



The Belo Herald

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

June 2013

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Reflections on Bonnie and Clyde: The Final Post WBTS Outlaws.

Presented by Buddy Barrow Williams (Clyde's nephew) and author Jonathan Davis.



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>

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

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

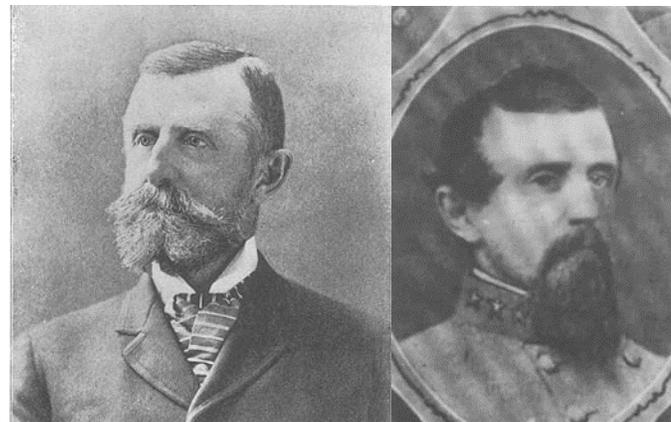
Thursday, June 6th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

June is a big month for the Texas Division. Our annual convention is scheduled for the 2nd weekend at the Tanglewood Resort in Pottsboro. Adjutant Hudson and I will be in attendance and will be voting for the Belo Camp. As the Division continues to grow, so will the discussions and elections continue to grow in importance. I'm looking forward to seeing you there.

This is also a big month for Belo Camp. This month's guest speakers will be discussing Bonnie and Clyde, which is a topic near and dear to the hearts of many in North Texas. Those two represent the last of the Post-WBTS Outlaws and we look forward to learning more about them. Belo will also be voting on ratification of our camp Constitution this month. For all our members, both new and veteran, this should be a fun June!

Please review the Herald for our upcoming speakers' list. We have a blockbuster lineup of guest speakers and topics starting this month. As always, Belo Camp is a free speech zone. Everyone is welcome to attend...so bring a friend!

Finally, I'd like to express my condolences to the family and friends of Mr. Len Patterson, who crossed over the river Monday, May 27. Please keep Mr. Patterson, his family, and all his friends in your prayers. He will be missed.

Bless GOD, Deo Vindice,

Kevin Newsom
Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV
214-422-1778
kevin.newsom@belocamp.org





Chaplain's Corner



How Big Is Our Goldfish?

At one time or another you have probably seen a goldfish in a goldfish bowl. A goldfish living in such an environment will only grow to a couple of inches in length, weigh no more than an ounce or so, and with proper care, may live six or eight years. However, a goldfish living in open water can grow to almost two feet in length, weigh nearly ten pounds, and live for decades. A goldfish can not grow beyond the environment in which it is forced to exist. The same can be said of things other than goldfish.

Some years ago, I began pastoring a small church in a town in North Texas. When I left the church about six years later, it was still a small church. A few of the faces had changed, but the attendance was about the same. Before leaving, I told a deacon that if ten percent of the people that had visited the church had stayed with us, the church would be packed to the rafters. This is true of many churches, as well as other types of groups and organizations. And the problem is often the same. Somebody wants to be a big fish in a little pond.

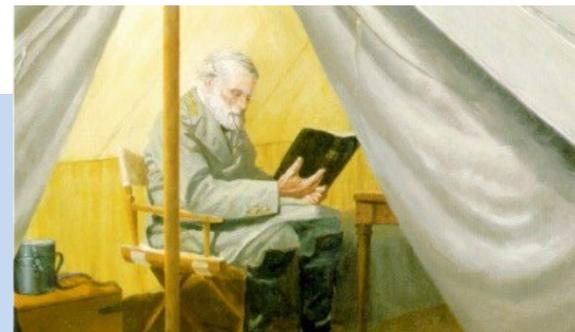
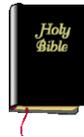
We call them "control freaks." Their opinions, ideas, and decisions may not be debated or questioned. There can be no discussion or compromise, it's "Their way or the highway." And, since very few people will accept being controlled, they leave. Like a goldfish in a goldfish bowl, the church, group or organization is being forced to exist within the small confines of one man's opinions and decisions. It will not grow. It will not prosper. And, it will not accomplish the cause or purpose for which it was founded.

Jesus said, "And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." (Matt 20:27) Find a church that is growing, and you'll find a pastor and deacons who are servants. Find an SCV camp that is increasing in membership (and we do have some), and you'll find officers and members that are servants. They are servants to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and they are servants to the Charge, which states the purpose for which the SCV was founded, and our defining characteristic. So, the question is, How big is our goldfish?

May our Lord bless each of you in His service, and in service to our just and most worthy Confederate Cause.



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

Gentlemen: I am sorry to report that our Chaplain, Raymond Loyd, is in ICU at United Regional. Raymond's son Gary called me this morning to say that Ray had instructed him to get in touch with me and let me know where he was. Men, Please put Raymond on your prayer lists. He is in room 352 of the ICU. Raymond is better prepared to leave us than we are to lose him. Keep him in your prayers. Rusty W.R. Scurry Camp

It is with a sad heart that I must send the news that Mr. Jim Benton "Crossed Over The River". He was Past East Texas Brigade Commander and Past Commander of the J. M. "Matt" Barton Camp 441. Please keep Zenda and the Benton Family in your prayers. Cards can be sent to: Zenda Benton 280 CR 4751 Winnsboro, TX 75494

Please be in Prayer for the family of Bro. Len Patterson, Chaplain, Army of TransMississippi. Please See the report below:



Monday, May 27, 2013 a.d.

Compatriots:

I regret to inform you of the passing of our dear friend and Compatriot, Brother Len Patterson. He crossed over the river early morning, Monday, May 27th, 2013 a.d.

Brother Len asked for a Confederate funeral and I am sure you will all make every effort to attend. We will need flags and rifles and as many men and women as possible. Black Roses are requested and Rita Brand will coordinate their activity.

Please keep Jan in your prayers and pray for Brother Len as he so often did for all of us.

JOHNNIE HOLLEY

1lt.TxDiv.

Obituary

Leonard "Len" Earl Patterson Jr. age 71 passed away from this earth to awake in the presence of his heavenly father. Mr. Patterson passed away on May 27, 2013 in Tyler, TX. He was a resident of the Lakewood Edition in Trinidad, TX.

Len was born in New Orleans, LA on September 22, 1941 to Leonard Earl Patterson Sr. and Yvonne Vix Patterson.

Mr. Patterson has been a minister for over 40 years. During his years of ministry he pastored many churches with his wife Janet by his side. He served as a chaplain for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was a proud member of this organization.

Len is preceded in death by his father: Leonard Earl Patterson Sr.

He is survived by his wife of 32 years Janet Myers Patterson, mother: Yvonne Vix Patterson, sons: Patrick Shawn Patterson, Michael Aaron Patterson and wife Rachel, and step-son Stacey Ray Welch, brother: Robert Patterson, and grandchildren Matthew Patterson and Kristi Patterson.

Funeral service for Mr. Patterson will be held Friday, May 31 at 2:00 PM at Lakeside Baptist Church, Trinidad, TX under the direction of Huckabee-Tomlinson Funeral Home. Those officiating will be Rod Skelton, SCV Brigade Chaplain, Johnnie Holley, Todd Owens, Commander of Army of Trans-Mississippi, Chuck McMichael, and Bro. Floyd Loven, pastor of Lakeside Baptist Church. Interment will follow the service in Mankin Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Marc Robinson, Dennis Brand, Charles Oliver, Kyle Sims, Joey Able, Ben Hatch, and Johnnie Holley.





At our May meeting, Camp Commander Kevin Hudson shared proposed changes to update our Camp Constitution as well as upcoming events.

Charles Heard gave a very informative presentation on "Rebels at West Point". He brought a West Point uniform and Hat, the design of which has remained relatively unchanged over the years.

Cmdr. Kevin Newsom had the distinct pleasure of presenting our newest member, Mark Nash, with his membership certificate.



Scott Bowden gave us a report on his recent address at Robert E. Lee's Home, Arlington House.

His second (of eight) definitive work on Lee, Volume Two: Hope Arises From Despair, is now available at amazon.com .

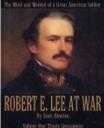
(more info in this issue)

Scott reported the good news that the NPS ranger in charge of Arlington House is "one of us", and that many of the original artifacts have been returned to the home.

Arlington House
The Robert E. Lee Memorial

Special Lecture
"Robert E. Lee At War"

The War at the Heart of the Nation Series



Join historian Scott Bowden for a discussion of his book series: "Robert E. Lee at War."

Bowden's planned epic eight volume study of Lee promises to be the most thorough analysis ever written of the military thinking and skills of this great general.

Saturday, April 20
1:00pm

Location: Arlington House, in the center of Arlington National Cemetery.
For more information call: 703-235-1530
Free reservations: arlingtonhouseevents@nps.gov
This lecture is a part of the Grand Re-Opening of Arlington House event on April 20.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

June 6th - Reflections on Bonnie and Clyde: The Final Post WBTS Outlaws. Presented by Buddy Barrow Williams (Clyde's nephew) and author Jonathan Davis. As usual, many of us arrive at 6:30 for supper. This should be a VERY intriguing presentation. We look forward to seeing you there! Also on the itinerary: Camp Constitution and Division Reunion.

July 4th - Race and Culture in The South: The SCV Perspective. – A Camp Discussion.

August 1st – Kirt Barnett: The 48ers

September 5th – Cassie Keys: Defending Heritage through Education

October 3rd - Mark Vogl: Southern Fried Ramblings

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

Friday, May 31, Funeral Service for our Brother in Christ, Len Patterson

at 2:00 PM at Lakeside Baptist Church, Trinidad, TX. under the direction of Huckabee-Tomlinson Funeral Home. Those officiating will be Rod Skelton, SCV Brigade Chaplain, Johnnie Holley, Todd Owens, Commander of Army of Trans-Mississippi, Chuck McMichael, and Bro. Floyd Loven, pastor of Lakeside Baptist Church. Interment will follow the service in Mankin Cemetery

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

Sunday July 28th to Saturday Aug 3rd - Sam Davis Youth Camp

At Three Mountain Retreat, 1648 FM 182, Clifton, TX 76634. The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 21, 2013.

Support Sam Davis Youth Camps !!

Send your children and grandchildren to camp.

Sunday July 28th to Saturday Aug 3rd

Sam Davis Camp Scholarship

The Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose has allocated four \$250.00 scholarships for the Sam Davis Youth Camp this July 2013. A Chapter or Camp must only fill out the form below and have it to Director, Cindy Bobbitt before June 4, 2013. The names will be placed in a drawing and four names will be drawn at the TSOCR Annual meeting on Saturday morning, June 8, and announced Saturday Evening.

The _____ is submitting the name of
Camp or Chapter

_____ of _____
Campers name (print) Town & County

for the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose, Inc. Sam Davis Camp Scholarship draw on June 8, 2013. He or she has parents' permission to attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp and our camp/ chapter endorsement for stated child as a candidate for camp. Signature of:

Chapter or Camp Representative

_____ _____
Camper Parent or Guardian of Camper

Return form to:

Cindy Bobbitt, TSOCR Director

Cindys_floral_gifts@yahoo.com

644 E. Rusk Street

Jacksonville, Texas 75766

903-284-6722

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

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

The Texas Division Sam Davis Youth Camp will be held

Sunday July 28th to Saturday August 3rd.

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

The deadline for applications is Monday Jul 21, 2013.

The Sam Davis Youth Camp offers an adventure-filled and Christ-centered week-long encampment for youth ages 12 thru 18, in a beautiful Texas hill-country setting. Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2012 camp is to be scheduled soon. This annual event is comfortably hosted at the top of the Hill Country in central Texas at the beautiful Three Mountain Retreat, a scenic 260 acre privately owned Christian Conference Center near Clifton... all of which reflects the beauty of God's creation.

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

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

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

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

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

Yet, 99% correctly identified Beavis & Butthead.

What to do?

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

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

This is the eighth year the Sons of Confederate Veterans has offered such a wonderful event for our sons and grandsons, and the third year we offer the program for our daughters and granddaughters. We urge you to take advantage of this great opportunity. It is our responsibility to teach our Southern history and culture to the future generations.

Great Activities

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

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

I will be going back again and again.

Andrew Dixon
Mountain View, Missouri

3 Easy Steps to Register!

1

Fill Out
Registration
Form

2

Contact
YOUR Camp
Commander

3

Email
Registration
to SCV
Headquarters

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

Scholarship

Application
Form

2

Contact
YOUR Camp
Commander

Mail-in

SDYC Registration
Post Office Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

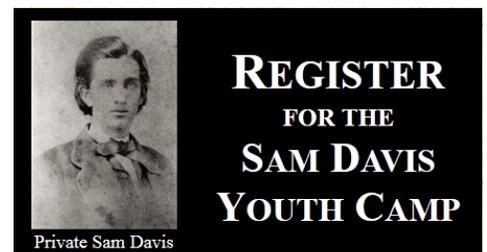
All Application Forms can be found here:
[Application Forms](#)

Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

Follow us on [Facebook](#)

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

http://scvtexas.org/Sam_Davis_Youth_Camp.html





Southern Legal Resource Center Update

Dear Supporter,



We have made a critical decision on Confederate Free Speech in Government Schools. The 4th Circuit, as we expected, recently turned us down in the Candice Hardwick case. This past January, we endured very hostile questioning by a 3 Judge panel in Richmond, Virginia over Candice's case. This same panel, using sophistry and completely ignoring the facts, upheld the dismissal of Candice's case. Even though the facts (agreed to by the school) showed NO instances of disruption caused by the Confederate flag while Candice was in school - NONE! No fights, no brawls, no bloody noses, no black eyes - in a school that is half black!

No because of "the controversial nature of the flag statewide," and because of disruption 20-30 & 50 years ago, the court believed that was "sufficient" disruption to ban the flag!

Our last recourse is to the **Supreme Court of the United States** - we strongly believe we should finish what we start. Our application for a writ of Certiorari to the Supreme Court is due June 22. It will cost about \$10,000 to research, format & file.

In times of universal deceit and corruption, putting the truth under oath and on the record is a revolutionary act. Putting the hypocrisy and chicanery of the school and the court under oath and on view to any member of the interested public is a revolutionary act.

If they choose to hear us in DC - we are ready. If they choose to ignore us - we have a message ready for the American & especially Southern People.

Help us get Candice to the Supreme Court - this case and your children's liberty is too important not to finish. We have been fighting for Candice since 2003 - Help us finish the job.

Whatever happens will be a victory for the Southern People.

Donate NOW!

DEO VINDICE

Download The Latest Issue of "[The Confederate Voice](#)" Newsletter

Kirk D. Lyons
Chief Trial Counsel, SLRC

UPDATE: Help Candice Get to the Supreme Court!

I just signed on the dotted line committing the SLRC (and me) to paying the \$5,000 + that it will cost to apply for a writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. This is the ultimate Confederate - school free speech case, the Confederate Community will never get a better set of facts - NO disruption caused by the Confederate flag at Latta High School for 4 years - in schools that are half black! The Schools and the 4th Circuit are relying on ancient history to prove disruption. Because of the chicanery, hypocrisy and intellectual dishonesty of the 4th Circuit US Court of Appeals in its recent decision (and 5th, 6th & 8th Circuits) the US Supreme Court is where we need to be. This case has been going on since 2003, we need to finish what we commence. We need to put this rotten & dishonest school tyranny on trial. **I don't have the \$5K it is going to take, just in out of pocket expenses, to get the application for a writ filed. The SLRC & I are taking it on faith that we can raise the money before the bills become due.** Will you help us fire a shot across the bow of a corrupt school bureaucracy that is institutionally hostile to all things Confederate? This is a great opportunity to tell the Emperor he is naked. JOIN and support us today!

Send your most generous donation to:

SLRC
P.O.Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711

Please help!

Kirk D. Lyons - Chief Trial Counsel, SLRC
Attorney for Candice Michelle Hardwick

Attorney General Investigation of Carnton Plantation and the Carter House

Sons of Confederate Veterans demand resignation of prominent board member

The Sons of Confederate Veterans announced today that they have confirmed an ongoing investigation by the Tennessee Attorney General's office into historic nonprofit properties in Franklin, Tennessee. The properties and associations under investigation are Carnton Plantation and the state-owned Carter House, both managed by the Battle of Franklin Trust.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and other interested parties had asked the state to look into allegations of mismanagement at these properties, and the SCV had hoped that any investigation might quietly take place, so as to minimize any further negative publicity into these historic properties. Sadly, the SCV has been provided with a widely circulated email from a prominent board member - Robert Hicks, author of *Widow of the South* - that seems to be a thinly veiled threat against any board member who might cooperate with the Attorney General's investigation. Mr. Hicks further calls the SCV "scum" and "losers" for helping to raise the questions that the state is now investigating.

Gene Hogan, National Heritage Chairman for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, stated, "While the SCV might dismiss the defamatory remarks aimed toward ourselves, we cannot ignore the context in which the remarks were apparently made, sounding so much as a warning to anyone who might question the management and financial questions swirling about these public benefit corporations." Hogan continued, "Tennesseans have a right to know that their historic properties are being properly managed, and their funds properly accounted for, and the Attorney General has a right to any information that might shed light on any alleged impropriety. Because Robert Hicks' main goal seems to be in keeping the Attorney General from finding a "smoking gun", the SCV requests that Mr. Hicks immediately resign from any boards affiliated with Carnton Plantation, the Carter House, or Battle of Franklin Trust. If he refuses to resign, we call upon the respective boards to demand his departure, the public good requiring it."

Mr. Hogan further stated, "Also, we call upon Marianne Schroer - wife of TDOT Commissioner John Schroer - to personally speak to the media regarding these allegations. We believe that nonprofit funds should be spent on historic preservation, rather than on highly paid consultants and lawyers speaking on her behalf."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an international organization of male descendants of Confederate soldiers and the nation's largest military history and genealogy society, and a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation. Formed in 1896, the SCV owns, operates, and manages many historic properties, including Winstead Hill Memorial Park in Franklin, the General N.B. Forrest Home in Chapel Hill, and Beauvoir - the last home of Jefferson Davis and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Library, both in Biloxi, Mississippi. Its headquarters are in Columbia, Tennessee, at historic Elm Springs.

Following are the complete remarks of board member Robert Hicks upon learning that the Attorney General had launched an investigation. Mr. Hicks is a longtime member of the board(s) and is author of the book entitled *Widow of the South*. His email:

Eric,

The consolation prize in all this is that there is nothing that will prove to be a smoking gun in any of it. Oh, it will cost thousands of dollars and many man-hours to put it all together. Both

money and time that is paid for by visitors to the sites who, themselves, have spent their own hard-earned money to visit these sites.

But I don't believe that the dark forces behind this complaint to the AG care. They simply want to cause trouble, confusion and chaos. They are wolves in sheep's clothing who give lip service to our values - Southern values - but who are the antithesis of Southern values. When you threw your lot in to live here in the South, I bet you wanted to appropriate the highest of our values, not from the scum. You won't find anything honorable or noble with these folks.

The good news is that they will fail and eventually fall on their faces. They will huddle in their dens and rage, fantasizing and pretending they will win. But in the end they are nothing more than losers to a man, if you can call them men.

Be of good cheer on this Good Friday. Know that others have suffered far greater than we ever will and know that through His triumph we have triumphed. He is Risen, Indeed.

Happy Easter,

*r.
Robert Hicks
robthicks@aol.com*

"If you would like to express your concerns, we suggest you contact Marianne Schroer, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Battle of Franklin Trust. In addition to your own comments,

demand that Robert Hicks be dismissed from the Board of Directors, and that she herself should resign.

Marianne Schroer: schroer.marianne@gmail.com
Copy your message to: info@battleoffranklintrust.org



"We have been for several years now fighting brush fires instead of realizing that we are in a war---a cultural cold war with an enemy who wants us dead. Our Confederate heritage is being banished to a dark little forbidden corner of American life labeled "Slavery and Treason." And incidentally, all the vast admirable contributions of Southerners to American history over four centuries are redefined as "American" and not really "Southern."

The people who are after our heritage are not folks we can win over by presenting historical evidence and assuring them that we are good, loyal Americans free of hate. They could not care less about truth or heritage. In fact, they don't even know what we are talking about when we speak of honoring heritage, that is, respecting our forebears. We are not in an argument over the interpretation of the past. Our very identity as Southerners--today and tomorrow, as well as yesterday---is at stake."

~ Dr. Clyde Wilson



'At the first hint of us being called a racist or a traitor or un-American we tucked our tail and ran. And we are paying the price for it now.'

-Dr Michael Hill
[Macon, GA - 5 May 2012]

Dear Members of the Texas Division;

I would like to announce my candidacy for the position of 2nd Lt. Commander for the Texas Division.

My approach to this position is to implement recruiting procedures and education to assist all camps and Brigades to be in a better position to gain new members and hopefully retain them as well.

My ultimate goal is to have Texas become the largest Division in the SCV. There is no reason we can't achieve this with approximately 80 camps and millions of men living here. However, I can't do it alone. I will need the cooperation of the Texas DEC, the camps, and the members to achieve this goal.

It has been my experience, that the prospective members are available and they are ready to join, all we have to do is go get them by aggressive and resourceful means. Once we place emphasis on recruiting and retention, you will see the benefits by having more members, more money, and a larger pool of resources to draw from. The opportunity to achieve this is NOW!

I have done just about everything you can do at the camp level and have been appointed to 4 different Nat'l committees including being Chairman of the Genealogy Committee. I have earned 3 times the Edward R. Darling award for recruiting the most members in the SCV. If you will review the Nat'l SCV website, I am currently on the Nat'l Recruiting Committee.

I have been nominated and earned numerous Division and National awards. I will not list them, as that is in the past and I am looking ahead to the future.

I am a lifetime member and have recently celebrated my 25th anniversary in the SCV. I am unreconstructed, unapologetic, pro-confederate, and pro-southern. I want men who are proud of their heritage and proud of who they are.

I ask for your support to allow me in my pursuit to bring the Texas Division to new heights. Together we will achieve great accomplishments! We will not wait for members to come to us, we will go get them!!!

If anyone has any questions, you can call me or email me to discuss the future of the Texas Davison.

I look forward to visiting with many of you, whom I consider dear friends, at the Division Convention in June.

Your Obedient Servant in the SCV,



Kyle Sims

Col. Middleton Tate Johnson camp #1648

kylebs62@aol.com

Cell # 817-437-6230



BEFORE THE CARPETBAGGERS...

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

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

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

~Robert Mestas~

Defending the Heritage

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

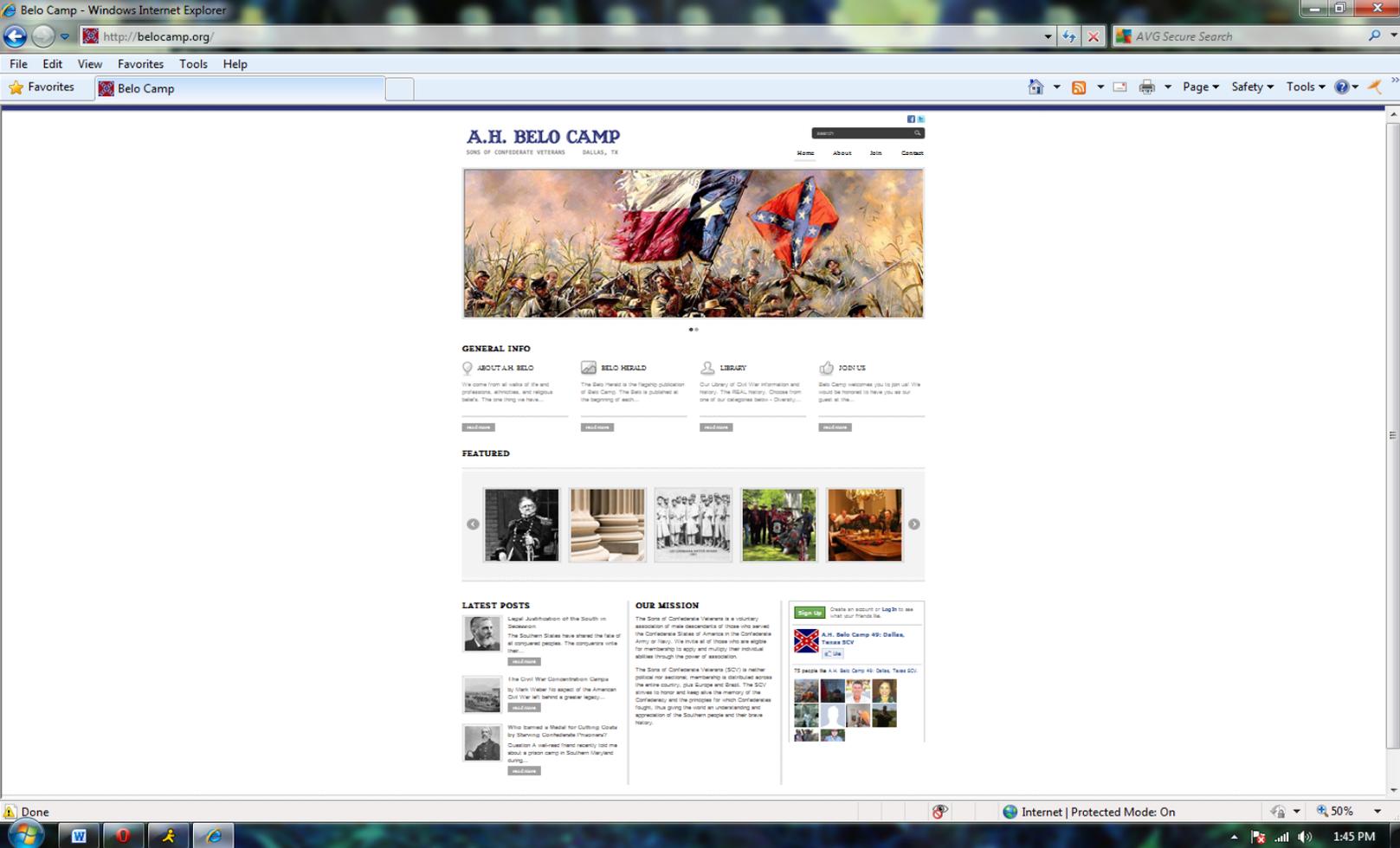


"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it".
Abraham Lincoln

So all you so called union scholars,
by all means, go ahead and humor
me!! Your president was either half
cocked, or he had no desire in freeing
slaves....that is until wars end..a
strategic move wouldnt ya say!!!!?
After all, we wouldnt want the selfish,
invading yankees painted in a bad
light!!?

**I'll give up this
flag...**

**...when they pry it
from the cold, dead fingers
OF MY OTHER HAND!**



<http://belocamp.org/>

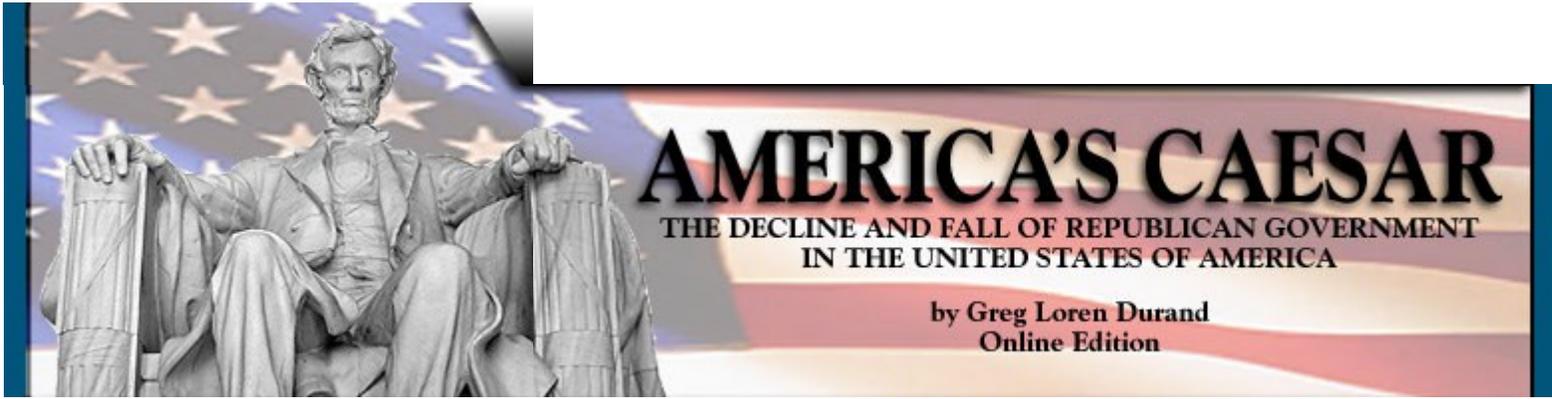
A.H Belo Camp 49 website is our home on the web and serves to keep our members up to date on camp activities as well as serve as an educational source about the truth of our just cause.

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.

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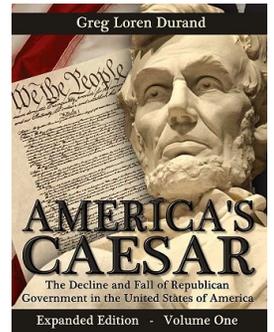
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CHAPTER FIVE: The Negro and the Territorial Dispute

The Undeserved Vilification of Roger Brooke Taney

Perhaps nothing is more hotly debated today, and less understood, than the historical status of the Negro in the American political system. Groups such as the NAACP and Jesse Jackson's Rainbow-PUSH Coalition, among a host of others, raise and expend huge amounts of money each year promoting the claim that Blacks were guaranteed by America's founding documents – particularly the *Declaration of Independence* and the *Constitution* – an absolute social and political equality with Whites. It is common for these modern agitators to single out the old South as the source of Negro oppression, completely ignoring the historical facts which clearly testify to the nearly universal acceptance, not only in the South, but in the North and abroad, of what is routinely denounced in our day as "racism." In fact, as the next chapter will demonstrate, the supposed Northern champions of freedom in the mid-Nineteenth Century came much closer to the modern definition of "racist" in their attitude towards the Black man than did their Southern slave-holding counterparts.

In the famous 1857 Supreme Court case *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney discussed the question of "whether descendants of such slaves, when they shall be emancipated, or who are born of parents who had become free before their birth, are citizens of a State, in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the *Constitution* of the United States." In



over fifty pages of sound constitutional and historical arguments, Taney concluded that these people "are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word 'citizens' in the *Constitution*, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States," and that "they were at that time [of ratification] considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and, whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and the Government might choose to grant them."⁽¹⁾

Predictably, Taney was and continues to be attacked for writing this opinion, as are those who so much as mention it in a favorable light. Nowhere was this done with more ferocity than in the Northern press. On 16 March 1857, the Boston *Atlas* equated Taney with "Arnold, the traitor," and the Boston *Chronicle* labeled the concurring majority of the Court as "great scoundrels."⁽²⁾ The New York *Independent* of 26 March 1857 denounced the decision as "a treasonable attempt to alter the law"⁽³⁾ and on 12 April as "the most abandoned corruption and putridity of national selfishness and avarice" and "the very *faeces* of moral depravity on the dung hill of the world."⁽⁴⁾ The February 1865 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* predicted that Taney "will most likely, after the traitor leaders [of the Southern Confederacy], be held in infamous remembrance" because he "covered the most glorious pages of his country's history with infamy, and insulted the virtue and intelligence of the civilized world."⁽⁵⁾ It became common practice among Northern lawyers to declare the decision to be nothing more than *obiter dictum*.⁽⁶⁾ This assertion was eventually written into the history books after the War of 1861-1865. For example, Albert Bushnell Hart, author of several volumes on American history which were used in the public schools at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, described the decision as "so forced and so contrary to historical facts that the Republican leaders declared that they were not bound by it,"⁽⁷⁾ and James Ford Rhodes castigated Taney's arguments as "inhuman" and "a great piece of specious reasoning... outraging precedent, history and justice."⁽⁸⁾

It is extremely difficult for the modern American to fully comprehend the political complexities of this time period and nearly impossible for the average student of history to discern the truth beneath the mountains of anti-Southern propaganda which have been produced over the last century and a half. Consequently, the prevailing belief is that the conflict between North and South was nothing more than a dispute over slavery touched off by the *Dred Scott* decision. The following quote from a recent Christian periodical in Denver, Colorado epitomizes the common misconceptions regarding this Supreme Court decision which persist to this day:

The decision, with the majority opinion written by Justice Roger B. Taney, was that Dred Scott was not a "person" in the same sense that a white man was a "person," and therefore could not be a citizen of Missouri or of the United States. A slave was not a citizen. Justice Taney and Justice Blackman both used the concept of "not quite human" to deny human rights to an entire class of human beings, declaring them non-persons under the law.

It took a Civil War and hundreds of thousands of lives to overturn Justice Taney's mistake.... The evil of slavery was made possible by the underlying belief that there are some people who aren't really people – the heinous concept of "subhuman."⁽⁹⁾

The above writer's attempt to equate the *Dred Scott* decision with that of *Roe v. Wade* of 1973, which prohibited the States from legislating against abortion, is sheer fabrication.⁽¹⁰⁾ Contrary to the above assertion, Taney nowhere applied the term "not quite human" to the Negro slaves, nor is such a concept found anywhere in the text of this decision. Instead, the clear intent of Court's proceedings was to determine Dred Scott's ability to sue for his freedom on the basis of the Common Law rights guaranteed only to State Citizens in the *Constitution*. Taney's was not an immoral decision, or even a "mistake," but was merely an exposition of the law of the land, which he had sworn to uphold and was duty-bound to defend. What is not realized by the sometimes well-meaning, yet invariably ignorant, advocates of "political correctness" in our day, is that the subject of citizenship was, and remains, a political question over which no constitutional court in the land, the Supreme Court included, ever had the authority to adjudicate.⁽¹¹⁾ Who could become a Citizen of one of the several States, and hence, a Citizen of the United States within the constitutional definition of the term, had already been declared once and for all by the first Congress in the *Naturalization Act* of 26 March 1790:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the states wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the *Constitution* of the United States, which oath or affirmation such court shall administer; and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such person so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the United States. And the children of citizens of the United States, that may be born beyond the sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens;

Provided, That the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United

States;

Provided also, That no person heretofore proscribed by any state, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the state in which such person was proscribed.⁽¹²⁾

This restriction of citizenship to "free white persons" was reiterated when the second *Naturalization Act* replaced the first on 29 January 1795 and was repeated in all subsequent naturalization acts up to 1906, except for a brief period from 1873 to 1875, when it was omitted by mistake.⁽¹³⁾

According to John Quincy Adams, "The condition of the blacks being in this Union regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States, the Government of the United States can neither guarantee their liberty in the States where they could only be received as slaves nor control them in the States where they would be recognized as free."⁽¹⁴⁾ If the Negroes, whether slave or free, were under the local jurisdiction of the States, but beyond the protection of the general Government, it necessarily follows that they were not Citizens under the *Constitution* and did not and could not enjoy any of the political rights which that compact guaranteed to White Americans. In his widely-used *Law Dictionary*, John Bouvier wrote, "All natives are not citizens of the United States; the descendants of the aborigines, and those of African origin, are not entitled to rights of citizens.... [The] *Constitution* does not authorize any but white persons to become citizens of the United States; and it must therefore be presumed that no one is a citizen who is not white."⁽¹⁵⁾ In addition to the above-quoted *Naturalization Act* of 1790, we find additional Acts of Congress which state that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States" (1802),⁽¹⁶⁾ that restrict suffrage and the office of mayor "in the town of Alexandria" (Washington, D.C.) to "free white male citizens" (1804),⁽¹⁷⁾ that extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory to "free white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years" (1808),⁽¹⁸⁾ and that authorize "free white male citizens of the United States" to form "a constitution and State government for the Territory of Orleans" (Louisiana).⁽¹⁹⁾

The several States likewise adopted this "free white male citizen" restriction in their respective constitutions:

No free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the senate or house of commons.⁽²⁰⁾

Every free white man at the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the senate for the district in which he resides.⁽²¹⁾

Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the thirtieth day of May, 1848, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law...⁽²²⁾

In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.⁽²³⁾

In light of these facts, it is undeniable that the U.S. Supreme Court was correct when it was declared in 1922 that the exclusion of non-White people from the privileges of citizenship under the *Constitution* was "a part of our history as well as our law, welded into the structure of our national polity by a century of legislative and administrative acts and judicial decisions."⁽²⁴⁾

The Territorial Dispute Between North and South

Although Justice Taney's denial that citizenship was a status enjoyed by Blacks under the *Constitution* is what holds the attention of modern Americans, his critics in the Nineteenth Century mainly focused on another issue with which the Court was dealing in the *Dred Scott* case of 1857. It was the sensational charge of Abraham Lincoln, who was at the time merely a political upstart from Illinois, that this case was a "piece of machinery" concocted by pro-slavery politicians — namely Senator Stephen Douglas, ex-President Franklin Pierce, current

President James Buchanan, and Chief Justice Taney – to force slavery upon the free States of the North.⁽²⁵⁾ According to Lincoln, the "logical conclusion" to Taney's decision was "that what Dred Scott's master might lawfully do with Dred Scott, in the free State of Illinois, every other master may lawfully do with any other one, or one thousand slaves, in Illinois, or in any other free State."⁽²⁶⁾ He suggested that the *Dred Scott* decision was merely a stepping-stone to "another Supreme Court decision, declaring that the *Constitution* of the United States does not permit a State to exclude slavery from its limits."⁽²⁷⁾ He went on to state:

Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being alike lawful in all the States. Welcome, or unwelcome, such decision is probably coming, and will soon be upon us, unless the power of the present political dynasty shall be met and overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State free, and we shall awake to the reality instead, that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a slave State. To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty, is the work now before all those who would prevent that consummation. That is what we have to do.⁽²⁸⁾

Contrary to Lincoln's absurd claim that pro-slavery forces were conspiring with the Supreme Court to make the United States "all one thing" – all slave States – there is overwhelming evidence that the *Dred Scott* suit was instead the brain-child of the radical Northern faction which had long sought to alter the system of American government and which had assumed the garb of the Abolitionist movement in the 1830s in order to conceal its true identity. A great advance toward this goal had been achieved with the passage of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This Act of Congress, which the elderly Thomas Jefferson lamented as "the knell of the Union,"⁽²⁹⁾ admitted Missouri as a slave State on the stipulation that slavery be prohibited in the rest of the Territory comprising the Louisiana Purchase and north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude – what has since been known as the "Mason-Dixon line." Consequently, slavery was prohibited from nearly one million square miles of territory and allowed in but one-fourth as many square miles. According to Edwin Sparks, "This meant one or possibly two States for the South, and at least six or seven for the North."⁽³⁰⁾

This flagrant attempt to disrupt the sectional balance passed with the aid of a small and reluctant majority of Southern votes, but still, the Northern faction was unsatisfied. On 8 August 1846, David Wilmot of Pennsylvania submitted to Congress an amendment to a pending military bill, the purpose of which was to prohibit slavery in the territory just acquired from Mexico,⁽³¹⁾ even though a large portion thereof was below the line previously agreed to by both sections in the Missouri Compromise. The so-called *Wilmot Proviso* was defeated, but the question arose again with renewed vigor three years later. In what was "the most stormy of its sessions,"⁽³²⁾ the debate raged whether Congress was bound by the *Constitution* when legislating for the Territories as well as for the States, or whether their powers were unrestricted in that regard. The ostensible issue was over the constitutional ability of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, but behind this mask was really the ever-present political struggle between the monarchical (consolidationist) school of Hamilton and the republican (States rights) school of Jefferson. Daniel Webster, from whom we will hear more in a later chapter, declared:



There is no such thing as extending the *Constitution*.... It cannot be extended over anything except the old States and the new States that shall come in hereafter when they do come in.... It seems to be taken for granted that the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus* and every principle designed to protect personal liberty, is extended by force of the *Constitution* itself over new territory. That proposition cannot be maintained at all.... [It is] altogether impractical and utterly impossible to extend the *Constitution* of the United States to the Territories.⁽³³⁾

The response of John C. Calhoun, heir-apparent of the Jeffersonian school, was as follows:

...[T]he simple question is, does the *Constitution* extend to the territories, or does it not extend to them? Why, the *Constitution* interprets itself. It pronounces itself to be the supreme law of the land.... [T]he territories of the United States are a part of the land. It is the supreme law, not within the limits of the States of this Union merely, but wherever our flag waves – wherever our authority goes, the *Constitution* in part goes, not all its provisions certainly, but all its suitable provisions. Why, can we have any authority beyond the *Constitution*?... [I]f the *Constitution* does not go there, how are we to have any authority or jurisdiction whatever? Is not Congress the creature of the *Constitution*?... And shall we, the creature of the *Constitution*, pretend that we have authority beyond the reach of the *Constitution*?⁽³⁴⁾

Calhoun's logic was impeccable: Congress, which was strictly a body of delegated powers, could not create its own powers *ex nihilo* or set the limits of such powers at its own pleasure. And, if Congress was so bound with regards to the Territories, it logically followed that they could pass no law whatsoever which would deprive or

restrict the enjoyment of constitutionally-protected property within the Territories. Along these lines, Calhoun introduced the following resolutions into the Senate on 19 February 1847:

Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the several States composing this Union, and are held by them as their joint and common property.

Resolved, That Congress, as the joint agent and representative of the States of this Union, has no right to make any law, or do any act whatever, that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the States of this Union, by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States, acquired or to be acquired.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law which, directly or by its effects, deprive the citizens of any of the States of this Union from emigrating, with their property, into any of the territories of the United States, will make such discrimination, and would, therefore, be a violation of the *Constitution* and the rights of the States from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality which belongs to them as members of this Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself. ⁽³⁵⁾

Calhoun's argument was vindicated in 1852 by an unlikely source: the supreme court of the newly-formed free State of California. In a case involving the status of two Negroes who had been brought as slaves into California while still in its territorial condition, the court determined that, notwithstanding the adoption of an anti-slavery State constitution, these two men remained in bondage. In his concurring opinion, Justice Alexander Anderson wrote:

The institution of slavery in the United States is both political and municipal.... Slaves were recognized by the *Constitution* of the United States as property, and protected.... It is appropriate to repeat, that the political character of the institution of slavery goes with the extent of the national territory wherever that is; and the constitutional rights and eminency of the Republic prevail at the moment of the accession of new territory. Congress may modify the forms in which it shall be exercised, and regarded; but this must be "sub modo," pursuant to that instrument itself.... The property here brought into question is that of slaves. The *Constitution* of the United States was in full force here. Slaves were as much recognized by that as property, as any other objects whatever....

When the United States acquired the Territory of California, it became the common property of all the people of all the States, and the right of emigration of every species of property belonging to the citizen was inherent with its use and possession. By the fifth article of the amendments of the *Constitution*, it is expressly provided "that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law...." These negroes, therefore, being property as before shown when brought into California so remained....

It was the vast and unexampled discovery of gold which brought together an excited population. The man of the North came with his capital in the shape of bales of goods – he of the South sometimes with his slaves. The course of the argument now made finds equal authority and protection for both, under the broad shield of the common *Constitution*; and that the property of neither can be taken by a surprise, or a strategy, nor without just compensation, and that both had equal rights to come to this golden and sunny land. ⁽³⁶⁾

Stephen Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act

The sectional tug-of-war began again when Stephen Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill on 4 January 1854. This bill was an expression of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which took the middle ground between the Northern "free soil" position that Congress had the power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and the Southern position that the Government was required by the *Constitution* to protect slave property in the Territories. According to Douglas, "[I]n my opinion the people of a Territory can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution.... [U]nder the *Constitution*, the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day... unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature...." ⁽³⁷⁾ Thus, the decision whether to make the two new States of Kansas and Nebraska slave or free would be denied to Congress and left in the hands of the inhabitants applying for admission to the Union. This bill, passed after nearly five months of heated debate, also contained a repeal of the previous Missouri Compromise, which was declared "inoperative and void" and reaffirmed the doctrine that the people are "perfectly free to... regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the *Constitution* of the United States." ⁽³⁸⁾

The passage of this law sent the North into an uproar. Summing up the fury of the anti-slavery forces, Salmon P. Chase denounced the legislation as "a gross violation of a sacred pledge; as a criminal betrayal of precious rights; as part and parcel of an atrocious plot to exclude from a vast unoccupied region immigrants from the Old World and free laborers from our own States, and convert it into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves." ⁽³⁹⁾ Horace Greeley's New York *Tribune* addressed Northern Congressmen with these intemperate words:

We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of Northern members hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them, in behalf of peace – in behalf of freedom – in behalf of justice and humanity – resistance to the last. Better that confusion shall ensue in the national councils – *better that Congress should break up in wild disorder – nay, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary*, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished [emphasis in original].⁽⁴⁰⁾

Even though he personally viewed slavery as "a curse beyond computation, to both white and black,"⁽⁴¹⁾ and despite his desire to "sustain the *Constitution* of my country as our fathers have made it" and to "yield obedience to the laws, whether I like them or not,"⁽⁴²⁾ Stephen Douglas was lambasted for being "pro-slavery" and burned in effigy throughout the North. To concede that the slave property of Southerners was constitutionally secure within the Territories as well as within the States, or even that the inhabitants of the Territories should be left to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery or not, would be to surrender for all time the hope of excluding Negro laborers from the Territories which Free-Soilers, such as David Wilmot, fervently hoped to open to free White labor only. In direct response to the *Kansas-Nebraska Act*, the so-called "Republican" party was formed on 6 July 1854 by former Whigs, disaffected Democrats, and Free-Soilers "on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery."⁽⁴³⁾ As was seen in the previous chapter, this ill-named faction was, according to Wendell Phillips, "the first *sectional party* ever organized in this country" and "a party of the North pledged against the South." To drive the South to its political knees was the stated goal of its organizers, chief among whom was Abraham Lincoln.

The Truth Behind the Dred Scott Case

Referring back to the Webster-Calhoun debate regarding the extension of the *Constitution* over the Territories, Elbert Ewing pointed out, "There was no decision of the Supreme Court, the arbiter of last resort in such questions, by which it could be known which contention was the correct one, so the great party leaders reargued their respective positions with each new occasion."⁽⁴⁴⁾ Thus, the anti-slavery party brought the question before the Court in 1857 by stealth and deception with the hopes of overturning the *Kansas-Nebraska Act* and silencing their opponents once and for all.⁽⁴⁵⁾ In August of the previous year, when the *Dred Scott* case was still pending, Lincoln addressed the South as follows: "The Supreme Court of the United States is the tribunal to decide such a question, and we will submit to its decisions; and if you do also, there will be an end of the matter. Will you? If not, who are the disunionists – you or we?"⁽⁴⁶⁾ Of course, the scheme back-fired and the debate was legally settled in favor of the South. In addition to proving that Negroes could not be Citizens under the *Constitution*, Taney wrote:

The principle upon which our governments rest, and upon which alone they continue to exist, is the union of States, sovereign and independent within their own limits in their internal and domestic concerns, and bound together as one people by a general government, possessing certain enumerated and restricted powers, delegated to it by the people of the several States, and exercising supreme authority within the scope of the power granted to it, throughout the dominion of the United States.... What it acquires, it acquires for the benefit of the people of the several States who created it... and when a Territory becomes a part of the United States, the Federal Government enters into possession in the character impressed upon it by those who created it.... The Territory being a part of the United States, the government and the citizen both enter it under the authority of the *Constitution*, with their respective rights defined and marked out; and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property, beyond what that instrument confers nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved....

Taney concluded by declaring the Missouri Compromise "not warranted by the *Constitution*, and... therefore void,"⁽⁴⁷⁾ thereby closing the door forever on Congress' ability to exclude slavery from the Territories. The agenda of the Northern sectionalists had thus suffered a great setback, as evidenced by the indignant howls and gnashing of teeth which commenced from that quarter, and Jeffersonian republicanism seemed to have finally triumphed. However, rather than producing a humble submission to the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, as required by the *Constitution*, "the whole effect of the *Dred Scott* decision was to develop a more determined type of anti-slavery agitation."⁽⁴⁸⁾ Reversing his position of two years before, Lincoln declared in behalf of his party, "We oppose the *Dred Scott* decision... as a political rule.... The President and Congress are not to be bound by it. We propose so resisting it as to have a reversal of it if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon the subject."⁽⁴⁹⁾ From that point onward, the North became set in its flagrant and determined rebellion to the "supreme law" of the Union, making a sectional schism inevitable.

Again, it must be stressed that there was no real concern for the plight of the Negro slave in the mind of those who instigated the suit. This was proven later by the Republican platforms of 1856 and 1859 which proposed that slavery be made "express and irrevocable" in the States where it already existed.⁽⁵⁰⁾ Furthermore, *Dred Scott*, the representative slave in the case, was merely used as a political pawn in a colossal chess game of

sectionalism. In his attempt to prove a conspiracy "between the Democratic owners of Dred Scott and the Judges of the Supreme Court and other parties involved" to use the case to spread slavery throughout the Union, Abraham Lincoln had feigned ignorance of the fact that the hapless Black man was actually owned by Dr. C.C. Chaffee, a Bostonian Abolitionist and member of Lincoln's own party who could have emancipated him at any time. Lincoln refused to admit to this deception even after he was publicly confronted by Stephen Douglas,⁽⁵¹⁾ and the myth of Dred Scott's helpless condition and an alleged pro-slavery conspiracy survives to this day in most history books. For example, historian William C. Davis wrote:

The case in question went back almost two decades – to a time when the Missouri Compromise... was still the law of the land. At stake was the status of an elderly black man named Dred Scott. In 1834 Scott's owner – an Army surgeon named John Emerson – took his slave from Missouri to a military post in Illinois, though slavery was outlawed in that state. Two years later, transferred to another post, Emerson took Scott to the Wisconsin Territory, where slavery was also outlawed. Emerson eventually brought Scott back to Missouri, where the surgeon died in 1843.

Three years later Scott, with the help of local antislavery lawyers, sued Emerson's heirs for his freedom, contending that his years in Illinois and Wisconsin had made him free. Scott lost his case, then won on appeal in 1850, only to see the Missouri state supreme court reverse the appeal and once again consign him to slavery. Scott thereupon took his case to the federal courts, where he lost again in 1854. After another two years the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case....

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the 79-year-old scion of a wealthy, slave-owning Maryland family, announced the Court's decision on March 6. As to Scott's right to sue, Taney held that he had none.... As to Scott's freedom, Taney held that he had none of that either....

The reaction was immediate. Proslavery people hailed the decision as the final vindication of their rights. From the antislavery states came cries of outrage. The *Dred Scott* ruling had come from a Supreme Court dominated by Southerners, rekindling fears of a "slave power" conspiracy in the federal government – a plot by a wealthy, cruel minority to thwart democratic rule by the majority.⁽⁵²⁾

In the above account, one can readily see a regurgitation of Lincoln's discredited conspiracy theory, repackaged for an unsuspecting modern audience. Furthermore, what Davis failed to mention was the fact that "Emerson's heir" was none other than his widow, who subsequently married Chaffee, thereby transferring legal ownership of Scott to "a Black Republican freedom-shrieking member of Congress."⁽⁵³⁾ Chaffee and his new wife refused to accept Scott's offer to purchase his freedom in cash and good security,⁽⁵⁴⁾ and, according to James Randall, "the ownership of Scott and his family was technically transferred by a fictitious sale to Mrs. Chaffee's brother, J.F.A. Sanford of New York, so that an abolitionist should not appear in the Federal courts in the role of slaveowner."⁽⁵⁵⁾ Furthermore, on 26 May 1857 – not two months after the Supreme Court decision – Scott was quietly and carelessly turned onto the streets of St. Louis, Missouri to fend for himself, further proving the expressed concern of the anti-slavery forces for the welfare of the Negroes to be a sham.⁽⁵⁶⁾ In the words of the *St. Louis Republic*, "Old and worn out, Scott will have a hard time to make a living if he is forced to depend upon the charities of Black Republicans and abolitionists."⁽⁵⁷⁾

Finally, the feigned apprehension of the Northern Abolitionists and their allies, such as Lincoln, that Southern slaveholders would begin to flock northward with their slaves ignored the clear historical fact that slavery had died out in the Northern States and that the slave population had shifted almost entirely to the Gulf States primarily because of the inability of the Negro to acclimatize to the harsh Northern climate and his natural affinity for the near-tropical climate of the deep South.⁽⁵⁸⁾ Furthermore, as pointed out by Josiah J. Evans of South Carolina, slave labor was not suited for the agriculture of the Territories: "There is no pretense that any one of the great staples that constitute the great material of our foreign commerce, can be cultivated anywhere within the limits of these Territories outside of the Territory of Kansas."⁽⁵⁹⁾ There was absolutely no reason at all for Southern plantation owners to move North with their slaves, and they had no inclination to do so. There was also no real inclination for most slaveholders to migrate into the Territories: "...[T]hey demanded a right which they could not actively use – the legal right to carry slaves where few would or could be taken. The one side fought rancorously for what it was bound to get without fighting; the other, with equal rancor, contended for what in the nature of things it could never use."⁽⁶⁰⁾ Consequently, the "whole controversy over the Territories... related to an imaginary negro in an impossible place."⁽⁶¹⁾ The complaint of the South against the Northern anti-slavery forces for attempting to exclude the institution from the Territories really arose from a desire to maintain the integrity of the several States against the ever-increasing centralization of political power in Washington, D.C.⁽⁶²⁾ As noted by L.Q.C. Lamar of Mississippi, the South rightly looked beyond the slavery issue and saw the activities of the North as an attack on the *Constitution* itself:

We of the South, under the necessities of our position, see what is our mission. Regarding that *Constitution* as the instrument of our protection, we are determined to maintain its sacred compromises. You being the majority, and looking upon it as a restraint upon your power, have taken issue with that *Constitution* and are attempting to throw off its restrictions. That is the fight between us; and we are ready to meet it here....

I am no disunionist *per se*. I am devoted to the *Constitution* of this Union, and so long as this Republic is a great tolerant Republic, throwing its loving arms around both sections of the country, I, for one, will bestow every talent which God has given me for its promotion and its glory. Sir, if there is one idea touching merely human affairs, which gives me more of mental exultation than another, it is the conception of this great Republic, this great Union of sovereign States, holding millions of brave, resolute men, in peace and order, not by brute force, not by standing armies, indeed by no visible embodiment of law, but by the silent omnipotence of one great, grand thought — the *Constitution* of the United States. That *Constitution* is the life and soul of this great Government..... That is our platform. We stand upon it. We intend to abide by it and to maintain it, and we will permit no persistent violations of its provisions.... When it is violated, persistently violated, when its spirit is no longer observed upon this floor — I war upon your government; I am against it. I raise then the banner of secession, and I will fight under it as long as the blood flows and ebbs in my veins. [\(63\)](#)

Endnotes

1. Dred Scott v. John A. Sandford (1857), 80 U.S. 19 How. 393, 422.
2. Boston Atlas and Chronicle, 16 March 1857; quoted by Elbert William R. Ewing, *The Legal and Historical Status of the Dred Scott Decision* (Washington, D.C.: Cobden Publishing Company, 1908), pages 199-200.
3. New York Independent, 26 March 1857; quoted by Ewing, *Status of the Dred Scott Decision*, page 7.
4. New York Independent, 12 April 1857; quoted by Ewing, *ibid.*, page 202.
5. Atlantic Monthly, February 1865; quoted by Ewing, *ibid.*, page 7.
6. James G. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield* (Norwich, Connecticut: The Henry Bill Publishing Company, 1884), Volume I, page 131. Black's Law Dictionary (Sixth Edition) defines this phrase as follows:
The word [dictum] is generally used as an abbreviated form of obiter dictum, "a remark by the way"; that is, an observation or remark made by a judge in pronouncing an opinion upon a cause, concerning some rule, principle, or application of law, or the solution of a question suggested by the case at bar, but not necessarily involved in the case or essential to its determination; any statement of the law enunciated by the court merely by way of illustration, argument, analogy, or suggestion. Statements and comments in an opinion concerning some rule of law or legal proposition not necessarily involved nor essential to determination of the case in hand are obiter dicta, and lack the force of an adjudication.... Dicta are opinions of a judge which do not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and made without argument, or full consideration of the point, are not the professed deliberate determinations of the judge himself (page 454).
7. Albert Bushnell Hart, quoted by Ewing, *Dred Scott Decision*, page 7.
8. James Ford Rhodes, quoted by Ewing, *ibid.*
9. Terry Martin, *Colorado Christian News*, January 1996, page 24.
10. Ironically, *Roe v. Wade* is based on the so-called Fourteenth Amendment, which itself presupposes the veracity of Justice Taney's assertions in *Scott v. Sandford* regarding the Negro race in America (see Chapter Nineteen). Whether Martin was expecting that his readers would not read Taney's words for themselves, or whether he was merely regurgitating second-hand information which he did not bother to verify himself, is ultimately irrelevant. What is relevant is that this sort of dishonest and sloppy reporting is routinely passed off as journalism, and rarely is it ever challenged.
11. According to Black's Law Dictionary (Sixth Edition), political questions are "[q]uestions of which courts will refuse to take cognizance, or to decide, on account of their purely political character, or because their determination would involve an encroachment upon the executive or legislative powers" (page 1158). In the words of Taney himself:
It is not the province of the court to decide upon the justice or injustice, the policy or impolicy, of these laws. The decision of that question belonged to the political or law-making power; to those who formed the sovereignty and framed the Constitution. The duty of the court is, to interpret the instrument they have framed, with the best lights we can obtain on the subject, and to administer it as we find it, according to its true intent and meaning when it was adopted (*Scott v. Sandford*).
12. An Act to Establish an Uniform Rule of Naturalization; *Statutes at Large For the United States of America*, Volume I, page 103.
13. *Ozawa v. United States* (1922), 43 S.Ct. 65; 260 U.S. 178; 67 L.ed. 199, *supra*, at 178.
14. John Quincy Adams, in *American State Papers: Foreign Relations* (Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton, Printers, 1832), Volume IV, page 400.
15. John Bouvier, *A Law Dictionary Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America and of the Several States of the American Union* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1839), Volume I.
16. *Statutes at Large*, Volume I, page 191.
17. *Ibid.*, pages 256, 258.
18. *Ibid.*, page 455.

19. *Ibid.*, page 641.
20. Constitution of North Carolina (1776), Article I, Section 3.
21. Constitution of North Carolina (1865), Article I, Section 3. This constitution was struck down by the Reconstruction Acts of 1867.
22. Constitution of California (1848), Article 2, Section 1.
23. Constitution of Oregon (1857), Article II, Section 2.
24. *Ozawa v. United States*, *supra*, at 207.
25. Lincoln, speech delivered at Springfield, Illinois on 16 June 1858; in Robert W. Johannsen (editor), *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1965), pages 14-21.
26. Lincoln, *ibid.*, page 17.
27. Lincoln, *ibid.*, page 19.
28. Lincoln, *ibid.*, pages 19-20.
29. Thomas Jefferson, letter to John Holmes, 22 April 1820; in Merrill D. Peterson (editor), *Thomas Jefferson: Writings* (New York: Library of America, 1984), page 1435. In another letter to James M. Mason, 13 April 1820, Jefferson expressed the fear that the political polarization of the States along sectional lines "would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred, as to render separation preferable to eternal discord" (quoted by Virginia Mason, *The Public Life and Diplomatic Correspondence of James M. Mason* [New York: Neal Publishing Company, 1906], page 61).
30. Edwin Earle Sparks, *Expansion of the American People* (Chicago, Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1901), page 201 (footnote).
31. *Congressional Globe*, 8 August 1846 (Twenty-Ninth Congress, First Session), page 1217.
32. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 119.
33. Daniel Webster, quoted by Ewing, *Dred Scott Decision*, pages 21-22.
34. John C. Calhoun, *Congressional Globe*, 24 February 1849 (Thirtieth Congress, Second Session), page 273.
35. Calhoun, quoted by Lunt, *Origin of the Late War*, pages 191-192.
36. *In re Perkins*, 2 *Hepburn's California Reports*, 452, 455, 459.
37. Stephen Douglas, speech delivered at Freeport, Illinois on 27 August 1858; in Johannsen, *Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, page 88.
38. *Statutes at Large*, Volume X, page 277.
39. Salmon P. Chase, speech delivered in the Senate on 19 January 1854; in J.W. Schuckers, *Life and Public Services of Salmon P. Chase, United States Senator and Governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1874), page 141.
40. *New York Tribune*, quoted by Alexander H. Stephens, speech delivered in the House of Representatives on 28 June 1856; *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Fourth Congress, First Session), page 724.
41. Stephen Douglas, quoted by Johannsen, *Lincoln-Douglas Debates*, page 7.
42. Douglas, speech delivered at Chicago, Illinois on 9 July 1858; in Johannsen, *ibid.*, page 32.
43. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 134.
44. Ewing, *Dred Scott Decision*, page 22.
45. Elbert Ewing provided the details behind the irregular suit in Chapter Two of his *Dred Scott Decision*.
46. Lincoln, in Howard Wilford Bell (editor), *Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln* (New York: Unit Book Publishing Company, 1905), page 93.
47. 80 U.S., 19 Howard, 447-452.
48. Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, Volume I, page 131.
49. Lincoln, speech delivered at Quincy, Illinois on 13 October 1858; in Bell, *Letters and Addresses of Lincoln*, pages 128-129.
50. Edward Stanwood, *A History of the Presidency* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1906), page 293.
51. In his 18 September 1858 speech at Charleston, Illinois, Stephen Douglas responded to Lincoln's charge by noting: [T]here were no Democratic owners of *Dred Scott* on the face of the land. *Dred Scott* was owned at that time by the Rev. Dr. Chaffee, an Abolition member of Congress from Springfield, Massachusetts, and his wife.... [A]s soon as the decision was announced by the court, Dr. Chaffee and his wife executed a deed emancipating him, and put that deed on record. It was a matter of public record, therefore, that at the time the case was taken to the Supreme Court, *Dred Scott* was owned by an Abolition member of Congress, a friend of Lincoln's, and a leading man of his party, while the

defense was conducted by Abolition lawyers — and thus the Abolitionists managed both sides of the case (Johannsen, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, page 185).

52. Davis, Brother Against Brother, pages 79, 80.

53. Springfield (Illinois) Argus, 3 June 1857.

54. Ewing, Dred Scott Decision, page 29.

55. Randall, Civil War and Reconstruction, page 149.

56. St. Louis News, 8 April 1857; New York Tribune, 10 April 1857.

57. St. Louis Republic, 27 May 1857.

58. J.H. Van Evrie, White Supremacy and Negro Subordination (New York: Van Evrie, Horton and Company, 1868), Chapter Twenty.

59. Josiah J. Evans, speech in the Senate on 23 June 1856, Congressional Globe (Thirty-Fourth Congress, First Session), page 703.

60. Charles W. Ramsdell, essay: "The Natural Limits of Slavery Expansion," Mississippi Valley Historical Review (September 1929), Volume XVI, Number 2, page 163.

61. Blaine, Twenty Years of Congress, Volume I, page 272.

62. Alexander Stephens predicted in 1857 that if "the slightest encroachments of power are permitted or submitted to in the Territories, they may reach the States ultimately" (Appendix to the Congressional Globe [Thirty-Fourth Congress, Third Session], page 134).

63. L.Q.C. Lamar, speech delivered in the House of Representatives on 7 December 1859; in Congressional Globe (Thirty-Sixth Congress, First Session), page 45.

<http://www.americascaesar.com/ebook/five.htm>

PART ONE:

Northern Agitation and the Roots of Disunion

CHAPTER FIVE

The Negro and the Territorial Dispute

Supporting Document:

Excerpts From Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford

Supplementary Essay:

The History of the Dred Scott Decision



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"The presence of the enemy in front of the capital, the great interests involved, and the existence of all that is dear to us appeal in terms too strong to be unheard, and [General Lee] feels assured that every man has resolved to...Conquer or Die in the approaching contest." —Special Orders, No. 22, June 1, 1862



Richmond, Virginia, late spring, 1862. A powerful enemy is at the gates of a young republic's capital. An inherited force, outnumbered and haphazardly-organized, representing a collection of fiercely independent individuals forming disparate congeries lacking almost everything, save courage, has to be willfully molded into

a real army, lest the capital falls and the war lost. A chief executive whose own history and personality has combined to resist employing in any meaningful way the man to which he must now turn—the same man Abraham Lincoln had first sought more than a year earlier to lead the principal army of the Federal government. So much at stake. So little time in which to prepare. So unimaginable the consequences of failure. So breathtaking the possibilities resulting from victory.

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NEW EVIDENCE SHOWS...Lincoln offered the command of all Union forces to Italian General Giuseppe Garibaldi.

Garibaldi was ready to accept Lincoln's 1862 offer but on one condition, said Mr Petacco: that the war's objective be declared as the abolition of slavery. But at that stage Lincoln was unwilling to make such a statement lest he worsen an agricultural crisis. (Agricultural crisis my foot, he was concerned about more states seceding from the Union).

This just shows me how desperate Lincoln was for a field commander to counter Lee and his lack of respect for his own high command...It also proves again that slavery was NOT the principal issue of the war.

~Robert Mestas~

World news Monday 7 February 2000 20.09 EST

Garibaldi asked by Lincoln to run army

Rory Carroll in Rome

A frayed postcard in a Turin archive has revealed one of the most audacious gambles of the American civil war. Abraham Lincoln offered the command of the northern forces to Giuseppe Garibaldi, unifier of Italy and terror of the Pope.

The US president, his forces hammered by the Confederate army, turned in desperation to Garibaldi, spawning one of the great what ifs of history.

Rumours of Lincoln's offer have circulated for a century and been denied by American scholars, but the document proved it was no myth, said Arrigo Petacco, a historian.

He stumbled across the faded blue postcard, from Garibaldi to King Victor Emmanuel II telling the king of the offer, last week while rummaging in 90 boxes of material donated by Italy's exiled royal family.

Garibaldi caught the world's imagination in 1860 after invading Sicily with 1,000 lightly armed redshirts. They defeated 12,000 Neapolitan troops, took the island and, determined to unify the Italian peninsula, invaded the mainland. They occupied Naples and unleashed a wave of support.

According to Mr Petacco, the rebel, who in the 1850s had led an army in Uruguay and travelled through the US, **was also a mason**. The international masonic lodge successfully lobbied for him to be granted American citizenship.

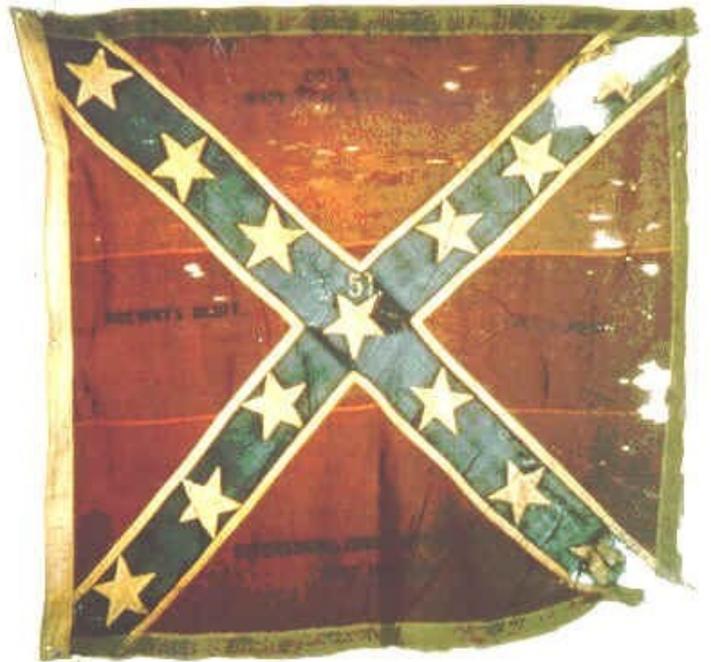
Garibaldi was ready to accept Lincoln's 1862 offer but on one condition, said Mr Petacco: that the war's objective be declared as the abolition of slavery. But at that stage Lincoln was unwilling to make such a statement lest he worsen an agricultural crisis.

"Later they offered Garibaldi the command of one unit, rather than the whole army, but at that point it was too late and he had gone on to do other things," Mr Petacco said. "In Italy we always knew, but there was always a lot of scepticism in America. Now we know for sure."

<http://m.guardiannews.com/world/2000/feb/08/rorycarroll>

This selection by A.A. McKethan of the 51st NC Co. B from Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina.

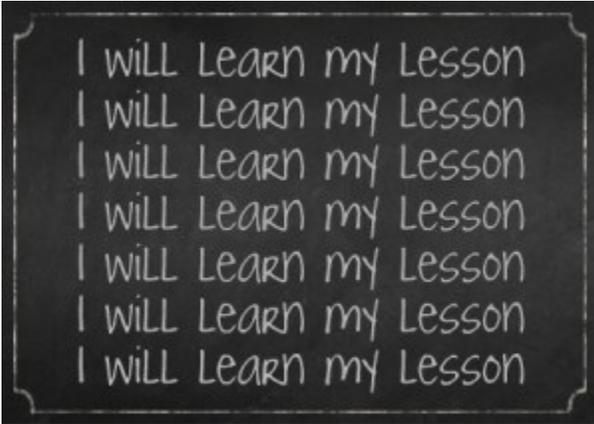
"From this point we were taken by rail to Kinston and engaged in three days fighting, 7, 8 and 9 March, 1865, near that place driving the enemy several miles, capturing and killing many with but small loss to our side. The change from Rockfish to Kinston carried us through Magnolia, where the company which I then commanded was raised, and the homes of many of the men could be seen from the cars. I was given orders for that reason to put my command in an ordinary box car, such as was used in those days for



transporting soldiers, and to get on top myself with a good man and allow none of the men to get off as we passed through the section in which they lived. We had not proceeded far when the engine stopped at a tank for water. I discovered two of my best men on the ground near the car. I spoke to them and demanded an explanation of their violation of orders, when one of them, pointing to a small house a few hundred yards distant, said that the lady standing in the door was his sister; that he was going to stop and see her, but would be on next day. To permit this was a violation of orders on my part as well as that of the soldiers, but knowing that the enemy was closing in behind us and this would perhaps be their last chance to see their loved ones, and having confidence in the men, I did not have the heart to stop them, whatever the consequences to myself might be, and in this way I lost the greater part of my company before reaching Kinston, and in the first day's fight the First Sergeant and myself represented the company ; but true men as they were, all reported for duty that night. This is mentioned to illustrate the true spirit and patriotism of the southern soldier; the cause was almost lost and he knew it, and immediately before him he could picture his fields laid in waste, his home plundered and his family exposed and suffering, yet even to the last roll call, he answered to his country's summons at the post of danger and duty."

A Basic Civics Lesson for Pseudo-Historians

Posted by [Mike Maharrey](#)



I need a civics lesson.

This according to the keepers of acceptable opinion at two divergent publications.

Both [The Economist](#) and the [Montgomery Advertiser](#) recently ran opinion pieces skewering nullification, specifically state efforts to block unconstitutional federal gun laws in Kansas and Alabama. Interestingly, both the author of *The Economist* piece and the editorial board over at the Alabama newspaper used the same strategy. They both try to make their readers believe anybody who actually views nullification as legitimate must not be too bright. Their implication? “The federal government enjoys absolute supremacy and a bunch of dumb racist, rednecks who don’t know anything about the U.S. government want states to ignore laws they don’t happen to like.”

From the *Economist*: “It is remarkable that a civics lesson like this is necessary.”

The Montgomery Advertiser editorial board gets even snarkier.

“That body (the Alabama Senate) has taken a plunge into the past by revisiting and embracing the long-discredited practice of nullification, the notion — abandoned decades ago by most people who passed sixth-grade civics.”

Talk about groupthink. Federal supremacists apparently find the whole “civics lesson” theme clever. I have to admit – it does effectively create the impression that nullification supporters wander around in ignorance among the illiterate and uneducated. But the mockery would prove even more effective if the writers actually knew what in the hell they were writing about.

Here’s the problem: these amateur historians actually think the three things they leaned in their government school sixth-grade civics class make them some kind of experts. They might want to move on from pre-civics to basic civics before they try demeaning those of us who actually know the historical and the philosophical basis for nullification.

Let’s touch on a few basics, shall we?

1. Federal Supremacy – These wanna-be historians actually think the federal government stands absolutely supreme all the time, no matter what. They apparently never bothered to put down the sixth-grade textbook and read the actual supremacy clause in the Constitution. If they did, they would find that only acts “in pursuance of” the Constitution stand supreme. Yes Virginia, federal supremacy actually has limits! Alexander Hamilton made this clear in Federalist 33.

“If a number of political societies enter into a larger political society, the laws which the latter may enact, pursuant to the powers intrusted [sic] to it by its constitution, must necessarily be supreme over those societies and the individuals of whom they are composed....But it will not follow from this doctrine that acts of the large society which are not pursuant to its constitutional powers, but which are invasions of the residuary authorities of the smaller societies, will become the supreme law of the land. These will be merely acts of usurpation, and will deserve to be treated as such. Hence we perceive that the clause which declares the supremacy of the laws of the Union, like the one we have just before considered, only declares a truth, which flows immediately and necessarily from the institution of a federal government. It will not, I presume, have escaped observation, that it expressly confines this supremacy to laws made pursuant to the Constitution.”

2. The extent of federal power – While we’re on the subject of limits, our civics professors apparently need a reminder. The federal government can’t just do whatever it wants. It operates under strict limits. The feds can only exercise powers delegated to it in the Constitution. James Madison described the extent of federal power in Federalist 45. He insisted that the powers delegated to the general government were “few and defined,” and those left to the states and people were “numerous and indefinite.” The ratifiers even insisted on a Bill of Rights “in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers.”

3. Who decides constitutionality? - Federal supremacists sell you a load of crap. They want you to believe the people of the states created a federal government with limited, enumerated powers, insisted on further “declaratory and restrictive clauses” – the Bill of Rights - and then left it to that government to decide the extent of its own power. This idea not only earns them an F on their civics test, they also fail their logic test. Basically, these geniuses want the Dallas Cowboy player to referee the Dallas – New York Giants football game. How do you think that would turn out for the Giants?

Fact: the people of the states created the federal government in the first place. Therefore, the people of the states retain the right, in the last resort, to determine the extent of the powers they gave to the government they created. So yes, Kansas can determine what limits the Second Amendment places on federal regulation of firearms. Granted, this idea may fall into the realm of advanced civics, so maybe we should let a real expert explain it. How about we call on Madison, the “Father of the Constitution?”

“The States then being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently that as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition.”

Extra reading [HERE](#).

4. Separation of powers - Even our journalists with their sixth-grade civics background probably remember separation of powers. If you ask them, they will tell you about the three separate branches – executive, judicial and legislative – and how they serve as a check on each other. What seems to escape our intellectual elite is the fact that these three branches all belong to a single entity – the federal government. That raises an interesting question that Madison asked some 200 years ago. What happens in “those great and extraordinary cases, in which all the forms of the Constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it.” In other words, what happens when all three branches conspire to exercise undelegated powers?

In sixth-grade civics world, apparently nothing.

Again, these federal supremacists sell a crock of smelly stuff. They want you to believe that a government can exist as a self-limiting institution. That being the case, why did the founders go to all the trouble to create checks and balances WITHIN the federal government? Doesn’t it logically follow that some check on federal power in general must exist?

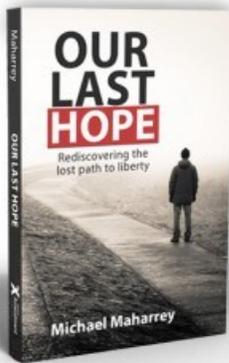
Uh, yeah. The branches of government serve as horizontal checks on power and the states serve as vertical checks on federal power. During the ratification debates, anti-federalists insisted the federal government would not remain constrained to limited, enumerated powers as supporters of the Constitution promised. Madison argued that the states would serve as the check.

“Should an unwarrantable measure of the federal government be unpopular in particular State...the means of opposition to it are powerful and at hand. The disquietude of the people; their repugnance and, perhaps refusal to cooperate with officers of the Union, the frowns of the executive magistracy of the State; the embarrassment

created by legislative devices, which would often be added on such occasions, would oppose, in any State, very serious impediments; and were the sentiments of several adjoining States happen to be in Union, would present obstructions which the federal government would hardly be willing to encounter.”

Madison’s blueprint sounds an awful lot like nullification, doesn’t it? Kansas says it refuses to cooperate with acts violating the Second Amendment. Alabama say it refuses to cooperate with federal acts violating the Second Amendment. Maybe Madison needs to take that sixth-grade civics class these guys talk about.

5. The Second Amendment – Even without the Second Amendment, the federal government still would not have the authority to regulate gun ownership within the borders of a state. The Constitution does not delegate that power to the federal government; therefore it remains with the states and the people. Secondly, the language of the amendment itself defines much greater restriction on federal power. “The right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” (Infringe – v: Act so as to limit or undermine something; encroach on, block.) The federal government may not constitutionally act in a way that limits the right to keep and bear arms – period – even when exercising a valid constitutional power. So even though the federal government has the authority to regulate interstate commerce, it doe NOT have the authority to infringe on the right to keep and bear arms in the process.



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6. Extra Credit - John Calhoun didn’t come up with nullification prior to the Civil War to support slavery, or even to oppose a tariff. He didn’t come up with it at all. James Madison and Thomas Jefferson [get the credit for formalizing the principles of nullification in 1798](#), in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Nullification wasn’t used in defense of slavery. Not ever. In fact, northern states appealed to the principles when [blocking the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850](#). It was so effective, South Carolina listed “nullification” of the Fugitive Slave Act in its Declaration of Causes for Secession. (Which kind of punches a big huge hole in the “nullification has never worked” talking point parroted by

federal supremacists.)

Yes, Andrew Jackson opposed nullification. So what? He uses the same lame arguments federal supremacists today use. They were just as lame in the 1820s and 1830s.

Sadly, tomorrow I will run across some other pseudo-historian repeating the same false “facts” about nullification, acting all intellectually superior. These people continue to run around and act like counter arguments to their tripe don’t exist. But they clearly do. These folks just need to start reading outside of that sixth-grade civics book.

Class dismissed!

Michael Maharrey [\[send him email\]](#) is the Communications Director for the Tenth Amendment Center. He proudly resides in the original home of the Principles of '98 - Kentucky. See his [blog archive here](#) and his [article archive here](#). He also maintains the blog, [Tenther Gleanings](#).

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<http://tenthamentendmentcenter.com/2013/05/13/a-basic-civics-lesson-for-pseudo-historians/>

Rasmussen Poll: Nullification Goes Mainstream

Posted by [Mike Maharrey](#)

<http://tenthamendmentcenter.com/2013/05/06/rasmussen-poll-nullification-goes-mainstream/>

Day after day, the media pounds out a relentless drumbeat against nullification.

Pundits, commentators and so-called legal experts demonize it as unconstitutional, villainize it as racist and trivialize it with slurs like “wacky” and “kookie.”

But while the political class continues to arrogantly ridicule [Madison and Jefferson's principles](#), everyday Americans embrace them in increasing numbers.

A [Rasmussen poll](#) released Monday indicates that nullification is growing more and more popular in mainstream America. Pollsters found 38 percent support states taking actions to “block” federal acts that restrict the right to keep and bear arms. Less than half (45 percent) oppose blocking these unconstitutional federal acts.

Even more revealing: more people than not approve of nullification in general.

“On the general question of ‘nullification,’ 44 percent believe states should have the right to block any federal laws they disagree with on legal grounds. Thirty-six percent disagree and 20 are undecided,” pollsters said.

Digging into the numbers, we find even broader support for nullification where it really counts – on Main Street.

A majority of everyday politically engaged Americans support the general principle of nullification. According to the Rasmussen poll, **52 percent of mainstream voters think states should have the right to block any federal laws they disagree with on legal grounds.**

Think about it. Even enduring constant demonization from the mainstream media and the political elite, most average American voters approve of nullification efforts.

Amazing!

“People are finally starting to understand and accept the concept of decentralization. Our message is mainstream now and we have hard data to prove it,” Tennessee Tenth Amendment Center state chapter coordinator Lesley Swann said.

So, where does the vast majority of opposition to nullification come from?

The political class.

You know, the guys calling it “ludicrous” and “demented.”

Seventy-four percent of those polled identifying with the political class oppose nullification. Of course, most of those folks don't even think anything warrants nullifying. A whopping 80 percent of the political class indicated

they think the government operates within constitutional limits. A majority (56 percent) of mainstream voters disagree with their assessment.

Note the term used: **block**. In other words, a majority of everyday Americans believe states can interpose (*verb; be an obstacle to, **BLOCK**, break into, come between, force in, hinder, impede, infiltrate, infringe, inject, insert, intercalate, intercede, intercept, interfere, interject, intermeddle, intermediate, interrupt, intervene, introduce, intrude, mediate, obstruct, obtrude, parenthesize, penetrate, place between, prevent, put in, stand in the way, thrust in*) to stop unconstitutional federal act.

Of course, James Madison made that case more than 200 years ago.

That in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the states who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

It seems the ideas of Madison and Jefferson have come back into their own.

And polling indicates that many who don't necessarily embrace nullification still believe in decentralizing power, and devolving authority back to the states and the people where the founders intended, at least when it comes to firearms regulation. According to the poll, 49 percent think it should be a state or local issue. That includes 34 percent who think state governments should determine gun ownership rules and 15 percent who think local governments should handle that responsibility.

Some might find it tempting to turn the polling results into a partisan issue. After all, Republicans were far more likely to indicate support for blocking acts violating the second amendment and generally believe the federal government fails to remain constitutionally restrained. In fact, the poll indicates 64 percent of Democrats believe the federal government does operate within its constitutional limits, while 61 percent of Republicans and 62 percent of unaffiliated voters do not.

Of course, the exact opposite was undoubtedly the case during the G.W. Bush years.

And when it comes to certain issues, even Democrats jump on the nullification train. According to [a Pew Research poll](#) released last month, 59 percent of Democrats say that the federal government should not enforce federal marijuana laws in states that permit its use. A full 60 percent of Americans believe states should remain free to make their own decisions on pot – no matter what the federal government happens to say.

So, the political class can continue right on with its hysterical hyperbole. Their panicked attempts to convince Americans that those of us who actually believe the federal government was intended to remain limited and think states can and should step up and hold them in check when they don't clearly have failed to convince the rest of Americans.

Ladies and gentleman, nullification just became the majority opinion.

Michael Maharrey [[send him email](#)] is the Communications Director for the Tenth Amendment Center. He proudly resides in the original home of the Principles of '98 - Kentucky. See his blog archive [here](#) and his article archive [here](#). He also maintains the blog, [Tenther Gleanings](#).

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Anthony Johnson



Anthony Johnson was a plantation-owner who almost single-handedly introduced slavery to the Colony of Virginia; all while running his very own **Candyland**. Oh, and did I mention he was black?

Not only was Johnson African through-and-through, he was an ex-slave himself. In 1621 he'd been snatched by slave traders and wound up working as an 'indentured servant' in Virginia. Now, while 'indentured servants' were basically slaves there was one important difference: when their contract expired or was bought out, they were free. That means all the beatings, forced labour and general awfulness had an end in sight—and owners were legally bound to honor it. Thanks to this system, Johnson was able to buy his freedom and eventually set up his own plantation. So when one of his 'servants' came to the end of his contract, Johnson let him go, right?

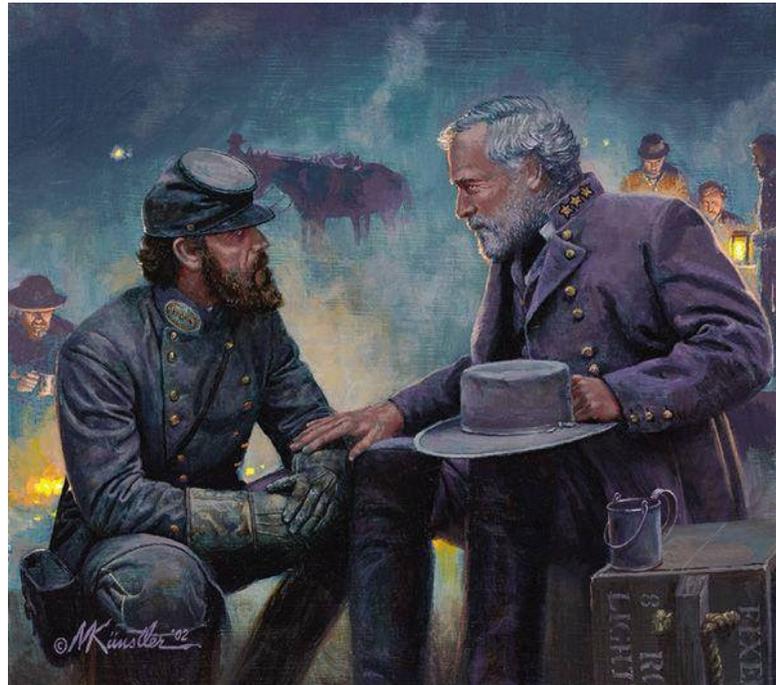
Nope. He took the guy to court and sued for his right to own him for life. The court agreed and, hey presto, suddenly slavery was de-facto legal in Virginia. Six years later, it was on the books and a whole depressing chapter of American history was ushered in—all thanks to one guy who'd apparently never heard of 'solidarity'.

<http://listverse.com/2013/05/01/10-people-who-sold-out-their-own-kind/?preview=true>

Are you poor in spirit or overflowing with pride?

After a whirlwind trip up to Tennessee and back....I spent A LOT of hours and miles in my car. Seldom do I get to sit that still at any given time, so I always use those opportunities to think about things that are near and dear to my heart. Thoughts of my absolutely two favorite men of all time, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, continually came to mind. Both men were stalwarths of their Christian faith and defenders of their land, country, fellow man and the Constitution. The caliber of these men has not been seen since they took their last breaths.

In 1853, Robert E. Lee joined the Episcopal Church and remained there the rest of his life. He lived his entire life as a humble and devoted Christian and stated: "My chief concern is to try to be an humble, earnest Christian." This motive was at the bottom of all that Lee did in his life. In response to a pastor he once talked to, General Lee said "...I can only say that I am a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation and that I need all the prayers you can offer for me." With Lee, this was genuine, heartfelt concern, and not political verbiage.



"Stonewall" Jackson was from what is now West Virginia. He was not born into wealth by any stretch of the imagination and his early years were extremely difficult. He first served in the Mexican War and was later sent home and stationed at Fort Hamilton, about 7 miles from New York City. Author Mary Williamson wrote of him: "While there, he was baptized and began to live his life for the glory of Christ. God had changed the heart of this brave soldier and gave him wisdom to see that life should be lived for the glory of God--not for the glory of self."

The Beatitudes come to mind when I think of these men and how we must follow their example. The Beatitudes come from the opening verses of the famous "Sermon on the Mount" delivered by Jesus and recorded in Matthew 5:2-12. Here Jesus states several blessings, each beginning with the phrase, "Blessed are ..." Each saying speaks of a blessing or "divine favor" bestowed upon a person resulting from the possession of a certain character quality.

Jesus said:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.

Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.

Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me.

Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you."

The first Beatitude, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," is one in particular that I feel we all need to improve on. While we all should be proud of our Southern Heritage and Culture, it is also pride that causes us to fail. Pride, when extreme, causes us to become egotistical, unforgiving, arrogant, feeling of superiority, destructive,

antagonistic, scornful and sometimes, downright dangerous to our cause. To be "poor in spirit" means to look at another's excellencies and at your own infirmities. The more grace we have, the more humble we are, because we now see ourselves as a greater debtor to God. If we can do any duty, we acknowledge that it is Christ's strength more than our own. In all things that Lee and Jackson did, they gave God all the glory and remained humble.

How often do we see the words, "Deo Vindice?" It translates to simply "God will vindicate." I understand that not all Southroners are Christian and perhaps will find fault with what I am saying, but I ask each of you to read my words, step back and think about them before making a comment. How are each of us failing the Southron cause? How many times are we not following Lee and Jackson's example by living for the glory of God? Maybe it's at differing degrees, but we all fail and fall short. Because of that, we are disorganized, argumentative, and without common ground. We don't need to worry about the obvious 'enemy.' We are our own worst enemy and will self destruct if we don't stop immediately and pull together as one people. Like Lee and Jackson, we need to be humble. That doesn't mean we shouldn't protect what is rightfully ours, our Southron Heritage and Culture. We do need to remember that while ours is the most important to us, there are others who have heritage and culture equally important to them. If we want others to respect ours, we should show respect for theirs too. It's taken 150 years to get where we are today, and positive change will not happen overnight. BUT, we must not ever give up or give in. We can't change the past, but together, we can be more than we ever dreamed of or thought possible. United together, along with God's help, we can do and accomplish anything. When our emotions get the better of us, we must not cave in to those emotions. If you feel like throwing the towel in, DON'T!! If you feel like you are going to lose your temper, DON'T!! If you feel you aren't making a difference and want to stop, DON'T!! If you get invited to an argument and really want to fall into their trap, DON'T!! Whatever it is that causes your emotions to get the upper hand, outlast your emotions and do not cave into them. Like Lee and Jackson, in the face of adversity, overcome, persevere and speak the truth. We have more impact united together, then alone and scattered in different directions. We all have different abilities and need each of your talents. The greatest asset each of us can give, is our time.

Almighty God, You have given us such rich grounds for our Southern heritage. We humbly ask You that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Your favor and glad to do Your will. Bless our magnificent southern land with honorable ministry, sound learning, and pure manners.

Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and configure into one united people the assemblage brought here out of many lineages and languages. Endow with Your spirit of wisdom those to whom in Your Name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that through obedience to Your law, we may show forth Your praise among the nations of the earth. In time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, our trust in You will not fail.

Our Confederate ancestors leave us a strong and great heritage. They had an abundance of things that really count in life, things such as character, integrity, honesty, honor, courage, and a great love for God, family, and country. Their memory is cherished and is a blessing to us. May we, with your help, teach our children and those who follow to draw inspiration from their lives, and keep the sacred memory of our Southern ancestors who faithfully fought for a just cause. General Robert E. Lee said, "Let prayer be our passion, let prayer be our practice."

Lord, we give you praise for allowing us to have such a rich Southern heritage! Thank you for those that have gone before us that have preserved the truth for us! Encourage us as we face the lies and mistruths set forth by the father of lies and those afraid of the truth! Enable us to stand firm in you. May our actions give glory to you and honour to our our Southern ancestors. It's in the holy name of Jesus Christ that we pray these things ~ Amen ~

One lesson we can take from the dead, is if we don't come together and become united as one , we too will soon die.

Deo Vindice



~ Eileen Parker Zoellner ~

The Constitutional Right of Secession

by **Thomas E. Woods, Jr.**
TomWoods.com

Recently by Thomas E. Woods, Jr.: [What I Told the Eleventh Graders](#)

Mike Church and Brion McClanahan have produced what looks to be an excellent new edition of Albert Taylor Bledsoe's 19th-century work *Is Davis a Traitor? or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?* Having read the book myself years ago, I can tell you it is indeed an excellent work, full of information no one encounters in school, but which helps you break out of the establishment's suffocating box.

You can download a free chapter [here](#).

The brain dead establishment's contribution to this discussion is to shout "neo-Confederate!" or express outrage that we peons would even raise what our betters have told us is a closed question. But the arguments for the constitutionality of secession are very strong, and are not refuted by calling secession backward, out of date, stupid, not-progressive, etc. – especially after the experience of the 20th century, for heaven's sake – or pretending that anyone who favors decentralization secretly supports or is indifferent to slavery. The massive slave states of the 20th-century world could have used rather more decentralization, wouldn't you say? William Lloyd Garrison favored the secession of the North; presumably even the thought controllers would balk at calling Garrison a "neo-Confederate."

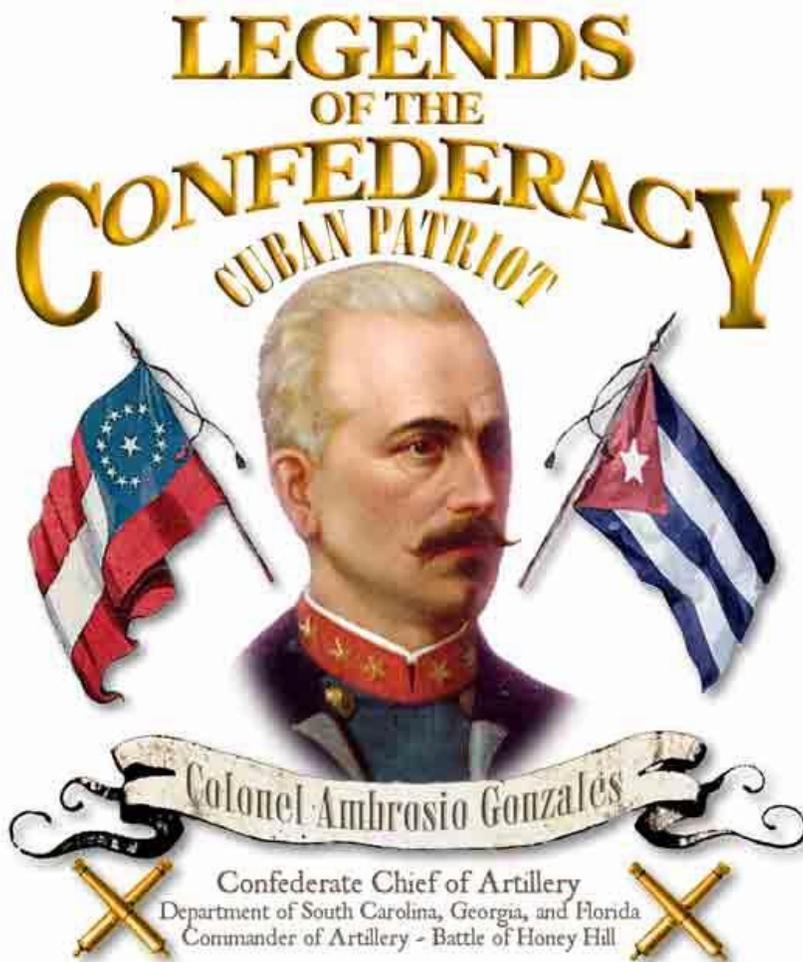
Thanks to Mike and Brion. I am proud to say that Brion McClanahan teaches U.S. history with me at my [LibertyClassroom.com](#).

May 14, 2013

Thomas E. Woods, Jr. [[send him mail](#); visit [his website](#)], a senior fellow of the Ludwig von Mises Institute, is the creator of [Tom Woods's Liberty Classroom](#), a libertarian educational resource. He is the author of eleven books, including the New York Times bestsellers [Meltdown](#) (on the financial crisis; read Ron Paul's [foreword](#)) and [The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History](#), and most recently [Nullification and Rollback](#).

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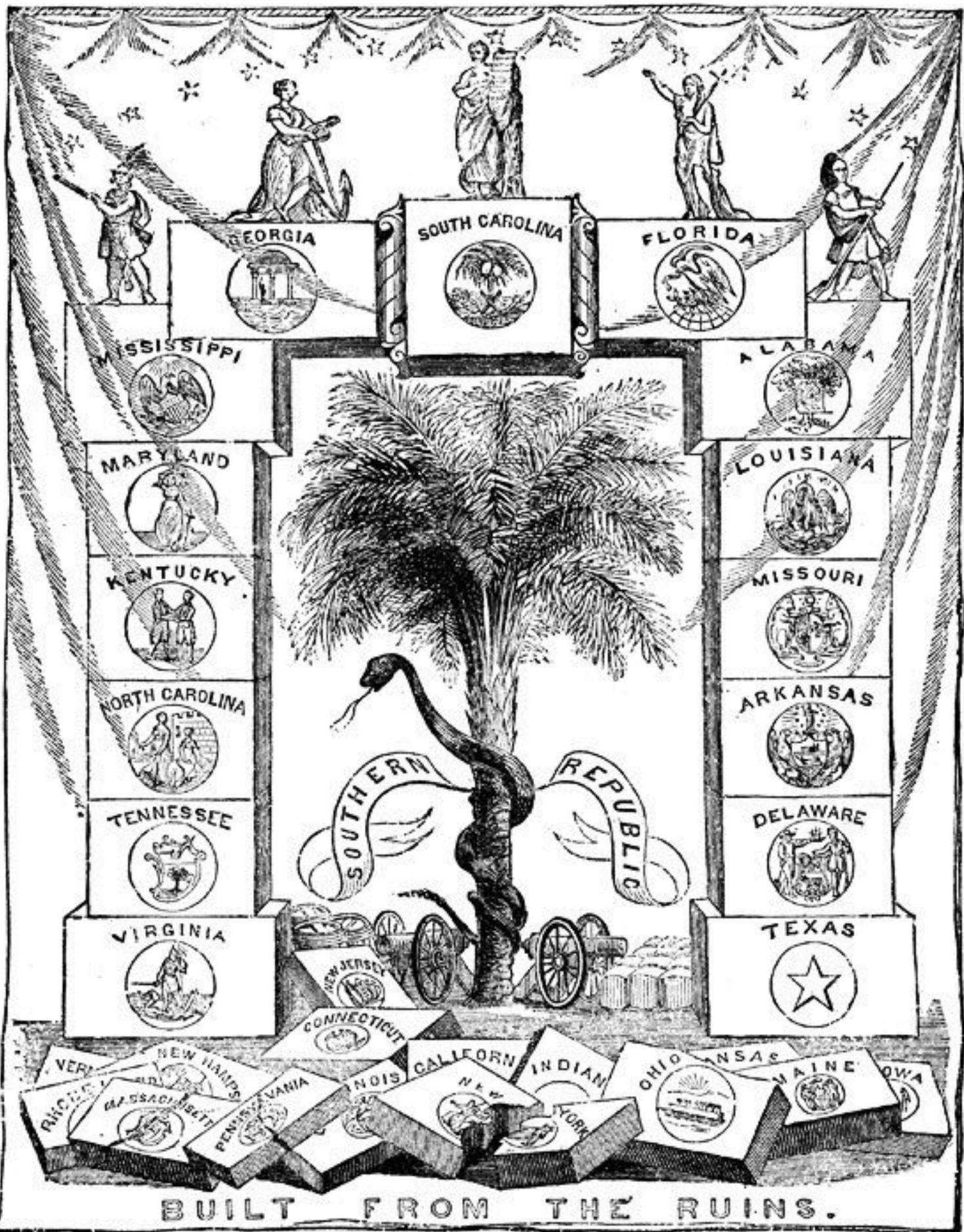
Un Cubano Barbaro en la Guerra Civil de Estados Unidos!



Colonel Ambrosio José Gonzales (1818–1893) - Gonzales, a native Cuban, became a U.S. Citizen in 1849 and settled in Beaufort, South Carolina. Gonzales was active during the bombardment of Fort Sumter and because of his actions was appointed Lt. Colonel of artillery and assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery in the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Gonzales, who served as a special aide to the governor of South Carolina, submitted plans for the defense of the coastal areas of his homeland state. According to Major D. Leadbetter in a letter to the Secretary of War:

"The project of auxiliary coast defense herewith, as submitted by Col. A. J. Gonzales, though not thought to be everywhere applicable, is believed to

be of great value under special circumstances. In the example assumed at Edisto Island, where the movable batteries rest on defensive works and are themselves scarcely exposed to surprise and capture, a rifled 24-pounder, with two small guns, rallying and reconnoitering from each of the fixed batteries, would prove invaluable. A lighter gun than the 24-pounder, and quite as efficient, might be devised for such service, but this is probably the best now available. Colonel Gonzales' proposed arrangements for re-enforcing certain exposed and threatened maritime Posts seem to be judicious and to merit attention." Gonzales was able to fend off Union gunboat attempts to destroy railroads and other important points on the Carolina coast by placing his heavy artillery on special carriages for increased mobility. On November 30, 1864, Gonzales served as Artillery Commander at the Battle of Honey Hill. The Battle of Honey Hill was the third battle of Sherman's March to the Sea fought in Savannah, Georgia.[29] Confederate President Jefferson Davis declined Gonzales's request for promotion to general six times. Davis' dislike for P. G. T. Beauregard deprived Gonzales of general's rank because he (Gonzales) had served under him. It is also believed that Gonzales's experience with Cuban filibusters, was no recommendation for command, nor were his contentious relationships with Confederate officers in Richmond.



Va Flaggers Call to Action: Help Save "Lady Virginia"

After a routine cleaning, it was discovered that the Confederate Monument in Warrenton Cemetery had shifted and was in need of quick repair to prevent "Lady Virginia" from toppling.



Details here:

http://www.fauquiernow.com/index.php/fauquier_news/article/warrenton-cemetery-statue-needs-fixing-quickly-2013

The Black Horse Chapter #9, United Daughters of the Confederacy is accepting donations to assist with repairs, which will begin on May 30th.

Contributions can be mailed to:

UDC, Black Horse Chapter Number 9
Mail to: Betty Brown, Treasurer
5320 Courtney's Corner Road
Sumerduck, Va 22742-1800

They will also accept donations for the effort at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 26, when the annual Remembrance Day ceremony takes place at the monument.



Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggers

May 24, 2013

Warrenton Cemetery statue needs fixing quickly



Contributed Photos

A town employee cleans the statue early this month, when the damage became clear.



The statue has shifted about 3 inches off the center of its pedestal.



If she falls, "Lady Virginia" would land on the stone wall dedicated in 1998.



A crane will lift and reset the 2,500-pound statue May 30.

“If we lose her, we lose history It’s an important part of Warrenton’s tourism. She looks over not just Confederate soldiers, but all of the Warrenton Cemetery.

— Lory Payne, cemetery historian and preservationist

“Lady Virginia”

- **What:** Statue atop 40-foot granite shaft at mass grave of 600 Confederate soldiers in Warrenton Cemetery
- **Erected:** 1877 by Ladies Memorial Association of Fauquier
- **Size:** 4-1/2 feet tall and 2,500 pounds
- **Threat:** 2011 earthquake and wind apparently have caused statue to shift about 3 inches off center of base
- **Repairs:** Scheduled Thursday, May 30
- **Estimated cost:** \$2,500
- **Ceremony:** 2 p.m. Sunday, May 26, “Remembrance Day,” when contributions will be accepted.
- **To donate:** UDC, Black Horse Chapter Number 9, c/o Betty Brown, Treasurer, 5320 Courtney's Corner Road, Sumerduck, Va. 22742-1800

One of Warrenton’s most prominent pieces of history, “Lady Virginia” stands in peril.

On a granite pedestal 40 feet above a mass grave of 600 Confederate soldiers in the Warrenton Cemetery, the statue apparently started moving during the [earthquake of August 2011](#).

Lory Payne, a Fauquier cemetery historian and preservationist, said something seemed amiss last Memorial Day.

But, proof came earlier this month. Town workers used a bucket truck to spray the statue with an environmentally-friendly cleaner. Getting a close look at the 4-1/2-foot tall figure, the workers noticed she had shifted about 3 inches. They took photos.

Then, Mrs. Payne looked at several years’ worth of pictures she had taken. Those images reveal at least four different positions for the statue.

When, she shared the news with the local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter, the ladies quickly agreed to contribute and to [raise funds for the statue’s repair](#).

At 8:30 a.m. Thursday, May 30, the work will begin. Gus Forbush’s crane will lift the 2,500-pound statue from her pedestal. A crew from Kline Memorials in Manassas will use a bucket truck to clean the base, apply epoxy and reset the statue.

The work should take four to six hours, Mrs. Payne said.

“We’re asking people to donate 10, 20 dollars, whatever they can,” she added. “If we lose her, we lose history . . . It’s an important part of Warrenton’s tourism.

“She looks over not just Confederate soldiers, but all of the [Warrenton Cemetery](#).”

The UDC will accept donations for the effort at 2 p.m. Sunday, May 26, when the annual Remembrance Day ceremony takes place at the monument.

Local Sons of Confederate Veterans members gave the statue her unofficial name, “Lady Virginia,” while working in the cemetery.

She has stood there since 1877, when the Ladies Memorial Association of Fauquier moved the remains from 600 unmarked graves to a central spot and erected the granite monument.

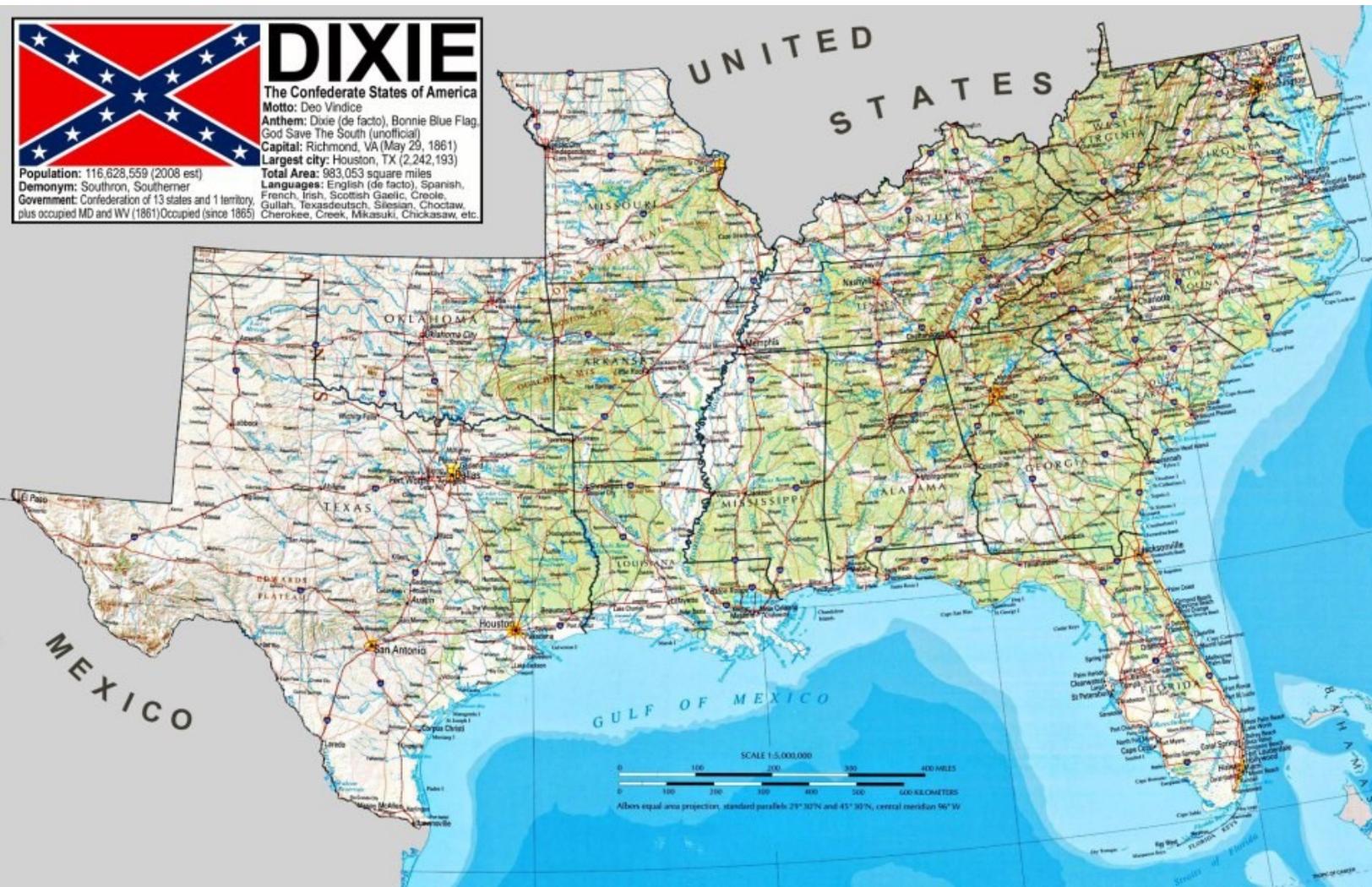
Originally, wooden markers had identified the bodies in separate graves. But, in the winter of 1863, Union troops who occupied Warrenton used the grave markers as firewood.

Robert E. Smith of Illinois in 1982 started research that led to identification of 520 of the men in the mass grave.

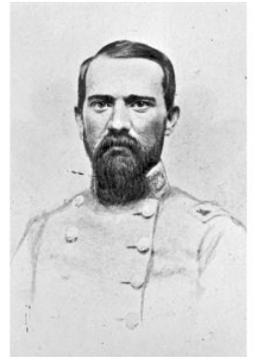
Sixteen years later, the Black Horse Chapter of the UDC [dedicated a new stone wall](#), with those names inscribed, surrounding the monument.

So, if the statue falls, “she will shatter,” said Mrs. Payne, adding that the lady did topple in the early 1950s but survived without serious damage.

http://www.fauquiernow.com/index.php/fauquier_news/article/warrenton-cemetery-statue-needs-fixing-quickly-2013



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



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM DORSEY PENDER

CONFEDERATE THIRD CORPS, a series... PENDER'S DIVISION

16 guns/6,645 men

Dorsey Pender at twenty-nine was the youngest and the fastest-rising major general in the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg. He had just been placed at the head of "Powell" Hill's old Light Division, one of the two best divisions in the army. Along with Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, who commanded the only division which could match the Light Division, Pender was the man for whom Lee and others predicted a great future.

Pender was thin and handsome, with dark hair and an olive complexion; he wore his beard neatly trimmed, short and pointed. With soft brown eyes and a kindly expression, he combined a sweet and gentle disposition with a strict sense of discipline. "Firm, very courteous," was how one officer described his manner. Men who did their duty found him good-natured. Though he was modest and spoke little, when he did speak his voice was low and cultivated, a languid Carolina drawl. He was sensitive about his receding hairline, referring to himself half-jokingly in a letter to his wife as "quite bald," especially after a superficial head wound at Second Manassas. Pender was rather short--another sensitive point--but was "well formed and graceful," according to his brother. One exploit suggests he was powerfully built: Serving as a dragoon in the Northwest against the Indians, he was riding alone when he found himself face-to-face with an Indian chief at the Battle of Spokane Plains. With no time to draw his sword, he grabbed his attacker's arm as it was raised to strike him, then grabbed the man's neck. Thus holding the Indian powerless, he held on with both hands, then spurred his horse and galloped toward his dragoons. When he reached his men he threw the Indian down among them.

Pender's feelings about war were complicated--he wrote often that he was "sick of soldiering and especially the fighting part." Though his wife accused him of having a "cold, unfeeling nature," and he admitted to being an unusually earnest young man and one who did not much express emotion, Pender was simply one who expressed himself through heroic deeds. A doctor called Pender "a very superior little man though a strict disciplinarian . . . brave as a lion," who "seemed to love danger." One officer summed him up: "He was one of the coolest, most self-possessed and one of the most absolutely fearless men under fire I ever knew."

The son of North Carolina farmers, Pender received his early education in the county schools, and worked as a clerk in his brother's store before his appointment to West Point at the age of sixteen. There, he graduated 19th out of 46 in the Class of 1854. Afterward, he served until the Civil War on the West Coast, in the artillery and dragoons, participating in numerous Indian fights. Pender married Fanny Sheppard, daughter of a Congressman, in 1859; two sons, Turner and Dorsey, followed in the next two years. In 1861 he offered his services to the Confederacy even before most of the states, including his own, had seceded. He was given the job of training recruits, and so missed the Battle of First Manassas. He joined the Virginia army as colonel of the 3rd North Carolina Volunteers in August 1861, but like the rest of the army spent the remainder of that year and the first part of the next waiting for McClellan's Union army to make a move.

When it came, on the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, Pender's regiment did not see action until the battle of Fair Oaks on June 1. On that day President Davis had ridden out from Richmond to observe the battle and happened to stop where he could see Pender's regiment. Ordered forward, Pender found his command alone,

without promised support. About to be surrounded by three Federal regiments, Pender shouted "the only possible combination of commands that could have saved us from capture," in the words of a lieutenant. Redeploying his men at right angles to their original line, Pender charged, stunning the enemy long enough for his beleaguered North Carolinians to withdraw to safety. Jeff Davis rode over and addressed him: "General Pender, I salute you." The young colonel had thus had the heady experience of being promoted to brigadier general on the field of battle by the President of the Confederacy.

Pender was assigned a North Carolina brigade in a newly formed division under Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill, one that would win immortality as the "Light Division." He soon had fashioned the most efficient brigade in that excellent organization. Pender and Hill shared a hard-hitting intensity in combat, and their friendship grew with every battle. The division fought first in the Seven Days' Battles, where Pender received a flesh wound in the arm at Malvern Hill. Then, transferred to Jackson's command facing Pope, they fought at Cedar Mountain and Second Manassas, where Pender was knocked down by the explosion of a shell, but refused to leave the field. Because his heavy felt hat provided some protection, he received only a small cut on the top of his head. However, some of his hair had to be removed.

The next month the Light Division performed their epic march after the capture of Harper's Ferry and launched their army-saving attack at Sharpsburg. At Fredericksburg, where the division held the Confederate right, a bullet passed through Pender's left arm, but no bones were broken. He continued to ride along the line with the injured limb hanging down and blood dripping from his fingers. Then at Chancellorsville came the famous flank march with Jackson on May 2, climaxing with the attack that crushed the Union Eleventh Corps. When Hill was wounded in the evening of that attack, Pender took command of the Light Division on the field. On May 3, attacking headlong into the Federal lines, Pender at one point grabbed a regimental flag and carried it himself on horseback, at the head of his men, straight into the Yankee trenches. The next day Pender was hit by a spent bullet while standing behind an entrenchment. The ball, which had killed an officer in front of him, produced only a slight bruise to his right arm near the shoulder. However, in a few days the arm was stiff. He became ill, but returned to his brigade on May 13.

When Hill was promoted to command a new corps after Chancellorsville, his first priority was to find a successor to lead the beloved Light Division. He was anxious to see that it preserved its "pride in its name . . . its 'shoulder to shoulder feeling' and good feelings between the brigades." With this in mind, he recommended his most intimate subordinate, writing, "Gen. Pender has fought with the Division in every battle, has been four times wounded and never left the field, has risen by death and wounds from fifth brigadier to be its senior, has the best drilled and disciplined Brigade in the Division, and more than all, possesses the unbounded confidence of the Division." Lee himself noted: "Pender is an excellent officer, attentive, industrious and brave; has been conspicuous in every battle." The promotion to major general and head of Hill's division came on May 27, 1863, just before the Gettysburg Campaign. Privately Lee was quoted as saying that Pender was the most promising of the younger officers of the Army.

The new major general continued to write extremely tender, emotional letters to his wife, right up to the moment he rode onto the battlefield at Gettysburg. There, for some reason, he wore a colonel's uniform, with three braid loops, three unwreathed stars, and the light blue trousers of an infantry officer. Pender was an intense, hard-hitting professional soldier at the peak of his ability. He was inexperienced as a major general, but had commanded the division before, at Chancellorsville. Having been with the division since the beginning, he knew its officers and its abilities intimately.

At Gettysburg

Pender's division, camped on the northern side of the Chambersburg Pike in the Cashtown Gap, got on the Pike at 8 o'clock in the morning on July 1 and marched toward Gettysburg in the rear of Heth's division. Perrin's brigade was in the lead, followed by Scales, Lane and Thomas. At 9:30, as Perrin reached Marsh Creek, Pender heard the boom and crackle of Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's Division's fight just ahead, and

stopped to form a line of battle, with the Pike in the center, about 2 miles to the east of McPherson's Ridge, where the battle was being fought. The subsequent slow advance through the fields on the hot morning fatigued the men and kept Pender's brigades from joining the desperate fighting between Heth's men and the Union First Corps. Pender's brigades finally reached Herr Ridge a little before noon, just as Heth's men were being repulsed in their front. Instead of rushing into action, Pender halted on the ridge. This was a distinct lapse in Pender's usual aggressive style; perhaps he was being careful not to bring on a general engagement, according to Lee's instructions--the same instructions Heth had just recklessly disregarded.

Pender then took some time to redeploy on Herr Ridge, and there his brigades rested until around 2:30 that afternoon, when Heth's division renewed its attack in Pender's front. Although Pender was ordered to support Heth, Heth declined any assistance in the afternoon attack, so Pender merely advanced slowly at first, keeping within supporting distance of Heth's line. Heth, in fact, got more than he bargained for from the gritty First Corps defenders on McPherson's Ridge, and could have used the help of Pender's men, but he received a disabling wound at the height of the attack and could not request timely assistance. Corps commander Hill was evidently too sick to order Pender's men forward, and Pender himself did not consult with anyone or push forward on his own initiative when he saw the trouble Heth's men had gotten into.

It was not until about 4:00 P.M. that Pender got the order from Hill to launch his attack on the Union line, now withdrawn to Seminary Ridge, the last line of defense in front of Gettysburg. Pender plunged ahead with three of his brigades (Hill had requested that Thomas's men remain behind--another questionable decision by that troubled general), with Scales on the left with his left touching the Chambersburg Pike and Perrin in the center. (Lane on the right was diverted by Union cavalrymen.) By the time Pender's attackers reached the ravine 200 yards in front of Union line, Scales's brigade had been obliterated by a storm of canister fire from the blue gunners in their front, and Perrin's brigade continued the charge alone. After about a half hour of bloody fighting, Pender's men forced the Yankees off the ridge. Disorganized after their victory, they pursued the retreating blue masses into Gettysburg before halting for the day. Pender brought up Thomas that evening and posted the division on Seminary Ridge faced east with its left on the Fairfield Road.

Late in the afternoon of July 2, as the Confederate echelon attack was moving northward toward his position, Pender was riding down his line toward the right of his division when he was struck in the thigh by a two-inch-square piece of shell. Quickly taken to the rear, he experienced no more of the battle. He was placed in an ambulance and carried back to Virginia with the retreating army. On July 18 in Staunton, the wound hemorrhaged. A surgeon made an emergency amputation of the leg, but Pender died a few hours later, saying quietly, "Tell my wife that I do not fear to die. I can confidently resign my soul to God, trusting in the atonement of Jesus Christ. My only regret is to leave her and our two children. I have always tried to do my duty in every sphere in which Providence has placed me."

For further reading:

Gramm, Kent. *Gettysburg: A Meditation on War and Values*. Indianapolis, 1994

Hassler, William W. "Dorsey Pender, C.S.A.: A Profile." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 1, Oct 1962

Pender, William D. *The General to His Lady: The Civil War Letters of William Dorsey Pender to Fanny Pender*. Ed. by William W. Hassler, Gaithersburg, MD, 1988

Sharp, Arthur G. "Christianity and Combat Mixed Uneasily for Newly Devout Confederate General Dorsey Pender." *America's Civil War*, Sept 1989

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

NEXT MONTH: Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble



Minutes of Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 9 March 2013, Lorena, Texas.

- Meeting was called to order by Commander Block at 1005
- Division Adjutant called the role and reported that a quorum was present. Total present at the DEC meeting 30 SCV and 1 guest. Of the 30 SCV members 23 were DEC members. 9th & 10th Brigade were not present.
- Minutes from the previous DEC meeting held in Dec. 2012 were approved by unanimous consent.
- The Division Adjutant gave his strength and financial report.

BUSINESS ITEMS:

- Awards Report:
 - Don Taylor gave an awards report. Discussion followed and the awards committee was tasked to develop a posthumous award for distinguished service to the SCV. The design and details of this award is to be briefed at the next DEC meeting.
- Division Convention:
 - Joe White requested upfront funds in the amount of \$2000 to cover cost of the convention. A vote was taken to approve the request; 23 for, 0 against.
- Public Relations:
 - Mike Hurley requested that the division fund a table top public relations display for recruiting purposes. A vote was taken; 23 for and 0 against to proceed and develop the display.
- Convention Amendments and Election Process:
 - Past Commander Manning gave an update on convention amendment procedures and the election process as it is directed in the constitution.
- 2015 Texas Division Convention:
 - Mike Belcher gave a presentation on the potential location of the 2015 Texas Division Convention in Temple, Texas. A vote was taken to accept the Temple location for the 2015 convention by 23 in favor and 0 against.
- TN Division Law Suit:
 - A motion was made to donate \$5000 to the TN Division to support their lawsuit to restore the names of local parks to the rightful confederate names which were changed by the Memphis city council. The vote was 23 in favor and 0 against. The funds for this are directed to come out of the Texas Division Heritage Defense Fund account.

GENERAL DISCUSSION / DIVISION AFFAIRS:

- State of the Division:
 - Camps Needing Assistance. No discussion.
 - General Division Items for Discussion. No discussion.

REPORTS: (as published designations indicates that reports can be read on line or in the division news letter)

- Lt Commander Report – As published. No discussions occurred.
- 2nd Lt Commanders Report – As published. No discussion occurred.
- 3rd Lt Commander Report –As published. No discussions occurred.
- Brigade Reports:
 - All brigade reports were made as published. - No discussions occurred.
 - Next DEC meeting will be held on Sunday, 9 June 2013 at the Tanglewood Resort as part of the 2013 Division Convention.

ADJOURN:

- Meeting was adjourned by the division commander at 1540 hours.

For the Commander,

Dennis Beal
Chief of Staff

Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Response to a Yankee Chaplain

How can a "Christian Chaplain" defend the cause of War Criminals and genocide?

From the yankee chaplain:

Fred London

Union Chaplain Counterbalance

My Comrades of the 8th TN,

I feel that it is proper and fitting that you should know who and what your chaplain is, and what it is that he believes, not just in theology, but as it also relates to his thinking, passions, and burdens. I believe that is owed to you as a group who has welcomed and placed a certain amount of trust in him, admittedly, much of it by faith at this early juncture. And, I suppose, this is where the "probationary period" for new members is a prudent part of the full membership process should you determine that you have unwittingly "caught a tiger by the tail."

As chaplain, which is somewhat of a peculiar and unique function among reenactors, I am constantly reminded that the emphasis in my attitude is not so much that the reenactors serve me nearly as much as my ministry is to serve my reenactor comrades. In light of that recognition, I wish to share with you an ongoing pressing concern for me. I do not ask or expect anyone else to share in this with me, but only to perhaps better understand my position on this. In the very least, as a newly accepted member and representative of the 8th TN, I believe I owe you that courtesy.

The following message was forwarded to me by another Confederate chaplain. Being somewhat connected to the network of Confederate chaplains it is not uncommon for me to receive such messages or to encounter them on related websites. **Not unlike Northern views, yes, even Southerners can throw in a few historical inaccuracies and stretch a couple of documented facts here and there,** but that is not my primary concern.

Flesh is flesh and no people, as a group, are immune from the temptation of human prejudice and bias. **That said, the message below is indicative of a concern which I have expressed previously in regards to many of my Confederate counterparts.** I fully support their justifiable pride in their Southern heritage and in citing numerous exemplary individuals who fought for the Southern Cause. I have lived half my life in the North and in the South and so have been exposed to both sides of the historical conflict, **though some in the South view the conflict (cause) as a continuance into the present.**

However, as a Christian who endeavors to be a man of God and adhere to the principles and spirit of the Scriptures, the continuous demonization and unrelenting bashing of the North (Union), in my view, is not fitting for such a man. By the way, these discussions are nothing new to me, and have engaged in such discussions (debates) many times over the course of many years. Proclamations such as "The South shall rise again!" and "Vindication of the Cause" **would be considered bordering on treason in another place and time..... if I didn't know any better.**

And so, how do I intend to address, **what I consider to be wrong thinking for the reasons aforementioned?** Clever fellow that I am, as the saying goes, I'm going to kill them with kindness, by possibly

shaming them by example and a quickening of their conscience. **Ultimately, it is the Holy Spirit which must speak to their hearts, but I aim to at least help "set the table."** A few may have noticed that on the slightly revised Home Page, I make it a point to make a complimentary mention of our Confederate brethren, not to patronize but in sincere acknowledgment of the bravery, dedication, and sacrifice in the cause for which they sincerely believed in.

One way is to disarm them when making a public address to both Union and Confederate reenactors. How? By at the very outset, giving them particular honor to those Confederates who fought so bravely and nobly for a cause that they believed in, many of whom having given their "last full measure." Whether I believe that cause to have been noble, or even Constitutionally legal, in the context of such a setting, is irrelevant to me. I have engaged in many such debates over the years, but from a Biblical perspective and a Christian witness, this should never be part of the gospel message.

Making the unsubstantiated claim that God was, and is, on the side of the South, in my estimation, is as foolish and presumptuous as the North asserting the same claim. **Abraham Lincoln had it right because of his humility before God.**

[ed. Note: Lincoln's law partner and wife both acknowledged his infidelity. He was not a believer in the Bible. Even the Devil can quote scripture to suite his purposes.]

Paraphrasing, "Both read from the same Bible, prayed to the same God, invoked God's assistance against the other, and neither's prayer was fully answered." He recognized the conflict as being God's righteous judgment upon an entire nation, neither North nor South innocent for their part in the Conflict. The Scripture says, "Give honor to whom honor is due." While many Confederate chaplains continue to demonize the Union, I shall endeavor to honor the people of the South, past and present, and to honor the memory of those who fought for her. As the Scriptures also teach, "Let us pursue the things which make for peace and the upbuilding of one another in love."

Well, I can be voted out as quickly and easily as I was voted in. But, know that if and when I conclude a letter with, "Your obedient servant," it is not merely a salutation of etiquette, but a sincere expression of the heart.

Parson

.....

Below is my message for Sunday, January 31st. Please feel free to reply or forward. May God bless you in all you do for Him and our just and most worthy Southern Cause.

Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi
Chaplain, Central Texas Brigade

Deo Vindici!

They were men of Prayer. President Jeff Davis, Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. Jackson, Nathan B. Forest, and many others. From the greatest generals to the newest recruits, the men in grey believed in the presence and providence of Almighty God. In Confederate camps there was Bible study and worship services led by

Godly chaplains, and sweeping revivals where the lost were saved and the saved grew closer and stronger in their relationship with God. And, they prayed.

They prayed for their homes and families. They prayed for their brothers in arms. They prayed for their leaders. They prayed for the preservation of their country: The Confederate States of America. They prayed faithfully and fervently for God to help them defend the just Cause for which they fought, and preserve the ideals of our founding fathers. And, they prayed for vindication.

On the Great Seal of the Confederacy are the words, "Deo Vindici." These words are often used by the Sons of Confederate Veterans also, and mean, "God will vindicate." The question is, do we really believe it? Do we believe that God will vindicate the Confederate Cause and our brave and honorable forefathers who fought in it's defense? Do we believe that God answers the prayers of righteous men?

Do you believe that when Davis, Lee, Jackson, and other Godly men of the Confederacy prayed for vindication, God said no, I have a better idea? Do you think that this country, which is becoming more and more ungodly and moving further and further from the precepts of our founding fathers and the nation's Constitution, is God's "better idea?" If so, then it makes no sense to say Deo Vindici, God will vindicate, when you believe He has already said no.

The alternative, of course, is that God said, "Yes, but later." Do you believe that, in due time, God will yet vindicate our Southern Cause? If so, then we, like our Confederate forefathers, must be men of prayer. The leadership of our Confederation, like Davis, Lee, and Jackson, must be men of prayer. We must trust and rely on Him. We must seek and follow His guidance and direction. We must put our Cause in His hands. Only then can we say, "Deo Vindici!"

Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D

Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi

<http://disc.yourwebapps.com/discussion.cgi?disc=200226;article=3640>

The Response: In defence of Bro. Len Patterson

Mark Brown

Treason

Mon May 27, 2013 12:12pm

The treason was to the Constitution by Lincoln the infidel, and the invading hordes, who came to rob, rape and murder.

"A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it like a shield." - William Seward, Secretary of State, Lincoln Administration.

Your forefathers were murderous invaders who brought destruction to my Christian people. You should get down on your knees and beg forgiveness. Our fathers were right and the current state of the "Union" is the result of the central despotism your fathers wrought. Let us see how many of your political and military leaders are in Heaven with the Christian leaders of the South. I expect very few, sadly. We may have lost the War, but might doesnt make right, and we will continue to

fight for truth, justice, Vindication and, yes, restoration of a republic of Sovereign States, which is our birthright. Sic Semper Tyrannis!

Lest we forget:

THE LETTER from yankee Lt. Thomas J. Myers: Feb 26, 1865 of the Morrill Tariff

"Camp near Camden, S. C., Feb 26, 1865.

My dear wife--I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry [meaning the Honourable & Chivalrous people of the South] have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place--one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff; one-fifth to the corps commanders and staff; one-fifth to field officers of regiments, and two-fifths to the company. Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mrs DeSaussure, at this place. DeSaussure was one of the F. F. V.s of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally.. Officers over the rank of Captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back every thing that they can carry about their persons, such as rings, earrings, breast pins, &c., of which, if I ever get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking--I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. General Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches alone at Columbia was two hundred and seventy-five. But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides had valuables of every description, down to embroidered ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. I have my share of them, too. We took gold and silver enough from the damned rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This, (the currency), whenever we came across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless. I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State". It would deck her out in glorious style; but, alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The damned niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men, (and to tell the truth, the youngest and best-looking women). Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying secessionists. But the useless part of them we soon manage to lose; [one very effective was to "shoot at their bobbing heads as they swam rivers" after the army units crossed over], sometimes in crossing rivers, sometimes in other ways. I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro', or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and children. Don't show this letter out of the family. Your affectionate husband, Thomas J Myers, Lieut., P.S. I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it at Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear-rings for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. We found these on our trip through Georgia."

End of Letter.

The letter was addressed to Mrs. Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Massachusetts.

This letter was published in a book written by Henry Clay Dean, a Preacher and Lawyer from Iowa, who was once the Chaplain in the Senate in the late 1850's.

Lincoln's War so Disgusted him that he wrote a Book Called: "**CRIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR**" - His Books speaks Volumes about the **Corruption in the North as Brought on by the War, and the Reckless Funding of the War by Tariffs, etc.** The Book written in 1867 and enumerated a series of Issues that the Yanks got themselves into. This Letter Was One of His Exhibits.



THE VAMPIRE.

Abe.—"COLUMBIA, THOU ART MINE; WITH THY BLOOD I WILL RENEW MY LEASE OF LIFE—AH! AH!"



"They had for us all the glamour of Robin Hood and his merry men, all the courage and bravery of the ancient crusaders, the unexpectedness of benevolent pirates and the stealth of Indians." Thus wrote Sam Moore, a young man from Berryville, of the fascination held by the people of western Virginia for Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby's Partisan Rangers (43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry). With such a reputation, it is no wonder that Mosby found it easy to attract recruits.

The life of a Ranger, the changing scenes, the danger, and wild adventure lured many men to the battalion. Officers in other units gave up their commissions to enlist as privates. Old soldiers and those who had been discharged as unfit for further service also joined. Some recruits to the unit were too young to enlist in the regular Army, while others had been foreign soldiers of fortune. Among the Battalion's youngest members was a 16-year-old Scottsville boy named Henry G. Harris.



THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 14TH 1865.

Engraved according to Act of Congress, 2d 1862, by Currier & Ives, in the Office of the Engraver, Court of the United States, for the Southern Edition, 1865.
Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. New York.

Who Assassinated the yankee war criminal?

By Gary Adams.

The other day I was asked about an acquaintance Nate Orlowek who has been arguing that Booth was not killed at the tobacco barn and in fact lived for several years after the war. If anyone has seen the special where Nat was featured the one thing barely mentioned was there was written evidence that several weeks before the assassination a Southron POW who looked like Booth was transferred from Charleston SC to Washington where he disappeared from history. At the end of this post I will add the history of Nat's attempt to find the truth.

Sources for the above are as shown, the following is Nat's own explanation as to what he has endured (so it is in the First person).

August, 1973: First encounter the possibility that Booth might have escaped from a brief mention in "The Web of Conspiracy" (1959) by Theodore Roscoe (where he calls the question a "Puzzle for History"). In my youthful enthusiasm I "recruit" a group of kids my age to take on this monumental project of "changing history".

October, 1973: Locate and read through the "Bates book" at the University of Maryland Rare Books Collection (one of the very few copies extant--the U of Md. had it because the Booth family is from Maryland).



The picture above (left) is the Confederate POW talked about in the shows and reports.

December, 1973: We're rebuffed from looking at any materials at the Library of Congress.

1974: We're able to get our two U.S. Senators (Republicans Charles Mathias and J. Glenn Beall, Jr.) to gain access for us to the vast amount of material in the Library of Congress (including the Rare Book Room!). Also, I get involved with the Mudd family (Dr. Samuel A. Mudd treated Booth's broken leg the night of the assassination and was sentenced to life at hard labor for his alleged role in the conspiracy). Dr. Mudd's grandson, Dr. Richard Mudd, had amassed an enormous amount of research about Booth's escape (he didn't care either way, though, about whether Booth escaped--he just wanted to clear his grandfather's name). He lets me use all the material he gathered out of gratitude for my helping out his "cause".

1974-75: Throughout numerous trips to the Library of Congress and National Archives (where all the records from the Government are kept) we discover much new material. After being told by Theodore Roscoe that we had indeed uncovered new and exciting evidence that supported the notion that Booth had escaped, but that he was "too old" to continue working on the mystery, I and my "band" decide to try to "crack the case" ourselves.

August, 1974: First TV story about our work. We appear on the ABC-TV affiliate in Washington.

1974-75: Numerous TV appearances, radio interviews, newspaper articles and magazine interviews follow, many of which lead to new evidence being submitted to us as descendants of people who had some connection to the case, and who heard about our work, come forward.

1976: "Rolling Stone" article appears, generating massive publicity and much more new evidence.

1976-77: I'm hired to be a paid consultant to Sunn Classics Motion Picture Company's "The Lincoln Conspiracy" movie, which concluded that we were right that Booth escaped and portrayed that in the movie.

1977: I am asked by Dr. Mudd to work directly with U.S. Rep. Paul Simon (Illinois) and U.S. Senator Charles Mathias (Maryland) on a petition, which was sent to President Carter, asking for the original Dr. Mudd's name to be cleared. (President Carter declared his personal belief that Dr. Mudd was innocent, but did not believe he had the legal authority to overturn or annul the conviction).

1985: Debbie Markley, an aspiring scriptwriter, contacts me about the possibility of her writing a movie about my story.

1989: I am contacted by University of the South historiographer Dr. Arthur Ben Chitty, who has worked, off and on, since the 1950s, on oral history in the South showing numerous instances of the probability that Booth had escaped. We decide to pool our research and form a team.

1989: With my interest renewed, I travel to Enid, Oklahoma to do further research. I encounter people who had been in touch with NBC-TV's "Unsolved Mysteries" who encourage me to pursue having them do a story on the Booth controversy.

September 25, 1991: After nearly two years of research and production, our story--a rare double-segment--is aired on NBC-TV's "Unsolved Mysteries". About 30 million people see our story!

1991-92: In the wake of "Unsolved Mysteries" I am inundated with about 700 calls, messages, and letters from people from around the country--many with new and exciting pieces of further evidence and corroboration of earlier findings. Also, I am a guest on numerous talk shows, as interest in the story is running high.

1992-94: Amid continuing media interest, we put together a complicated scientific and legal proposal to exhume the body of "Booth" (the man shot in the barn). After reading through our enormous amount of evidence (totaling about 2,000 pages!) 21 of 22 certified Booth descendants sign on in support of the exhumation.

1994: We get approval from the State's Attorney (the DA) in Baltimore to do the exhumation. The Smithsonian Institution (which contacted me the day after the "Unsolved Mysteries" story requesting to be involved in any scientific identification project) is standing by with all the resources necessary to perform the "exhumation and identification of the century".

October, 1994: A group of "establishment" historians convinces the president of Greenmount Cemetery to block the exhumation and force the issue into Court. Dr. Chitty and I were the original plaintiffs, but, at my suggestion (from wise advice --as always--from my Dad--who knew the Law very well--he even wrote briefs for the U.S. Government that went to the U.S. Supreme Court!) we ask the two closest Booth descendants to take over as plaintiffs (so that the other side can't claim that we don't have "legal standing" to be involved).

May, 1995: In a five-day trial that is covered on front pages all across America and covered by media from around the world, I testify in great detail about our evidence (for a total of about five hours). Unfortunately, Dr. Chitty, whose great reputation and white-haired bearing would have helped immensely, has already declined in health and is not called to testify (although he does manage to make it to the trial). Judge Kaplan decides to not allow the exhumation.

2007-09--Quietly, our side looks into possible new DNA technology to see if we can finally solve the riddle of who was really shot in the barn. (ongoing)

April, 2008: Ed Colimore, ace reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer, who has done numerous articles about our story (and who covered in person the exhumation trial as well) writes a general follow-up article on the continuing interest in the mystery, especially on the part of Booth descendants.

May, 2009: After several years, off and on, and numerous different versions, Debbie Markley finishes a movie treatment chronicling the story.

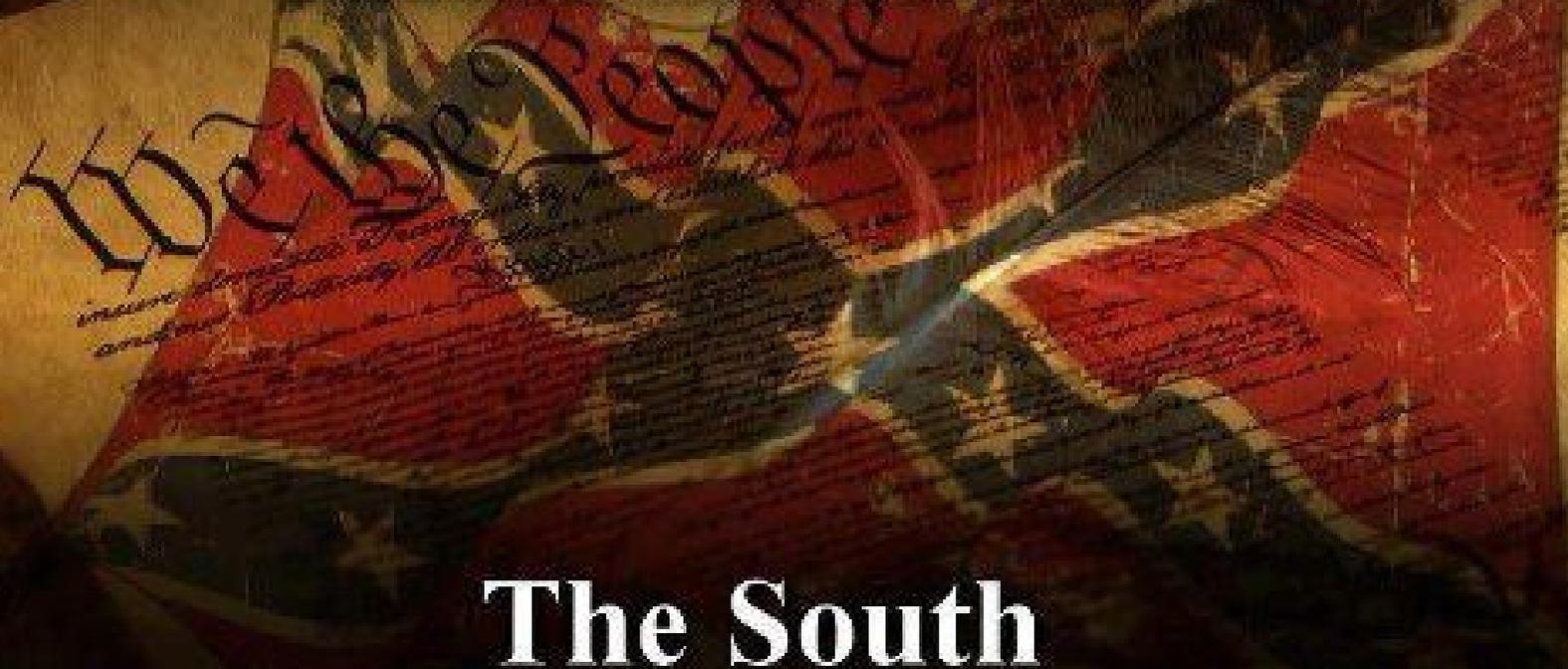
Nate Orlowek and "Decoded" <http://www.history.com/shows/brad-meltzers-decoded/videos/on-the-trail-of-john-wilkes-booth#jeffersons-secret-codes>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6YmtYHrU9E>

Also see: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ghGrQUM8Po>

"A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it like a shield."

~ William Seward, Secretary of State, Lincoln Administration



The South

Fighting for the Constitution since 1861

**JEFFERSON DAVIS
STATE HISTORIC SITE
CIVIL WAR
SESQUICENTENNIAL
COMMEMORATION
MAY 31 - JUNE 2, 2013**



JEFFERSON E DAVIS



BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

- Ladies Tea-Sat. 10am
- Civil War Ball-Sat. 7:15pm
- Miss Confederate Pageant-Sat. 1pm
- Sutlers & Food Vendors
- Book Signings-Sat. Noon
- Jeff Davis Presentation-Sun.
- Monument Tours and Civil War Flag Display
- Artillery Salute to Jefferson Davis - Sunday 12:30 pm
- Battles, Artillery, Calvary, and Infantry Demonstrations all weekend

Come spend a fun-filled weekend with us!

Friday Re-enactor Registration 7:30 p.m.
Weekend Hours: Saturday 8a.m. - 10 p.m.

Movie ("The Generals") showing at 8:30 p.m.
Sunday 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.



Jefferson Davis State Historic Site
258 Pembroke-Fairview Road • Fairview, KY. 42221
270-889-6100
PARKS.KY.GOV



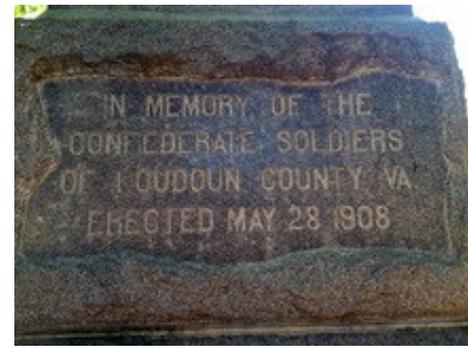
**'Old times there
are not forgotten...'**

105-year-old Confederate statue stirs controversy in Loudoun

Wednesday - 5/15/2013, 10:32am ET



By Hank Silverberg



A statue of a Confederate soldier sits outside the Loudoun County Courthouse, but some find the statue intimidating and want it moved. (WTOP/Hank Silverberg)

LEESBURG, Va. - A statue of a Confederate soldier that has stood in front of the historic courthouse in Loudoun County since 1908 is now being called inappropriate and a local lawyer says it should be removed.

The statue was erected to honor the war dead at a time when many Civil war veterans were still alive.

The statue shows a Confederate soldier standing guard with his rifle ready.

An inscription, carved into the stone monument, says, "In memory of the Confederate Soldiers of Loudoun County, Va. Erected May 28, 1908."

But Loudoun County, deeply divided over the war in 1861, may not have healed old wounds.

Attorney John Flannery, who often has cases in the courthouse, wants the statue moved elsewhere. He says it's intimidating to some of his clients.

"It deters people. It chills them from believing they can get a fair shake in court," he says.

Flannery says he's actually had clients who are afraid they won't get justice in a courthouse after seeing the statue.

"It's a living, active courthouse, which already has challenges in terms of discrimination in terms of persons of color, and not only them."

But he will get an argument from many local folks. Local historian Gene Scheel says the statue is not a symbol, it's history.

"In 1908, a statue like this was considered to be an honor, that's history."

He says intact remnants of the past are good teaching tools.

"Practically every county that I've been to in Virginia has its Confederate memorial or monument," says Scheel, noting that Richmond has a whole row of them.

On the North King Street in front of the Loudoun Courthouse, there was mixed opinion about the statue.

"I am actually from the North and was a little bit surprised by it when I moved down here," says Annie Carlson. But adds that she can understand why that statue is there.

But Richard Gallagher, who was actually once a client of Flannery's, says he's surprised by the idea of moving the statue.

"I think its crazy. It's part of our history," he says.

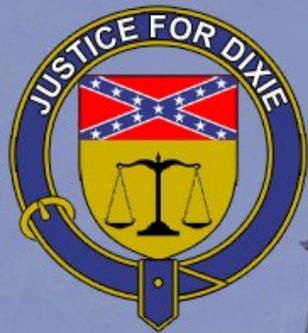
Flannery thinks the statue should be at a museum or a cemetery, not the courthouse. He hasn't decided yet how to move forward with his request for moving the statue, and he says he does expect opposition.

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I take exception to the headline. It's not the statue that's stirring controversy. It's a yankee lawyer.

The comment thread following the story is a hoot. I like this one -- "He's just too cheap to pay for advertising. This gets him free ad time to whine and bait all those eternally offended - leftist liberal malcontent cry-babies."

- Connie Chastain



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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
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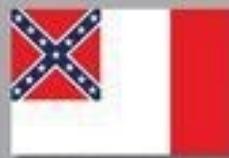
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

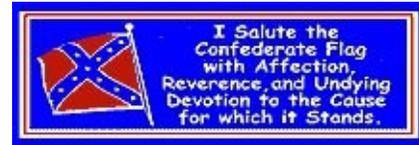
The Belo Herald is our unapologetic tribute to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

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.

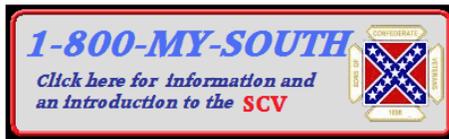
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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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