



The Belo Herald

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

March 2013

Topic for this month's meeting is:

Jack Dyess on "The Texas Navy"



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
- Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown
- Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest

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

(online now !)

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

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

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

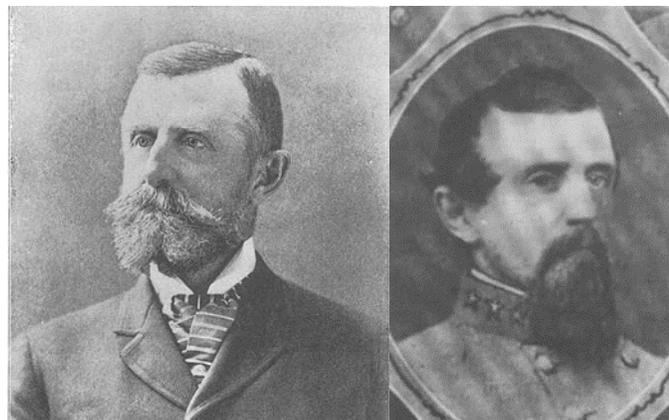
Commander in Chief Givens on [Twitter](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV) at [CiC@CiCSCV](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV)

FRIDAY, March 8th : 7:00 pm

See below for important change in location !

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

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

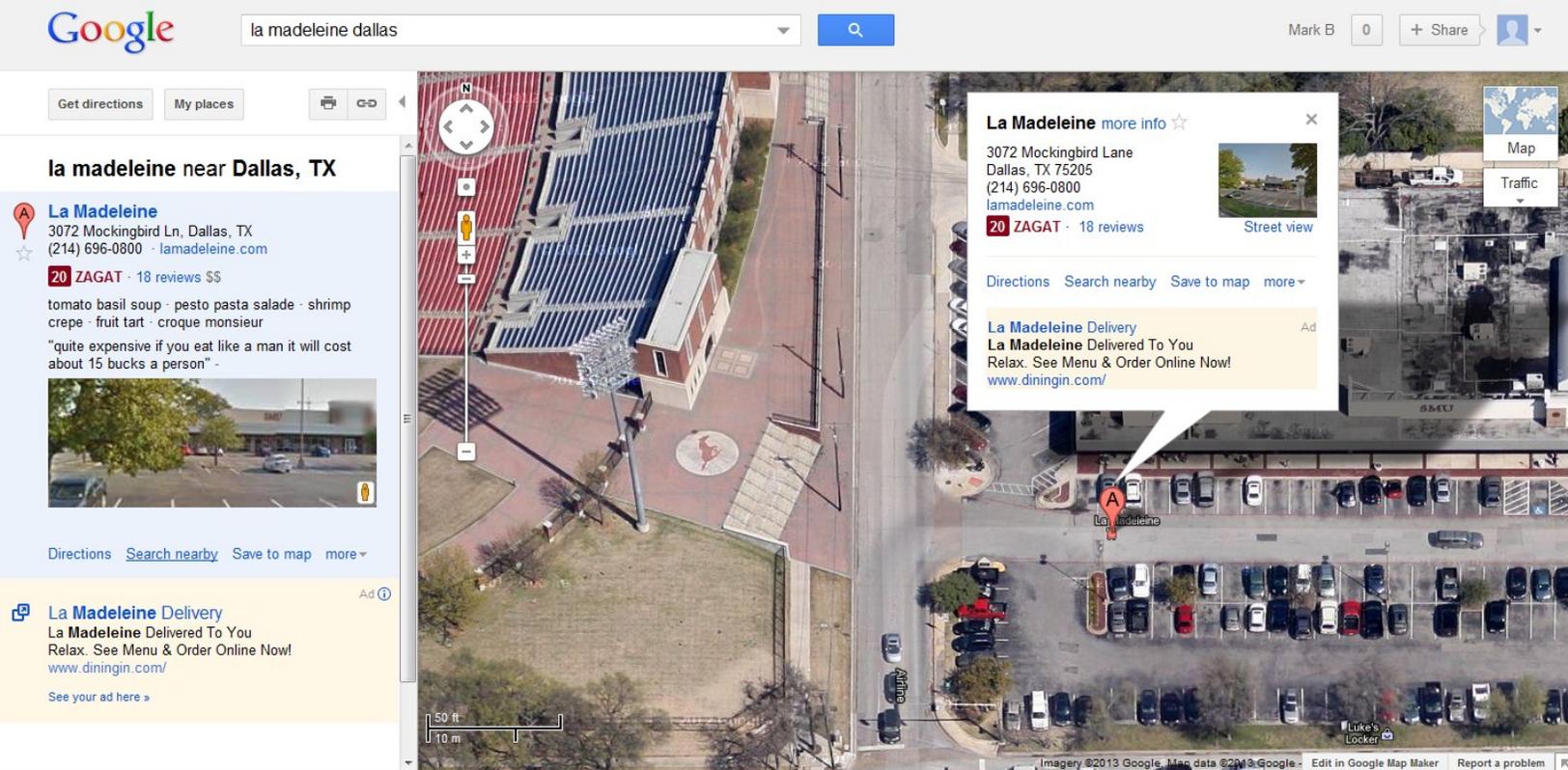


Have you paid your dues??

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

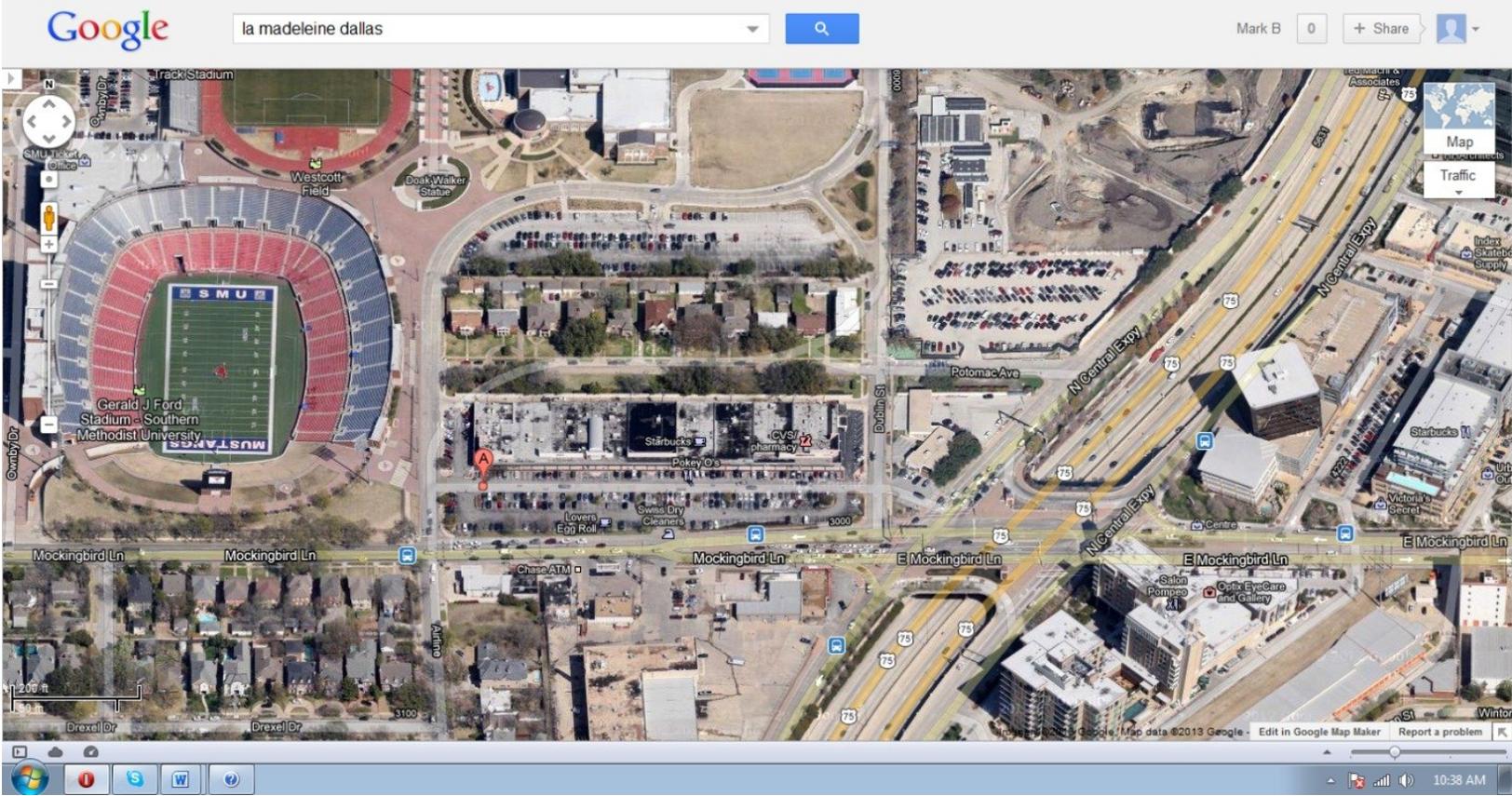


NOTICE !! IMPORTANT MEETING LOCATION CHANGE



MEETING LOCATION CHANGE TO LA MADELEINE
(for this meeting only)

TO 3072 MOCKINGBIRD * MARCH 8th





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

A Commander's work is never done. The first two months of 2013 have witnessed the launching of our new website, an increase in membership, and the growth of our resources. To this I am thankful to the God of Abraham. We have begun the year in a wonderful fashion...but there is much work to be done!

As we move to the final part of the 1st quarter, Belo's goal will continue to be expansion. This expansion will take two forms: community outreach and community service.

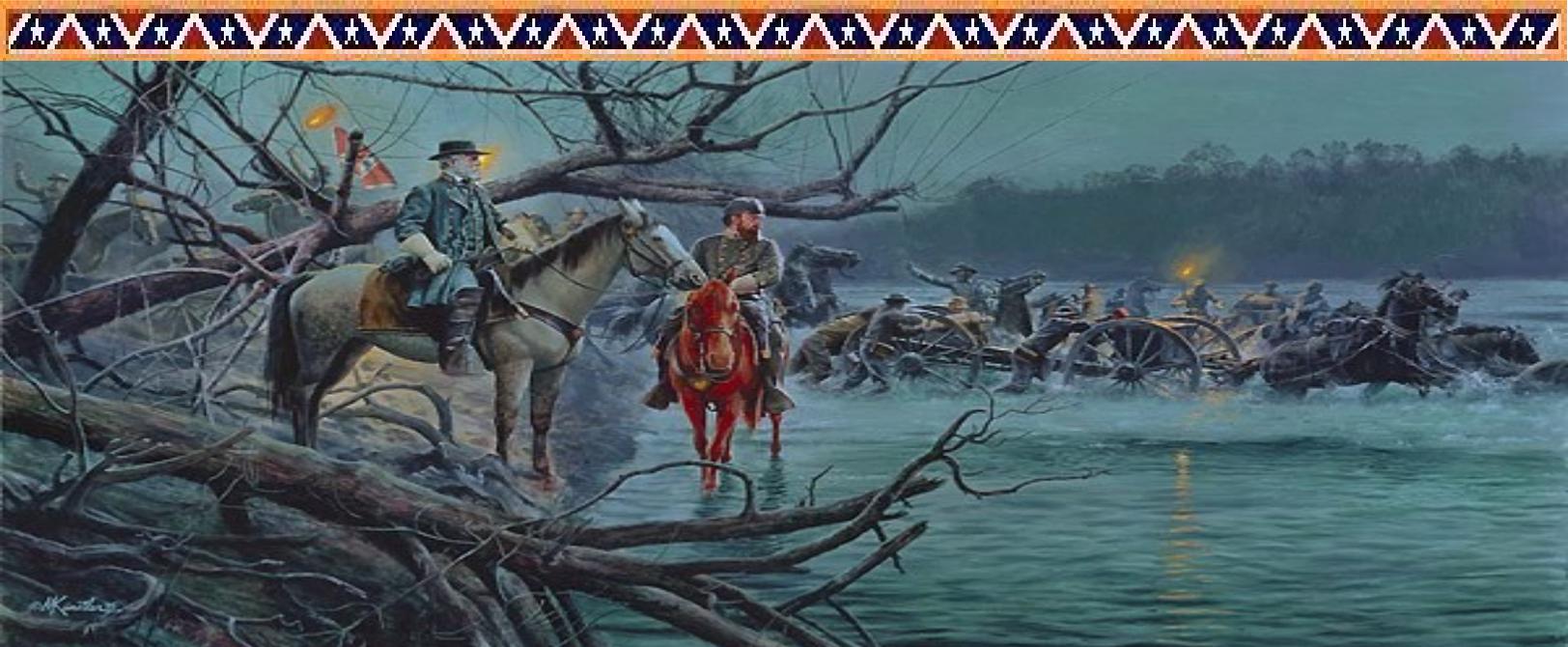
With the recent news from Memphis, it has become vital that people know who the Sons of Confederate Veterans are. Why we exist. And why it's so important to honor the TRUE history of the war. I've spoken to two or three people who had no idea who or what the SCV was. The first thing I showed them was the link to the story about Memphis. The results have been overwhelmingly positive.

We plan on continuing to engage our community in an active manner. Not only to make folks aware of who we are, but also to serve those in the community that need our help the most. Dallas is a big city, full of people that need help. In the next few weeks, Belo Camp will announce the first of our days of service to the community. As believers, we know that helping our fellow man is our duty...and as General Lee said, we should always seek to do our duty.

The upcoming speaker's schedule is shaping up nicely. Our next meeting is Friday, March 8, at 7pm. The speaker is Jack Dyess and the topic is the Texas Navy. As Camp Commander I encourage you to stop by and visit us! Everybody is welcome. And, as always, Belo Camp is a free speech zone. We always encourage respectful and open debate!

BLESS GOD, DEO VINDICE, and HAPPY TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY (MARCH 2)!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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





Chaplain's Corner



Will God Destroy the U.S.?

Some years ago I heard someone say, "If God doesn't destroy the United States, He'll owe an apology to Sodom and Gomorrah." Now let me quickly state before I say more, I don't believe God will ever owe an apology to anyone for anything. But, if that was a valid statement when I first heard it, it is certainly more so today. So, will God destroy the United States?

In Genesis 18:23, just prior to the destruction of Sodom, Abraham asks the Lord, "Wilt thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" He then goes on to reason with the Lord in the attempt to save Sodom. He continues by asking if the Lord will spare Sodom if there can be found fifty righteous within the city, and the Lord agrees. (vs. 26)

But Abraham is not finished. He asks if the Lord will spare the city for the sake of forty-five righteous. Then forty. Then thirty. Then twenty. Then finally, ten. And, the Lord responds in verse 32, "I will not destroy it for ten's sake." From this dialog between Abraham and the Lord we can learn two things.

First, God is reasonable and can be persuaded: or in other words, Prayer Works! In James 5:16b, the Scripture says, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." This should encourage us to follow the advice of the Apostle Paul in First Thessalonians 5:17, where the Bible tells us to "Pray without ceasing."

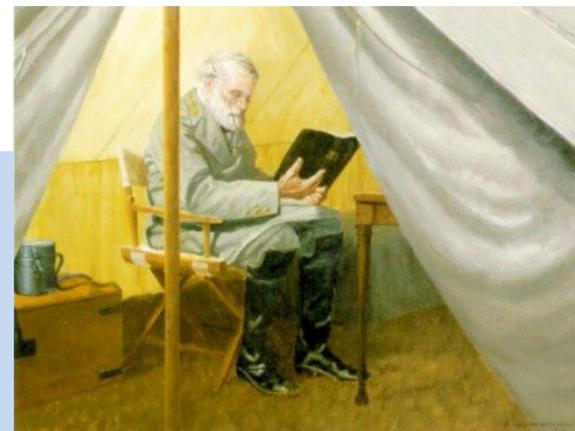
The second thing we learn is the Lord will spare the wicked for the sake of the Godly. Perhaps this explains why God has not destroyed the United States for it's headlong dive into the abyss of wickedness and evil. There are still true Christians in this country doing the Lord's work.

This could also be said of our noble and historic Confederation. While I understand the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not a church (but then neither was the Confederate Army), we should still be faithful in prayer and obedience to Christ and seek His strength and Guidance. In Philippians 4:13, the Bible tells us, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth (empowers) me."

I don't know what God has in store for the United States, but I do know what will prevent it's premature destruction. That is, a return to the faith of our founding fathers. Maybe the word we're looking for is revival.



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



Please keep Rev. Jerry Brown and his family in prayer. His granddaughter is recovering from cancer surgery.

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

IMPORTANT !: Due to a scheduling issue, we will be meeting on the FIRST FRIDAY evening for March 2013 at a **DIFFERENT LOCATION (SEE ABOVE)**. We will return to our First Thursday schedule in April .

The March Camp Meeting is Friday, March 8, at 7pm. Location is La Madeleine on Mockingbird In. Guest speaker will be Jack Dyess. Topic: The Texas Navy. This will be an exciting program of our oft-overlooked Lone Star mariners and blockade runners, including the famous Battle of Galveston!

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

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

Click **HERE** to find out about the
Sam Davis Youth Camp experience!

**Sign up your kids and grandkids
28 July to 3 August 2013!
Clifton, Texas**

SCV CAPS AVAILABLE

COLONEL MIDDLETON TATE JOHNSON CAMP #1648 is proud to announce the availability of these fine high quality **Texas Division Caps**. They are available for a \$15.00 donation to the Col. Middleton Tate Johnson Camp#1648, Arlington, Texas. To order yours contact Allen Hearren, ahearren@sbcglobal.net

Order yours soon!!

This is a cap that anyone would be proud to be seen wearing. Shipping available.



Upcoming events

March 23: Camp Ford Living History, Hwy 217 N, Tyler TX. 10:00 AM—4:00 PM.

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

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

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

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

July 24-27, 2013 National SCV Convention Vicksburg MS

What is Gods Will?

The Bible tells us quite plainly that not everyone will inherit eternal life. In fact, it seems that most will not; not even some who claim to be servants of Christ. In Matthew chapter seven, verses 13 and 14, Jesus speaks of the wide gate and broad way that leads to destruction, and the strait gate and narrow way that leads to life. He tells us that many will go the way of destruction, and few will find life. In that same chapter, verses 21 through 23, Jesus states that many who claim to have done wonderful works in His name will not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Then there is the dreadful vision of the great judgment in Revelation chapter 20. Verse 15 says, "And whosoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire. This is true. It is God's word. But, what is God's will?"

In 2 Peter 3: 9, The Apostle writes that the Lord is "longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." Indeed, to accomplish His will, God has placed great obstacles between man and spiritual death. He gave His Son to die in our stead. He gave the Holy Spirit to convict and convince us of our spiritual need. He gave the Bible to burn truth into our hearts. He sent faithful witnesses to speak to us under His direction. He gave His Church (not to be confused with my church, your church, our church, their church, or a building down the street with a cross in front) to teach and baptize. And why? Because He loves us and is not willing that any should perish.

So, why then will so many (most according to Jesus) live this life in doubt and despair, and end it by diving headlong into eternal death and destruction? Perhaps they are confusing religion with salvation. Perhaps they are confusing being good with being a Christian. Perhaps they are confusing following a list of do's and don'ts with following Christ. Or, perhaps it's that word "Repentance."

In simple terms, repentance means to turn from self to God. It means to surrender our will to God's will, and accept His authority in our life. As Jesus said, "Not my will, but thy will be done."

It is my prayer today that every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and anyone else reading these words, will seek God's will in their life. Before every word: Before every act: Before every decision: Simply ask, What is God's will?

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



At the February meeting, Camp Cmdr. Kevin Newsom gave an informative presentation on what a 501(c)3 organisation can and cant do. We also discussed how an individual can exercise many more rights than a 501(c)3.



Sons of Confederate Veterans Seek to Remove Plaque



photo by: Allen Otto

Terry's Texas Rangers Monument at the Texas Capitol.

Lawyers for the Sons of Confederate Veterans have filed a motion in a state district court seeking to remove a plaque in the Texas Supreme Court building that the historical group says inadequately honors the Confederacy.

Fanning the flames of a decade-long battle with the state, the Confederate veterans group argues that the state has not gone through the appropriate channels to dedicate the plaque, which in 2000, under then-Gov.

George W. Bush, replaced an older plaque that more overtly praised Confederate soldiers.

“This is on behalf of all of Texas — this is not just a Sons of Confederate Veterans issue,” said Kirk Lyons, the group’s lawyer. “We have an unresponsive government that doesn't care about the rule of law.”

Citing a legal technicality requiring the state to register the plaque through the Texas Historical Commission, Lyons said it remains there “contrary to law.”

Lyons — who has been called a “white supremacist lawyer” by the Southern Poverty Law Center, a nonprofit civil rights organization, a label he hotly rejects — also called for the reinstatement of the original dedication plaque installed in the 1960s that features the Confederate seal.

The new plaque in question reads, “Because this building was built with monies from the Confederate Pension fund it was, at that time, designated as a memorial to the Texans who served the Confederacy.”

State Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, a longtime critic of the plaques, said the state has done enough to honor its Confederate legacy. “I believe Texas has been more than responsive to the Sons of Confederate Veterans,” Ellis said in an email. “There are more than enough monuments [in] defense of slavery. How many more do they need?”

The Capitol complex contains more than a dozen monuments, markers and statues that overtly allude to the Confederacy, according to the State Preservation Board.

Debbi Head, spokeswoman for the Texas Historical Commission said no official application process is required by law but that “if we were to receive a request, [the content] would be considered.”

The Confederate group has repeatedly clashed with the state over the plaques at the Capitol. Last May, the group attempted to install a historical marker at the Supreme Court building, but Lyons said the application was rejected on “bogus” grounds.

“The Historical Commission wet their pants when they had all the black legislators calling them,” he said.

Ellis said that the plaques should be removed and replaced with nothing.

“They need to go see the movie Lincoln,” he said. “I will go with them.”

<http://www.texastribune.org/2013/01/17/confederate-veterans-file-motion-remove-plaque/>



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

DALLAS, TEXAS ~ WWW.BELOCAMP.ORG

February 26, 2013

Dear Senator Ellis,

I recently read that you invited members of the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans to see the movie *Lincoln* with you. I'm writing this letter to accept your invitation, and extend an invite of my own.

Included in this letter is a compilation of records via Cornell University. These records are from Union sources. They describe various detachments of black men fighting for Confederate forces in numerous theatres of the war. In several instances these men are described as deadly combatants, and almost always featured fighting alongside their white, brown, yellow and red brothers of the Confederate Army.

It's with great hope that you receive these records and consider them to be what they are: a huge missing piece in the history of both Texas and the South. And a piece that many school books and movies have omitted from their histories.

Also included with this letter is the recent news from Memphis; where the SCV and NAACP have officially joined forces against the KKK. It is the beginning of what could be a productive and rewarding relationship...and goes to show what people can do when they put aside differences and work towards a greater good.

Mr. Ellis, I don't seek to influence you, your vote, or any legislation you may or may not be a part of. That conversation is between you and your constituents. What I am doing is accepting your invitation, and offering one of my own. I hope that you accept. I kindly await your response.

God bless you sir!

Sincerely,

Kevin Newsom

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

HOME: 214.422.1778 • EMAIL: KEVIN.NEWSOM@BELOCAMP.ORG



Texas Division

1st Lt. Commander's Report

Compatriots;

I hope this report finds you all well .Since or last meeting ,I have been very busy and I am very pleased with the activity within the TxDiv.

I have attended several Camp meetings and have several more scheduled in the coming days.I attended the West Texas reunion in San Angelo and was very impressed with the activities of all the Camps. The West Texas group has been and will continue to be very active and diligent in fulfilling the Charge. I will be giving programs in Arlington and Madisonville in the next weeks.

On March the 2nt I will be meeting in Palestine to plan the activities for the Dedication of the Confederate Memorial Park .The guest list is truly impressive with the National Lt Cmdr. Barrows Atm Cmdr., Atm. Councilman and Division officers in attendance. I feel we will have a very good turnout and a truly impressive event.

I will be attending the Bryan Camp meeting at the Black History Museum on February 28 .This will be a good event and the Bryan Camp deserves a big pat on the back for setting this up.

I am monitoring several possible Heritage problems and will keep the Division informed if they developed into a problem for us.

I have been working with Cmdr. Nelson on the Division Reunion Planning Guide. Cmdr. Nelson has done an outstanding job on this and it will be presented at the DEC meeting in March in Lorena. This guide will greatly assist the Camps of the TxDIV in planning reunions in the state.

I would like to announce my intentions to run for Commander TxDiv. I hope to be able to meet with many of you before the June Reunion and ask for your support in this endeavor. I want to have the opportunity to continue to serve the Texas Division as your Commander in the coming years.

Be safe and continue the GREAT work in support of our Charge.

Johnnie Holley
1lt. Cmdr. Tx Div.

Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza Palestine TX April 13, 2013

Compatriots,

I know many of you have already made plans to help the John H. Reagan Camp #2156, the Texas Division, and the National organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans dedicate and open the new Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine on April 13, 2013. The parade will begin at 10:00 AM around the NE corner of the Anderson County Courthouse with the dedication ceremony beginning at 11:00 AM at the Memorial Plaza located at 600 West Oak St. I have attached a map that may be helpful.

We are in hopes that many of y'all will come to Palestine to participate in the parade and dedication ceremony to officially open this privately owned Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza. The property ownership is in the name of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. Columbia, TN. We expect this event to be covered by the media, including the Tyler television stations and possibly others. Therefore, we have another excellent opportunity to show many others how important the cause we hold so dear to our hearts of remembering, honoring, and vindicating our Confederate ancestors is to all of us.

You are not only cordially invited, we would more than appreciate and need the help and support of all of you and your families. Men in uniform or other period clothing, ladies in period dresses (preferably not black dresses at this particular dedication), cavalry on horses, cannons pulled on trailers, horse drawn buggies if possible, and others to simply attend and watch the events are all needed.

FYI, we already have commitments to attend from the following organizational leaders: ATM Commander Todd Owens, ATM Councilman Charles Lauret, ATM Chaplain Len Patterson, Texas Division Commander Granvel Block, Texas Division 1st Lt. Cmdr. Johnnie Holley (parade organizer), Texas Division 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Michael Hurley, Texas Division 3rd Lt. Cmdr. David Moore, Texas Division Color Sgt. Dyess (color guard detail commander), and leaders from the ladies organizations such as Texas UDC President Betty Petruska, OCR

State Director Cindy Bobbitt, and others. I know there are many other leaders who will probably be attending, but I have simply not contacted them personally as of yet.

Please forward this email and help us pass the word around to anyone who you think may be interested in participating and/or attending.

There will also be a reception held from 06:30 PM to 8:00 PM at the Museum for East Texas Culture the evening before, Friday April 12, for those who come in to Palestine early or live close by. Reagan Camp Commander Dan Dyer is organizing the reception. He is also the director of the Museum. There will be plenty of finger foods and drinks served at the reception and the museum will be open for those attending who would like to tour. The museum is located on the west side of Reagan Park at 400 South Micheaux Street in Palestine (see lower part of attached map for location of museum). The reception is sponsored by the Texas Division Sesquicentennial committee and the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC will handle the set up and serving of the food and drinks.

For those wanting a hotel room for Friday night, I have reserved a block of 25 rooms at the LaQuinta Inn and Suites, 3000 South Loop 256, Palestine, TX. I had not idea of how many rooms we may need so I guessed considering that many would drive it Saturday morning. The rate is \$80.00/night for a king (10 rooms reserved) or two queen beds (15 rooms reserved) and up to four in each room. The hotel has also set up a complimentary conference room with snacks and drinks for anyone in our group to enjoy meet and greet time together. Please call 903-723-1387 and ask for the Sons of Confederate Veterans block by March 28, 2013 if you need a room.

Memorial brick pavers are still available to honor Confederate veterans, government officials, SCV camps, or UDC and OCR chapters in this plaza. A memorial paver order form is attached and also available on the home page of the Reagan Camp's website: <http://www.reaganscvcamp.org/>

Thank you in advance for your help!

Respectfully,

Marc Robinson

For more information and to let us know you can participate and/or attend, please contact the following:

Marc Robinson
Dedication event coordinator - CVMP - Palestine
2nd Lt. Cmdr. 8th Texas Brigade
mrobinson1836@yahoo.com
cell: 903-676-6069

or

Dan Dyer
Commander
John H. Reagan Camp #2156
danielyer@embargmail.com
cell: 903-391-2224

Compatriots,

There may be slight confusion about the drill practice scheduled on March 2nd for the parade and Confederate veterans plaza dedication ceremony in Palestine on April 13th. I want to assure everyone that you do NOT have to be at the March 2nd drill practice to march in the April 13th parade with your flag, or on your horse, or on a trailer. Please understand that we are hoping for those who would like to participate in the primary color guard units, especially from the Johnson and Reagan Camps and any other camps who have members who would like to be in the primary color guard unit, can be at the drill practice. We have also requested that each cavalry unit, especially the Texas Division Mounted Color Guard, who plans to participate, if at all possible, please send at least one representative to the drill practice on March 2nd.

Everyone knows that the main purpose of this event is to honor our Confederate veterans by dedicating and opening this new memorial plaza in Palestine, but we also have an opportunity to show many others that there are a lot of men and women in this state and country who still greatly appreciate the history and sacrifices of our Confederate ancestors. The media will no doubt be there, and in my opinion, the event is beginning to shape up into something really big and exciting for the SCV. We felt the need to hold this March 2nd, 10:30 a.m. drill practice so at least a good portion of those who will be taking part in the actual dedication ceremony itself, can attend and practice enough to insure that everything will go as smoothly and look as good as possibly on April 13th. We also plan to eat out together for fellowship after the drill practice.

By the way, if you have a low flatbed trailer that you can pull in the parade for some to ride on, please let me know. So far, we have one trailer volunteered from the Johnson Camp in Arlington.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to email me or call me. We greatly appreciate your participation in this Texas Division event in whatever capacity you can, whether that be in uniform, period dress, or simply come as you are to watch the parade and ceremony. There is also a flyer posted on the Reagan Camp website at: <http://www.reaganscvcamp.org/Events.html>

Respectfully yours,

Marc Robinson

2nd Lt. Cmdr. 8th Brigade, Texas Division, SCV

Cell: 903-676-6069

mrobinson1836@yahoo.com

Compatriots,

With the construction of the Confederate Memorial of the Wind on I-10 about to be well underway and the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine about to open, as well as many other very worthy projects, I would say that the Texas Division is definitely forwarding the colors!

To give you an update on the Reagan Camp's project in Palestine, the six foot tall by 90 foot long split-face block wall on the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza - Palestine is 80% completed. I watched brick mason Muddy Waters, who is past commander of the Douglas Camp and the contractor for building the wall, lay a few blocks and wall caps late this afternoon. It will be completed tomorrow morning. The workmanship is very good and the red colored wall is beautiful.

The Reagan Camp will be ready for the parade and dedication ceremony to be held on Saturday, April 13th. We are very much looking forward to having many SCV compatriots from across Texas and the South assist in the dedication of this Confederate memorial. SCV national, army and state officers committed to attending are: Lt. CiC Kelly Barrow - keynote speaker, ATM Commander Todd Owens, ATM Councilman Charles Lauret, Texas Division Cmdr. Granvel Block, Texas Division 1st Lt. Cmdr. Holley, Texas Division 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Hurley, and Texas Division 3rd Lt. Cmdr. Moore. Also attending are the Texas UDC state president Betty Petruska and Texas OCR state director Cindy Bobbitt.

If you have not already made plans to come to Palestine on April 13th, we sure would appreciate your assistance! The information flyer can be found at: <http://www.reaganscvcamp.org/Events.html>

Deo Vindice

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156
Palestine, Texas



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL PLAZA—PALESTINE PARADE AND DEDICATION CEREMONY

WHEN:

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

WHERE:

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

WHAT:

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



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

HOTEL INFORMATION:

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

CAMPING INFORMATION

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

ATTIRE:

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

MEMORIAL BRICK PAVER DONATIONS:

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



CONTACT INFORMATION:

Marc Robinson
2nd Lt. Cmdr. 8th Texas Brigade
Event coordinator - CVMP - Palestine
mrobinson1836@yahoo.com
cell: 903-676-6069

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

Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza—Palestine Honor Your Ancestor with a Memorial Brick Paver!!!



**The John H. Reagan Camp #2156
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Texas Division, Palestine, Texas**



is pleased to announce an opportunity to place memorial brick pavers in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza—Palestine in honor of Confederate veterans and government officials, SCV camps, UDC and OCR chapters. Your donation for these pavers is tax deductible. This memorial plaza is officially a part of the SCV "Flags Across Dixie" program and will honor CSA veterans from across Anderson County, Texas and the South. The construction of this memorial plaza is well underway as well as the organization of what we hope will be a very large **dedication ceremony at 11:00 AM on Saturday April 13, 2013** with a parade just prior to the ceremony and a reception the evening before. The 100 ft. x 60 ft. tract of property for the memorial plaza is very nicely located in Palestine (across the street from the current veterans memorial park) and is owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. Columbia, TN. The Reagan Camp members are providing the labor for the construction and will maintain this permanent memorial park worthy of the Confederate veterans who so proudly served the Confederacy in the War Between the States, 1861-1865! Reagan camp feels that we are simply the custodians of this park and that it truly belongs to the Confederate veterans and their descendants.

As one can see from the graphic below, the memorial plaza will consist of flagpoles, lighting, a 3 ft. wide X 4ft.6in. tall X 6 in. thick memorial monument made from gray Georgia granite, memorial brick pavers lining the sidewalks, benches, and interpretive markers denoting the historical contributions, both during and post war, of the men who helped form Anderson County, the state of Texas, and the Confederate States of America.

We also look forward to the opportunity to offer on-site educational programs to the public on a regular basis, and give the many descendants of those veterans a place to pause, to honor and remember! This will be a place to proudly fly the sacred symbols of those veterans, thus directly working toward the reclaiming of those symbols from the parties who have abused and misrepresented the truthful and honorable meaning of them!

We Need Your Support!

We need many memorial brick pavers representing hundreds of Confederate veterans (your beloved ancestors) to make this plaza complete.. These brick paver sales will also help to raise the remaining balance of funds for the completion of the project. The John H. Reagan Camp 2156 SCV with the assistance of the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC and a few other camps and chapters in Texas, within one year, have raised approximately two-thirds of the money necessary to finish the construction of the plaza. As our Confederate ancestors enlisted beside their neighbors to achieve their goal of independence, we are calling for the descendants of these men to help us in completing this project in honor of them! Please help us finish the job of raising these necessary funds by purchasing at least one or more memorial brick paver(s) in honor of your ancestor(s)!



I'd Love To Help! What Do I Do Now?

Donors may fill out the memorial brick paver order form on the reverse side of this flyer and send their tax deductible donation to: Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer, John H. Reagan Camp 2156 SCV, P.O. Box 913, Palestine, Texas 75802. Please make checks payable to the John H. Reagan Camp 2156 Heritage acct. All donations will be used entirely to fund this project.

We thank you in advance for your dedication and your generous support!

Memorial Brick Paver Order Form

Send questions to:
Adjutant/Treasurer Dan Dyer, danielyer@embarqmail.com (903) 391-2224



John H. Reagan Camp #2156 Sons of Confederate Veterans Donation Receipt

501 (c)(3) Organization

Mail to: Adj. / Treasurer Dan Dyer, JHR Camp 2156, P.O. Box 913, Palestine, TX 75802; Cell [903] 391-2224
Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza - Palestine, Texas - 2012 Donation (Please print in ink.)

Donor name	
Address	
City	
State/Province	
Postal code	
Phone and Email	
Total pledge amount	\$50.00 (Make checks payable to John H. Reagan Camp 2156, Heritage acct.)

4x8 Brick, 3 Lines, 18 Characters including spaces per line (Maximum)

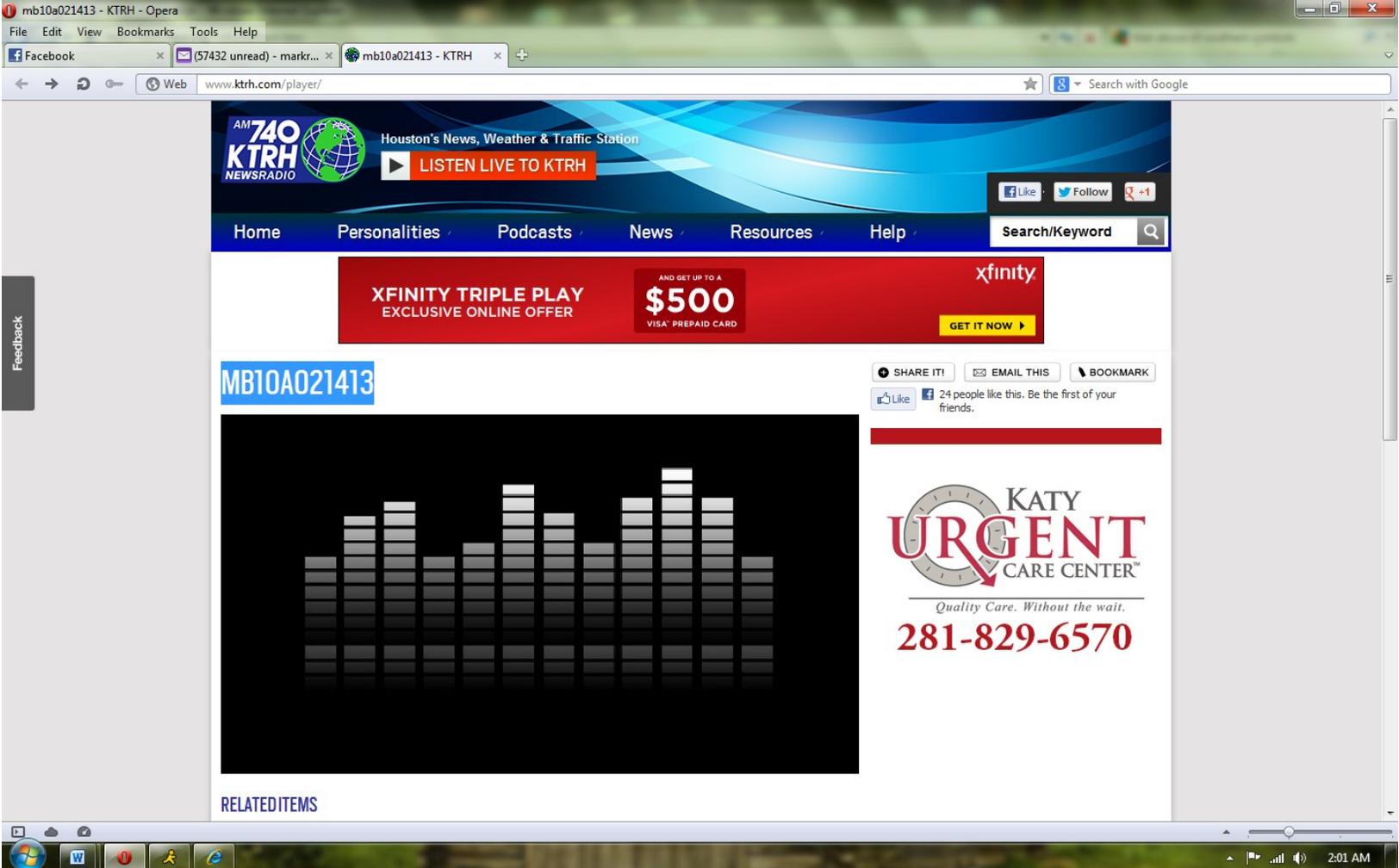
(***All CSA Veterans or CSA Govt. officials, SCV Camps, UDC Chapters, and OCR Chapters only)

Line #1	
Line #2	
Line #3	

Type of donation	Cash
Description	John H. Reagan Camp #2156 SCV - Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza Fund
Value	\$50.00

Please feel free to make a copy for your records.

Thank you for your generous support!



Commander Block acquitted himself and the Cause very well in this interview with Michael Berry on KTRH 740 AM in Houston.

Sean Theiss
Granbury's Texas Brigade
Camp 1479
Compatriots,

Go Here: http://www.ktrh.com/player/?mid=22883087&station=KTRH-AM&program_id=michaelberry.xml&program_name=podcast

Look for file at 10 AM (**MB10A021413**). You will probably see 2 10AM files. Just click on the first one.

Gentlemen,
The Orange Leader has an online poll about the Confederate Memorial Of The Wind – “Do you think the park is offensive?”

Please go to the poll through the following link and **vote "NO"** <http://orangeleader.com/>

The poll is about half way down the page on the right hand side (it has a sliced orange as a background)
Thanks for your support,

Granvel Block
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans

--Call to Arms--

Confederate friendly commits needed.

Gentlemen,

The Confederate Memorial of the Wind which will be built in Orange on I-10 just three miles off of the Texas Louisiana border received its permit in January. The local naacp has started expressing their objections, and the local city attorney seems to be trying to appease them with his remarks. (see first article below) The second article (see below) by KOGT was fair.

Please go to the link below and post your commits. Remember to express yourself precise and to the point. Good point to elaborate on would be the value of the memorial as a tourist attraction, and the value of educating the public with facts rather than continuing to dwell on false information.

http://www.kfdm.com/shared/news/top-stories/stories/kfdm_vid_3691.shtml

Thank you for your support,

Granvel J. Block

Texas Division Commander

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Confederate Memorial Park Could Come To Orange

ORANGE-By: Leslie Rangel

Orange city council Attorney, Jack Smith is calling on it's citizens to use their freedom of speech to protest a proposed Confederate Memorial Park.

Citizens came to the council with concerns during Tuesday morning's meeting. They spoke up saying the park would bring back memories of a time in U.S. history when blacks were slaves and treated as second class citizens.

A private landowner has purchased about half and acre on the corner of Interstate-10 and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Orange.

Smith, the City attorney says legally, there is nothing the city can do. Smith says the issue is a matter of free speech and the first ammendment.

"It's just like the Klu Klux Klan has a right to demonstrate and have a parade, you may not like them, but they still have a right to do that. What upsets me and I think a lot of other people is they'll get a wrong impression about our town and driving down Interstate 10 and seeing this," Smith says.

He also tells citizens he and the council will do anything they can to stop the landowner from building the memorial park. He urges anyone concerned to protest, speak out against it, and even buy billboard space to counter the landowner.

http://www.kfdm.com/shared/news/top-stories/stories/kfdm_vid_3691.shtml

read the comments on the website at the bottom of page...



KOGT RADIO

1600 AM

The Sons of Confederate Veterans organization is building a \$50,000 memorial with large columns and 36 different flags from the Confederate States of America. The site will be on the Interstate 10 access road by Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. Tuesday morning, several black citizens in Orange appeared before the Orange City Council to say they don't want to see the Confederate flag on the highway named for the civil rights leader.

Granvel Block of Orange is the commander of the statewide SVC group and the Orange camp. He said the memorial will be for educational purposes. For instance, most people don't know that the confederacy had 36 different flags. At the memorial, each flag will have a name plate and history of the flag. He hopes the memorial will become a tourist attraction for Orange.

He described the memorial as a design to resemble the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., with columns in a circle, but without the dome. The 13 white columns will represent each of the 13 states in the confederacy.

The group received a city of Orange building permit for the project in January. Block said the recent rainy weather has delayed the beginning of construction. He expects the dedication to draw a crowd from across the country.

He described the memorial as a design to resemble the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., with columns in a circle, but without the dome. Three steps will lead up to the columns, which will represent each of the 13 states in the confederacy.

People who have Confederate ancestors or relatives who were in the SCV have bought memorial bricks and benches for the memorial. Block said the flags and memorial will be seen from the new overpass at MLK Drive and the lights from the overpass will shine on the memorial to make it a sight of beauty.

Block said the group wants to preserve history. He said some people, white and black, do not like the Confederate battle flag design because they don't understand the history. "So many things (about the Confederacy) have been taught wrong or with a poor skew," he said. As examples, he said the Civil War was not fought over slavery and that slaves were owned in the north, not exclusively in the south. He said individual state governments were sovereign and that "our states were invaded by northern troops."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans received a city of Orange building permit for the project in January and paid the \$260 fee. Block said the recent rainy weather has delayed the beginning of construction. He expects the dedication to draw a crowd from across the country. The SCV has more than 35,000 members internationally and about 3,000 in Texas, he said. The SCV also has local groups, known as 'camps,' in Beaumont, Woodville and Lake Charles.

The building site is triangular and 0.45 acre. The Orange County Appraisal District reports that Block bought the land in May 2010 for \$10,000 in the name of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The site is appraised at \$9,500 and the annual tax bill of about \$260 has been sent to the national organization in Tennessee.

The War of Northern Aggression...**GREED.**

©Dixie Outfitters MMVIII 



Slavery
was
Lincoln's scapegoat!

THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE WAS CAUSED BY MANY FACTORS BUT THE PRIMARY CAUSE WAS THE THIRST FOR MONEY AND POWER BY LINCOLN AND HIS NORTHERN INDUSTRIALIST SUPPORTERS.

IN 1860, SOUTHERN TARIFFS ACCOUNTED FOR APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE. IT WAS TO INSURE THIS FLOW OF MONEY FROM THE SOUTH THAT LINCOLN SACRIFICED THE LIVES OF OVER 700,000 AMERICANS.

From: James Turnage <peaceman1969@sbcglobal.net>

Subject: Memphis City Council renames Confederate parks

Date: February 6, 2013 7:20:01 AM CST

To: "ausborn4@sbcglobal.net" <ausborn4@sbcglobal.net>

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (FOX13) –

Three parks with names connected to the Confederacy have been renamed by the Memphis City Council. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate, and Jefferson Davis parks have been given generic names while council figures out a permanent solution.

Tuesday's move was made in response to state legislators getting involved in the issue. Two state legislators from Middle Tennessee filed a bill trying to control actions of the council. The bill would prevent renaming of any park or other public green space that is named in honor of a historic military figure, event, or organization.

Council members and council attorney Alan Wade said this was in direct response to the debate going on about Nathan Bedford Forrest Park. The city removed a marker from the park in January that was privately paid for by the group Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

The city said proper procedure wasn't followed, but the issue has sparked a debate on the future of the park. Resolutions have been filed to rename the park. But, council was planning on vetting the issue. Instead, a decision was made abruptly Tuesday evening to rename the parks generic names because of the bill filed in Nashville.

"I don't care if the name is Nathan Bedford Forrest, he's a dead man," said Councilman Harold Collins. "We need to be focusing on the living. But except for that, I'm going to vote for this and who knows, we may come back and name the park Nathan Bedford Forrest. But we will never let the legislature in Nashville control what we in Memphis do for our city."

Nathan Bedford Forrest Park is now called Health Sciences Park, Confederate Park is now called Memphis Park, and Jefferson Davis Park is called Mississippi River Park.

Three council members abstained from voting. The rest present voted yes on the name changes. Council attorney Wade says the bill in Nashville, if passed, will now not apply to those parks, so the council can take as long as they want to make a final decision on the names.

Read more: <http://www.myfoxmemphis.com/story/20973772/city-council-renames-confederate-parks#ixzz2K7nEoWDg>

Yours in the cause,
Barry Turnage
Commander
R.E. Lee #239
SCV
Ft Worth, Tx

<http://www.myfoxmemphis.com/story/20973772/city-council-renames-confederate-parks>

"But a Constitution of Government once changed from Freedom, can never be restored. Liberty, once lost, is lost forever." - John Adams

Responding to recent events in Memphis... CALL TO ARMS

Date: February 6, 2013 9:46:14 AM CST

With regard to the renaming of the parks in Memphis (temporary or not), I am shouting out to our compatriots in the Tennessee Division, and will also send this to them by other means. This action by the city council in Memphis is just wrong on so many levels. These council members are urinating on the graves of our Confederate ancestors. They are also trying to destroy our history... actually, all history. Very short sighted, in my view. And of course, it is on their part racism straight up, no question about it. This whitewashing of our past is such a short-sighted action, and is just wrong. It is incredibly disrespectful of all of those folks who came before us.

So, what do we do? Look, I certainly don't have all the answers myself, but I do think we need to be heard on this issue. Compatriots of the Tennessee Division, I trust you guys are formulating some plans. I will say this, and this is just my own opinion. Having a public rally waving the flag and screaming like a bunch of banshees is not what is going to turn things around in this situation. Yeah, it might make the news for a day or two, and then it will be forgotten. Seems to me that a more reasoned, one might say scholarly, approach should be considered. First, as the state legislators, with regard to the proposed legislation to make it illegal to do just what the Memphis City Council did, move that legislation forward, they should be asked to make that legislation RETROACTIVE back a year or more. I will not claim credit for this idea. Texas Division 4th Brigade Commander Gary Bray shared it with me by phone.

Secondly, (and this is something some of us are starting to ponder and talk about here in Texas) we as men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, need to raise up and train some amongst us to be able to give reasoned defense as to why doing what was done in Memphis is such a bad idea. I know we have some in our ranks who already do this. I have heard Brag Bowling over in Virginia do this very well. Here in Texas we have men like Past Div. Commander Greg Manning and Marc Robinson who are extremely well spoken and are able to present our case, in an intelligent manner. I am sure there are others. H.K. Edgerton, and compatriot Nelson Winbush both come to mind.

We need to search out venues where we can present our viewpoint to be heard by as wide an audience as possible. And, we need to foster good relations in the state legislature, both here in Texas and in Tennessee and all other southern states. Again, we need to do what will be most effective. Waving our flags and screaming for the TV cameras, in my humble opinion, may not be the best course of action. We need to go where the power to effect change really is, out state lawmakers.

And we need to remember that our organization needs to work together, across Division lines. a.k.a. National. There is money there which should be considered for these efforts, and I trust and pray that is already happening. Remember that Division alone will not have the funds for this. This is where we need to make sure that those dues we pay to National will be used to help us in the various Divisions to train certain men as spokespersons in order to present our case to all relevant courts, public opinion and legislatures.

Regards,
Daryl Coleman
Commander
Rockwall Cavalry Camp #2203
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Forney, TX
HM: 469.762.6082
Cell: 214.725.3330

Sons of Confederate Veterans Tells KKK To Stay Out of Park Name Controversy

February 15, 2013



(Memphis) March 30th is the date the Ku Klux Klan has set to hold a rally in downtown Memphis.

The permit must first be approved.

Many people say they hope the group will change its mind.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the KKK both want three parks in Memphis, including Forest Park, to keep their names and preserve their historical value but the Sons of Confederate Veterans wants the KKK to stay out of the issue.

The KKK says it's going to hold the biggest rally that Memphis has ever seen to oppose the City's decision to rename three parks with confederate ties.

“Our message to the KKK would be not to come to Memphis,” said Lee Millar.

And that is coming from a man who is also not happy with the City’s decision, “Cause it’s silly to rename the park. You shouldn’t rename any historic park.”

But Millar, the spokesman for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, believes the bad reputation and history of the KKK is not going to help the cause.

“We just want everyone to know that we are here to protect and preserve our history and do it in a gentlemanly fashion,” said Millar.

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans says it’s in talks with the mayor and will keep voicing its dissent to the City Council, while the KKK plans to rally.

“While they may be peaceful, or try to be peaceful, there might be people who are opposed to the Klan that might turn it into a hostile situation.”

The KKK says they tried to get a permit to rally at Forest Park but the City gave them a hard time so now they’ve filed for a permit to rally at the chancery court on Adams.

They say if the permit is approved, they will rally March 30.

Millar says he’ll be sure not to be there, “I hope everyone stays away. If the Klan does have a rally in Memphis, I hope everyone just ignores it.”

The SCV has previously said it is against hate groups using the Confederate Battle Flag and now says its is against the modern KKK using Forrest as a symbol.

Millar does say the current attention from the KKK is due to actions by the Memphis City Council, “If the Klan comes to Memphis due to the inappropriate actions of the City Council then any results are entirely the responsibility of the Council. We hope that nothing like that occurs and that the Council will do what’s right and leave the parks alone.”

Read more about the park controversy: <http://wreg.com/tag/forrest-park/>

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/15/sons-of-confederate-veterans-tells-kkk-to-stay-out-of-park-name-controversy/>

THE REAL FLAG OF THE KU KLUX KLAN



**** *ATTENTION* **** A note to the reader. This is NOT a Pro KKK site!! In fact, it is the direct opposite.

This site is meant to educate the reader that the KKK has used the United States Of America's "Stars and Stripes" flag MORE than compared to the Confederate Battle Flag.

Do NOT be confused... The Confederate Battle Flag IS NOT the official flag of the KKK. Please keep this in mind.

Again, this website does not condone, sanction, promote or affiliate ourselves with the KKK in any way. This should be obvious from reading the text of the website. Please, read on...

Television, history books, the media, the school systems, etc abound in falsehoods and inaccuracies concerning the Confederate States Of America Battleflag.

Mainly, that the Confederate Battle Flag is a symbol that represents slavery, terror, crime and that it represents the the KKK.

BUT, this is far from the truth. Of all KKK meetings, actual photographs / films from past to present, KKK cable access talk shows, etc all **PROUDLY** boast as being an **AMERICAN** society.

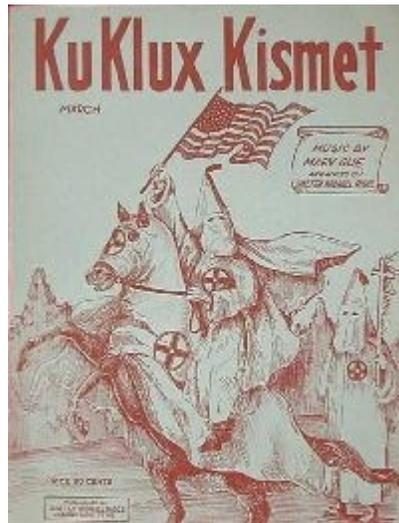
NOT a Southron or Confederate society!!!! **But AMERICAN!!!**

Along with that, over 95 percent of the flags they fly are of the United States Of America's "Stars and Stripes" flag!!!!

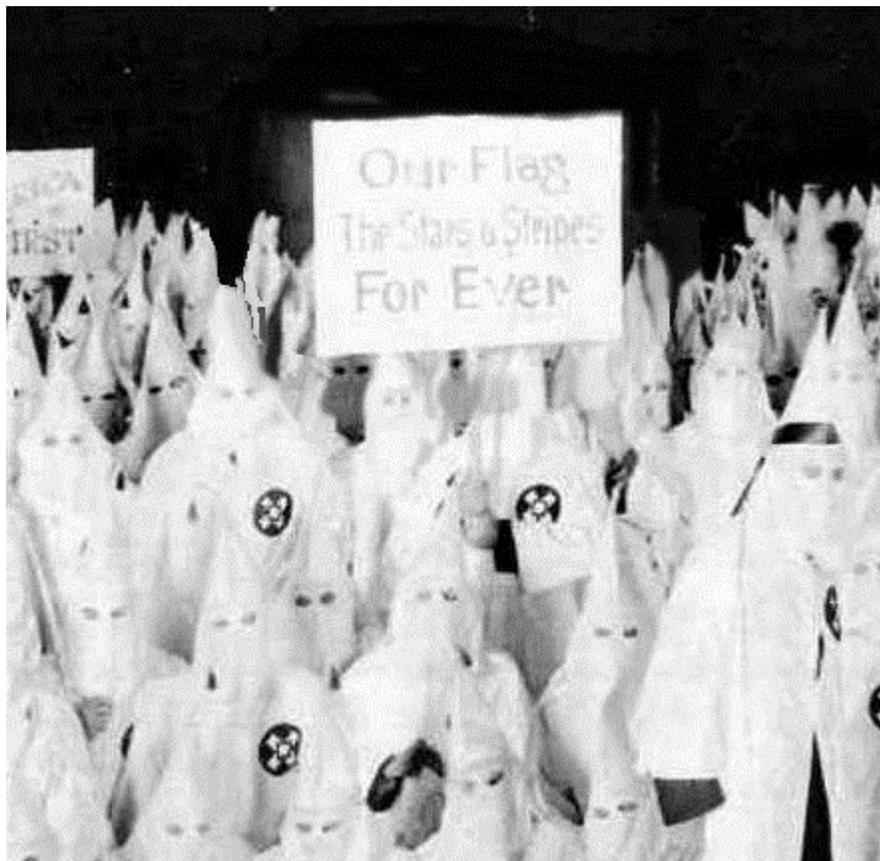
As well, in the height of the KKK movement, the largest segment was from the north in the 1920's. And the Grand Dragon was from the Federal stronghold of Indiana. A man by the name of David Stevenson. There were over 6 million members at this time!!!! This is plain and simple fact.

Don't believe it??? Then take a look at the photos below (which date from turn of century to present) and see for yourself!!!! A picture is worth a hundred thousand words in this case...









So, as you can plainly see, heritage groups such as the SCV and descendants of the Confederacy have been "painted" in a negative light due to the media, etc.

And the Confederate Battle Flag literally DOESN'T EVEN ENTER THE PICTURE!!!!

As a matter of fact, heritage groups such as the SCV - Sons Of Confederate Veterans, battle daily the damage done to a proud nation by these hate groups.

The SCV denounces all hate groups, and proudly boast:

**HERITAGE –
NOT HATE.**

NAACP And Sons of Confederate Veterans Join Forces Against KKK

February 20, 2013, by [Alex Coleman](#),



<http://wreg.com/2013/02/20/the-naACP-and-the-sons-of-the-confederate-veterans-join-forces-against-the-klk/>

(Memphis) On the set of News Channel 3 Live at 9, it could be described as the unlikely joining of two groups coming together to show they oppose the hatred of the KKK.

Lee Millar of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Pastor Keith Norman, the new president of the NAACP, sat side by side to say they don't want the Klan to hold a rally in Memphis next month.

"We don't believe in anything they stand for and we're together on that and wish the Klan wouldn't come to Memphis," Millar said.

Norman said the KKK doesn't need to come here and it's seeking relevancy.

"They're a declining organization without a purpose and they're looking to ride the coattails of an event or have a resurgence and we don't want to give it to them," Norman said.

The two organizations are asking Memphis to ignore the KKK if its members are allowed to hold a rally in Memphis next month.

“To ignore them completely and not give them the attention they’re hoping to gain,” Norman said.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans said it doesn’t share the same principles with the modern-day KKK.



“The Sons of Confederate Veterans is interested in preserving battlefields and promoting our history sometimes tied into that (KKK), but the SCV has no connection to that and oppose the principles of the KKK,” Millar said.

The KKK applied for a permit to rally in Memphis. It’s against the renaming of Nathan Bedford Forrest Park, Confederate Park and Jefferson Davis Park.

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/20/the-naacp-and-the-sons-of-the-confederate-veterans-join-forces-against-the-kkk/>

But Millar and Norman say Memphians can better resolve this dispute without the KKK.

“We have to look at how we go about moving forward when it comes to the Council, historians and other people concerned about the issue. We have to look at the economic impact, emotional impact and philosophical impact,” Norman said.

Millar said education is also the key to understanding the city’s past.

“The parks should be enhanced and educational opportunities, provided though historic panels, so that people will have a better understanding of our history and parks,” Millar said.

It’s a new understanding and a symbolic handshake two groups hope will send a strong message against hate.

“For Memphis to stay home on that Saturday and we’re(the two shake hands) together on this and promote Memphis,” Millar said.

Monday, [Norman told News Channel 3](#) he believes the Confederate names of three Memphis parks should not have been changed.

Millar agrees and has asked the city to reverse its decision.

- <http://www.naacpmemphis.com/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Memphis-Branch-of-the-NAACP/135100519834498>
- <http://www.scv.org/>

<http://wreg.com/2013/02/20/the-naacp-and-the-sons-of-the-confederate-veterans-join-forces-against-the-kkk/>

LET THE BRAVE RALLY TO THE STANDARD: Support General Forrest with this CAUSE

- Posted to [Southern Legal Resource Center](#)
- Your donation goes to the [SOUTHERN LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER](#)



THE SLRC is preparing an exhaustive and thorough legal & factual memorandum on the Forrest Park actions of the Memphis City Council. This will be made available to the Memphis area SCV Camps and their attorney's. All of the Memphis are SCV leadership that have been consulted, welcome our assistance and agree that the memorandum is a critically important first step in formulating an effective response to the city's action. Our opponents have stolen a march on us, we have been flanked. Our leadership has known this onslaught could come at any time. But like America after Pearl Harbor, we must formulate a response and strike back. This first step is important, but expensive. We must raise \$5000 to effectively brief the issues for a legal strike. Donate now, as we are already committing to do the brief - we have to worry how to pay for it later. That is our commitment to the Confederate community! What is yours?

All proceeds of this fund-raiser will go to the Forrest Park Preservation Fight.

Don't forget that.

Goal \$5000 **DONATE [HERE](#)**

Defending the rights of all Americans. Advocating for the Confederate Community.

More from this cause

[Support the SLRC as it Argues on Appeal for Candice Hardwick](#)

[To HK Edgerton's 10th Annual March Across Dixie to support the Southern Legal Resource Center](#)



Forrest has always had his detractors!

This 1868 cartoon attacking General Forrest shows him with a Stars and Bars flag. Maybe by then they had forgotten the Stainless Banner and Third National flags?



House votes to halt renaming of Confederate parks

8:47 PM, Feb 25, 2013 |



NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) -- The House has voted to approve a bill to ban local governments from renaming parks or monuments honoring historical figures from Tennessee's military past -- including from the Civil War.

The chamber voted 69-22 on Monday in favor of the bill sponsored by Republican Rep. Steve McDaniel of Parker's Crossroads.

Several Democrats objected to the measure that they said would stop the renaming of parks named after Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate general admired by many for fiercely defending the South in the Civil War but disdained by others for a slave-trading past and ties to the early Ku Klux Klan.

McDaniel said his bill would not retroactively affect a decision by the Memphis City Council to strip Forrest's name from a downtown park and rename it Health Sciences Park.

<http://www.wbir.com/news/article/256398/2/House-votes-to-halt-renaming-of-Confederate-parks>

Who Earned a Medal for Cutting Costs by Starving Confederate Prisoners?



Question

A well-read friend recently told me about a prison camp in Southern Maryland during the Revolutionary or Civil War. If it was the Civil War, it must be Point Lookout. My question is this: **Who was the military leader (officer) who was supposedly awarded a medal or award for the amount of money he saved by keeping the prison in its deplorable condition (i.e. starving the prisoners)?**

Answer

Your friend may have been thinking of **William Hoffman*** (1807-1884), who was Colonel of the 3rd U.S. Regular Infantry, and, as Commissary General of Prisoners, reported directly to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton during the Civil War.

On October 13, 1863, Brigadier General Gilman Marston (1811-1890), the Commander of the military district where the war prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, was located, wrote to Hoffman, asking for money to build barracks for the thousands of Confederate prisoners there, who had to sleep in a large stockade compound crowded into flimsy tents, summer and winter. Hoffman denied General Marston's request. Marston also asked to be supplied with better rations for the prisoners, but Hoffman also refused that request, saying that the prisoners were already "bountifully supplied with provisions" sent to them from their families and friends, which was clearly not true.

The Union officer then acting as the Provost-Marshal in charge of the camp, Captain Joab Nelson Patterson (1835-1923), was relatively well-regarded by the prisoners, despite the terrible conditions there. One of the prisoners wrote of Patterson that he was "as kind as he was allowed to be."

Brady proceeded to increase prisoner suffering and to appropriate for himself vast amounts of provisions meant for them.

General Marston was reassigned, as was Captain Patterson. Replacing Marston was Brigadier General James Barnes (1801-1869), who had performed extremely poorly at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was a kindly man, thought the prisoners, but he had almost no contact at all with them. His Provost-General at Point Lookout became Major Allen G. Brady, 20th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps (1822-1905), a cruel,

brutal, and arrogant man who assumed his post at the prison in June 1864 and proceeded immediately to increase enormously the sufferings of the prisoners and to appropriate for himself vast amounts of provisions meant for them. He remained in command of Point Lookout until the end of the war. His tenure there was the worst time for the prisoners.

Brigadier General Barnes received a brevet promotion to Major General just before the end of the war. Major Brady was never promoted anywhere near as rapidly as he believed he merited, but months after the war ended, he was promoted to Brevet Colonel before he was discharged.

Hoffman allowed terrible conditions of privation and abuse to grow unchecked.

Colonel Hoffman appears to have handled the management of Point Lookout no differently than he did the other Union prisons, which is to say badly, allowing terrible conditions of privation and abuse to grow unchecked. Secretary Stanton certainly did nothing to intervene and may even have encouraged this as one way to punish the South for its rebellion. Stanton did not wish to exchange prisoners with the South because he believed the North could better afford to prosecute the war without the return of its men than the South could, and because he believed that negotiating with the South on this issue might provide some precedent that could be construed as a Union recognition of the Confederacy as a sovereign power.

Many prison camps on both sides during the war were miserable places where many tens of thousands of prisoners from either side died. Prisoners returning from Point Lookout, however, pointed out that whereas some of the privations of Union prisoners in Confederate camps might be attributed to the general deterioration of conditions in the South as the war progressed, the privations of Southern prisoners in Union camps had no such contributing cause, and, in fact, were fostered by a commonly-practiced policy of retribution.

At the end of the war, Colonel Hoffman, having stifled some camp commanders and aid groups who had wished to help Confederate prisoners during the war, was actually able to return to the U.S. Treasury almost \$2 million that had been originally allocated to feed Confederate prisoners. He was brevetted Brigadier General on October 7, 1864, for "faithful services," and then brevetted Major General on March 13, 1865, for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished services as Commissary General of Prisoners during war."

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Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C. *Gen. William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners (at right) and staff on steps of office, F. St. at 20th NW*, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cwpb.03953>.

James Barnes and staff at Point Lookout Prison, 1863.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Historian John Buescher is an author and professor who formerly headed Tibetan language broadcasts at Voice of America. His Ph.D. is from the University of Virginia and he has published extensively on the history of Tibetan and Indian Buddhism and on the history of 19th-century American spiritualism.

VA. FLAGGERS: WE WILL STAND !

"What's down in the dark will be brought to the light..."

Yankees, Carpetbaggers, and Scalawags beware! What you plot, plan, and carry out in secret to try and stop us... and your attempts to eradicate our history and the memory of our honored ancestors... will be known and will fail. We will not be silenced. We will not go quietly into the night until the Confederate Battle Flags are flying once again on the portico of the Confederate Memorial Chapel on the grounds of Confederate Memorial Park in Richmond.

Our opponents never imagined that we would still be on the Boulevard 74 weeks after the first flagging, our numbers growing steadily and our resolve unchanged.

Perhaps they did not realize that the blood of our Confederate ancestors courses through our veins.

View this outstanding video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wzEti8Xo4mc>

RETURN the flags!
RESTORE the honor!

Grayson Jennings
Virginia Flaggers



UPCOMING EVENTS:

Friday, March 8th: Flagging the VMFA, 2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Saturday, March 9th: Flagging the VMFA, 12-4

Monday, March 25th: Susan will be traveling to Alabama to speak to the March meeting of the Tallassee Armory Guards, Camp #1921, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Sunday April 7th: 2:00 p.m. - Confederate Memorial Service, Richmond-Stonewall Jackson Chapter #1705, UDC, Riverview Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia

Sunday, April 21st: 2:00 p.m. Byrd Theatre, Richmond: "Va Flaggers", a documentary by VCU Student/Film Maker Rob Walker will be shown at the theatre.

Saturday, April 27th: Susan will be traveling to Tampa, FL to represent the Va Flaggers and speak at the ceremony to raise the "World's Largest 3rd National Flag" by Gen. Jubal A. Early, Camp #556, SCV. <http://www.tampascv.org/3rd%20national.htm>

Tuesday, April 30th: 7:00 p.m. at the Bedford County/City Museum on Main Street in Bedford, VA (across Court Street from the Bedford Court House) Barry and Susan will travel to Bedford, Virginia to speak to the BEDFORD RIFLE GRAYS #1475, Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Saturday, May 11th: 11:00 a.m. - Annual J.E.B. Stuart Memorial Service at the Yellow Tavern Monument in Glen Allen, VA, sponsored by the Richmond-Stonewall Jackson Chapter #1705, UDC.

Saturday, May 11th: 4:00 p.m. - Confederate Medal of Honor Memorial Service, Blanford Church on the grounds of Blanford Cemetery in Petersburg.

Who is the Real Lincoln?

This article is a review of Dr. Charles L. C. Minor's book, "*The Real Lincoln*."

Who is *The Real Lincoln*?

It is increasingly difficult to find balanced narratives on the Southern War of Independence or any person, place, or thing concerning it. Books and articles abound extolling the virtue of Abraham Lincoln and his "Glorious Union"—all from a typically Yankee point of view: "North good—South bad." Presented here is evidence that questions the dogmatic histories that clog college libraries—like so much cholesterol in the veins of the student body—and make the case for historical revisionism in every area of the subject we call "History," beginning with the War of Northern Aggression.

Thankfully, if one searches diligently he may find historical Lipitor in Confederate historians, statesmen, and soldiers, such as Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert E. Lee, and Charles L.C. Minor. Dr. Minor is the author of the book, *The Real Lincoln*.

"'History is bunk' says Henry Ford. Had he qualified this statement with 'as it is written,' his assertion would have been more readily accepted." In the first paragraph of *The Real Lincoln*, the publishers have set its tone. Not for the first time has such an unworthy man as Abraham Lincoln been deified and set on a pedestal after his death in order to suit the diabolical purpose of the men who wield his memory. One notices this phenomenon recently in the "Good Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King Junior," who has been set forth as a beacon of light in an age of darkness—a godlike Christian Saint of the highest moral character. An in-depth study proves that Michael King was a Marxist drug addict who purchased prostitutes with church money and plagiarized great portions of his doctoral thesis. Michael King has become a fool's martyr, or rather, a King of fools presiding over a realm of blissfully ignorant hero worshippers.

The Real Lincoln may be described as:

"A compendium of historical quotes by Abraham Lincoln's Northern contemporaries that question his moral integrity, with interjections by the author."

In what are the book's most pertinent topics, Dr. Minor proves that Abraham Lincoln was:

- 1. Was racist,**
- 2. Was a religious hypocrite,**
- 3. Delivered the Emancipation Proclamation with the express intent of fomenting servile insurrection,**
- 4. Supported rebellion against the Union, prior to the War between the States,**
- 5. Was a despot, and**
- 6. Was a coward**

The Racist

The Union General, Donn Piatt, reveals Lincoln's racism in his book, *Reminiscences of Lincoln*:

"Expressing no sympathy for the slave, he laughed at the Abolitionists as a disturbing element easily controlled, without showing any dislike to the slave-holders....We were not at a loss to get at the fact and the reason for it, in the man before us. Descended from the poor-whites of a slave State, through many generations, he inherited the contempt, if not the hatred, held by that class for the negroes. A self-made man,...his strong nature was built on what he inherited, and he could no more feel a sympathy for that wretched race than he could for the horse he worked or the hog he killed." (Minor 11).

This testimony is from the mouth of one of Lincoln's fellow racists. If being racist questions General Piatt's credibility then we will hear more from Mr. Lincoln Himself. Lincoln declares in a speech of September 18, 1858, in Charleston, Illinois:

"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause] — that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for

ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race....I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men." (Lincoln Volume III 145-146).

Mr. Lincoln repeats and reconfirms this position, even expounding upon it in a debate in Quincy, Adams County, October 13, 1858, saying that these were long held beliefs (Lincoln, Volume III 245-257). Much to the chagrin of today's African-American and Judeo-Christian leaders, Lincoln's racism—like Hitler's Christianity—was unfeigned.

The Hypocrite

"The crowning glory of Abraham Lincoln was the grandeur of his Christian character." (Rev. William Bishop, D.D.). So is the introductory sentence to the book *Abraham Lincoln: the Christian* by William J. Johnson. The Emancipation Proclamation contains an invocation of "Almighty God." One has only to peruse *The Collected works of Abraham Lincoln* to find dozens of speeches that contain some sanctimonious reference to "God" and a "Divine Being."

While in the public eye, President Lincoln was quite the upright and pious Christian man; behind closed doors and in the company of his few friends, Lincoln voiced condemnations of Christianity and the person of Christ Jesus that would have made Charles Darwin blush. His close friend and bodyguard Ward H. Lamon reveals that "when he went to church at all, he went to mock, and came away to mimic." (Minor 28). William Herndon, Lincoln's two decade long "friend and law partner" (232) tells us that he "would come into the clerk's office where I and some young men were writing,...and would bring a Bible with him; would read a chapter and argue against it."(28-29).

Incredibly, Lamon and Herndon both attest to the fact that Lincoln wrote "an argument against Christianity, striving to prove that the Bible was not inspired, and therefore not God's revelation, and that Jesus Christ was not the Son of God." (28). Being careful not to offend Victorian sensibilities—and sensitive to Lincoln's political career—a friend of his, Samuel Hill, burned the book before it could be published.

Although many 19th century historians labeled as "atheist" anyone who did not profess belief in Jesus Christ, it would be incorrect to call Lincoln an atheist as we understand the term in the 21st century. Lincoln never denied the existence of an abstract "god," but questioned the God of the Bible and His role in men's lives. While these may seem to be the actions of a dedicated deist, Lincoln seemed not to be on fire for any "religion." Lincoln was most likely either agnostic or a deist who simply removed deism's romantic intellectual factor.

"Massa Lincoln"

In 1808, the slave trade was abolished in America. Few students are aware that this law was upheld by the Confederate States of America and written into its Constitution. The institution of slavery was already in its death throes by the 1860's, even in the Confederacy. The American enslavement of African peoples could have hardly survived into the 20th century. Practically speaking, the American Industrial Revolution and trade union movements made the human slave technologically obsolete and his condition intolerable. Had Lincoln left slavery to die of natural causes, he would have avoided a fratricidal conflict that took the lives of some 620,000 Americans.

The fact that the *Union* did not actually free its slaves until 1865 makes us question Lincoln's true motive behind the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The inconsistency is apparent when viewed objectively. If concern for an enslaved people was the issue at hand then logic dictates that Lincoln would have first freed the slaves in the United States and led the Confederate States by object lesson.

The Emancipation Proclamation, "Contained paragraphs which might fairly be interpreted, and were so interpreted by the Confederates, as inciting the negroes to rise against their masters, thus exposing to all the horrors of a servile insurrection, with all its accompaniment of murder and outrage, the farms and plantations where the women and children of the South lived lonely and unprotected." (193).

By January 1, 1863, Lincoln was frantic—the Confederacy had “done whipped the pants off them Yankees” in every major military engagement up to this time. Small wonder that “President Lincoln calls to his aid the execrable expedient of a servile insurrection.” (199). The Emancipation Proclamation was Lincoln’s answer to a superior Confederate military; an attempt by Lincoln to destroy the very fabric of Southern Society through a bloody slave revolt, thereby ending the war in favor of the Union. Dr. Minor criticizes this unconscionable practice:

To arm slaves against their masters, with the horrors that may be expected to result, has been accounted barbarity. The French have been bitterly denounced by American historians for arming the Indians against the early English settlers in America. (195).

It is interesting to note that while viewing a timeline of the War Between the States, one notices that the First Conscription Act was passed shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation was given. By this time, the war was wildly unpopular in the Northern States and Union Generals were in dire need of troops. Evidence abounds that State Agents pressed “freed” black slaves into Union military service. Union General William T. Sherman tells us that, “They had been told that they must become soldiers; that ‘Massa Lincoln’ wanted them.” (200).

Dr. Minor records an order given by Lincoln’s “Abolitionist General,” David Hunter:

All able bodied colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty within the military lines of the Department of the South, who have had an opportunity to enlist voluntarily and refused to do so, shall be drafted into military service of the United States... (202)

Dr. Minor reasonably concludes that, “This order alone may account for the whole 180,000 colored volunteers.” (202).

The result of the Emancipation Proclamation: Union military overlords that generally sent colored troops into slaughter replaced the plantation master who had a vested interest in the safety and well-being of his servants, who were considered family members more often than not. This sentiment was immortalized in the words of United States Senator John A. Logan, Union Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

“I had rather six niggers...be killed than of [my] brave boys.” (Klinkner 59)

The Traitor

Nearly every grammar school textbook tells us of the Raid at Harper’s Ferry in Oct. 1859, in which a rebellion killed six lawful townsfolk and two of Robert E. Lee’s United States Marines. What we do not find recorded, even in college textbooks, is that Abraham Lincoln supported the lunatic John Brown’s insurrection against the Union by sending him \$100. Minor includes proof of this in appendix B (249). Perhaps Abraham Lincoln did not believe that one should merely “change the Constitution through legal channels,” but that in order to effect social and political change, one should form hare-brained rebellions and kill United States servicemen. Today we view dissident Americans sending money to Al-Qaeda as treason and an act of terrorism. Mr. Lincoln did the historical equivalent—lucky for him that his Republican Party did not have a time machine and a nomination for G. W. Bush in 1856, or Lincoln would still be waiting for trial somewhere in the Caribbean.

Lincoln also supported, financed, and worked with the radical “Free Soil Party,” which “denounced the Constitution as a ‘covenant with hell, and a league with death.’” (248).

The Tyrant

Abraham Lincoln is lauded as the savior of Democracy in the United States of America. One would expect such a champion of liberty to uphold the principles of freedom fought for in the American Revolution.

“The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.” (US Constitution, Article 1, Section 9, paragraph 2). One can grasp why Lincoln was compelled to declare martial law and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Confederate states—they openly defied the authority of the Union—but incomprehensibly, Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* in peaceable Union states as well.

The noted abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, lectured regarding Lincoln's despotism:

"...*Habeas corpus*, free meetings like this, and a free press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism. All that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things. But today, Mr. Chairman, every one of them—*habeas corpus*, the right of free meeting, and a free press—is annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live today, every one of us, under martial law. The Secretary of State puts into his bastille, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis XIV, any man whom he pleases. And you know that neither press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced. At this very moment one thousand men at least are 'bastilled' by an authority as despotic as that of Louis." (Minor 120-121).

The historian James Ford Rhodes in his *History of the United States* echoes Phillips' sentiments:

"He [Lincoln] stands responsible for the casting into prison of citizens of the United States to be counted by thousands (230) on orders as arbitrary as the *Lettres de Cachet* of Louis XIV. (122).

Rhodes, Lincoln's "ardent eulogizer" even goes so far as to call him a "tyrant," and says well that he had no business interfering with the "freedom of the press in States which were not in the theatre of the war..." (123). Benjamin R. Curtis (Supreme Court Justice) and William A. Dunning (President of Columbia University) both spoke out against Lincoln's despotism (124-125). The Harvard Law Professor, Joel Parker, asks, "Do you not perceive that the President is not only an absolute monarch, but that his is an absolutely uncontrollable government, a perfect military despotism?"(123).

The Yankee's 16th President even had *Northern* newspapers shut down and their owners/editors cast into prison if they did not toe the Lincoln line. "One action was aimed at then Ex-President Pierce, 'who believed...the South to be the aggrieved party.'"(129). Political prisoners were often deprived of basic rights guaranteed to prisoners by the Constitution:

"The person 'suspected' of disloyalty was often seized at night, borne off to the nearest fort, deprived of his valuables,...If he wished to send for friends or an attorney, he was informed that the rules forbade visitors, that attorneys were entirely excluded, and that the prisoner who sought their aid would greatly prejudice his case." (128)

Prisoners were, "carried to Fort Warren or other remote places....In most cases from one to three months elapsed before definite action was taken by the department....If the arrest had been made without due cause, no oaths or conditions of release were required." (128).

Stalin evidently took a page from the Lincoln-Seward playbook:

"Secretary Seward wrote to Keys, U.S. Marshal, 'you will therefore please inform all the prisoners at Fort Warren...that if the fact comes to the knowledge of this department that any prisoner has agreed to pay to any attorney a sum of money, or to give him anything of value as a consideration for interceding for the release of such prisoner, that fact will be held as an additional reason for continuing the confinement of such persons.' *War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series II., Vol I., p. 614." (128).

Those who are familiar with Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago* are visited here by a strong sense of *déjà vu*.

Near the end of the war, Lincoln had become so mad with power that leaders from his own Republican Party opposed a second Presidential term. On May 31, 1864, the radical abolitionist Republicans Frederick Douglass, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, and John Charles Frémont, gathered in Cleveland Ohio "for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln's second election," because they felt that "public liberty was in danger." (117).

The Coward

Dr. Minor tells us that, "Among the heroic traits claimed for Lincoln is personal courage. This claim is hard to reconcile with his carefully concealed midnight ride into Washington a day or two before his inauguration." (15-16). Lincoln's detractors are fond of calling him a coward because of this. I believe that a more accurate description of Lincoln's fear of assassination would be *astuteness*. While General Thomas Jackson "stood like a

stone wall” in the midst of Northern cannonade, we must remember that Lincoln was no Calvinist; in his worldly eyes, preparatory measures would ensure his safety, allowing him to live longer. However one attempts to justify Lincoln’s actions on the night in question, he personally never lived it down: “...The way we skulked into this city in the first place has been a source of shame and regret to me, for it did look so cowardly.” (17). Horace Greeley “likened him to ‘a hunted fugitive.’” (17).

The chapter concerned with Lincoln’s courage—or lack thereof—is curiously silent regarding his military service in the Black Hawk War of 1832. The young Lincoln reenlisted in the Illinois militia as a private after formerly serving with an officer’s distinction. Few men of abject cowardice volunteer to fight during a frontier war. Indian wars were especially barbaric and horrifying, and few men (Christian or not) would step off their horse to march with the infantry and willingly subject themselves to the potential brutality of a heathen army.

Nonetheless, Lincoln was a fearful man by the time he assumed the Presidency of the United States, and remained rightly so until his death at the hands of a Mad Booth of Maryland in 1865.

An earnest academic venture into revisionist history proves that Abraham Lincoln’s administration was the most corrupt and tyrannical Presidency that the United States has ever had the displeasure of suffering. Many patriotic Americans see Lincoln’s despotism as worse treason than any so-called rebellion of the Southern States. Such villainous and “despotic treatment of American citizens” (129) is criminal in the extreme and inexcusable for a man who took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Tyrannical rulers like Abraham Lincoln are rogue and bandit; they are not bound by what John Locke called “the ties of the commonlaw of reason...and so may be treated as beasts of prey.” (Locke Chapter 3, Paragraph 16) Read by a subjugated people: a tyrant may be slain at the hands of those that have been misruled and enslaved by him. Some modern philosophers even believe that tyrants ought to be hanged by their own guts at Madison Square Garden—live in HD—so it can be Tivoed and watched every Fourth of July.

“Honest Abe” would have certainly marveled at the one-sided presentation of his historical persona. In this, many agree with Lincoln’s friend that he should be “remembered as he was, and not looked at through any distorting medium like the aureole and crowning flame of martyrdom...” (Minor 6) Let not future generations view us collectively as some dark age Romish Papist who tells his flock that the world is flat, as he reads over the verse in the Book of Isaiah that says God “sitteth upon the circle of the earth.” (*King James Version*, Is.40:22)

Prove all things is an ancient maxim that remains relevant in the 21st century and can be embraced not only by ecclesiastical writers, but by the secular historians as well. Men and women of honor desire truth; honorable historians demand it and quest for it relentlessly. When truth is revealed to the historian, he uses it to intrigue the destruction of falsehood. Dr. Charles L. C. Minor’s book is a Molotov cocktail thrown into the crumbling façade of the dark institution of historical deceit—may the flames grow ever higher to illuminate a brighter age for humanity.

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<http://dixie.christogenea.org/whoisthereallincoln>

Confederate Veteran



Jefferson Davis

From a Picture Given to Miss Sue Tarpley. (See page 209.)

WHY THE SOUTH SECEDED.

[Address of Hon. John H. Reagan, only surviving member of the Confederate States Cabinet, before the R. E. Lee Camp, at Fort Worth, Tex., April 19, 1903.]

Comrades, Ladies, and Gentleman: I answer your request for a statement of the cause of the war. It would be pleasant to speak of the heroic valor of the Confederate soldiers, of the skill and intrepidity of their officers, of the patriotism and wisdom of the members of Congress who enacted the laws for the

organization and conduct of the Confederate government, of the great and patient labor of the Confederate cabinet and their assistants, of the masterly statesmanship, self-sacrificing devotion, and sublime courage and constancy of President Jefferson Davis, and of the matchless devotion, services, and holy prayers of the women of the Confederacy for the success of the cause in which their fathers, husbands, and sons were engaged. But for the present I must forego the discussion of these interesting themes, and call your attention from the glories of the past to the questions of future interest.

During the war, 1861 to 1865, and ever since there has been a studied, systematic effort on the part of those who were our adversaries to pervert and falsify the history of the causes which led to that war, and the conduct of the war, and to educate the public mind to the belief that it was a causeless war, brought about by ambitious Southern leaders. And it is much to be regretted that this policy has had a very large measure of success. This has been brought about largely by the baseless assumptions in acts of Congress and the doings of the Executive Department, in the action of State Legislatures and of political conventions, the declarations of public speakers, and by the writers in newspapers and magazines.

It will be the purpose of what I shall say to-day to show the great wrong and injustice done to those who supported the Confederate cause, by this systematic falsifying of the great facts of history on this subject.

In proposing to do this we must recognize the fact that that great war ended nearly forty years ago, and that we are now fellow-citizens with those who occupied the other side, living in the same government, under the same Constitution, laws, and flag, and interested as they are in the peace of the country and the welfare of all its people, with no desire to revive the passions and prejudices of the war, and with an earnest wish for the best fraternal relations between the people of the two sections of the country. While this is our earnest wish, we cannot consent to a perversion of history which would brand the defenders of the Confederate cause as rebels and traitors, and teach that falsehood to our children and to posterity. And we are led to hope that in after times, when the passions of the war have subsided, and when the prejudices engendered by it have died out, that none of the people of this great republic will wish such a stain to be attached to any part of their fellow-citizens. However this may be, it is a paramount duty on our part to preserve and perpetuate the real history of the causes of that greatest war of modern times, as those causes are witnessed by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, by the history of the action of the Congress, of the courts of the country, of the messages of Presidents, by the acts of the Governors and Legislatures of States, by the declarations of political conventions—in fact, by the political history of the United States down to the time when that political history of the United States down to the time when that political crusade was actively commenced which led up to that bloody conflict. Fortunately for the truth of history, these facts appear in the imperishable records of the Federal and State governments, and in the entire history of this country which preceded the war, and it is to these facts, which cannot be successfully controverted, that I shall appeal to-day.

It has been to a large extent assumed that negro slavery was the cause of that war. This is not strictly true. It was the occasion of the war, but not the principal cause of the war. The real cause of the war was sectional jealousy, the greed of gain, and the lust of political power by the Eastern States. The changing opinions of civilized nations on the subject of slavery furnished the occasion which enabled political demagogues to get up a crusade which enabled them in the end to overthrow, in part at least, the Constitution of the United States, and to change the character of the Federal government by a successful revolution.

This sectional jealousy was strongly developed at the time of the purchase of the Louisiana territory, in 1803. That purchase was bitterly opposed, especially by the people of the New England States, one of the grounds of opposition being that it would add to the power of the agricultural States and be opposed to the interests of the manufacturing States, for then, as ever since, they desired to control the policy of the Federal government, and to use it as an agency for the promotion of individual and sectional interests. And in their opposition to this measure they threatened to secede from the Union. This jealousy was still further manifested at the time of the war of 1812, a war which was gone into more for the protection of the shipping interest of the New England States, and for free trade and sailors' rights, than for any other cause. They denounced that war and gave encouragement to the enemies of the United States, furnishing signal lights to the enemy. Their Members of Congress, their Governors of States, their State Legislatures, and a convention called for the purpose threatened to secede from the Union. This jealousy again manifested itself when Missouri was admitted as a State, because, as they assumed, it would increase the power of the agricultural States and be against the

interest of the manufacturing States. And on like grounds they opposed the acquisition of Texas and of the territory of Mexico, acquired as a result of the war with that country. And in their greed to levy tribute on the South by means of high protective tariffs they drove South Carolina into nullification in 1831, and an armed conflict was only averted by a compromise reducing the duties on imports.

Up to 1820 there had been no serious trouble over the question of African slavery, and, as shown by Mr. Bancroft, New England's great historian, in his history of the United States, slavery in some form then existed in every civilized government in the world. It had been planted in the American Colonies by the governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain, and by the Dutch merchants, all of them participating in the African slave trade. And it was defended and justified by the Churches and the priesthood on the ground that it was transferring the Africans from a condition of barbarism and cannibalism to a country where they could be at peace, learn something of the arts of civilized life and of the Christian religion. And the New Englanders became largely engaged in the African slave trade, and they, to some extent, as their history shows, made slaves of the Indians and shipped them off to the West Indies. And African slavery existed in all the colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and it existed in all the States except Massachusetts in 1787, the date of the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

The question of slavery was first brought seriously into our politics in 1820-21, when Missouri was admitted as a State. Public opinion in this and other countries began to change on this question, and Great Britain and France abolished slavery in their West India possessions and the question began to be agitated more extensively in the United States in 1852.

The great number of immigrants from Western Europe made white labor cheap in the Eastern States, and slave labor was not regarded as profitable there, and those who owned slaves then sold them to the rice, cotton, and sugar planters of the South, where their labor was more profitable. In this way the States which contained a majority of the population of the United States became what were called free States, and the politicians, to secure advantage of the South in legislation and to secure offices by popular favor, appealed to this sectional majority, and aroused and cultivated hostility to the people of the South because of the existence of slavery in those States. In 1856 the agitation of this subject developed a political party strong enough for a national organization, which nominated John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice President, and this ticket received one hundred and fourteen votes in the electoral college, all from the free States, as against one hundred and seventy-four for Buchanan and Breckenridge, who were elected—all the South States and the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey voting for the Buchanan ticket, making nearly a strict division.

This demonstration of sectional strength caused an increase of the aggressiveness of the politicians of the North, and their appeals in favor of the liberty of the slaves greatly fired Northern sentiment and led to the national success of the anti-slavery party four years later, when Mr. Lincoln was elected President and Hannibal Hamlin Vice President, by a purely sectional majority. In these appeals to the sentiment in favor of popular liberty no consideration was given to the question of race and the capacity for self-government and for the duties of freemen. A reference to the British and French West India Islands, in which the blacks have been in a condition of chronic revolution ever since they were set free, was calculated to have given pause to a people not blinded by partisan zeal.

The leaders of that party, including President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, insisted that this country could not remain half free and half slave, and their party leaders proclaimed that there was a higher law than the Constitution of the United States. They claimed that their mission was to liberate the slaves, and, without the consent of the Southern States, they could only do this by substituting a popular majority of the people of all the States in place of the Constitution, with its limitations on the power of the Federal government, and by a revolutionary movement in plain violation of the Constitution.

Article I., Section 3, of the Constitution recognizes the persons bound to service, in defining the free people of the country. Article I., Section 9, of the Constitution provides that the slave trade shall not be prohibited before the year 1808, twenty years after its adoption. Article IV., Section 2, Clause 3 of the Constitution provides for the return of fugitive slaves escaping from one State and found in another. So it is seen that in this solemn compact between the States and the people of the Union African slavery and the right of property in such slaves was recognized and protected. In bringing to your view these great facts I am not doing so for the purpose of saying that slavery was right or wrong in itself, nor for the purpose of condemning those humane feelings which

favoured its abolition. And I say for myself, and I think I speak the sentiments of the great body of the Southern people, that I would not restore slavery if I had the power to do so. I am calling attention to these facts to show that the unconstitutional and revolutionary methods adopted by the Republicans to secure its abolition, involving as it did the breaking up of the social and industrial system of fifteen States of the Union, the confiscation of three thousand million dollars' worth of what the Constitution and the laws held to be property, the risk of a servile war (then much feared by the Southern people), the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of human lives, the making of countless widows and orphans, and the sacrifice of many billions of dollars' worth of property, attended with all the sufferings and horrors of the greatest war of modern times.

When the American colonies came to be formed into States, as the result of the Revolutionary war, warned by the oppressions and denial of rights imposed on them by the crown of Great Britain, each of them accompanied their State Constitutions with a "Bill of Rights" in which it was declared that the people possessed certain inalienable rights of which they could not be deprived, which they specified; so when the American people came to form the Constitution of the United States, animated by the same jealousy of the unlimited power of government, they created a government with delegated and strictly limited powers only, and for greater security for their liberty and rights they provided that the powers not therein delegated were reserved to the States and to the people respectively. The Federal government was given jurisdiction over questions of a national and those of an inter-State character, while the States retained jurisdiction over all the local questions and domestic institutions. This is the authority for the doctrine of State rights. Slavery was from the first treated by all the States as a domestic institution, to be controlled or disposed of as each State might choose for itself. And this is the reason why the Northern States abolished slavery without asking the sanction of the Federal government. And when the people of the Northern States commenced their crusade for the abolition of slavery by the numbers and powers of their people where slavery did not exist, and in the States where it did exist without their consent, they commenced a revolution in distinct violation of the Constitution and laws; they made themselves a lawless, revolutionary party, and became rebels against the Government of the United States. And when they levied war to carry out their policy they became traitors. But the minority could not try and punish the treason of the majority. Their pretense was that they were fighting to save the Union, and they made thousands of honest soldiers believe they were fighting for the Union. Their leaders knew that the Union rested on the Constitution, and that their purpose was to overthrow the Constitution. The Union the soldiers fought for was the Union established by the Constitution. The Union the leaders sought was only to be attained by the subversion of the Constitution, the annulment of the doctrine of State rights, the making of a consolidated central republic, abolishing the limitations prescribed by the Constitution and substituting a popular majority of the people of the whole Union in their stead, and to open the way for individual and corporate gain through the agency of the government.

In the face of these great historic truths that party has habitually and constantly charged that the war was causeless and brought about by ambitious political leaders of the South, and that the Confederates were rebels and traitors. Can any one conceive of a greater departure from truth, or of a more audacious attempt to falsify history? And that, too, in the face of the Constitution and laws, in the face of the imperishable public record of the country and of the public history of their own actions.

I have thus endeavored to give some of the facts and reasons which justified the Southern people in attempting to withdraw their allegiance from a government openly hostile to the rights of their State and people in order to form for themselves a government friendly to those rights.

Our people were not responsible for the war; it was forced on them. They were not rebels or traitors. They simply acted as patriots, defending their rights and their homes against the lawless and revolutionary action of a dominant and reckless majority.

I refer those wishing fuller reliable information on this subject to President Davis's "[Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government](#)," and to Vice President Stephen's "[War Between the States](#)."

Fmr. U.N. Ambassador John Bolton Dares Libertarian Students To Defend The Confederacy

Shocking statement by UN Ambassador John Bolton on Fox News



[Watch this video](#) in entirety.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37wTZOUNezs>

"We killed tens of thousands of American citizens, maybe hundreds of thousands with no due process in the Civil War, and it was the right thing to do!"

- Fmr. U.N. Ambassador John Bolton

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37wTZOUNezs>

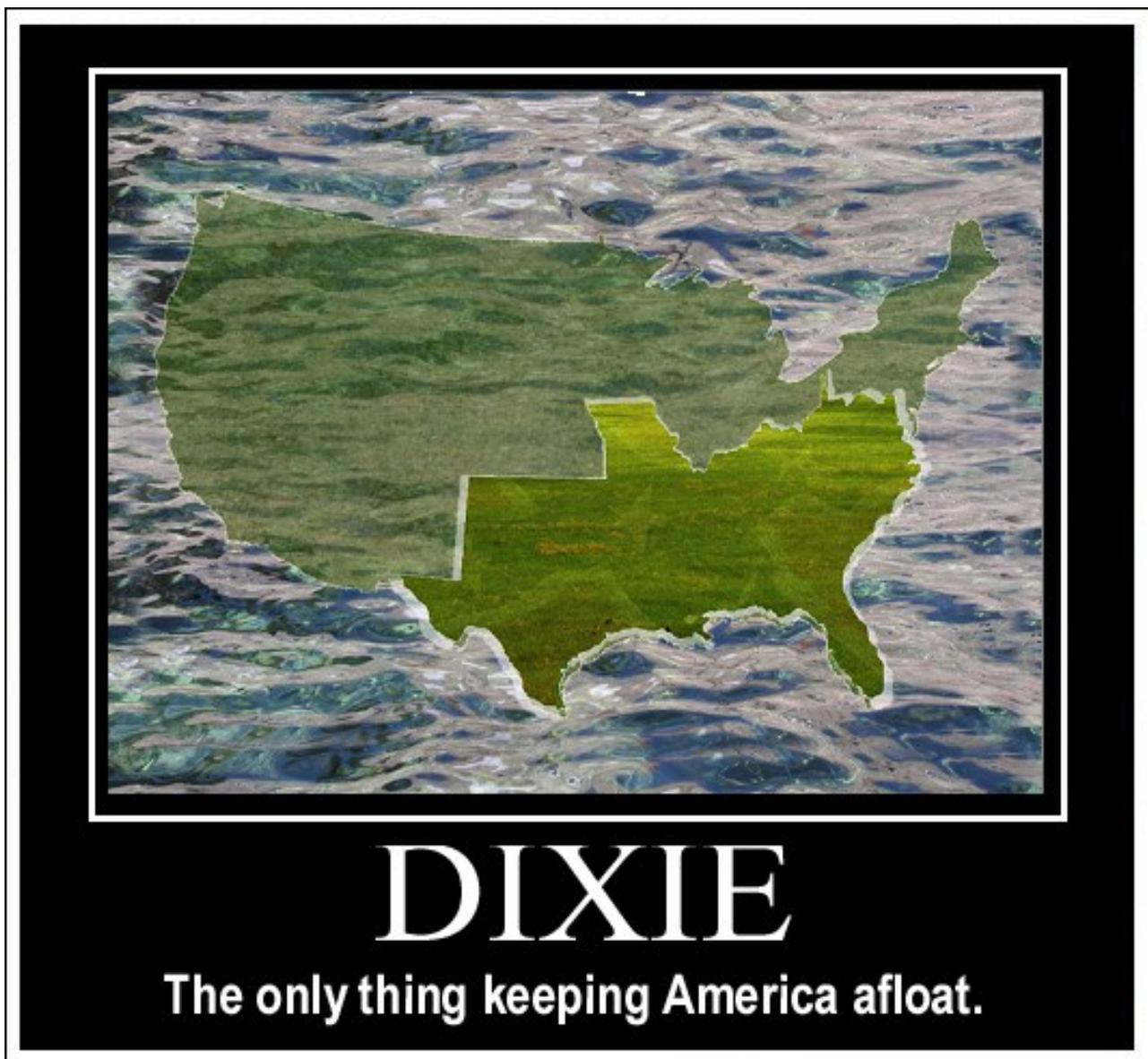
Tuesday, January 15, 2013

Finish Off Dixie? Hey! Try It!

Taking a short break from bashing the Tripp-bashers to mention a post Michael Cushman has put up at the Southern Nationalist Network. He discusses Rush Limbaugh's recent acknowledgment that the [US Left wants to finish off the South](#).

The recent Lincoln movies and filth like *Django Unchained* are a part of that effort. Whether they know it or not, the attacks of the Floggers on Southern heritage are also a part of it. I suspect the Floggers do know, and are participating willingly and eagerly.

So anyway, I made this graphic to show that the South is the real strength of America, and the forces that want to destroy America know they have to destroy the South first....



Limbaugh: US Left wants to ‘finish off’ the South

January 14, 2013

By [Michael](#)



Republican talk radio host [Rush Limbaugh](#) today discussed the political isolation of the South in the second half of the first hour of his program. Limbaugh’s show has the [largest audience of any talk radio program](#) in the United States. He began the segment on the South by discussing two articles in the US media attacking the South and discussing its increasing political isolation. One of those articles is a piece by George Packer for *The New Yorker* entitled ‘[Southern Discomfort](#).’ He quoted a brief section from that article about the [US demographic and political trends](#) which are running in opposition to Southern identity and values. The piece that Limbaugh quoted is excerpted below:

Now the South is becoming isolated again. Every demographic and political trend that helped to reelect Barack Obama runs counter to the region’s self-definition: the emergence of a younger, more diverse, more secular electorate, with a libertarian bias on social issues and immigration; the decline of the exurban life style, following the housing bust; the class politics, anathema to pro-business Southerners, that rose with the recession; the end of America’s protracted wars, with cuts in military spending bound to come. The Solid South speaks less and less for America and more and more for itself alone.

After quoting this segment of the Packer article, Limbaugh noted that the US Left is trying to isolate and ultimately ‘defeat’ the South. He asked his audience why Hollywood has produced the [Abraham Lincoln films](#) of late and why US Leftists are cheering these movies. The radio host answered his own question, saying that from their perspective Lincoln had destroyed the South but had not finished the job. He then referred to a [recent article saying just this](#). Limbaugh went on to assert that the US Left wants to ‘finish off’ the South – finish the work that Lincoln started – because Southerners are conservative and oppose the Left’s political and social agenda.

Indeed, there is a great deal of [anti-Southern hatred](#) that is readily apparent in the articles and comment sections of Leftist websites. And the US Federal Government as well as [moderate Republican elites](#) (whom Limbaugh attacked at length for refusing to stand for conservative principles) have as their program the [demographic replacement of Southerners](#). The question then arises: why should Southerners remain in a Union with people who hate them and are working to demographically replace them in their own land in order to destroy their political influence and be able to press an unpopular (at least in Dixie) political and social agenda upon them? A large number of conservatives and Southerners appear to understand the situation. Polls reveal that [a quarter of Republicans across the United States want to secede](#) while [half of Georgia Republicans want independence](#) from the US Federal Government. [A growing number of people](#) now understand that nothing short of independence from this system will save the South and allow Southerners to live in the sort of conservative society that they have always wanted.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2013/01/14/rush-limbaugh-us-left-wants-to-finish-off-the-south/>

Va Flagger Update: Tripp Lewis Legal Defense Fund 4

On January 12th, 1908, Confederate Veteran Richard Elam was admitted as a resident to the Old Soldiers Home on the Boulevard in Richmond, Virginia, homeless and with no means of support. Private Elam had served with the 6th Va Infantry, Co. K in the War Between the States and was taken prisoner by the enemy at Petersburg.

He was but 12 years old when he entered the Confederate Army and fought to defend Virginia.

105 years later, January 12th, 2013, his cousin, Mr Tripp Lewis decided to take the opportunity to honor the anniversary of his arrival on those same grounds, now designated perpetually as "Confederate Memorial Park". Tripp is a Virginia Flagger and an active member of the SCV.



(Tripp's son, Jack, also a Va Flagger and SCV Member)

Immediately upon stepping onto the grounds, Mr. Lewis was approached by a Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (V.M.F.A.) Security Guard, who told him to leave the property. Mr. Lewis explained that he was there as a Virginia citizen to honor his ancestor who had lived and died on the property. After some discussion, and when he attempted to leave the property and return to the public sidewalk, Mr. Lewis was arrested by museum security guards. He was charged with misdemeanor trespassing and released immediately on his own recognizance.

<http://wtvr.com/2013/01/14/man-arrested-outside-the-vmfa-after-displaying-confederate-flag/>

While the Virginia Flaggers have always engaged in peaceful protests, and followed all legal directives by authorities, we will not stand idly by while others are bullied or illegally harassed. Although Mr. Lewis was acting as a private citizen in this instance, we offer him our full support and will stand by him in his defense of these unfair and unreasonable charges.

We know that there were only the most honorable intentions of one man and his children... to honor their ancestor on the hallowed grounds of the park, and it is apparent that



museum officials were determined to make an example of him, in the presence of his children.

Nevertheless, the forthcoming legal proceedings will offer us the chance to challenge the arbitrary and ever-changing restrictions placed on the Flaggers by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and allow a court of law to decide the constitutionality of restricting the display of a Confederate Flag on Virginia State Property, specifically designated as "Confederate Memorial Park".

It will also allow us the opportunity to further expose the discriminatory and illegal act of the forced removal of Confederate flags from the portico of the Confederate Memorial Chapel and give us grounds to introduce this evidence into the public record via court proceedings and legal filings.

Now is the time for VMFA officials to recognize that there would be no Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, but for the generosity of the men of the Robert E. Lee Camp #1, United Confederate Veterans, who put their faith and trust in the Commonwealth that sent them to war....the same Commonwealth who now desecrates the Confederate Memorial Chapel, and threatens, intimidates, and arrests descendants of Confederate veterans who wish to honor their ancestors by carrying a Confederate flag on the very same grounds built by Confederate Veterans.

<http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+15.2-1812>

Mr. Lewis has a court appearance on March 21st, at which time he will advise the court of his attorney of record. The judge gave the V.M.F.A. a smack down when they tried to have Tripp banned from the property, and the request was denied.

Tripp has secured a lawyer to handle his defense and he needs funds as soon as possible in order to retain his services. The fees will be \$3,000 and he needs to secure the funds immediately so that his case can be properly prepared.

An account has been set up to receive donations. Please make checks payable to:

Tripp Lewis Legal Defense Fund

and mail to:

Tripp Lewis Legal Defense Fund

P.O. Box 7938

Richmond, VA 23223

There is also the option to contribute by PayPal using this link...

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

Donors do not need a PayPal account. All major credit cards are accepted.



Tripp is a dedicated warrior in the battle to preserve our Heritage and he deserves our support! He answers every call to action, including this one, when the RE Lee Statue in Richmond was vandalized in November, 2012...

www.youtube.com/watch?v=CG7_bEK2sXQ

His unwavering determination to honor our ancestors is the reason a Confederate Flag now flies over the 17,000 + Confederate dead at Oakwood Cemetery...

<http://vimeo.com/58484387>

These are just a FEW examples of the many, many hours Tripp and his family have dedicated to defending our Heritage.

He deserves our respect and our support.

Thank you in advance,

Grayson Jennings
Va Flaggers



Wallace on Southern suffering & resistance

By [Michael](#)

Can you imagine a Southern governor today understanding and speaking so clearly about the suffering of the Southern people at the hands of the United States and our spirit of resistance in the face of oppression? These are [the words of Alabama Governor George Wallace in 1963](#), half a century ago:

The liberals' theory that poverty, discrimination and lack of opportunity is the cause of communism is a false theory... if it were true the South would have been the biggest single communist bloc in the western hemisphere long ago... for after the great War Between the States, [our people faced a desolate land](#) of burned universities, destroyed crops and homes, with manpower depleted and crippled, and even the mule, which was required to work the land, was so scarce that whole communities shared one animal to make the spring plowing. There were no government handouts, no Marshall Plan aid, no coddling to make sure that our people would not suffer; instead [the South was set upon](#) by the vulturous carpetbagger and federal troops, [all loyal Southerners were denied the vote](#) at the point of bayonet, so that the infamous, illegal 14th Amendment might be passed. There was no money, no food and no hope of either. But our grandfathers bent their knee only in church and bowed their head only to God.

Not for a single instant did they ever consider the easy way of federal dictatorship and amalgamation in return for fat bellies. They fought. They dug sweet roots from the ground with their bare hands and boiled them in iron pots... they gathered poke salad from the woods and acorns from the ground. They fought. They followed no false doctrine... they knew what they wanted . . and they fought for freedom! They came up from their knees in the greatest display of sheer nerve, grit and guts that has ever been set down in the pages of written history... and [they won!](#) The great writer, Rudyard Kipling wrote of them, that: **“There in the Southland of the United States of America, lives the greatest fighting breed of man... in all the world!”**

And that is why today, I stand ashamed of the fat, well-fed whimperers who say that it is inevitable... that our cause is lost. I am ashamed of them... and I am ashamed for them. They do not represent the people of the Southland.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/08/05/wallace-on-southern-suffering-resistance/>



'After the great War Between the States, our people faced a desolate land of burned universities, destroyed crops and homes, with manpower depleted and crippled, and even the mule, which was required to work the land, was so scarce that whole communities shared one animal to make the spring plowing. There were no government handouts, no Marshall Plan aid, no coddling to make sure that our people would not suffer; instead the South was set upon by the vulturous carpetbagger and federal troops, all loyal Southerners were denied the vote at the point of bayonet, so that the infamous, illegal 14th Amendment might be passed. There was no money, no food and no hope of either. But our grandfathers bent their knee only in church and bowed their head only to God.

Not for a single instant did they ever consider the easy way of federal dictatorship and amalgamation in return for fat bellies. They fought.'

-Governor George Wallace (1963)

WAS JEFFERSON DAVIS A NEO-CONSERVATIVE?

By: crocker3hw (Human Events)

“I wouldn’t have thought so, but someone asked me that question just the other day, after I’d given a speech on the late unpleasantness between North and South. The question was really an accusation, and the case for the prosecution was that Jefferson Davis supported an aggressive, expansionist, imperialist foreign policy; he was for free trade; and he opposed restrictions on slave-holders being allowed to take their “property” to other states, the Free States, which wanted, for the most part, to remain the preserve of all-white labor — and as such he was an advocate of diversity or multiculturalism.

Well, it seems a stretch, but other points could have been made as well. Neo-conservatism is often associated with Jewish conservatives, and the first Jewish cabinet member in North America was in Jefferson Davis’s Confederate cabinet, Judah P. Benjamin. Neo-conservatism is sometimes associated, too, with a certain sort of Catholic intellectual (Michael Novak and George Weigel might qualify), and Davis was well-disposed to Catholics, saying they had always been very kind to him (he spent a couple of years in a Catholic school as a young boy and after the war wore a scapular, a medal of St. Benedict, and a Miraculous Medal). One could even argue that Jefferson Davis was, to a certain degree, a “national greatness” conservative. Though he deprecated federal spending on “internal improvements” (the proper domain of the states and private enterprise), he made exceptions when national security or Southern interests were involved, as in the transcontinental railroad that he hoped would follow a Southern route.

Jefferson Davis was also, of course, a Democrat, and if he had never been a liberal, and so never in need of being mugged by reality, he was eventually mugged by defeat in a war that had, in his mind, been fought not over slavery but over high principle: the constitutional right of the sovereign states to determine their own destinies.

Davis, of course, would never have thought of himself as a neo-conservative, and it would be absurd to call him one now, especially as the word itself has lost most of its original meaning and become more of an epithet than anything else. And frankly, the very use of the word, at least in its present state, shows an unhealthy ossifying of conservative thinking down ideological channels, through which it should never run. The height of this sort of absurdity for me, at least, was when one prominent paleo-conservative argued in print that it was perfectly acceptable to support the Afghan War even though the neo-cons supported it. I dread the day — perhaps it has already come — when Rudyard Kipling or Lord Salisbury are derided as neo-cons because they were imperialists.

Imperialist though he was, Jefferson Davis is unlikely ever to receive much sympathy from the neo-cons, and this, too, I fear, betrays ideological thinking rather than a proper conservative disposition that sees our history through a sympathetic and realistic lens.

It is astonishing to me that so many purported conservatives find it so hard to understand the Old South on its own terms, which were very American terms. I have been told that the Confederacy was tyrannical

because of slavery. If so, was George Washington a tyrant or Thomas Jefferson? Jefferson Davis originated no revolution in the institution of slavery. He was as ardently in favor of liberty as the founders, if as paradoxically bound to slavery as many of them were. Was the United States, which existed half-slave, half-free from its founding until 1865, a tyranny? Was the constitution really, as the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison held it to be, “a covenant with death and an agreement with hell”?

Then, of course, there is the accusation of treason. But can one really believe that men like Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and A. P. Hill were “traitors”? These were men who had served the United States loyally in peace and war and in fact had fought in the Mexican War that a young congressman named Abraham Lincoln from Illinois ardently opposed (had David Frum been a scribbler at the time, he might have deemed Lincoln an “unpatriotic conservative”). Men like Davis, Lee, Jackson, and Hill had no interest in overthrowing the government of the United States.

On the contrary, their motives were those of patriots who upheld the rights of their sovereign states to self-determination. Robert E. Lee had said that he wished “to live under no other government, and there is no sacrifice I am not ready to make for the preservation of the Union save that of honour.” But what was dishonorable was the idea of maintaining the Union at the barrel of a gun, of subjugating the South through bloody and unnecessary war.

Men like Lee (and Davis, and Jackson, and A. P. Hill) believed in a union of consent, not one held together by swords and bayonets. When their states chose independence they stayed loyal to their homes, their families, their kin, their native soil, and the state government that represented them. They did not believe that the Federal government had the right to invade, terrorize, and lay waste states that did not want to be a part of it. How is that treason, save in a sense that Patrick Henry might have admired? As General Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor, said, the men in butternut and grey had “striven for that which brought our forefathers to Runnymede, the privilege of exercising some influence in their own government.”

It beggars belief that what motivated the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia was “treason”; that men like Richard Taylor, and men with equally celebrated lineages, kin of Washington, Jefferson, John Marshall, and others of the founding generation, were all “traitors.” The motives, indeed the very language used in declaring Southern independence, came from Thomas Jefferson; the hero on the great seal of the Confederacy was George Washington.

Political correctness feeds in part on conservative acquiescence. It wasn't so very long ago that Confederate heroes could be seen as American heroes, that sympathetic portraits of the antebellum or wartime South were mainstream fare. Conservatives, those most supportive of tradition, most aware of the importance of appreciating our past, who acknowledge with Edmund Burke that people will not look forward to posterity who never look back to their ancestors, should be the last to disparage and dismantle our history. But what we might call hyphenated conservatism — whether paleo, neo, or some other variety — carries the virus of ideology, the very negation of what conservatism is supposed to be. Jefferson Davis might not have been a neo-conservative, but neo-cons and paleo-cons could do worse than study his life, without ideological blinders”.

H. W. Crocker III is a bestselling author. His most recent book is *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the British Empire*.

<http://www.humanevents.com/2008/11/20/was-jefferson-davis-a-neoconservative/>

Heros von Borcke, German Confederate

Johann Heinrich August Heros von Borcke



Heros von Borcke

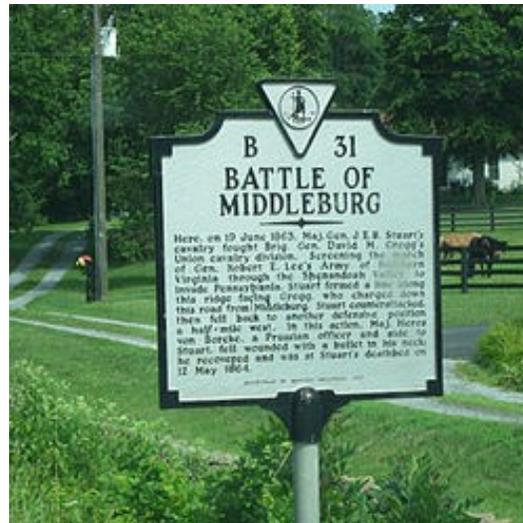
Nickname	Giant in Grey
Born	23 July 1835 Festung Ehrenbreitstein , Koblenz , Prussia
Died	10 May 1895 (aged 59) Berlin , Imperial Germany
Allegiance	 Prussia  Confederate States of America
Years of service	1853-1862 (Prussia) ^[1] 1862–65 (CSA)

Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke (July 23, 1835 – May 10, 1895) was a German American cavalry officer in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War and in the Prussian Army during the Austro-Prussian War.

Biography

Borcke was born in Festung Ehrenbreitstein, where his father Otto Theodor Heros von Borcke (1805–1878) served as a Second lieutenant in the Prussian Infantry Regiment 19. His father left service in 1836 to administer his family's estates of Wangerin in Pomerania and later Giesenbrügge (New March) (now Giżyn, Myślibórz County, Poland). Borcke was educated at the local school of Giesenbrügge, the gymnasium in Cölln (today a district of Berlin) and the Franckesche Stiftungen in Halle and joined the Prussian Army at the Gardes du Corps Cuirassier Regiment in Berlin.^[2]

American Civil War



Landmark commemorating the battle of Middleburg
A tall man at 6' 4" and weighting in at more than 240 pounds, he was a lieutenant in the 2nd Brandenburg Regiment of Dragoons when news arrived of the beginning of the American Civil War. He eventually secured his release from his duties in the Prussian Army and sailed for the Bermuda, finally slipping into Charleston (South Carolina) Harbor on a blockade runner in May 1862. He brought with him a massive Solingen

	1866-67 (Prussia)
Rank	lieutenant colonel (CSA) Rittmeister (Captain) (Prussia) ^[1]
Battles/wars	American Civil War Austro-Prussian War
Awards	Order of the Red Eagle

straight sword, which would become famous during his ensuing career.^[3] By the end of the month, he had made his way to Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy. He was given the rank of captain in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States on June 1 of that year and assigned to Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart by the order of Secretary of War George W. Randolph.^[4] Von Borcke became a close confidant and aide to Stuart and, conspicuous on the battlefield for his large height and girth and the extremely large sword he wielded, became known as the "giant in gray."

Stuart soon was impressed by the new arrival, and the two became fast friends. Following the cavalry's famed "ride

around McClellan's army", Stuart wrote, "Capt. Heros von Borcke, a Prussian cavalry officer, who lately ran the blockade, assigned me by the honorable Secretary of War, joined in the charge of the First Squadron in gallant style, and subsequently, by his energy, skill, and activity, won the praise and admiration of all".^[5]

In August of the year, von Borcke was promoted to the rank of major, an appointment confirmed by the First Confederate Congress on September 19. He rode with Stuart as his Chief of Staff and adjutant general during the Northern Virginia Campaign and the Maryland Campaign, further adding to his reputation for bravery in the face of the enemy. Stuart detailed him to accompany the body of fallen horse artillerist John Pelham to Richmond for burial following Pelham's death at the Battle of Kelly's Ford.

During the early phases of the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, von Borcke suffered a significant wound from a bullet in his neck during the Battle of Middleburg and was incapacitated for the remainder of the year.^[6] He recovered enough to resume staff duties in the spring of 1864, and was present at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in which his superior Stuart was killed. In December of that year, he was promoted again, this time to lieutenant colonel and voted the official thanks of the Confederate Congress.^[7] He was also sent by President Jefferson Davis on a diplomatic mission to England.^[3]

Prussia

With the collapse of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865 and the ensuing surrender of its main armies, von Borcke returned to his native Prussia. He resumed his military career and fought in the 1866 Austro-Prussian War in the personal staff of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia,^[1] receiving the coveted Order of the Red Eagle for his gallantry. He married Magdalene Honig and raised three sons.^[3] Still suffering lingering effects from his Middleburg wound, he retired from the Prussian Army in 1867 and bought an estate at Sichts, West Prussia (today Żychce, Poland).^[1] After his father's death he returned to Giesenbrügge, where he proudly flew the Confederate flag from its battlements.

In 1877, von Borcke published his memoirs of his adventures in the Confederate army.^[8] In 1883, his wife died, and two years later, he married her sister Tony, they named their daughter Karoline Virginia in honor of Borcke's adopted state.^[1] In between, in 1884, he sailed back to again visit the United States and was reunited with many former comrades and friends, including Wade Hampton, William H. F. Lee, and Matthew C. Butler.

He died in Berlin in 1895 due to a sepsis caused by the remaining projectile which had wounded him in the Battle of Middleburg on 19 June 1863.^[1] His headstone over his grave in Giesenbrügge was destroyed by the Soviet army during World War II. The Sons of Confederate Veterans purchased a new headstone for the Confederate veteran, which was reinstalled in 2008.^[9]

References

1. [^][a b c d e f](#) [Biography](#) (German) Borcke left service in 1858 but was soon reactivated at the outbreak of the [War in Italy](#). He then served in the 2. Guard Cavalry Regiment and the [Dragoon](#) Regiment No. 2, the "Black Dragoons"
2. [^] [Biography](#) (German)
3. [^][a b c](#) [15th Regimental Report](#)
4. [^] Levert, Suzanne, and The Civil War Society, *The Civil War Society's Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, New York: Gramercy/Random House Inc, 1997.
5. [^] U.S. War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 vols., Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, Series I, Volume XI, Part 1.
6. [^] [Battlefield historical marker erected by Virginia](#) in 1997
7. [^] Confederate States Congress, *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865*, 7 volumes, Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1904-1905, Vol. 4, p. 388.
8. [^] von Borcke, Heros, *Zwei Jahre im Sattel und am Feinde. Erinnerungen aus dem Unabhängigkeitskriege der Konföderierten*. Berlin, E. S. Mittler und Sohn. Published in the USA as *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence*.
9. [^] Wittenberg, Eric W., [Rantings of a Civil War Historian](#) Retrieved 2008-09-17

External links [Report on Borcke](#) by J.E.B. Stuart IV ([Museum of the Confederacy](#))

- [Memoirs of the Confederate war for independence](#), Philadelphia 1867 by Heros Von Borcke

The following message was received from the President of the Confederate States, by Mr. B. N. Harrison, his Secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Richmond, December 20, 1864.

To the Senate of the Confederate States:

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, I nominate Maj. Heros von Borcke, of Prussia, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

No. 104.] WAR DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Richmond, December 20, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to recommend the nomination of Maj. Heros von Borcke, of Prussia, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America, to rank from December 20, 1864.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c.

The message was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination contained therein; and

Resolved, That the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of Heros von Borcke, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department, agreeably to the nomination of the President.

The following message was received from the President of the Confederate States, by Mr. B. N. Harrison, his Secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Richmond, December 15, 1864.

To the Senate of the Confederate States:

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, I nominate the officers on the accompanying list to the grades affixed to their names, respectively.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Nomination of Borcke to be LT. Colonel of CSA



Tranter revolver, in 1863 given to Confederate Major General James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart by his prussian (german) Staff Major Heros von Borcke

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heros_von_Borcke#cite_ref-borcke_1-2



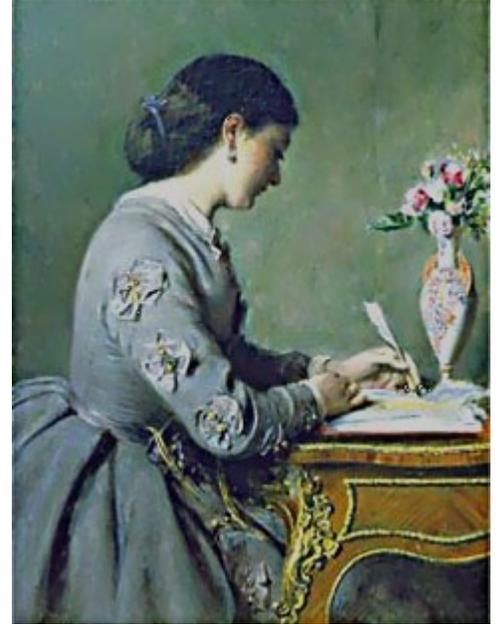
Noble Sentiments from a Northern Lady

DAILY CONSTITUTIONALIST [AUGUSTA, GA , July 28, 1864, p. 4, c. 1]

A lady in Iowa writes to her brother, a soldier in the Confederate army at Mobile as follows:

Oh, how I long for the day to arrive when hostilities will cease, and the Southern Confederacy will be crowned with the glorious wreath of victory, having achieved their independence and secured themselves from the Yankee tyrants! I pray fervently that the South may succeed, and I know they will, for God is with them, and they must succeed.

If I were in the South I would make clothes for the soldiers. I wish I were near you, for I know I could aid in making you comfortable. It is needless for me to say to you to be cheerful amid all the privations and hardships you have to undergo; for a knowledge of holiness of the cause in which you are engaged is sufficient to silence the cry of complaint or dissatisfaction.



The South's all is at stake! Never—never give up to be slaves of the Northern despots. My heart throbs in anxious expectations of the happy results of this spring's campaign. Victory must be yours!

The noble soldiers of the south cannot be permitted by an almighty, merciful and just God, to spill their blood much longer, fighting with the worthless scum of the North.

How many hearts the hateful Abolitionists have made to bleed! I cannot bear to look at one of them, much less to speak to them.

A call was made through the papers for the Catholic ladies to meet at one of the public school houses to adopt measures to collect means and take tables at the Sanitary Fair; but, thank God, only seven Catholic ladies in D----- attended it.

Three cheers for the Catholic ladies of D-----! True to principle, to justice, and the Constitution framed by the wisest and best of men. If the ladies of D----- could wield the government sceptre, peace would soon smile upon the land now desecrated by this most unholy war.

I do love to hear you speak so hopefully and sanguine of success; but why should any one feel or speak otherwise? I feel so, too, and if I were a man I would be at your side, battling for the homes, the firesides, and the altars of the South—above all, for dear, sacred liberty.



ROBERT E. LEE ON CHILD REARING

"In its broad and comprehensive sense, education embraces the physical, moral, and intellectual instruction of a child from infancy to manhood. Any system is imperfect which does not combine them all; and that is best which, while it thoroughly develops them, abases the coarse animal emotions of human nature and exalts the higher faculties and feelings. A child has everything to learn, and is more readily taught by having before

it good examples to imitate, than by simple precepts. He should, therefore, as far as circumstances will permit, be encouraged to associate with his parents; for his heart must be affected, his feelings moved, as well as his mind expanded. He may be taught that it is criminal to steal, and sinful to lie, and yet be unable to apply this knowledge to the government of himself; and it will therefore be of no value to him unless the principle is confirmed into a habit.

"Obedience is the first requisite in family training. It should be made sincere and perfect, and to proceed as much from affection as a conviction of its necessity. To accomplish this, great prudence and the exercise of much patience are necessary. By firmness mixed with kindness, the child by repeated experience will learn that he is not to follow his first impulse, and that self-control, which even an infant can understand, is necessary to his comfort. Neither violence nor harshness should ever be used, and the parent must bear constantly in mind, that to govern his child, he must show him that he can control himself. One of the most common errors in the management of children is irregularity of behavior towards them. They are as skillful as pertinacious in their attempts to gratify their self will; at one time trying to evade authority, at another, to oppose it. If they once succeed, they are encouraged to persevere; and it is necessary for the parent to meet the first attempt with firmness, and not permit himself to be baffled either by evasion or resistance. Although a child may not yield to threats and may defy punishment, he cannot resist patient kindness and gentle admonition.

"The love of truth is equal in importance to habitual obedience. Every encouragement, even to the pardoning of offenses, should be given to its cultivation. Children are naturally truthful, and they should be accustomed to hear the truth always spoken; and candor, integrity, and confession of error, with a detestation of falsehood, dishonesty, and equivocation should be sedulously inculcated. A strict adherence to promises made to them is of the utmost importance as well as the removal of all temptation to misconduct. They should also be prepared and warned against its attacks.

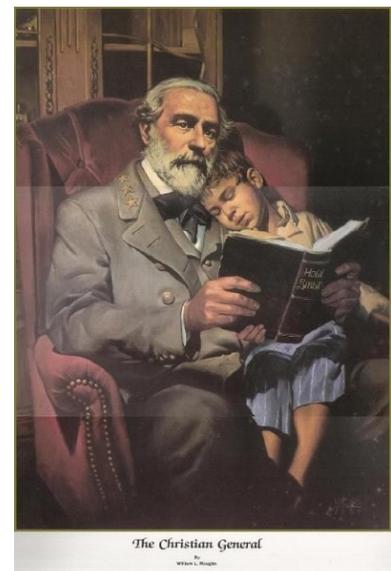
"Sentiments of religion should be early impressed upon the minds of children by personal explanation and systematic instruction. As the intellect expands, its sacred truths will be comprehended and felt, and its motives and principles be strengthened and confirmed by practice and habit. An essential part of the education of youth is to teach them to serve themselves, and to impress upon them the fact that nothing good can be acquired in this world without labor, and that the very necessities and comforts of life must be procured by earnest and regular exertion. They should also be taught to know that after having been reared and educated by their parents they should not expect them to further provide for them, and that their future subsistence and advancement must depend upon themselves.

"Parents sometimes commit the mistake of allowing their children after having reached the period of life when they ought to be engaged in making a livelihood, to rely upon them for support. This encourages them in injurious idleness, destroys that Spirit of self-dependence which is necessary for their advancement in life, and causes them to appear so unreasonable as to depend upon them, after, having arrived at the age of being able to think and act for themselves.

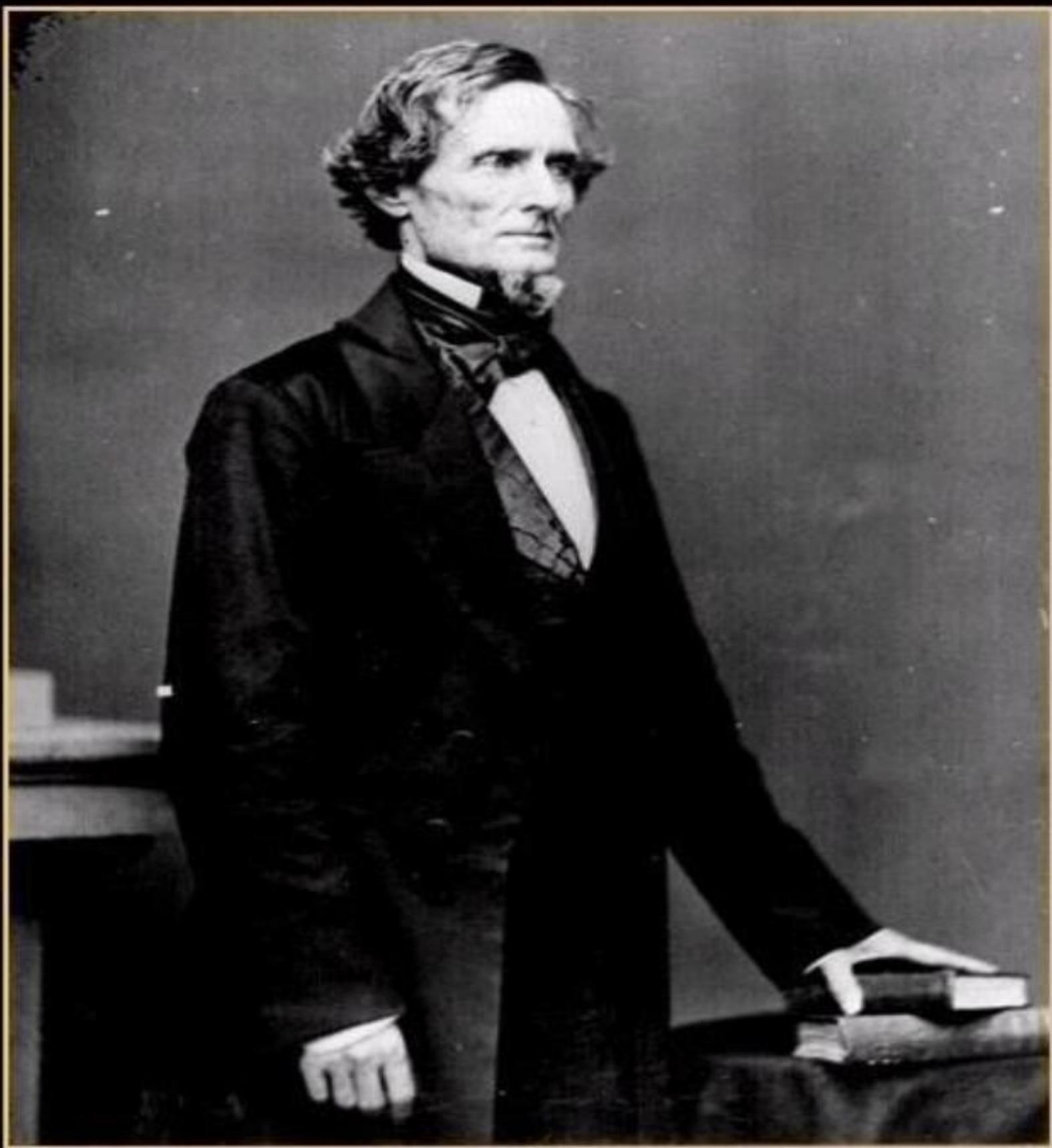
"The choice of a profession is not of so much consequence as the manner in which it is pursued. If habits of self-control and self-denial have been acquired during education, the great object has been accomplished. Diligence and integrity in any useful pursuit of life will be sure to secure and will result from engaging in that business in which the generality of mankind are interested. .

"What I have written is derived from my reflection and experience."

Robert E. Lee, 1867



The Christian General
By Wm. L. Chapin



JEFFERSON DAVIS

Miss Me Yet?

Lincoln Baloney

by Tom DiLorenzo

Published : February 13th, 2013

When Steve Spielberg's movie "Lincoln" came out *Time* magazine featured interviews with him and his historical advisor on the film, Doris Kearns-Goodwin. Spielberg said the movie is based on part of Goodwin's book, [*Team of Rivals*](#), because he was so impressed her scholarship and the great detail and abundance of historical facts in the book. Goodwin herself wrote in *Time* that she spent ten years researching and writing the book to assure audiences that the movie was in fact very, very well researched. (This project was commenced shortly after she was kicked off the Pulitzer Prize committee and PBS for confessing to plagiarism related to an earlier book of hers).

Tim's cover story included another article by another historian, in order to further persuade Americans that the movie portrays The True Story about the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution that ended slavery. Another major theme of the movie, one which is accurate but not developed nearly enough, is how much of a political conniver, liar and manipulator Lincoln was, and how he ignored the law and the Constitution in myriad ways. This was brought out in the movie so that the punditry could then editorialize about how President Obama should be "more like Lincoln" and ignore any and all constitutional constraints on presidential powers. The punditry did indeed behave in exactly that way before and after the November election.

A couple of years before the movie came out Goodwin was a pervasive presence on various news programs proclaiming how brilliant and magnanimous Lincoln was to have appointed several former political rivals to his cabinet and praising Obama for doing the same (keeping Bush's Defense Secretary, for instance). In an LRC article entitled "Team of Liars" I pointed out that numerous presidents had done exactly the same thing for generations prior to the Lincoln presidency; the main theme of Goodwin's *Team of Rivals* is therefore trivial and false. Nevertheless, these instances are examples of how dishonest "historians" like Doris Kearns-Goodwin attempt to twist and manipulate history in service of the state.

Yours truly recognized the Spielberg movie as fraudulent from the beginning. In another LRC article entitled "Spielberg's Upside-Down History" I pointed out that Harvard's Pulitzer prize-winning historian David Donald, the preeminent mainstream Lincoln historian of our time, wrote in his biography of Lincoln (page 545) that Abe in fact had almost nothing whatsoever to do with the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, contrary to the main story line of Spielberg's movie. In fact, as Donald wrote, when asked by genuine abolitionists in Congress if he would assist them in getting the Amendment passed, Lincoln refused. (He did struggle mightily, however, to try to get a first Thirteenth Amendment, known as the Corwin Amendment, passed in 1861 that would have enshrined slavery explicitly in the U.S Constitution).

To my surprise, a member of Congress recently noticed a glaring falsehood in Spielberg's "Lincoln" and called him out on it. Congressman Joe Courtney of Connecticut was sitting in the movie theater when he was informed by the film that Connecticut congressmen voted against the Thirteenth Amendment. He smelled a rat, and contacted the Congressional Research Service, which informed him that the "facts" portrayed in the movie are false; the entire Connecticut delegation voted FOR the Thirteenth Amendment.

Congressman Courtney wrote to Spielberg asking him to correct the inaccuracy in the DVD version of the movie but was ignored. Spielberg was painted into a corner: If he did what the congressman requested he would be admitting that his film contained a heavy dose of propaganda, contrary to the great effort that had been made to assure audiences of the movie's historical accuracy. If he ignored the Congressman he risked having him make a big deal of the issue with further press releases. So Spielberg's screenwriter, Tony Kushner, eventually came out with a feeble defense of the falsehood by writing in *USA Today* that the purpose of the now-admitted falsehood was "to clarify to the audience the historical reality" of how the Thirteenth Amendment was passed. There you have it in the words of a famous left-wing Hollywood screenwriter (is there any other kind?) –clarifying historical "reality" for the public requires lying about historical reality.

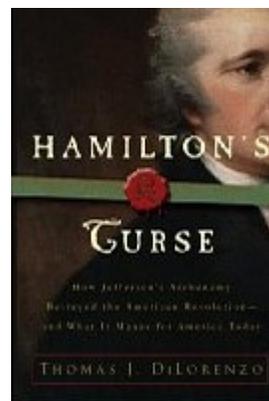
This is the kind of bait-and-switch game that is played by Hollywood leftists with their statist propaganda films. They trot out "distinguished presidential historians" like the disgraced, confessed plagiarist Doris Kearns-Goodwin to assure audiences of the movie's historical accuracy, but then when they are caught red handed in a pack of lies they plead "poetic license" and argue that "it's only a movie, after all, and not a portrayal of reality." No wonder some people believe that the word "cinema" is a combination of "sin" and "enma."



Tom DiLorenzo

Thomas DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College, Maryland, and a senior fellow at the Ludwig von Mises Institute. He is the author or co-author of ten books, on subjects such as antitrust, group-interest politics, and interventionism generally

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Joey and Rory sing “Josephine” – a great song about our soldiers.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DTrkq_41nv0&feature=youtu.be

Joey+Rory - Josephine



VEVO

1:18 / 5:17





AN UNDESERVED END...

~Robert Mestas~

www.DefendingtheHeritage.com

Uriah R. Gillihan from Jackson Co. Tn and T.W. Phillips from Overton Co. Tn had been members of the 28th Confederate Infantry and had fought in several major battles such as, Shiloh, Fishing Creek, Stone's River. Both had been either wounded or sick and were furloughed from the army. Gillihan and Phillips met in Putman Co in spring of 1865 while on the way home.

Lee had surrendered in April but they were not aware of it. They attended a dance at Buffalo Valley and became involved in a dispute. Fearing for their lives they left Buffalo Valley and went to the home of Charles F. Burton, arriving about daylight. Mr. Burton being a Southern Sympathizer fed the two boys and sent them to hide in a cabin down in the Tom Hollow. They were discovered by the Home Guard who marched them around the area, then physically tormented them with bayonets. They were then tied to separate trees and shot by the Union men.

When the two bodies were discovered Charles F. Burton had them wrapped in blankets and buried. Mr. Burton had a rock wall built around the graves which he kept clean and decorated with flowers for the remainder of his life. There are descendants of the Burton family, and the Lewis Fletcher family, who helped bury the soldiers, still living in the Chestnut Mound area who are knowledgeable about this event.

In the 1970's Guy Boyd grandson of Lewis Fletcher, that helped build the wall around the graves in 1865, was instrumental in getting stone markers placed at the graves.

In Vol.V. No. 1 of the Smith County Historical & Genealogical Society newsletter is an article by Kathryn Frye Dickens titled TOM HOLLOW REVEALS CONFEDERATE HISTORY. This is a well-researched and interesting account of this event.

The Confederate Soldiers Graves are located approx. 3 miles south of Chestnut Mound in the Tom Hollow off St. Mary's Hollow Road. These graves are located in a very narrow hollow that can be entered at #197 St. Mary's Hollow Road. There is a very rough road accessible by four wheel drive for one-half mile and then a walk of 3/10 mile. It is one of the most remote areas of Smith County. Formerly there were two or three cabins in the hollow but none today.



C.S.A. ~ Abram Joseph Ryan ~

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us,
Who living were true and tried for us,
And dying sleep side by side for us;
The Martyr-band
That hallowed our land
With the blood they shed in a tide for us?

Ah! fearless on many a day for us
They stood in front of the fray for us,
And held the foeman at bay for us;
And tears should fall
Fore'er o'er all
Who fell while wearing the gray for us.

How many a glorious name for us,
How many a story of fame for us
They left: Would it not be a blame for us
If their memories part
From our land and heart,
And a wrong to them, and shame for us?

No, no, no, they were brave for us,
And bright were the lives they gave for us;
The land they struggled to save for us
Will not forget
Its warriors yet
Who sleep in so many a grave for us.

On many and many a plain for us
Their blood poured down all in vain for us,
Red, rich, and pure, like a rain for us;
They bleed -- we weep,
We live -- they sleep,
"All lost," the only refrain for us.

But their memories e'er shall remain for us,
And their names, bright names, without stain for us:
The glory they won shall not wane for us,
In legend and lay
Our heroes in Gray
Shall forever live over again for us.

Causes of The War of Northern Aggression

"Slavery was a tertiary cause of secession and of the war.

The primary cause was money. By 1860 high export tariffs on Southern raw goods (specifically the 54% Morrill Tariff) and import duties on European finished goods generated approximately 70% of the Federal budget, about 90% of which was being spent to develop infrastructure for growing Northern industrialization:

"The South has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country. Last year she furnished seventy-two percent of the whole...we have a tariff that protects our manufacturers from thirty to fifty percent, and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe. This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually." - Daily Chicago Times, December 10, 1860

"They (the South) know that it is their import trade that draws from the people's pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest.... These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union. They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it." ~ New Orleans Daily Crescent, January 21, 1861

"...the Union must obtain full victory as essential to preserve the economy of the country. Concessions to the South would lead to a new nation founded on slavery expansion which would destroy the U.S. Economy." - Pamphlet No 14. "The Preservation of the Union A National Economic Necessity," The Loyal Publication Society, printed in New York, May 1863, by Wm. C. Bryant & Co. Printers.

"What were the causes of the Southern independence movement in 1860? . . . Northern commercial and manufacturing interests had forced through Congress taxes that oppressed Southern planters and made Northern manufacturers rich . . . the South paid about three-quarters of all federal taxes, most of which were spent in the North." - Charles Adams, "For Good and Evil. The impact of taxes on the course of civilization," 1993, Madison Books, Lanham, USA, pp. 325-327

By 1860 most of the large plantations which depended on slave labor were either bankrupt or on the verge of bankruptcy. When Lincoln established the sea blockade of Southern ports it was stated that it was specifically for the collection of revenues. This was the same stated reason for attempting to maintain Ft. Sumter as a Union outpost.

The insistence of Southern states that an equal number of slave states join the Union as more "Free" states entered was not out of desire to ensure the spread or the preservation of slavery, it had to do with an attempt to maintain at least some balance of power in the government. Northern states, with their greater voting populations, controlled the Congress and this enabled them to override any wishes or needs of agrarian states for decisions which favored the industrializing states. Southerners correctly perceived that admission of more "Free" states would further imbalance the Senate and allow an even greater burden of taxation.

This imbalance of power was the secondary cause of the war. The imbalance of power and the secondary status of the Southern states continued long after the war:

"Eight decades after the end of Reconstruction, the National Emergency Council created to examine the Depression of the 1930s reported its findings to President Franklin D. Roosevelt: The South, it said, had been reduced to the status of a colony." - Report of the National Emergency Council (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1937)

The Southern States did not secede nor fight to preserve slavery just as Lincoln and the Northern states did not start or wage a war to end slavery. Twice the North offered the South chances to preserve slavery - the first time permanently,

the second time for 37 years - and both times this failed to entice the Southern states back into the Union so they could fund the government that was not acting in their best interests.

On March 2, 1861, the 36th U. S. Congress minus the seven seceded states of the Deep South passed by a two-thirds majority the proposed "Corwin Amendment" to the Constitution after extensive lobbying on the amendment's behalf by President-elect Lincoln. Had it been ratified by the requisite number of states before the war intervened and signed by President Lincoln who looked favorably on it as a way to lure the Southern states back into the Union, the proposed 13th Amendment would have prohibited the U. S. government from ever abolishing or interfering with slavery in any state.

The proposed 13th Amendment read: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions there of, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." Note that this amendment was designed to be unrepealable (i.e. "No amendment shall be made...")

This exposes that claims the Union went to war in 1861 to free the slaves were and are lies. It also undermines claims that the South seceded to preserve the institution of slavery. If that had been the South's goal then what better guarantee did it need than an unrepealable amendment to the Constitution to protect slavery as it then existed?

In December, 1862, shortly before Lincoln's hypocritical "Emancipation Proclamation," during his State of the Union address Lincoln proposed gradual compensated emancipation with slavery lasting another 37 years until 1900. Again, this failed to lure the Southern states back into the Union.

If the South had seceded to preserve slavery and the Federal government was willing to permanently preserve slavery why would they refuse that offer? If the South was still fighting to preserve slavery after the shedding of blood and the Federal government offered them 37 years to wean themselves off of slavery why would they pass up that chance?

The simple answer is that the South was not fighting to preserve slavery except as a corollary issue.

On the other hand, the Federal government had made clear by the proposed Corwin Amendment and by the offer of gradual compensated emancipation that it was not fighting to end slavery. After all, there were slaves in the North (Union) before, during, and AFTER the war and Northern states had their own "Black Codes" that were in place before the war and endured long after the war. Under the specifications of the "Emancipation Proclamation" the status of slaves in Union slave states, areas of the Confederacy under Union control, and even the Confederate states of Tennessee remained unchanged until December, 1865, some eight months after the end of the war and until the ratification of the the 13th Amendment.

In Illinois, not satisfied that a mere law could sufficiently protect them from Free Blacks and Free People of Color, the restrictive "Black Law" was made an amendment to the state constitution in 1856. This allowed for the arrest of any Free Black or Free Person of Color who remained in the state longer than ten days, when they could then be tried for a "high misdemeanor," fined, assessed court costs, and sold into slavery if they could not pay the fines and costs. Free Blacks and Free People of Color were being sold into slavery in Illinois during the Civil War even after the so-called "Emancipation Proclamation."

In contrast, even though Virginia had "Black Codes" on the books, the 1860 U.S. Census reported that there were 64,000 Free Blacks and Free People of Color living in that state. A review of the Census records shows that they owned houses, farms, businesses, and slaves.

It is therefore ironic when one considers the following:

"Robert (Uncle Bob) Wilson, Negro veteran of the Confederate army who observed his 112th birthday last January 13, died early yesterday morning in the veterans' hospital at the Elgin State hospital...He enlisted as a private in Company H of the 16th regiment of Virginia Infantry on Oct. 9, 1862 and discharged May 31, 1863."- Elgin (Illinois) Daily Courier-News, Monday, April 12, 1948

Please note that Robert Wilson was a regularly-enlisted Confederate private at a time when Blacks were not yet allowed in the Union ranks except in servile roles. The status of Free Blacks and Free People of Color in the South was different from what it was in the North:

"Almost fifty years before the (Civil) War, the South was already enlisting and utilizing Black manpower, including Black commissioned officers, for the defense of their respective states. Therefore, the fact that Free and slave Black Southerners served and fought for their states in the Confederacy cannot be considered an unusual instance, rather continuation of an established practice with verifiable historical precedence." - "The African-American Soldier: From Crispus Attucks to Colin Powell" by Lt. Col [Ret.] Michael Lee Lanning

Perhaps the best assessment of the situation and the best prediction of the future was made by Irish-born Confederate Major General Patrick Cleburne from his January, 1864, letter which proposed the mass emancipation and enlistment of Black Southerners into the Confederate Army:

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

To reduce the causes and conduct of the "Civil War" to a knee-jerk comment about slavery is disingenuous and uninformed, specifically designed to continue to demonize the South and Southerners, and maintain us in a status as second-class citizens who must either preface our existence with an apology for imagined sins or forever bear the "stain" of slavery.

We have nothing for which to apologize and, as the good people who have come to Mississippi from all over the nation to help us rebuild after Hurricane Katrina have discovered, we have better race relations than anywhere in the country. The most common amazed comment has been, "You folks just get along!"

Through painstaking research and thorough, uncommented documentation we celebrate the courage, sacrifice, and heritage of ALL Southerners who had to make agonizing personal choices under impossible circumstances.

"The first law of the historian is that he shall never dare utter an untruth. The second is that he shall suppress nothing that is true. Moreover, there shall be no suspicion of partiality in his writing, or of malice." - Cicero (106-43 B.C.)

We simply ask that all act upon the facts of history. We invite your questions.

Your Obedient Servant,

Colonel Michael Kelley, CSA
Commanding, 37th Texas Cavalry (Terrell's)
<http://www.37thtexas.org>
"We are a band of brothers!"

". . . political correctness has replaced witch trials and communist hearings as the preferred way to torment our fellow countrymen." "Ghost Riders," Sharyn McCrumb, 2004, Signet, pp. 9

"I came here as a friend...let us stand together. Although we differ in color, we should not differ in sentiment." - LT Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, CSA, Memphis Daily Avalanche, July 6, 1875" <http://www.petersburgexpress.com/Causes.html>



“Children of the Confederacy Creed”

Because we desire to perpetuate, in love and honor, the heroic deeds of those who enlisted in the Confederate Services, and upheld its flag through four years of war, we, the children of the South, have united in an Organization called the Children of the Confederacy, in which our strength, enthusiasm and love of justice can exert its influence. We, therefore pledge ourselves to preserve pure ideals; to honor the memory of our beloved Veterans; to study and teach the truths of history (one of the most important of which is, that the War Between the States was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery) and always to act in a manner that will reflect honor upon our noble and patriotic ancestors.

THE SOUTH

by Abram Joseph Ryan
(1839-1894)

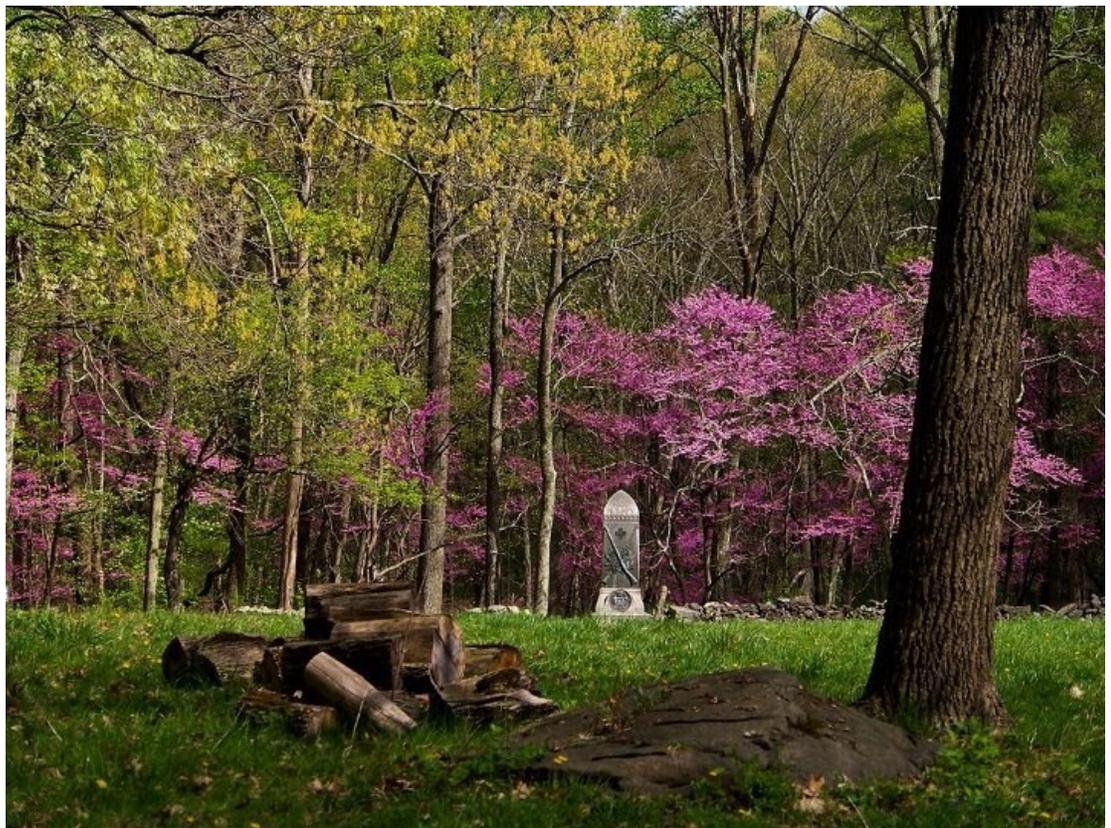
Yes, give me the land
Where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light
On the heart of the dead;
Yes, give me the land
That is blest by the dust,
And bright with the deeds
Of the down-trodden just.

Yes, give me the land
Where the battles' red blast
Has flashed on the future
The form of the past;
Yes, give me the land
That hath legends and lays
That tell of the memories
Of long-vanished days.

Yes, give me the land
That hath story and song
To tell of the strife
Of the right with the wrong;
Yes, give me the land
With a grave in each spot
And names in the graves
That shall not be forgot.

Yes, give me the land
Of the wreck and the tomb;
There's grandeur in graves --
There's glory in gloom.
For out of the gloom
Future brightness is born;
As, after the night
Looms the sunrise of morn.

And the graves of the dead,
With the grass overgrown,
May yet form the footstool
Of Liberty's throne;
And each simple wreck
In the way-path of might
Shall yet be a rock
In the temple of Right.



The Ten Costliest Battles of the War of Northern Aggression

Based on total casualties (killed, wounded, missing, and captured)

Click on links for extensive resources

#1 [Battle of Gettysburg](#)

Date: July 1-3, 1863

Location: Pennsylvania

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

Union Commander: George G. Meade

Confederate Forces Engaged: 75,000

Union Forces Engaged: 82,289

Winner: Union

Casualties: 51,112 (23,049 Union and 28,063 Confederate)



#2 [Battle of Chickamauga](#)

Date: September 19-20, 1863

Location: Georgia

Confederate Commander: Braxton Bragg

Union Commander: William Rosecrans

Confederate Forces Engaged: 66,326

Union Forces Engaged: 58,222

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 34,624 (16,170 Union and 18,454 Confederate)



<http://www.civilwarhome.com/Battles.htm>

#3 Battle of Chancellorsville

Date: May 1-4, 1863

Location: Virginia

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

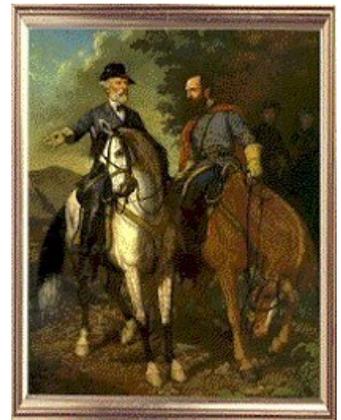
Union Commander: Joseph Hooker

Confederate Forces Engaged: 60,892

Union Forces Engaged: 133,868

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 30,099 (17,278 Union and 12,821 Confederate)



#4 Battle of Spotsylvania

Date: May 8-19, 1864

Location: Virginia

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

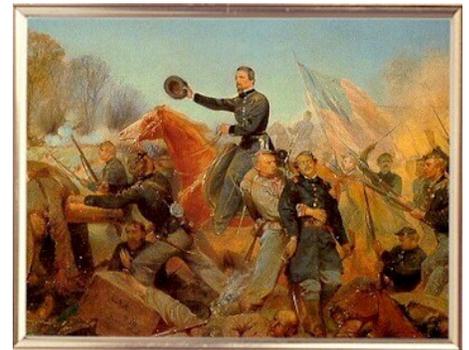
Union Commander: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate Forces Engaged: 50,000

Union Forces Engaged: 83,000

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 27,399 (18,399 Union and 9,000 Confederate)



#5 Battle of Antietam

Date: September 17, 1862

Location: Maryland

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

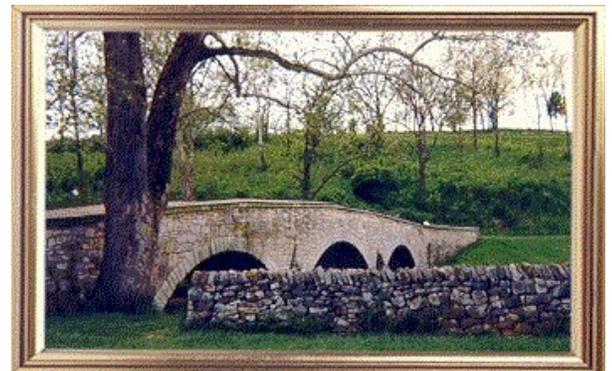
Union Commander: George B. McClellan

Confederate Forces Engaged: 51,844

Union Forces Engaged: 75,316

Winner: Inconclusive (Strategic Union Victory)

Casualties: 26,134 (12,410 Union and 13,724 Confederate)



#6 Battle of The Wilderness

Date: May 5-7, 1864

Location: Virginia

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

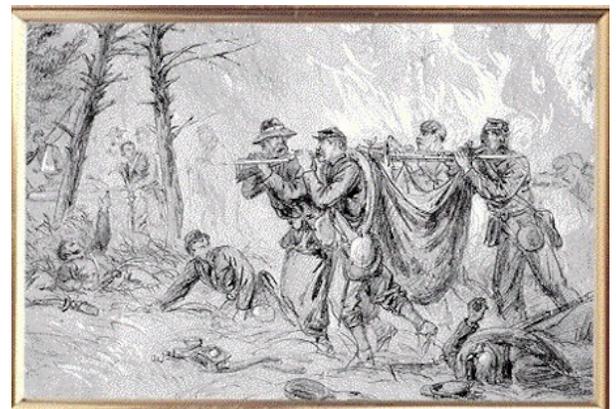
Union Commander: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate Forces Engaged: 61,025

Union Forces Engaged: 101,895

Winner: Inconclusive

Casualties: 25,416 (17,666 Union and 7,750 Confederate)



#7 Battle of Second Manassas

Date: August 29-30, 1862

Location: Virginia

Confederate Commander: Robert E. Lee

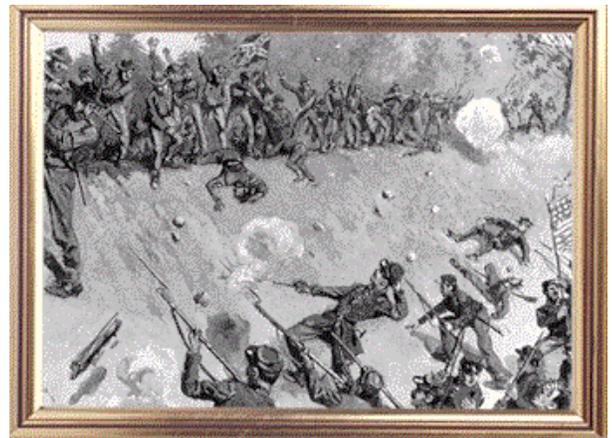
Union Commander: John Pope

Confederate Forces Engaged: 48,527

Union Forces Engaged: 75,696

Winner: Confederacy

Casualties: 25,251 (16,054 Union and 9,197 Confederate)



#8 Battle of Stone's River

Date: December 31, 1862

Location: Tennessee

Confederate Commander: Braxton Bragg

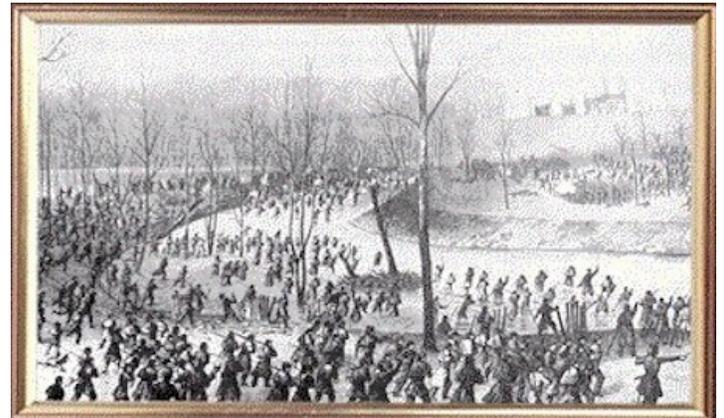
Union Commander: William S. Rosecrans

Confederate Forces Engaged: 37,739

Union Forces Engaged: 41,400

Winner: Union

Casualties: 24,645 (12,906 Union and 11,739 Confederate)



#9 Battle of Shiloh

Date: April 6-7, 1862

Location: Tennessee

Confederate Commander: Albert Sidney Johnston/ P. G. T. Beauregard

Union Commander: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate Forces Engaged: 40,335

Union Forces Engaged: 62,682

Winner: Union

Casualties: 23,741 (13,047 Union and 10,694 Confederate)



#10 Battle of Fort Donelson

Date: February 13-16, 1862

Location: Tennessee

Confederate Commander: John B. Floyd/Simon B. Buckner

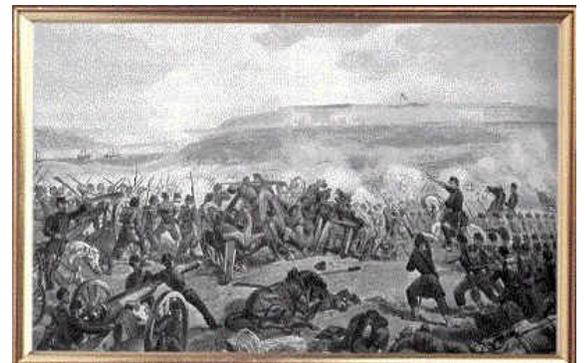
Union Commander: Ulysses S. Grant

Confederate Forces Engaged: 21,000

Union Forces Engaged: 27,000

Winner: Union

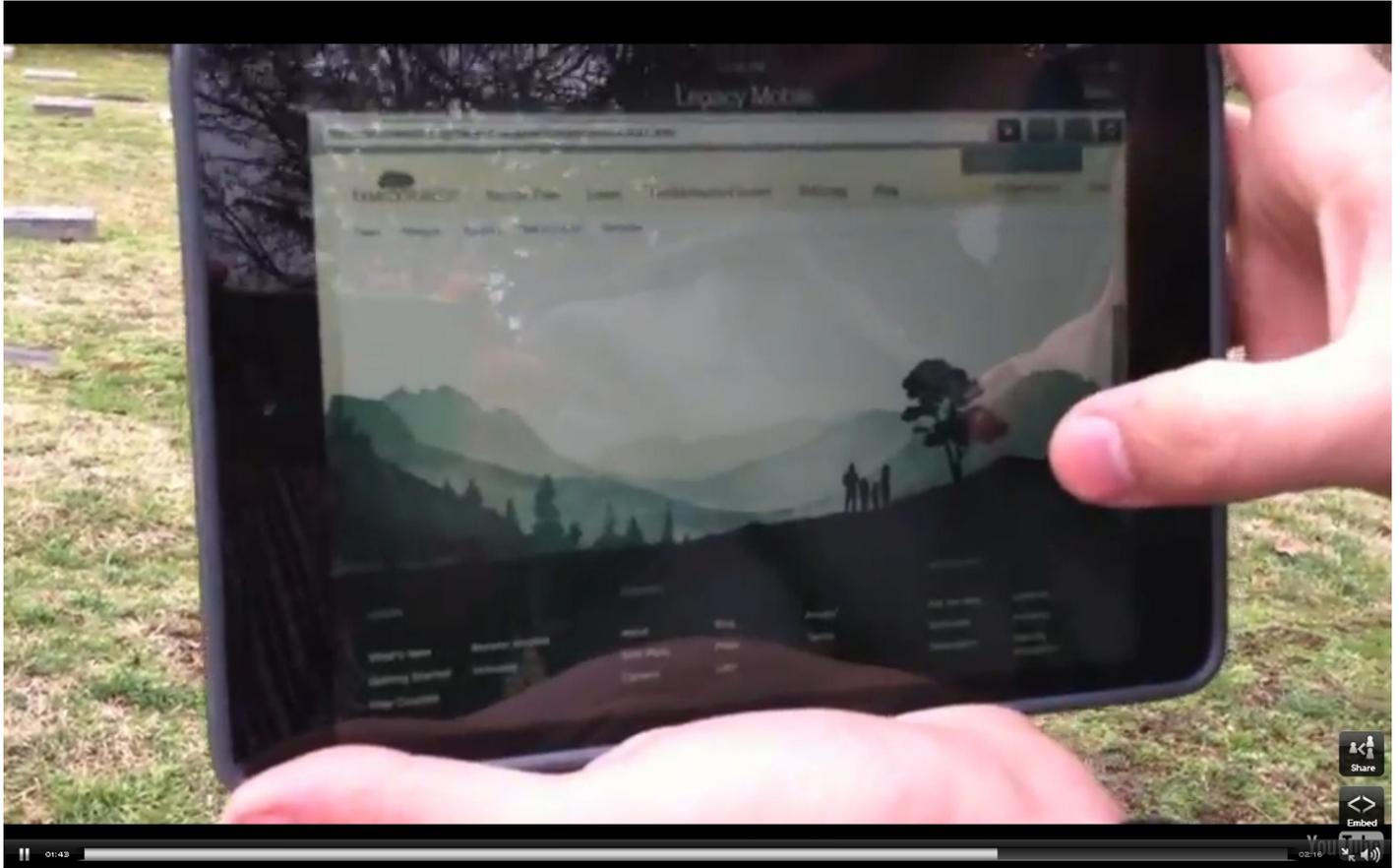
Casualties: 19,455 (2,832 Union and 16,623 Confederate)



Utah company's gravestone app could bring instant genealogy info

By Jacob Hancock, ksl.com Contributor

February 9th, 2013 @ 3:05pm



<http://www.ksl.com/?nid=968&sid=24018150>

CINCINNATI — It's difficult not to pause and wonder while walking through a cemetery, at least momentarily, what kind of life stories might exist behind each cold, weathered gravestone.

And until recently, that's essentially all a person could do — wander and wonder.

But Otter Creek Holdings, a Utah-based technology company that develops genealogy software and websites, says it's about to change the game.

At a monument trade-show in Cincinnati on Saturday, the company presented a genealogy gathering tool it says could eventually render matrix barcodes, or QR Codes, nearly obsolete in the interment industry with its soon-to-be released smartphone application, "Legacy Mobile."



Many gravestone makers, including a product owned by Otter Creek Holdings called mylegacymemorial.com, currently offer a service of attaching matrix barcodes to gravestones so family members or other passersby can scan the barcode from their smartphone onsite and be directed to an interactive memorial website page.

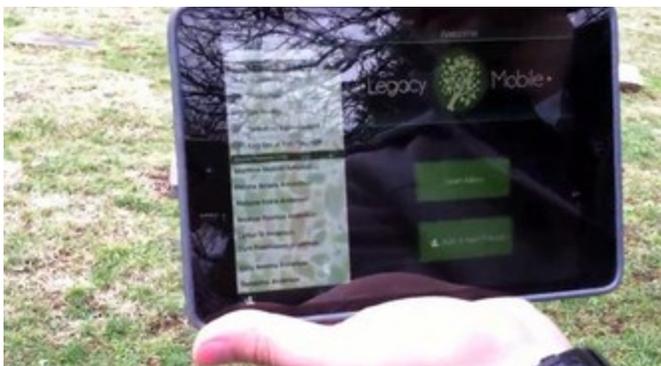
And although such monument pages have obvious advantages that make them nearly impossible to replace in the foreseeable future — families can personalize and edit those pages with their own photos, videos and stories — Otter Creek's "Legacy Mobile" app opens the possibility for anyone to pull up a webpage of genealogy information on any gravesite in a cemetery.

That's it. Point your smartphone. Shoot. Satisfy your curiosity.

Makers of the app say a decent image of the gravestone is all it takes to connect a user to one or more genealogy profiles about the individual. At least that's the intended simplicity for users.

It's a touch more complicated for developers behind the digital curtain, admits Hudson Gunn, vice president of the company's business development. "Actually, it's a logistics nightmare to build such a custom platform to do all that it does."

Instead of searching "a billion records at a time" the app first uses GPS metadata from uploaded photos to filter search results by location, usually by cemetery or city, Gunn told KSL in an interview from the Monument Builders of North America Full Industry Show in Ohio.



After the app drastically narrows the search to perhaps a couple hundred possible candidates in the area, a heavy mix of proprietary algorithms kick in and image recognition gears start to churn. Using optical character recognition, Gunn says the app compares the uploaded gravestone image and its text to an existing, and still growing, gallery of gravesite monument photos, especially from sites like the company's recently acquired billiongraves.com, a site that took on a healthy 30,000 new users this past year.

But using geocode to grab a location and image recognition science to compare text and photos — both technologies that have been around for a few years — is only half of the app's recipe. The other portion that could make it the next big thing is wrapped up in the number of personal contacts Devin Taylor, the company's CEO, has initiated over the years in his effort to connect with more and more partners. After all, the app would be worthless without a mega-database to query for results.

Taylor's portfolio of data-sharing partners includes familysearch.org, the largest genealogy database in the world, and ancestry.com, the largest for-profit genealogy company in the world.

If a user takes a photo of an unknown gravestone, the app will ask the user if he or she would like to create a record for that person. And because it will be saving submitted photos and collecting more records from crowdsourcing, Gunn says it will grow smarter and more robust over time. He expects it to expand by an additional 7 million records by year's end.

Gunn said the app doesn't include advertisements — something usually splashed on most free apps. And he said he expects it to be available for download within the week.

Email: Jhancock@deseretdigital.com

<http://www.ksl.com/?nid=968&sid=24018150>

CIVIL WAR MYSTERY: FLAG IN STONEWALL JACKSON'S FACE

The editors of Leben seek truth about infamous Barbara Frietchie

2 -15-13



by THE EDITORS OF LEBEN [Email](#) | [Archive](#)

Leben is America's fastest growing magazine of Christian history and biography. A beautifully illustrated quarterly that brings you the stories of the pilgrims, patriots, missionaries and martyrs who have gone before us. [More](#) ↓



To some, the story of "Barbara Frietchie" told by poet John Greenleaf Whittier seems apocryphal, an old woman waving a Yankee flag from her window as Stonewall Jackson rode through Frederick, Md., but Barbara Frietchie was a real person, and it turns out there's much more to her story, which begins with the 1919 minutes of the Lancaster County Historical Society ...

In 1791, when President George Washington had occasion to visit Frederick and spend the night there, he stopped at Mrs. Kimbal's Hotel. That evening there was a quilting party at the hotel, and Barbara Hauer, then a young lady of 25, was chosen to wait upon the tables.

In 1799, after George Washington's death, a funeral memorial re-enactment was held in his honor in Frederick, Md., and on this occasion Barbara was chosen as one of the honorary pall-bearers.

Barbara was a very thrifty and industrious woman. She spent much time in spinning and knitting. For many years she could frequently be seen sitting at her window, dressed in a black satin gown, busily engaged in knitting. At the age of 40, she had married John Casper Frietchie, who was then only 26.

Mrs. John H. Abbott, her great niece, tells how "Aunt Frietchie," as she called her, "was very fond of children and was very good and kind to them, though she never had any of her own."

Mrs. Frietchie had considerable trouble from time to time after her husband's death owing to her strong utterances on the subject of human slavery and her devotion to the cause of the Union.

Check out an exclusive offer for readers of WND from the editors of Leben!



Barbara Frietche

Her husband's will was written by Dr. Albert Richie, of Frederick, Md., who was named as executor. She had life tenure in the estate. After the doctor's death, his three nephews became administrators. Of these Valarius Ebert was acting administrator, and whenever he paid her interest they had warm words about the war, his sympathies being quite strongly with the Confederate cause. On various occasions, she is said to have denounced him as an "arrant rebel."

This friction between them seemed to continue to increase, so she finally persuaded Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, an Elder of the Evangelical Reformed Church, of which she was a devout member, to accept her power of attorney to transact her business for her, which he did until the time of her death.

While she was a woman of very positive convictions, a strong, fearless character, who held pronounced views on public affairs, she had a desire to live as peaceably as possible in her old days, with even those with whom she so radically disagreed upon questions growing out of the war.

Barbara did most of her housework until she was nearly 95 years of age, and even then she spent considerable amounts of her time in looking after sick soldiers and cheering up despondent and discouraged Unionists during the dark and cheerless days of 1861 and 1862.

A neighbor whom she highly respected and in whom she had great confidence, but who from time to time took a rather gloomy view for the Union cause, was Harry Nixdorf, a very pious Lutheran and also a very patriotic Unionist.

Mr. Nixdorf never tired of relating his interesting experiences with her and how she frequently came to his shop and explained: "Never mind, Harry, we must conquer, we must conquer. ... We have seen darker times than these, Harry."

During the winter of 1861 and '62 she purchased a small silk Union flag, about 22 by 16 inches; this she had flying from her attic window, every day, unless the weather was very inclement.

It was early in September 1862 that the Confederate forces crossed the Potomac at White Ford, entered Maryland and marched through Frederick County to the county seat, Frederick. They encamped mostly on the northwest side of the town.

An eyewitness of their army at the time said: "The rebels were wretchedly clad and generally destitute of shoes. The cavalrymen were mostly barefooted, and the feet of the infantry were bound up in rags and raw hides. Their uniforms were in tatters, and many were without hats or caps. They had very few tents; the men mostly, where encamped, slept on the bare ground."

General Stonewall Jackson, one of the Confederate generals in command, was a devout Presbyterian, and the next day being Sunday, attended divine services at the Evangelical Reformed Church, of which Rev. Daniel Zacharias was pastor and of which Barbara Frietchie was also a member. It is said that Rev. Zacharias was not aware that General Jackson would be present, and among others sung during the service was the hymn, "The Stoutest Rebel Must Resign."

After Frederick had been under Confederate rule for about five days, on Sept. 9, the order came from General Lee for them to move early next morning. The troops began the march and came down through Mill Alley to West Patrick Street and moved toward Harper's Ferry, which they had been ordered to capture. The mouth of this very narrow alley is about 70 yards from where stood the house in which Barbara Frietchie lived.

Before any of Stonewall Jackson's troops reached the Frietchie home, Jackson who had been riding ahead, left his line at West Second Street and rode up to the Presbyterian parsonage to deposit a letter.

In a minute or two after Jackson's men halted, all of a sudden great excitement burst forth near the end of the line, many of the Confederates becoming very angry. The report at once was passed along the line that an old lady was shaking a Yankee flag right into their faces. Order was soon restored, however, when the order came for them to march.

The old lady was Barbara Frietchie.

Historians dispute the historical accuracy of the facts in Whittier's poem. Writing in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," George O Seilheimer says it this way: "That Barbara Frietchie lived is not denied. That she died at the advanced age of 96 years and is buried in the burial-ground of the German Reformed Church in Frederick is also true."

There is only one account of Stonewall Jackson's entry into Frederick, and that was written by a Union army surgeon who was in charge of the hospital there at the time.

"Jackson I did not get a look at to recognize him," the doctor wrote on the 21st of September, "though I must have seen him, as I witnessed the passage of all the troops through the town."

Not a word about Barbara Frietchie and this incident.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, too, was in Frederick soon afterward, on his way to find his son, reported mortally wounded at Antietam. Such a story, had it been true, could scarcely have failed to reach his ears, and he would undoubtedly have told it in his delightful chapter of war reminiscences, "My Hunt for the Captain," had he heard it.

Barbara Frietchie had a flag, and it fell into the possession of Mrs. Handschue and her daughter, Mrs. Abbott, of Frederick. Mrs. Handschue was the niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Frietchie, and the flag came to her as part of her inheritance, and a cup out of which General Washington drank tea when he spent a night in Frederick in 1791 being among the Frietchie heirlooms. This flag, which Mrs. Handschue and her daughter so religiously preserved is torn, but the banner was not rent with seam and gash from a rifle-blast; it is torn – only this and nothing more. That Mrs. Frietchie did not wave the flag at Jackson's men Mrs. Handschue positively affirms. The flag-waving act was done, however, by Mrs. Mary S. Quantrell, another Frederick woman; but Jackson took no notice of it, and as Mrs. Quantrell was not fortunate enough to find a poet to celebrate her deed she never became famous.

Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, who was with General Jackson every minute of his stay in Frederick, declares in an article in "The Century" for June 1886, that Jackson never saw Barbara Frietchie, and that Barbara never saw Jackson.

This story is borne out by Mrs. Frietchie's relatives: "As already said, Barbara Frietchie had a flag and she waved it, not on the 6th to Jackson's men, but on the 12th to Burnside's."

And writing to The Century magazine in the June 10, 1886, issue, Whittier himself says the following: "The poem 'Barbara Frietchie' was written in good faith. The story was no invention of mine. It came to me from sources which I regarded as entirely reliable: It had been published in newspapers, and had gained public credence in Washington and Maryland before my poem was written. I had no reason to doubt its accuracy then, and I am still constrained to believe that it had foundation in fact. If I thought otherwise, I should not hesitate to express it. I have no pride of authorship to interfere with my allegiance to truth."

And so it remains, as it seems with all things concerning the Civil War, a subject of unending debate.

To read more about the mysterious Mrs. Frietchie, please [visit Leben's website](#).

http://www.wnd.com/2013/02/civil-war-mystery-flag-in-stonewall-jacksons-face/?cat_orig=faith



Confederate battle flag raised over Mississippi Supreme Court building

A Confederate battle flag flew atop a state building in Mississippi for a couple hours after workers mistakenly bought it, a state spokeswoman told the Clarion-Ledger newspaper.

The flag was put up on the state Supreme Court building in Jackson about 2 p.m. Friday and taken down by 4 p.m.

Kym Wiggins, public information officer for the state Department of Finance and Administration, gave this account, the Clarion-Ledger said:

Workers went to a local vendor to buy new flags to replace a state flag that was torn. They were given two boxes labeled "Mississippi State Flag" -- but the flags inside were Confederate battle flags. A maintenance worker then put up the flag, and the mistake wasn't noticed for a couple of hours.

Wiggins described the incident as "highly unusual."

A professor emeritus of political science at the University of Southern Mississippi gave the Clarion-Ledger a different take. "Have we seceded already?" said Joseph Parker. "The execution is faster than I thought."

<http://usnews.nbcnews.com/news/2013/02/09/16913791-confederate-battle-flag-raised-over-mississippi-supreme-court-building?lite>



Freedmen's Bureau

“On March 3, 1865, just weeks before the end of the Civil War and almost a year prior to the ratification of the 13th Amendment the Freedmen's Bureau was created by Congress. Originally the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the Freedmen's Bureau was responsible for, among other things, "the supervision and management of all abandoned landsthe control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States.”

Also according to Section 4 of the First Freedmen's Bureau Act, this agency "shall have authority to set apart for use of loyal refugees and freedmen such tracts of land within the insurrectionary states as shall have been abandoned or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid there shall be assigned not more than 40 acres of such land.”

Introduced into Congress by Thaddeus Stevens this portion of the Freedmen's Bureau Act was defeated by Congress on February 5, 1866 "by a vote of 126 to 36." Lands which had been distributed to freedmen were reclaimed and returned to the previous owners.

It should be noted that there is no mention of providing the freedmen with a mule (or any other type of animal) in any portion of this legislature. So the question remains in part unanswered. What is the origin of the promised 40 acres and a mule?

The second possibility for the basis of the 'promise' has to do with the efforts of the War Department to furnish accoutrements for the thousands of freedmen who assisted General Sherman in his triumphant march across Georgia. According to Claude F. Oubre in his book *Forty Acres and a Mule*, General Tecumseh Sherman, acting under an edict from the War Department, issued Special Field Order No. 15. Promulgated on January 16, 1865, after Sherman had conferred with 20 black ministers and obtained the approval of the War Department, Special Order No. 15 provided that:

"The islands of Charleston south, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering St. Johns River, Florida, are reserved and set apart for the settlement of [N]egroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of the United States."

The land was then divided into 40-acre tracts. Sherman then issued orders to General Saxton to distribute the plots and proccessory titles to the head of each family of the freedmen. There were no mules included in the order, so where did the "and a mule" come from? Shortly after Stanton left, Sherman's commissary man came to him complaining that he had a large number of broken down mules for which he had no means of disposal. Sherman sent the useless animals to Saxton for distribution along with the land.

"By June, 1865 approximately 40,000 freedmen had been allocated 400,000 acres of land." However, by September, 1865 former owners of the land reserved by Sherman "demanded the same rights afforded returning rebels in other states."

After Lincoln's assassination, Andrew Johnson became President. One of his first acts was to rescind Special Military Order No. 15 because of the constitutional violations that it created. Former slave owners were then exempted from the initial general amnesty given to them, and instead secured special pardons from President Johnson, who broke the promise made to the freedmen when he ordered the proccessory titles rescinded and the land returned to the white plantation owners. Johnson gave little or no regard to the fate of the former slaves

From the viewpoint of the former slaves, who believed that they were owed this property, their eviction from land was seen as another example of ill treatment. The illegality of the promise was not their concern, but from that late war incident grew an urban legend that survives into the present day.

Dismayed, like many, Saxton wrote Oliver O. Howard (Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau) stating:

"The lands which have been taken possession of by this bureau have been solemnly pledged to the freedmen. The law of Congress has been published to them, and all agents of the bureau acting under your order have provided lands to these freedmen I sincerely trust that the government will never break its faith with a single one of these colonists by driving him from the home which he was provided. It is of vital importance that our promises made to freedmen should be faithfully kept The freedmen were promised the protection of the government in their possession. This order was issued under great military necessity with the approval of the War Department More than 40,000 freedmen have been provided with homes under its promises. I cannot break faith with them now by recommending the restoration of any of these lands. In my opinion this order of General Sherman is as binding as a statute."

Saxton's pleas were to no avail. The freedmen were ultimately summarily removed from the land. There were however, numerous individuals and organizations which believed the freedmen were entitled to land. Their conviction in this belief was not easily thwarted. Between 1865-9 countless alternatives for solving this matter were proposed and presented to Congress as well as President Johnson. The motivations for these proposals were as varied as the propositions themselves. They ranged from a sincere belief that the freedmen were entitled to land, to fear of violence, resistance to social, economic and political equality, concern about miscegeny, attempts to purge the country of the burden of freedmen on the doles, economic gain and to eliminate any competition they might present for employment.

For instance, quartermaster M.C. Megis devised a plan which would enable the freedmen to secure land in the South. Simply put he suggested that:

- 1) As a condition of receiving pardons, southerners, whose net worth exceeded \$20,000 and were not recipients of an automatic pardon as a result of Johnson's amnesty proclamation, give to each head of family of their former slaves from 5 to 10 acres of land.
- 2) The freedmen would receive full title to the land with the stipulation that the land could not be alienated during the life time of the grantee."

President Johnson chose not to adopt this recommendation. However, according to Oubre, Megis' proposal may have been the inspiration for Thaddeus Stevens' confiscation plan (one of the many he proposed for black reparations). Just and well thought out I feel had it been approved Stevens' proposal may have provided a more equal distribution of wealth. The primary points of Stevens' 'confiscation plan' according to Oubre are as follows:

- 1) The government would confiscate the property of all former slaveholders who owned more than 200 acres of land.
- 2) The property seized would have been allocated to the freedmen in lots of 40 acres.
- 3) The remaining land would be sold and the monies would be used to remunerate loyalists whose property had been seized destroyed or damaged as a result of the war.
- 4) Any remaining funds would be utilized to augment the pensions of Union soldiers and to pay the national debt.

Yet another proposal suggested that the government transport the freedmen west and colonize them along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was argued that to do so would prove beneficial for the railroad as well as the freedmen. The freedmen would have their land. The railroad would have both an accessible labor force and someone to protect the trains from Indian attack. Additionally, adopting this particular proposal would also bode well for the government, permitting it to keep its promise to provide land for the freedmen. Simultaneously, according to Carl Schurz and John Sprage, "this plan would serve to remove some of the "surplus" black [people] from the South."

The American Missionary Association requested, to no avail, that President Johnson reserve the land promised to the freedmen. If that was not a suitable option they further petitioned that the freedmen be provided with transportation to homestead lands in the west and provided with rations enough to sustain them until crops could be yielded.

Concerned with the burgeoning African American population in Virginia, Orlando Brown proposed, that some 10,000 African American soldiers stationed in Texas, might be provided with a land bounty in Texas if they remained there and sent for their families. A similar proposal was made by "Sergeant S.H. Smothers, an African American soldier from Indiana serving with the 25th Army Corps in Texas."

But President Johnson seemed to be determined to make sure that freedmen received no land. He mercilessly vetoed any proposal having to do with providing land to the freedmen that reached his desk. Finally, Congress overrode his veto and passed a bill to extend the life of the Freedmen's Bureau. However, it contained no provision for granting land to the freedmen, other than to provide them access to the Southern Homestead Act at the standard rates of purchase".

- Gary Adams www.preservingsouthernheritage.com

Comment online : [Bottomline, President Lincoln freed slaves in a country where he was not President and General Sherman promised land he did not own. Today, people wonder where did certain attitudes of entitlement come from over the last 150 years...look no further. – Ann DeWitt](#)

Freedom and Federalism

by Tom DiLorenzo



Thomas DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College, Maryland, and a senior fellow at the Ludwig von Mises Institute. He is the author or co-author of ten books, on subjects such as antitrust, group-interest politics, and interventionism generally.

Ludwig von Mises Institute

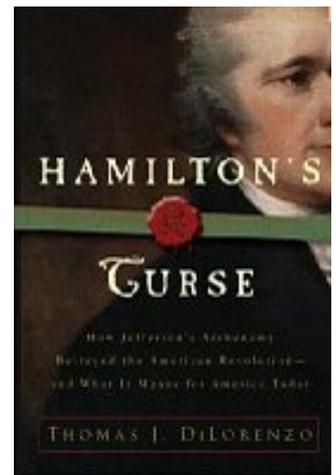
[Tom DiLorenzo Archive](#)

[Website](#)

Americans — and much of the rest of the world — have been deprived of one of the most important means of establishing and maintaining a free society, namely, federalism or states' rights. It is not just an accident that states' rights have either been relegated to the memory hole, or denigrated as a tool of racists and other miscreants. The Jeffersonian states'-rights tradition was — and is — the key to understanding why Thomas Jefferson believed that the best government is that which governs least, and that a limited constitutional government was indeed possible.

What Are "States' Rights"?

The idea of states' rights is most closely associated with the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and his political heirs. Jefferson himself never entertained the idea that "states have rights," as some of the less educated critics of the idea have claimed. Of course "states" don't have rights. The essence of Jefferson's idea is that if the people are to be the masters rather than the servants of their own government, then they must have some vehicle with which to control that government. That vehicle, in the Jeffersonian tradition, is political communities organized at the state and local level. That is how the people were to monitor, control, discipline, and even abolish, if need be, their own government.



[Buy his book](#)

It was Jefferson, after all, who wrote in the Declaration of Independence that government's just powers arise only from the consent of the people, and that whenever the government becomes abusive of the peoples' rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness it is the peoples' *duty* to abolish that government and replace it with another one. And how were the people to achieve this? They were to achieve it just as they did when they adopted the Constitution, through political conventions organized by the states. The states, after all, were considered to be independent nations just as England and France were independent nations. The Declaration of Independence referred to them specifically as "free and independent," independent enough to raise taxes and wage war, just like any other state.

That is why the political heirs of Thomas Jefferson, mid-19th-century Southern Democrats, held statewide political conventions (and popular votes) to decide whether or not they would continue to remain in then voluntary union of the Founding Fathers. Article 7 of the US Constitution explained that the states could join (or not join) the union according to votes taken at state political conventions by representatives of the people (not state legislatures) and, in keeping with the words of the Declaration, they also had a right to vote to secede from the government and create a new one.

Jefferson was not only the author of America's Declaration of Secession from the British Empire; he championed the idea of state nullification of unconstitutional federal laws with his Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and also believed that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution was the cornerstone of the entire document. He was a "strict constructionist" who believed that every effort should be made to force the central government to possess only those powers delegated to it in Article 1, Section 8. Delegated to it by the states, that is. All others are reserved to the states, respectively, and to the people under the Tenth Amendment.

States' rights or federalism never meant that state politicians were somehow more moral, wise, or less corrupt than national politicians. The idea was always that

- 1. it is easier for the people to keep an eye on and control politicians the closer they are to them, and**
- 2. a decentralized system of government consisting of numerous states provided American citizens with an escape hatch from tyrannical governments.**

If Massachusetts created a state theocracy, for example, those who did not want to live under the thumb of Puritan theocrats could escape to Virginia or some other state. The idea of states' rights was never meant by the Jeffersonians to create a "laboratory of experimentation" with government interventionism, as modern political scientists have said. That would be treating people as so many experimental rats in a cage, and that is not how Jefferson liked to think of himself.

Secession or the threat of secession was always intended as a possible means of maintaining both the American union and constitutional government. The idea was that the central government would likely only propose constitutional laws if it understood that unconstitutional laws could lead to secession or nullification. Nullification and the threat thereof were intended to have the same effect. That is why the great British historian of liberty, Lord Acton, wrote the following letter to General Robert E. Lee on November 4, 1866, seventeen months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox:

I saw in States' rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy. The institutions of your Republic [i.e., the Confederate Constitution] have not exercised on the old world the salutary and liberating influence which ought to have belonged to them, by reason of those defects and abuses of

principle which the Confederate Constitution was expressly and wisely calculated to remedy. I believed that the example of that great Reform would have blessed all the races of mankind by establishing true freedom purged of the native dangers and disorders of Republics. Therefore I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo.

What Lord Acton is saying here is that he considered it to be a disaster for the entire world that the right of secession was abolished by the war. The 20th century would become the century of consolidated, monopolistic government in [Russia](#), Germany, the United States, and elsewhere, and it was a disaster for humanity. Had the rights of secession and nullification remained in place, and had slavery been abolished peacefully as it had been everywhere else in the world, America would have been a counterexample of decentralized, limited government for the rest of the world.

General Lee understood this. In his December 15, 1866, response to Lord Acton he wrote,

While I have considered the preservation of the constitutional power of the General Government to be the foundation of our peace and safety at home and abroad, I yet believe that the maintenance of the rights and authority reserved to the states and to the people, not only are essential to the adjustment and balance of the general system, but the safeguard to the continuance of a free government. I consider it as the chief source of stability to our political system, whereas *the consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it.* (emphasis added)

This is all a part of America's lost history. The advocates of centralization who were the victors in the War to Prevent Southern Independence rewrote the history of America, as the victors in war always do. This is why I am offering a new four-week online course under the Auspices of the Mises Academy entitled [Freedom and Federalism: The Libertarian States' Rights Tradition](#). Classes will meet beginning on Thursday, February 2. The purpose of the course is to introduce students to the libertarian or classical-liberal states'-rights tradition, and to impart to them an understanding of how such historical figures as Thomas Jefferson and Lord Acton believed that that tradition was the key to controlling "the sovereign will" and preventing democracies from turning into despotisms and tyrannies.



**"Figure a man's only good
for one oath at a time;
I took mine to the
Confederate States of America."**

- John Wayne as Ethan Edwards, *The Searchers*

Redstone instructor: History of black Confederate soldiers unpopular but must be told



By [Paul Huggins | phuggins@al.com](#)
February 28, 2013

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama - An attempt to squelch a little known part of African American history gave Edwin Kennedy a bigger microphone than he ever imagined 13 years ago.



Retired Army Lt. Col. Edwin Kennedy said there is a wealth of evidence showing African Americans fought as soldiers for the Confederate army. (PauHuggins/phuggins@al.com)

At the time, he had just seen a history display he helped arranged at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., removed from the Combined Arms Research Library because it was perceived as offensive, Kennedy recalled.

The display, which the command post said lacked historic balance, shared part of the story of blacks who fought for the Confederate army during the Civil War, not as body servants for their owners or impressed cooks and

general laborers, but as actual soldiers shouldering muskets.

"It's not politically correct to talk about it," said Kennedy, a retired lieutenant colonel now teaching at the **Army Command and General Staff College's** satellite campus on **Redstone Arsenal**, "but you can't ignore it."

Kennedy has had numerous opportunities to talk about black confederate soldiers since 2000, and said he generally gets the most requests during Black History Month, which concludes today. But despite the amount of evidence he produces and similar statements by black historians and descendants of black soldiers, he said there is still strong opposition to accept the truth.

"I've gotten some flack about the Confederates in my book, but at the end of the day, that's our history, it's who we are." she said.

His program, which he shared last week with the Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter in Athens, built an argument with photographs, government documents and newspaper clippings that show blacks not only served alongside white soldiers in the rebel army, but also earned the enduring respect of officers and eventually veteran pensions paid by southern states.

Kennedy said the black soldiers in the Confederate army are no different from soldiers during any other conflict in that they served for various personal reasons, with patriotism just one possibility. Ask a service member today why they joined up and many will likely say for college benefits, he said.

"I don't care which reason they serve, they did it and deserve credit for it," Kennedy said.



Edwin Kennedy, Civil War historian (Paul Huggins/phuggins@al.com)

Common reasons black men fought for the South include patriotism, expectation of reward, economic ties to South, emotional attachment, resentment to criminal treatment from Union troops and personal subjectives, he said.

- **Patriotism** - The South was the only home they knew, and they naturally could fear the unknown invader from the North. Also there were free blacks who stayed in the South before and during the war.

Kennedy shared a quote from Roland Young, a black historian, who said black soldiers who fought for the South "were demonstrating that it was possible to hate the system of slavery and love one's country."

Black soldiers served honorably in World War I and II, Kennedy said, when African Americans still lacked many basic civil rights, including being able to serve in unsegregated military units.

- **Expectation of reward** - Many black soldiers, including slaves who fought for Nathan Bedford Forrest, served because they were promised freedom. Also, whether or not they received their pay or it went to their owners, black Confederate soldiers received the same pay as white soldiers, unlike the Union army.



- **Economic ties to the South** - There were black-owned businesses in the South, including the largest rental property holder in Charleston. And according to the federal census of 1830, free blacks owned more than 10,000 slaves in four southern states, mostly in Louisiana.

Andrew Chandler served in the 44th Mississippi Infantry, and his friend, a black slave named Silas, right, ran away from home to look after his friend, Edwin Kennedy said.

- **Emotional attachment** - House slaves in particular, felt a kinship with their white owners. One instance was Andrew Chandler and the black boy he grew up with named Silas. Silas ran away from home to join Andrew in the 44th Mississippi Infantry and brought Andrew home after he was wounded, turning his back on the chance to run away. In gratitude the Chandler family gave Silas some land, which he used to build a church.

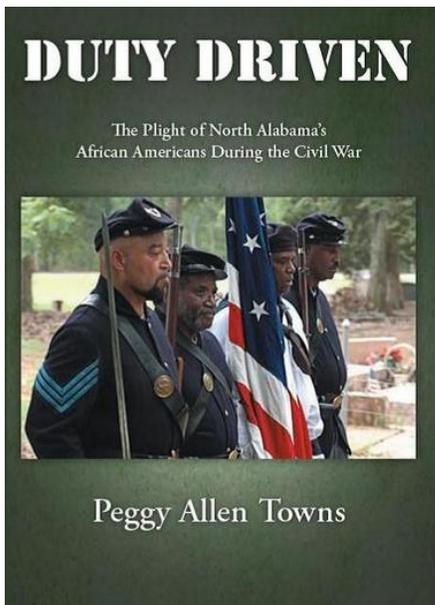
Those who say African Americans never willingly served or were engaged in battle point to Southern laws that banned black people, slaves or freemen, to bear arms and that all impressment acts clearly mandated slaves could only be used as teamsters, laborers, hospital orderlies, cooks and similar non-combat roles.

The Confederate government did approve raising black troops, but not until the last month of the war. And the legislative act did not grant freedom to slaves who fought, leaving it up to their owners to let them serve.

Kennedy said there are repeated references during the Civil War by Union officers and even abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, acknowledging black soldiers carrying muskets in the Confederate Army.

After the war, there are photographs of black soldiers attending reunions with their Confederate comrades, government records of them receiving veteran benefits and living in old veterans homes and monuments standing in recognition to their service, he said.

"You can say (southern slave holders) forced them to fight, but why would they attend reunions," Kennedy asked.



Peggy Towns's book revealed she has black ancestors who fought for both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War.

In recent years, Kennedy said he has met African Americans participating in Civil War re-enactments portraying their Confederate ancestors, as well as people who learned of their Confederate history after conducting genealogy searches. One of those is Peggy Towns, a black author from Decatur, who recently published a book, *Duty Driven: The Plight of North Alabama's African Americans During the Civil War*.

Her family search revealed she had ancestors who fought for both the Union and Confederate armies.

"I was shocked, more or less," she said, until further research revealed they fought in exchange for freedom.

Towns also experienced some resentment and opposition to her findings, but she said she's not worrying about it. She said it's simply her duty to put the truth out there.

"I've gotten some flack about the Confederates in my book, but at the end of the day, that's our history, it's who we are. I will continue to tell our story," she said.

"I surmise that the war was not so much about slavery, but fear," Towns added. "Fear of losing political, economic and social power. Fear of recognizing what came to be in the eyes of many an inferior people to be equal. Fortunately, after the ultimate sacrifice of thousands of Confederate and Union soldiers, a people were freed in the process.

"Isn't it something that 150 years later, our history is still tucked away into the recesses of time and no one wants to acknowledge the truth," she said.

Kennedy said it was ironic that Fort Leavenworth, the "intellectual center" for the U.S. Army, was the site that forced him to remove an historic display, and that in doing so, it had the opposite effect of quieting the story.

The flap drew national attention, including an article in Army Times newspaper and it encouraged him to delve further into seeking evidence of black Confederate soldiers, he said.

The attention he received eventually brought him to be the keynote speaker at the 2005 Army Quarterly Equal Opportunity Conference at Fort Gordon, Ga. He said he continues to be asked to speak to school, civic and historic groups.

http://blog.al.com/breaking/2013/02/redstone_instructor_history_of.html#.UTDH-K4ZGII.facebook
Follow me on Twitter @PaulDHuggins or send me an email at phuggins@al.com.

Our Monuments, our Statues, our Flags, and our Markers are simply to tell the world of the valor and fortitude of the Confederate soldier. They each proclaim that we are proud to honor their accomplishments and to claim them as the noblest heritage for us and all our future generations. It is with great pride, that we honor these memorials of great deeds and glorious adversities, whether they be of triumphs nobly won or of the disasters proudly and heroically endured.

I love the south not only for all their brave acts, but also for all trials and tribulations that they were forced to withstand, for they sleep within the grounds we walk on. A land without ruins is a land without memories, and a land without memories is a land without liberties. The South is filled with graves, but also with memories.

Father Ryan wrote:

**"O give me the land where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead.
O give me the land that is blessed by the dust,
And bright with the deeds of the war-slaughtered just.
Give me the land where the battle's red blast
Has flashed to the future the fame of the past.
Give me the land that hath story and song
To tell of the strife of the right with the wrong.
Give me the land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the grave that shall not be forgot.
Give me the land of the wreck and the tomb:
There is grandeur in graves, there is glory in gloom,
For out of the gloom future brightness is born
As after the night comes the sunrise of morn ;
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown
Shall yet be the footstool of liberty's throne ;
And each single wreck in the warpath of night
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right."**



When we honor our Confederate soldiers we let others know of our enduring allegiance to their memory, we commemorate their valor and devotion as shown on many a bloody field. In doing so, be it known that we come in no spirit of regret for the past, no confession of wrong, no forgiveness of failures, no higher honor and no prouder fate than that by their deeds we may be judged, and our most ardent prayer is that the descendants of these heroes may be worthy of their ancestors. The blood that saturated the battlefields of the Confederacy is now thriving in us. Let each of us proclaim that we are proud to honor their accomplishments and to claim them as the noblest heritage.

Eileen Parker Zoellner

Deo Vindice!



"Oh what a battle must have been raging in Heaven, when the Archangel of the Lord needed the services of Stonewall Jackson." A Confederate Mourner

STONEWALL JACKSON: THE BLACK MAN'S FRIEND

By Richard G. Williams Jr., Cumberland House Publishing, \$20.95, 224 pages, illustrated

Just when you thought there was nothing left to write about Confederate Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, along comes this book by Richard G. Williams Jr.

It is the story of Jackson's desire to bring the word of God to the slaves of the antebellum era.

Historians have long struggled with the mystery of a man who came from a slaveholding family, owned slaves himself, and yet broke the prevailing law of Virginia to conduct a weekly Colored Sabbath School, where slaves were taught to read and write while also being brought to a personal knowledge of the Christ of Jackson's heart and soul.

Mr. Williams' book follows Jackson through an orphanlike childhood and his devotion to "Miss Fanny," a slave who raised him; to his teenage years; and on to West Point and the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Va. Each aspect of his life demonstrates his relationships with the slave families to which he was exposed.

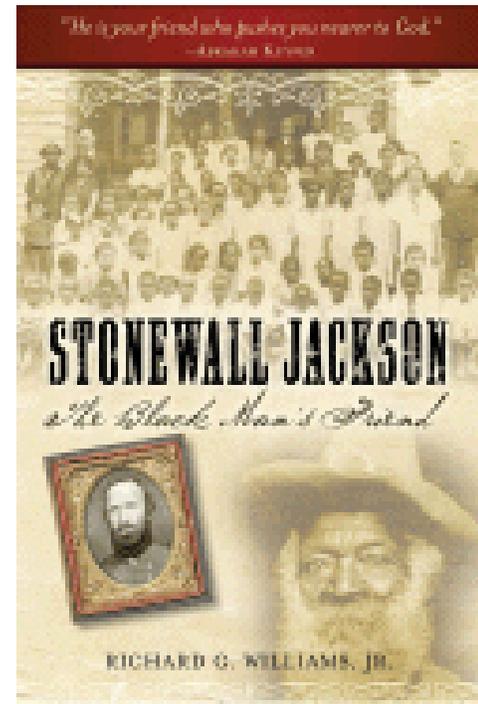
Jackson struggled with the morality of a system that enslaved men and women with whom he shared a brotherhood as children of a loving God. Yet those same Scriptures that taught salvation also recorded centuries of slaveholding all over the world, which provided Jackson with the simplistic rationale that if it was condoned by the Bible, it must be acceptable.

Mr. Williams points out that Jackson and any other figure of that era must be viewed in the context of the 19th century rather than being judged by the standards of the 21st century, a mistake made by many when focusing on the "peculiar institution."

The book is well researched and comprehensive, ranging from actual correspondence of Jackson and his contemporaries to written material about the slave trade. It includes material from black writers such as Ervin Jordan of the University of Virginia and Carter G. Woodson, considered the father of Black History Month. Eminent Jackson biographer James I. Robertson Jr. provides an excellent foreword.

Interspersed are anecdotes and stories by and from former slaves and their families, as well as free blacks, all pointing to the fact that Jackson not only broadened their literary knowledge, but also worked to save their souls. That their descendants to this day praise his name further validates the efforts of a Confederate known in large part for his lack of humor, utter dedication to work, and strange eating and health habits.

Jackson always secretly yearned to go into the ministry but thought he did not have sufficient education for it. In 1852, while in Lexington, he wrote to his Aunt Clementine:



"The subject of becoming a herald of the Cross has often engaged my attention, and I regard it as the most noble of all professions. It is the profession of our divine Redeemer, and I should not be surprised were I to die under a foreign field, clad in ministerial armor, fighting under the banner of Jesus. What could be more glorious? But my conviction is that I am doing good here, and that for the present I am where God would have me. Within the last few days I have felt an unusual religious joy. I do rejoice to walk in the love of God."

Here is a different Stonewall, the man and the legend all wrapped in one, with a singular devotion to the highest of callings, and his ongoing efforts to spread the Gospel to the slaves of the era.

In the vernacular of contemporary religious leaders, he epitomized the concept of "thinking globally and acting locally." He first held a Sunday school for slaves in his own home and later at the church. These were well attended, even by neighborhood blacks, who wished to learn both how to read and how to learn about the Savior as expressed to them by Jackson.

This is the Stonewall who would not go into battle on Sunday, if it could be avoided, and would not even post mail on the Sabbath. He considered himself to be on God's business, wherever it might lead him.

One story is told of the minister of his church in Lexington who received a letter from the general a few days after the Battle of Manassas but before any authentic news of the battle had reached the people there. The local post office was thronged with people as the mail arrived, and when the minister opened the letter from Jackson, hoping for the latest news, he read:

"My dear pastor, in my tent last night, after a fatiguing day's service, I remembered that I had failed to send you my contribution for our colored Sunday-school. Enclosed you will find my check for that object, which please acknowledge at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours faithfully, T.J. Jackson." The check was for \$50 to be used to buy books for the black students of the Bible. There was no mention of the battle.

Williams also follows Jackson's brief ventures into the Catholic Church, the Baptist Church and the Methodist faith before returning to his Presbyterian roots.

A particularly outstanding chapter in the book describes the author's visit to Lexington to meet descendants of some of those who attended Jackson's colored Sunday schools. From the white-haired barber whose ancestor cut Gen. Robert E. Lee's hair to others with a connection to Jackson, they provide a rare look into the heart and soul of the Confederate general. A special insight also is provided into the relationship between Jackson and his personal servant, Jim Lewis, whose last duty was to hold the reins of Jackson's horse during the general's funeral.

Arguably the author's most simplistic explanation of the dichotomy that existed between Jackson the moralist and Jackson the slave owner is that he was "no defender of Slavery. He accepted it as the mysterious providence of God and worked to lift the existence of the slaves within his sphere of influence."

The author lives in the Shenandoah Valley and says he has been a Sunday school teacher "to both white and black boys for over 20 years." It is easy to see why, coming from a Christian background similar to Jackson's, he is passionate about his subject and was tireless in his research.

The book is very readable, but a more comprehensive index, rather than just focusing on names and places, would have been helpful to the reader. No philosophical explanations or sermonizing are necessary -- Jackson's life and legacy appear to speak quite well for themselves.

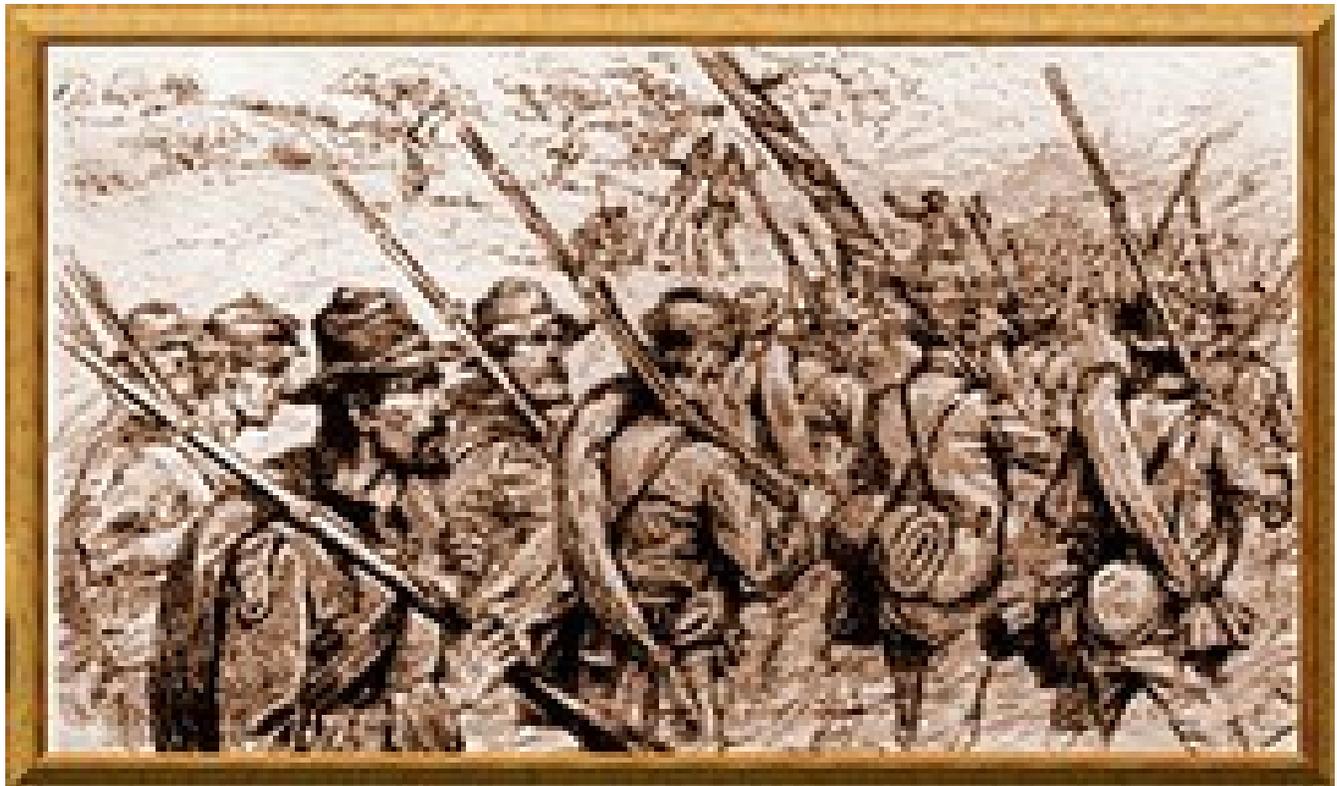
This book makes a unique addition to any Civil War buff's library and is well worth reading.

Martha M. Boltz is a member of the Montgomery County Civil War Round Table and a frequent contributor to this page.

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2007/apr/6/20070406-103241-8494r/?page=2>

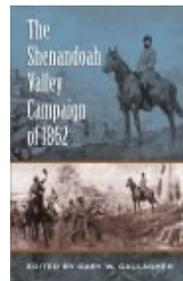
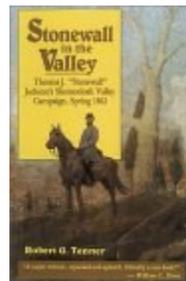
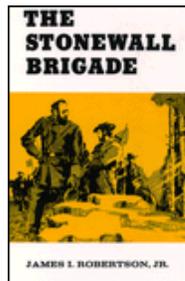
Stonewall in the Valley

The Marches in the Valley Campaign, March 22 - June 25 1862.
48 Marching Days



March 22	Mount Jackson - Strasburg	22 miles
March 23	Strasburg - Kernstown - Newtown	18 miles, <u>Battle of Kernstown</u>
March 24-26	Newtown - Mount Jackson	35 miles
April 17-19	Mount Jackson - Elk Run Valley	50 miles
April 30-May 3	Elk Run Valley - Mechum's River Stn.	60 miles
May 7-8	Staunton - Shenandoah Mount	32 miles, <u>Battle of McDowell</u>
May 9-11	Bull Pasture Mount - Franklin	30 miles, skirmishes
May 12-15	Franklin - Lebanon Springs	40 miles
May 17	Lebanon Springs - Bridgewater	18 miles

May 19-20	Bridgewater - Newmarket	24 miles
May 21	Newmarket - Luray	12 miles
May 22	Luray - Milford	12 miles
May 23	Milford - Front Royal - Cedarville	22 miles, <u>Action at Front Royal</u>
May 24	Cedarville - Abraham's Creek	22 miles, skirmishes
May 25	Abraham's Creek - Stevenson's	7 miles, <u>Battle of Winchester</u>
May 28	Stevenson's - Charlestown	15 miles, skirmish
May 29	Charlestown - Halltown	5 miles, skirmish
May 30	Halltown - Winchester	25 miles
May 31	Winchester - Strasburg	18 miles
June 1	Strasburg - Woodstock	12 miles, skirmish
June 2	Woodstock - Mount Jackson	12 miles
June 3	Mount Jackson - Newmarket	7 miles
June 4-5	Newmarket - Port Republic	30 miles
June 8	Port Republic - Cross Keys	5 miles, <u>Battle of Cross Keys</u>
June 9	Cross Keys - Brown's Gap	16 miles, <u>Battle of Port Republic</u>
June 12	Brown's Gap - Mount Meridian	10 miles
June 17-25	Mount Meridian - Ashland Station	120 miles, one rest day





Once Lincoln was inaugurated in March, many in Virginia felt that the Union had become unbearable, especially after hearing his inaugural address in which he declared, "The power confided to me, will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property, and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts" from the South."

One editorial from The Richmond Dispatch stressed the gravity of Lincoln's inaugural: "The Inaugural Address of Lincoln inaugurates civil war, as we have predicted it would from the beginning." Only the Border States could stop Lincoln from undertaking his policy and that, therefore, "...every Border State ought to go out of the Union within twenty-four hours." A final example of this fear of Lincoln in Virginia is demonstrated by another editorial:

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address is before our readers - couched in the cool, impassioned, deliberate language of the fanatic, with the purpose of pursuing the promptings of fanaticism even to the dismemberment of the Government with the horrors of civil war. Virginia...has the denial of all hope of peace. Civil war must now come. Sectional war, declared by Mr. Lincoln, awaits only the signal gun from the insulted Southern Confederacy to light its horrid fires all along the borders of Virginia. No action of our

Convention can now maintain the peace.

She must fight!

PULLING NO PUNCHES



BLOODY HANDS:

THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

Exclusive: Matt Barber asks if SPLC isn't intentionally inciting anti-Christian violence



by MATT BARBER

Matt Barber is an attorney concentrating in constitutional law. He serves as vice president of [Liberty Counsel Action](#). (This information is provided for identification purposes only.) [Follow Barber on Twitter](#). [More ↓](#)

- **SPLC classifies the SCV as a hate group.**

Long before homosexual activist Floyd Corkins entered the D.C.-based Family Research Council (FRC) with the intent to commit mass murder, I warned from the rooftops that the hard-left Southern Poverty Law Center's anti-Christian "hate group" propaganda might spur such bloodshed. With a column headlined, "[Liberal violence rising](#)," I wrote, "The SPLC's dangerous and irresponsible ('hate group') disinformation campaign can embolden and give license to like-minded, though less stable, left-wing extremists, creating a climate of true hate. Such a climate is ripe for violence."

Tragically, my deepest fears were realized.

Then, in August, days after Corkins was heroically disarmed by FRC employ Leo Johnson, whom Corkins shot in the arm, I penned another column titled "[Fanning the flames of left-wing violence](#)." I plead with the SPLC to end its "dishonest and reprehensible" strategy of "juxtaposing FRC and other Christian organizations with violent extremist groups" in a transparent effort to marginalize them.

"I appeal to your sense of goodwill. This is not a game. Lives are at stake," I implored. "I know you have good employees (I've met some) who believe they're doing the right thing; so, please, validate that belief. It's time to remove your metaphorical 'hate group' Star of David from mainstream Christian organizations before another of your ideological allies spills blood."

I no longer believe the SPLC has a sense of goodwill. In fact, based on FBI evidence and the group's own actions (and inaction), I and many others are left with no other inference but this: The SPLC – a left-wing extremist fundraising behemoth – may be intentionally inciting anti-Christian violence.

Just days ago, Corkins pled guilty to a number of charges, including domestic terrorism. FBI evidence revealed that he was both motivated by and utilized the SPLC's "anti-gay hate map" to target and locate his intended Christian mass murder victims.

Further evidence reveals that the "hate map" – more accurately labeled "hit map" – even provided the exact location of FRC and other Christian groups found on Corkins' hit-list with little red dots to helpfully pinpoint their precise locations.

Corkins told the FBI after the shooting that he intended to "kill as many as possible and smear the Chick-fil-A sandwiches (which he brought with him) in victims' faces." Prosecutors said that he planned to leave FRC after the attack and go to another conservative group to continue his reign of terror. A handwritten list of three other groups was found with his belongings while an investigation of Corkins' computer revealed

that he identified his targets on the SPLC website. The other groups were also maliciously listed by the SPLC as “hate groups.”

Motive to kill? Fomented. Who to kill? Provided. Where to kill? Pinpointed, with easy access to driving directions. The only thing the SPLC did not do was purchase Corkins’ gun and drive him to the crime scene.

Here’s why, to my own aghast bewilderment, I’m left with little choice but to believe the SPLC may be intentionally inciting anti-Christian violence. As **noted by the FRC**, “Even after an attempted mass murder of the FRC staff, the ‘hate map’ is still **prominently featured** on the SPLC website today – which shocks most conservative pundits.”

“Shocks” is an understatement.

“When Congresswoman Giffords and several others were shot in Arizona by Jared Loughner, the left went into overdrive blaming Sarah Palin for a map that had a list of political targets on it. After the fact, we learned that Loughner was apolitical and he clearly had not used Sarah Palin’s map of political targets. That did not stop the left from blaming the right,” noted RedState’s Erick Erickson. “By the way, Palin took down her target map after the controversy. The Southern Poverty Law Center? Crickets ...”

What other explanation is there? I understand that it’s difficult to admit you’re wrong, especially when the scheme seemed so delicious at the time. But once FBI evidence conclusively proves that you were, to a large degree, responsible for inciting an act of domestic terrorism, most reasonable people would take a deep breath, take a step back, admit fault and hobble forward in an effort to rehabilitate a reputation in ruin.

Is the SPLC a left-wing extremist group? Absolutely. Are they anti-Christian? Without a doubt. But few would have believed, until now, that they might intentionally, with malice aforethought, seek to incite anti-Christian bloodshed.

Scandalously, the **Obama administration** continues to maintain deep ties with this radical organization.

“The Southern Poverty Law Center has a long history of maliciously slandering pro-family groups with language and labels that incite hatred and undermine civil discourse,” said Mat Staver, founder and chairman of Liberty Counsel. “In the issues of family and marriage, Christians are literally in the crosshairs of radical homosexual activists, and the SPLC is fueling the hatred and providing the targets. The SPLC should be held accountable for its reckless acts. Even more disturbing than the SPLC’s irresponsible behavior is the fact that the Obama administration is in bed with this group,” said Staver.

“It is ironic that Christians who believe in natural marriage have been isolated by radical homosexual activists and demonized as ‘homophobes’ and ‘haters,’” he concluded.

Weeks before Corkins pleaded guilty of terrorism and assault with intent to kill, a study from the Combating Terrorism Center at West Point entitled “Challengers from the Sidelines: Understanding America’s Violent Far Right” said the “violent far right” exhibits an intense fear or dislike of foreign people, “including people with alternative sexual preferences.” The SPLC’s warped view of reality has been adopted by the Obama administration.

“What the SPLC and other homosexual activists are doing is intentional and dangerous,” said Staver. “It is time to end the dangerous rhetoric and resume a civil discourse on the subject of natural marriage and morality.”

Indeed if, God forbid, this SPLC “hate group” propaganda leads to another act of left-wing terrorism like that at FRC, this dangerous group should be held legally – perhaps even criminally liable.

In the meantime, to the media, I say this: If you dare, even for a moment, give any credence whatsoever to this deadly SPLC “hate group” nonsense, you too will have blood on your hands.

SPLC, you’re no longer fooling anyone.

Stop fooling yourselves. <http://www.wnd.com/2013/02/bloody-hands-the-southern-poverty-law-center/>



Sons of Georgia

Video Trailers:

<http://vimeo.com/channels/371437/35073518>

CHILDREN of LIGHT PRODUCTIONS

We Make Family Building Films

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PRESENTS

“SONS OF GEORGIA”

“I Will Make Georgia Howl!”

General William T. Sherman

The late autumn of 1864, three Union Grande Armies marched out of the smoking ruins of the city of Atlanta Georgia. The Union Armies spread out in three columns covering an area some sixty miles wide and moved in a southeasterly direction towards the coastal city of Savannah, Georgia some three hundred miles away. Their mission was to burn, plunder and destroy everything in their path that could help the Confederacy. War, terrible war, in all of its ugliness, had come to the people of the Empire State of the South.

This is the heroic and tragic saga of the Blanding Family...caught in the path of General Sherman's epic "March to the Sea." It's a story of faith and courage put to the extreme test as some family members fall to rise no more in the

terrible and tragic cost of a bloody Civil War.

Sons of Georgia is a very moving film and very well made. This is a family film that teaches the viewer about faith and courage in times of extreme danger. When enemy soldiers arrive and start to kill, plunder, and burn then you have a real problem!

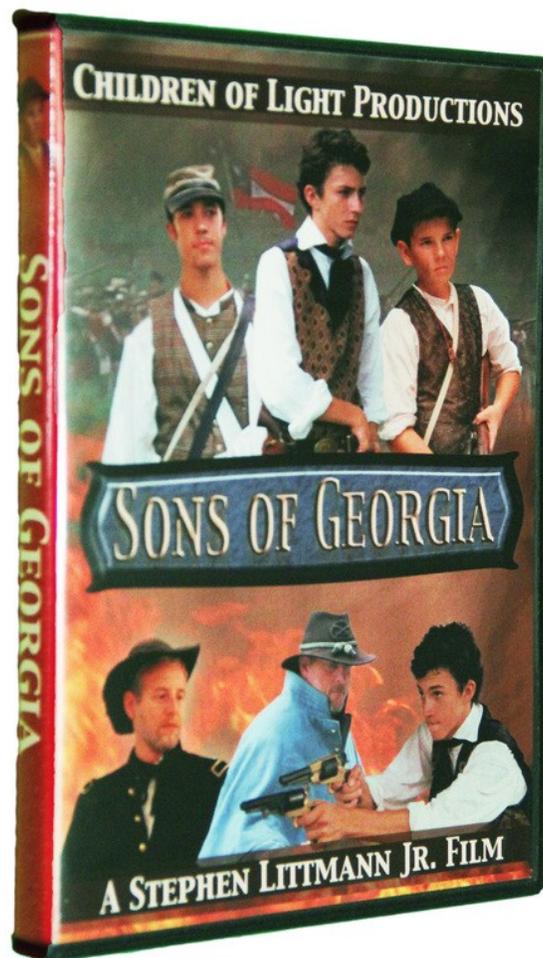
This is a 'must have' DVD film for the Christian family, the American Civil War enthusiasts, and anyone who wants to have a nice clean film to watch and enjoy. The young people who starred and acted in this film have done an excellent job, the music is outstanding, and this is the type of film that should be shown to our young people in school learning about the War Between the States. My friends purchase a copy of this excellent DVD film and enjoy it with the people you love. "Sons of Georgia" has received [Lone Star Book Review](#)'s highest award of a "WOW! +" Rating.

VISIT THE OFFICIAL "SONS OF GEORGIA" WEBSITE FOR THE MOVIE TRAILER AND OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES. WWW.SONSOFGEOORGIA.COM

ORDER YOUR TWO DVD SET OF THE ACTION
THE PRICE OF \$20.00 IS ALL INCLUSIVE FOR THE TWO DVD SET, PACKAGING
AND MAILING. WWW.SHOPSONSOFGEOORGIA.NET

EDITORS NOTE: It makes me feel good to see these very talented young people striving to make good clean Christian family films. They are to be commended for their work in this field of entertainment. I hope that you will support them in their efforts as they strive to improve entertainment for family viewing.

MACMILLAN AUDIO
175 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010



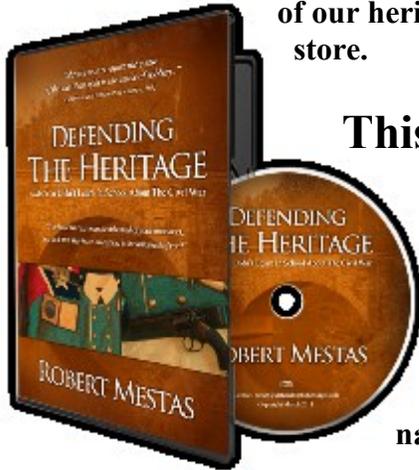
Defending The Heritage – Audio CD

**You have no reason to be ashamed of your ancestors.
See to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you.**

Are you as tired as I am of hearing the same old worn out arguments that the Civil War was fought simply to end slavery? Would you like to communicate the truth in an intelligent manner?

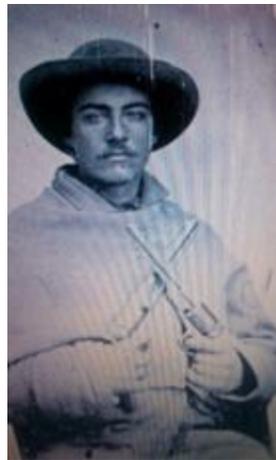
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As you know, our heritage is under relentless assault in this sesquicentennial year and the best way to combat that is through education. Not everyone has the time to read all the excellent books on the subject of our heritage but everyone can listen to a CD while traveling to work or the grocery store.



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Remember, when we are uninformed and silent the revisionists and politically correct special interest groups naturally assume we agree with them.



- Did you know that as South Carolina was firing on Fort Sumter, there were actually more slave states in the Union than in the Confederacy?
-
- Did you know that the overwhelming majority of southern soldiers never did nor ever would own a slave?
-
- Did you know that the Corwin Amendment easily passed both Houses of the northern controlled Congress and would have made slavery permanent and irrevocable just two days before Lincoln took office?



Our children are taught that our ancestors went to war solely to preserve the institution of slavery. Not only is this false, but it defames and disparages their memory.

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“It is only the athiest who adopts success as a criterion of right...” – Robert L. Dabney

“Surrender means, the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy.”– Patrick Cleburne

“We could have pursued no other course without dishonor.”– Robert E. Lee

“Slavery was no more the cause of the war than gold is the cause of robbery.”– Gov. Parker of New Jersey, 1863

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 PRISONER OF WAR**

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904, Sons of Confederate Veterans
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(254) 968-8781

e-mail: bleatherwood@wildblue.net

Please complete the following and return with a check or money order (made to 2nd Texas Frontier, SCV) to the address listed above. Your medal will be mailed to you within 15 working days. Please contact Charles Leatherwood at the telephone number listed above with any questions. PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN BLACK INK.

Name of applicant: (as you want it to appear on certificate, one soldier per application)

Name: _____

Address of Applicant: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone # _____ E-mail address: _____

Name of Confederate Ancestor held as a prisoner of war as well as rank, company, military branch and service state: (as you want it to appear on certificate)

Name of prisoner _____

Prisoner's relationship to you: _____

Name and location of Prison: _____

Medals are antique pewter finish & come with red/black military style pin on ribbon. Prices good until 01/01/2014.

Cost per medal/certificate is \$30 (including s/h) \$ _____

For engraving on the back of medal – please add \$7 for 3 lines of engraving on the back of medal. Add \$1 for each additional line, 5 line limit. (21 letters and spaces limit per line) \$ _____

Total cost \$ _____

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TESTING THE FAITH

MASSIVE NUMBER OF U.S. CITIES ABANDON BIBLE

Find out which places have most (and least) respect for Scripture

by JOE KOVACS Email |



Joe Kovacs is an award-winning journalist and, since 1999, executive news editor of WND. He is the author of two best-selling books: "Shocked by the Bible: The Most Astonishing Facts You've Never Been Told" and its 2012 sequel, "The Divine Secret: The Awesome and Untold Truth About Your Phenomenal Destiny."



Providence, R.I., which was named for God's divine providence, now ranks as the least Bible-minded city in the U.S.

In times of trouble, many people often wonder, "Oh, God. Where are you when I need you most?"

But with the nation facing drastic financial and social challenges in recent years, a new study ranking American support for the Holy Bible reveals an astounding 91 out of 96 U.S. cities – a whopping 95 percent – are not "Bible-minded."

The study by the California-based [Barna Group](#) on behalf of the [American Bible Society](#) is based on 42,855 nationwide interviews, and defines "Bible-minded" people as individuals who typically read the Bible each week and who strongly assert Scripture is accurate in the principles it teaches.

Authors of the report say the definition captures action and attitude – those who both engage and esteem the Christian Scriptures, reflecting an overall openness or resistance to the Bible in the country's largest markets.

"The overall picture that is painted depends on one's vantage point," said David Kinnaman, president of Barna Group. "The least sanguine way to analyze the results would be to emphasize the lack of Bible-mindedness in America. In 91 out of 96 markets, a majority of the residents are not Bible-minded."

But for those who prefer to look on the bright side, Kinnaman explains, “A more optimistic way to view those markets would be to look at those cities with at least one-fifth Bible-mindedness – meaning those areas where at least one out of five adults are open to engaging and esteeming the Bible.”

He continued: “Among some researchers, this proportion – 20 percent – is often thought to be something of a social or technological “tipping point” (for example, once one in five people had mobile phones, the momentum toward more people owning mobile phones began to grow exponentially). In this analysis, 83 out of 96 cities in the U.S. have at least 20 percent of their residents qualifying as Bible-minded. Christian leaders should recognize that most of the major cities in the nation continue to have basis for biblical engagement among a significant share of the population.”

The study ranks the top markets for Bible-mindedness, and not surprisingly, the South, known for years as the Bible belt, is at the top of the list.

Knoxville, Tenn., Shreveport, La. and Chattanooga, Tenn., all have 52 percent of their respective populations being Bible-minded.

They’re followed by Birmingham, Ala. (50 percent), Jackson, Miss. (50 percent), Springfield, Mo. (49 percent), Charlotte, N.C. (48 percent), Lynchburg, Va. (48 percent), Huntsville-Decatur, Ala. (48 percent) and Charleston, W.V. (47 percent).

The least Bible-oriented markets tend to be from the Northeast, especially the New England area.

The lowest score came from Providence, R.I. at just 9 percent. Ironically, the city’s name actually refers to God’s divine providence. Albany, N.Y., is next from the bottom at 10 percent.

Putting this in perspective, the most Bible-minded markets are five times more likely to have residents who qualify as Bible-minded than is true in these two Northeastern cities.

Though these two cities are the most extreme, none of the cities in the bottom 10 break 20 percent, where even one in five people could be considered Bible-minded.

The New England area is home to most of the markets in the bottom 10, including Burlington, Vt. (16 percent), Portland, Maine (16 percent), Hartford, Conn. (16 percent), Boston, Mass. (16 percent), Buffalo, N.Y. (18 percent) and New York City (18 percent).

The remaining markets in the bottom 10 are primarily in the West and include San Francisco (16 percent), Phoenix, Ariz., (17 percent), and Las Vegas (18 percent).

The study found some notable patterns.

- Among the nation’s largest 30 cities, 10 of them are in the top half of the Bible-minded market rankings, while 20 of them are in the bottom half. Generally speaking, the more densely populated areas tend to be less Bible-oriented.
- Among the largest markets there are many more relatively Bible-minded cities, including Dallas / Fort Worth (27th), Atlanta (28th), Indianapolis (32nd), Houston (39th), St. Louis (41st), Cleveland (43rd) and Detroit (46th).
- Philadelphia (28 percent, rank: 52) is among the most Bible-minded cities along the eastern seaboard, ranking slightly higher than the aforementioned Northeastern cities as well as Washington, D.C. (25 percent, rank: 63) and Baltimore (26 percent, rank: 60).

- Chicago is the nation's third largest city, and while it tends to be a bastion of many evangelical organizations, ranks between New York and Los Angeles in terms of Bible-mindedness (23 percent, rank: 76th). Colorado Springs, Colo., which is also home to many Christian organizations, is right in the middle of the pack (29 percent, rank: 51st). By comparison, Denver is ranked lower (71st) with about one in four individual's qualifying as Bible-minded (24 percent).
- In the Northwest portion of the country, the cities are all fairly similar, with about a quarter of the population being Bible-minded, including most notably Portland OR (25 percent, rank: 65th and Seattle, WA (24 percent, rank: 69th).
- **In Florida:** Though in the South, most of the major cities on the peninsula rank near the bottom middle of Bible-minded cities, including West Palm Beach (28 percent, ranked 53rd out of 96 markets), Tampa-St. Petersburg (27 percent, rank: 57), Orlando (25 percent, rank: 64), and Miami (24 percent, rank: 70). The exceptions to these patterns are in the northern part of the state, including Pensacola / Mobile (45 percent, rank: 13) and Jacksonville (41 percent, rank: 20). These two cities are more on trend with other Southern states and likely reflect more of a native Floridian or Southern population and fewer transplants than the Southern Florida cities.
- In California: In addition to San Francisco being among the lowest rated, most of the major California cities are in the bottom third of the rankings. The Los Angeles media market represents a pretty normal range for California cities with 24 percent of the residents being Bible-minded (ranking 68th out of 96 cities,). San Diego (24 percent, rank: 74), Sacramento (24 percent, rank: 72), and Fresno / Visalia (25 percent, rank: 66) were also bunched in the same range. Bakersfield, CA stood out as being among the most Bible-minded cities in the Pacific states (39 percent, rank: 26).
- **In Texas:** As part of the traditional "Bible belt," Texas stayed fairly true to trend, with most of it's major cities ranking in the top half of Bible-minded cities. Dallas / Fort Worth ranked as the top Bible-minded city in Texas (38 percent Bible-minded, ranking at 27th) over San Antonio (36 percent, rank: 33), Houston (32 percent, rank: 39) and Austin (29 percent, rank: 48). Notable exceptions to the Bible-mindedness of Texas cities were Harlingen / Weslaco / McAllen / Brownsville (28 percent, rank: 56), Waco (27 percent, rank: 59), and most significantly El Paso (23 percent, rank: 80). These exceptions are likely a result of these markets having a higher percentage of Hispanic Catholics, who are less likely to engage the Bible.

The Barna Group study is already getting varied reaction online.

"I think that it is interesting that you used the term 'Bible-minded' as opposed to Christian. I'm assuming that is because you, like me, acknowledge that those are two different things. 'Bible-minded' areas have more assault rifles, more venereal disease, fewer college graduates, more poverty, and if it were not for the Civil War would probably still have slaves, had to have integration forced upon them. In short, some of the most 'Bible-minded' states (like Mississippi) are the least Christian," said Keith Johnston.

But Robert Netterville responded, "Having grown up in the Deep South (Mississippi to be exact), I will simply say that Christianity is a cultural phenomenon. It is one thing to hold a mental high regard for the sacred but another to live it out. As a Baptist pastor in the South, I will acknowledge that many people have a shallow affinity for the Bible but have not had a life-changing experience (born again) with Jesus Christ. The South is going the way of the North as we continue to slip into a godless country. There was a day when the northern brethren of the faith believed the Bible, too. Gone are the days of 'In God We Trust.'"

See the complete listing of Bible-minded cities from all 96 U.S. markets.

<http://www.wnd.com/2013/01/massive-number-of-u-s-cities-abandon-bible/>

Civil War Confederate Flag on Display at New York State Museum in Albany

War story: Albany's New York State Museum showcases a huge Confederate flag as part of its Civil War exhibit
BY BRENNAN MCKINLEY PUBLISHED DECEMBER 20, 2012 AT 09:18 PM



Tattered remains: This giant Confederate flag is part of the state museum's Civil War exhibit

At 14 by 24 feet, this Confederate flag — which bears the Confederacy's original design and is currently on display at the New York State Museum in Albany — carries a historical significance as colossal as its size.

In April 1861, shortly after the Civil War began, Virginian James Jackson hoisted the flag atop a 40-foot flagpole on the roof of the Marshall House, his hotel in Alexandria; it's said that it could be seen all the way from the White House. In May, a small party of Union soldiers from New York — led by Elmer Ellsworth, a Saratoga County native and army colonel — decided to cut it down. Upon their descent from the hotel roof, the brigade encountered Jackson, who was armed with a shotgun. A bout of gunfire left both Jackson and Ellsworth dead; Ellsworth became the first Union officer killed in the Civil War.

The flag accompanied Ellsworth's body first to the White House, where a funeral service was held, and then to his upstate home. It is being showcased through February 23 in conjunction with the museum's current exhibition *An Irrepressible Conflict: The Empire State in the Civil War* (518-474-5877; www.nysm.nysed.gov).

The Marshall House Flag at the New York State Museum



Shortly after the Confederates bombarded Fort Sumter, South Carolina, James Jackson hoisted the extremely large Confederate national flag seen here onto a 40-foot-tall flagpole atop his hotel, the Marshall House, in Alexandria, Virginia. The flag conforms to the “stars and bars” pattern of the first Confederate national flag. Sail maker John W. Padgett, his wife Libby, and her sister Sarah Graham made the Marshall House flag for a local dockworker, Charles Taylor, for \$ 30.00. When Jackson heard about the flag he offered to fly it from his hotel. The wool flag is believed to have originally included seven white stars in a circular pattern in the canton, one each for the first seven states to secede from the Union, and a larger white star in the center allegedly representing Virginia. On May 24, 1861, Federal forces, including Colonel Elmer Ellsworth and the 11th New York Volunteers, entered Alexandria. Ellsworth decided to remove Jackson’s flag from the Marshall House hotel. With a small party, including Corporal Francis Brownell, Ellsworth climbed to the roof and cut down the flag. During their descent Ellsworth and his party encountered Jackson, who was armed with a shotgun. Gunfire ensued, leaving both the hotel owner Jackson and

Ellsworth dead. The flag at the center of the drama accompanied Ellsworth’s body home to New York State. Relics connected to Ellsworth’s death became prized possessions, including pieces cut, or “souvenired,” from the Marshall House flag.

Amazingly, Virginia was still in the union at this point and the flag was a man's private property that was stolen after unlawful trespass. It remains stolen property and should be returned to the Johnson Family.



The Marshall House, Alexandria, Virginia, 1862.
National Archives

Watch this interesting Video: **** <http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives/investigation/marshall-house-flag/>

Approximately 45% of the Marshall House Flag is lost, most likely due to souveniring. However, parts of all four outside edges remain, so the original size of the flag is known. To create this flag, sail maker John Padgett seamed together lengths of 18-inch wool bunting. Padgett used three widths of cloth for each "bar," or stripe, and six widths for the canton. The maker reverse appliquéd the stars to the canton, a technique in which the blue wool was cut away before the edges of the star and blue wool were hemmed together. As a result, each star is visible on both sides of the flag.





The Marshall House, with flag.

Published in *Harper's Weekly* in June 1861, the artist depicts the Marshall House flag with eight stars, including a larger center star.
Harper's Weekly, June 15, 1861

Who is the Real Lincoln?

This article is a review of Dr. Charles L. C. Minor's book, "*The Real Lincoln*."

Who is *The Real Lincoln*?

It is increasingly difficult to find balanced narratives on the Southern War of Independence or any person, place, or thing concerning it. Books and articles abound extolling the virtue of Abraham Lincoln and his "Glorious Union"—all from a typically Yankee point of view: "North good—South bad." Presented here is evidence that questions the dogmatic histories that clog college libraries—like so much cholesterol in the veins of the student body—and make the case for historical revisionism in every area of the subject we call "History," beginning with the War of Northern Aggression.

Thankfully, if one searches diligently he may find historical Lipitor in Confederate historians, statesmen, and soldiers, such as Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert E. Lee, and Charles L.C. Minor. Dr. Minor is the author of the book, *The Real Lincoln*.

"'History is bunk' says Henry Ford. Had he qualified this statement with 'as it is written,' his assertion would have been more readily accepted." In the first paragraph of *The Real Lincoln*, the publishers have set its tone. Not for the first time has such an unworthy man as Abraham Lincoln been deified and set on a pedestal after his death in order to suit the diabolical purpose of the men who wield his memory. One notices this phenomenon recently in the "Good Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King Junior," who has been set forth as a beacon of light in an age of darkness—a godlike Christian Saint of the highest moral character. An in-depth study proves that Michael King was a Marxist drug addict who purchased prostitutes with church money and plagiarized great portions of his doctoral thesis. Michael King has become a fool's martyr, or rather, a King of fools presiding over a realm of blissfully ignorant hero worshippers.

The Real Lincoln may be described as:

"A compendium of historical quotes by Abraham Lincoln's Northern contemporaries that question his moral integrity, with interjections by the author."

In what are the book's most pertinent topics, Dr. Minor proves that Abraham Lincoln was:

1. Was racist,
2. Was a religious hypocrite,
3. Delivered the Emancipation Proclamation with the express intent of fomenting servile insurrection,
4. Supported rebellion against the Union, prior to the War between the States,
5. Was a despot, and
6. Was a coward

The Racist

The Union General, Donn Piatt, reveals Lincoln's racism in his book, *Reminiscences of Lincoln*:

"Expressing no sympathy for the slave, he laughed at the Abolitionists as a disturbing element easily controlled, without showing any dislike to the slave-holders...We were not at a loss to get at the fact and the reason for it, in the man before us. Descended from the poor-whites of a slave State, through many generations, he inherited the contempt, if not the hatred, held by that class for the negroes. A self-made man,...his strong nature was built on what he inherited, and he could no more feel a sympathy for that wretched race than he could for the horse he worked or the hog he killed." (Minor 11).

This testimony is from the mouth of one of Lincoln's fellow racists. If being racist questions General Piatt's credibility then we will hear more from Mr. Lincoln Himself. Lincoln declares in a speech of September 18, 1858, in Charleston, Illinois:

"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause] — that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in

addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race....I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men." (Lincoln Volume III 145-146).

Mr. Lincoln repeats and reconfirms this position, even expounding upon it in a debate in Quincy, Adams County, October 13, 1858, saying that these were long held beliefs (Lincoln, Volume III 245-257). Much to the chagrin of today's African-American and Judeo-Christian leaders, Lincoln's racism—like Hitler's Christianity—was unfeigned.

The Hypocrite

"The crowning glory of Abraham Lincoln was the grandeur of his Christian character." (Rev. William Bishop, D.D.). So is the introductory sentence to the book *Abraham Lincoln: the Christian* by William J. Johnson. The Emancipation Proclamation contains an invocation of "Almighty God." One has only to peruse *The Collected works of Abraham Lincoln* to find dozens of speeches that contain some sanctimonious reference to "God" and a "Divine Being."

While in the public eye, President Lincoln was quite the upright and pious Christian man; behind closed doors and in the company of his few friends, Lincoln voiced condemnations of Christianity and the person of Christ Jesus that would have made Charles Darwin blush. His close friend and bodyguard Ward H. Lamon reveals that "when he went to church at all, he went to mock, and came away to mimic." (Minor 28). William Herndon, Lincoln's two decade long "friend and law partner" (232) tells us that he "would come into the clerk's office where I and some young men were writing,...and would bring a Bible with him; would read a chapter and argue against it."(28-29).

Incredibly, Lamon and Herndon both attest to the fact that Lincoln wrote "an argument against Christianity, striving to prove that the Bible was not inspired, and therefore not God's revelation, and that Jesus Christ was not the Son of God." (28). Being careful not to offend Victorian sensibilities—and sensitive to Lincoln's political career—a friend of his, Samuel Hill, burned the book before it could be published.

Although many 19th century historians labeled as "atheist" anyone who did not profess belief in Jesus Christ, it would be incorrect to call Lincoln an atheist as we understand the term in the 21st century. Lincoln never denied the existence of an abstract "god," but questioned the God of the Bible and His role in men's lives. While these may seem to be the actions of a dedicated deist, Lincoln seemed not to be on fire for any "religion." Lincoln was most likely either agnostic or a deist who simply removed deism's romantic intellectual factor.

"Massa Lincoln"

In 1808, the slave trade was abolished in America. Few students are aware that this law was upheld by the Confederate States of America and written into its Constitution. The institution of slavery was already in its death throes by the 1860's, even in the Confederacy. The American enslavement of African peoples could have hardly survived into the 20th century. Practically speaking, the American Industrial Revolution and trade union movements made the human slave technologically obsolete and his condition intolerable. Had Lincoln left slavery to die of natural causes, he would have avoided a fratricidal conflict that took the lives of some 620,000 Americans.

The fact that the *Union* did not actually free its slaves until 1865 makes us question Lincoln's true motive behind the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. The inconsistency is apparent when viewed objectively. If concern for an enslaved people was the issue at hand then logic dictates that Lincoln would have first freed the slaves in the United States and led the Confederate States by object lesson.

The Emancipation Proclamation, "Contained paragraphs which might fairly be interpreted, and were so interpreted by the Confederates, as inciting the negroes to rise against their masters, thus exposing to all the horrors of a servile insurrection, with all its accompaniment of murder and outrage, the farms and plantations where the women and children of the South lived lonely and unprotected." (193).

By January 1, 1863, Lincoln was frantic—the Confederacy had “done whipped the pants off them Yankees” in every major military engagement up to this time. Small wonder that “President Lincoln calls to his aid the execrable expedient of a servile insurrection.” (199). The Emancipation Proclamation was Lincoln’s answer to a superior Confederate military; an attempt by Lincoln to destroy the very fabric of Southern Society through a bloody slave revolt, thereby ending the war in favor of the Union. Dr. Minor criticizes this unconscionable practice:

To arm slaves against their masters, with the horrors that may be expected to result, has been accounted barbarity. The French have been bitterly denounced by American historians for arming the Indians against the early English settlers in America. (195).

It is interesting to note that while viewing a timeline of the War Between the States, one notices that the First Conscription Act was passed shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation was given. By this time, the war was wildly unpopular in the Northern States and Union Generals were in dire need of troops. Evidence abounds that State Agents pressed “freed” black slaves into Union military service. Union General William T. Sherman tells us that, “They had been told that they must become soldiers; that ‘Massa Lincoln’ wanted them.” (200).

Dr. Minor records an order given by Lincoln’s “Abolitionist General,” David Hunter:

All able bodied colored men between the ages of eighteen and fifty within the military lines of the Department of the South, who have had an opportunity to enlist voluntarily and refused to do so, shall be drafted into military service of the United States... (202)

Dr. Minor reasonably concludes that, “This order alone may account for the whole 180,000 colored volunteers.” (202).

The result of the Emancipation Proclamation: Union military overlords that generally sent colored troops into slaughter replaced the plantation master who had a vested interest in the safety and well-being of his servants, who were considered family members more often than not. This sentiment was immortalized in the words of United States Senator John A. Logan, Union Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

“I had rather six niggers...be killed than of [my] brave boys.” (Klinkner 59)

The Traitor

Nearly every grammar school textbook tells us of the Raid at Harper’s Ferry in Oct. 1859, in which a rebellion killed six lawful townsfolk and two of Robert E. Lee’s United States Marines. What we do not find recorded, even in college textbooks, is that Abraham Lincoln supported the lunatic John Brown’s insurrection against the Union by sending him \$100. Minor includes proof of this in appendix B (249). Perhaps Abraham Lincoln did not believe that one should merely “change the Constitution through legal channels,” but that in order to effect social and political change, one should form hare-brained rebellions and kill United States servicemen. Today we view dissident Americans sending money to Al-Qaeda as treason and an act of terrorism. Mr. Lincoln did the historical equivalent—lucky for him that his Republican Party did not have a time machine and a nomination for G. W. Bush in 1856, or Lincoln would still be waiting for trial somewhere in the Caribbean.

Lincoln also supported, financed, and worked with the radical “Free Soil Party,” which “denounced the Constitution as a ‘covenant with hell, and a league with death.’” (248).

The Tyrant

Abraham Lincoln is lauded as the savior of Democracy in the United States of America. One would expect such a champion of liberty to uphold the principles of freedom fought for in the American Revolution.

“The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.” (US Constitution, Article 1, Section 9, paragraph 2). One can grasp why Lincoln was compelled to declare martial law and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Confederate states—they openly defied the authority of the Union—but incomprehensibly, Lincoln suspended *habeas corpus* in peaceable Union states as well.

The noted abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, lectured regarding Lincoln's despotism:

"...*Habeas corpus*, free meetings like this, and a free press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism. All that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things. But today, Mr. Chairman, every one of them—*habeas corpus*, the right of free meeting, and a free press—is annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live today, every one of us, under martial law. The Secretary of State puts into his bastille, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of Louis XIV, any man whom he pleases. And you know that neither press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced. At this very moment one thousand men at least are 'bastilled' by an authority as despotic as that of Louis." (Minor 120-121).

The historian James Ford Rhodes in his *History of the United States* echoes Phillips' sentiments:

"He [Lincoln] stands responsible for the casting into prison of citizens of the United States to be counted by thousands (230) on orders as arbitrary as the *Lettres de Cachet* of Louis XIV. (122).

Rhodes, Lincoln's "ardent eulogizer" even goes so far as to call him a "tyrant," and says well that he had no business interfering with the "freedom of the press in States which were not in the theatre of the war..." (123). Benjamin R. Curtis (Supreme Court Justice) and William A. Dunning (President of Columbia University) both spoke out against Lincoln's despotism (124-125). The Harvard Law Professor, Joel Parker, asks, "Do you not perceive that the President is not only an absolute monarch, but that his is an absolutely uncontrollable government, a perfect military despotism?" (123).

The Yankee's 16th President even had *Northern* newspapers shut down and their owners/editors cast into prison if they did not toe the Lincoln line. "One action was aimed at then Ex-President Pierce, 'who believed...the South to be the aggrieved party.'" (129). Political prisoners were often deprived of basic rights guaranteed to prisoners by the Constitution:

"The person 'suspected' of disloyalty was often seized at night, borne off to the nearest fort, deprived of his valuables,...If he wished to send for friends or an attorney, he was informed that the rules forbade visitors, that attorneys were entirely excluded, and that the prisoner who sought their aid would greatly prejudice his case." (128)

Prisoners were, "carried to Fort Warren or other remote places....In most cases from one to three months elapsed before definite action was taken by the department....If the arrest had been made without due cause, no oaths or conditions of release were required." (128).

Stalin evidently took a page from the Lincoln-Seward playbook:

"Secretary Seward wrote to Keys, U.S. Marshal, 'you will therefore please inform all the prisoners at Fort Warren...that if the fact comes to the knowledge of this department that any prisoner has agreed to pay to any attorney a sum of money, or to give him anything of value as a consideration for interceding for the release of such prisoner, that fact will be held as an additional reason for continuing the confinement of such persons.' *War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series II., Vol I., p. 614." (128).

Those who are familiar with Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *The Gulag Archipelago* are visited here by a strong sense of *déjà vu*.

Near the end of the war, Lincoln had become so mad with power that leaders from his own Republican Party opposed a second Presidential term. On May 31, 1864, the radical abolitionist Republicans Frederick Douglass, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, and John Charles Frémont, gathered in Cleveland Ohio "for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln's second election," because they felt that "public liberty was in danger." (117).

The Coward

Dr. Minor tells us that, "Among the heroic traits claimed for Lincoln is personal courage. This claim is hard to reconcile with his carefully concealed midnight ride into Washington a day or two before his inauguration." (15-16). Lincoln's detractors are fond of calling him a coward because of this. I believe that a more accurate

description of Lincoln's fear of assassination would be *astuteness*. While General Thomas Jackson "stood like a stone wall" in the midst of Northern cannonade, we must remember that Lincoln was no Calvinist; in his worldly eyes, preparatory measures would ensure his safety, allowing him to live longer. However one attempts to justify Lincoln's actions on the night in question, he personally never lived it down: "...The way we skulked into this city in the first place has been a source of shame and regret to me, for it did look so cowardly." (17). Horace Greeley "likened him to 'a hunted fugitive.'" (17).

The chapter concerned with Lincoln's courage—or lack thereof—is curiously silent regarding his military service in the Black Hawk War of 1832. The young Lincoln reenlisted in the Illinois militia as a private after formerly serving with an officer's distinction. Few men of abject cowardice volunteer to fight during a frontier war. Indian wars were especially barbaric and horrifying, and few men (Christian or not) would step off their horse to march with the infantry and willingly subject themselves to the potential brutality of a heathen army.

Nonetheless, Lincoln was a fearful man by the time he assumed the Presidency of the United States, and remained rightly so until his death at the hands of a Mad Booth of Maryland in 1865.

An earnest academic venture into revisionist history proves that Abraham Lincoln's administration was the most corrupt and tyrannical Presidency that the United States has ever had the displeasure of suffering. Many patriotic Americans see Lincoln's despotism as worse treason than any so-called rebellion of the Southern States. Such villainous and "despotic treatment of American citizens" (129) is criminal in the extreme and inexcusable for a man who took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Tyrannical rulers like Abraham Lincoln are rogue and bandit; they are not bound by what John Locke called "the ties of the commonlaw of reason...and so may be treated as beasts of prey." (Locke Chapter 3, Paragraph 16) Read by a subjugated people: a tyrant may be slain at the hands of those that have been misruled and enslaved by him. Some modern philosophers even believe that tyrants ought to be hanged by their own guts at Madison Square Garden—live in HD—so it can be Tivoed and watched every Fourth of July.

"Honest Abe" would have certainly marveled at the one-sided presentation of his historical persona. In this, many agree with Lincoln's friend that he should be "remembered as he was, and not looked at through any distorting medium like the aureole and crowning flame of martyrdom..." (Minor 6) Let not future generations view us collectively as some dark age Romish Papist who tells his flock that the world is flat, as he reads over the verse in the Book of Isaiah that says God "sitteth upon the circle of the earth." (*King James Version*, Is.40:22)

Prove all things is an ancient maxim that remains relevant in the 21st century and can be embraced not only by ecclesiastical writers, but by the secular historians as well. Men and women of honor desire truth; honorable historians demand it and quest for it relentlessly. When truth is revealed to the historian, he uses it to intrigue the destruction of falsehood. Dr. Charles L. C. Minor's book is a Molotov cocktail thrown into the crumbling façade of the dark institution of historical deceit—may the flames grow ever higher to illuminate a brighter age for humanity.

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Black October 1862 - the true story of the Great Gainesville Hanging, 1862.

“One hundred and fifty years ago at dawn on a rainy October morning, Confederate militia units under orders of Provost Commander Col. James Bourland arrested around 150 men from all over Cooke County, Texas. These men were to be questioned and possibly held for trial in a Union conspiracy to take up arms against the Confederate government and seize the arsenals at Gainesville and Sherman, Texas. This action would result in the formation of a court and trials that hurled 42 men into Texas history in an event known as The Great Gainesville Hanging.”

The film is a production of independent company Southern Legacy Films — and was directed by David Moore and produced by Gary Bray, both members of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

Copies of *Black October* are available for a donation through [The Texas Division Media Group](http://www.texasdivisionmedia.com)

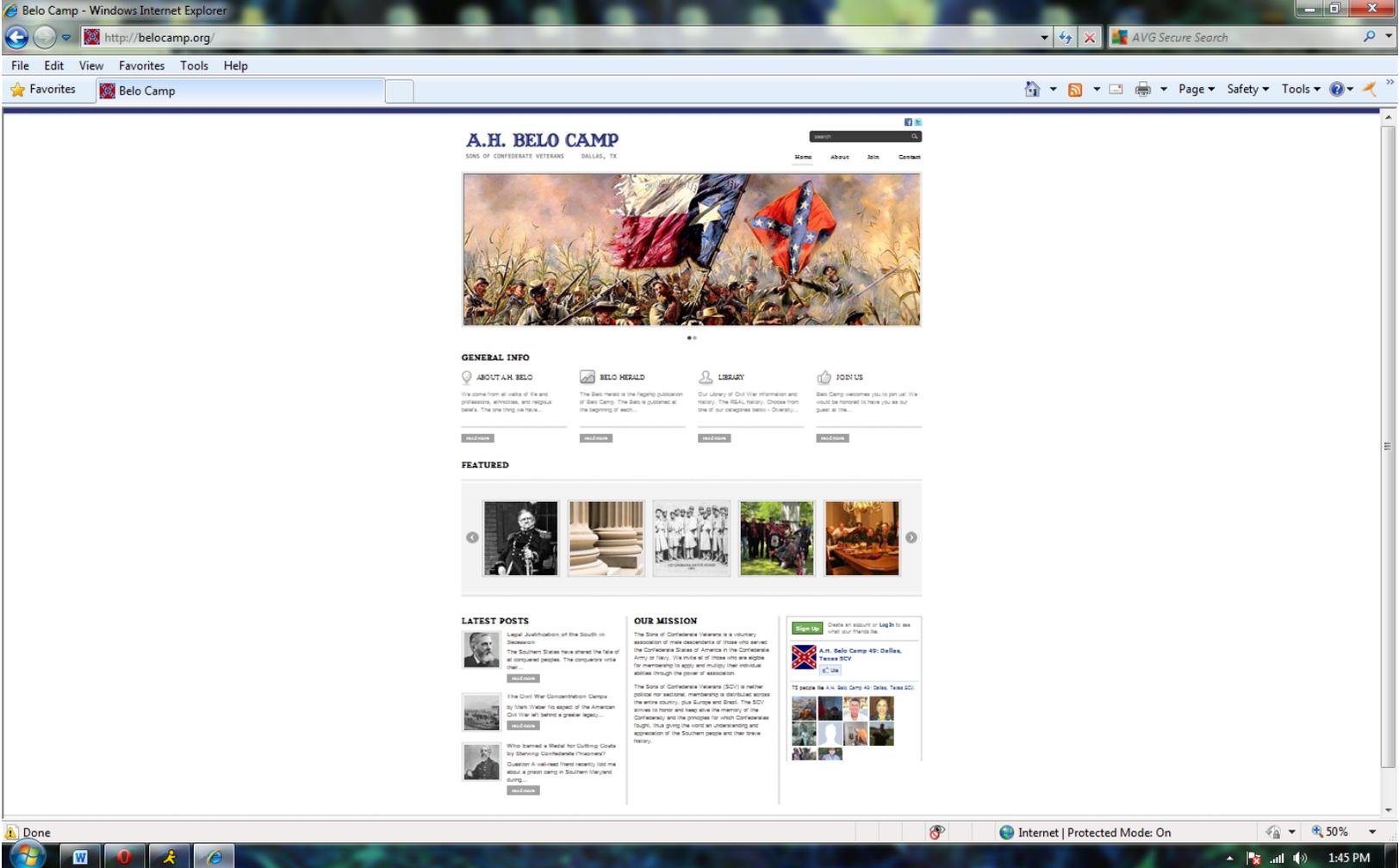
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Black October 1862

A Documentary Film

The Story of the
Great Gainesville Hanging,
Cooke County, Texas - 1862





<http://belocamp.org/>

A.H Belo Camp 49 is proud to announce that our new website is ONLINE! Thanks to the skills and creativity of Duncan Black, our webmaster, our home on the web will serve 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.

Check back often to view the latest articles in our growing library.

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

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

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!



Sons of Confederate Veterans

150 Years

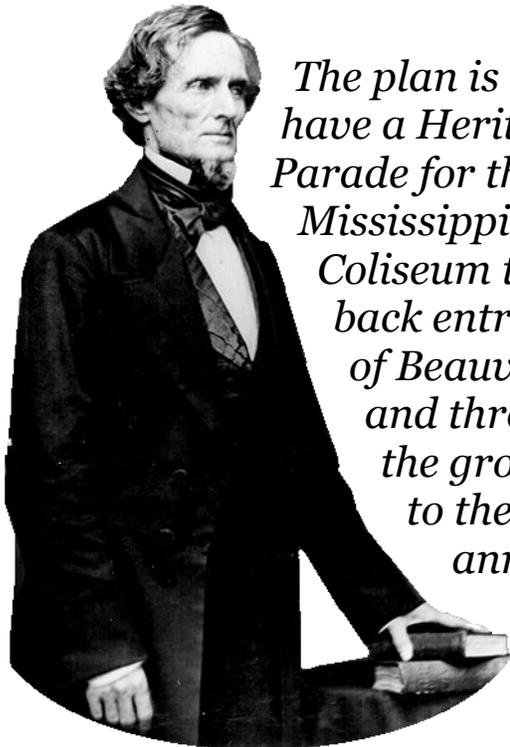
History, Heritage & Honor

Confederate Heritage Rally 2013

Biloxi, MS- Beauvoir

March 16

Dedication of Jefferson Davis Presidential Library



The plan is to have a Heritage Parade for the Mississippi Coliseum to the back entrance of Beauvoir and through the grounds

to the event area at the Library. More details to be announced later.



As was the case for the previous Rallies, here are the parade line up and rules.

Order for Parade

SCV Color Guard

Members of the GEC

Re-enactors Units

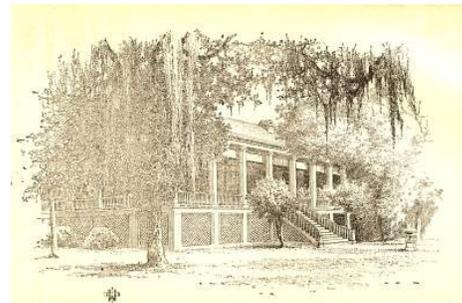
Divisions in order of Secession

Divisions whose States were not Confederate States in order of Statehood

Others wishing to march

General Information

Dress: Re-enactors will march in uniforms in compliance with their unit's rules. Those



marching with divisions or other groups may wear Confederate uniforms as well. Those not in uniforms are asked to be appropriately dressed. Any clothing (or message on clothing) that is deemed inappropriate by the organizer will be required to be removed or the individual will not be allowed to march.

Flags acceptable: Any Confederate Flag, State Flags, Division Flags, Camp Flags, Re-enactor unit flags and any historic or current US flag.

Flags not acceptable: Novelty type flags, flags of organizations other than the SCV or flags and/or banners with messages deemed inappropriate by the organizers.

Materials: No signs or banners made be included without the consent of the organizers. No printed or recorded materials made be distributed without the consent of the organizers. Anyone who cannot or will not follow the guidelines will not participate.

Media: Every unit, division or other group would do well to designate a spokesman for their group who is experienced in dealing with the media and is well spoken. Designated spokesmen should be sure to dress appropriately. It would be best that any one approached by a member of the media defer to their designated spokesman for comments.

The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/Confederate Heritage Rally will be held Saturday March 16th in Biloxi, MS at Beauvoir. The dedication ceremony for the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will the showcase of the program. Make your plans now to attend.

Updates, such as maps and hotels will be added at this site:

<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

Contact: scv150rally@gmail.com



Sons of Confederate Veterans



Texas Division



- [Home](#)

State Convention

Sons of Confederate Veterans

[CLICK TO VIEW:
Tanglewood Resort
Video](#)



Texas Division Reunion

June 7-9, 2013

[Tanglewood Resort](#) Pottsboro, Texas

Host: Lee-Bourland Camp 1848

[2013 SCV Texas Division Reunion Registration](#)

[2013 SCV Texas Division Reunion Hotel Registration](#)

**Lee-Bourland Invitational Golf Tournament at Tanglewood
Resort**

Friday, June 7, 2013 Tee off 8:00 AM

[Registration Form for Golfers](#)

[Texas Division Convention Credentials Form](#)

*The above forms are in PDF Format.
[Click here if you need download Adobe Reader.](#)*



2013 SCV Texas Division Reunion Registration

June 7-9, 2013

Tanglewood Resort

Pottsboro, TX

Host - Lee-Bourland Camp

HOTEL REGISTRATION

Please make your reservation for the hotel with Tanglewood Resort directly at 800-833-6569, reference: SCV Reunion or Group #L0211W. If you would prefer to make your hotel reservations on-line, go to tanglewoodresort.com and put in group 1022oz. **This reservation is for your hotel stay only.** Other registration information is on a separate form. There are different styles of rooms which include: regular hotel rooms, single or double, \$125 a night. Next are tower rooms. These rooms are in the 8-story tower overlooking Lake Texoma. These rooms include a sitting area with large baths and a soaking tub for \$150 a night. The third style of rooms are villas. One bedroom villas have a king bed suite with a jacuzzi and one and a half baths. Two bedroom villas are the one bedroom just described with an adjoining room with two queen beds and full bath. Villas have a large sitting area, full kitchen, separate dining area, large bath and washer and dryers. The one bedroom villa is \$250 a night and the two bedroom villas are \$350. Parking is free but they do ask that you provide your license plate number to insure that all parking are guests of the hotel only.

SCV Member _____

Spouse/Guest _____

Address _____

City _____, TX Zip Code _____ Phone _____

Camp name and location _____

Date of Arrival _____ Date of Departure _____

Type of room: ___ King ___ Double ___ Tower Room ___ 1 bedroom villa ___ 2 bedroom villa

Name on Credit Card _____

Credit card & number: ___ Visa ___ Master Card ___ Discover ___ American Express

Number _____ Expiration _____

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Because your membership dues will allow us to help those who need our help, when they need it.

Because your Confederate ancestor & our founding fathers would want you to! Because our children need liberty and Confederate heritage in their future. Because if you don't do it, **NOBODY WILL!** Because time for your liberty is short.



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

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD HERON ANDERSON

CONFEDERATE THIRD CORPS,
ANDERSON'S DIVISION 17 guns/7,100 men

a series.....



In an army full of contentious generals and prima donnas at every level of command, "Dick" Anderson was notable for his modesty, amiability, and unselfishness. Tall, strong, and from a distinguished South Carolina family, he did not fit the "firebrand" stereotype of the aristocrat from the "Cradle of the Rebellion." He never indulged in any of the boastfulness that came naturally to many of his fellow officers. Neither did he ever argue over authority or show rebelliousness toward his superiors. He had no inclination to advertise or advance himself by courting newspapermen and politicians, as many did. His easy-going ways, combined with his competence and professionalism, made him one of the most well-liked officers in the Army of Northern Virginia. His deficiencies could be seen as the flip side of the same coin: Anderson lacked the strong, magnetic personality with which the best officers inspired their men in that romantic era. Also, his lack of self-promotion caused some disgruntlement among his officers when he failed in his reports to call attention to the gallantry and achievements of organizations and individuals under his command.

Forty-two years old at Gettysburg, he was a career soldier in his twenty-first year of Army service after graduating from West Point in 1842 (along with Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet and Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws). He was distinguished in the Mexican War, receiving a sword afterward from the state of South Carolina for his "gallant conduct." He then served as a captain of dragoons out West for the next thirteen years before resigning in March 1861 to enter the Confederate service. He had already been made colonel of the First South Carolina in Charleston before the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April. When Beauregard left for Virginia, Anderson remained and took command of Confederate forces in the harbor, and was promoted to brigadier general in July 1861. He was then transferred to Pensacola, where a musket ball broke his left arm on October 9 in an attack at Santa Rosa Island. After convalescing in Pensacola, he joined the Virginia army in February 1862, when he was put in command of a South Carolina brigade that had fought at First Manassas the summer before.

Of Anderson's service in Lee's army, Longstreet's observant chief of staff, Moxley Sorrel, wrote, "His courage was of the highest order, but he was indolent. His capacity and intelligence were excellent, but it was hard to get him to use them. Withal, of a nature so true and lovable that it goes against me to criticize him." Sorrel added that Longstreet could get "a good deal out of him, more than any one else." Sorrel's charge of indolence, however, is refuted by an examination of Anderson's record with the army in the fifteen months before Gettysburg.

On the Peninsula in the spring of 1862--at Williamsburg, then again at Seven Pines--he directed not only his own brigade but parts of others, and executed difficult assignments with professional sureness. Maj. Gen. D.H. Hill and Longstreet praised him, and army commander Gen. Joe Johnston suggested his promotion. In the Seven Days' Battles at the climax of the Peninsula Campaign, he took charge of Longstreet's entire division at Frayser's Farm while that officer directed the battle. In Longstreet's report on Gaines' Mill and Frayser's Farm, "Dick" Anderson's name was the first on his list of officers deserving praise. (Anderson, surely to his officers' dismay, filed no report of the campaign.) Two weeks later, in mid-July, Anderson was promoted to major general and given command of Huger's division after that general was "weeded out" by Lee after a poor showing in the Peninsula battles. Anderson's promotion was doubtless on Longstreet's recommendation, as a reward for consistent soldierly service in every engagement from Williamsburg to Frayser's Farm. Anderson's new division was attached to Longstreet's corps.

At Second Manassas in August, Anderson and his brigades joined the Confederate army on the evening of the first day of battle, and almost blundered into the Union lines. Anderson made up for his carelessness the next day by hitting hard in the furious attack that sent the Union army reeling back to Washington.

At Sharpsburg in September, Anderson was in command at the Bloody Lane when he was hit in the thigh and knocked from his horse. From that moment, his division ceased to act as a unit: without his leadership, it lost its drive and striking power, and took heavy casualties before abandoning the position in a headlong retreat which momentarily threatened the Confederate center. This episode showed how much the efficiency of his division was due to Anderson's personal influence.

Recovering quickly from his wound, Anderson was back with his brigades by November, in time for the Battle of Fredericksburg, where his command was not heavily engaged. It was at the army's next battle, Chancellorsville, that Anderson showed that he belonged in the highest rank of Confederate commanders. Acting without the presence of Longstreet, "Fighting Dick" demonstrated considerable tactical sophistication in fighting the Federal army to a standstill in the first clash, then holding the Confederate right while Jackson struck on the left, and finally adding his division's weight to the attack on the Union Sixth Corps which ended the battle. His reward was high praise from Lee himself after the battle. Though he was much too modest and reserved to think of asking for it, Anderson, a professional soldier and an extremely able division commander who had experience with his division in every one of the army's battles over the previous year, was one of the five or six generals considered for the post of corps commander in the reorganization of the army that followed Chancellorsville.

Promotion would have to wait, as it turned out, and in the reorganization Anderson's division was removed from Longstreet's corps and placed in Lieut. Gen. A.P. Hill's new Third Corps. Anderson had never worked with Hill, and a period of adjustment could be expected--Longstreet had been blunt and firm, and Hill was less forceful and more erratic.

At Gettysburg

Anderson's division was still in Fayetteville on the morning of July 1, the farthest west of Hill's three divisions and the farthest (18 miles) from Gettysburg. Soon after daylight, Hill ordered Anderson east over South Mountain to join Pender and Heth. After a slow, stop-and-start march, Anderson's men filed into Cashtown between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. After waiting there for an hour or two, listening to the sound of guns to the east, Anderson had a short meeting with Lee, then was ordered forward toward the fighting. After a mile march, the division halted again due to all the congestion on the Chambersburg Pike. Once more Anderson hurried his men toward the sound of battle, and shook his men out into a line of battle on Herr Ridge. Soon, however, he received a message from Lee to stop and go into bivouac. Surprised at being held back from the fighting line, Anderson rode forward to meet with Lee himself, who told him that the army was not all up, and that he wanted to keep Anderson's men back as the army's reserve. This was around 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at a time when every available Confederate might have been rushed forward to assault Cemetery Hill.

On the morning of July 2, Hill ordered Anderson forward along Chambersburg Pike to take a position on Pender's right, facing east on Seminary Ridge from McMillan's Woods through Spangler's Woods to Pitzer's Woods. Once in place, the brigades were posted, from left to right: Mahone's, Posey's, Wright's, Lang's, and Wilcox's. The enemy line was in plain view 1,200 yards away on Cemetery Ridge. Anderson rode with Wilcox's brigade, and bent it back to protect his (and at this point, the army's) right flank. Here, at about noon, Wilcox's men had a short but fierce fight with a reinforced elite Yankee regiment--Berdan's Sharpshooters--sent forward by Maj. Gen. Dan Sickles to scout the Union Third Corps front. It was the first serious fighting of the day. Shortly afterward, Anderson learned that Lee's plan for the afternoon called for Longstreet to deploy on his right and attack with two divisions. After Longstreet went in, Anderson was to continue the attack, which was intended to progress up the Emmitsburg Road

toward Gettysburg and drive in the Union left flank.

In mid-afternoon Longstreet's men filed south behind Anderson's division, deployed, and started their echelon attack from the far right about 4:30 P.M. About 5:30 P.M. McLaws's division on Anderson's immediate right sprang ahead with a shout and crushed the Yankee line in the Peach Orchard. It was now Anderson's turn. Wilcox swept forward, then Lang advanced, hitting Humphreys's Union division in their front and driving it back. Wright's brigade was next, and the Georgians started forward toward Cemetery Ridge, which was now vulnerable, having been denuded of Union troops in a desperate attempt to stem the Confederate tide in the direction of the Round Tops. Wright penetrated farther than any Confederate brigade that day, and for a moment stood on Cemetery Ridge. However, Posey had advanced only piecemeal on his left, and on Posey's left Mahone remained idle on Seminary Ridge. Wilcox, Lang, and Wright were all savagely counterattacked and forced to retire for lack of support, and as the tired Confederates fell back sullenly toward their starting positions, they knew that on the cusp of victory, and after having lost 40% of their number in casualties, they had been betrayed by a breakdown in the division's communications. Posey had not gone forward because Mahone declined to do so. Mahone in turn said he had orders from Anderson to stay where he was.

Unfortunately for the Confederate cause, Anderson on this afternoon had born out Moxley Sorrel's charge of "indolence." Anderson had made his headquarters in a blind ravine in the rear of Seminary Ridge, with no view of what was happening to his brigades. A messenger from Wilcox's staff had found Anderson's horse tied to a tree and his aides stretched out on the ground as though nothing was happening. (Anderson accepted the blame after the battle, manfully admitting that his brigades advanced--or did not advance--according to his orders.) Further, Anderson's plan of attack was flawed by a lack of depth: with his division deployed in one thin line, it was hard to see how any of his brigades could have continued to hold any portion of the enemy line they gained.

On July 3, Anderson's division remained on Seminary Ridge until Pickett's Charge crashed against the Union defensive line on Cemetery Ridge. Then, instructed to take advantage of any success by that assault, Anderson advanced two brigades, Wilcox's and Lang's. There was much repetition of command--Anderson's was the only division under Hill's command that day, and when Wilcox received the order for his brigade to move forward, he received it from three different aides, no doubt at least one from both Hill and Anderson. Lang followed orders to conform to Wilcox's movements. Both were soon driven back to Seminary Ridge. Although there would continue to be some cavalry fighting in the fields east of the town, the Battle of Gettysburg was over.

There is no note of admiration of Anderson in the report of Hill, his new immediate superior. Gettysburg was a curious break in a string of well-fought battles by Anderson. It was not held against him, however, perhaps because so many other able Confederate generals were similarly afflicted. Anderson was so esteemed, in fact, he was given command of Longstreet's Corps when Longstreet was wounded the next May at the Battle of the Wilderness, and soon after Anderson was promoted to lieutenant general. When Longstreet returned in October, Anderson was given command of a newly formed Fourth Corps. This he directed until it was virtually destroyed in the Appomattox campaign at the War's end.

For further reading:

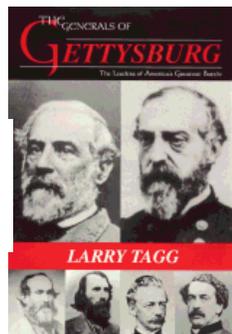
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Excerpted from "[The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle](#)" by Larry Tagg

NEXT MONTH: Brigadier General Cadmus Marcellus Wilcox



Progressives cheer Southern genocide

February 10, 2013

By [Michael](#)

Anti-Southern rhetoric in the US media, in particular by Progressives, has reached a fevered pitch of late. The latest example of this rhetoric plainly cheers the genocide of Southerners, expressing worry only about the possibility that it might give rise to 'racism' while Southerners are being replaced.

BACKGROUND

A few weeks ago Rush Limbaugh, who hosts the [most popular talk radio program](#) in the United States, told his audience that the [US Left wants to 'finish off' the South](#). Many people likely chalked that up to hyperbole of the sort that is common in talk radio. However, shortly thereafter Black Leftist New York Congressman Charles Rangel went on television and said that ['we' have to 'overcome' Southern culture](#). US Progressives have grown bolder in their rhetoric slamming Whites in general but Southerners in particular. For example, Hollywood director and author [Frank Schaeffer](#) attacked ['White Southern extremists'](#) in the debate over Obama's proposed gun restrictions. He also claimed that the [South's gun culture](#), which has existed for several hundred years, 'has everything to do with the delusional paranoia of people who really believe the world is out to get them because it's changing from white to brown.' Therein Schaeffer noted the [demographic replacement of Southerners](#) but used the passive voice in describing this rather than attributing it directly to [Federal policies regarding Third World immigration](#) and [forced integration](#). [The Young Turks](#), the largest online news network, [openly mocked Southerners and attacked them as 'losers' and 'traitors.'](#) The foreign-born host of the Leftist program then said:

You un-patriotic, un-American people who are traitors to this country. Ok. So you were traitors before and we had to kick your ass back into line. You want to do it again?

The anti-Southern rant by The Young Turks host was apparently not enough. A short time later he compared Southerners to Nazis and [attacked them for celebrating Robert E Lee's birthday](#).

These examples of extreme rhetoric by the US Left are not isolated. In fact, they have been supported by major works from Hollywood such as Quentin Tarantino's latest film, which has been praised by the Leftist media, that [glorifies murdering Southerners](#). Recently we have seen the [real life 'Django' Christopher Dorner](#) burst onto the scene, writing out an anti-White, Leftist manifesto before going off to murder people. [Another 'Django,' Nkosi Thandiwe](#), shot three White women in Atlanta and told the court that his attacks were racially motivated by anti-White teachings he had been exposed to in the US educational system. ['The DC Terrorist' Floyd Corkins](#) attempted to carry out a massacre at the conservative Christian Family Research Council (FRC) and explained later that he was inspired to do so after reading the hateful rhetoric of the Southern Poverty Law Center (a Leftwing, anti-Southern and anti-White organisation) which demonised the FRC.

CHEERING GENOCIDE



Anti-Southern author Michael Lind

[Michael Lind](#), the author of *What Lincoln Believed: The Values and Convictions of America's Greatest President* and *The Next American Nation: The New Nationalism and the Fourth American Revolution* and co-founder of the Leftist think-tank [New America Foundation](#) has a new article out for Salon.com entitled '[The White South's Last Defeat](#).' The subtitle explains Lind's point of view: 'Hysteria, aggression and gerrymandering are a fading demographic group's last hope to maintain political control.' In his article, Lind makes some interesting points, referring to the 'dwindling white Southern tribe' and defining them as a unique ethnic, cultural and religious group. He also makes a point that we at SNN have long repeated: the history of the United States has been a dreadful experience for Southerners. Lind describes US history from a Southern point of view as being a series of defeats with genocidal replacement as the 'last defeat.' In this, he is correct. The traditional South was defeated in 1789 by Federalists, in the 1830s by Northern tariff supports, in the 1860s by the US military and again in the 1960s by the US media, and government in bringing about the so-called 'civil rights' revolution. Clearly, in retrospect, forming the Union with the Northeast was the greatest mistake that Southerners ever made. It has long cost the South dearly but now it threatens Dixie's very survival.

Lind goes on to describe the genocide which is being waged against Southerners through US policy. It should be pointed out that the use of the term 'genocide' is not hyperbole. According to international law ([Article II of the 1948 Genocide Convention](#)) genocide is defined as 'any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.' One of the acts which it lists is 'Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.' This is precisely what US Federal policy is doing to Southerners, who Lind himself defines in terms of ethnicity, race and religion. Lind writes:

British-American ethno-racial hegemony in the South was eroded somewhat by the migration of Northeasterners and Midwesterners to the Sun Belt following World War II and the advent of air-conditioning. And now, predominantly nonwhite immigration from Latin America and Asia threatens to make white Southerners of British Protestant descent a minority in their own region. Texas and Florida are already majority-minority states. It is only a matter of time before the same is true of every state in the South. Southern whites will go from being a minority in the nation as a whole to a minority in the South itself.

Lind expresses no concern for the plight of Southerners, who he notes are being replaced in their own land. Instead, he worries about 'racism' which might be expressed by Southerners as they are replaced. He writes, 'Small wonder that going from the status of local *Herrenvolk* to local minority in only a generation or two is

causing much of the white South to freak out.’ He continues, ‘The demographic demise of the white South is going to be traumatic for the nation [sic] as a whole.’ This is Lind’s real concern: the ‘trauma’ that eradicating Southerners might cause for non-Southerners. Of course, if the USA were doing to an African country what it is doing to Dixie, Progressives would be up in arms about it and would daily fill the media with emotional stories about how awful it is to destroy or replace any ethnic/racial/religious/cultural group. But as Southerners are a hated and allegedly ‘backwards’ (ie, White, Christian, conservative) people in the Union, Progressives cheer on their genocide and demand that it be accepted without protest. Lind concludes his article:

[O]ld-stock Yankees in the Northeast and Midwest did not accept their diminished status in their own regions without decades of hysteria and aggression and political gerrymandering. The third and final defeat of the white South, its demographic defeat, is likely to be equally prolonged and turbulent. Fasten your seat belts.

Notice that Lind is in essence arguing that White ethnic/cultural groups should accept replacement without any fuss. They should be happy to be replaced. They should go quietly into the night without disturbing ‘the nation.’ In fact, they should regard their genocide as a positive thing and celebrate it. Such is the mentality of the US Left.



Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

LEFTISTS COMMENT ON SOUTHERN GENOCIDE

The comments which follow Lind's article are as enlightening as the piece itself as to the mind of Progressives and their open endorsement of Southern genocide. A few of the more interesting comments can be read below:

[Dr Zachary Smith](#) describes rural Whites as having a 'redneck fundie racist gun culture.'

[BeansAndGreens](#) opines 'The rest of us have to engage in damage control until the South finally changes.' Of course, 'changes' is a euphemism for Southern genocide. It is worth pointing out again that the person commenting uses the passive voice as if Southerners were magically disappearing rather than being actively replaced by US Federal policy.

[Tristero1](#) writes, 'I suggest the same course of action as with an abusive husband – estrogen in their Cheerios. Not too strong a dose, effectively neutering them or causing a sudden interest in window treatments and emotional availability, just enough to take the edge off violent testosterone poisoning.'

[Thomas Malkin](#) writes, 'The English and Scots of the southern and western US have an old culture, messed up as it might be. They will watch it mostly dismantled by majority vote. Any people would be cranky if that happened. I'm the first to mock the traditions of the south, so I'm trying not to be fake here. But if such happened to almost any other nation, their would be riots of some sort eventually, because people do feel that they are being overwhelmed by superior numbers in their own slice of the world. And they are.'

[Yo Yo Pa](#) write in reply to the above comment: '@Thomas Malkin – you make a good point. Only in the US do we assume that an ancient population should cheerfully accede to being demographically overwhelmed in one or two generations. And then we are mystified as to why we have so many social problems.'

[dkelly5352](#) writes, 'To those who say that younger southerners are not as racist as their parents, there is some truth to that belief. There are more southerners today who are non-racist than in 1950. However, the majority of white southerners are as racist as ever. They call themselves Republican Evangelicals.'

[Proudscalawag](#) writes: 'Michael, thanks for an article both enlightening and (for me) bile-calming. On my dad's side I come from Southern (NC & MO) free farmer stock. But my ancestors were, as the name I use here might indicate, pro-Union and/or antislavery and hence were renegades of a sort. And because my dad eventually settled in NYC, I am an Anglo-Jewish hybrid. I've inherited both my ancestors' distrust of planters and detestation of what my dad called 'peckerwoods', but the way you put how the white South's mind is being blown and your invitation for we your readers to imagine ourselves thus is, truly, both enlightening and cooling water to burning anger. Thanks again!'

[Click here for all our coverage of stories on genocide/demographic replacement](#)

[H/T Occidental Dissent](#)

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2013/02/10/progressives-cheer-southern-genocide/>

WELL, WELL, NOW! Didn't see this in the Spielberg Movie

IN HONOR OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH...

The Illinois Black Code....

Illinois was **“almost a slave state”** and had **“a slave code that was harsher and wider in scope than some of those in the South.”** Robert P. Howard (129-131)

The man Lincoln called his “special friend” Ward H. Lamon said that the Ill. Black Code, “was of the most preposterous and cruel severity, a code that would have been a disgrace to a slave state and was simply and infamy in a free one. It borrowed the provisions of the most revolting laws known among men, for exiling, selling, beating, bedeviling and torturing Negroes, whether bond or free.” They were not repealed until after the war and Lincoln never said a word against them. My my my....what they don't teach in schools.



Blacks had no legal rights a white man was bound to respect and it was a crime for them to settle in Illinois unless they could prove their freedom and post a \$1000 bond. Any black man found without a certificate of freedom was considered a runaway and could be apprehended and auctioned off by the sheriff to pay the cost of his confinement. None of this seemed to bother Lincoln.

The architect of the Negro Exclusion Law, undoubtedly the most severe anti-Negro measure passed by a state was John A. Logan (future Lincoln appointee Union General and Chicago CW icon).

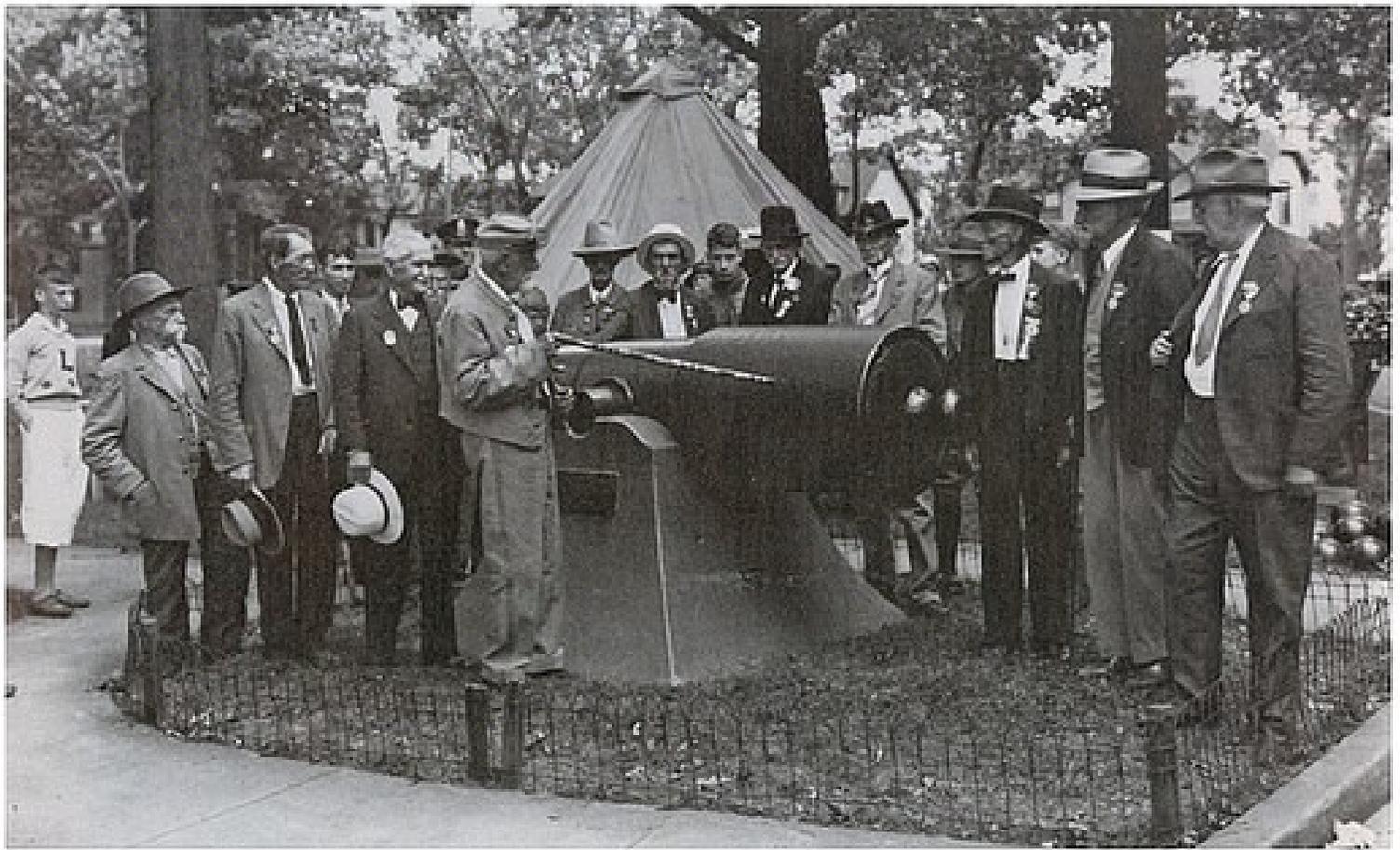
“punishment enough for Blacks to live among such cruel, inhospitable beings as the residents of Illinois, not to mention the additional burden of having to live under such a law.” Horace Greeley

“an act of special and savage ruthlessness.” New Orleans Bee

Oh how they like to hide the truth, so as to shame you and discredit your ancestors.

source: Forced into Glory by Lerone Bennett Jr.

by Robert Mestas



A Photo from the Richmond Times Dispatch in the 1920's or Early 30's. On the Grounds and Memorial Park of the Confederate Veterans Home in Richmond is one of the Cannons that Fired the First Shots of the Civil War. This Old Confederate Veteran is Explaining the Details of Firing the Cannon at Fort Sumter.

A question of ownership

Former UDC president says city asked her to move monument

Sunday, February 17, 2013
Danielle Battaglia

Two years after the Reidsville Confederate Monument fell, former North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy President Aileen Ezell says the city originally asked her to move the structure.

“When [Michael Pearce] called to tell me he couldn’t find evidence to say we owned [the monument], he said on the phone, ‘we own the land and I’d like you to move it,’” Ezell said. “We found they did own the land and we didn’t have a leg to stand on.”

The issue over the Reidsville Confederate Monument began in May 2011 when a Greensboro resident Mark Anthony Vincent drove into the monument. The soldier at the top of the monument shattered and the base sustained minor damages. After a dispute between the city and UDC, the group announced it planned to rebuild and move the structure to the local cemetery.

Reidsville City Manager Michael Pierce doesn't remember things quite the same way.

“Who said what, to who first, how did it exactly came about, I couldn’t tell you the order of things,” Pearce said. “In my opinion it was somewhat of a mutual decision as the best thing for all. Clearly we own the property or control that intersection. We wanted to avoid a lawsuit and she said we could avoid a lawsuit if we moved the monument.”

Pearce said Ezell and the city debated going through a lawsuit against one another but the city’s attorney felt they wouldn’t win. Pearce said at some point Ezell agreed to move it.

“I’ve talked to Aileen, after [The Reidsville Review interviewed] her, and we were sharing our memories together and I think it was somewhat of a mutual decision when I told her it was our opinion that we own the property,” Pearce said. “Right of way isn’t actual ownership of property, but people prefer, and understand that better. We own the intersection, what comes and goes in the intersection.”

Ezell said after being told to move the monument, the two entities agreed upon it under two conditions. First, the city agreed to assist moving the monument at its expense and the UDC would be given the land chosen for the new monument.

When asked why the city didn’t want the monument back in the intersection Pearce said, “I don’t think I’m willing to comment on that. That goes beyond the scope of what I do here.”

When asked again how that goes beyond the scope of being city manager Pearce said, “I don’t want to comment.”



A look at the replacement

The new Reidsville Confederate Monument is a work in progress as the UDC prepares to move the statue to Greenview Cemetery.

Looking back

During a January city council meeting, Reidsville City Manager Michael Pearce said the Reidsville chapter of the UDC came to him and said he needed to deal with Ezell because the monument belonged to the UDC. At the time, Ezell served as state president of the UDC.

"I thought they were just being cute," Pearce said during the meeting.

He realized the seriousness of the group and called Ezell. In December of 2011, the North Carolina UDC released information it would move the monument from the intersection at Scales and Morehead Streets to the Greenview Cemetery. In 1924, the city deeded land in Greenview Cemetery to the UDC. The land includes graves of Confederate soldiers. Ezell said the UDC contemplated putting the monument in the cemetery before finding out the land already belonged to them.

"It doesn't seem to me, to be a better place to put a monument to them, than at their feet," Ezell said.

Ezell realizes simplifying this debate could have happened if the UDC purchased the land in the traffic circle when building the original monument.

"Nobody dreamed life would change," Ezell said. "Nobody thought to purchase the land and we should have."

Ezell said moving the monument never crossed the minds of the state UDC until Pearce's phone call. Ezell added Pearce never gave an ultimatum, just made it clear the monument needed to move. She said they planned to put the monument back but realizing the city owned the land, they knew they'd never win that battle.

"When your city, county or state owns the land there is nothing you can do about it," Ezell said.

Ezell said she went to the UDC council about Pearce's request. The group knew they could try to fight it, but in the end, the city owned the land and that limited options.

Ezell said the UDC thought about forming a protest as the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, the Virginia Flaggers and the Historic Preservation Action Committee did. The organization decided doing so brought unnecessary negative attention on their organization and it hindered the cause.

Moving forward

Ezell said she kept quiet about Pearce's request, but finally broke her silence this week. For two years, Ezell endured harsh criticism on social media and after recent online comments, she decided to talk.

Ezell discussed the new monument in Greenview Cemetery. Ezell said the UDC plans to use the base and pedestal from the old monument.

"There are some places marked out on the monument but we thought it would connect with its original history," Ezell said. "That's why we wanted to use it."

The sculptor and the installer, who Ezell calls "the monument man," assured the UDC the base and pedestal could be installed safely.

The former Confederate monument wore a Union uniform. Ezell said the sculptor's design includes Confederate attire this time.

Funding the monument comes from Vincent's insurance settlement. The UDC received \$105,000 from the accident, according to Ezell. She said plans continue for the base and pedestal to be used in the cemetery's monument.

Ezell stepped down as president of the UDC but current president Lois Marlow asked her to stay on as chair of the UDC Monument Committee.

http://www.newsadvance.com/rockingham_now/news/eden_reidsville/article_1ac53620-793f-11e2-98ae-001a4bcf6878.html

Suspended for support

Brian Carlton | Posted: Wednesday, January 30, 2013 6:22 pm



What's left of the original A photo of the Confederate monument after the incident

The act of supporting the Reidsville Confederate monument ended up costing some local residents their membership in another group. **Reidsville United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter president Samyria King and group member Starlett Austin have both been suspended from their state chapter due to their “actions relating to the Reidsville Monument issue”, according to a letter from state chapter president Lois Marlow.**

In the letter, dated Nov. 30, Marlow and the rest of the North Carolina Executive Council suspended both women for a period of five years. That includes any association with the Daughters of the Confederacy on the division level or in general. The reasoning behind the suspension was that, according to the letter, both women had damaged the state chapter through their actions.

“You were disrespectful to the officers and members of our division and resulted in disrupting the work of the NC division, injuring our good name and hampering our efforts as we sought a solution to the monument issue,” the letter states.

The debate over the confederate monument began in May 2011 after Mark Anthony Vincent, of Greensboro, fell asleep while driving, according to police reports, running into the confederate monument and shattering the solidier on top. The city of Reidsville and the United Daughters of the Confederacy went back and forth on who owned the monument but ultimately determined the UDC did.

The UDC said in a Dec. 2011 press release the monument is moving from the intersection to Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville. The city deeded a plot of land in the cemetery to the UDC in 1925 to use for civil war veterans and their decedents. The UDC plans to move the monument to this location.

During the legal battles over the last two years, King and Austin supported keeping the monument in the downtown area. It was this support that originally gained the attention of the state chapter, as the two had criticized the decision to move the statue to the cemetery.

“You must cease such references and criticisms as to the actions taken by the Division,” wrote former North Carolina UDC president Aileen Ezell in a letter dated Feb. 23, 2012. In the letter, Ezell stated that the comments made by both members had been harmful to the organization. She also told them the Rockingham County chapter did not own the monument and she would appreciate it if they stopped referring to it as “theirs”. If the local group did not back off, the letter warned, they would risk being censured or suspended by the executive committee.

In 1956, the local UDC group disbanded and as per the organization's bylaws, all property was transferred to the state chapter's control and ownership. Those bylaws state that even if a chapter is reactivated, as the Reidsville one was in 1990, ownership of the property stays with the state group in Raleigh. One of the ongoing legal issues involves who actually does own the monument, as HPAC and the Sons of Confederate Veterans argue it was turned over to the city in the early twentieth century. Regardless, the two members say that's not something they were disputing.

“We never claimed we owned the monument,” King said. “We said it's our monument because it's in downtown Reidsville. It's like if you have a desk at work, you don't have a deed to that desk, but you use it and it's your desk, as long as you work there.”

Both members question also why the state chapter wasn't willing to have a discussion over the difference in opinion.

“We just wanted the monument back in its original location downtown,” Austin said. “We informed the members at a district meeting that the UDC was being sued by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the [Historic Preservation Action Committee]. We got the letter, but nothing was ever said to us face to face. At the spring district meeting, we were with all the presidents, vice presidents and executive members and [that] was never addressed. It was [just] a difference of opinion.”

Former UDC president Ezell declined comment, stating that she felt the current president should address any concerns of this nature.

Marlow also declined to comment, when asked how the actions of the members harmed the state chapter or to cite how they disrupted the group's work.

“This is an internal concern and it will be handled internally,” Marlow said.

No date set?

Despite the fact it's been over a year and a half since the incident and more than four months since the last court case, it's unclear when the monument will actually be assembled at the cemetery. During her phone conversation with us, Marlow said she couldn't give any clear dates.

“We really don't have a final date on [when construction will start] on that,” she said, speaking about the monument.

As for the suspensions, both King and Austin said they plan to appeal and have hired legal counsel.

http://www.newsadvance.com/rockingham_now/news/eden_reidsville/article_aec3f9fa-6b33-11e2-b40b-0019bb30f31a.html?mode=print

DECISIONS, DECISIONS !!

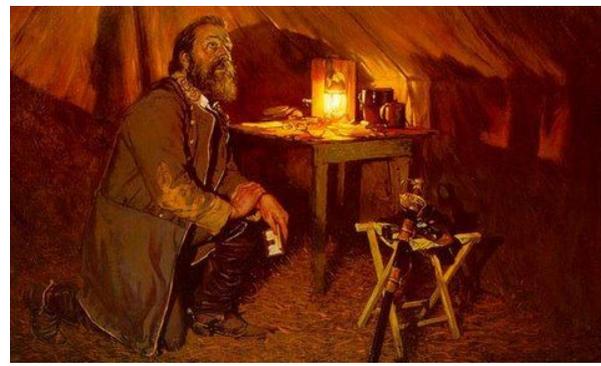
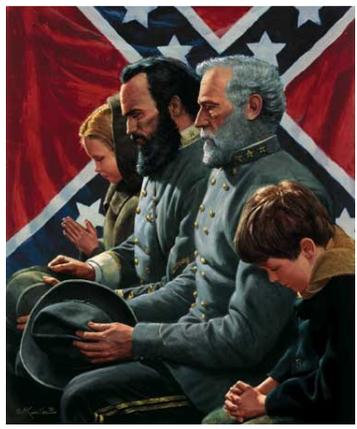
By Eve Davenport Holder

Just received word on the Middle TN District Meeting. It is being sponsored by the Chapter whose member(s) slandered me all over the internet. The check has to be mailed to one of them. It appears if I attend the east district meeting, the ex TN division president who slandered me, will be in attendance. If I attend the middle district meeting, I will see the ones who started the libel and slander against me. If I attend the west district meeting, it is in Memphis. If we make it out alive, that will be a miracle. Decisions, Decisions.

Susan Frise Hathaway: Attend them all! Smile and blow kisses at em. It's the UDC way.

Eve Davenport Holder: Well, that would get the old goats.

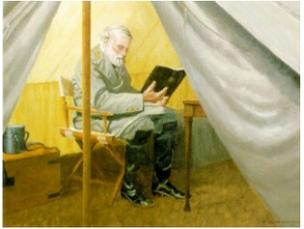




And, They Prayed!

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 gray 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.



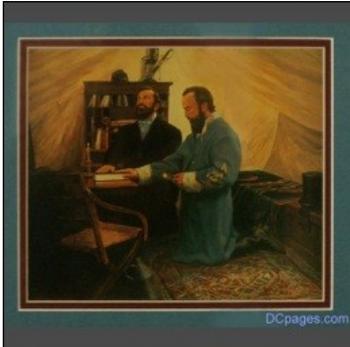
On the Great Seal of the Confederacy are the words, "Deo Vindice." These words are often used by the Sons of Confederate Veterans also, and mean, "God will vindicate." The question is, do we really believe it? Do we believe that God will vindicate the Confederate Cause and our brave and honorable forefathers 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 Vindice, 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. We must be men of prayer, because, God answers prayer.



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



"BATTLEFIELD PRAYER"
Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and J.E.B. Stuart Fredericksburg, VA Dec. 22, 1862.





TSOCR

2013 Scholarship Essay Contest

Application

**Texas Society
Order of Confederate Rose, Inc.**



**Marilyn C. Sweeney
TSOCR 2013 Scholarship
Essay Contest Application**

The Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose (TSOCR) recognizes that our young people are our local, state, and national leaders of tomorrow. We strive to make them aware of our historical and educational purposes through our scholarship opportunity. The TSOCR Scholarship Award Program is designed to award annually a scholarship to a Texas high school student who will further his/her education. The amount of this award is \$1,000.00.

The application and requirements for this scholarship essay contest are as follows:

Students will write an essay on a given topic and submit their essay with other required documentation (see essay guidelines). The scholarship winner will be selected based on the essay. In case of a tie, the Scholarship Committee members will review all applications and make a selection based on the entrant's supporting documentation. Each Chapter is asked to distribute the scholarship packet to interested students in their area. The TSOCR Scholarship Committee will announce the winner by May 15, 2013. The Application packet must be postmarked no later than 15 April 2013 and mailed to the address below:

Betty Nelson, TSOCR Scholarship Chairman, 4820 Prairie Hill Road,
Brenham, TX, 77833

Selection of the winner will be made by May 15 and will be notified by telephone and by letter on/after May 15. Winning entrant should plan to attend the state SCV Reunion to accept their award. Application, essay guidelines and judging criteria are attached.

Cindy Bobbitt
Director, TSOCR

MARILYN C. SWEENEY

2013 TSO CR SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address _____

Age__ Date of Birth_____ Phone_____

E-mail address_____

SCHOOL INFORMATION

High School_____ Graduation Date_____

College Selected_____

City/State_____ Admission Semester_____

Signature_____ Date_____

The purpose of the Marilyn C. Sweeney Scholarship is to provide \$1,000 to a graduating high school senior. Applicant must plan to further their education at a college/university, technical, or vocational school.

Attach to the application:

- 1. Essay**
- 2. Recommendation letters**
- 3. Biographical letter**

Mail application, essay and letters to:

**Betty G. Nelson
TSOCR Scholarship Chairman
4820 Prairie Hill Road
Brenham, Texas 77833**

**Questions? Call 979/836-1707 or e-mail
jerbettynels@hotmail.com**

Applications must be post marked NLT 15 April 2013

Payment of \$1,000.00 will be made to the college of attendance of recipient. Proof of enrollment must be made to the TSOCR Treasurer with school registrar's signature. The winner will be contacted regarding procedures for submitting proper proof by the TSOCR Treasurer.

TSOCR Scholarship Guidelines

2013 Essay Topic:

Texas seceded from the United States in February, 1861, following a seventy (70) percent popular vote in favor of secession. Include in your essay, answers to the following questions:

- 1. The secession process followed by Texas was unique. What steps did Texas take to ensure that its citizens actually wanted to secede from the Union? Please discuss the process the state followed to secede in detail.**
- 2. How many counties in Texas voted to secede and what was the total popular vote count for and against? What reasons did the counties that vote to remain in the Union have for voting against secession?**
- 3. What reasons did the Texans who voted to leave the Union have for secession? Please discuss in detail and give the background for these reasons.**
- 4. A famous Texas Revolutionary War hero who was a former US Senator from Texas, and then Governor of Texas opposed secession. Who was he? What were his reasons for opposing secession and what happened to him as a result of his opposition?**

Essay Guidelines

- Research the selected topic and stay within the specified time frame.**
- Cover page - Title and author's name centered to the middle of the page.**
- Text - Essay must be typed, double-spaced, 12 point font, Times New Roman with 1" margins, pages numbered.**

- **Length — Minimum of three pages but not to exceed six.**
- **Provide Bibliography/End Notes**
- **Sources - Minimum of five sources cited. Internet can be used for only two sources, others should be published materials.**

Attach to the application:

- 1. Essay**
- 2. Two letters of recommendation from any of the following — teacher, employer, pastor, or persons from an organization in which you are a member. Letters are to be no longer a than one 8½ x 11 inches double-spaced typed.**
- 3. A biographical letter to include information about yourself, family, activities, future goals, and reason for applying. Letters to be no longer than one page 8 1/2 x 11 inches, double-spaced typed.**

Applications must be postmarked no later than 15 April 2013. Packet with the above to be mailed to: Betty Nelson, TSO CR Scholarship Chairman, 4820 Prairie Hill Road, Brenham, TX, 77833.

Payment of \$1,000.00 will be made to the college or university of the contest's winner. Proof of enrollment must be given to the TSO CR Treasurer with the school registrar's signature. The contest winner will be contacted regarding the procedures for submitting proper proof by the TSO CR Treasurer



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A new order of 10,000 CD's "The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag" by Pastor John Weaver is finally in. Please send your check in the amount of \$35 plus \$5 shipping for each 100 CD's you want. This is not a fund raiser, this is their exact cost.

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He will get them in the mail to you immediately when your check arrives.

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

Listen to the audio here:

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Flagpoles and Columns will bear a plaque with an inscription of the donor's choice.

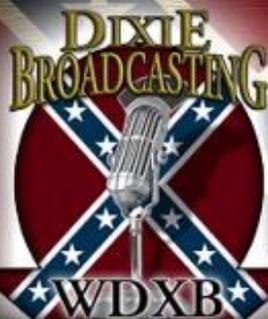
Make checks payable to "Texas Division-SCV" and mail to
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c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block
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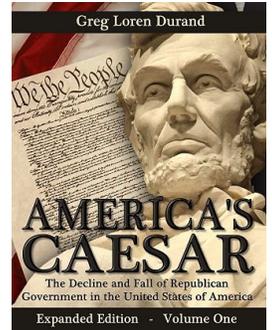


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A Series.....

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CHAPTER TWO:

Early Tensions Between North and South

The New England States Threaten to Secede

Most modern Americans will automatically associate the subject of secession with the South in the mid-Nineteenth Century, but what is not widely known is that the threat of secession was first given a voice by angry Federalists when the ratification of the Constitution apparently stalled in Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island. The ink on the parchment of the Constitution was scarcely dry before the radicals in the New England States again sought to rid themselves of their union with the South. For example, the *Hartford Courant* published the following statement in 1796:

We have reached a critical period in our political existence. The question must soon be decided, whether we shall continue a nation, at the expense even of our union, or sink with the present mass of difficulty into confusion and slavery.

Many advantages were supposed to be secured, and many evils avoided, by an union of the states. I shall not deny that the supposition was well founded. But at that time those advantages and those evils were magnified to a far greater size, than either would be if the question was at this moment to be settled.

The northern states can subsist as a nation, a republic, without any connection with the southern. It cannot be contested, that if the southern states were possessed of the same political ideas, an union would be still more desirable than a separation. But when it becomes a serious question, whether we shall give up our government, or part with the states south of the Potomac, no man north of that river, whose heart is not thoroughly democratic, can hesitate what decision to make.

I shall in the future papers consider some of the great events which will lead to a separation of the United States; show the importance of retaining their present constitution [as sovereign States], even at the expense of a separation; endeavour to prove the impossibility of an union for any long period in future, both from the moral and political habits of the citizens of the southern states; and finally examine carefully to see whether we have not already approached to the era when they must be divided. ⁽¹⁾

In December of 1803, Colonel Timothy Pickering, who had served as Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State in the cabinet of George Washington, and as a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, was very vocal in his denunciation of the Louisiana Purchase because of the disruption of the balance of power between the two sections of the countries which he and many of his fellow New Englanders

imagined would result. Pickering suggested as the remedy the establishment of "*a new confederacy*, exempt from the corrupt and corrupting influence and oppression of the aristocratic democrats of the South" [emphasis in original],⁽²⁾ and it was his prediction that this separation between North and South would occur within the next generation. A month later, he further elaborated on his proposal with these words:

The principles of our Revolution point to the remedy — *a separation*. That this can be accomplished, and without spilling one drop of blood, I have little doubt....

I do not believe in the practicability of a long-continued Union. A *Northern Confederacy* would unite congenial characters and present a fairer prospect of public happiness; while the Southern States, having a similarity of habits, might be left to "manage their own affairs in their own way." If a separation were to take place, our mutual wants would render a friendly and commercial intercourse inevitable. The Southern States would require the naval protection of the *Northern Union*, and the products of the former would be important to the navigation and commerce of the latter....

It must begin in Massachusetts. The proposition would be welcomed in Connecticut; and could we doubt of New Hampshire? But New York must be associated; and how is her concurrence to be obtained? She must be made the center of the Confederacy. Vermont and New Jersey would follow of course, and Rhode Island of necessity [emphasis in original].⁽³⁾

In the years 1808 and 1809, the hue and cry of separation from the South was again raised in Massachusetts. In response to the embargo against England during the Jefferson Administration, the editors of the Boston *Gazette* declared, "It is better to suffer the *amputation* of a Limb, than to lose the whole body. *We must prepare for the operation*. Wherefore then is *New England* asleep? wherefore does she submit to the oppression of *enemies* in the South?" [emphasis in original]⁽⁴⁾ Likewise, the Boston *Centinel* advised its readers with the following words: "This perpetual embargo being unconstitutional, every man will perceive that he is not bound to regard it, but may send his produce or merchandise to a foreign market in the same manner as if the government had never undertaken to prohibit it!... *The government of Massachusetts* has also a *duty* to perform. The state is still sovereign and independent" [emphasis in original].⁽⁵⁾ These public statements appeared in print under the heading of "Patriotic Proceedings."⁽⁶⁾ When the *Enforcement Act* was passed to strengthen the embargo in 1809, the New England secessionists issued a proclamation which described the Constitution as "a Treaty of Alliance and Confederation" between the States, declaring that "whenever its provisions are violated, or its original principles departed from by a majority of the states or their people, it is no longer an effective instrument... [and] any state is at liberty by the spirit of that contract to withdraw itself from the Union."⁽⁷⁾

The bill for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union generated still more noise from Massachusetts in 1811. Complaining that the creation of additional States from the Territory of Orleans would upset the sectional balance, Josiah Quincy boldly declared in the House of Representatives on the fourteenth of January, "If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligation; and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation — amicably if they can, violently if they must."⁽⁸⁾ When George Poindexter from Mississippi objected that "it was radically wrong for any member [of the House] to use arguments going to dissolve the Government, and tumble this body itself to dust and ashes," Quincy responded:

When I spoke of a separation of the States as resulting from the violation of the Constitution, contemplated in this bill, I spoke of it as of a necessity, deeply to be deprecated; but as resulting from causes so certain and obvious, as to be absolutely inevitable when the effect of the principle is practically experienced....

Touching the general nature of the instrument called the Constitution of the United States, there is no obscurity.... There can be no doubt about its nature. It is a political compact....

This is not so much a question concerning the exercise of sovereignty, as it is who shall be sovereign. Whether the proprietors of the good old United States shall manage their own affairs in their own way; or whether they, and their Constitution, and their political rights, shall be trampled under foot by foreigners introduced through a breach of the Constitution. The proportion of the political weight of each sovereign State, constituting this Union, depends upon the number of the States which have a voice under the compact. This number the Constitution permits us to multiply at pleasure, within the limits of the original United States; observing only the expressed limitations in the Constitution. But when in order to increase your power of augmenting this number you pass the old limits, you are guilty of a violation of the Constitution in a fundamental point; and in one, also, which is totally inconsistent with the intent of the contract, and the safety of the States which established the association....

I will add only a few words in relation to the moral and political consequence of usurping this power. I have said, that it would be a virtual dissolution of the Union; and gentlemen express great sensibility at the expression. But the true source of terror is not the declaration I have made, but the deed you propose. Is there a moral principle of public law better settled, or more conformable to the plainest suggestions of reason, than that the violation of a contract by one of the parties may be considered as exempting the other from its obligations? Suppose, in private life, thirteen form a partnership, and ten of them undertake to admit a new partner

without the concurrence of the other three, would it not be at their option to abandon the partnership, after so palpable an infringement of their rights? How much more in the political partnership, where the admission of new associates, without previous authority, is so pregnant with obvious dangers and evils?⁽⁹⁾

New England Protests Against War With England

The clamoring of the North for revolution and dissolution of the Union reached a feverish pitch during the second war with England from 1812-1814. Dissatisfied with the war because it interfered with commercial intercourse with Great Britain, the New England States, with Massachusetts at the head, repeatedly threatened to separate from the South by violent revolution. On 2 June 1812, a resolution of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was presented to Congress which referred to the war as "in the highest degree impolitic, unnecessary, and ruinous" to the "trade and navigation, which are indispensable to the prosperity and comfort of the people of this Commonwealth."⁽¹⁰⁾ On 14 February 1814, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature issued a report denouncing the war as "so fertile in calamities and so threatening in consequences, and carried on in the worst possible manner: forming a union of wickedness and weakness which defies, for a parallel, the annals of the world." It was feared that it was being conducted for the end "of destroying even the forms of liberty," and for the purpose of installing a President for life. The report continued:

We tremble for the liberties of our country. We think it the duty of the present generation to stand between the next and despotism. The power to regulate commerce is abused when employed to destroy it, and a voluntary abuse of power sanctions the right of resistance as much as a direct and palpable usurpation. The sovereignty of the States was reserved to protect the citizens from acts of violence by the United States, as well as for purposes of domestic regulation. We spurn the idea that the free, sovereign, and independent State of Massachusetts is reduced to a mere municipal corporation, without power to protect its people or to defend them from oppression, from whatever quarter it comes. Whenever the national compact is violated, and the citizens of this State oppressed by cruel and unauthorised enactments, this Legislature is bound to interpose its power, and to wrest from the oppressor his victim. This is the spirit of our Union, and thus has it been explained by the very man who now sets at defiance all the principles of his early political life. The question, then, is not a question of power or right, but of time and expediency.⁽¹¹⁾



This same committee then called for a convention of the New England States to discuss the formation of the Northern Confederacy dreamed of by Timothy Pickering. The result was the Hartford Convention, which met on 15 December 1814 to make plans for the secession of the New England States upon the stated principle that "in cases of deliberate, dangerous, and palpable infractions of the Constitution, affecting the sovereignty of a State and the liberties of the people, it is not only the *right*, but the *duty* also, of each State to interpose its authority for protection in the manner best calculated to secure that end." In determining whether such infractions of the Constitution had occurred, "States which have no common umpire must be their own judges, and execute their own decisions." It was further declared:

If the Union be destined to dissolution by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administration, it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent. Some new form of confederacy should be substituted among those States which shall intend to maintain a federal relation to each other. Events may prove that the causes of our calamities are deep and permanent. They may be found to proceed, not merely from the blindness of prejudice, pride of opinion, violence of party spirit, or the confusion of the times; but they may be traced to implacable combinations of individuals or of States to monopolize power and office, and to trample without remorse upon the rights and interests of commercial sections of the Union. Whenever it shall appear that the causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement will be preferable to an alliance by constraint among nominal friends, but real enemies.⁽¹²⁾

A constitution for this proposed New England confederacy was actually drawn up and was "to go into operation as soon as two or three States shall have adopted it."⁽¹³⁾

These proceedings were not conducted in secret, but were openly reported, and their affirmation of the doctrines of State sovereignty and the right of secession was applauded by the New England press. For example, on 13 January 1813, the editor of the Boston *Centinel* wrote:

The sentiment is hourly extending, and, in these northern states, will soon be universal, that we are in no better condition with respect to the south, than that of a *conquered people*....

Either the southern states must drag us further into the war – or we must drag them out of it – *or the chain will break*....

We must be no longer deafened by senseless clamours about a *separation of the states*....

Should the present administration, with their adherents in the southern states, still persist in the prosecution of this wicked and ruinous war – in unconstitutionally creating new states *in the mud of Louisiana* (the inhabitants of which country are as ignorant of republicanism as the alligators of their swamps) and in opposition to the commercial rights and privileges of New England, *much as we deprecate a separation of the union, we deem it an evil much less to be dreaded than a co-operation with them in these nefarious projects* [emphasis in original].⁽¹⁴⁾

On 10 September 1814, the same organ declared:

What shall we do to be saved? One thing only. *The people must rise in their majesty* – protect themselves – and compel their unworthy servants to obey their will....

The union is already dissolved practically....

You ask my opinion on a subject which is much talked of – *a Dissolution of the Union*. On this subject I differ from my fellow-citizens generally, and therefore I ought to speak and write with diffidence. I have, for many years, *considered the union of the northern and southern states as not essential to the safety, and very much opposed to the interest, of both sections*. The extent of territory is too large to be harmoniously governed by the same representative body.... The commercial and non-commercial states have views and interests so different, that I conceive it to be impossible that they ever can be satisfied with the same laws and the same system of measures. I firmly believe, that each section would be better satisfied to *govern* itself: and each is large and populous enough *for its own protection*, especially as we have no powerful nations in our neighbourhood.... And I believe the public welfare would be better consulted, and more promoted, in a separate than in a federal condition. The mountains form a natural line of division: and moral and commercial habits would unite the western people. In like manner, the moral and commercial habits of the northern and middle states would link them together; as would the like habits of the slave-holding states. Indeed, *the attempt to unite this vast territory under one head has long appeared to me absurd. I believe a peaceable separation would be for the happiness of all sections* [emphasis in original].⁽¹⁵⁾

Again, on the seventeenth of December:

It is said, that to make a treaty or commerce with the enemy is to violate the Constitution, and to sever the union. *Are they not both already virtually destroyed? Or in what stage of existence would they be, should we declare a neutrality, or even withhold taxes or men?*...

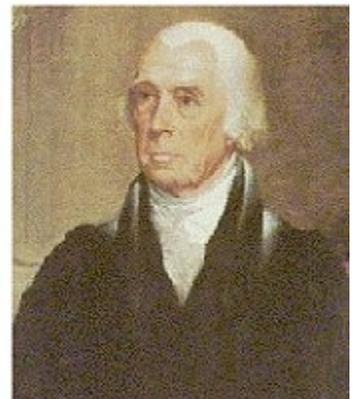
By a *commercial treaty with England*, which shall provide for the admission [into the proposed New England confederacy] of such states as may wish to come into it, and which shall prohibit England from making a treaty with the south and west, which does not grant us at least equal privileges with herself, our commerce will be secured to us; our standing in the nation raised to its proper level; and New England's feelings will no longer be sported with or her interests violated....

If we submit quietly, our destruction is certain. If we oppose them with a high-minded and steady conduct, who will say that *we shall not beat them back*? No one can suppose that a *conflict with a tyranny at home*, would be as easy as with an enemy from abroad. But firmness will anticipate and prevent it. Cowardice dreads it – and will surely bring it on at last. *Why then delay?* Why leave that to chance which firmness should command? Will our wavering frighten government into compliance? [emphasis in original].⁽¹⁶⁾

In light of New England's reaction to what was perceived as the usurpations of the general Government in the early years of the Nineteenth Century, what wretched hypocrisy it was for these same States to send their troops to invade and devastate the South only a generation later for acting upon the very same principles of State sovereignty and rights which they so tenaciously claimed for themselves. When they felt themselves to be oppressed by the South, the New England States, with Massachusetts in the lead, were eager to assert the right to depart from the Union "amicably if they can, violently if they must." However, when the South would later complain of Northern oppression, and attempt to depart from the Union *in peace*, the North's repeated assertions of State sovereignty were inexplicably and conveniently forgotten.

The Treasonous Activity of the North

It also should be noted that, while Southerners were spilling their blood in defense of their country during the war of 1812, many New Englanders continued to carry on commercial intercourse with English merchant ships which hovered off the Atlantic coast and around the Boston harbor in particular.⁽¹⁷⁾ This behavior was nothing new; New England farmers had done the very same thing during the Revolution by carrying on such a "brisk, lucrative and systematic traffic... with the British lines" that George Washington feared the very cause of American independence would be put in jeopardy.⁽¹⁸⁾ John Lowell described the shameless



activities of his fellow Bostonians with these words: "Encouraged and protected from infamy by the just odium against the war, they engage in lawless speculations; sneer at the restraints of conscience; laugh at perjury; mock at legal restraints; and acquire an ill-gotten wealth at the expense of public morals, and of the more sober, conscientious part of the community."⁽¹⁹⁾

It was openly declared by leading political figures in the Northeastern States that they intended to "withhold [their] money and make a separate peace with England."⁽²⁰⁾ This proposed treaty would have involved a military union of Old and New England against the Southern States to "humble the pride and ambition of Virginia... and chastise the insolence of those madmen of Kentucky and Tennessee, who aspire to the government of these states, and threaten to involve the country in all the horrors of war."⁽²¹⁾ In an open letter to President James Madison entitled "Northern Grievances," the Northern Federalist faction declared that, should negotiations with Great Britain be defeated by those in the seats of Government in Washington, "*the injured States [of New England] will be compelled, by every motive of duty, interest and honour... to dash into atoms the bonds of tyranny*" [emphasis in original] by waging war against the South. Arrogant and self-righteous in their hatred of the South, these men went on to write the following:

While posterity will admire the independent spirit of the Eastern section of our country, and with sentiments of gratitude, enjoy the fruits of their firmness and wisdom, the descendants of the South and the West will have reason to curse the folly of your councils....

Bold and resolute, when they step forth in the sacred cause of freedom and independence, the northern people will secure their object. No obstacle can impede them. No force can withstand their powerful arm. The most numerous armies will melt before their manly strength. Does not the page of history instruct you, that the feeble debility of the South never could face the vigorous activity of the North?...

The aggregate strength of the South and West, if brought against the North, would be driven into the ocean, or back to their own sultry wilds; and they might think themselves fortunate if they escaped other punishment than a defeat, which their temerity would merit....

You have carried your oppressions to the utmost stretch. *We will no longer submit.* Restore the Constitution to its purity. Give us security for the future, indemnity for the past. Abolish every tyrannical law. Make an immediate and honourable peace. Revive our commerce. Increase our navy. Protect our seamen. *Unless you comply with these just demands, without delay, we will withdraw from the Union, scatter to the winds the bonds of tyranny, and transmit to posterity that Liberty purchased by the Revolution* [emphasis in original].⁽²²⁾

A few months later, the following implied death threat against Madison appeared in the *Boston Gazette*: "If James Madison is to command the force destined to subjugate the eastern states, we would suggest to his excellency a most salutary caution — it is, that he should provide himself with a horse swifter footed by far, than that which carried him so gallantly from the invaders of Washington. He must be able to escape at a greater rate than forty miles a day, or the swift vengeance of New England will overtake the wretched miscreant in his flight!"⁽²³⁾ Similar threats appeared in the *Federal Republican*, which called for Madison to be "hissed out of office, if not *pelted with stones*" [emphasis in original],⁽²⁴⁾ and Senator James Lloyd of Boston urged his constituents to "*coerce Mr. Madison and his immediate dependants to retire from office, and to elect Mr. King or Judge Marshall in his stead*" [emphasis in original].⁽²⁵⁾

As Matthew Carey observed in *The Olive Branch*, "Massachusetts was energetic, firm, bold, daring, and decisive in the contest with the general government. She would not abate an inch. She dared it to conflict. She seized it by the throat, determined to strangle it! She was untameable as a lion, or a tiger, or a panther, or a leopard. But she was long-suffering, and mild, and patient, and harmless, and inoffensive, and gentle, and meek, as a lamb or a turtle-dove, when she came in contact with the enemy."⁽²⁶⁾ What better illustration of actual treason — "levying war against the United States and giving aid and comfort to their enemies"⁽²⁷⁾ — could have been supplied than by the actions of the leading politicians and journalists of the North from 1813 to 1815? In a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, Thomas Jefferson pointed out, "During that war four of the Eastern States were only attached to the Union, like so many inanimate bodies to living men."⁽²⁸⁾ A new national flag, consisting of only five stripes, was even designed for the Hartford Convention,⁽²⁹⁾ and yet, this threatened, and practically accomplished, secession from the Union was answered neither by the Southern people with epithets of "rebel" and "traitor," nor by the Southern-dominated general Government with preparations for military coercion.

Evidence of a British-New England Conspiracy

Coinciding with the aforementioned events, evidence of a conspiracy between agents of the British Government in Canada and certain individuals holding positions of authority in the State government of Massachusetts had been brought to the attention of James Madison in 1810. In his address to Congress on the matter, Madison said:

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents, which remain in the department of State. They prove that, at a recent period, on the part of the British Government, through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed, in certain States, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the country; and intrigued with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain.⁽³⁰⁾

Among the documents laid before Congress was the intercepted letter of Sir James H. Craig, Governor-General of the British provinces in Canada to an English spy named John Henry. In this letter, the Governor instructed Henry to travel to Boston "with your earliest convenience" and there "to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead, the other eastern states of America in the part they may take at this important crisis." The remainder of Craig's instructions reveal that the "considerable influence" that Boston would have over the other States of New England was toward their withdrawal from the Union:

The federalists, as I understand, have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition; and their being under its particular influence at this moment, is the more to be expected, from their having no ill-founded ground for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of their object than they have been for some years past....

It has been supposed that if the federalists of the eastern states should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government; as it may also be, that it should be informed how far, in such an event, they would look to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent; yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me, you are authorized to receive any such, and will safely transmit it to me....⁽³¹⁾

In one of Henry's dispatches to Craig, he wrote, "The truth is, the common people [of New England] have so long regarded the Constitution of the United States with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but, without farther and greater provocation, would not necessarily repudiate."⁽³²⁾ In another dispatch, he suggested that the best way to "bring about a separation of the states, under distinct and independent governments" was through "a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern, and conciliate the northern people...." He went on:

This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain; as it would forever secure the integrity of his majesty's possessions on the continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain, as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression; and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and excite parties in this country, than Great Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war; that is, a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any section of this country from the common head.⁽³³⁾

Again, he wrote, "It should, therefore, be the peculiar care of Great Britain to foster divisions between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard of the resentment of the democrats of this country."⁽³⁴⁾ Finally, two years later, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, Henry described his mission as follows:

Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when his majesty's governor general of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resistance to the general government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy, he applied to the undersigned, to undertake a mission to Boston, where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his majesty's government of Canada; and to open communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the governor general, upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his majesty's government.⁽³⁵⁾

It should be noted that six weeks after General Cornwallis had surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, King George III stated in an address to the Parliament that "he should not answer the trust

committed to the sovereign of a free people, if he consented to sacrifice either to his own desire of peace, or to their temporary ease and relief, those essential rights and permanent interests, upon the maintenance and preservation of which the future strength and security of the country must forever depend."⁽³⁶⁾ In other words, the King was not about to acquiesce to the Americans' demand for independence. Oddly enough, only two weeks later, it was resolved in the House of Commons that "all further attempts to reduce the Americans to obedience *by force* would be ineffectual, and injurious to the true interests of Great Britain.... [H]is Majesty's ministers ought immediately to take every possible measure for concluding peace with our American colonies" [emphasis added].⁽³⁷⁾ Were these statements contradictory, as they seem to be on the surface, or did they reveal a mere change of policy on the part of Great Britain – an abandonment of *flagrant* war in favor of *non-flagrant* war against the Americans? Were the Tories, who later took the name of Federalists, and finally resurfaced in 1854 as the Republican party, the instruments through which the English Crown sought to destroy the independence of the American States, dissolve their political union, and force them back into subservience to British rule? The historical data certainly seems to indicate such to be a plausible hypothesis. The reader should carefully review the above Henry letter of 13 March 1809, in which the American States are referred to as "his majesty's possessions" and the "colonies" of Great Britain twenty-six years after George III signed the Treaty of Paris, acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of these self-same States.

In his book, *Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South*, George Edmonds wrote:

The Northeastern States early sought to create prejudice and disunion sentiment, not on account of any existing fact, but to array section against section, to stimulate hate and discord for the purpose of accelerating their darling object, the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Northeastern Confederacy. Press, politicians and preachers were continually harping on causes which made disunion desirable. The motives which actuated New England disunionists was the desire to have what Hamilton called a strong government, understood to mean an autocracy similar to that of England, a large standing army, a heavy public debt, owned by the favored few, to whom the common masses should pay tribute, under the guise of interest. The main public offices were to be held by the rich and noble for long periods, or for life. It was argued that a national debt would be a national blessing, and a prohibitive tariff, under the guise of protection, would be a blessing. These were the motives which led the early Federalists to want disunion.⁽³⁸⁾

The events and actions of the leading politicians of the Northeast from the ratification of the Constitution on through the second war with England should be carefully studied, for they reveal the true cause of the later war between the States which has, for one hundred and forty years, been obscured under layers of "politically correct" propaganda. As we will see, anti-slavery was merely the issue seized upon by a Northern faction already bent upon the dissolution of the Union and war against the South – a party which favored not only a monarchical form of government patterned after the Government of Great Britain, but even a re-establishment of political ties with the mother country.

PART ONE:

Northern Agitation and the Roots of Disunion

Supporting Resources and Documents

CHAPTER TWO

Early Tensions Between North and South

Supporting Document:

Josiah Quincy's Speech in Opposition to the Bill for the Admission of Louisiana

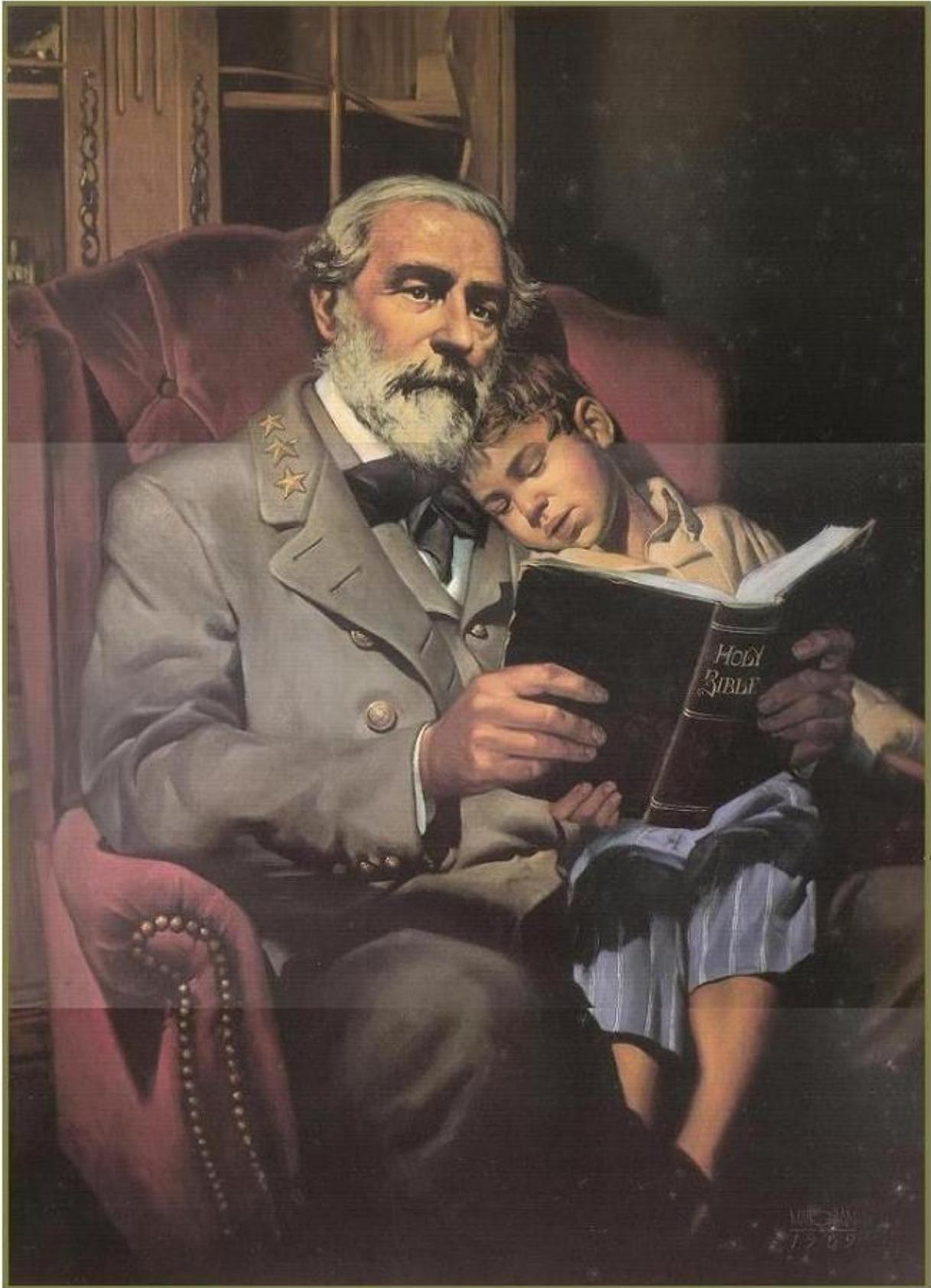
Supplementary Essay:

The Turbulence of Boston and Its Effect on New England

Endnotes

1. Hartford (Connecticut) *Courant*, quoted by Matthew Carey, *The Olive Branch* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: M. Carey and Son, 1818), pages 255-256.
2. Timothy Pickering, letter to Higginson, 24 December 1803; quoted by Jefferson Davis, *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1881), Volume I, page 71.
3. Pickering, letter to Cabot, 29 January 1804; quoted by Davis, *ibid.*, page 72.
4. Boston *Gazette*, quoted by Carey, *Olive Branch*, page 143.
5. Boston *Centinel*, 10 September 1808; quoted by Carey, *ibid.*
6. Carey, *ibid.*, page 141.
7. New England resolutions, quoted by James Banner, *To the Hartford Convention: The Federalists and the Origins of Party Politics in Massachusetts* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1970), page 301.
8. Josiah Quincy, [speech](#) delivered in the House of Representatives, 14 January 1811; in Thomas Hart Benton (editor), *Abridgement of the Debates of Congress 1789 to 1856* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1860), Volume IV, page 327.
9. Quincy, in Benton, *ibid.*, pages 327, 328, 331, 332. Quincy's arguments were soundly rebutted the following day by Robert Wright of Maryland, when he pointed out that Vermont, which had not been within the limits of the original States, was admitted without complaint to the Union in 1791 and that the framers of the Constitution even looked forward to a day when the provinces of Canada might be admitted (Benton, *ibid.*, pages 334-335).
10. Resolution of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 2 June 1812; in Benton, *ibid.*, page 415.
11. Report of the committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 14 February 1814; quoted by McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, pages xxxv-xxxvi.
12. Hartford Convention resolutions, in Henry Adams (editor), *Documents Relating to New-England Federalism* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1877), page 297; McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, page xxxvi.
13. The *Federal Republican* (1814), quoted by Carey, *Olive Branch*, page 425.
14. Boston *Centinel*, 13 January 1813; quoted by Carey, *ibid.*, page 423.
15. Boston *Centinel*, 10 September 1814; quoted by Carey, *ibid.*, pages 423-424.
16. Boston *Centinel*, 15 December 1814; quoted by Carey, *ibid.*, page 422.
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The Christian General



The Christian General

Early in the war, a young five year old boy went with his father to call on General Lee at his Richmond headquarters to present him with a copy of the Bible. General Lee warmly greeted the father and young enthusiastic Confederate, and, upon receiving the Bible with joyous gratification, put the boy upon his knee. A few days later, General Lee rode out to the boy's house to give him a signed copy of *Recollections of General Washington* edited by Mrs. Lee.¹ He told the young lad he could not have received anything which he prized more highly than the Holy Bible.

Virtually hundreds of paintings and sketches have been done on the great leader of the Army of Northern Virginia but few, if any, have every touched upon the fact this great statesman, combat strategist, and leader of men was also one of the greatest spiritual men of the 19th century. Not only did the Army of Northern Virginia have a military history, but it also had a rich and moving religious history.

Religion in Lee's army was not a myth but reality. Such leaders as Stonewall Jackson, D.H. Hill, T.R. Cobb, A.H. Colquitt, Kirby Smith, J.E.B. Stuart, John Gordon, W.N. Pendleton, and Charles Venable entered the war as Christian soldiers. During the war, Ewell, Pender, Hood, R.H. Anderson, Rodes, Paxton, and countless other officers, too numerous to mention, professed their faith in Jesus Christ.

Under such leadership with the conviction of the Holy Spirit, is it any wonder the brave soldier in grey had a silver lining in the dark cloud of war. Virtually thousands of soldiers received Jesus as their personal Savior and accepted the promise of eternal life with our Father.

It is important history remembers that to General R.E. Lee vital godliness was a precious reality. In July 1862, he issued a general order to the Army in

which he stated, "Habitually all duties except those of inspection will be suspended during Sunday to afford the troops rest and enable them to attend religious services."² General Lee never failed to attend preaching when his duties did not interfere. Often he would attend preaching at Jackson's headquarters, and was never too preoccupied with military duties to preclude participation in prayer meetings with the rank and file. What an inspiration for the ragged veterans to see their great Christian General humble himself before the Lord and Master. The General, in appreciation for the prayers of his Chaplains, once responded in tearful choked emotion, "Please thank them, I deeply appreciate it. I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation and need all the prayers they can offer me."³

General Lee declared openly the simple and absolute trust he had in God and God alone. "No human power can avail us without the blessing of God and I rejoice to know that in this crisis of our affairs good men everywhere are supplicating Him for His favor and protection."⁴ The General was constantly encouraging his staff and soldiers to read tracts and scriptures on a regular basis. After the war, he accepted the presidency of the Rockbridge Bible Society and continued in this capacity until his death. This organization was to aid in the distribution of the Bible to all denominations in the county and encourage reading it and meditating upon its spiritual truths. To R.E. Lee, "all other books compared to the Bible were of minor importance. The Bible, in all my perplexities and distresses, has never failed to give me light and strength."⁵

It is the publishers fervent prayer the displaying of this magnificent image of the Christian General will prove useful in properly showing the power of Jesus Christ.

— The Marks Collection

The South I Love Thee More



My heart in its sadness turns fondly to thee,
Dear land where our lov'd ones fought hard to be free.
I loved thee when struggling and bleeding and sore,
But now thou art conquered, I love thee the more,
But now thou art conquered, I love thee the more.

Gallant South! When the noble, the gifted, the brave,
Dash'd onward to battle like wave after wave,
Determin'd to die for the land they adore,
Tho' vain were their efforts, I love thee the more,
Tho' vain were their efforts, I love thee the more.

Bright South! Tho' the winter is closing around,
And dead leaves of Autumn now carpet the ground,
Thy beauties of woodland, or river and shore,
Still charm the beholder, I love thee the more,
Still charm the beholder, I love thee the more.

Dear South! Tho' thy beautiful forests and hills,
Thy emerald valleys and silvery rills,
Are subject to strangers, not free as of yore,
Thus changed and in sorrow, I love thee the more,
Thus changed and in sorrow, I love thee the more.

Sweet South! Lovely land of beautiful flowers,
Tho' cool now the zephyrs and faded thy bowers,
O soon shall the springtime thy beauties restore,
And bloom o'er our lost ones, I love thee the more,
And bloom o'er our lost ones, I love thee the more.

Darling South! When I think every forest and grove,
And valley have pillowed the heads that we loved,
Have echoed their warery, and drank of their gore,
I feel thou art sacred and love thee the more,
I feel thou art sacred and love thee the more.

DICK DOWLING DAYS SESQUICENTENNIAL

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Sabine Pass

Sabine Pass Battleground State Historic Site

September 7 & 8, 2013

REENACTOR REGISTRATION INFORMATION

Early pre-registration is strongly urged! Registration will be suspended when capacity is reached and there is no guarantee of participation, meal ticket, or exclusive commemorative gift to walk ons!

Register by email to dickdowling@rocketmail.com

Register by mail to:

Registration
PO Box 1863
Beaumont, TX 77704

- Include for each person registering:
Name, (age if under 18), address, phone, & email
- Indicate your impression:
(US or CS & service branch, civilian, specialty, or mounted).
- Indicate your unit and national organization affiliation, if any.
- Indicate if you are willing to galvanize, and please bring your blue suit!
- Indicate if you will be period camping on site, motel militia, or Rv.



Upon arrival, please visit the registration tent to check in and receive participants' package.

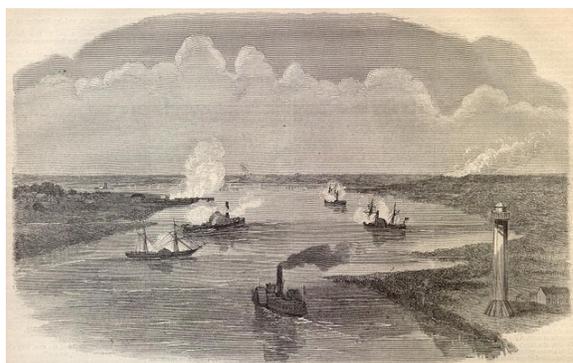
The Texas Historical Commission 2010 Safety Manual will apply. Please review it online at:
http://csa.tripod.com/safety_manual_final_2010.pdf

NOTE TO ARTILLERY:

The first 16 fully crewed (5 man minimum) wheeled field artillery pieces to commit will receive a \$150 bounty. No mortars, please. Gun owner or representative must pre-register each gun. Indicate unit and type and size of gun.

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By the late spring, Early had succeeded to command of the old Second Corps with the rank of lieutenant general. Despite the corps' losses in the Wilderness battles that spring, Early was able to muster about 8,000 muskets, which he led to Lynchburg, Virginia in mid-June. This inferior number would face twice that amount under Union arms. But Jubal was up to the task.

Outspoken and often acidic with his opinions, Early did not cut a dashing figure, "He was six feet high, but a stoop of the shoulder caused by rheumatism," the general was known for his "Independent mind", self-reliance, and his expertise in strategy.

Early "was an able strategist", recalled General John B. Gordon. By June 1864 Gordon was a major general in command of one of Early's divisions. In contrast to the plain Early, Gordon embodied the model of Southern generalship, though he gave the artful Early his due respect for his commander was "one of the coolest and most imperturbable of men under fire and in extremity."

If anything, Early was willing to take chances. His arrival at Lynchburg caused the retreat of Hunter's forces. The chase down the Shenandoah Valley began. Within three weeks, Early's troops were across the Potomac River where they would be threatening the Nation's capitol itself. Audacious and quick, Jubal Early took his minimal force into Union territory and through tactically did not achieve a great victory, his summer campaign achieved a needed moral boost to the worsening Confederate situation.



Heritage Preservation Association

Southern Culture Under Attack

The average working man or woman in America today is entirely too busy to understand the complex issues behind each controversy that comes through the media. When watching television news or reading a newspaper article, it seems that all issues are broken down to a nice, symmetric "good guys / bad guys" argument. It's as if we were reading a novel, written by someone who has control over the facts. My, how simple and understandable things are. The good guys do good things and the bad guys do bad things. It is so easy for anyone with half a brain to understand. or is it?

Volumes have been written about these issues of truth-by-perspective. After all, is the British occupation of Northern Ireland a good hearted effort at protecting a people who asked for help against a population bent on their destruction? Or, is it the interjection of a hostile military force on a sovereign island, uninvited and exercising martial authority dictated by a foreign government. Complex, when you actually consider it.

Or how about a rising leader of a nation, scraping his way to power to rescue a destitute people, who were driven to virtual slavery after the loss in a previous war, for which they were unfairly blamed, and his effort to unify his people after the partitioning of his lands by the conquerors. My, how valiant this effort seems until you mention the name Adolph Hitler.

But how about an example closer to home? Whether one considers the activities of United States Lieutenant General William Tecumseh Sherman during 1864 and 1865 as an innovative new way to lead an army to victory over a determined population or whether he brought a new level of brutality and cruelty to war by waging its horror directly on civilian populations, is directly related to which side of the conflict you are on. That elementary fact, though obvious, and thousands like it, are sometimes completely lost on individuals whose fast paced lives reduce their knowledge of complex issues to a few sound bites on the morning news or a few paragraphs written by a newspaper reporter, working for a large corporation, managed by an editor whom he is trying to please.

Individuals are not to blame for such manipulations as the temptations for those trying to influence our lives are just too insurmountable. However, most savvy Americans today realize the selling of ideas and philosophies goes on today at just as swift a pace as it ever did. But enough telling of the obvious. My prelude was only for the purpose of absolving those who disagree with my presentments of any guilt or devious intent, for I feel that the current state of public perceptions concerning the American South to be based entirely upon the purposeful, manipulation of the many by a few, whose sole purpose has nothing to do with the South or its people.

All political arguments in America can be traced to the issues surrounding the war of 1861-1865. Whether the arguments revolve around the definition of power, the delineation of individual rights, the flow of wealth, the relationship among the layers of government, et cetera, all issues go back to that time when the nation fought to decide whether it would be a single political entity or not.

Both sides in the conflict have their sides to the story. One said that it was caused by the South refusing to acknowledge the election of Abraham Lincoln. The other said it was caused by extreme abuse of the power to tax. A new faction, states that it was fought to release a people from indenture. Whatever the case, the conflict was caused, at the very least, by the fact that a group of states declared their independence, as did their grandfathers in 1776, and chartered a new government. The other side, for whatever reason, decided to stop them. Had there been no such declaration of independence, there would have been no war. That is clear. The entirety of the war of 1861-1865 can be summarized succinctly by stating that the Confederacy lost its war for independence. Nothing more need be said. It is the period afterward, however, that has lasting implications for America, for it is in the period afterward that the seeds of the modern problems were sown. But how did that war end and how was it perceived by the world as a whole.

The most remarkable thing about our war of 1861-1865 was that it ended with such finality. The only real question was whether or not the nation would continue as a whole and once that had been decided, the rest was all pomp and circumstance. The two sides began their own mythologies of bravery and heroism, their stories of heroes and gallantry. Why everyone could count and it was obvious that the North American continent had experienced one of the largest, most ferocious wars of history. It was time for the old war stories. Indeed, the old veterans

immediately began to spin their very valid but shocking stories of the "war." Yes, on both sides, the stories of Manassas / Bullrun, Sharpsburg / Antitham, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Vicksburg, et cetera, began to burn into our collective psyche. It was a time, both north and south, to honor our brave comrades. And there was pressing need. For as fate would have it, the world knocked upon our door from the outset. Immediately, the Spanish war called and even such stalwart Confederate leaders as Lt. Generals Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were called upon to help defend the interests of the United States in the upcoming conflicts of the twentieth century. Yes, we were again brothers, fighting against the interests of a hostile world.

This rapprochement was an amazing turn in history. Unlike places such as Northern Ireland and the Middle East, no guerrilla war ensued and no continuance of the fighting drained our lifeblood. To the contrary, the veterans more than once held joint reunions, marching under one another's flags with honor. In short, the Union showed respect and honor for those who so tenaciously fought for independence and magnanimously accepted the arbiter of war. No where was there any protesting of Southern symbols nor was there any attempt to censor Southern culture. That would continue for over a century. So when did protests begin and why? Was it during the "Jim Crow" years around the turn of the century? Was it during the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) just before World War I? Was it during the "civil rights" crusades of the 1950s and 1960s? Was it started by Martin Luther King, Jr., or any of his contemporaries? The answer to these questions is a surprising "no."

Never, even during the hottest days of his movement for equal rights, did Martin Luther King, Jr. or any of his colleagues ever make derogatory remarks about Southern symbols, even as late as 1968, when King was murdered. In fact, for the next two decades, no mention of Southern symbolism would be made in the general media. This is a very important fact in understanding the current situation.

The current controversy was first noticed in 1986 when the NAACP began a petition drive to remove Confederate symbolism. A member who was also a legislator from Georgia, immediately introduced a bill to change the holiday in Georgia, which for decades honored Confederate President Jefferson Davis. The bill sought to rename the holiday for Martin Luther King, Jr. At that time, well-meaning Southerners did not protest the renaming. They were graciously giving one of their three Confederate holidays in the name of kindness, and under the promise that it would be used in the same spirit. That was not to happen. The following year, the same legislators introduced a bill to remove the Southern icon represented in the Georgia State flag. Soon, it became clear that something large was happening. At once we began to see bills in several states and localities calling for monuments to be removed, school "Rebel" mascots to be banned, the playing of the benign anthem "Dixie" to be censored, flag plazas to be dismantled, et cetera, all at the behest of the NAACP.

Since that time, literally hundreds of items relating to the Old South have been banned, censored, oppressed or damaged. An atmosphere of hatred and intimidation has been engendered and it was purposefully done. People at public hearings have called for "war," if everything Confederate is not banned. Legislators have even predicted states will "burn" if this ethnic cleansing is not successfully prosecuted. This has brought shame on the American public in the world community, no less so than when in the 1950s and 1960s other groups sought to oppress certain cultures.

A British scholar writes:

*Dear Sir, May I take a little of your valuable time to comment briefly on the current debate over flying the Confederate flag? It may be of interest that the publicity over the issue has reached as far as England, and the aspects that raise concern here are (in my experience and opinion) *not* the ones that are being aired in your State and the U.S. generally. In fact we tremble for free speech and democracy, in a nation that we think of as a 'daughter' of British parliamentary democracy, when we see self-appointed 'pressure groups' assuming the power to dictate both to elected legislators, and to whole communities, over what they shall or shall not display or honour, on the mere pretense that they feel 'insulted' by it. Give way to this and there is, sir, no symbol that may not be attacked or eradicated, be it the Christian cross on a Church (insulting to Muslims or Jews?), the Stars and Stripes (insulting to Communists?) the Star of David on a Synagogue (insulting to Muslims and fascists?) the 'Macdonalds' sign over a hamburger bar (insulting to anti- meat vegans and anti-capitalists?). The list is endless!*

*Start with the 'Southern Cross' battleflag and the floodgates are open. We are *amazed* that this furore could be raised and be so successful in modern America. Tourism is a billion Dollar industry, and my countrymen and women contribute a great deal of it. The British who spend their time and cash in Florida venture out into other Southern States, expecting that they are, indeed, seeing 'Southern States' and experiencing Southern culture. I*

*know of no-one here who does not reverence the memory of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and *expect* to see their own people feeling the same way as to their own history. To feel that they are visiting a society where the very history has been 'politically cleansed' would (again in my opinion) make the average British tourist as uncomfortable as if visiting, say, Russia or Cuba. The results for Southern tourism are immense, and the potential loss of revenue far greater (I believe) than any short-term losses by politically 'correct' boycotts. The fact that groups can chose to prevent expressions of their culture by other (and often majority) group and that they find means and allies to do so (a fundamental attack on free speech and self-expression) is viewed with amazement bordering on unbelief over the Atlantic. Forgive this unsolicited comment, but often those more removed from a heated situation can see the 'wider picture' and appreciate how things come across at a distance: and it is *not* the 'keep the flag flying' lobby but those who demand its removal who are truly giving your State, and your Nation, an unsavory reputation abroad.*

Respectfully yours,

*S.P. Westcott, Ph.D, Litt.D.
Bristol, England.*

The reason that Martin Luther King, Jr. never made disparaging remarks about Southern heritage is not because, as some have stated, that he had "more important things to deal with." After all, a symbol which can bring a United States Senator to the well of the Senate to shriek and cry that a group of elderly ladies be denied a logo patent because it embodies an unrecognizable Confederate pattern, would certainly have produced a mere mention by such an intrepid civil rights leader as King. It is a fact that he was killed while leading a march demanding a two-cent raise for garbage workers in Memphis, Tennessee. Had he felt that Southern symbolism was an issue, he would have certainly said so. Why were King and the entire leadership of the civil rights movement silent?

King's message was that we should all reach out to one another and live in a multi-cultured society. In a distinct turn around from those times, the descendants of Confederates are now willing to do so. However, it is the so-called minority "civil rights" groups who have now chosen to reject others. Is that the right thing to do? Is that the Christian thing to do? And do they truly represent their own constituency? As late as December, 1994 a national Lou Harris poll showed that fully 68% of African Americans, those the NAACP purports to represent, were not offended by the Confederate Battle Flag.

A sober viewing of the evidence will show not a "natural" offense taken by African Americans toward Old South icons, but a campaign by the NAACP and their apologists, to try and make them feel that way. It has often been stated that the symbols of the Old South are an anachronism and should be put away in a museum, that we are now moving into a new millennium and we should be "looking forward, not backward." This is a principle that is simply not used in our society. Were it so, we would celebrate neither the 4th of July nor Christmas, for the times these events commemorate are long past. No, these arguments are only used selectively against the South, in this unrelenting campaign of oppression. No group chooses the identity of their grandparents. We are all subject to our own descent.

Thus, it is supremely unfair to perpetrate a campaign of hatred and oppression against a people based upon their ancestry. To demand that a people reject their own family, to accept the humiliation of their own grandparents, as a kind of "fee" to be accepted into modern society, is patently wrong. No American can truly believe that such actions are right. Where children in schools or employees in the work place show open disdain at the display of cultural icons of another group, they should be offered sensitivity training, not be given the message that such bigotry is acceptable. We should not accept that we have reached another period in our history, like the decades of the 1950s and 1960s, where it is socially acceptable to lash out against a subgroup in our society.

People of traditional Southern ancestry, those who are proud of their region and their culture, ask only one thing, just as their ancestors before them, that is to be left alone. The simple courtesy of not being attacked, humiliated or oppressed is all that is asked. If that is too much to expect, then surely troubled times lie ahead, for no people, not even those perpetrating this current campaign, would accept that status. Please, let your conscience guide and your courage lead you.

P. Charles Lunsford, President
Heritage Preservation Association

<http://www.hpa.org/cultureattack.htm>

Heritage Preservation Arguments Regarding Confederate Flags

The symbols of the Confederacy and Confederate flags are under attack from groups in American. The following Arguments 1 through 7 are copyrighted (1996-1997 All Rights Reserved) by the Heritage Preservation Association are shared by permission for educational purposes. The Heritage Preservation Association has organized counter attack arguments against those out to destroy Southern culture and its symbols. Some arguments border on absurd and others appear on the surface to have merit unless you take a minute to study a little deeper. The most common arguments given for removing, changing or censoring a Confederate symbols are here presented. Immediately following each argument, is a logical response that successfully refutes the argument, demonstrating why it usually fails in its mission to convince.

Argument #1 "Since the Ku Klux Klan fly the Confederate flag, it has become a symbol of hatred, racism and intolerance. We cannot let our state or school or community, etc. project an image of racism by flying a Confederate battle flag or something that contains the Confederate battle flag."

First, many in the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) do not fly the Confederate battle flag. In fact, only a small number actually use a Confederate flag. However, we are told that KKK bylaws require the U.S. flag and the Christian flag to be present at every event. Most people are not aware that the largest KKK membership is in the North and it has been that way since the early 1900s. Mr. Boyd Lewis, a Klan expert who spoke at DeKalb College in Atlanta, states that at the height of Klan power, "Indiana had the largest Klan population with over 2 million members between 1915-1916," (71). Most KKK groups prefer to use a U.S. flag or a Christian flag, yet oddly enough, no one is calling for the permanent censorship of those symbols! (at left is KKK 1920 in Washington DC.)



Americans have been programmed, by the liberal media, into believing that the KKK is only a "Southern Thing" and that only Southern symbols must pay for the Klan's transgressions. A free-lance photographer and friend once related with frustration at how the newspapers never buy or use his photographs if they show the Klan carrying a U.S. flag. "They only want to use the photographs that show a Confederate flag." Based on the magnitude of media bias that would have us believe the Confederate flag and the Klan go hand-in-hand, although incorrect, it is understandable why people have the perceptions they do. However, those perceptions are based on false information, and it is the perception that must be changed, not the symbol that has been victimized by the perception.

At one time, man had the perception that the earth was flat. This was because his eyes were giving his brain false information, which was also fed by the many stories told and retold by sailors at sea. However, once we acquired accurate geographical information, we were forced to change our perception and accept the fact that the earth was not flat, but round. We must likewise change our false perceptions of Confederate symbols as being symbols of the Klan, when it truth, they are not.

Second, the use of a symbol by a person or group, does not convey the characteristics of that person or group to that symbol. For example, Malcolm X and the nation of Islam were indisputably, the black equivalent of David Duke and the Klan. Both lived and preached racial hatred. Both claimed to have found religion and converted. If the Confederate flag symbolizes the Klan's white racism against blacks, then we must interpret the "X" of Malcolm X, emblazoned on the clothes of many black consumers, as being symbolic of Malcolm X's black racism against whites. Intolerance of one symbol insures the intolerance of the other.

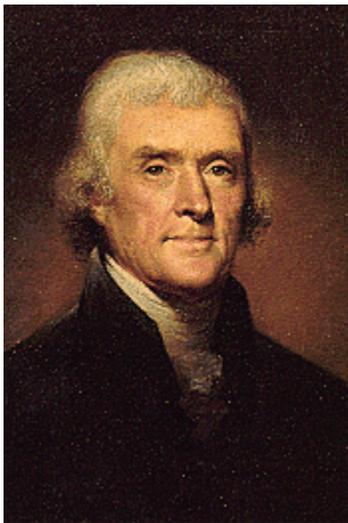
Argument #2 "Confederate symbols represented history at one time, but Confederate-Americans have not acted to protect the sanctity of their symbols from use and abuse by hate groups, thereby Southerners have forfeited their claim to these symbols."

Southerners never willingly gave up their symbols 130 years ago and the same is true today. The abduction of our symbols by another group, does not constitute forfeiture, especially when there is no recourse for preventing their use by another group. Ironically, the same liberals who burn and abuse the U.S. flag and Confederate flags, are the same ones who work to overthrow the laws that are designed to protect those symbols from abuse.

Even when the flag being abused is the U.S. flag, the courts have ruled that laws against such abuse are unconstitutional. If there is no recourse for protecting the U.S. flag from abuse by hate groups, how can any flag be protected? If the Nation of Islam marches with the black liberation flag, should we assume that this flag now represents the same racism and anti-Semitism espoused by this "hate group

Argument #3 "Confederate symbols should not be honored because they are cruel reminders of the by-gone era of slavery and slave-trade."

Slavery was a legal institution in this country for over 200 years. Africans were brought here by northern slave traders to be used in northern industry, long before the antebellum South or the Confederacy ever existed. The first American colony to legalize slavery was Massachusetts in 1641, only 17 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. "The slave trade became very profitable to the shipping colonies and Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire had many ships in the triangular trade," (72). "The moral argument against slavery arose early in the New England shipping colonies but it could not withstand the profits of the trade and soon died out." (73).



Thomas Jefferson condemned the slave trade in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, but the New England slave traders lobbied to have the clause stricken. In a short eleven year period from 1755 to 1766, no fewer than 23,000 slaves landed in Massachusetts. By 1787, Rhode Island had taken first place in the slave trade to be unseated later by New York. Before long, millions of slaves would be brought to America by way of 'northern' slave ships. After all, there were no Southern slave ships involved in the triangular trade, it was simply too cruel.

William P. Cheshire, the senior editorial columnist for the Arizona Republic recently noted, the New England Yankee who brought slaves to America, "were interested in getting money, not in helping their cargo make a fresh start in the New World." He adds that northern slave ownership "isn't widely known - American textbooks tend to be printed in Boston, not Atlanta - but early New Englanders not only sold blacks to Southern planters but also kept slaves for themselves as well as enslaving the local Indian population," (74).

Slavery did not appear in the deep South until northern settlers began to migrate South, bringing with them their slaves. It was soon discovered that while slaves were not suited to the harsh climate and working conditions of the north, they were ideal sources of cheap labor for the newly flourishing economy of the agricultural South. Of the 9.5 million slaves brought to the Western Hemisphere from 1500 - 1870, less than 6% were brought to the United States. This means that our Hispanic, British and French neighbors to the south owned over 94% of the slaves brought to the New World. In the South, less

than 7% of the total population ever owned a slave. In other words, over 93% of Southerners did not own any slaves, (75).

Attempts to outlaw the slave trade in the north only increased the profits of smuggling. In 1858, only two years prior to the birth of the Confederacy, Stephen Douglas noted that over 15,000 slaves had been smuggled into New York alone, with over 85 vessels sailing from New York in 1859 to smuggle even more slaves. Perhaps it was their own guilt that drove the abolitionists of the day to point an accusing finger at the South, while closing their eyes to the slavery and the slave trade taking place in their own back yards.

For more than 200 years, northern slave traders made enormous profits that furnished the capital for future investments into mainstream industries. Who is more responsible for slavery in America, the Southern plantation owner who fed and clothed his slaves, or the New England "Yankee" slave trader who brought the slaves here in the first place?

From 1641, when Massachusetts first legalized slavery, until 1865, when the Confederate struggle for independence ended, slavery was a legal institution in America that lasted over 224 years. The Confederate battle flag flew for 4 of those 224 years, but the U.S. flag and its colonial predecessors flew over legalized slavery for ALL of those 224 years. It was the U.S. flag that the slave first saw, and it was the U.S. flag that flew on the mast of New England slaves ships as they brought their human cargo to this country. It is clear, that those who attack the Confederate flag as a reminder of slavery are overlooking the most guilty and hateful of all reminders of American slavery, the U.S. flag.

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Argument #4 "Confederate symbols should not be tolerated because they represent a government that fought a war to keep blacks in bondage and to preserve the institution of slavery."



This is one of the most commonly used arguments against Confederate symbolism and one of the easiest to prove false. Everyone knows that the South (and the North) had slavery until 1865. The north had slavery at least until 1866, due to some holdouts like Union General Ulysses S. Grant who refused to give up his slaves until the passage of the 13th Amendment.

Prior to 1866, slavery was completely legal. The Supreme Court had ruled favorably on the legality and constitutionality of slavery. Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln both promised many times, that they would not interfere with the practice of slavery. New laws were recently put on the books protecting slave owners from loss of slave property due to theft or runaways. Add to that, the fact that the Confederate states constituted the fifth wealthiest region in the world. The slave owning states had all of these things and more. So why on earth would Southern states secede from the United States? Surely, no one believes that the South would have left the security of the Union and gone to fight a war for something they already had! Countries do not fight wars for the things they have, they fight wars to obtain the things they do not have.

To emphasize how safe the institution of slavery was, let's look at what it would have taken to eliminate

it. Since slavery was enshrined in the U.S. Constitution, it would require a constitutional amendment and that is very difficult to achieve. Two-thirds of the House and Senate must agree to the amendment and then three-fourths of all the states must vote to ratify the amendment before it can become part of the U.S. Constitution. This simply would never have happened as long as the Southern states stayed in the Union! That's right, with the South in the Union, the northern and Southern slave states would have voted down any attempt to amend the Constitution, thereby guaranteeing that the institution of slavery could continue almost indefinitely. So you see, it is quite easy to prove that the South did not secede and fight a war to maintain slavery, an institution they already possessed.

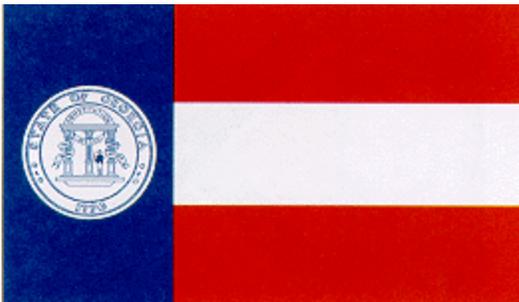
What the South did not have was financial freedom. Southerners were slaves to the industrial demands of the north, just as blacks were slaves to the agricultural demands of the South. Growth potential was severely limited in the South, so long as the north continued to levy heavy tariffs on things that Southerners needed to purchase and heavy taxes on those things that Southerners produced. In the words of South Carolina senator John C. Calhoun in 1850, "The north has adopted a system of revenue and disbursements, in which an undue proportion of the burden of taxation has been imposed on the South, and an undue proportion of its proceeds appropriated to the north ... The South as the great exporting portion of the Union has, in reality, paid vastly more than her due proportion of the revenue,"(76). Unfair taxation drove Americans to war with Britain in 1775 and against each other in 1861. History is quite clear on this point.

Bibliography:

76. John C. Calhoun, "Speech on the Slavery Question," March 4, 1850 in Edwin Rozweus., *The Causes of the Civil War* (Boston 1961), p. 4

Argument #5 "Since Confederate symbols were erected and raised in defiance of court ordered integration during the 1950's and 60', they should be removed."

This argument goes hand-in-hand with those who try to portray the 1950's, especially in the South, as a decade of hate. This approach was popular with "civil rights" groups in Georgia as well as the liberal media. The Georgia state flag, for example, was changed in 1956. Those who want the flag changed today, claim that the current state flag was established as a slap in the face of court ordered integration, even though records indicate otherwise.



Integration was ordered by the courts in 1952. If Georgia legislators were angry over integration, it would not have taken them four years to change the Georgia flag. If defiance had been the reason for the flag's change, it would have been changed the very same day as the court decision! After all, opposing integration in the 1950's was a popular position to hold, and it earned votes for politicians, both in the north and the South.

The formula for providing quality education has always been an illusive one with many variables. In the 1950's, some of those variables discussed by the members of the state legislatures in the north and the South included teacher salaries, improved curriculum, funding for new schools and integration. Any state whose elected officials did not thoroughly debate how court ordered integration might effect quality education was done a serious disservice.

Yes, debates over segregation and integration took place during the 1950's, but the timing of those debates was chosen by the civil rights movement and not by the defenders of segregation who would have

preferred that the debates never occur at all. Had the courts ordered integration 50 years earlier or 50 years later, the 1950's would have still been a decade of heritage not hate.

In the 1950's and especially the South, a nationwide preparation for the "Civil War Centennial" had begun. This event would include many states with activities spanning several years. The 1996 Olympics in Atlanta paled in comparison to the celebration surrounding the historic centennial event.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued a special proclamation calling on all state and federal employees to take part in the festivities. The Postal Service issued a special set of stamps to commemorate the event. Knowing that many visitors coming to the South would take guided tours, hundreds and thousands of historic markers were also placed throughout the 1950's in many states.

The decade of the 1950's saw an enormous outpouring of Southern awareness that had its beginnings in the late 1930's with the incredible success of Margaret Mitchell's novel, "Gone With The Wind" and its subsequent movie premier in Atlanta. Hailed as an overwhelming success, this classic and moving story of the South's struggle for independence and then survival, continues to serve as an inspiration to millions of Americans today.

Argument #6 "Confederate flags are un-American and they do not represent all Americans."

It is impossible to find a symbol of a flag that will represent everyone. The most accurate polls to date show that 87% of all Americans are not offended by Confederate symbolism. Many Americans feel that they are best represented by a Confederate flag.

Actions that appease 13% of our population while disenfranchising 87% of our population, are not progressive or democratic. Nor are they very savvy from a political point of view. When You have a symbol that is as popular as the Confederate battle flag, the best solution is to simply leave it alone.

Any person who claims that Confederate flags are un-American needs a remedial course in geography. "America" as we refer to it, consists of all 50 states, not just those that exist in the north. Southerners are Americans and their flags are American flags as well. A patriotic symbol is one that represents freedom and virtue to its owner, not necessarily to others who view the symbol.

If the Confederate battle flag makes you feel patriotic and proud to be a Southern, then it is just as patriotic to fly a Confederate flag at your home or place of business as it is to fly the flag of the United States.

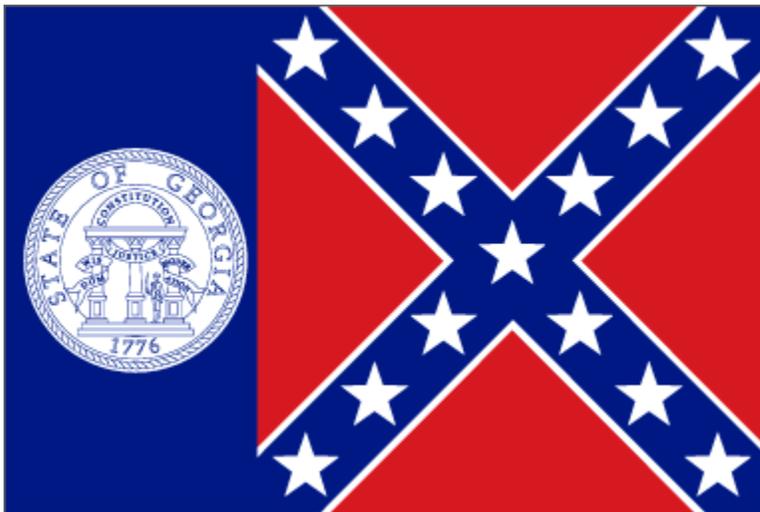


Argument #7 "What's the big deal? It's only a flag. Besides, you have all of those monuments, memorials, markers, etc. to remind you of the Confederacy - Can't we find a compromise?"

The issue of whether to fly a Confederate battle flag is only the "tip of the iceberg". We are now seeing children abused in schools for wearing clothing with a portrait of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson or a likeness of a Confederate symbol, not only by roving gangs of black students, but by the administrators as well. We have seen numerous efforts by various groups to change street names, remove Confederate monuments, censor the playing of Dixie (a song written by a Northerner) and otherwise purge our society of an visible remembrances of Southern Heritage.

The tactic employed by the NAACP on a national level went like this. In one state, the NAACP would claim it was only the flag they wanted to remove. In another state, they would claim it was only a monument, or this, or that, trying to minimize the importance of their claim by contradicting or ignoring what the other NAACP spokesperson had said. In other words, they would use any means necessary to remove a Confederate symbol from its place of honor. The Heritage Preservation Association was the first "national" civil rights organization for Southern Heritage and we exposed this ploy of the NAACP for what it was. This forced the NAACP to go public with their true intentions in 1991 by stating it was their goal to remove ALL Confederate symbols from public property. No more lies. No more hidden agendas. It was now out in the open!

At the state or local level, their tactic was to strike with the absurd and then back off just enough to give the appearance of a "willingness to compromise". This ploy usually starts with a "civil rights" leader or group coming out with ridiculous proposals for censoring Southern symbols, knowing and expecting that these proposals will meet with opposition. The to show their "charity" and "flexibility", they offer a "compromise" that amounts to something less, but still hideous in the eyes of those who must give something up.



Civil rights leaders in Georgia, for example, declared that the Georgia state flag was not historic since it was only 35 or so years old. They wanted the Georgia state flag removed, but as a "compromise" they would allow it to be flown on special historic days. While this may sound charitable and rational to those who dislike Confederate symbols, it was unacceptable to everyone else. The HPA mirrored their efforts by suggesting "in the spirit of compromise" that the black community give up Martin Luther King Holiday, Black History Month in public schools and Kwaanza. For those unfamiliar with

Kwaanza, it is a pagan harvest ritual, claiming to have African roots and celebrated during Christmas by a few blacks. It was invented only a decade or so ago, so it really has no historical importance, and is considered by many to be un-American. These civil rights leaders became furious that we would suggest that they give up anything. We were supposed to be grateful that they didn't start another race riot like the one Atlanta witnessed during the Rodney King fiasco. We flatly refused, and the media portrayed us, the victims, as "unwilling to compromise".

In Danville VA, a black city council woman complained that a Confederate flag was flying in front of the "Last Capitol of the Confederacy Museum and Memorial", so the city took it down. Apparently, Southerners are not supposed to fly Confederate flags anymore, even at Confederate museums. The flag had been flying approximately 250 days a year. A "compromise" was to fly the flag 23 days out of the year and those days would not be known. HPA and local residents were shocked and angry. A local HPA chapter was formed and within a year, had worked to elect one of their own to the city council. Knowing that HPA would replace them one-by-one, the city council became frantic to find a solution that would meet with HPA's approval. They did. There is now a Confederate monument where none stood before, and we have our Confederate flag proudly flying, not 23 days a year, or 250 days a year, but 365 days a year! Now that is what HPA calls compromise.

In South Carolina, we have another prime example of the dangers of compromise. Civil rights leaders wanted the Confederate battle flag removed from the State House dome in Columbia where it flies

underneath the U.S. and state flags. To counter this, numerous "pro-Southern" leaders in other organizations introduced yet another compromise that would remove the flag from the dome and place it next to a monument on the capitol grounds.

But the monument had already been the target of the NAACP. In other words, these so-called leaders were willing to reduce the visibility of a Confederate symbol, give the civil rights leaders what they wanted by removing it from the State House dome, and place it next to a monument targeted for removal and in a location where it would surely be vandalized. The HPA exposed this "compromise" as cowardly, unthinkable, and unacceptable. Even after the flag was "compromised" and moved to the Confederate monument on the statehouse grounds, the NAACP continues its actions of economic terrorism against the State of South Carolina.

We have learned over the years, and through many attempts to negotiate a solution, that those who attack Southern Heritage are themselves, unwilling to compromise. They expect Southerners to give up their heritage, but they are not willing to give them anything in return. If we start giving in on any issue, then all symbols of the South will gradually disappear. Compromise has become the gradual dismantling of Southern Heritage - one symbol at a time.

A simple test for the worthiness of any offer to compromise is to determine the resulting visibility of the Confederate symbol being challenged. After all, a true compromise is where both sides win something or both sides lose something. If one side wins and the other loses, that, by definition, is not a compromise but a defeat. Any solution that reduces the value, validity or visibility of a Confederate symbol is not a compromise and therefore unacceptable.

Argument #8 "The Confederacy committed treason when it seceded from and fought against the Union. Why should we tolerate the symbols that serve to glorify this treasonous regime?"

Similar arguments have been used for centuries when one regime seeks to purge the symbols of a previous civilization. In Russia, "the urge to purge" was all powerful as communist extremists, first under Lenin and then Stalin began renaming, in their own honor, towns, cities, streets, and other historic landmarks. Old monuments and memorials were destroyed and new ones took their place. For example, St. Petersburg, the beautiful seaport city named after Saint Peter, was renamed Leningrad. Statues of Lenin began to replace the previous statues that honored religious deities or the royal families, whose leadership originally brought Russia to the brink of greatness, only to see it destroyed by communism and left wing political ideology. Under Stalin, more pagan self-worship was evident as the city of Volgograd was renamed Stalingrad. Mount Communism became Stalin Peak and so on, until all traces of previous greatness were wiped clean or unrecognizable.



The charge of treason, against Southern states who sought only their freedom, is an old charge that was settled long ago. It was taken from the "trunk of tyranny" and dusted off for presentation only when it became evident that current arguments for removing Confederate symbols were failing to convince the majority of Americans. The charge of treason was proven false over 140 years ago, and if necessary, it will be proven so again.

The great emotions which engulfed the participants in the War for Southern Independence can only be understood from their vantage point. Those alive in 1861 were the grandchildren of the men and women of the American Revolution. They were the recipients of the stories and lore of the fight for independence as told by their aging grandfathers. They named their children for Washington,

Jefferson, Henry and the other patriots.

When issues again caused serious citizens to consider a new declaration of independence, there was not a man alive who did not believe in the words of the original Declaration of Independence, that a people had a God given right to throw off a government that they believed oppressive. The spirit with which Southerners decided to declare independence in 1860 and 1861 was the same as that which led to the break with Britain in 1775.

On January 12, 1848, Abraham Lincoln from Illinois, serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, spoke openly of a state's right to secede, declaring "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better ... This most sacred right, a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world." Many northern leaders also advocated the rights of secession even though they would later fight a war to prevent the Southern states from exercising those rights.

With due credit, President Abraham Lincoln made no pretense that his actions in invading the Confederate States of America were legal, constitutional, or even right, for that matter. He simply believed that he must prevent the formation of a new and powerful nation to his Southern border. Lincoln sought to preserve "his view" of the Union. After his victory over the South, there were no treason trials, even though some radicals in Congress wanted them.



Jefferson Davis had served as a U.S. Senator for many years and as Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce before becoming the President of the Confederate States of America. After the war's end, former Confederate President Jefferson Davis was found and arrested in South Georgia on May 10, 1865. Lincoln had already been assassinated on April 14 and the north was driven crazy with hatred for the South, demanding Davis' head on a platter.

Held illegally in a military prison for several years, Davis was charge but never tried for treason. The U.S. Supreme Court simply refused to sanction it. They knew that what the Southern states did was not treason, but an attempt to exercise their constitutional rights. If Jefferson Davis were brought to trial, it would only serve to prove the South's innocence and the north's guilt. While imprisoned, support for Davis poured in from all over the world. From the Vatican, Pope Pius IX sent Davis a "Crown of Thorns" made with his own hands, to symbolize Davis' sacrifice for the cause of freedom. This crown can be seen today on display at the Confederate Museum in New Orleans.

This whole "treason" affair had become an embarrassment to the north, so Jefferson Davis was finally released on May 11, 1867. He passed into immortality on December 6, 1889. No one in the Confederacy was ever convicted on charges of treason against the United States. It was determined, that Man's quest for freedom was not treason in 1865, and these writers believe that most Americans feel the same today.

The Heritage Preservation Association (HPA) is a national nonprofit organization utilizing educational resources along with legal and political action to protect and preserve the symbols, culture and heritage of the American South. HPA has members in 49 states and 6 countries with chapters in 10 states.

Unit References and Resources:

Heritage Preservation Association, <http://www.hpa.org/> P.O. Box 356, Mansfield GA 30055, Tel: (404) 435-5184, email inquiry: <http://www.hpa.org/emailhpa.htm>





“Sirs, you have no reason to be ashamed of your Confederate dead; see to it they have no reason to be ashamed of you.”

**Robert Lewis Dabney,
Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson**

~LEST WE FORGET~



'Why attempt longer to hold together hostile States under the stipulations of a violated Constitution? It is impossible. Disunion is inevitable.'

[Letter to Governor Magoffin of Kentucky, 27 December 1860]

Lt Colonel Stephen F Hale

Alabama Secession Commissioner; Signer of Confederate Constitution; Lt Colonel in Confederate Army; Died from battle wounds in 1862; Hale County, AL named in his honour

Soldiers and [yankee] Sailors Database

The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (CWSS) is a database containing information about the men who served in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War. Other information on the site includes histories of Union and Confederate regiments, links to descriptions of significant battles, and selected lists of prisoner-of-war records and cemetery records, which will be amended over time. The CWSS is a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and several public and private partners whose goal is to increase Americans' understanding of this decisive era in American history by making information about it widely accessible.

[Read more about the CWSS](#)

Browse Soldiers and Sailors Database



Soldiers

Search the service records of over 6 million men, blue and gray, who served in the War.

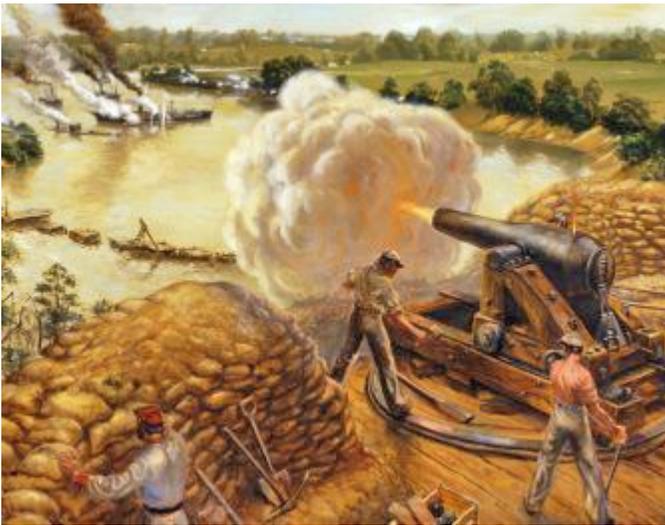
[Explore these records](#)



Regiments

Search unit histories of over 4,000 Union and Confederate regiments, including lists of their battles and rosters of their soldiers.

[Explore these records](#)



Battles

Of the 10,500 armed conflicts that occurred during the War of Northern Aggression, nearly 400 were identified as the principal battles; learn about them here.

[Explore these records](#)

Prisoners

Check the lists of the **Confederate prisoners held at Fort McHenry** and the yankee troops kept at Andersonville prison camp.

[Explore these records](#)

<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>



TAKE A [VIDEO TOUR](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08WQz5e_qiw&feature=player_embedded#!) !

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08WQz5e_qiw&feature=player_embedded#!

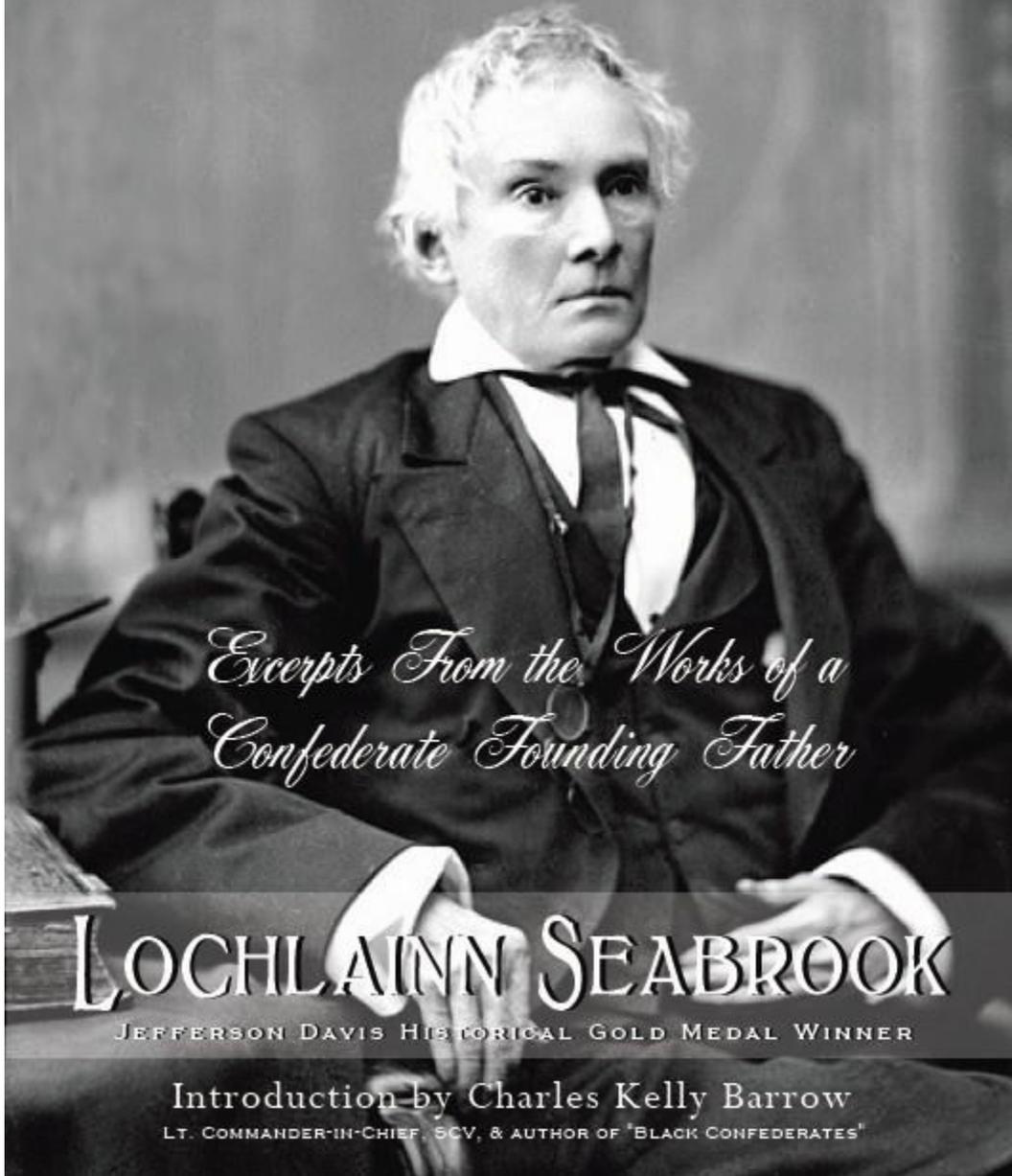
CSS NEUSE 2 - World's only full-sized Confederate gunboat replica

The CSS Neuse was one of 22 ironclads commissioned by the Confederate navy. Having a wide, flat bottom, the vessel resembled a river barge. When completed, the twin-screw steamer was plated with iron armor and measured 158 feet long and 34 feet wide. Delays in construction, low water, and lack of ground support prevented the gunboat from entering combat below Kinston. When Union troops occupied Kinston in March 1865, the Neuse was burned by its crew, resulting in a large explosion in her port bow, which sank the vessel.

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

THE ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Reader



*Excerpts From the Works of a
Confederate Founding Father*

LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

JEFFERSON DAVIS HISTORICAL GOLD MEDAL WINNER

Introduction by Charles Kelly Barrow

LT. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SCV, & AUTHOR OF "BLACK CONFEDERATES"

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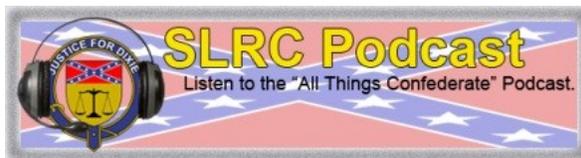
Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

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Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711. Or go [HERE](#) to give online.

Follow events on YouTube: ["All Things Confederate"](#)

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qsCnpT7WnM>

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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

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

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

Events & Functions

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



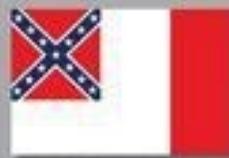
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

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

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!

Sons of Confederate Veterans

A Heritage of Honor



Become a Friend of the SCV

If you are not eligible to become a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, but wish to affiliate yourself with an SCV camp in your area and take part in their activities, then the Friends of the SCV program may be for you.

[Click here to download an application form!](#)



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.

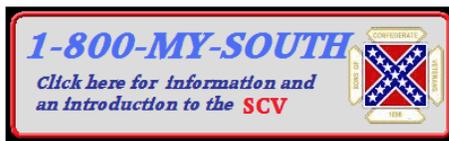
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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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