny, however, that it constitutes an immense, immense departure from the traditional functions of the Federal Government... pensioning the individual citizens of the several States. It launches the Federal Government into an immense undertaking which in the aggregate will reach dimensions none of us can really visualize and which in the last analysis, you will admit, affects millions and millions of individuals. Remember, once we pay pensions and supervise annuities, we cannot withdraw from the undertaking no matter how demoralizing and subversive it may become. Pensions and annuities are never abandoned; nor are they ever reduced. The recipients ever clamor for more. To gain their ends they organize politically. They may not constitute a majority of the electorate, but their power will be immense. On more than one occasion we have witnessed the political achievements of organized minorities. This bill opens the door and invites the entrance into the political field of a power so vast, so powerful as to threaten the integrity of our institutions and to pull the pillars of the temple down upon the heads of our descendants.

We are taking a step here today which may well be fateful. I ask you to consider it, to reexamine the fundamental philosophy of this bill, to estimate the future and ask yourselves the questions, "In what sort of country shall our grandchildren live? Shall it be a free country or one in which the citizen is a subject taught to depend upon government?"<sup>(12)</sup>

Within the first decade or so after its enactment, several more voices were raised in opposition to the *Social Security Act*. It was declared by one U.S. Supreme Court justice that the Act was a direct attack on State rights in that it "was intended to enable federal officers virtually to control the exertion of powers of the States in a field in which they alone have jurisdiction and from which the United States is by the *Constitution* excluded."<sup>(13)</sup> Marjorie Shearon, who had served in the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board in 1946, warned two years later that if the *Social Security Act* was not repealed by Congress, the country would be "entirely engulfed by the legislative program" and that it would usher in "State Socialism and dictatorship via a comprehensive scheme of National Compulsory Social Security for the entire population."<sup>(14)</sup> Likewise, in his 1946 book entitled *Our Enemy the State*, Albert Jay Nock wrote:

Heretofore in this country sudden crises of misfortune have been met by a mobilization of social power. In fact (except for certain institutional enterprises like the home for the aged, the lunatic-asylum, city-hospital and county-poorhouse) destitution, unemployment, "depression," and similar ills, have been no concern of the State, but have been relieved by the application of social power. Under Mr. Roosevelt, however, the State assumed this function, publicly announcing the doctrine, brand-new in our history, that the State owes its citizens a living. Students of politics, of course, saw in this merely an astute proposal for a prodigious enhancement of State power; merely what, as long ago as 1794, James Madison called "the old trick of turning every contingency into a resource for accumulating force in the government"; and the passage of time has proved that they were right.<sup>(15)</sup>

## Social Security as a National Identification System

Thirty years after the Act became law, Rexford G. Tugwell, who was an advisor to Roosevelt in the 1930s, admitted that the President had purposefully misled the American public with the "constantly reiterated intention that what was being done was in pursuit of the aims embodied in the *Constitution* of 1787, when

obviously it was in contravention of them."<sup>(16)</sup> When the Social Security system was originally introduced, concerns were immediately raised that the number would eventually evolve into a national identification number by which the privacy of the citizen would be undermined. Not only did the Government solemnly promise the American people that such would never happen, but up to 1972, all Social Security cards contained the phrase "Not For Identification Purposes" on their face.

The first step taken in the direction of changing Social Security into a national identification program was Executive Order 9397, signed on 22 November 1943 by Franklin Roosevelt. This order required all Federal agencies to use the Social Security number (SSN) in order to create "a single unduplicated numerical identification system of accounts." In 1961, the Internal Revenue Service began to use it as a taxpayer identification number and, with the passage of the *Tax Reform Act* of 1976, State and local tax, welfare, driver's license, or motor vehicle registration authorities were authorized by Congress to use the SSN to likewise establish identities. Over time, Americans have grown accustomed to Social Security and to being branded for life with its number; it is now required in order to register to vote, to obtain a marriage license, a business license, a driver's license, open a bank account, and even in most cases, to obtain employment. Just as its opponents had warned so long ago, nearly every aspect of the individual's life is open for investigation by any governmental agency, or even any interested individual, because of this intrusive welfare system. And yet, most Americans will not think twice before having their own children enumerated by the Government at birth, or shortly thereafter, in exchange for an annual income tax deduction.

It is a fact that the origins and purposes of Social Security are little known, much less understood, by the vast majority of its participants. The stated intent of this Act was to extend the "general welfare" clause of the *Constitution* to the "persons" who were declared to be "citizens of the United States" in Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>(17)</sup> These were the same "persons" referred to in the *Emancipation Proclamation* of 1863, in the *Freedmen's Bureau Act* of 1865, and in the *Civil Rights Act* of 1866. As previously discussed, the American people were originally led to believe that these provisions were "war measures" meant to apply only to the former Negro slaves and their descendants. As such, the *Social Security Act* could not have been other than an



enactment of martial rule. This should be obvious when it is remembered that this Act was passed as part of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation in which the "ordinary course of judicial proceedings" were interrupted by the declaration of a national emergency.

There are several notable similarities between the *Freedmen's Bureau Act* and the *Social Security Act*. The opening section of the *Freedmen's Bureau Act* stated: "That there is hereby established in the War Department... a bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed... the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen... under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau and approved by the President. The said bureau shall be under the management and control of a commissioner to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate..." The *Social Security Act* likewise provided, "There is hereby established a Social Security Board (in this Act referred to as the Board) to be composed of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." In addition, "[t]he Social Security Administration is headed by a Commissioner of Social Security, appointed by the President."<sup>(18)</sup> Finally, the reader should remember Andrew Johnson's warning that the *Freedmen's Bureau Act* would create Executive military zones within the several States:

The bill proposes to establish by authority of Congress military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States "in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion." The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the Army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.

Since the *Social Security Act* deals with the same subject matter as did the *Freedmen's Bureau Act*, it would seem logical to assume that the ten regions into which the country is now divided are also military districts under the supervision of the President in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief.

The question may be asked, Why would Roosevelt be so anxious to establish an expensive national welfare program such as Social Security at a time when the U.S. Government supposedly had no money? The answer, of

course, is that such a program created yet another revenue source outside of those allotted to it by the *Constitution*. Those who were formerly beyond the reach of the Government's taxing power are brought therein whenever they accept any of its benefits or privileges. A contractual relationship for the purpose of tax liability is therefore established whenever someone registers or is registered in the Social Security program: "Liability to taxation is... based on the individual's reciprocal enjoyment of the benefits of government... [P]ersons who are clearly beyond the reach of governmental benefits are likewise beyond the scope of the taxing power."<sup>(19)</sup> In other words, there would be no income tax liability for most Americans if not for the Social Security number. It is interesting to note that prior to the implementation of the Social Security scheme in 1936, only five million tax returns were filed with 2.1 million of those filed reporting income taxes owed. Thus, out of a population of 125 million, a scant four percent of Americans were liable to the income tax, with only 1.6 percent of those liable actually owing the tax. In 1937, after the Roosevelt Administration had sponsored a month-long media campaign to coerce the American people into Social Security, over 22 million citizens were required to file a tax return. By 1944, nearly 80 million tax returns were filed – an astounding 1600% increase in the taxing power of the central Government in just eight years. It is hard to understand how Roosevelt can still be viewed as a national hero today.

## The Myth of Social Security as Insurance

It has been historically true throughout history that people are prone to willingly surrender their liberty in exchange for security. The American people have proven themselves not to be immune to this malady. Of course, as revealed before the Joint Economics Committee by W. Allen Wallis, Chairman of the 1975 Advisory Council on Social Security, the "social insurance" offered to the American people in exchange for their degradation is anything but secure:

Many people think that the Social Security taxes taken out of their wages and sent to Washington each month provide for their old-age pensions and other Social Security benefits. This simply is not the case. Those taxes are levied on workers in order to pay benefits to people who have already retired and are drawing their Social Security pensions....

When you pay Social Security taxes you are in no way making provision for your own retirement. You are paying the pensions of those who already are retired.

Once you understand this, you see that whether you will get the benefits you are counting on when you retire, depends on whether the Congress will levy enough taxes, borrow enough, or print enough money, and whether it will authorize the level of benefits you are counting on.

The situation is in no way analogous to putting money each month into a private insurance company which invests it and undertakes to pay you an annuity.

Misunderstanding of the pay-as-you-go nature of Social Security is widespread among journalists and the public. Indeed, this misunderstanding seems to have been deliberately cultivated sometimes, in the belief that it makes the Social Security System more palatable to the public.<sup>(20)</sup>

After an examination of the Social Security system, the U.S. Supreme Court likewise observed:

[Social Security taxes] are to be paid into the Treasury at Washington, and thereafter are subject to appropriation like public moneys generally. They are not ear-marked in any way....<sup>(21)</sup>

They enter the Treasury as free funds set apart to no special use and subject to be applied to any congressional appropriation.<sup>(22)</sup>

After conducting a protracted study of the Social Security [program](#), Bryce Webster and Robert L. Perry even more recently concluded that "every working person faces the same sober fact he or she faced in 1935; you must provide for your own retirement."<sup>(23)</sup> Moreover, unlike policy holders in a true insurance program, participants in Social Security have absolutely no contractual rights to their "contributions" once they have been collected because Congress "included in the original act, and since retained a claim expressly reserving to it the right to alter, amend, or repeal any provision of the act" at its own discretion: "To engraft upon the Social Security System a concept of 'accrued property rights' would deprive it of the flexibility and boldness in adjustment to ever-changing conditions which it demands.... [D]espite their own and their employers' payments, the Government, in paying the beneficiaries out of the fund, is merely giving them something for nothing and can stop doing so when it pleases."<sup>(24)</sup> Consequently, what the worker of today is really doing is paying for the benefits of the retired workers of yesterday and thus providing for *their* security, not his own. Candid admissions to this fact are easily located in numerous Government documents, especially the *Congressional Record*.<sup>(25)</sup>

A perfect example of the injustice of the system is found in the case of the first recipient of Social Security benefits – Ida May Fuller, of Ludlow, Vermont. After working under the Social Security system as a legal secretary for less than three years, Fuller retired at the age of 65 having paid a mere \$24.75 in taxes. Her first

benefit check for \$22.54 was issued on 31 January 1940, and she continued to draw monthly benefits until her death at age 100 in 1975. In all, she received a total of \$22,888.92 – \$22,864.17 of which she did not work for and which was unjustly extracted from the wages of other people whom she never met. The same scenario played itself out repeatedly in the earlier days of Social Security, but there were, at that time, more workers paying into the system than those drawing benefits. Today, as more and more of the "baby boom" generation are retiring, the burden placed upon the shoulders of current workers is becoming more and more oppressive.<sup>(26)</sup> Arthur J. Altmeyer, who is sometimes credited as the "father of Social Security" for his contributions to the early stages of the system,<sup>(27)</sup> wrote, "The people with larger incomes and larger resources ought to contribute for the people with the lower incomes and resources. While it is important to maintain financing [of Social Security] on a basis that insures adequacy of benefits and adaptability of the benefits to income loss, it is also important to make sure that we accomplish something by way of distribution of welfare among the various economic groups of this country, through a redistribution of some of the income and resources."<sup>(28)</sup> The system is thus exposed by one of its framers as a massive Government-enforced confiscation of wealth "without just compensation" contrary to the Fifth Amendment.

## A Socialist Scheme for the Re-Distribution of Wealth

That Social Security is pure socialism – a redistribution of wealth from one class of citizens (the "haves") to another (the "have-nots")<sup>(29)</sup> – is beyond reasonable dispute. In his 1936 book entitled *Fool's Gold*, Fred R. Marvin pointed out that the provisions of the Social Security system mirror the fifth, sixth, and seventh planks of the National Platform of the Socialist Party of 1932 which called for the establishment of "a compulsory system of unemployment compensation with adequate benefits, based on contributions by the government and by employers," "old-age pensions for men and women sixty years of age and over," and "health and maternity insurance."<sup>(30)</sup> In fact, nearly every aspect of the New Deal legislation followed the Socialist platform very closely while bearing little resemblance to the Democratic platform on which Roosevelt had been elected:

One finds, upon investigation, that not only is the legislation in question out of harmony with the 1932 platform declarations of the Democratic party, but that the persons selected to administer this legislation are not Democrats....

One is forced to the conclusion, after a careful study of the facts, that what is now termed the New Deal party... is but the Progressive (Socialist) party of 1924 seeking to conceal its identity by wearing stolen clothing. This conclusion is forced both by the nature of the legislation adopted, and by the personnel of those holding key positions in the federal government. The number of persons who supported the Progressive (Socialist) ticket in 1924 now on the federal payroll is rather impressive....<sup>(31)</sup>

Ardent supporters of Social Security, such as Altmeyer, have been unabashed in their admission that the system has its roots in European socialist theory, particularly that of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Claude Henri de Saint-Simon.<sup>(32)</sup> A devout Unitarian, Altmeyer made it very clear in his writings on the subject that he was operating within the philosophical context of humanism – "faith [in] man's infinite perfectibility"<sup>(33)</sup> – when he advised Roosevelt's Committee in drafting the original legislation. Altmeyer was joined in this task by Representative Thomas Eliot of Massachusetts, who was also a Unitarian.<sup>(34)</sup> Members of the Committee itself held similar religious and political views. For example, Harry Hopkins, former member of the Progressive party and a Fabian socialist,<sup>(35)</sup> was vocally pro-Soviet, as was Henry Wallace, another former Progressive. Hopkins was known as Roosevelt's "alter ego"<sup>(36)</sup> and Wallace would later serve under Roosevelt as Vice-President in 1940.

The roots of the Soviet Communism which both these men held in such high esteem went deep into the same soil from whence sprang socialist theory – the Humanist religion of the evolution and self-perfectibility of man.<sup>(37)</sup> In fact, both Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin viewed socialism as "a transitional state" between Western capitalism and full-blown communism.<sup>(38)</sup> Wallace, "the most controversial figure of the regime,"<sup>(39)</sup> was also an admirer, if not a member, of the Theosophical Society, an occult group founded on the esoteric teachings of a nineteenth-century Russian spirit-medium named Helena Petrovna Blavatsky.<sup>(40)</sup> It would be naive to think that the philosophical and religious presuppositions held by these men did not have a significant impact upon their work.

One critic of Social Security described the system as "merely a political mechanism designed for persons who can be lulled into believing that the police power of government is the proper moral and financial base on which to build a sound retirement program."<sup>(41)</sup> Altmeyer himself, quoting with approval the communist dictum, "From each according to his ability and to each according to his need," claimed, "A society successfully built on that foundation would be a rather fine one in which to live."<sup>(42)</sup> However, as we have seen, Social Security is not "merely a political mechanism" to bring about this promised utopia, because it is also religious to the core and involves at least an implicit worship of the State as the embodiment of Rousseau's "collective soul" of divine humanity: "The golden calf now is the Welfare State – or Big Brother. Pay your taxes, make your sacrifices, and have unquestioning faith. Do your worshipping and your prayers will be answered. The checks will roll out for

everyone. Above all, do not doubt the gods in Washington.... The State sees all, knows all, and has eternal life."<sup>(43)</sup> As such, Social Security – and socialism in general – stands in direct opposition to Christianity, which views God alone as the rightful recipient of faith and worship, and the God-ordained mandate of honest work as the only legitimate means of daily subsistence.

It is therefore not surprising that Socialists in the past have usually been very candid in acknowledging their antagonism towards Christianity. For example, in a statement uncannily reminiscent of the cry of the heathen in the second Psalm, the International Congress of Socialists which met in Geneva in 1868 declared:

God and Christ, these citizen-Providences, have been at all times the armour of Capital, and the most sanguinary enemies of the working classes. It is owing to God and to Christ that we remain to this day in slavery. It is by deluding us with lying hopes, that the priests have caused us to accept all the sufferings of this earth.

It is only after sweeping away all religion and after tearing up even to the roots every religious idea, Christian and every other whatsoever, that we can arrive at our political and social ideal. Let Jesus look after his heaven. We believe only in humanity. It would be but to fail in all our duties were we to cease, even for a second, to pursue the monsters who have tortured us. Down, then, with God and with Christ! Down with the despots of Heaven and Earth! Death to the Priests! Such is the motto of our grand crusade.<sup>(44)</sup>

More recently, Emelyan Yaroslavsky, President of the League of Militant Atheists of the Soviet Union, declared, "Remember that the struggle against religion is a struggle for Socialism!"<sup>(45)</sup> It should be kept in mind that when Socialists and Communists attack "religion," it is primarily Christianity that they have in mind. In the Christian worldview, social and economic inequality is inescapable because not all men have the same abilities and talents, the same level of intelligence, or even the same drive to work hard; in the Socialist worldview, this inequality is the ultimate evil and must be eradicated. Those who have acquired wealth by industry and thrift must surrender it to those who have failed to acquire wealth through slothfulness or have squandered it through foolish spending and waste. Upon this premise is founded the Social Security system in this country:

[S]ocialism runs directly counter to all the dominant human instincts which cause men to produce. In the name of equality it destroys the freedom which is necessary for effective activity; in the name of co-operation it puts an end to that healthy competition which is the bracing air of industrial activity, and the main means by which the community secures efficient service; in the name of community it deprives men of the capacity to acquire property, and so removes the chief incentive to labour; in the name of nationalisation it appropriates successful private businesses, and thus damps down energy and initiative; in the name of public assistance it discourages both thrift and self-help; in the name of readjusted taxation it institutes a vindictive spoliation of those who, by diligence and self-restraint, have managed to save; in the name of capital levy it projects an orgy of legalised loot. In short, all the principles and all the devices of socialism seem to be as carefully contrived as though they had been designed in Bedlam, to depress labour, discourage enterprise, damp initiative, discountenance forethought, prevent the accumulation of capital, encourage recklessness and extravagance, foster parasitism, ruin industry. In the supposed interests of the proletariat, socialism tends to drag the whole community down to one disastrous level of laziness, incompetence, and destitution.<sup>(46)</sup>

## A Test Run For Compulsory Global Socialism?

Of course, the proponents of government-enforced socialism will never be satisfied until they have eliminated the inequalities of human society from the entire world. They insist that this plan will necessarily involve the termination of national sovereignty and the subjugation of all countries to some form of centralized global government. Most of the industrialized nations of the world already have in place some form of compulsory social security and it requires little imagination to foresee a day when these programs, which are already very similar to one another, may be merged together under the administration of a single "health and human services" organization that will dictate to the erstwhile nations how they can and will provide for their citizens:

The Humanist is truly global in his concern for he realizes that no man is a separate island and that we are all part of the mainland of humanity. Thus the idea of mankind as a whole and of one world, is a profound moral vision that sustains and nourishes the Humanist morality. And this can be achieved only by some degree of rule of law, some measure of peace and economic well-being and cultural enrichment for all men, who may share experience and a sense of brotherhood with others.... We nevertheless recognize the need for the human race to transform blind social force into rational control and to build a world community.<sup>(47)</sup>

The problems of economic growth and development can no longer be resolved by one nation alone; they are worldwide in scope. It is the moral obligation of the developed nations to provide – through an international authority that safeguards human rights – massive technical, agricultural, medical, and economic assistance, including birth control techniques, to the developing portions of the globe. World poverty must cease. Hence extreme disproportions in wealth, income, and economic growth should be reduced on a worldwide basis.<sup>(48)</sup>

At this point in time, the United Nations is the only likely candidate for such a job of enforcing global socialism. However, the American people at present would not tolerate on an international scale the socialism which they

already embrace on a national scale, so that day may yet be far in the future. What should concern us now is the serious threat that Social Security poses to what is left of our individual liberties as Americans. While it is technically a voluntary system in that no one is yet required to get a number,<sup>(49)</sup> those who have conscientious objections to Social Security – whether they be political or religious in nature<sup>(50)</sup> – are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain the most minimal participation in modern society without this "voluntary," "not for identification" number. One is immediately reminded of a similar situation which was faced by Christians in the First Century. In the Book of Revelation, the ungodly Roman empire and the wicked person of Nero Caesar, were alternately described as a "beast" which, in claiming for itself the worship which belongs to God alone, "*opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven*" (Revelation 13:6). All those who lived under the military jurisdiction of Rome were required by law to publicly proclaim their allegiance to Caesar by burning a pinch of incense and declaring, "Caesar is Lord." Upon compliance with this law, the citizens and subjects were given a papyrus document called a *libellus*, which they were required to present when either stopped by the Roman police or attempting to engage in commerce in the Roman marketplace. According to Scripture, Caesar "*causeth all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads: and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast, or the number of his name*" (Revelation 13:16-17). In this way, Roman society became, for all intents and purposes, closed to anyone not willing to adhere himself and his family to the established religion of Caesar-worship (statism). In addition, such refusal carried the death sentence (Revelation 13:15). Consequently, Christians by the hundreds were torn apart by wild animals in the Roman Coliseum and used as living lanterns in the gardens of Nero because they refused to offer up even a tiny pinch of incense in his name and proclaim that he, not Christ, was Lord. Lest the idea seem ridiculous that modern America is well on her way to mimicking ancient Rome in this regard, the skeptic would do well to remember the words of King Solomon: "*The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun. Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before us*" (Ecclesiastes 1:9-10).

**Endnotes**1. Pierce, *Federal Usurpation*, pages 128, 132, 133, 134-135.

2. *Social Security Act*, Public Law 74-271 (14 August 1935).

3. Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, 4 March 1801; in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume I, page 323.

4. Rexford G. Tugwell, "Rewriting the Constitution," *The Center Magazine* (Los Angeles, California: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, March 1968), Volume I, Number 3, pages 19-20.

5. Roosevelt, address to Congress on 8 June 1934; quoted by Arthur J. Altmeyer, *The Formative Years of Social Security* (Madison, Wisconsin: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1968), page 3.

6. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. described Perkins, the Committee Chairman as follows: "Brisk and articulate, with vivid dark eyes, a broad forehead and a pointed chin, usually wearing a felt tricorne hat, she remained a Brahmin reformer, proud of her New England background... and intent on beating sense into the heads of those foolish people who resisted progress. She had pungency of character, a dry wit, an inner gaiety, an instinct for practicality, a profound vein of religious feeling, and a compulsion to instruct...." (*The Age of Roosevelt: The Coming of the New Deal* [Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1958]). Perkins herself stated that she had come to Washington "to work for God, FDR, and the millions of forgotten, plain common workingmen." In previous chapters, we have seen what disastrous results were wrought by such New England "reformers" with their "religious feelings" when they took up the cause of the "workingmen" of the antebellum South. They, too, sought to "beat sense" into the heads of "foolish people who resisted progress" — Southerners who saw in Abolitionism a resurrection of the theological and sociological heresies of eighteenth-century French humanism. As will be shown, this is precisely the ideological foundation of the Social Security system.

7. Altmeyer, *Formative Years of Social Security*, page 5.

8. Altmeyer, *ibid*.

9. Roosevelt, speech delivered 14 August 1935; in J.B.S. Hardman (editor), *Rendezvous With Destiny: Addresses and Opinions of Franklin Delano Roosevelt* (New York: The Dryden Press, 1944), page 310.

10. Allan Towner Treadway, *Congressional Record — House*, 2 April 1935, page 5530.

11. Daniel Reed, quoted by Altmeyer, *Formative Years of Social Security*, page 38.

12. James W. Wadsworth, quoted by Altmeyer, *ibid*.

13. [Steward Machine Company v. Davis](#) (1937), 301 U.S. 618.

14. Marjorie Shearon, testimony before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on 30 January 1948; quoted by William Haber and Wilbur J. Cohen, *Readings in Social Security* (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948), page vii.

15. Albert Jay Nock, *Our Enemy the State* (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1946), page 5.

16. Tugwell, "Rewriting the Constitution," page 20.

17. Reference: Title 26, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Section 36.3121(1).

18. Charles I. Schottland, *The Social Security Program in the United States* (New York: Meredith Publishing Company, 1963), page 73.

19. Arnold G. Ginnow and Milorad Nikolic (editors), *Corpus Juris Secundum* (St. Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Company, 1988),

Volume LXXXIV, Section 59, "Taxation."

20. W. Allen Wallis, quoted by Irwin Schiff, *The Social Security Swindle* (Hamden, Connecticut: Freedom Books, 1984), page 131.

21. *Helvering v. Davis* (1937), 301 U.S. 619.

22. *Stewart Machine v. Davis*, at 548.

23. Bryce Webster and Robert L. Perry, *The Complete Social Security Handbook* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1983), page 297.

24. [Flemming v. Nestor](#) (1960), 363 U.S. 624. See also Title 42, *United States Code*, Section 1304.

25. The following exchanged occurred in 1965 between two members of the House Ways and Means Committee:

Mr. Byrnes, So that fundamentally what we are doing here is not prepaying, but what we are doing here is having the people who are currently working finance the benefits of those currently over 65?

Mr. Myers. I think it can be viewed that way, just as the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund can, or else you can also view that it is prepayment in advance on a collective group basis, so that the younger contributors are making their contributions with the expectation that they will receive the benefits in the future — and not necessarily with the thought that their money is being put aside and earmarked for them, but rather that later there will be current income to the system for their benefits.

Mr. Byrnes. In other words, on the theory that if I am going to be asked to pay for a tax today for a benefit that is available to people over 65, then when I get to 65, somebody who is then working ought to do the same thing for me? Is that it?

Mr. Myers. Yes. I would say that is the way it is, and this is a reasonable group prepayment basis, I think you can call it, because of the compulsory nature of the tax for now and for all time to come on people in covered employment (House Ways and Means Committee Executive Hearings on Medical Care for the Aged [Eighty-Ninth Congress, First Session], Part I, page 20).

26. In 1937, no one paid more than \$30.00 in F.I.C.A. taxes; within thirty years, that amount had increased ten times. Since Congress is constantly raising the level of benefits for current recipients, the level of "contributions" extracted from current workers must also continue to rise.

27. Altmeyer was one of the chief advisors to the President's Committee on Economic Security that drafted the original legislative proposal in 1934. He was also a member of the three-person Social Security Board created to run the new program, and thereafter served as Chairman of the Board and Commissioner for Social Security from 1937 to 1953.

28. Altmeyer, quoted by Abraham Ellis, *The Social Security Fraud* (New Rochelle, New York: Arlington House, 1971), page 55.

29. Reference: W. Barnard Faraday, *Democracy and Capital* (London: John Murray Publishers, Ltd., 1921), page 236.

30. Fred R. Marvin, *Fool's Gold: An Expose of Un-American Activities and Political Action in the United States Since 1860* (New York: Madison and Marshall, Inc., 1936), page 10.

31. Marvin, *op. cit.*, pages 16, 17.

32. Reference: Arthur Altmeyer, essay: "Ten Years of Social Security," in Haber and Cohen, *Readings in Social Security*, pages 80, 81.

33. Altmeyer, *op. cit.*, page 80.

34. It should be remembered that Unitarianism was the driving theological force behind the Northern Abolitionist movement of the Nineteenth Century.

35. The Fabians accepted the basic premises of Marxism, but rejected violent revolution as the necessary means to implement them, believing instead that socialism should and could be achieved peacefully through legislation and endless taxation: Step by step, land, mines, railways, ships, banks, shops — everything — will be nationalised, municipalised, socialised. Private enterprise will be slowly but completely squeezed out of existence; competition will be imperceptibly but entirely eliminated. And the funds to achieve these ends will not be seized by lawless force; they will be quietly but remorselessly extracted from private enterprise and competitive industry themselves by a graduated system of predatory taxation. Nothing will be confiscated; everything will be purchased and paid for. The members of the possessing classes will, by some ingenious device or other, compensate one another, until (again gradually) their funds run out, when they will, to their great advantage, be compelled to resort to work, even if it be only to "earn a precarious livelihood by taking in one another's washing." Meantime the proletariat will rejoice. They will all be servants of the beneficent state; their wages will go up, for they will fix them themselves through their elected representatives; their hours of labour will go down, for they will no longer have to maintain capitalists and landlords in luxury; they will begin to draw large old-age pensions whilst they still have youth and energy to enjoy them; education, medical attendance, amusements, recreations, transport — all will be free and unrestricted. In the end, every one will be a blessed pauper, paying away all his earnings in rates and taxes, and in return being luxuriously maintained (so long as he does not display any recrudescence of individualism) on outdoor relief (F.J.C. Hearnshaw, *A Survey of Socialism: Analytical, Historical and Critical* [London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1929], pages 298-299).

With this description in mind, it is apparent that Washington, D.C. has become the bastion of modern-day Fabianism with Social Security as its crown jewel.

36. Flynn, *Roosevelt Myth*, page 11.

37. The religious nature of Humanism is easily established. For example, in the preface to the *Humanist Manifestoes I and II*, noted Humanist Paul Kurtz wrote, "Humanism is a philosophical, religious, and moral point of view" (Buffalo, New York: Prometheus Books, 1980, page 3). In its 1961 decision in [Torcaso v. Watkins](#) (367 U.S. 488), the U.S. Supreme Court included "Secular Humanism" in a list of "religions in this country which do not teach what would be generally be considered a belief in the existence of God...." Four years later in [United States v. Seeger](#) (380 U.S. 163), the Court granted Daniel Seeger conscientious objector status on the basis of his "religious belief" — which Seeger himself identified as Humanism.

38. Reference: Kenneth Neill Cameron, *Marxism: The Science of Society* (Boston: Bergin and Garvey, 1985), page 85; Vladimir I. Lenin, *Collected Works* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1980), Volume XXV, page 468.

39. Flynn, *Roosevelt Myth*, page 11.

40. In her book entitled, *The Secret Doctrine* (Pasadena, California: Theosophical University Press, 1963), Blavatsky taught that mankind's evolution is being directed by "Ascended Masters" from their highly-advanced plane of existence called "Shamballah," located in the Tibetan Himalayas. At the head of this "hierarchy" is an entity which Blavatsky frequently identified as "Satan," the "God of Wisdom," (*Secret Doctrine*, Volume II, page 237), "the most wise and spiritual spirit of all" (page 378), and the great benefactor of mankind who led our Edenic parents to spiritual enlightenment, contrary to the wishes of the evil "Jehovah," the true "adversary of men" (page 387). Blavatsky insisted that the spiritual evolution of which she wrote may rightly be labelled "satanic" because "it is owing to the prototype of that which became in time the Christian Devil — to the Radiant Archangel who wanted Man to become his own creator and an immortal god — that men can reach Nirvana and the haven of heavenly divine Peace...." (pages 245-246).

Blavatsky's writings heavily influenced the mind of Adolph Hitler and provided the philosophical basis of the Nazi's fascination with the "Aryan superman." *The Secret Doctrine* also supplied German National Socialism with its most cherished symbol — the swastika — which Blavatsky believed was "pregnant with real occult meaning" (page 587). Occultists such as the Theosophists certainly know the importance of symbolism in communicating their ideology to an unsuspecting public. It was Henry Wallace, the disciple of Blavatsky, who was mainly responsible for the inclusion of the so-called "reverse" of the Great Seal on the back of the \$1 Federal Reserve Note. Though it had been ignored since its creation in the Eighteenth Century, Wallace saw in the design a symbolic depiction of what the Roosevelt Administration was attempting to do through Social Security and other New Deal legislation. He pointed in particular to the two Latin phrases, *Annuit Caepitis* and *Novus Ordo Seclorum*. The first phrase is translated, "He favors our undertaking." This phrase was taken from Virgil's epic poem, *The Aeneid*, and refers to the pagan sun-deity, Jupiter, which is represented by the "All-Seeing Eye" overseeing the construction of a *novus ordo seclorum* ("New Order of the Ages"), symbolized by the unfinished pyramid. Michael Howard wrote, "Wallace's reasons for wanting to introduce the Great Seal onto the American currency were based on his belief that America was reaching a turning point in her history and that great spiritual changes were imminent. He believed that the 1930s represented a time when a great spiritual awakening was going to take place which would precede the creation of the one-world state" (*The Occult Conspiracy: Secret Societies and Their Influence and Power in World History* [Rochester, Vermont: Destiny Books, 1989], page 95).

Both Wallace and Roosevelt were Thirty-Second Degree Masons; Homer Cummings and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., two other members of the Committee which concocted Social Security, were also Freemasons. For an exposition of the occult religion of the Masonic Lodge and its self-proclaimed connection to pagan sun-worship, see Greg Loren Durand, [Communion With the Gods: The Pagan Altar of Freemasonry](#) (Dahlonaga, Georgia: Crown Rights Book Company, 2005).

41. Dr. Dean Russell, quoted by Ellis, *Social Security Fraud*, pages 70-71.

42. Altmeyer, "Ten Years of Social Security," page 81.

43. Ellis, *Social Security Fraud*, pages 115-116.

44. Manifesto of the International Congress, held in Geneva in 1868; quoted by Marvin, *Fool's Gold*, page 170.

45. Emelyan Yaroslavsky, quoted by Elizabeth Dilling, *The Roosevelt Red Record and its Background* (Kenilworth, Illinois: self-published, 1936), page 14.

46. F.J.C. Hearnshaw, *Democracy and Labour* (London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1924), page 171.

47. Paul Kurtz, *The Humanist Alternative* (Buffalo, New York: Prometheus Books, 1973), page 179.

48. Raymond B. Bragg, Paul Kurtz and Edwin H. Wilson, *Humanist Manifesto II* (Buffalo, New York: Prometheus Books, 1980), page 22.

49. Title 42, *United States Code*, Section 405(c)(2)(B)(i) requires the issuance of Social Security Numbers only to resident aliens who

are seeking employment within the United States and applicants for benefits under any program which is financed in whole or in part by Federal funds.

50. Reference: [David Stevens v. Stephen Berger](#) (1977), 428 F.Supp. 896.

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

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**CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE:**  
**The Socialist Utopia of Federal**

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:**

Daniel Reed's Speech on the Social [Security Act](#) of 1935  
Congressional Record - House (17 April 1935)

**SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:**

**The Redistribution of Power From Society to the State**  
by Albert Jay Nock

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*A Heritage Payed For  
With The Blood of Our  
Ancestors.*



*Deo Vindice!*

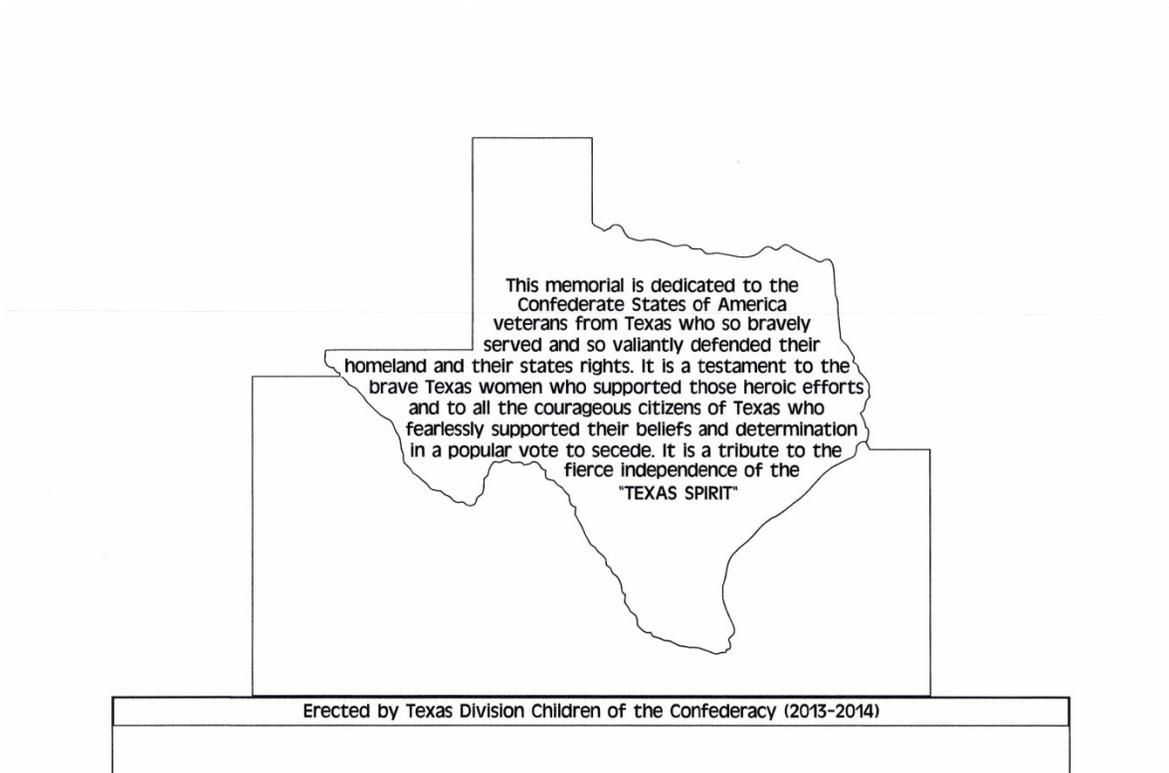
# Children of the Confederacy President's Project 2013-2014

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').

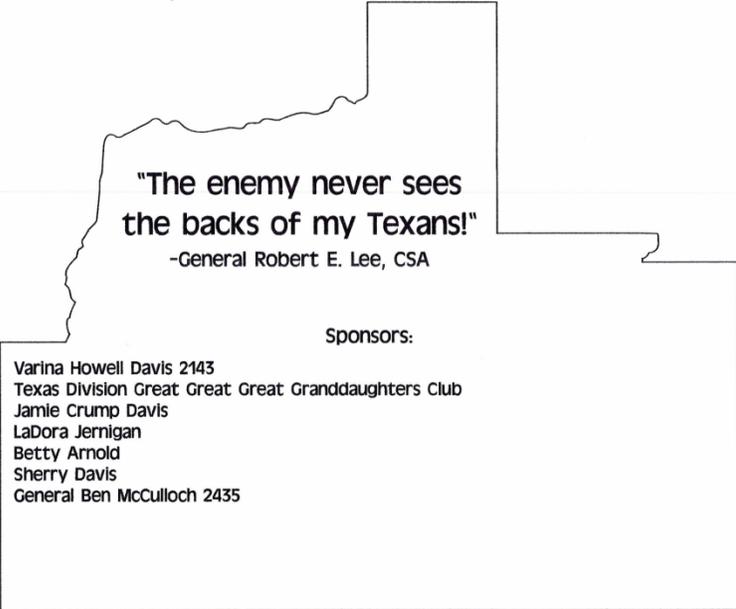
The proposed text reads:

## **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 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](mailto: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](mailto: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:**



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



## Texas Division

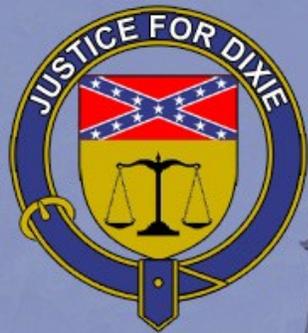
## Calendar

### Upcoming Schedule of Events

11/08/14	<u>Grapevine Texas Veterans Day Parade</u>	Grapevine, TX
11/08/14 @ 9 AM	Weatherford Veterans Day Parade	Weatherford, TX
11/14/14 - 11/15/14	<u>Hood's Texas Brigade Association Symposium</u>	Huntsville, TX
11/15/14 @ TBA	Camp 1479 Memorial Service	Westfield, TX
12/06/14	<u>Weatherford Christmas Parade</u>	Weatherford, TX
02/06/15 - 02/07/15	<u>2015 Stephen Dill Lee Institute</u>	Dallas, TX
06/05/15 - 06/07/15	<u>Texas Division 2015 Reunion</u>	Temple, 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>

 [Donate](#)

 [Subscribe](#)

 [Become A Member](#)

 [Renew Membership](#)

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,  
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

# Join SLRC Today!

# Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

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

## What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

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

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

## Events & Functions

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



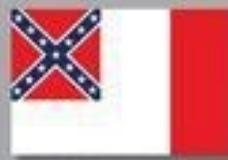
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**NEVER APOLOGIZE**



**FOR BEING RIGHT!**

### About our namesake:

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

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

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

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

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

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

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

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

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



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



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

**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>

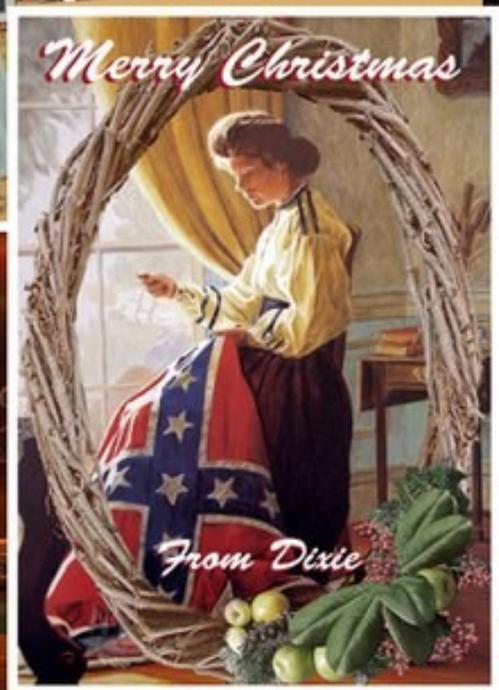
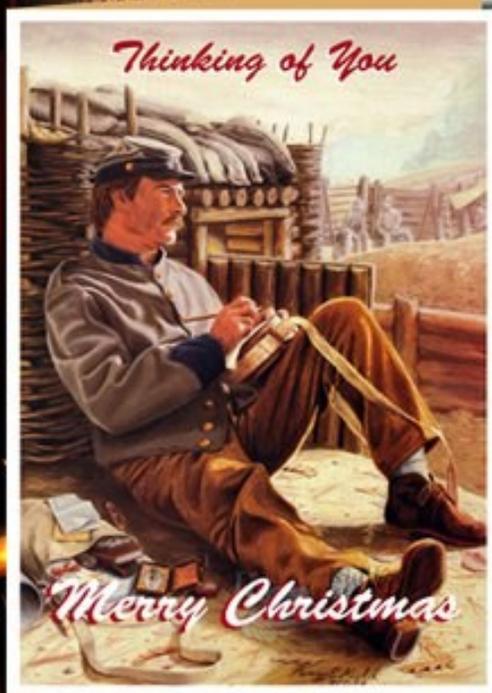
### CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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



# Merry Christmas

Sons of Confederate Veterans



*Santa has been making his list and checking it twice.....for good little Southron boys and girls, and then there are “those people” .... those dreadful Yankees who will get coal in their stockings and switches !!*

***Here are some recent sightings of Old St. Nick checking on things!***

