



The Belo Herald

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

April 2013

This month's meeting features a special presentation by :

Beau Purdom

on "Confederate Raider John Hunt Morgan"



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
- Adjutant - Stan Hudson
- 2nd Lt. Cmdr - Mark Brown
- Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown
- Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



Contact us: <http://belocamp.org>

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

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Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

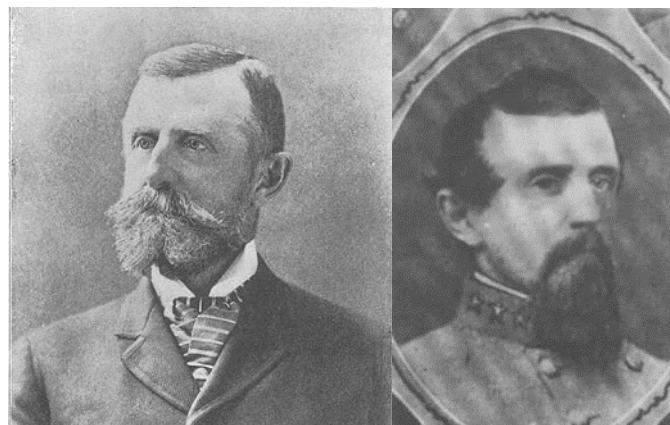
Thursday, April 4th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

April is Confederate History month in Texas. And this April may just be the biggest month in the history of the Texas Division. The march and rally in Palestine is expected to bring hundreds, if not thousands of people to East Texas to commemorate the opening of our newest Confederate Memorial.

As the forces of political correctness work to remove Confederate flags from public land across Dixie, the SCV is working twice as hard to erect Confederate flags on private land throughout the South. As Commander of Belo Camp, I wish to bless those who persecute us. Each time the PC movement, socialists, Communists, Marxists and assorted enemies of history and truth attack us, we grow in support and numbers. I expect the event in Palestine to support that fact.

This month in Belo Camp will be equally as exciting. Our guest speaker for the month, Beau Purdom, returns to Belo to speak of Confederate Raider John Hunt Morgan. Mr. Purdom always delivers a great presentation, and I expect this to be another homerun on his part. As always, you and yours are welcome to join us for supper at 6:30 and stay for the presentation at 7!

Please check out our calendar of events, as well as our camp website, www.belocamp.org for more info. I hope y'all had a fun and relaxing Easter! It's time to get to work. I will see you in Palestine.

Bless GOD and DEO VINDICE,

Kevin Newsom
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Texas SCV
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Chaplain's Corner



Good News!



Good News!

This old world has seen some dark days. But the darkest day of all was when Christ was crucified. Cruel hands forced Him outside the city walls of Jerusalem, where they nailed Him to a cross. He hung there from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, while His heart broke for you and me. Even the sun refused to shine. Yes, the darkest day in human history is the day God's beloved Son met death because of man's sin.

Then two friends, Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea, took the body of Jesus down from the cross and carried it to Joseph's new tomb, where they buried the Savior of the world. It's all over. He saved others, but could not save Himself. He performed mighty miracles for others, but now He lies helpless in death. His disciples hid in fear, weeping and saying, "It's all over now. He is dead."

But, death could not hold Him, the grave could not imprison Him. That is the greatest, grandest message ever given to the world. He is alive! His disciples and friends saw Him in His resurrected body many times during the next forty days. They were witnesses, and it's true. We do not worship a dead God, but a living Lord who conquered death and is alive forevermore.

And because He lives, we shall live also. Jesus said, "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (Jn. 11 :25,26) This is the "Good News," the Gospel. He is risen! He is alive! Everything He taught us is true. Everything He promised us is true. He is always with us to comfort, strengthen and guide us in all of life's concerns. (Jn. 14: 16-18) And through Jesus Christ, we have eternal, everlasting life. (Jn. 14: 19)

The resurrection also means that we shall see our saved loved ones again. A certain man's mother lived with him and his family. One night as she went upstairs to bed, she stopped at the landing on the stairs, turned to her son and said, "Good night, I'll see you in the morning." The next morning they found her dead in her bed. The son's heart was broken, but he received comfort from remembering the last thing she had said to him was, "Good night. I'll see you in the morning." Our loved ones are going away one by one, but that is not all. That is not the end. Because of the resurrection, we shall see them again...."In the morning."

The resurrection means we will see Jesus. That's the best part. He is the one who loved us, died for us, saved us and made eternal life in glory possible for us, and those we love. Yes, Jesus Christ our Lord is worthy of our complete love and devotion. And it is my Prayer on this Easter Sunday, that every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and their families and friends, if they have not done so, would come to know Christ and the "Good News" of His resurrection.

May our Lord Jesus Christ bless each of you as you have need this Easter and always.



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Jimmy Jones, longtime 1st Lt. Commander of the General Walter P. Lane Camp #1455, Longview, Texas has passed away.

There will be two services, with the first one being held in Belton, Texas where he grew up, on Saturday March 30 at Dossman Funeral Home at 2:30 PM. The second service will be April 6 at 11 AM at Cumberland First Presbyterian Church in Daingerfield.

Please be in prayer for his family.

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

Our April Camp Meeting returns to our usual Thursday, April 4 at 7pm. Location is La Madeleine. Guest speaker will be Beau Purdom. Topic: John Hunt Morgan. Mr. Morgan led the farthest-reaching raid into the Union in Confederate history. Mr. Purdom gave an exceptional presentation in 2012 about The Battle of Franklin. We look forward to Beau telling the story of General Morgan's famous raid deep into yankeeland!

May--Charles Heard. Topic: Rebels at West Point

June--Edward Allen. Topic: White Racism in the South

You're encouraged to get there early and enjoy supper with the camp! Contact Kevin Newsom with any questions at 214-422-1778 or kevin.newsom@belocamp.org

******* Upcoming events *******

April 13: Dedication of the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. Hosted by the John H. Reagan Camp. This is probably the biggest and most significant event in our area in years. We need a HUGE showing for this. 11:00 AM, Palestine, TX. Contact Jack Dyess for more information jplsail@earthlink.net .)

April 27: Massing of Flags and Rededication of the UDC Confederate Monument. Oakwood Cemetery, Tyler, TX. 2:00 PM. Contact Sarah Beene, dixieroots@aol.com . 903-561-1948.

May 4: Battle of Port Jefferson, Jefferson, TX. Details to follow. June 1: Mollie Moore Davis UDC Annual Jefferson Davis Birthday Celebration. 1st Assembly of God Church, 5309 Rhodes Quarter Road, Tyler, TX. 11:00 AM

June 7-9, 2013 Texas Division SCV Convention Tanglewood Resort, Pottsboro, Texas
(<http://www.tanglewoodresort.com/>)

July 24-27, 2013 National SCV Convention Vicksburg MS



April is Confederate History Month
Teach your children and grandchildren the true history of their family.

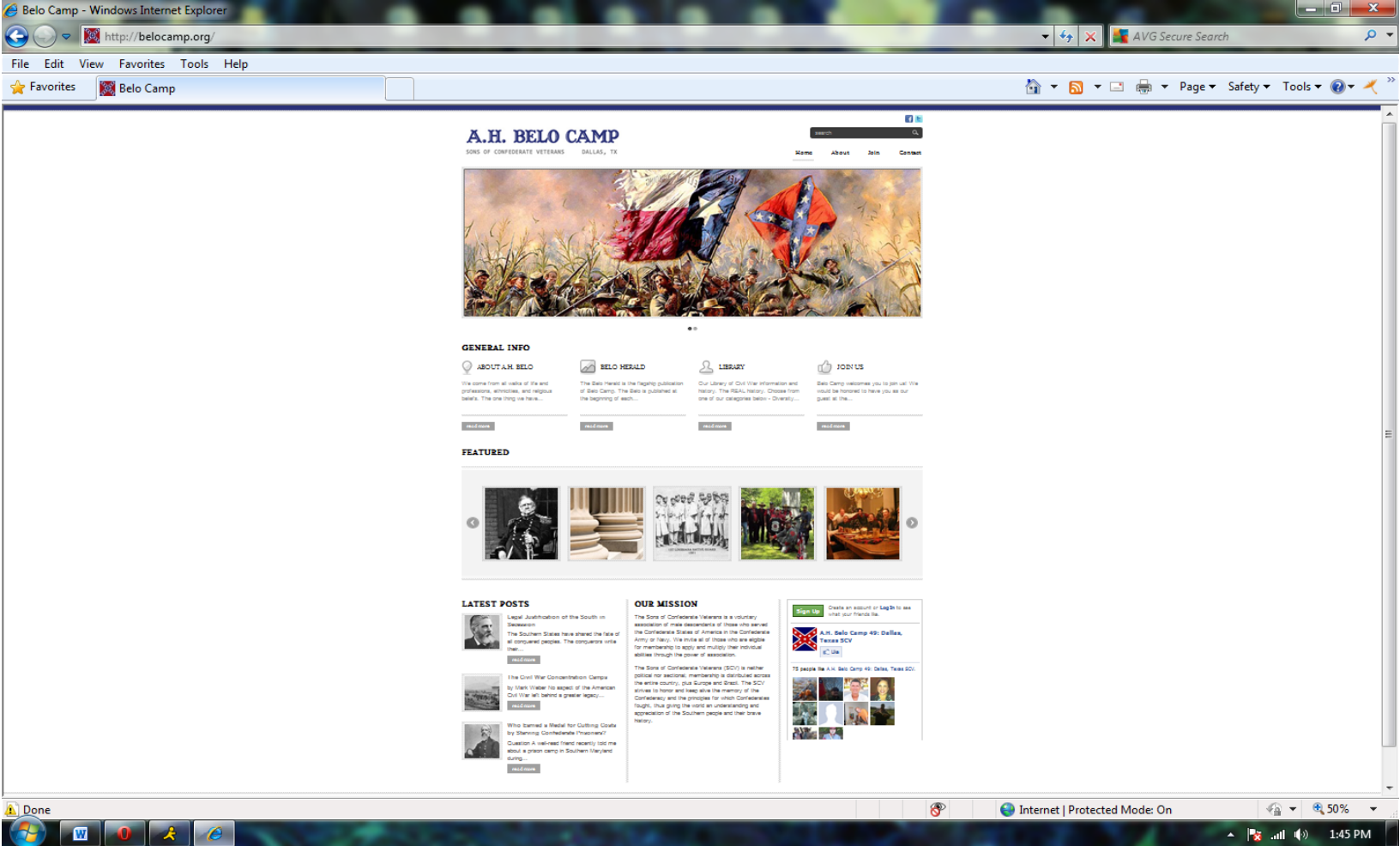
Do not let the public education system tell them that their ancestors were traitors to be ridiculed and forgotten! - **Sam Davis Youth Camps**

New Streamlined Belo Herald !

The Belo Herald is and has been our unapologetic tribute to Col. A. H. Belo as we have sought to bring 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.

With the recent inauguration of our Premier website at <http://belocamp.org/>, and the introduction of our Library section, we are now able to regularly add articles which previously could only be sent as a part of this newsletter. The Library section has the added benefit of being able to organize the material topically and is accessible 24/7 online. It is hoped that this instant access to materials will allow for a ready defence of our heritage by providing answers to students, educators, compatriots and the general public at large.

Future issues of the Belo Herald will continue articles currently running in series and some articles of interest and camp news; however, regarding historical articles generally, our efforts will focus instead on developing our online resources. We encourage you to regularly refer to our online library where you will continue to find our latest article additions.



<http://belocamp.org/>

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

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

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

The Belo Camp 49 Website 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!!!

Compatriot Jack Dyess presented a well-researched and informative presentation on the three Texas Navies at our March meeting. He gave us some amazing historical facts which you won't find in the text books!



Texas Navy Association



Texas Naval History Videos

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CgNX3XqCMgY>

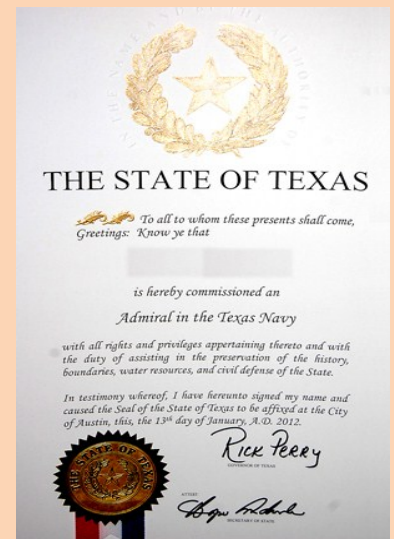
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CtVGphLqCW0>

Texas Navy Association online:

<http://www.texasnavy.com/index.html>



The first Texas Navy had only four ships, the second, only six; yet they were instrumental in the fight for Texas independence.



A Modern Texas Navy Commission



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA—PALESTINE PARADE AND DEDICATION CEREMONY

WHEN:

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 is excited about officially opening the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza – Palestine, on April 13, 2013. The Parade will begin at 10:00 a.m. and the Dedication ceremony at 11:00 a.m. Form up time to be in the parade is 09:30 a.m. There is also a reception at the Museum for East Texas Culture on April 12, 2013 from 06:30 p.m. to 08:00 p.m.

WHERE:

The parade will begin at the Anderson County Courthouse at 500 N. Church Street and travel west on Avenue A to Oak Street, then west on Oak Street to the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza at 600 West Oak Street. The Museum for East Texas Culture where the reception the evening before will take place is located inside the old John H. Reagan High School building in Reagan Park at 400 South Micheaux Avenue.

WHAT:

The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza is officially a part of the SCV "Flags Across Dixie" program and will honor CSA veterans from across Anderson County, Texas, and the South. The reception, parade, and dedication ceremony is a Texas Division SCV, sesquicentennial event. The 100 ft. x 60 ft. tract of property is very nicely located in Palestine (across the street from the current veterans' memorial park) and is owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. Columbia, TN. The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 members are providing most of the labor for the construction and will maintain this permanent memorial park worthy of the Confederate veterans who so proudly served the Confederacy in the War Between the States, 1861-1865!



1st Texas Infantry, C.S.A. fighting in Miller's cornfield at the Battle of Sharpsburg by Don Troiani

HOTEL INFORMATION:

For those who would like a hotel room for Friday night, there are a block of 25 rooms at the LaQuinta Inn and Suites, 3000 South Loop 256, Palestine, TX. The rate is \$80.00/night for a king (10 rooms reserved) or two queen beds (15 rooms reserved) and up to four in each room. The hotel has also set up a complimentary conference room with snacks and drinks for anyone in our group to enjoy meet and greet time together. Please call 903-723-1387 and ask for the Sons of Confederate Veterans block by March 28, 2013 if you need a room.

CAMPING INFORMATION

Texas State Railroad - Palestine Depot has a few campsites available with, table, grill, running water, plenty of trees for picket lines, and restrooms close by. The depot is very close to Palestine on Hwy 84 East. The campsite cost is \$12/day per site. If reservations are made in January, the cost will be one-half off the regular price. The corporate reservation number is 888-987-2461. Be sure to clarify the "Palestine Depot" as the Rusk Depot is about 30 miles away.

ATTIRE:

Confederate military uniforms and 1860 period civilian dress is encouraged, but not required. Your attendance will be greatly appreciated!

MEMORIAL BRICK PAVER DONATIONS:

If you would also like to honor a Confederate veteran, CSA government official, SCV camp, UDC or OCR chapter on a brick paver in this plaza, forms are available at www.reaganscvcamp.org.



CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Dan Dyer
Commander
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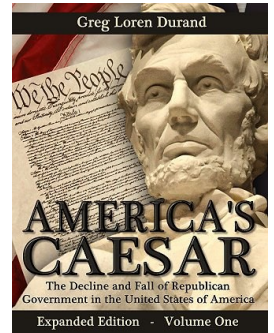
The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine, Texas is part of the SCV's "Flags Across Dixie Program." The lot has now been deeded over to the National SCV, Inc. Columbia, TN from the John H. Reagan Camp 2156. The Reagan Camp has made plans to hold a dedication ceremony **Saturday April 13, 2013** and we are in high hopes for a great turnout of SCV members from across the State. **We need as many Confederate Men, Women and Children with Confederate flags present.** This will be a high profile event as far as press coverage and we need to be out in force.

Purchase this outstanding book [here](#).



A Series.....

Belo Herald is proud to present AMERICA's CAESAR. Each month, a new chapter of this excellent treatise will be presented. This benchmark work can be purchased at the link above. It is a must for every Southron to own.



CHAPTER THREE:

A Brief History of the African Slave Trade

Southern Opposition to the Slave Trade

It has been the prevailing belief that the South seceded from the Union in order to extend slavery into the territories, and that the war which followed was fought by the Northern armies both to preserve the Union and to secure freedom for the Southern slaves. This is, of course, nothing short of revisionist history, written by the triumphant party of the contest of 1861-1865 in an effort to conceal the true nature of its origin and agenda and to fasten its rule upon future generations.

It would be counterproductive to the purpose of this book to distract the reader with a protracted philosophical or theological discussion of the morality of Southern slavery. Such a task has already been performed by able writers of the past who devoted entire volumes to that particular subject.⁽¹⁾ Suffice it to say that, since the institution in and of itself is never condemned, but is instead merely regulated, in the Bible,⁽²⁾ its antagonists have been left to draw their arguments from either theological heresy or outright atheism.⁽³⁾ Indeed, no Christian who takes the doctrine of plenary inspiration seriously can afford to denounce slavery as an institution when the stamp of divine approbation is found upon it throughout both Testaments of Holy Writ:

Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they beget in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen for ever: but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule one over another with rigour (Leviticus 25:44-46).

Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness; he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself (1 Timothy 6:1-5).

Though not generally understood today, the African slave trade is a separate issue from the institution of slavery itself. It should be noted that, with the short-lived exception of Georgia and South Carolina, no Southern colony or State was ever a willing participant in the slave trade, which traffic most Southerners viewed with abhorrence. The English Crown was the leader in the trade throughout the Eighteenth Century, it having been declared by Parliament in 1749 "to be very advantageous to Great Britain, and necessary for supplying the plantations and colonies thereunto belonging with a sufficient number of negroes at reasonable rates."⁽⁴⁾ On the other hand, the colonial legislature of Virginia attempted on several occasions to stem the importation of Africans only to be consistently overruled by King George III, who refused to assent to any law "by which the importation of slaves should be in any respect prohibited or obstructed."⁽⁵⁾ On 20 March 1772, the following petition was forwarded to the King by the Virginia House of Burgesses:

We implore your Majesty's paternal assistance in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature. The importation of slaves into the colonies from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and under its present encouragement we have too much reason to fear will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions. We are sensible that some of your Majesty's subjects may reap emoluments from this sort of traffic, but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies with more useful inhabitants and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope that the interests of a few will be disregarded when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects. We, therefore, beseech your Majesty to remove all these restraints on your Majesty's Governor in this colony which inhibits their assenting to such laws as might check so pernicious a consequence.⁽⁶⁾

One of the charges leveled against George III by Thomas Jefferson in the original draft of the *Declaration of Independence* was that he had "prostituted his negative [veto] for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit, or to restrain, this execrable commerce" and that he, during Great Britain's war with the American colonies, was attempting to incite the slaves "to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another."⁽⁷⁾ Not long after declaring her independence, the fledgling State of Virginia, under the governorship of Patrick Henry, became "the first political community in the civilized modern world" to legislate against the slave trade.⁽⁸⁾ In the *Act For Preventing the Farther Importation of Slaves* of 5 October 1778, it was declared that "no slave or slaves shall hereafter be imported into this Commonwealth by sea or land, nor shall any slaves so imported be bought or sold by any person whatsoever." The penalty provided for violation of this law was the forfeiture of "one thousand pounds for every slave so imported," and "five hundred pounds for every slave so bought or sold." It was further provided that "every slave imported into this Commonwealth, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, upon such importation, become free."⁽⁹⁾

The colonial history of South Carolina is a consistent protest against the slave trade. Due to the fact that White settlement of the colony was being hindered by the alarming increase of the African population, the earliest legislation which tended toward discouragement of the importation of Negroes was passed in 1698, requiring planters to employ one White laborer for every six Blacks. This was followed by another act in 1714 which imposed a duty of two pounds sterling upon every slave imported from Africa over the age of twelve, another in 1716 offering a bounty to White settlers, and still another in 1717 imposing an additional duty of forty pounds upon any imported Negro "of any age or condition whatsoever, and from any part of the world."⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1760, the colonial legislature passed an act absolutely prohibiting the further importation of slaves, which was overruled by the Crown. Not only was the royal Governor reprimanded, but a warning was sent to the Governors of the other colonies against allowing similar legislation.⁽¹¹⁾ The South Carolina legislature responded in 1764 by imposing an additional duty of 100 pounds upon each imported slave.⁽¹²⁾

Shortly after achieving independence from Great Britain and one year before ratifying the *Constitution*, the South Carolina legislature forbade the further importation of slaves, either from Africa or from other American States, unless accompanied by their master. Any person found in violation of this law was penalized 100 pounds in addition to forfeiture of the Negroes found in his possession.⁽¹³⁾ This was followed by a series of laws which extended the prohibition until it was finally repealed in 1803. The stated reason for this repeal was that New England slavers were so flagrant in their violation of this law that, without the aid of the federal Government (which had been denied to her), it had become impossible to enforce the law. According to William Lowndes, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from South Carolina:

The geographical situation of our country [South Carolina] is not unknown. With navigable rivers running into the heart of it, it was impossible, with our means, to prevent our Eastern brethren... engaged in this trade, from introducing them [Negroes] into the country. The law was completely evaded.... Under these circumstances, sir, it appears to me to have been the duty of the Legislature to repeal the law, and remove from the eyes of the people the spectacle of its authority being daily violated.⁽¹⁴⁾

The port of Charleston was thereafter opened to the importation of slaves from 1803 until 1 January 1808 when the slave trade was declared unlawful by the U.S. Congress. During these four years, 202 vessels arrived at Charleston carrying a total of 39,075 slaves, most of which were reshipped to the West Indies.⁽¹⁵⁾ According to the records, the consignees for this human cargo were as follows: "88 were natives of Rhode Island, 13 of Charleston, 10 of France, and 91 of Great Britain."⁽¹⁶⁾

In 1795, the North Carolina legislature declared it illegal "to land any negro or negroes, or people of colour, over the age of fifteen years, under the penalty of 100 [dollars]... for each and every slave or person of colour..."⁽¹⁷⁾ Not satisfied with mere legislation against the slave trade, the State of Georgia inserted the following clause into its constitution of 1798: "There shall be no future importation of slaves into this State from Africa, or any foreign place, after the first day of October next."⁽¹⁸⁾ Kentucky, which was formed out of the western territory of Virginia, continued the laws of the parent State against the importation of Negroes for the purpose of sale, imposing a \$300 fine on violaters. Tennessee, formerly a district of North Carolina, also re-enacted the laws of the parent State.⁽¹⁹⁾ Alabama likewise forbade the importation of slaves unless accompanied by their masters having the intent to settle in the State, and imposed the death penalty in 1807 upon any "person... guilty of stealing or selling any free person for a slave, knowing the said person so sold to be free..."⁽²⁰⁾ The legislature of Mississippi enacted the following law in 1822: "It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to bring into this State, or to hold therein, any slave or slaves born or resident out of the limits of the United States. Every such offender shall forfeit and pay to the State, for the use of the Literacy Fund, for each slave so brought in, sold, purchased, or hired, a fine of \$1,000."⁽²¹⁾ The law of 1839 further stipulated:

That if any person shall hereafter bring or import any slave or slaves into this State, as merchandise, or for the purpose of selling or hiring such slave or slaves, or shall be accessory thereto, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of \$500, and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than six months, at the discretion of the Court, for each and every slave by him brought into this State as merchandise, or for sale, or for hire.⁽²²⁾

The laws of the other Southern States were equally restrictive regarding the slave trade. Thus is proven false the charge of slave-breeding and clandestine importation of slaves which is commonly brought against the South.

New England's Complicity in the Slave Trade

It is a great injustice to the Southern people that they have borne the blame for what, for the most part, they did not condone and did not practice. Instead, the importation of slaves from Africa was nearly an exclusive New England enterprise; both Boston and New York harbors were thriving slave ports and the economic prominence of those two cities was almost entirely founded on the slave trade.⁽²³⁾ A slave market was established in 1711 near Wall Street in New York City, from whence Negroes were hurried into the South before they fell sick or died from the harsh Northern climate. Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island were also leading hosts to the trade. According to the *Hartford Courant* of July, 1916, "Many people in this state as well as in Boston, made snug fortunes for themselves by sending rum to Africa to be exchanged for slaves and then selling the slaves to the planters of Southern states."⁽²⁴⁾ The colonial government of Rhode Island benefitted directly from a three-pound tax on imported slaves, using the proceeds in 1708 to pave the streets of Newport.⁽²⁵⁾ By 1713, Newport was the chief slave port in America and by 1770, Rhode Island had one hundred and fifty vessels engaged in the slave trade. In the words of Samuel Hopkins, "Rhode Island has been more deeply interested in the slave trade, and has enslaved more Africans than any other colony in New England.... This trade in human species has been the first wheel of commerce in Newport, on which every other movement in business has depended. That town has built up, and flourished in times past on the slave trade, and by it the citizens have gotten most of their wealth and riches."⁽²⁶⁾ As late as 1800, the slave trade was still viewed in a positive light by Rhode Island legislators as exemplified by the following statement in the U.S. House of Representatives: "We want money; we want money; we ought, therefore, to use the means to obtain it. Why should we see Great Britain getting all the slave trade to themselves – why not our country be enriched by that lucrative traffic?"⁽²⁷⁾

As already noted, Thomas Jefferson, in his original draft of the *Declaration of Independence*, had included a clause condemning George III for forcing the slave trade upon the American colonies. This clause was stricken out at the request of delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, and the New England States. Jefferson wrote, "Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under these censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others."⁽²⁸⁾ The slave trade continued to be a lucrative enterprise for New Englanders long after it had been outlawed by the U.S. Congress in 1808. In his address to Congress on 1 June 1841, President John Tyler said, "There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase.... The highest consideration of public honor as well as the strongest promptings of humanity

require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade."⁽²⁹⁾ The U.S. Deputy Marshall for the New York district reported in 1856 that "the business of fitting out slavers was never presented with greater energy than at present."⁽³⁰⁾ In 1860, a report was presented to Congress which stated, "Almost all the slave expeditions for some time past have been fitted out in the United States, chiefly at New York."⁽³¹⁾ In his book, *The Suppression of the Slave Trade*, W.E.B. DuBois showed that "from 1850 to 1860 the fitting out of slavers became a flourishing business in the United States and centered in New York City" and that eighty-five New England vessels were involved in the transportation of between 30,000 and 60,000 slaves annually.⁽³²⁾ As late as 21 April 1861, nearly a week after Abraham Lincoln had declared war on the South, the slave ship *Nightingale* – owned, manned, and equipped at Boston – was captured by the *Saratoga* – commanded by Captain John Julius Guthrie, a Southerner – off the west coast of Africa with 900 slaves on board. Guthrie later resigned his command in the United States Navy and went into the Confederate service.⁽³³⁾ Furthermore, while the United States *Constitution* officially sanctioned the slave trade for twenty years following ratification, leaving it to Congress' discretion to end it after 1808,⁽³⁴⁾ the Confederate States *Constitution* of 1861 outlawed it completely.⁽³⁵⁾ Thus, in the former country, the slave trade was only suspended by a statute which any future Congress could have repealed; in the latter, its abolition was part of the law of the land which could not have been changed except through the amendment process.

Endnotes

1. Robert Lewis Dabney, *A Defense of Virginia and the South* (New York: E.J. Hale and Son, 1867); Albert Taylor Bledsoe, *Liberty and Slavery* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: J.B. Lippincott and Company, 1856); William A. Smith, *The Philosophy and Practice of Slavery in the United States* (Nashville, Tennessee: Stevensen and Evans, 1856); John Henry Hopkins, *A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery* (New York: W.I. Pooley and Company, 1864). The reader is also directed to Beverley Munford's work *Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession* (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1909), in which is documented the steady rise of emancipational sentiments and concerted efforts among Southerners, and Virginians in particular, to bring about an end to slavery up until the birth of radical Abolitionism in the North. In his book, *The Origin of the Late War*, George Lunt observed, "After the years of 1820-21, during which that great struggle which resulted in what is called the Missouri Compromise was most active and came to its conclusion, the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were earnestly engaged in practical movements for the gradual emancipation of their slaves" ([New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1866], pages 33-34). The violent rhetoric of the Northern Abolitionists which will be henceforth documented, coupled with such events as the August 1831 Southampton Insurrection, in which fifty-seven Whites, most of whom were women and children, were murdered by a group of Blacks led by Nat Turner, a slave preacher, and a free Black, had the effect of provoking the alarm and indignation of Southern slaveholders and quelling the manumission movements. Thus, rather than deserving the laurels of the champions of freedom, "Abolitionists had done more to rivet the chains of the slave and to fasten the curse of slavery upon the country than all the pro-slavery men in the world had done or could do in half a century" (William Henry Smith, *A Political History of Slavery* [New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1903], Volume I, pages 40-41).

2. The consistent message of the New Testament is that of obedient submission of slaves to their masters (Ephesians 6:5-6; Colossians 3:22), setting forth the preferability of freedom to slavery only when it may be obtained lawfully (1 Corinthians 7:20-21). Furthermore, Scripture explicitly condemns servile insurrection at Romans 13:1-7 and 1 Peter 2:13-16.

3. According to Robert Lewis Dabney:

It will in the end become apparent to the world, not only that the conviction of the wickedness of slaveholding was drawn wholly from sources foreign to the Bible, but that it is a legitimate corollary from that fantastic, atheistic, and radical theory of human rights, which made the Reign of Terror in France, which has threatened that country, and which now threatens the United States, with the horrors of Red-Republicanism. Because we believe that God intends to vindicate His Divine Word, and to make all nations honour it; because we confidently rely in the force of truth to explode all dangerous error; therefore we confidently expect that the world will yet do justice to Southern slaveholders (*Defense of Virginia*, pages 21-22).

Dabney was certainly not alone in viewing Abolitionism as an attack upon the authority of the Scriptures. Nehemiah Adams, a Christian minister in Boston, had many of the same things to say:

The apostolic spirit with regard to slavery, surely, is not of the same tone with the spirit which encourages slaves every where to flee from their masters, and teaches them that his swiftest horse, his boat, his purse, are theirs, if they wish to escape. Philemon, traveling with Onesimus, was not annoyed by a vigilance committee of Paul's Christian friends with a *habeas corpus* to rescue the servant from his master; nor did these friends watch the arrival of ships to receive a fugitive consigned by "the saints and faithful brethren which were at Colosse" to the "friends of the slave" at Corinth. True, these disciples had not enjoyed the light which the Declaration of American Independence sheds on the subject of human rights. Moses, Paul, and Christ were their authorities on moral subjects; but our infidels tell us that we should have a far different New Testament could it be written for us now; but since we can not have a new Bible now and then, this proves that "God can not make a revelation to us in a book." Every man, they say, must decide as to his duty by the light of present circumstances, not by a book written eighteen hundred years ago. Zeal against American slavery has thus been one of the chief modern foes to the Bible. Let him who would not become an infidel and atheist beware and not follow his sensibilities, as affected by cases of distress, in preference to the word of God, which the unhappy fate of some who have made shipwreck of their faith in their zeal against slavery shows to be the best guide (*A Southside View of Slavery* [Boston: T.R. Marvin and B.B. Mussey and Company, 1854], pages 199-200).

4. George II (1749); quoted by McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, page 192.
5. Instructions of King George III to the Royal Governor of Virginia, 10 December 1770; quoted by George Bancroft, *A History of the United States* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1846), Volume III, page 410.
6. Virginia House of Burgesses, petition to George III, 20 March 1772; quoted by Munford, *Slavery and Secession*, page 18.
7. Thomas Jefferson, clause in the original draft of the *Declaration of Independence*; quoted by Bancroft, *History of the United States*, Volume IV, page 445.
8. James Curtis Ballagh, *History of Slavery in Virginia* (Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, 1902), page 23.
9. William Waller Hening (editor), *The Statutes at Large: A Collection of All the Laws of Virginia From the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619* (New York: W.G. Bartow, 1823), Volume IX, page 471.
10. McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, pages 214-215.
11. McHenry, *ibid.*, page 192.
12. McHenry, *ibid.*, page 215.
13. McHenry, *ibid.*, pages 216-217.
14. William Lowndes, speech in the House of Representatives on 14 February 1804; quoted by Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 4 (footnote).
15. McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, page 217; John Randolph Spears, *The American Slave Trade: An Account of Its Origin, Growth and Suppression* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900), page 118.
16. Spears, *ibid.*
17. North Carolina statute of 1795; quoted by McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, page 214.
18. Constitution of the State of Georgia, 1798; quoted by McHenry, *ibid.*, page 218.
19. McHenry, *ibid.*, page 219.
20. Alabama statute of 1843; quoted by McHenry, *ibid.*, page 220.
21. Mississippi statute of 1822; quoted by McHenry, *ibid.*
22. Mississippi statute of 1839; quoted by McHenry, *ibid.*
23. Cecil Chesterton, *History of the United States* (London: Chatto and Windus, 1919), page
24. Hartford (Connecticut) *Courant*, July 1916; quoted by Arthur H. Jennings, "The South Not Responsible For Slavery," *The Gray Book* (Columbia, Tennessee: The Gray Book Committee, 1935), page 14.
25. Spears, *American Slave Trade*, page 50.
26. Samuel Hopkins, quoted by Spears, *ibid.*, pages 19, 20.
27. John Brown, quoted by Spears, *ibid.*, page 116.
28. Thomas Jefferson, *Memoir, Correspondence, and Miscellanies From the Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (Charlottesville, Virginia: F. Carr and Company, 1829), Volume I, page 15.
29. John Tyler, address to Congress on 1 June 1841; quoted by Munford, *Slavery and Secession*, page 38.
30. Henry Wilson, *History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America* (Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1874), Volume II, page 619.
31. *House Executive Document Number 7* (Thirty-Sixth Congress, Second Session), page 15.
32. W.E. Burghardt DuBois, *The Suppression of the American Slave Trade to the United States of America 1638-1870* (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1896), page 178.
33. Jennings, "South Not Responsible," pages 16-17. See also Dabney, *Defence of Virginia*, Chapter Two.
34. U.S. *Constitution*, Article I, Section 9, Clause 1.
35. C.S. *Constitution*, Article I, Section 9, Clause 1.

PART ONE:

Northern Agitation and the Roots of Disunion

Supporting Resources and Documents

CHAPTER THREE

A Brief History of the African Slave Trade

Supplementary Essay:

The Bible View of Slavery

Supplementary Essay:

The African Slave Trade

ON APRIL 12TH 1861 THE US GOVERNMENT EXECUTES AN UNPROVOKED SNEAK ATTACK ON CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA RESULTING IN THE DEATHS OF NEARLY A MILLION AMERICANS.

When the new emperor takes office, he waits for Congress to go on recess, and then he swings in action for his Grand Plan - Provoking the South into war.

Lincoln, by Himself:

- (1) Ignored former President John Tyler's Peace Commission
- (2) Ignored the advice of his General Winfield Scott not to Send a War Fleet to Sumter
- (3) Ignored the advice of his Cabinet not to Send a War Fleet,
- (4) While still under Peace agreement with S.C. Governor not to Send additional Troops to Sumter - Sent a War Fleet to Sumter & Announced the Departure.
- (5) Ft. Pickens Retaken "Under Force" - While under a Peace Agreement
- (6) War Fleet Sails into Charleston Harbor - and the Fort is Shelled [there was no other option for S.C.]
- (7) Lincoln by himself and without approval of Congress [it's on recess and he knows it] Calls up 75,000 Troops from the South & Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Maryland are drawn into the Conflict
- (8) Lincoln Immediately Orders a Blockade [An Act of War] without Congress.
- (9) Lincoln Immediately sends troops into Border States,
- (10) Lincoln Invades Virginia the day the Citizens vote by consensus to leave the Union, with 3,000 troops in Alexandria / Arlington and
- (11) Jails members of the Maryland State Legislature before they could vote on Seceding from the Union.

Alexander Stephens identified the beginning of the war as Lincoln's order sending a "hostile fleet, styled the 'Relief Squadron'," to reinforce Fort Sumter. "The war was then and there inaugurated and begun by the authorities at Washington.

General Beauregard had to strike the first blow, as he did; otherwise the forces under his command might have been exposed to two fires at the same time-- one in front, and the other in the rear." The use of force by the Confederacy, therefore, was in "self-defense," rendered necessary by the actions of the other side.

Jefferson Davis, who, like Stephens, wrote his account after the Civil War, took a similar position. Fort Sumter was rightfully South Carolina's property after secession, and the Confederate government had shown great "forbearance" in trying to reach an equitable settlement with the federal government. But the Lincoln administration destroyed these efforts by sending "a hostile fleet" to Sumter. "The attempt to represent us as the aggressors," Davis argued, "is as unfounded as the complaint made by the wolf against the lamb in the familiar fable. He who makes the assault is not necessarily he that strikes the first blow or fires the first gun."

Lincoln escaped blame by inducing southerners to attack Sumter, "to assume the aggressive and thus put themselves in the wrong in the eyes of the North and of the world." By sending a relief expedition, ostensibly to provide bread to a hungry garrison, Lincoln turned the tables on the Confederates, forcing them to choose whether to permit the fort to be strengthened, or to act as the aggressor. By this "astute strategy," Lincoln maneuvered the South into firing the first shot.

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL CADMUS MARCELLUS WILCOX

CONFEDERATE THIRD CORPS, **a series...**
ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
WILCOX'S BRIGADE
1,721 men



On the march to Gettysburg, Cadmus Wilcox was the most disgruntled brigadier in Lee's army. He was too much of a gentleman, however, too genial and good-natured, too averse to controversy to agitate for the major generalcy he knew he deserved. At the age of thirty-nine, he was older than most of the other professional soldiers who commanded brigades. At West Point, he had been in the Class of 1846 with George McClellan, Stonewall Jackson, and George Pickett; in the next class had been Powell Hill, Hood had been even later. All those men had risen higher. Wilcox had just saved the entire army with his delaying action at Salem Church during the Battle of Chancellorsville, and still he had not been promoted. Wilcox was ready to leave Lee's army for greener pastures.

In an army of bearded men, Wilcox's strong jaw was clean-shaven; he was six feet tall, with high cheekbones and a well-tended mustache, and no hint of gray in his short, dark hair. His careful barbering bespoke his "no nonsense" approach to soldiering. But beside this habit of being "precise and insistent on precision," with a military exactness in his speech and manner while on duty, he was amiable in camp, generous, friendly, and informal, with the ability to laugh at himself. He was known for his non-regulation attire--a short round jacket and a battered straw hat. His men called him "Old Billy Fixin."

Cadmus Wilcox had been born to a Connecticut Yankee father in the mountains of North Carolina and raised in Tennessee, where he attended the University of Nashville before receiving his appointment to West Point. After graduating near the bottom of his class at the young age of eighteen, he served as an aide in the Mexican War, seeing enough action to bring home tales of harrowing exploits at Chapultepec and Mexico City. In the thirteen years between wars, while most career soldiers were fighting dust, flies, boredom, and occasionally Indians in dreary frontier outposts, Wilcox took the scholarly route, teaching tactics for five years at West Point, then studying for two more years in Europe. He wrote a manual, *Rifle and Infantry Tactics*, and translated an Austrian manual on infantry tactics.

When the Civil War came, Wilcox quit the U.S. Army and entered the Confederate service as colonel of the 9th Alabama regiment. At the early date of October 1861 he was promoted to brigadier general, and was already commanding a brigade when the fighting started in earnest on the Peninsula the next spring. There, he led his brigade at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days' Battles. In the latter week of fighting he lost more than a thousand men, the largest loss of any brigade in the Confederate army. Wilcox himself was never wounded, though he received six bullets through his clothing in ferocious fighting at Frayser's Farm. His

performances were marked by reliability and professionalism, but lacked any moment of brilliance.

Maj. Gen. James Longstreet had enough confidence in Wilcox that he put him in command of a three-brigade division at Second Manassas in August. There, Wilcox's performance was spotty. At one crucial moment, when a counterattack was ordered, he could not get one of his brigades moving. Later in the day, he misunderstood an order and brought only his own brigade forward when Longstreet wanted all three. Perhaps that experience confirmed Longstreet in the belief that Wilcox could only command one brigade at a time, or perhaps it was just Longstreet's long affection for George Pickett, but later that fall Longstreet chose Pickett, Wilcox's junior in rank, to head a new division. Thus passed over for promotion, Wilcox was justifiably disgusted. In November he informed Lee that he wished to leave the Army of Northern Virginia in the belief that he would have better prospects elsewhere. Lee, not wanting to lose a good soldier, refused to transfer him.

Between Second Manassas and Chancellorsville in May 1863, Wilcox did not play a conspicuous part in the army's success. At the time of the Maryland Campaign he was absent, sick. At the Battle of Fredericksburg, he was unengaged and able to do little. At Chancellorsville, however, Wilcox had his greatest day. There, stationed to guard a ford while the rest of the army was fighting a few miles away, Wilcox noticed one morning that the Federal pickets on the opposite bank were fewer in number. Bringing up his binoculars to have a better look, he noticed that the remaining pickets were wearing their haversacks, as if getting ready to do some sustained marching. Wilcox deduced that the enemy force at the ford did not intend to force a crossing there. He immediately left a small force to watch the ford and headed to join the main army with the rest of his brigade. As it turned out, the army was in peril. Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick and his 23,000-strong Union Sixth Corps had broken through a token Rebel force left at Fredericksburg and were descending on Lee's rear. At Salem Church Wilcox found the best ground he could in front of the advancing Federal column and carried out a classic delaying action with his lone brigade, forcing Sedgwick's corps to deploy repeatedly, giving time for Confederate reinforcements to arrive from Chancellorsville and saving Lee's army.

At the time of the Gettysburg Campaign a few weeks after Chancellorsville, Wilcox had been in the military service for twenty-one years as cadet and as officer in the United States and Confederate armies. He was a bachelor--married to the army--without a break in the routine of duty since he was eighteen. Yet as a North Carolinian he was victim of the pro-Virginian slant of Lee's army. With his brilliant chapter at Salem Church now on the record, he was justifiably expectant of promotion. Yet still he waited.

At Gettysburg

Wilcox's brigade led Anderson's division's stop-and-start march from Fayetteville on July 1. When the division went into bivouac on Herr Ridge in the late afternoon, they were posted farthest to the right, one mile south of Chambersburg Pike near Black Horse Tavern. That night, Humphreys's Union division took a wrong road as it approached the battlefield and almost bumped into Wilcox's men in their camps.

At 7 o'clock the next morning, Wilcox filed back onto the Pike and advanced to Seminary Ridge and then south along the ridge to Pitzer's Woods, where Anderson again placed Wilcox's Alabamians farthest right in his division's front, bending back their line to guard what was at that time the Army of Northern Virginia's

right flank. Almost as soon as they deployed, about noon, they were involved in a short, sharp exchange with a 300-man Yankee force, sent forward to reconnoiter by Union Third Corps commander Maj. Gen. Dan Sickles. This clash with Wilcox's brigade was the first fighting on the sanguinary day of July 2. Shortly thereafter, Wilcox's men watched Longstreet's two divisions file south past their rear on the way to their jump-off positions for a late-afternoon attack on the Union left. Wilcox belatedly learned that he would take part in the day's assault--he would advance when Longstreet's men moved forward on his right.

About 6:00 P.M., when Longstreet's assault reached Wilcox's brigade, Humphreys's Federals in the Alabamians' front were already under heavy pressure from Barksdale on Wilcox's right. Wilcox's brigade crashed into Humphreys's line and drove them back in the gathering dusk, finally stopping to reorganize at Plum Run. There Wilcox sent back to Anderson three times for reinforcements to support the final assault on his target--Cemetery Ridge. None came. Wilcox ever after believed Anderson had been negligent on this day, but it is hard to see where the reinforcements would have come from, since the division had been formed in one long, thin line. Soon Wilcox was counter-attacked, notably by the valiant 1st Minnesota regiment. Seeing no one coming to his support, and seeing no hope of going forward or even staying where he was, Wilcox ordered his men back in the gloaming. His brigade left 3 of its 4 regimental commanders and 577 men--a full third of its strength--lying on the field.

On July 3, Wilcox was moved back up to within 200 yards of the Emmitsburg Road to support the Rebel guns which battered the enemy in preparation for Pickett's Charge, which went forward on Wilcox's left. After Pickett's men struck the Union line between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Wilcox received no less than three orders to advance, and did so--about twenty minutes too late. By the time they reached Plum Run, Wilcox realized that Pickett had been repulsed ("Not a man of the Division that I was ordered to support could I see," Wilcox reported in disgust), and he retired before making contact with the enemy line, but after suffering 204 casualties from heavy artillery fire. Wilcox was in tears after this futile bloodletting. The Battle of Gettysburg was over.

Although no commendations were given by Anderson or Hill after the division's lack of success at Gettysburg, Wilcox's star was not dimmed. On August 1, two weeks after the death of division commander Dorsey Pender from his Gettysburg wound, Lee recommended Wilcox as the best man available to fill the vacancy. President Davis's acceptance of the recommendation was immediate, and on August 3 Wilcox was made major general at last. The choice was popular, especially with those who knew Wilcox. He served the rest of the war as a division chief, performing as he had as a brigadier: not brilliantly, but steadily.

For further reading:

Bolte, Philip. "Lonely Command: Isolated with his Brigade at Chancellorsville, General Cadmus Wilcox was Repeatedly Challenged with Tough Choices Where the Wrong Decision Could Mean Disaster." *Civil War* 61, Apr 1997

Evans, Clement A., ed., *Confederate Military History*. Vol. 8, New York, 1962

Wilcox, Cadmus M. "Four Years With General Lee'- A Review by C.M. Wilcox." *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. 6, Richmond, 1878

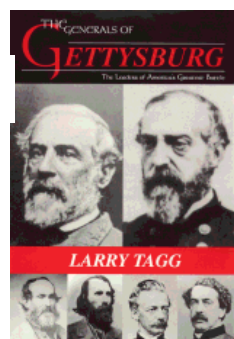
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_____. *History of the Mexican War*. Washington, DC, 1892

_____. *Rifles and Rifle Practice*. New York, 1859

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

NEXT MONTH: Brigadier General William Mahone



March 8, 2013

Dear SCV Camp Commander,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the **Sam Davis Youth Camp**, I would like extend our greetings and tell you about what I believe is **THE most important program of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.**

"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties."

Over the last few years, the **Sam Davis Youth Camp** has become one of the most important missions of the SCV. ***It is vital that we NOT allow our current school systems to be the teacher of OUR history!*** It is proven that they fail miserably, and that WE must have a say if we expect our history and heritage to live on for generations to come. ***The Sam Davis Youth Camp does just that.*** Not only do we reveal the correct version of history to camp attendees, but they are taught the importance of sharing what they learned with everyone they come into contact with after they leave.

Consider what Ronald Reagan once observed; that *"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children's children what it was once like in the America where men were free."*

Teaching our youth the truth about our just cause is vital to the future of the SCV.

Won't you please **help us recruit campers** by informing your camp member's children and grandchildren and even consider asking your camp to **raise a \$500.00 scholarship** to send a deserving Southern youth to camp this year? **Our future may very well depend on it.**

The 2013 **Sam Davis Youth Camp** will be held in the beautiful Texas Hill Country near Clifton, Texas at Three Mountain Retreat (www.threemountainretreat.com) This year's camp will take place from **Sunday afternoon, July 28th to Saturday morning, August 3rd, 2013.**

We sincerely hope you will consider supporting this very important program and we look forward to hearing from you.

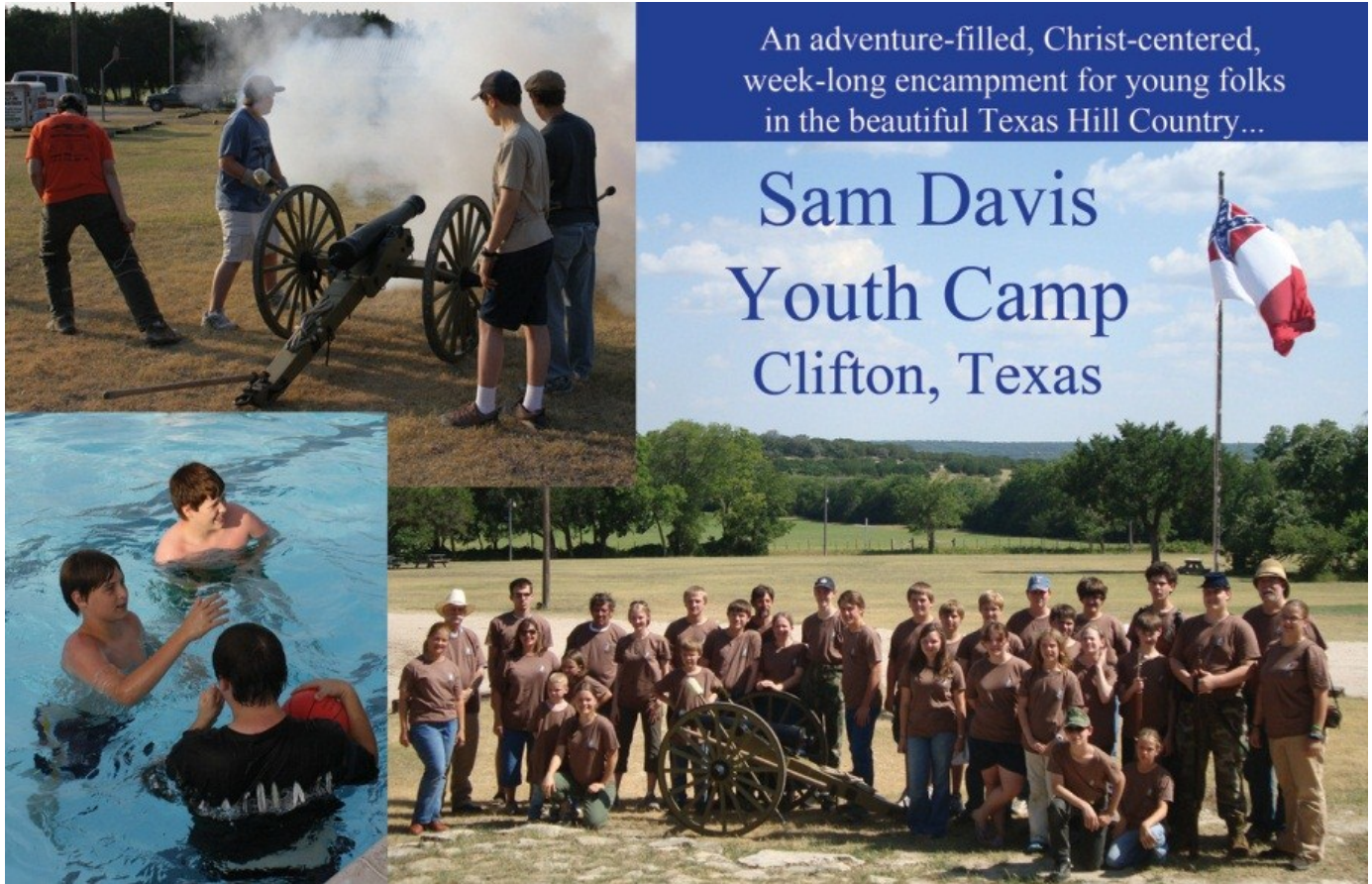
Respectfully,
Bruce Cunningham, Director
Sam Davis Youth Camp (Texas)
P.O. Box 131
Decatur, Texas 76234
bvcunningham@gmail.com
(940) 394-6114 cell

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"Let us be certain that our children know that the war between the States was not a contest for the preservation of slavery, as some would have them to believe, but that it was a great struggle for the maintenance of Constitutional rights, and that men who fought were warriors tried and true, who bore the flags of a Nation's trust, and fell in a cause, though lost, still just, and died for me and you."



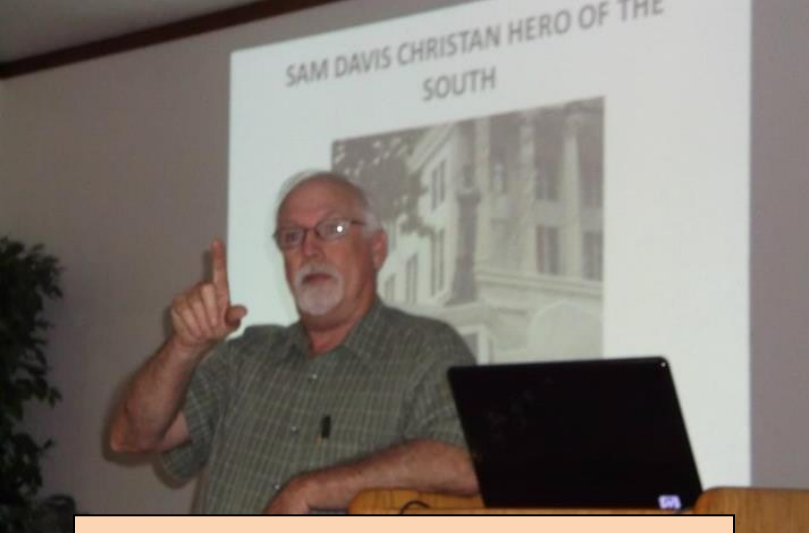
Why We Need Sam Davis Youth Camps

I had to make a trip to South America, and just returned home today. I met a man at a hotel where I was staying for a few nights in San Juan, Argentina. He overheard my voice in conversation, and then introduced himself. Although a native of the San Juan area, he had recently spent two or three years in Alabama on a business assignment and learned to like the area and the people. One observation that he volunteered to my surprise was that he found it to be incredible that the Southern people he worked with were so ignorant of their own culture and history. He said that in particular, the young people of the South seemed to identify more with Yankees than with Southerners and asked me why that was. Of course I blubbered and coughed a couple of times never expecting something like this to come out of the blue that far from home, but finally opined that it is most likely due to their exposure to the Yankee educational system, the Yankee entertainment and news media and the fact that their churches and parents have failed to instill in them a love for home and a respect for their heritage. He thought this was most unfortunate since he believed that the Southern culture he found in the older generation was superior to the Northern culture he had been exposed to and worked in. After a lengthy conversation he gave me his contact information and asked to stay in touch and send him more information. It seems that we may not be so obscure a culture to the rest of the world as the Yanks would have us to believe.

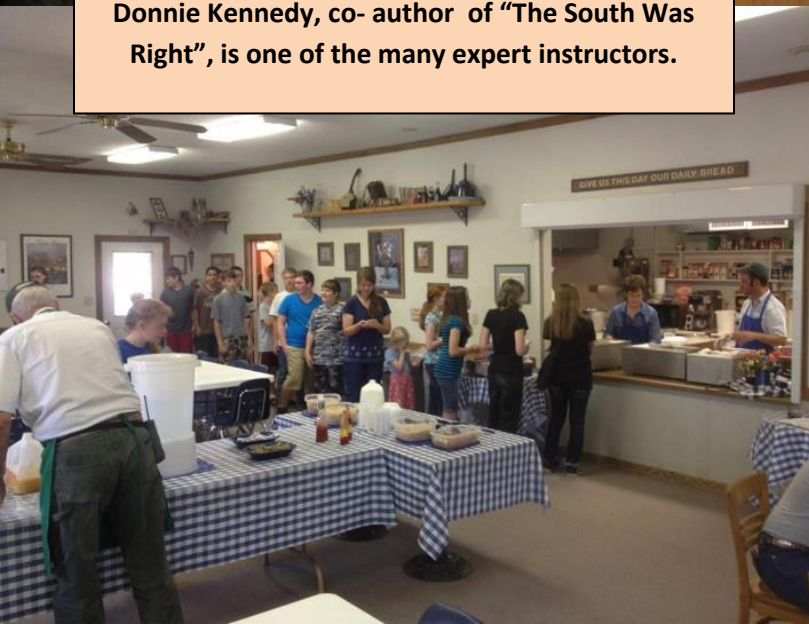
-Buzz Blanton, South Carolina

Sam Davis Youth Camp

Clifton , Texas



Donnie Kennedy, co- author of "The South Was Right", is one of the many expert instructors.





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Deborah Robinson teaches etiquette and other things a proper Southern girl should know.



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Camp Staff member Kirk D. Lyons, Sr. Legal Counsel at the Southern Legal Resource Center teaches our kids marksmanship, Cannon crew skills and period dance.



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Camp Director Capt. Bruce Cunningham and his lovely wife Helen provide outstanding leadership and give our youth unforgettable experiences and appreciation for their Confederate Heritage.



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**Best historical camp ever!
I am definitely going next year!**

--Vincent L. , Camper



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

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today !

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Events & Functions

Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration
Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans



Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



*They took a stand for us.
Now, we stand for them.*

*May God bless our efforts to
Vindicate the Cause of the
Confederate South.*

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

The Belo Herald is our unapologetic tribute to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?
Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?
If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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.*



*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/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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