



The Belo Herald

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

January 2013

Topic for this month's meeting is:

Commander Kevin Newsom

Newly elected Camp Commander.

on "The State of the Camp"



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

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

- Commander - Kevin Newsom
- 1st Lt. Cmdr. -
- 2nd Lt. Cmdr. - Mark Brown
- 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)

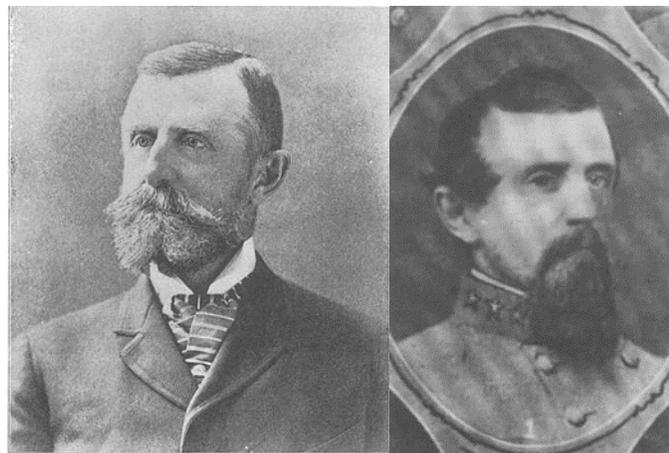
Thursday, January 3rd : 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

Happy New Year! It's good to be alive and well in 2013. This year is a defining moment in our history. The SCV and our Southern culture are coming under attack at a greater clip than at any point in modern times. The good news is we have a solution. If you are reading this, you are a part of that solution.

At our next meeting on Thursday, January 3, I'll be discussing Belo Camp's Plan for 2013. The Camp Plan will deal with the solutions we seek to put in to motion in the Dallas area. We encourage you to do the same for your camp as well! And as always we welcome you to be our guests. Please see the Herald for more info.

On Saturday, January 12, Belo Camp will be holding our annual Lee-Jackson Birthday Celebration. The Celebration will start at 7pm and will be located at **Sam's Southern Eatery** in Richardson. We have special guest speaker Daryl Coleman from Rockwall Camp, he will be speaking about the Faith of Lee and Jackson. **Tickets are \$25 per person**, and includes supper of chicken/shrimp/fish, sides, drink, and dessert. **Please RSVP me at kevin.newsom@belocamp.org or 214-422-1778.**

Finally, I'm proud to announce our new website, www.belocamp.org It's been a labor of love for our webmaster, Duncan Black. And he hit the ball out of the park! Belo's website is a one-stop location for scholarly articles, historical documents, and various other resources you can use to educate those around you about why our Confederate ancestors fought. We encourage you to check the site often, and use the information you find there to further the Cause.

We at Belo Camp wish you a happy, healthy, and prosperous 2013. Now's the time to stand up for the SCV, for Texas, and the South! If we don't...nobody else will. Let's get to work!

God Bless,

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





Chaplain's Corner



Standing Together!

Today, we, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are at war. But, it is not a war we started or wanted any more than our Confederate forefathers did. They fought because they were being attacked, just as we must fight because we are being attacked. And, just like the Yankees 150 years ago, those who attack us will not be satisfied until our Southern heritage and the memory and honor of our fine Confederate history is totally destroyed. We cannot afford complacency. Our just and worthy Cause is under attack by unrighteous foes. We are being oppressed and ridiculed by those who fear us and resent our proud Southern heritage. We are being opposed by forces of darkness who will stop at nothing to stamp out the memory and honor due our brave Confederate ancestors.

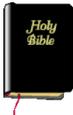
There are those who would deliberately and maliciously take from us what is rightfully ours. They would steal away our fine Southern heritage. They would loot and pillage the pride we have in our Confederate ancestors. They would empty us of our history and leave us with a legacy of shame and in a condition of disgrace. They are in fact assaulting our land and all we hold dear.

Being Southerners and more particularly descendants of the Confederacy is our birthright, and something for which we should be militantly proud. We must draw a line in the sand and stand defiantly in defense of our proud Confederate history and those who lived it, and passed it on to us. But, unfortunately, many Southerners, Like Esau in Genesis 25: 27-34, are willing to trade their birthright for a bowl of pottage. They seem more concerned with the comforts, pleasures, and tasks of today. They seem to say, as Esau did in verse 32, "What profit shall this birthright do to me?" They are being robbed of their past and don't seem to care.

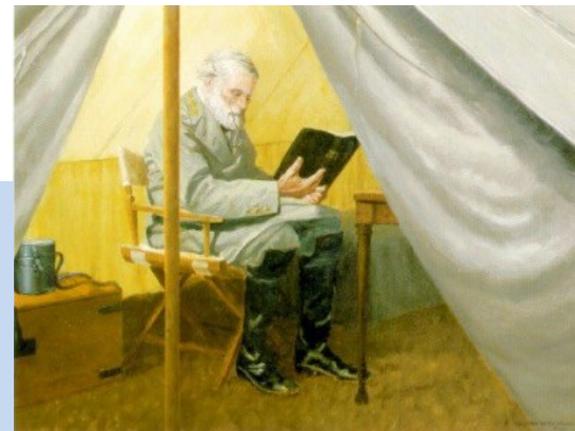
Ours is a history of respect, dignity, and concern for our fellow human beings, and I believe the Lord is on our side. The Scripture says, in Isaiah 41: 11, "Behold, all they that were incensed against thee shall be ashamed and confounded: they shall be as nothing; and they that strive with thee shall perish." Then in the next two verses, "They that war against thee shall be as nothing, and a thing of naught. For I the Lord thy God will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we need to unite as Confederate Brothers and resolve to place our faith and trust in Almighty God and seek His guidance. We must also follow our elected SCV leaders, as our forefathers followed Generals Lee and Jackson. In so doing, we will defeat those who seek our destruction, accomplish the task set before us, and fulfill the mission with which we are charged.

Now let us be mindful of our commitment and duty. Let us, as the historic Sons of Confederate Veterans, do as our heroic Confederate forefathers did, draw a line in the sand, stand together, and hold our ground.



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 be in Prayer for the granddaughter of Rev. Jerry Brown, who has a brain tumor. Please pray for her recovery and the financial needs of the family. In Jesus name.

Bro. Jerry Burt, one of our Terry's Texas Rangers members, fell in his front yard while working. Jerry broke his leg below the knee, broke his hand and badly lacerated his thumb. He is supposed to leave the hospital and be moved to Town Hall Estates Nursing home in Keene, for rehab before returning home. The address of Town Hall Estates is: 207 S. Old Betsy Rd, Keene, Texas 76059. Keep Jerry and his family in our prayers that his recovery is swift and that there are no complications. The phone number for the nursing home is 817-645-8888. Michael Smith ,Commander,Terry's Texas Rangers, SCV Camp 1937

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

January 12th: Lee-Jackson Dinner - See announcement in this issue.

February 8th: What Can the SCV Do? A Journey to 501c3

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

January 5th, 2013 **First Annual Sam Davis New Year's Ball** Palestine TX (see ad this issue)

January 12th Belo Camp Lee-Jackson Dinner. Our Keynote speaker is Daryl Coleman speaking on "The SCV in the 21st Century." At Sam's Southern Eatery 2119 Buckingham, Richardson, TX 75081. Cost: \$25 per person; includes entree, sides, non-alcoholic drink and dessert. Tickets available at Belo Christmas Party and January meeting. Cash or check accepted. Tickets available at the door, but RSVP needed by January 5. Please Contact Kevin Newsom at kevin.newsom@hotmail.com to reserve your seat! Everyone is welcome to attend. The Lee-Jackson Dinner is a benefit for Belo Camp and our efforts in the Dallas area. Your help is greatly appreciated! (see ad this issue)

January 19th, 2013 Ft. Worth Livestock Parade – 11:00 a.m. (see ad this issue)

February 1-2, 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel (see ad this issue)
www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com

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



Christmas at Beauvoir
5pm-9pm
Thursday - Sunday
November 9th until January 6th

Carolers, Crafts
Father Claus (during scheduled hours)
Lighted Paths, House Tours
Children's Train Rides

Click for Details

Cotillion to be held on Saturday, January 19th, 2013 at April Sound Country Club on Lake Conroe. WE NEED BELLES!!!! Please – if you have a daughter, granddaughter, niece, friend, etc. between the ages of 13-21 that would like to be presented as a Belle, have them contact me.



In UDC/OCR, [Susan Sager](#)
[Magnolia Rangers 2544 UDC](#)
Palmettomoon56@gmail.com
[Montgomery Rose 47 OCR](#)
Montgomeryrose47@gmail.com

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.





A.H Belo Camp 49

Invites you to attend our annual

Lee-Jackson Birthday Celebration

*Featuring Daryl Coleman
Presenting "The SCV in the 21st Century"*

*Saturday, January 12th, 2013
7 o'clock p.m.*

At

*Sam's Southern Eatery
2119 Buckingham
Richardson, TX 75081*

*A Southern themed dinner
includes entrée(Chicken, Fish, or Shrimp), sides*,
non-alcoholic drink and dessert*

**Sides include Cole Slaw, French Fries, Green Bean, Mac n cheese and Baked Beans.*

*\$25.00 per person
Tickets available at Belo Christmas Party
and at the January meeting.*

*Tickets available at the door, but **RSVP** needed by January 5.
Cash or check payable to: **Belo Camp 49** accepted.*

**Please Contact Kevin Newsom at kevin.newsom@hotmail.com to reserve your seat!
Everyone is welcome to attend.**

**The Lee-Jackson Dinner is a benefit for Belo Camp and our efforts in the Dallas area.
Your help is greatly appreciated!**



First Annual Sam Davis New Year's Ball

When:

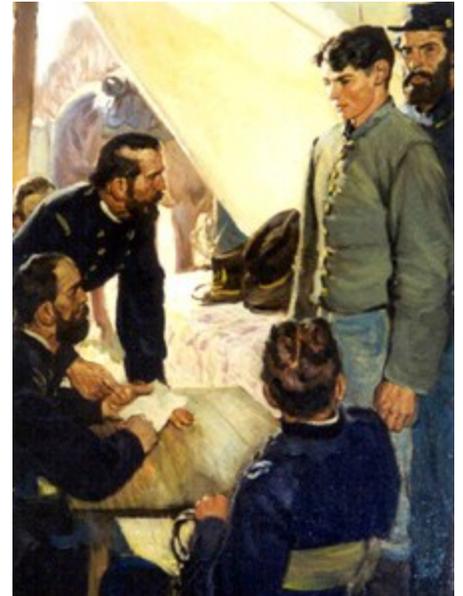
January 5th, 2013. Doors open at 6:00 p.m., "Special Guests" introduced at 6:45, and ball begins at 7:00.

Where

The ball will be held in the Education Building of the Brushy Creek United Methodist Church, Palestine, Texas. Directions and a Google Map link can be found at www.facebook.com/samdavisnewyearsball . The church is located on the left hand side of FM 837, traveling west from the intersection of FM 837 and FM 315 towards Bradford, Texas. It is located in the Brushy Creek Community 14 miles north of Palestine, Texas. If you are traveling on Hwy 19, you will go east on FM 837, travel about 11 miles and then the church will be on your right. From Hwy 155, you will travel west on FM 837 about 9 miles before reaching the intersection above.

What

This social gathering was initiated for a several reasons. First and foremost, it is an opportunity for SCV Sam Davis Youth Camp participants to gather together and socialize. Secondly, it will serve as a fundraiser for scholarships for our local youth to attend camp that year. The Sam Davis New Year's Ball would like to thank the John H Reagan Camp #2156, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Davis-Reagan Chapter #2292, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, for helping to make this ball possible.



You will have a terrific time enjoying a score of different types of traditional southern dances ranging from waltzes to the Virginia Reel, all set to common 1800's tunes. **We will have live music furnished by the 3rd Texas String Band** as well as some of the recorded favorites of Sam Davis Camp attendees. This will be a family event where you can enjoy the dancing or just listening to the music while visiting with friends. Refreshments will include finger foods. Please feel free to bring your favorites along with you to share with others.

Cost

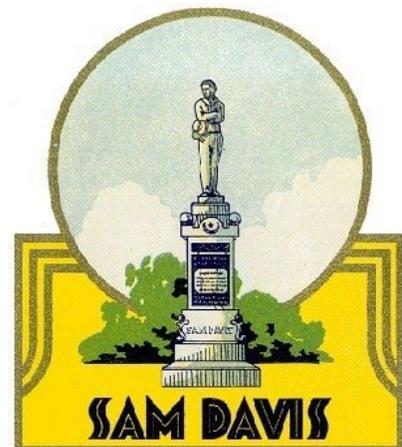
This year we will be accepting donations at the door in lieu of charging for tickets. Additionally, we will be accepting items for a silent auction to be held that evening. If you will be providing items for the silent auction, please let Deborah know by January 3rd, at the email address listed below. Money raised will be used to perpetuate the event and to provide scholarships for local SCV Sam Davis Youth Camp participants.

To Register

You may go to www.facebook.com/samdavisnewyearsball and click on "Events". Then, simply click "Join". You may also email Deborah Robinson at samdavisball@yahoo.com .

Schedule

6:00 p.m. Doors open for Social Hour
Bidding may begin on Silent Auction items.
6:45 Introduction of Special Guests (See below.)
7:00 Dancing begins with Grande March.
9:00 Silent Auction closes. Winners announced.
10:00 "Auld Lang Syne"



Introduction of Special Guests

We would like to formally introduce those of you that have completed an SCV Sam Davis Youth Camp in the past. If that applies to you, please email Deborah and let her know you will be in attendance.

Attire and Civility:

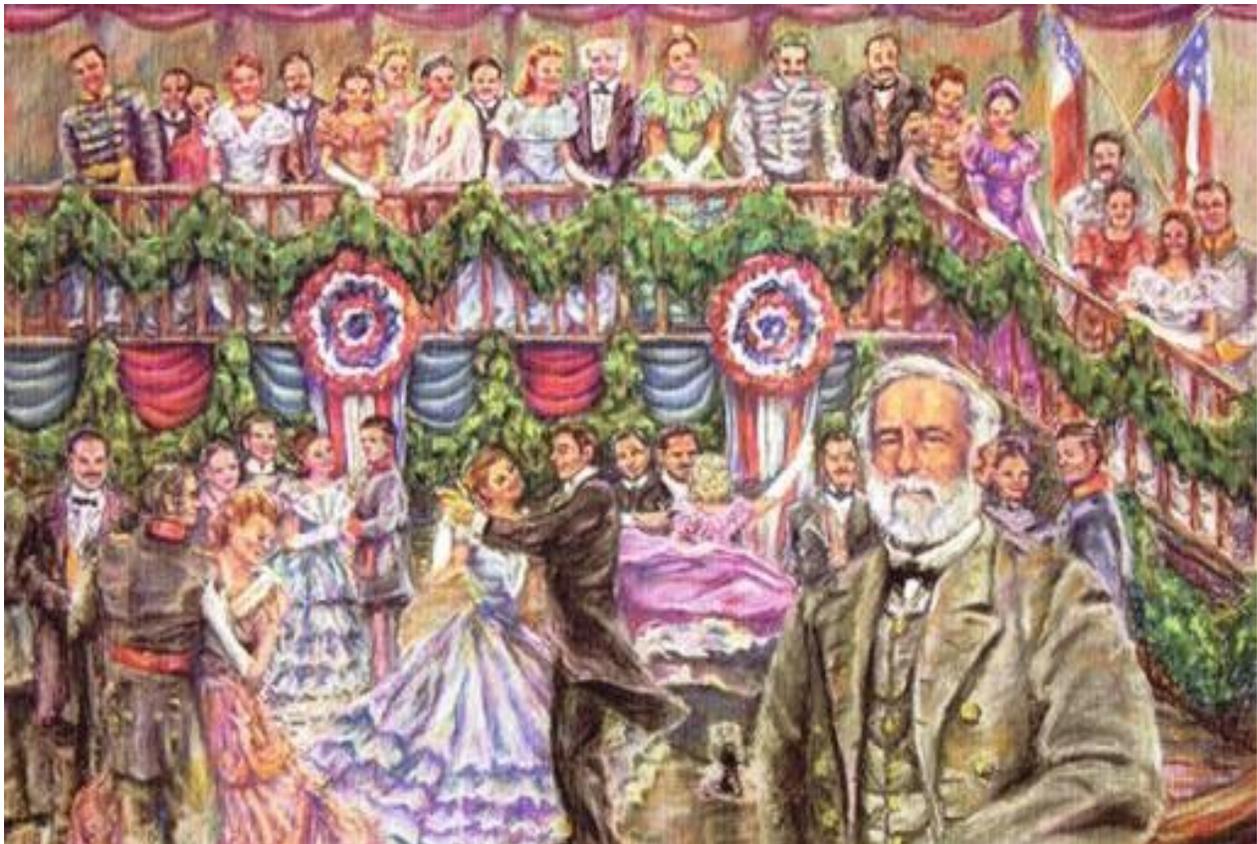
To help achieve the goals for quality, excellence, integrity and historical value at this ball, we ask the following of our attendees:

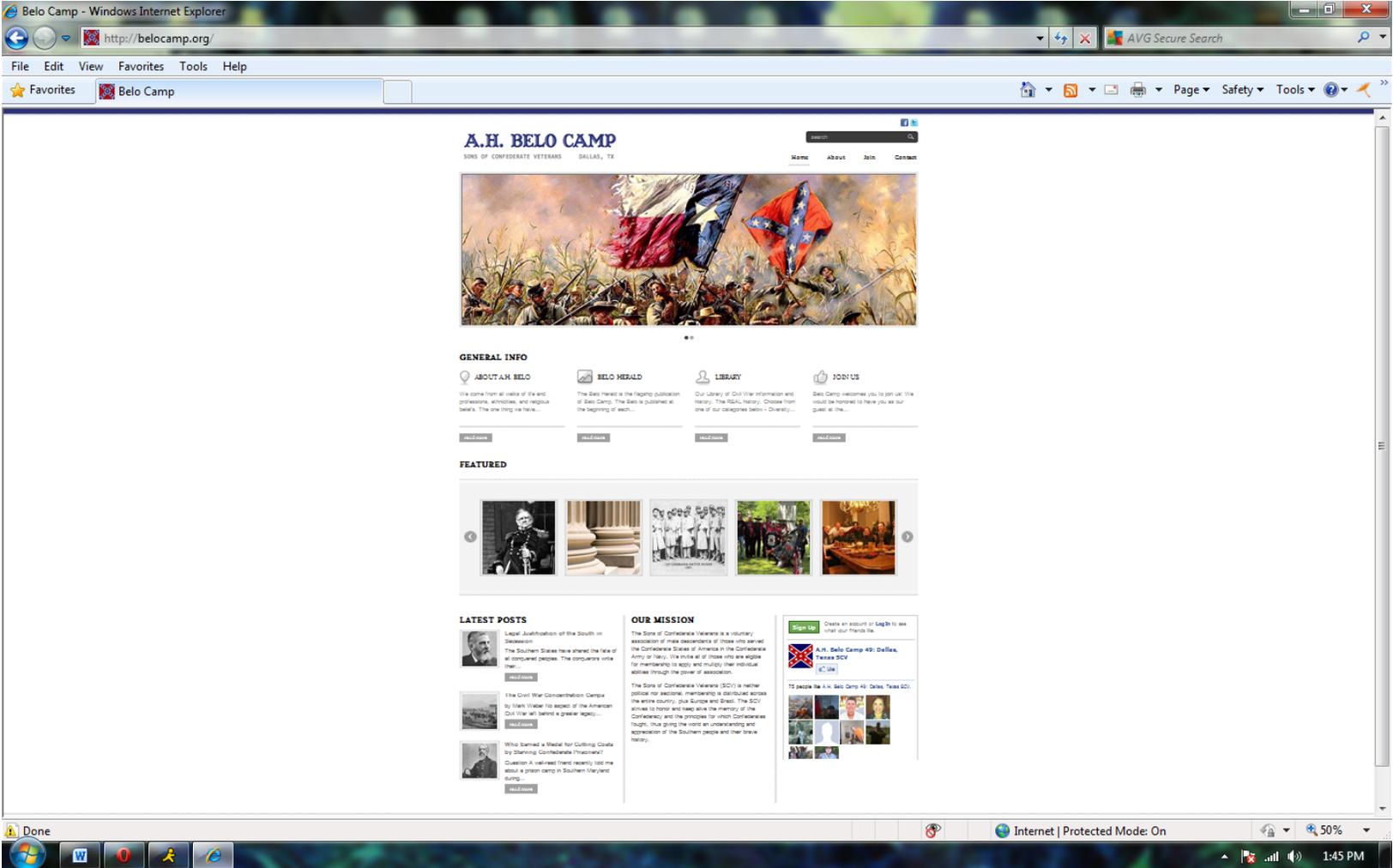
- 1) This is a formal event. Dresses or long skirts for women and coats and ties for men are encouraged. Period attire (hoopskirts for ladies and cravats and jackets for men) are always welcome.
- 2) This is a family event. Dancers under the age of 18 shall be accompanied by their parents or come as the guest of another responsible adult. The use of alcohol is prohibited. Gracious, respectful conduct and conversation is expected at all times.
- 3) Modesty is of the utmost importance. No cleavage, plunging necklines, or skirts above the knee, please.
- 4) We want to be good stewards of the building we are using and ask your help in that regard.
- 5) By "joining" the event on Facebook or emailing your RSVP to the email address provided, you are indicating that you and your guests have read and will abide by the above standards.

Contact Information

For more information, contact Deborah Robinson by e-mail at samdavisball@yahoo.com .

View SLRC's [excellent documentary](#) on the [Sam Davis Youth Camp experience](#)! Sign up your kids and grandkids Summer 2013!





<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!!!



Our Belo Camp Christmas was a wonderful event as we celebrated another year of fellowship, friendship and brotherhood. Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson and his lovely wife once again opened their beautiful home for an olde time Confederate Christmas. We gathered to honour our Southern Heritage as a Christian people. Following our opening prayer, we dined on Turkey and Country Ham, corn pudding and all kinds of fixins. Camp elections were finalized and plans made for our upcoming Lee-Jackson Day Celebration. Kevin Newsom was sworn in as the third Commander of A. H Belo Camp 49. Afterwards, the gentlemen retired to the porch where they enjoyed deliberating all things Southern, singing Southern songs (and ofcourse "Dixie", our National Anthem) and contemplated related issues around the campfire while enjoying warm spirits and Columbian Cigars; and the ladies graciously tended to their own efforts to make our evening one to be remembered. To them we are always greatful.











Sons of Confederate Veterans

150 Years

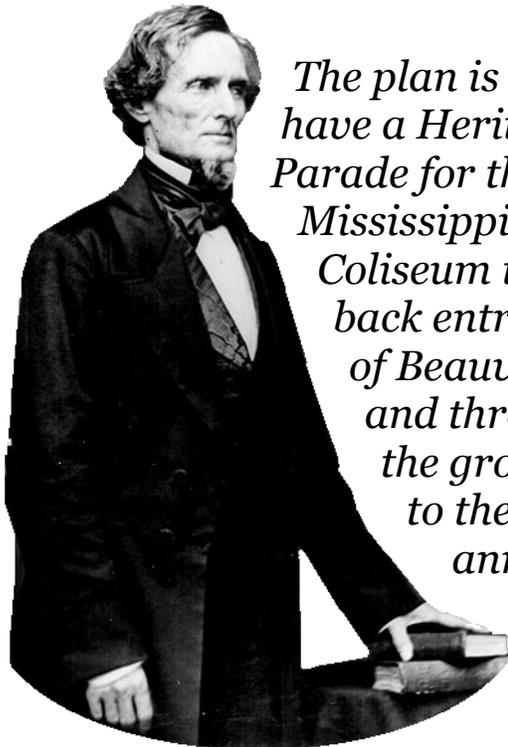
History, Heritage & Honor

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

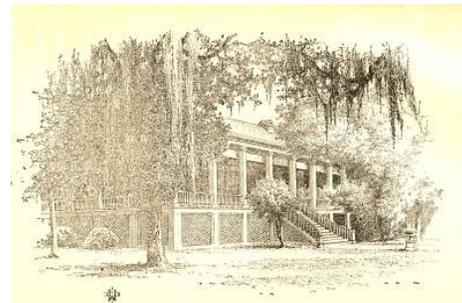
Members of the GEC

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 _____

Email address _____

License plate number _____



35th ANNUAL REUNION OF 11th TEXAS CAVALRY, Whitesboro, Texas, August 1-2, 1912.

BACK ROW: 1. A. J. MATHEWS, 2. J. B. WELLS, 3. G. B. DEAN, 4. A. W. WALL, 5. ISAAC, GUEST, 6. NATHAN GRANT, 7. RICH MERRILL, 8. W. H. PENICK, 9. A. J. DEVAULT, 10. C. C. HORNBUCKLE, 11. T. S. BARNETT.
 SECOND ROW: 1. J. M. BLAINE, 2. G. C. STEPHENS, 3. J. T. WOODWARD, 4. S. R. STILES, 5. T. A. SINCLAIR, 6. H. S. WALLER, 7. S. W. SAUNDERS, 8. D. DOUGLASS, 9. G. W. WALKER.
 THIRD ROW: 1. P. B. FRANKLIN, 2. A. J. HARRIS, 3. W. J. BREWER, 4. N. B. ROSS, 5. J. C. WITCHER, 6. T. N. O'BRIEN, 7. T. A. STEPHENS, 8. H. H. COOK, 9. P. I. MCBRIDE.
 FRONT ROW: 1. J. C. BURK, 2. S. HUDGENS, 3. M. M. DEEVER, 4. S. R. ETTER, 5. A. L. WHITE, 6. W. S. BUSTER (HONORARY).

SLRC MEMBERSHIP DRIVE !



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6J1ioUcAilA>

SLRC Membership Drive Rules:

The MEMBER who brings in the most new members will receive the Memorial Confederate Rifle valued at \$1000. Bring on a camp/chapter and earn 5 credits. The membership drive will begin immediately and will end on February 28, 2012. New members should designate who brought them on board, so we can keep a tally to determine the winner. MINIMUM to win is 30 memberships. Not sure if you are a current MEMBER, or need further information? Call our office at 828-669-5189 or email us at maggie@slrc-csa.org



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fahsp7qOWBs>

SECESSION - Then and Now

By Bob Hurst

The word "secession" had all but disappeared from the American vocabulary except as a topic of discussion at various "roundtable" groups or as an academic exercise. Then came the election of November 6, 2012, and suddenly the topic is back in the forefront of American discussion and has gone viral on the Internet.

It is no secret that the presidency of Barack Hussein Obama has split the country in a manner unseen since the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. That election brought about an internecine struggle that resulted in the destruction of millions of lives and the squashing of the bid for independence of the Southern States by an overpowering and tyrannical central government.

A great many Americans, infuriated by the actions and policies of the first Obama Administration (profligate spending resulting in an almost 6 trillion dollar increase in the national debt, policies and regulations that are destructive to job creation resulting in record unemployment, a huge increase in food stamp and welfare recipients, etc.) anticipated a defeat for Barack Hussein Obama and an end to his policies. When this didn't happen, there was initial stunned disbelief by the large segment of the population who are conservative and still believe in the principles of the Founding Fathers.

I have to admit that I was both disappointed with the results of the election and angered that so many people voted for the continuation of the administration and policies of this man that so many others of us believe is destructive to the continued existence of this country as a land of freedom and exceptionalism. I was quite gloomy for a few days and then, suddenly, the emails started coming.

I can't remember if the first one came from Texas or Louisiana but it was from one of the two. It seems that a movement has sprung up whereby groups in individual states are gathering signatures on petitions calling for the individual states to secede from this current union of states. I also started receiving forwarded emails requesting that I participate in polls being conducted by radio stations, TV stations and newspapers regarding this topic.

I started following this movement on the Internet and as of several days ago (November 13) 27 states had already submitted petitions to the White House expressing a desire on the part of the signers for the secession of that particular state. This was impressive to me but not nearly as impressive as the tally just three days later which revealed that petitions by then had been submitted by all 50 states (although I recall Obama saying during his first campaign that he had visited 57 states).

As of this latest posting, seven states had submitted more than 30,000 signatures each with Texas leading the way with more than 100,000 signatures gathered. Not surprisingly, the other six states are all Southern states - Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina. What IS surprising is that petitions have come from so many northern "progressive" states. I mean, come on now, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan and even Vermont (a state that has had a declared Socialist representing the State in Congress for more than 20 years) siding with Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and other Deep South states. It must be starting to get very cold in Hell!

One possible reason for this unusual phenomenon is that this nation is so divided and obviously many citizens are so angry about the actions and policies of the current president and his administration that they are beginning to look at options. I found the following statement from Ron Paul about this phenomenon to be interesting: "It's very American to talk about secession - that's how we came into being." And he's right! Washington, Jefferson, Mason, the Adams (John and Sam), Henry Knox, Franklin, Patrick Henry - they were all secessionists.

In fact, there have been secession movements that were aided by the U.S. government. The secession of Texas from Mexico in 1845 and the secession of Panama from Colombia (Gran Colombia) in 1903 come quickly to mind. Secession can be achieved peacefully, also, as occurred when Norway split with Sweden in 1905. Another example closer to home involves the continuing effort of Quebec to secede from the Canadian central government. A secession referendum in 1980 received a 40% favorable vote from the citizens of Quebec and a subsequent referendum in 1995 received a 49.4% favorable vote. The Canadian government has pledged on several occasions that should Quebec eventually pass a referendum of secession the Canadian government

will not use armed force to try to prevent the province from achieving independence.

There had actually been a precedent for Lincoln to draw upon had he only chosen to do so. In 1830, only thirty years before the secession of South Carolina, Belgium had achieved a successful separation from the Netherlands without warfare and with hardly any bloodshed. It is this attitude of peaceful cooperation concerning these other civilized nations that causes me to feel anger and disdain toward Abraham Lincoln and the Radical Republicans of the 1860's for not allowing the Southern Confederacy to part in peace but, instead, forced a bloody and destructive war on the South which had devastating effects for many decades.

There are two questions that always come quickly to mind when regarding the great conflict that raged from 1861 to 1865. The first is why did the Southern States wish to leave the Union and the other is why did the Northern States refuse to let them go in peace. Unfortunately, for the last half century the myrmidons of political correctness in academia, the media and the political world have been shouting a simplistic and incorrect reason - slavery. The line goes something like this: 1) slavery was bad and the evil Southern people were willing to fight a war just to keep a certain race of people in bondage; 2) slavery was bad and the fine, altruistic people of the North were willing to leave their homes to go down South and fight a war to free those people from bondage. The noted author and economist, Jeffrey Hummel, saw it differently though and summed it up nicely with the following: "Emancipation was therefore a consequence of the Civil War. But it was a consequence unintended at the outset, and played no discernible role in the northern refusal to let the lower South go in peace."

Now, don't misunderstand, I'm not saying that the question of slavery played no role in the conflict. The role of slavery, however, was more of an economic issue (one of many) than the primary causative factor. The reasons for Southern secession are myriad and much too numerous to cover in this brief article. Suffice it to say that the differences between those of the North and those of the South went back many decades. The fact that nine of the first twelve presidents of this country were Southerners only intensified the harsh feelings held by northerners toward the South. Southerners were certainly aware of this attitude.

Secession and war are two vastly different matters and it seems unlikely to me that secession alone could have inflamed Northerners so much that they were willing to go to war because of it. It is equally obvious that millions of Northerners would not have been willing to go to war for the sole purpose of freeing slaves. One has only to recall that the abolitionist societies were very unpopular. It was a frequent occurrence for the offices of abolitionist newspapers to be ransacked and often set ablaze as the citizenry considered these groups too radical. It is mildly amusing to me that some abolitionists had even called for the secession of New England states to get them out from under the U.S. Constitution which sanctioned slavery.

I think that great blame for the war can be laid at the feet of Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party of that day. Lincoln had told Horace Greeley, Publisher of the New York TRIBUNE, that his primary interest was to "save the Union" and that whatever he did towards slavery was solely in regard to what helps "save the Union". This indicates strongly that had there been no secession there would have been no war. Why was saving the Union so important to Lincoln. I think it was because of the potential economic effects of disunion more than some esoteric reasoning toward preserving national boundaries.

From what I have read of Lincoln, he was an individual who sought great power and the newly-formed Republican Party did likewise. Lincoln was determined to save the Union by force if necessary because, without the South, the Union would lose its cash cow. By some estimates the Southern States were supplying up to 75% of federal revenues. This would be gone with secession. There had been discontent in the South for decades concerning the distribution of tax revenues. As early as 1832 South Carolina had threatened secession over the issue of the "Tariff of Abominations". Many Southern political leaders had complained about the heavy collection of tariff revenues in Southern states which were then used for infrastructure and capital projects in northern states.

There were other concerns as well on the part of the North toward Southern secession. There was the fear that the lower Mississippi River would be closed to northern vessels with a negative impact on northern trade. There was also great fear in the North that because the South would be a free-trade zone the manufacturing interests in the North would lose out to European competition. There was also great concern among northern investors about the large loss of revenue flowing from the South. Another concern was that if Southern secession was successful, other regions might just follow suit. The newly-formed and suddenly-in-power Republican Party would face quick oblivion if all these scenarios played out. Notice that all these concerns were economic in nature. Then, as now, always follow the money.

From what I have read of Lincoln (from sources who are not "gate-keepers" of the Lincoln myth), he was a crude and vile man who delighted in telling crude stories and off-color jokes. He also enjoyed disparaging women and opponents. It is obvious from comments he made during the debates with Stephen Douglas and his expressed views concerning the settlement of the western territories that he thoroughly despised black people. Before his election as president, he had been an attorney for powerful business interests - not the little man. Despite all this, he was apparently very charismatic and could almost mesmerize people with his speaking ability.

Because of the complexities of the man it is difficult to determine completely why he was so determined to wage war on the South. It is not difficult, though, to determine what many others thought of and have written about his actions.

The noted New England abolitionist, Lysander Spooner, after the war wrote that the North fought for the principle that "men may rightfully be compelled to submit to, and support a government they do not want; and that resistance, on their part, makes them criminals and traitors." (Note: This sounds eerily like the present, don't you think?)

In September of 1862, the London TIMES editorialized that, "If Northerners...had peaceably allowed the seceders to depart, the result might fairly have been quoted as illustrating the advantages of Democracy; but when Republicans put empire above liberty, and resorted to political oppression and war rather than suffer any abatement of national power... Democracy broke down."

The historian, William Appleman Williams, wrote: "... the cause of the Civil War was the refusal of Lincoln and other northerners to honor the revolutionary right of self-determination - the touchstone of the American Revolution."

And finally, a series of revealing quotes from the outstanding author and economist, Jeffrey Hummel:

"Insofar as the Civil War was fought to preserve the Union, it was an explicit rejection of the American Revolution."

"... most arguments marshaled to deny the legitimacy of southern independence in 1861 apply with almost equal force against American independence in 1776."

"... as a revolutionary right, the legitimacy of secession is universal and unconditional. That at least is how the Declaration of Independence reads."

"... we ought to be able to view Lincoln's justifications for the Civil War with a healthy dose of skepticism."

So where does all this leave us today? In 1861 this country had a power-hungry and self-centered president with a large portion of the country strongly opposed to him and his party. It resulted in secession and a terrible war. Today we have a power-hungry and narcissistic president with fully half the country strongly opposed to him and his party. Where will this end? Will the infant secession movement continue to grow or is it destined to be merely an expression of discontent and displeasure with the current occupant of the White House and the ultra-liberal policies of the Democrat Party? I simply hope that this current unpleasantness can be resolved without internal warfare. This country has certainly had enough of war over the last quarter of a century.

It seems that the ancient curse, "May you live in interesting times", has fully enveloped us in this country. I would gladly settle for times that were less "interesting" but more profitable for all. We shall see.

DEO VINDICE

Note: Previous articles of CONFEDERATE JOURNAL are available in book form. Articles from 2005-2007 are in Volume 1 which can be ordered online at <http://createspace.com/3540609> while articles from 2008-2009 can be ordered at <http://createspace.com/3543269>.

Bob Hurst is a Son of the South who has special interests in the Confederacy and the antebellum mansions of the Old South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Tallahassee and is also 2nd Lieutenant Commander, Florida Division, SCV. He can be contacted at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010 (after 9PM Eastern time). <http://shnv.blogspot.com/>

Special Offer From 2014 Reunion Host Committee

Compatriots,

At the recent national convention, the SC Division 10th Brigade, host camp of the 2014 National Reunion, offered a package for early registration called the Palmetto Package. Many compatriots have already claimed the limited packages.

Palmetto Package includes:

Registration (\$45.00)

Reunion Program

1 Numbered Medal (\$75.00)

1 Awards Banquet ticket (\$35.00)

1 Ancestor Memorial (\$10.00)

1 Second National Confederate Flag flown over Ft. Sumter National Monument

Palmetto Package Cost: \$125.00

The Palmetto Package is valued at over \$170.00 and is limited to the first 250 registrants. The Palmetto Package offer will close on January 1, 2013 or until a combined total of 250 registrations have been sold. Whichever comes first! Other incentive packages may be put together at a later date. We only have 2nd National remaining – First registered; first served – The flags are 3 x 5 poly flags with a certificate of authenticity signed by the Superintendent of Ft. Sumter National Monument.

Visit our reunion site to claim one of the remaining packages available.

www.scv2014.org

In January 2013, the package will be replaced with general registration information. Don't miss out on this last opportunity to save! Compatriots who purchase the early registration package will receive information pertaining to the tours and other events prior to announcing on the reunion website.

David Rentz 2014 National Reunion Chairman

The Burned City

“When President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt visited Elizabeth City [North Carolina] on his way to see the Lost Colony, he asked Jerome Flora, then mayor of Elizabeth City, about the old homes.

“I thought,” he said, “that when I came to a town as old as this that I’d see rows of old colonial homes.”

“We had ‘em,” said the Mayor, “but you Yankees burned ‘em all up.”

(A New Geography, Pasquotank County, Bill Sharpe, Sharpe Publishing Company, 1954, pp. 365-367)



Be Patriotic: Become a Secessionist

by **Thomas J. DiLorenzo**

Recently by Thomas DiLorenzo: *Spielberg's Upside-Down History: The Myth of Lincoln and the Thirteenth Amendment*

Abraham Lincoln, his administration, and members of the U.S. Congress committed treason when they levied war against the Southern states in 1861-1865. This fact is clearly proven by the plain words of Article 3, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution that defines treason as follows:

"Treason against the United States, shall consist *only* in levying war against *them* , or in adhering to *their* enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort" (emphasis added).

As in all the founding documents, the phrase "United States" is in the *plural*, signifying the free, independent and sovereign states. The free and independent states were united in ratifying the Constitution and delegating a few powers to the national government (Article 1, Section 8), while reserving all others for the people, respectively, or the states, as stated in the Tenth Amendment. If the American people were to be the masters rather than the servants of their national government, the only way they could do so would be through political communities organized at the state and local levels. This of course is how the Constitution was ratified – by political conventions of the states, as directed by Article 7 of the Constitution. Since Lincoln never admitted that secession was legal or constitutional, and insisted that the Southern states had never actually left the American union, he knowingly committed treason as defined by the Constitution by invading the Southern states.

Secession and nullification – or the threat thereof – were held to be essential tools in disciplining the central state (See my LRC article entitled "[The Secession Tradition in America](#)"). This is the true history of the founding. The Hamiltonian nationalists, however, waged a decades-long propaganda war to rewrite history in order to achieve their objective of consolidating all political power at the national level, thereby destroying America's constitutional republic and turning it into a militaristic, corporatist empire. Hamilton himself got the ball rolling by telling the outrageous lie that the states were never sovereign but were somehow magically created by the peoples' masters in the nation's capitol. This insidious lie was repeated by generations of Hamiltonian nationalists such as Chief Justice John Marshall, Justice Joseph Story, Daniel Webster, and Abraham Lincoln. As part of this Soviet-style rewriting of history the nationalists, beginning with Story and Webster, redefined treason to mean criticism or opposition to the central government – precisely *the opposite of the actual meaning of treason in the Constitution*. Lincoln used this false definition of treason to "justify" levying war against his own countrymen not to "save the union," which was a voluntary political arrangement, but to finally realize the Hamiltonian nationalist goal of a consolidated, centralized, monopolistic government in Washington, D.C.

The new Hamiltonian regime would become an unlimited democracy "of the people, by the people, for the people." It would not be an American democracy, however, with most governmental decisions being made in a decentralized system dominated by the people of the states and localities. Instead, it would become a French Jacobin- style "democracy" with "the majority will" defined for the public by a massive, consolidated, centralized governmental bureaucracy in the national capitol.

Many Americans have finally come to realize this, and this realization motivates the new American secessionist movement under which every single state has sent a secession petition to the White House. Texas has reportedly led the way with a petition said to contain more than 120,000 signatures.

The government establishment has of course sneered and screeched at this development, screaming "treason" and recommending the deportation of petition signers. "Traitors" to the "glorious union" should be deported, they say. But what is this union, anyway, and why would any patriotic, liberty-loving American want to preserve it? Let us count some of the reasons why patriotic Americans should hate the cursed union and seek to secede from it.

Far from protecting "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," as promised in the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. government has become a worldwide killing machine that seems to have no concern whatsoever for the lives of innocents in foreign countries, and little more concern for the lives of American soldiers who it sends on Quixotic missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other forlorn places that pose no threat at all to Americans. American foreign policy can be described as perpetual war that creates perpetual, endless enemies for American citizens all around the globe, just so political elites can profit from war politically and economically. It makes life much *more dangerous* for every American.

Economist Thomas Sowell has written that, although there are many fine public school teachers, the unionized government school monopoly is generally so decrepit that the average "public" school teacher probably "ruins the lives" of about 10,000 children during the course of his or her career.

The war on drugs has long been the chief cause of violent crime in the nation's cities, but will probably never end because there is too much money in it for the war-on-drugs bureaucracy, including the police, the courts, the DEA, the government schools, and other special-interests.

Some 50,000 people per year die on the socialized, government highway system. America's massive welfare state has ruined the lives of millions by detaching generations from the workplace, turning them into unproductive social parasites (but reliable voters for bigger and bigger government). Not to mention causing massive family break-up.

Police thuggery has become legendary, with endless news stories of police beating and tasing citizens, sometimes to death. And we used to criticize the communists for street-level executions. The police are, at best, crime historians who show up *after* a crime has been committed, write up a report, and then use the report to lobby for more money to hire more police, who take down more reports There are also relentless efforts to disarm the American public and water down or destroy the Second Amendment (and all the other Amendments for that matter).

The notion that the U.S. government protects life *and liberty* is the most absurd proposition imaginable. Government is always and everywhere the enemy of liberty, and nowhere more so than in an unlimited democracy such as the U.S. has become. No one's property is safe as long as the legislature is in session. Taxes at all levels of government confiscate at least 40 percent of all national income; the unfunded liabilities of government, i.e., promises of future plunder that politicians know they can never keep, are said to exceed \$100 trillion; the national government now routinely spends more than \$1 trillion more *each year* than it collects in taxes; and more than 80,000 pages of small-print regulations in *The Federal Register* threaten to destroy American capitalism once and for all. Indeed, many politicians in Washington, especially the president, seem absolutely thrilled by that prospect and do everything they can to quicken the pace of destruction. As this is being written there is even talk in the news of the elimination of the tax deductibility of charitable contributions, which would destroy many charities, providing yet another rationale for even more government bureaucracy.

The Federal Reserve's monetary monopoly creates endless boom-and-bust cycles, which Fed bureaucrats then blame on "capitalism." They use the busts that they have created as an excuse to give themselves even *more* central planning powers. For example, after the Fed caused the real estate bubble and the subsequent "Great Recession," Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke quickly blamed the recession on the free enterprise system, which he publicly mocked with a smirk on his face, while making the case for a new government bureaucracy to regulate "systemic risk." Besides this, the only "remedy" for the recession that has been offered by the Fed is more of the exact same policies of "quantitative easing" that caused the recession in the first place. And of course the Fed is accountable to no one, not even Congress.

The U.S. has become one giant plunder-seeking society whereby the "net tax consumers" now outnumber the "net taxpayers." About half of all working adults pay no federal income tax but collect government handouts. They are therefore a very reliable voting block for endlessly increasing the income taxes on the productive, taxpaying class. This will only get worse.

The U.S. is also a fascistic, corporate welfare state that uses billions of tax dollars to bail out failing businesses and industries and their unions. This is poisonous to the capitalist system, which relies crucially on the market feedback system that rewards good performance with profits and penalizes poor business performance with losses. That's what causes capital to be reallocated to more productive uses over time (i.e., uses that actually please consumers). The American system of privatized profits (for the politically-connected) and socialized losses was also a hallmark of fascist Germany and Italy during the 1930s. Subsidizing failure will inevitably lead to more failure. It will continue forever, though, because the politicians who vote for the subsidies receive kickbacks from the corporate welfare recipients in the form of "campaign contributions," high-paying jobs for spouses and relatives, and cushy post-congressional careers.

The U.S. has also become a creepy police state with some cities employing literally thousands of spy cameras and red light cameras. There are now unmanned drones flying about, in addition to satellites in space that can peer through the windows of houses. An FBI "whistleblower" recently stated that the FBI is even in possession of technology to eavesdrop on text messages.

The America "union" ceased being a union of the people of the free and independent states in 1865. Today the "union" simply means the political plundering class in Washington, D.C., with all off its welfare/warfare state parasites, lobbyists, and propagandists in the media and academe. *That* is what one would be leaving behind by seceding. So be patriotic and become a secessionist.

December 6, 2012

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

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[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo at LRC](#)

[Thomas DiLorenzo Archives at Mises.org](#)

<http://lewrockwell.com/dilorenzo/dilorenzo246.html>

Abraham Lincoln * Thomas J. DiLorenzo

Q&A **Thomas DiLorenzo**
Author, "The Real Lincoln" C-SPAN

[Interviewed](#) by Brian Lamb on C-SPAN's "Q & A" television program, Dr. DiLorenzo discusses Lincoln, academia, and his two books: "The Real Lincoln" and "Lincoln Unmasked".

EXCELLENT [DETAILED INTERVIEW](#) 59:16

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbFty9nZUac&feature=share>



Learn True History



THE SOCIETY OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS

(From a previous issue.....Worth reading again)



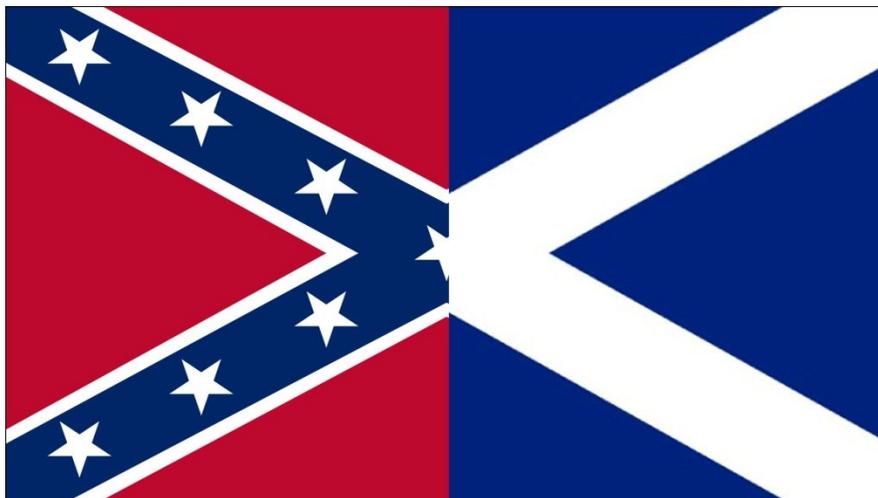
Once upon a time in Scotland there existed an organization called the Society of True Highlanders (SOTH). It was formed in 1815 by Alastair Ranaldson of Glengarry scarcely two generations after the heroic, but tragic, battle of Culloden (1746). The Society allowed those descendants of once-proud Jacobite Highlanders, a generation of men willing to fight for the preservation of their culture and civilization, a means of saving face. The Society's members ostentatiously imitated the warrior class to which their grandfathers had genuinely belonged. Their *raison d'être* was to celebrate the history, language, dress, music, and martial character "of our illustrious race in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland." In order to belong to the SOTH, a man had to prove descent from a real Highland chief; thus it was an exclusive, genealogical-based organization, a sort of club for men who had no heart for a real fight. The Highland gentleman and his lady, now thoroughly anglicized, were happy to play-act the part of their noble ancestors.

Glengarry 1812

But unlike the Jacobite warriors of a century earlier, the members of the SOTH were no threat to the established imperial order of the day. In fact, the men of the SOTH were quick to pledge allegiance to an alien banner (the Union Jack) and the imperial designs it represented. They conveniently forgot the red-coated troops who had invaded their homeland within living memory, and by giving their allegiance to the empire they also, by implication, gave approval to the depredations committed against Scotland.

Under Glengarry's direction, the Society flourished for some years. The members, inspired by Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels, spent festive nights with their ladies at Fort William drinking toasts and boasting of their forebears' deeds against the hated Sassanach (Gaelic for "Saxons"). **But while the men of the SOTH played at warrior, the Scottish people were being deprived of their birthright by a British Empire all too eager to emasculate Scottish culture while at the same time employing tens of thousands of Alba's sons to fight and die for London's imperial aspirations.**--Michael Hill

Ed. Note: ***Lest WE forget !***

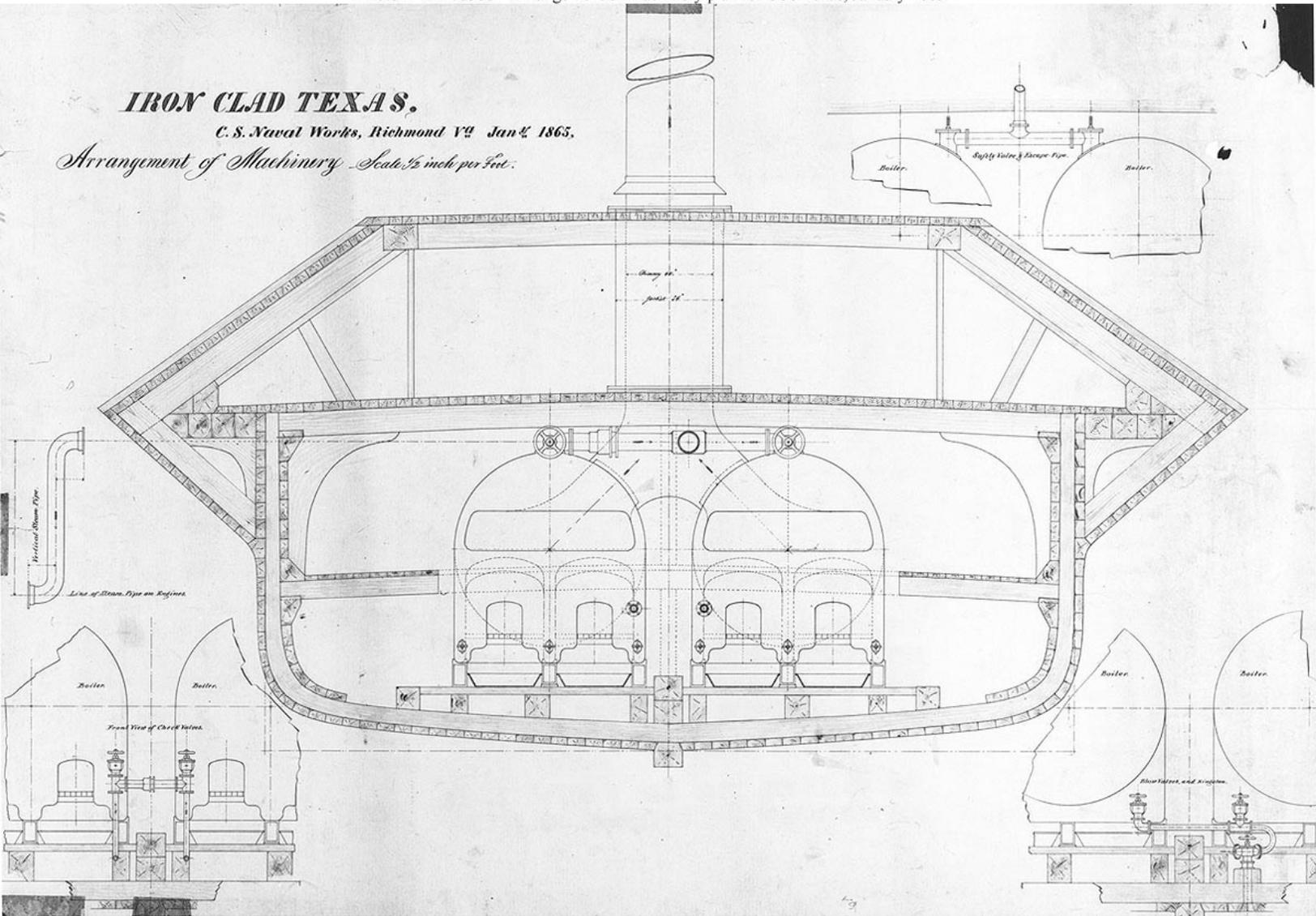




CSS TEXAS



Photo # NH 76388 Arrangement of Machinery plan for CSS Texas, January 1865



Colored machinery arrangement plan, including a cross-section of the hull through the boilers. The ship was launched in January 1865 at the C.S. Naval Works, Richmond, Virginia, but was not completed. Prior to its acquisition by the National Archives, this drawing was in the files of the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair. The original is plan # 81-12-2H in Record Group 19 at the U.S. National Archives

The CSS Texas (Confederate States Ship Texas), was a shallow draft, twin screw, casement ironclad ram of the Confederate Navy, named for the state of Texas. She was sister ship to CSS Columbia. Since the ironclad was built so late in the War, she saw no action before being captured by Union forces while still in her outfitting berth. The keel for the CSS Texas was laid down at Richmond, Virginia. She was launched in January 1865. At the time of Robert E. Lee's evacuation of Richmond on 3 April 1865, she was left unfinished but intact at the Richmond Navy Yard, one of only two vessels which escaped destruction by the retreating Confederate forces. Captured when the city fell the following day, the ironclad was taken into the United States Navy, but saw no active service. Texas was laid up at

Norfolk until 15 October 1867 when she was sold at auction for eventual scrapping to J. N. Leonard & Co. of New Haven, Connecticut.

Design

From a technological view, the CSS Texas was one of the three "Tennessee class" ironclads (the other two being the CSS Tennessee II and the CSS Columbia) that used the latest in Confederate shipbuilding efforts.

The casemate of the Texas was octagonal, rather than being a sloped, rectangular box as on the earlier Confederate ironclads. The casemate fitted snugly around her forward, broadside, and aft cannon positions. Instead of being bolted to the deck, the pilot house formed a seamless extension of her sloped side-armor.

Details of her armament remain sketchy, but her sister ship, the CSS Tennessee II carried four 6.4 inch Brooke rifles, two 7.0 inch Brooke rifles, and a bolted-on spar torpedo. The armor of the CSS Tennessee II was listed as three layers, two inches thick, apiece. Her top speed was about five knots, according to some sources, and her crew was about 133 sailors. However, it is unclear how closely the Texas was to resemble the Tennessee II.

Other sources gave the Texas a (projected) top speed about 10 knots, and these note that both the Tennessee II and the Texas differed from each other in their plans due to a lack of available key metals, in particular for their cannons and engines, and also in design improvements made during her construction from lessons that had been learned in combat with the U.S. Navy.

A plan of a gun and mounting intended for installation on the ironclad CSS Texas.

CSS Texas in fiction

In the novel *Sahara* (pub. 1992) by the adventure writer Clive Cussler, President Abraham Lincoln is kidnapped by a group of soldiers who impersonated a Union cavalry detachment. They overpowered Lincoln's military escort in early April 1865 as the Civil War was drawing to a close. Edwin Stanton, the Secretary of War, took the lead in arranging a cover-up supposedly posing John Wilkes Booth as a patriot who quickly brought the situation to an abrupt conclusion - supported by Stanton - and then destroying documentation and concealing the accused conspirators under heavy hoods so no one really knew who they were, but of importance here is that the real Lincoln was supposedly spirited out of the country on the CSS Texas.

Casting off at night after loading Confederate gold and government files, the ship steamed downstream in the dark, but then she got caught in a running gun battle with Union ships and suffered from some damage.

The Texas avoided a pounding and a probable sinking by Union batteries at the mouth of the river when her captain of the boat raised a white flag. He displayed Lincoln on top of the pilot house as the warship escaped into a fog bank.

The story resumes in modern times with the CSS Texas being discovered in the sand of the Sahara Desert. She had become grounded in a branch of the Niger River. On board were the bodies of fifty men plus the remains of the ship's captain and Lincoln, all of which had been preserved in the dry desert heat.

After running the warship aground, her crew had to trade the gold with the Africans for food. Having realized that there was gold on board, they blockaded the boat, starving to death all but one member of her crew.

The single surviving man, out of four who started in his group, escaped in a small boat and then he was rescued by English traders.

In the 2005 feature film *Sahara* based on Cussler's novel, the CSS Texas figures more actively in the action sequences.

Career

Name: CSS Texas

Namesake: State of Texas

Launched: January 1865

Struck: 15 October 1867

Fate: sold

General characteristics

Length: 217 ft (66 m)

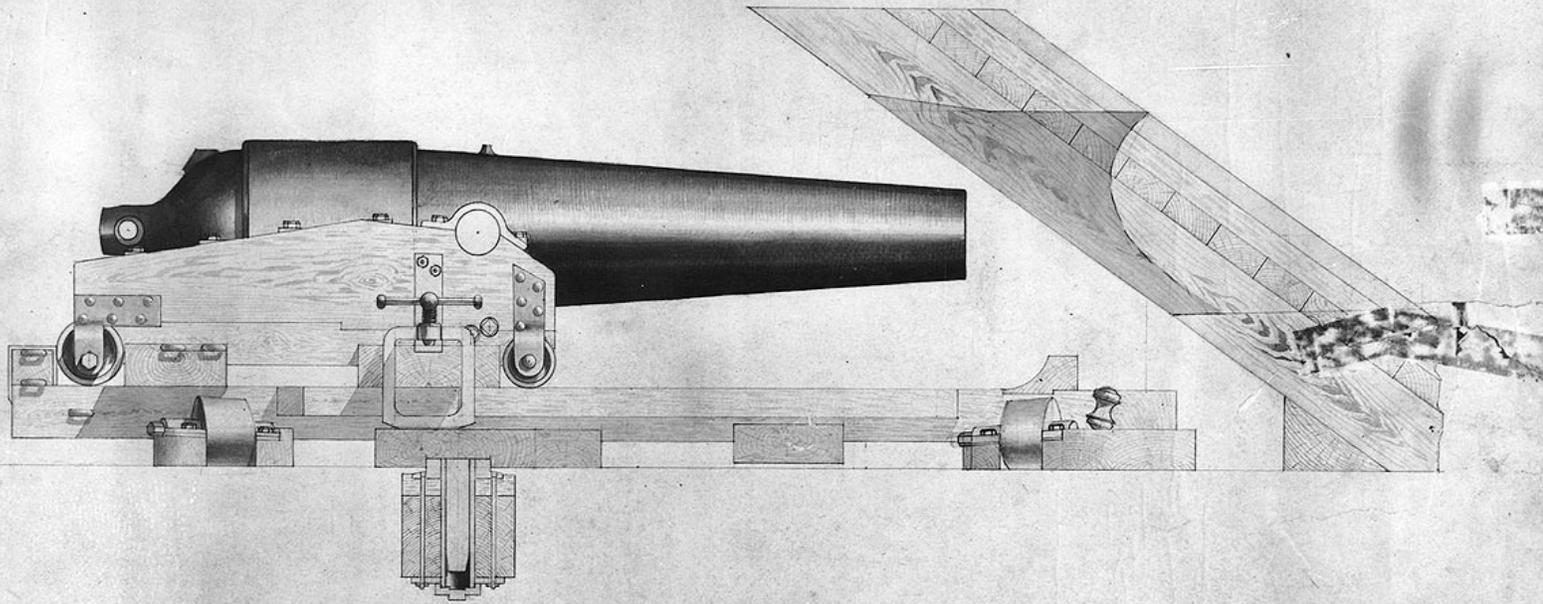
Beam: 48.5 ft (14.8 m)

Draft: 13.5 ft (4.1 m)

Propulsion: steam

Complement: 50 officers and men

Armament: four pivots, two broadside guns



*Arranged and executed under the direction of
George T. Grey (?)
Supdt. and Constr. of Naval Gun Carriages,
Naval Ordnance Works, Gun Carriage Dept.,
Richmond, Va., 1864.*

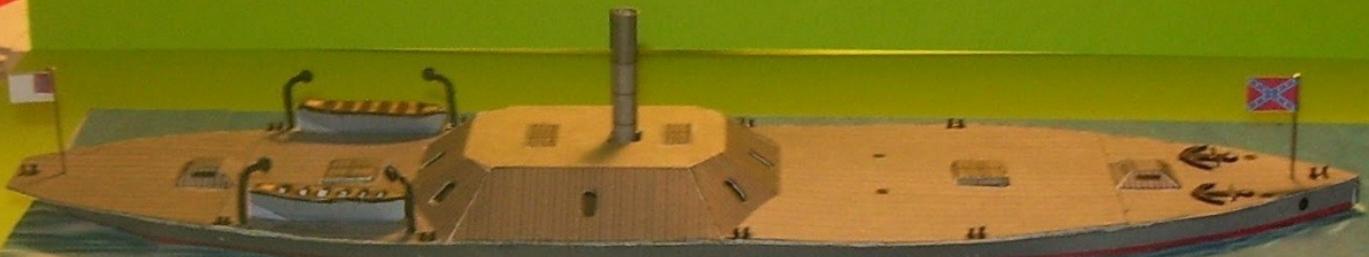
Brooke Single-Banded Rifled Gun

Colored plan of a gun and mounting intended for the Confederate ironclad Texas, which was launched in January 1865 at Richmond, Virginia, but not completed. Inscribed in the lower left of the drawing is: "Arranged and executed under the direction of George T. Grey (?) Supdt. and Constr. of Naval Gun Carriages, Naval Ordnance Works. Gun Carriage Dept., Richmond, Va., 1864."

Prior to its acquisition by the National Archives, this drawing was in the files of the U.S. Navy's Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The original is plan # 81-12-22 in Record Group 19 at the U.S. National Archives.

http://www.usstexas.org/css_texas.htm



CSS Texas, 1865



<http://johnspapermodelsetc.blogspot.com/2011/04/css-texas.html>





Defending the Heritage

EXCUSE ME FOR ALLOWING FACTS TO GET IN THE WAY OF YOUR GOVERNMENT SCHOOL INDOCTRINATION...(selective memory)

During the years 1854 to 1859 Ulysses S. Grant lived at White Haven Plantation in Missouri with his wife Julia and their children, managing the farm for his father-in-law, Colonel Dent. Slave labor was used extensively in the farming and maintenance of the 850-acre plantation. At that time no one suspected that Grant would rise from obscurity to achieve the success he gained.

As in most Southern states slaveholders in Missouri owned few slaves; those who owned ten were considered wealthy. By the 1850s, eighteen slaves lived and worked at White Haven. Julia Dent recalled that slave children fished for minnows, climbed trees for bird nests, and gathered strawberries. However, they also had chores such as feeding chickens and cows, and they mastered their assigned tasks as the white children went off to school.

Returning home from boarding school, Julia noted the transition from playmate to servant. She noted that the slave girls had "attained the dignity of white aprons." These aprons symbolized slave servitude, a departure from the less structured days of childhood play.

In Mary Robinson's July 24, 1885, recollections, during an interview for the St. Louis Republican memorial to Grant following his death, she noted that "he always said he wanted to give his wife's slaves their freedom as soon as he was able." (Conveniently I guess, he wasn't "able" until after the war and passage of the 13th amendment).

In 1859, Grant freed William Jones, the only slave he is "personally" known to have owned. However, in my opinion that's splitting hairs, if his wife owned slaves, he owned them as well and is equally responsible. We know he had a black servant throughout the war...

~Robert Mestas~

www.defendingtheheritage.com

*"You have given a banner to those who fear You, that it may be displayed because of the truth." Psalm 60:4
(NKJ, NASB)*

Beneath the Southern Cross

By Mike Scruggs

The Confederate Battle Flag, sometimes called the Southern Cross, is held in disfavor by many who are unfamiliar with its origin and true symbolism. Many have been taught to treat it as an object of moral horror and political infamy. A deadly combination of ignorance and arrogant self-righteousness is constantly engaged in shouting down its true history and meaning. Demagogues freely defame it, while moral cowardice acquiesces to their outrageous distortions of the truth. The apathetic allow its true history to be buried under decades of slanderous propaganda. It is incumbent upon those who value truth, fairness, good will, reasonable tolerance, and charity in society to educate themselves on the true history and meaning of this famed banner.

The Southern Cross then had a very strong Christian association to Confederate soldiers and the Southern people. As celebrated Southern historian, Shelby Foote, has said, it also came to stand for Law, in the sense of a government of Law rather than a government subject to the whim of tyrants or majorities. In that regard it stood for a strict rather than opportunistic interpretation of Law and Constitutions. It also came to be a symbol of defiance against tyranny and the right of a free people to determine their own destiny. This may be one of its most enduring meanings. The flag has been seen all over the world in this regard, on the Berlin Wall, and in the capitals of the Baltic republics and Eastern Europe, wherever free people must resist tyranny and the modern scourge of political correctness. It stood for limited government and federalism (States Rights) against the dangers of concentrated and centralized power. It stood for the principles of the constitutional federal republic of 1787 that the South felt were threatened by Northern political philosophies and economic ambitions. It stood for the Rights gained and blood-sacrifices their forefathers had made in the Revolutionary War. If there was one word used more often than any other in the secession conventions, it was 'Honor.' The Confederate Battle Flag came to signify the honor of the Confederate soldier and the Southern people. It has come to symbolize the South itself with all its culture. These are not dead issues. It still symbolizes all of them. More than anything it must forever symbolize the sacrifice of fallen Confederate soldiers on the battlefields of their War for Southern Independence and also to the veterans of those fields of honor.

The Confederate Battle Flag ought to be the honored heritage of not only every Southerner, but every American. Yet there are those who are willing to accept an ignominious degradation of truth and venomous slander against the honor of the Confederate soldier in order to maintain social peace in this and perhaps future generations. There are those who are willing to trample on the honor of noble ancestors, even their own ancestors, in order to promote such a social peace. There are those to whom heritage and honor mean nothing compared to present favor with the media and powerful political constituencies. There are those who know no gods but current prosperity, financial gain, and their own personal peace and outward respectability.

But how long would a prosperity or social peace based on such disrespect for truth last? How long would a peace based on suppression of a people's cherished heritage last? How long would a peace built upon suppressing the memory, valor, and virtue of the revered forebears of a great number of the Southern people last? Does anyone outside of madhouse believe such villainous stupidity would not in a very short time reap a whirlwind of social destruction? What could possibly be a surer cause of immense strife, bitterness, and economic and political turmoil? Can anyone believe that peace and prosperity can be achieved by discarding the heritage of a numerous people to gain the political favor of another? It is more likely to shatter all hope of peace. Can a society set itself against tolerance and mutual respect and have peace? Nay, no fair-minded person could believe such idiocy.

There are those who say that the display of the Confederate Battle Flag is insensitive. They say it is a symbol of slavery and offends many people. But their offense is based on ignorance of its true origin and history. Their

offense and sensitivity is based on decades of unquestioned propaganda attempting to justify an unjust war and its deplorable tyranny and conduct. The men who carried the Southern Cross into battle never meant it to be a symbol of slavery. Their letters and diaries prove it was far from their minds. Not many of them owned slaves or favored its continued existence for very long in the future. Less than 25% of Southern households owned slaves. Only about 20% of Confederate soldiers owned slaves, and only about one-third came from slave-holding families. So far as slavery was concerned they only wanted the right to deal with it in their own way in their own time state by state, just as the Northern states, all of which had slavery in 1776, had done. The Union Army did not invade the South to free slaves. They invaded the South to enforce political unity and Northern economic and legislative dominance by bayonets. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, on January 1, 1863, came after more than 19 months of war and did not actually free any slaves in the Union or Union held areas of the Confederacy. It was done as a war measure in hopes of causing disorder in the South. Only later was the slavery issue used in an attempt to give tyranny a pious justification. The Reverend James Power Smith, the last surviving member of Stonewall Jackson's staff had this to say in 1907:

"No cowardice on any battlefield could be as base and shameful as the silent acquiescence in the scheme which was teaching the children in their homes and schools that the commercial value of slavery was the cause of the war, that prisoners of war held in the South were starved and treated with barbarous inhumanity, that Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee were traitors to their country and false to their oaths, that the young men who left everything to resist invasion, and climbed the slopes of Gettysburg and died willingly on a hundred fields were rebels against a righteous government."

What the Confederate Battle Flag did symbolize to Southern soldiers and their families was their Christian heritage and resistance to tyranny. They were fighting for the right of Southern States and their people to determine their own political destiny, just as their Revolutionary War forefathers had fought the British. They were defending the rights won in that war and guaranteed by the Constitution of 1787, which they believed had been betrayed by their Northern invaders. They were fighting against the evil of unjust taxation and many other abuses of power perpetrated by Northern political factions. They were fighting to free themselves of a Northern political dominance that had enriched the Northern states and oppressed Southern states. After many years of hardship and blood spent on the battlefield, the Southern Cross came to symbolize the courage and blood sacrifice of the Confederate soldier and Southern people. They believed in the justice and righteousness of their cause, and when the surrender at Appomattox came, they gave up their regimental banners with tears and weeping.

To the great credit of Union General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, a brave, honest, and compassionate Christian soldier, the Union troops at Appomattox gave a salute of arms to the surrendering Confederate regiments as they passed in final review before the Union victors. They had been their adversaries in war, but now these Union soldiers who had made blood sacrifices of their own, saluted the courage and honor of the defeated Confederate soldiers.

We must ourselves honor the memory of our fallen heroes and of all that served in that great struggle beneath our Southern Cross. The words of the South Carolinian journalist and poet Henry Timrod (1829-1867) in his moving Ode at Magnolia Cemetery should move our hearts to resolve:

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves, sleep martyrs of a fallen cause,
Though yet no marble column craves the pilgrim here to pause.
In seeds of laurel in the earth, the blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth, the shaft is in the stone.
Meanwhile, behalf the tardy years, which keep in trust your storied tombs,
Behold! Your sisters bring their tears, and these memorial blooms.
Small tributes! But your shades will smile, more proudly on these wreaths today,
Than when some cannon-molded pile shall overlook this bay.

Stoop, angels, thither from the skies! There is no holier ground
Than where defeated valor lies, by mourning beauty crowned.

But now there are many who for political or economic gain would rather see every memory and symbol of that noble army destroyed and desecrated. There are still others who though being descendants of those noble soldiers by their indifference and moral cowardice would acquiesce to that destruction. In dishonoring the Southern Cross and suppressing a noble Christian heritage they heap dishonor on themselves.

Yet I cannot believe that Providence will suffer the memory and sacred honor of valiant men and righteous principles to be blotted out. I cannot believe their heroic banner will be suffered to be discarded and forgotten. I cannot believe that the blood of valorous heroes, still coursing in the veins of their sons and daughters and their future generations, will not continue to inspire and encourage the friends of liberty everywhere. Is there a heritage more honorable? Whatever storms may come, be our friends few or many, whether cannons roar or sabers flash, we will not surrender the honor or our gallant flag. We will take our stand beneath its starry waving glory. Let us first remember and honor Him, our immortal Savior to Whom our banners point. Then God will vindicate our cause, the memory of our noble fathers, and our beloved Southern Cross.

SUGGESTED READING

Charles Adams

When in the Course of Human Events, 2000

W. W. Bennett

The Great Revival in the Southern Armies, 1877

R. L. Dabney

A Defense of Virginia and the South, 1867

Thomas J. DiLorenzo

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War, 2002

Eugene D. Genovese

The Southern Front, History, Politics and the Cultural War, 1995

John Remington Graham

A Constitutional History of Secession, 2002

Jeffrey Hummel

Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men, 1996

Ludwell H. Johnson

The American Iliad 1848-1877, 2002 edition

James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy

Was Jefferson Davis Right? 1998

Walter D. Kennedy

Myths of American Slavery, 2003

James M. McPherson

For Cause and Comrades-Why Men Fought in the Civil War, 1997

John C. Perry

Myths & Realities of American Slavery-The True History of Slavery in America, 2002

James I. Robertson

Stonewall Jackson, the Man, the Soldier, the Legend, 1997

Otto Scott

The Secret Six-John Brown and the Abolitionist Movement, 1979

J. Steven Wilkins

Call of Duty-The Sterling Nobility of Robert E. Lee, 1997

Steve Wilkins and Douglas Wilson

Southern Slavery as It Was, a Monograph - Cannon Press, 1996

<http://www.confederateamericanpride.com/SouthernCross.html>

More Cowardice

December 6, 2012

Two members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy have been “**suspended for 5 years**” by state [UDC headquarters of North Carolina](#). The suspensions were based on the fact these two local UDC ladies of Reidsville, North Carolina supported the Historical Political Action Committee (HPAC). The sole reason for forming the (HPAC) committee was to keep a repaired after being damaged Reidsville's Confederate Soldier Monument at the intersection where it had stood for 100+ years. This was contrary to the thinking of the State of North Carolina UDC. The state UDC had agreed in their talks with the city, without any local input, to avoid any "unpleasantness" over the monuments location they (the state UDC) would move it to the cemetery.

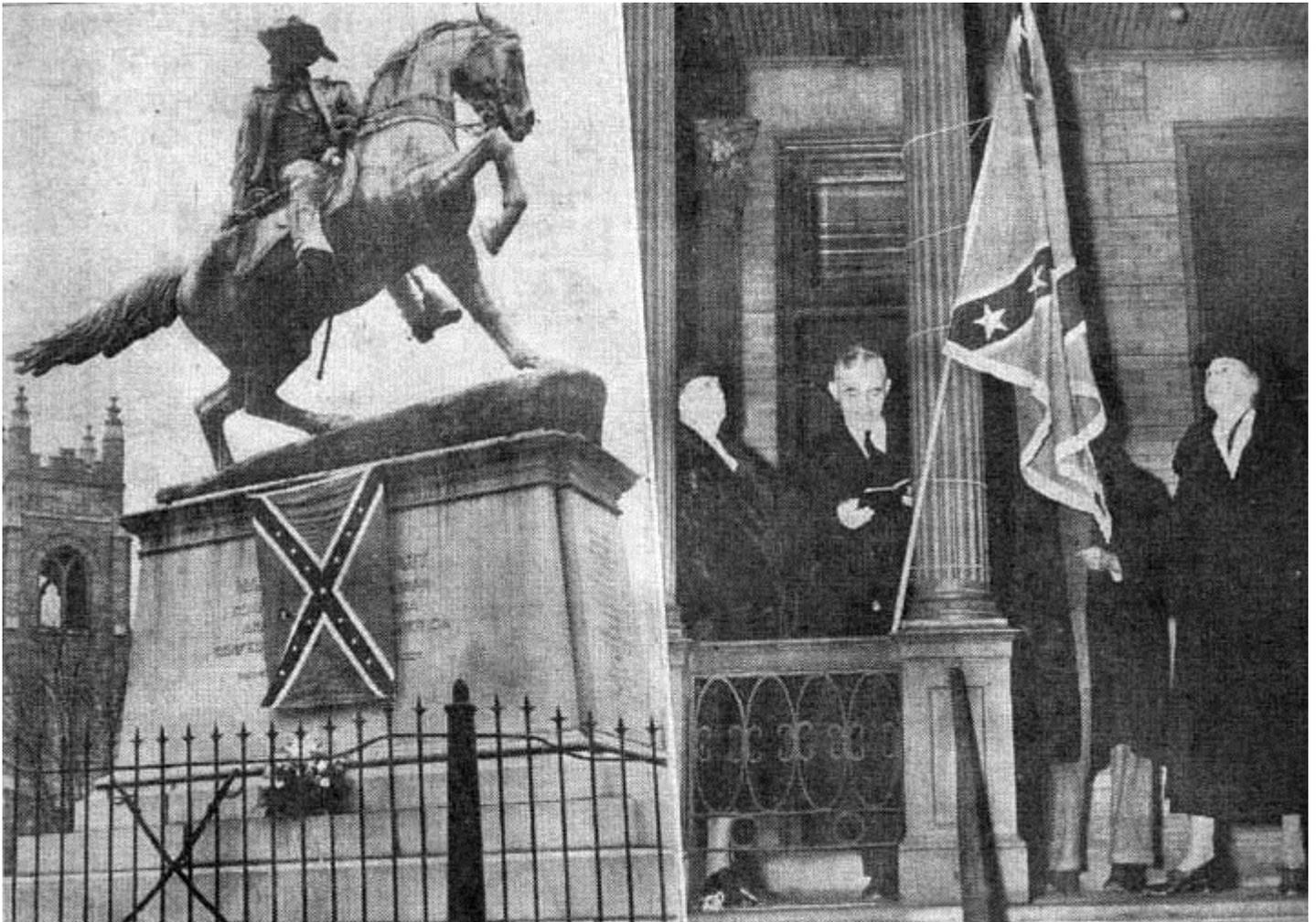
Susan Frise Hathaway Update: [in spite of the action by the UDC,] they are not suspended because the due process according to UDC by-laws was not followed. These ladies are fighters and not about to relinquish their membership or their positions as officers. **SHAME on NC Div UDC Executive Committee for this petty attack. SHAME!!!**



Flag of the Confederacy is Raised Again for Gallant Cavalry Officer

Richmond Times-Dispatch

January 6 , 1935



The confederate flag waved gently yesterday over 210 West Grace Street, the site of the house where General J. E. B. Stuart, Gallant Confederate cavalry leader died. Memorial services, marking the anniversary of his birth, were held by local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Exercises at the building which now occupies the site were conducted at 10 A. M. by the Elliott Grays Chapter. Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, a cousin of General Stuart, was the speaker. The Elliott Grays Chapter also placed a Confederate flag on the monument at the grave of the cavalry leader in Hollywood Cemetery, while the Richmond Chapter placed a flag on Stuart's statue on Monument Avenue, shown in the upper left photo. At right are shown (left to right) Mrs. D. E. Satterfield, member of Lee Chapter, U. D. C.; Dr. Gibson and Mrs. Charles W. Schaadt, president of Elliott Grays Chapter, at services at 210 West Grace Street.

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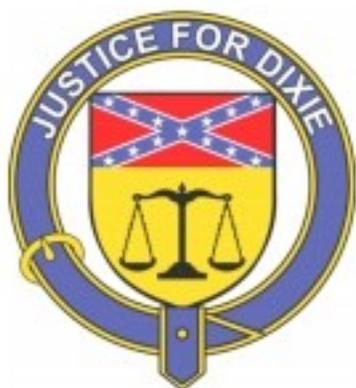
Because we maintain the largest Confederate resource/litigation library in the world. Because we have been tireless defenders of your liberty & heritage since 1995. Because everything involved in the legal process is expensive.

Because we pioneered civil rights protection for the Confederate community - This is a work in progress and much still needs to be done.

Because we are available to the Confederate community 24/7 without demanding outrageous retainer fees - Your dues and generous donations make this possible.

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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Exterminating Southerners and Their Odious Ways:

“Yankees viewed Southerners with fully as much contempt as Englishmen viewed Celts. Before the Civil War a Northerner, with typical Anglo-Saxon arrogance, advised Yankees to “mingle freely” with Southerners, “and....strive to bring up their habits, by a successful example, to the New England standard.” When that proved impossible, stronger measures were recommended.

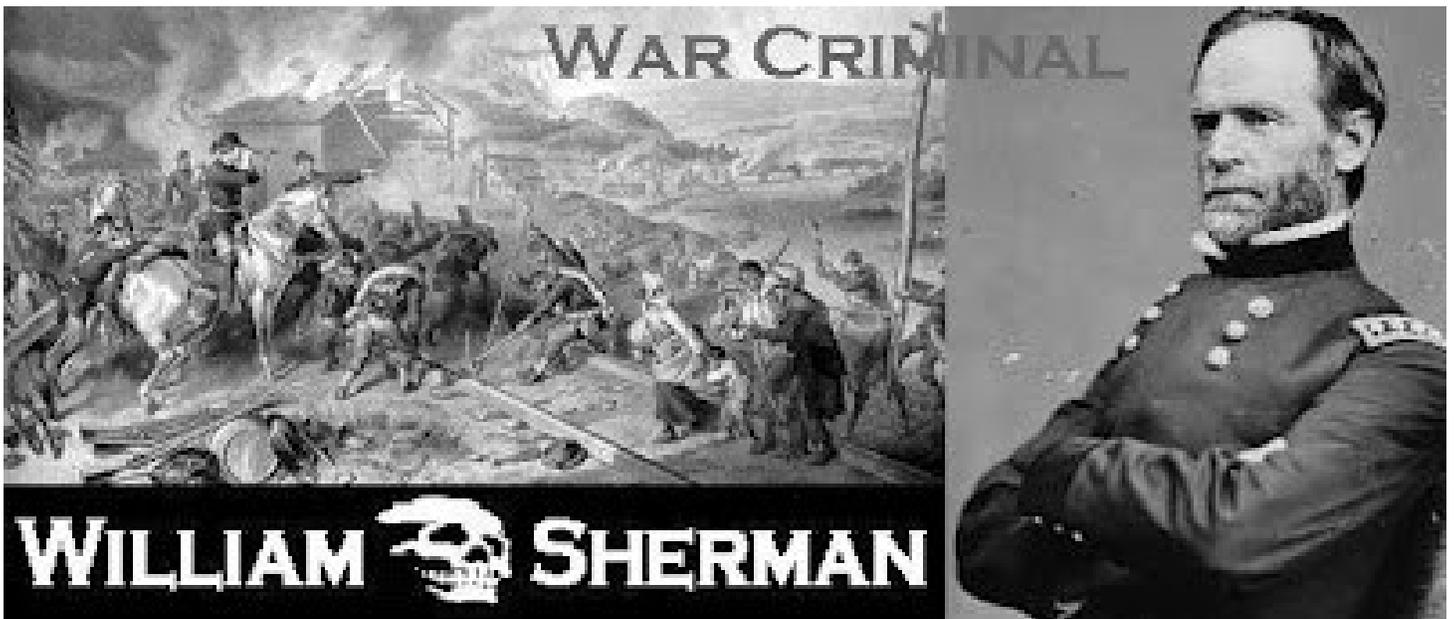
“I believe,” announced a saintly Northerner, “that the great conception of a Christian society, which was in the minds of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower....is to displace and blot out the foul [South]...., with all its heaven-offending enormities; that....our vast and heterogeneous....population is either to be subdued and won to its principles and blessings or to give place to the seed of the righteous.”

A Massachusetts soldier favored a policy of genocide toward Southerners. “I would exterminate them root and branch,” he wrote just after the war. “They have often said they preferred it to subjugation, and, with the help of God, I would give it to them. I am only saying what thousands say every day.”

In calls to exterminate Southerners and their “odious ways,” Northerners sounded much like English Puritans who advocated the obliteration of their “barbaric” Celtic neighbors. It may be no coincidence that Irish-born reporter William Howard Russell described Federal Secretary of War Edwin Stanton as “excessively vain....a rude, rough, vigorous Oliver Cromwell sort of man.”

Typically, Yankees referred to Confederates as dirty and ignorant, just as the English had spoken of the Irish, Welsh and Scots. A Minnesotan called Confederate soldiers “vagabonds,” while another Yank denounced them as “ruffians and desperadoes.” Several Federals spoke of Southerners as “savages,” and one Connecticut soldier informed his sister that “the Rebels are Barbarians and savages.”

(Attack and Die, Civil War Military Tactics and the Southern Heritage, Grady McWhiney and Perry Jamieson, University of Alabama Press, 1982, pp. 181-182)





Flagger tip of the day...look for empty flag poles and get a flag up! The Virginia Flaggers honored our Confederate Veterans today by raising the Third National in Oakwood Cemetery! We don't know how long the City of Richmond will leave her flying, but we have plenty of replacements... and plenty of patience. ;)

LEST WE FORGET!



How Southerners saw the outbreak of war: A North Carolinian explained: The Southern States passed ordinances of secession for the purpose of withdrawing from a partnership in which the majority were oppressing the minority, and we simply asked "to be let alone."

Protection of home and hearth became the fundamental aim. One Southern enlistee in 1861 explained why he was joining the army: "If we are conquered we will be driven penniless and dishonored from the land of our birth.... As I have often said I had rather fall in this cause than to live to see my country dismantled of its glory and independence—for of its honor it cannot be deprived."

A Louisiana recruit wrote in June 1861 that he and his friends were Confederate soldiers because "the Magna Carta of liberties, the constitution," had "fallen entirely into the hands of [Northern] fanatics." Another Confederate put it succinctly: "We are fighting for the Constitution that our forefathers made, and not as old Abe would have it."

I have yet to see any letter where a Confederate soldier says he is fighting to preserve slavery. My guess is, there is no such letter.

I'm A Good Old Rebel

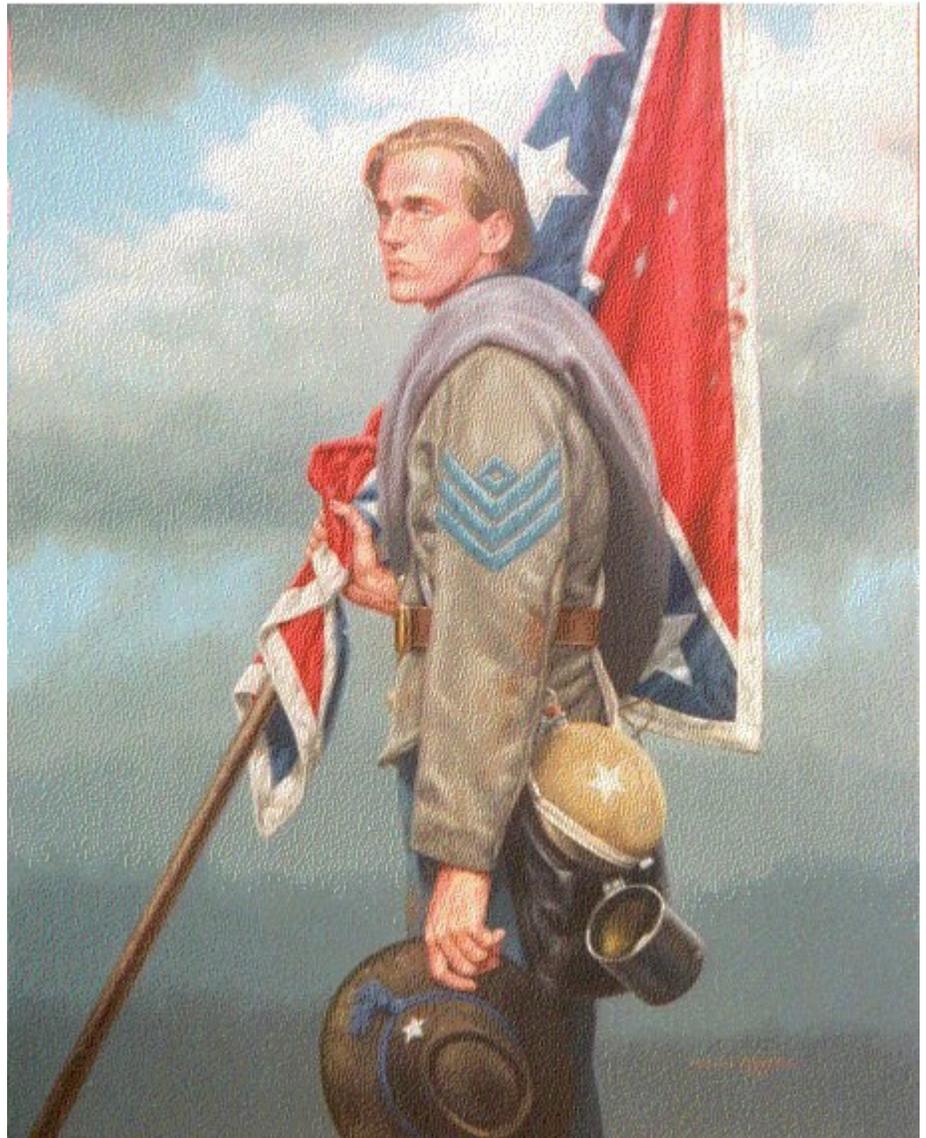


Oh, I'm a good old Rebel
Now that's just what I am
For this fair land of freedom
I do not care a damn.
I'm glad I fit against it
I only wish we'd won.
And I don't want no pardon
For anything I've done.

I hates the Constitution
This great Republic too
I hates the Freedmen's Buro
In uniforms of blue.
I hates the nasty eagle
With all his brag and fuss
But the lyin', thievin' Yankees
I hates' em wuss and wuss.

Three hundred thousand Yankees
Lies stiff in Southern dust
We got three hundred thousand
Before they conquered us
They died of Southern fever
And Southern steel and shot
I wish they was three million
Instead of what we got.

I can't take up my musket
And fight' em now no mo'
But I ain't a-goin'to love' em
Now that is sartin sho'
And I don't want no pardon
For what I was and am
And I won't be reconstructed
And I do not give a damn.



**I DIDN'T
SURRENDER**

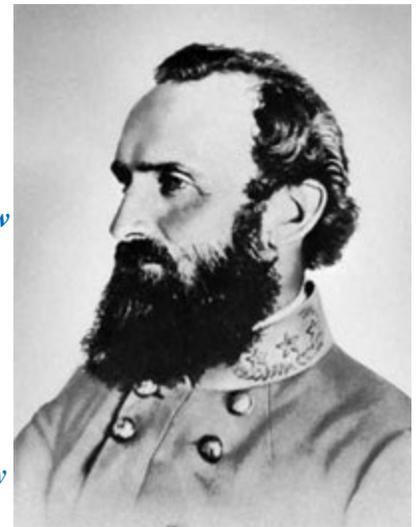


In his memoir, Robert Catlett Cave wrote the following about General Robert Edward Lee...."We had not gone far when we saw General Lee on the veranda of a house. I had never before seen him at short range, and this near view of him excited my highest admiration. "He's a born king of men", I said to the comrade beside me. "I've seen handsomer faces, but never a nobler one; and, taken altogether, I never saw a finer looking man". He was standing at the time - he head bared, his left arm bent at the elbow and holding his hat just in front of him, his right arm at his side, his splendid and perfectly proportioned figure graceful in every outline and poise. ...I noted with complete surprise his neatness. He seemed thoroughly well groomed and clean. From his head, crowned with silvered hair that looked as if it had just received the finishing touches of a barber, to his feet, remarkably small for a man of his size and encased in neatly fitting and highly polished boots, there was nothing unkempt about him. But what impressed me most deeply was not his physical perfection and exceptional neatness, but the moral qualities indicated by his appearance. The whole aspect of the man spoke of moral cleanness, spiritual purity and knightly nobility. As he looked down on the ragged, poorly fed, but courageous men sturdily marching by to bravely face death on the field of battle, his eyes were gentle, tender, even loving and his face beamed with benevolence and pity.From that hour to this, I have thought of him as the knightliest gentleman who ever graced the American Continent, given him the loyalty and devotion of a soldier to a honored and heroic leader, and loved him with something like the purest and warmest filial affection....I noticed that the soldiers did not greet him with cheers as they were wont to greet General Jackson....his presence awakened in me a feeling closely akin to worship - a feeling such as steals over when he contemplates the sublime and sees in it a revelation of the Divine majesty. This may seem extravagant; but, if so, I trust it is an extravagance that may be permitted to one who thinks Robert Edward Lee was a manifestation of the Divine such as rarely vouchsafed unto men."

Jackson Stood Firm like a Stone Wall

AT MANASSAS, Virginia, General Thomas Jackson fought a famous battle in which he was wounded and earned his historic nickname "Stonewall."

At one moment it seemed as if all was lost, the troops of the Southern Carolina, commanded by General Bee, had been overwhelmed, and he rode up to Jackson in despair, exclaiming, "They are beating us back!" "Then," said Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet!" This cool reply showed the unconquered mind of one who never knew that he was beaten, and put fresh courage into the heart of him who was almost ready to acknowledge defeat; and, as he rode back to his command, he cried out to them to "look at Jackson!" saying, "There he stands like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" The cry and the example had its effect, and the broken ranks were reformed, and led to another charge, when their leader fell dead with his face to the foe. But with his last breath he had christened his companion in arms, in the baptism of fire, with the name that he was henceforth to bear, not only in the Southern army, but in history, of STONEWALL JACKSON, while the troops that followed him on that day counted it glory enough to bear on their colors the proud title of the "Stonewall Brigade."



Jackson was a God-fearing leader in the Confederacy and relied on God's armor to protect him in battle. He amazed his men by his calmness, absolute courage, and resolve in battle—so much so that he earned the nickname, "Stonewall." He could stand firm in battle because he first spent time on his knees in prayer.

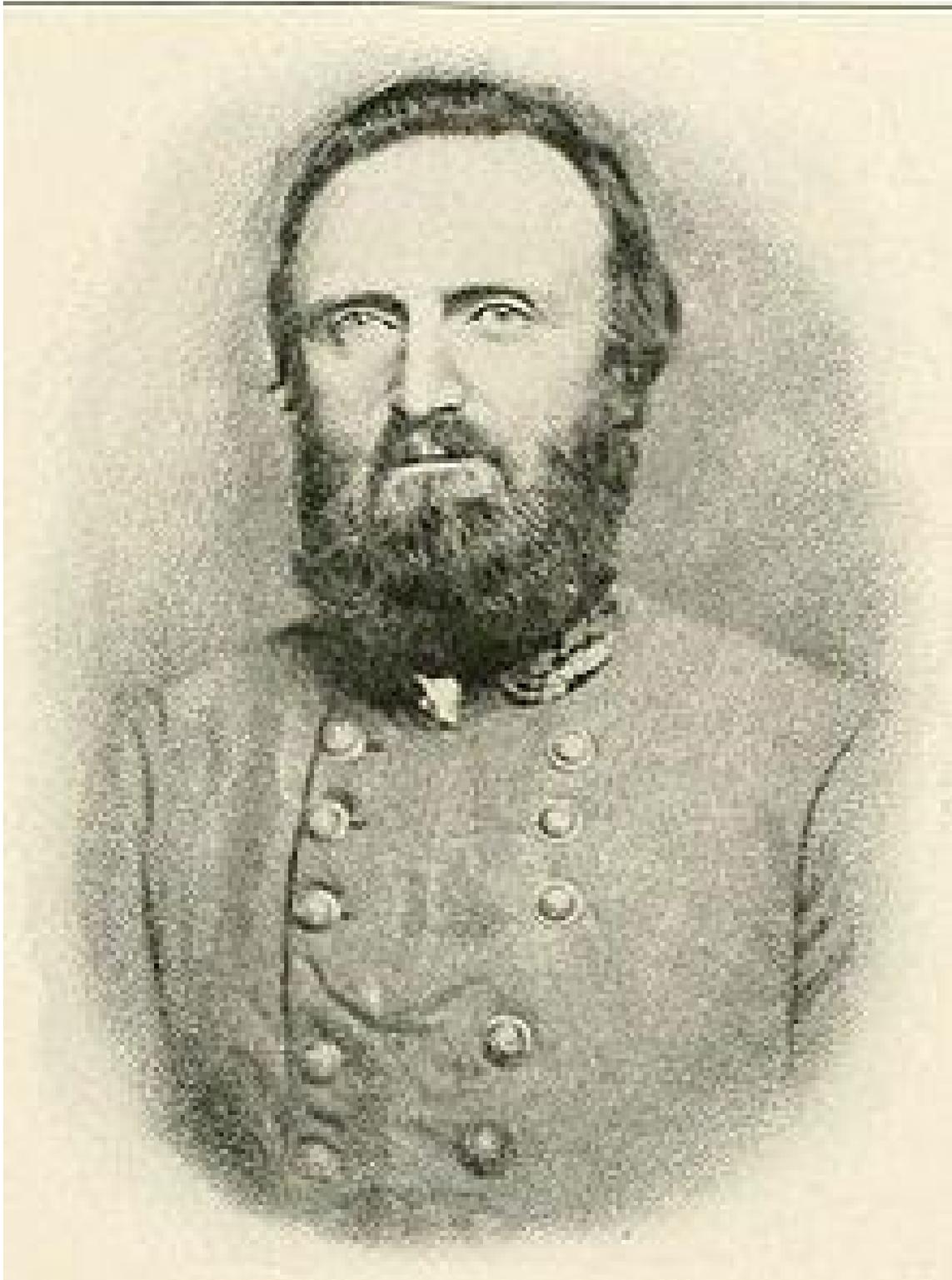
Ephesians 6:13-14

"Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness;"

PRAYER

"O Lord, help me to be able to stand the fiery darts of the devil. Gird me with your truth and righteousness so I can stand, in this evil day, for you."

Taken from *Battlefields and blessings the Civil War* by Terry Tuley



One of only two wartime photographs taken of Stonewall Jackson, this was taken in 1862 at Winchester, Virginia, when he was visiting the home of his doctor, Hunter Holmes McGuire. One of McGuire's sisters suggest that Jackson have his image taken, so he went to a local photographer and sat for this portrait, Jackson's wife considered this the best ever taken of her husband.

--The Civil War Chronicles

Stonewall Jackson - Prayer Makes History

"And I sought for a MAN among them, that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none. - Ezek. 22:30.

The future of a nation is directly dependent upon the choices of its men. It is here that the men of America, as a whole, have failed. Like the individual links of a chain, the immoral choices of our men have truly brought this nation into spiritual bondage. Many men are now squandering the zeal and the strength of their youth on the temporal pursuits of sports and money. Our churches are filled with men who will shout the praises of professional athletes and yet are cowards to praise the King of Kings. Hardened and passive, such men are void of Holy Ghost boldness. Yet God, in His mercy, is still determined to use MEN to stand in the gap.

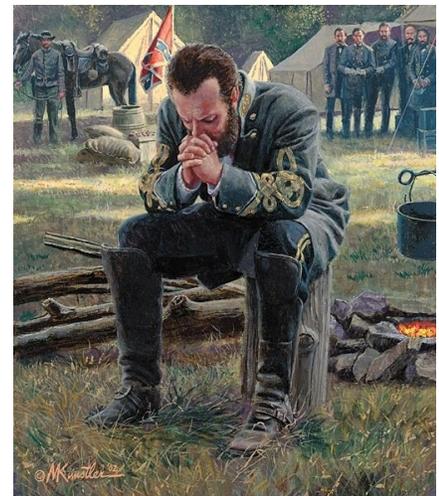
In General "Stonewall Jackson", God found a true man who would stand in the gap. Both strong and tender, the motto of his life was, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" As fervent in the field of battle, so was Jackson on his knees in prayer. "He was a man of prayer, accustomed in all he did to ask the divine blessing and guidance. His aid said that he could always tell when a battle was near at hand by seeing the General get up a great many times in the night to pray." **General Jackson did not simply pray, he fervently prayed.** The following story gives us some insight in the passion of his prayers. It was told the Rev. William Brown, "the truth is sir, that 'old Jack' (Jackson) is crazy. Why, I frequently meet him out in the woods walking back and forth muttering to himself incoherent sentences and gesturing wildly, at such times he seems utterly oblivious of my presence and of everything else."

"A friend was once conversing with Jackson about the difficulty of obeying the scripture injunction, 'pray without ceasing,' and Jackson insisted that we could so accustom ourselves to it, that it could be easily obeyed. When we take our meals there is the grace. When I take a drink of water, I always pause, as my palate receives the refreshment, to lift up my heart to God in thanks and prayer for the water of life. Whenever I drop a letter into the box at the post office I send a petition along with it for God's blessings upon its mission and upon the person to whom it is sent. When I break the seal of a letter just received I stop to pray to God that He may prepare me for its contents and make it a message of good. When I go to my classroom and await the arrangement of the cadets in their places, that is my time to intercede with God for them. And so of every other familiar act of the day." **Though a man of superior abilities, Jackson humbly recognized his need for JESUS in everything he did.**

As a general in the Confederate Army, "Stonewall Jackson" had a profound influence over his men. It was his holy and prayerful example that contributed to the great revival among the Southern troops. By midsummer of 1863, revival had spread to all the Confederate armies. A chaplain of the 26th Alabama Regiment said that his unit alone averaged 100 converts a week for several weeks. During this same time another chaplain declared that, '**modern history presents no example of an army so nearly converted.**' A third of all soldiers in the field were men of prayer and members of some fellowship. J. W. Jones suggested that 150,000 conversions took place in Lee's Army alone. It was this revival that no doubt prepared the South for the humiliation that was to follow their eventual defeat, but best of all the revival prepared thousands of young and old alike to meet Christ in eternity. **Truly, General Jackson impacted our history through the power of prayer.**

What is our greatest need today in our morally fallen nation? We need a tenacious, tender, tearful and Holy Ghost bold army of true MEN! Oh God, make us MEN!

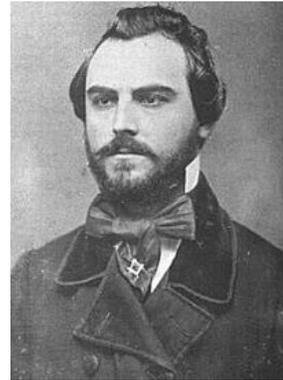
References Used: Christ In The Camp by Rev. J. W. Jones
Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson by R. L. Dabney



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

CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS,
RODES'S DIVISION,
IVERSON'S BRIGADE 1,380 men

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BRIGADIER GENERAL ALFRED IVERSON, JR.

Alfred Iverson, Jr.'s way had been paved by his father, Alfred Iverson, Sr. The elder Iverson was a former Senator from Georgia, one of the earliest, most fiery advocates of secession, and a close friend of fellow former Senator Jefferson Davis. Senator Iverson decided on a military career for his son, and began by sending young Alfred to school at the military institute at Muskegee, Alabama. Then, when Alfred, Jr. was seventeen, the Mexican War began. The Senator quickly raised and equipped a Georgia volunteer regiment for the war, took his son out of school, and commissioned the teenager to serve in the war as 2nd lieutenant in the regiment.

With his pedigree and Mexican War experience, the young Iverson was commissioned directly into the U.S. Army as a 1st lieutenant of cavalry in 1855. He served in "Bloody Kansas" in the late 1850's. When the South seceded in 1861, Alfred, now thirty-two years old, resigned from the U.S. Army and received a commission from his father's old friend, President Davis, as colonel of the 20th North Carolina.

Iverson's 20th was stationed in North Carolina until it was called to the Peninsula in June 1862. There, in his first action at the battle of Gaines' Mill, Iverson demonstrated promise as an officer. Division commander Maj. Gen. D.H. Hill sent five regiments to storm a troublesome enemy battery, but it was Iverson's alone which reached the battery and captured it, allowing the rest of the Hill's division to move forward. Iverson himself was seriously wounded early in the charge, and the regiment suffered 272 casualties, second among Rebel regiments that day. Unfortunately for the Confederate cause, Iverson's first distinguished performance would be his last in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Iverson recovered in time to lead the regiment at South Mountain in September, where the entire brigade skedaddled after brigade leader Brig. Gen. Samuel Garland went down with a mortal wound. Three days later at the Battle of Sharpsburg, the shaky brigade broke and ran again, though Iverson rallied his regiment later in the day. None of this was to Iverson's credit, but it didn't slow his rise through the ranks.

As a result of the brigade's poor performance at Sharpsburg under Col. D.K. McRae, Lee was open to suggestions for a more suitable commander for Garland's brigade. It was probably as a result of pressure from patrons in high places that Alfred Iverson was determined to be that man, promoted to brigadier general, and placed in command of the brigade in the army reorganization of November 1862 (prompting McRae, Iverson's senior, to resign in disgust). Iverson was in command of the brigade for the first time at the Battle of Fredericksburg, but there the brigade was held in reserve and the new brigadier was not put to the test.

Iverson's relationship with the 20th North Carolina had been an exception to the rule which says a regiment always falls in love with its first colonel. The field officers of the 20th had never liked Iverson much, and Iverson reciprocated the feeling. When he was promoted to brigade command, Iverson tried to import a friend from outside the regiment to take his place as colonel of the 20th. Outraged, 26 field officers of the regiment signed a protest. When Iverson refused to forward the petition, the aggrieved officers disregarded the proper channels and sent it over his head to the Adjutant and Inspector General. On December 27, 1862, Iverson

retaliated by sending an aide to put all 26 officers under arrest. The officers eventually remained in their positions and Iverson's friend was not placed as the new colonel, but Iverson continued to fuel the feud all winter by rejecting all subsequent appointees to the post.

Iverson had problems with his superiors as well as his subordinates. He tried his privileged status on the wrong man in February 1863 when he insisted to corps commander Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson that he must have a furlough and that if he could not get it, he would have to resign. Jackson promptly replied that while it would be unfortunate for Iverson to resign, he would rather Iverson do that than approve a furlough when a battle might be fought at any time. Iverson's bluff had been called, and he stayed put.

At Chancellorsville, Iverson's brigade was posted on the far left of the first line of Jackson's monumental flank attack. Driving the fleeing Federals before him, Iverson lost 470 men fighting in the baffling woodland of the Wilderness, but Doles and Ramseur on the right were the brigade leaders who won favorable notice. Iverson worsened the bad feeling between him and his men when he went to the rear to get support for his left flank during the fighting--his officers concluded he was shirking, and the bad blood in the brigade's command was stirred again.

As Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania in the weeks after Chancellorsville, whispers that Iverson's advancement had been the result of family influence were unabated, especially in his own command. With so much rancor seething in his regiments, the general's one noteworthy performance--in those short moments at Gaines' Mill a year before--was forgotten. Trouble in the next battle might have been foreseen.

At Gettysburg

On July 1 at Gettysburg the Senator's son showed clearly that he was unequal to the job of leading a brigade. Iverson's men led the march of Rodes's division onto the crest of Oak Hill about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Seeing the opportunity offered by having arrived squarely on the flank of the Union First Corps on Seminary Ridge, Rodes quickly shook out his first three brigades into a battle line--Iverson was on the right, from Oak Hill to the Mummasburg Road. Unsure about exactly when to advance, Iverson did not coordinate with the more impetuous Col. E.A. O'Neal on his left. O'Neal attacked first and quickly suffered a bloody repulse.

When Iverson started forward around 2:30 P.M., things went awry at once. First, he committed the unpardonable sin for a brigadier of not going forward with his brigade. With the words "Give them hell," he sent his men ahead while he himself stayed in the rear, where he was unable to correct what soon proved to be a fatally flawed alignment. Worse, Iverson ordered his men forward without reconnoitering the ground ahead or putting out skirmishers. Thus "Unwarned, unled as a brigade, went forward Iverson's deserted band to its doom," wrote the scribe of the North Carolina regiments. Iverson's men veered toward a stone wall, and Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter's entire Union brigade rose up from behind it and ambushed the surprised Confederates, pouring in a deadly fire at point-blank range. In the initial volley, about 500 men of Iverson's men fell in a straight line. It was perhaps the most intense one-sided minute of slaughter in the War. Many North Carolinians who didn't fall in the first volleys waved white handkerchiefs and were quickly taken prisoner. Iverson reportedly "went to pieces and became unfit for further command." A captain rallied some of the men and led them until the Federals had been chased through Gettysburg. At that point Iverson attached his remnants to Ramseur's command. For the rest of the battle, he was without authority, and his men were not again engaged.

Some of his officers and men refused to serve with Iverson after Gettysburg. One colonel, as he lay dying from a mortal wound, told some of his men he would make sure that "the imbecile Iverson" would never lead them into battle again. Lee agreed. When the army had retreated across the Potomac, Iverson was given the post of temporary provost marshal--a polite way of removing him from command. In late July, he was transferred for a while to Nicholls's Brigade, but in October, Lee quietly removed him from the army, ordering him back to Georgia to organize cavalry.

For further reading:

Derry, Joseph T. *Georgia*, Vol. 6 of *Confederate Military History*. ed. by Clement A. Evans. Atlanta, 1899. Vol. 7 of extended ed. Wilmington, 1987

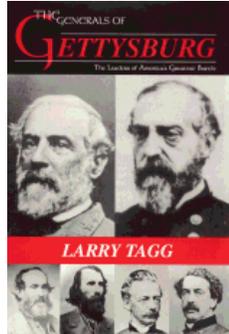
Krick, Robert K. "Failures of Brigade Leadership." in Gary Gallagher, ed., *The First Day at Gettysburg*, Kent, 1992

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

NEXT MONTH:

Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill

Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson Jr.



Born: Saturday, February 14, 1829 Clinton Jones Georgia

Died: Friday, March 31, 1911 Atlanta Georgia

Age: 82

Buried: Oakland Cemetery Atlanta, Fulton County Georgia

Pre War: Mexican War, lawyer, 1855 commissioned to 1st US Cavalry, resigned 1861.

War Service: 1861 Capt. in Provisional Confederate Army, Wilmington NC, recruited 20th North Carolina - August 1861 Col., Seven Days (w), South Mountain, Sharpsburg, November 1862 Brig. Gen., commanded Iverson's Bde/Rodes' Divn at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg - performed poorly on 1st day, as a result was sent to command state forces in Georgia, commanded a brigade in Wheelers' corps in 1864, defeated Stoneman south of Atlanta.

Post War: Businessman, Farmer

Born to Alfred Iverson and Caroline Holt Iverson in Clinton, Georgia, Alfred Iverson, Jr., was educated at a military school in Tuskegee, Alabama, but decided against a military career in favor of the law. While in the midst of this study as a teenager, he learned of the outbreak of the Mexican-American War and offered his services to a Georgia volunteer unit. He rose to the rank of second lieutenant during that conflict.

Upon his return to civilian life, Iverson continued with his legal studies, but increasingly came to see the military life as more suited to his temperament. Using his father's connections as a prominent Georgia politician, he gained a commission in the regular army in 1855. Assigned to the cavalry, Iverson served at a variety of frontier posts, in Kansas, and on Albert Sidney Johnston's Utah expedition. He ranked as a first lieutenant before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Iverson resigned his commission and returned home when he learned of the secession of Georgia. After the secession of North Carolina, Iverson was commissioned a captain in a North Carolina regiment and fought along the North Carolina coast early in the war. He was promoted to colonel of the 20th North Carolina in August 1861 and commanded that regiment over the next year.

In North Carolina Iverson and the 20th North Carolina fought in the division of Theophilus Hunter Holmes and went with Holmes when he was ordered to the York Peninsula in the spring of 1862. On the peninsula, Iverson fought in the first part of the Seven Days' battles, receiving a severe wound at Gaines' Mill. Stonewall Jackson and D. H. Hill commended him for his bravery in that battle.

Upon his recovery, Iverson returned to the command of the 20th, which was placed in the brigade of Samuel Garland for the Maryland campaign. When Garland was killed at South Mountain on 14 September 1862, Iverson temporarily succeeded to command of the brigade. He led his men at Antietam, after which Robert E. Lee

recommended his promotion to brigadier general and that he be given permanent command of Garland's brigade. He was promoted on 1 November 1862.

At Fredericksburg Iverson commanded his brigade as part of D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's Corps. He and his men were in the thick of the fighting on the Confederate right in this engagement. Following the battle, when Hill was sent to North Carolina, Iverson and his brigade came under the command of Robert Rodes. During the battle of Chancellorsville, Iverson and his brigade, as part of Rodes's division, remained with Robert E. Lee on the Federal left during Jackson's famous flanking maneuver.

Iverson continued in Rodes's division, now Richard Ewell's Corps, for the invasion of Pennsylvania. He saw his heaviest fighting on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, when Ewell's corps entered the battle from north of the town. During the late afternoon, much of his brigade became cut off from the remainder of the division and suffered tremendous casualties. Iverson was able to rally the remnant of his brigade and joined the pursuit of the Union forces to Cemetery Hill. He and his men remained in that position, engaging in some of the fighting around the base of the hill over the next two days. They were withdrawn on 4 July.

Following the Gettysburg campaign, Iverson's brigade was a shadow of its former self. Placed in the division of Edward Johnson for the next few months, Iverson was sent to Rome, Georgia, at the end of 1863.

As a native Georgian, Iverson, whose brigade had all but ceased to exist, seemed the ideal candidate to organize recruits in north Georgia. He spent the first few months of 1864 engaged in this activity, after which he was placed in command of a cavalry brigade in Joseph Wheeler's cavalry corps for the Atlanta campaign. In the early summer Iverson was promoted to division commander. On 30 July, he commanded the force that captured George Stoneman and 700 Union troopers outside Macon, Georgia, at Hillsboro during Stoneman's Georgia Raid.

Iverson continued to command his division through the latter phases of the Atlanta campaign. On 18 August he was dispatched to Griffin, Georgia, to provide a rendezvous point for all the cavalry that had been scattered during the campaign. As a result, Wheeler's cavalry was fairly intact when Sherman commenced his March to the Sea later in the fall. Iverson led his division in Wheeler's shadowing of Sherman's march, harassing the Union flanks and then watching the Federals' movements once they had occupied Savannah.

During the Carolina campaign of the winter and spring of 1865, Iverson led his division in the futile attempt to harry Sherman's march through those states. The end of the war found him at Greensborough, North Carolina, attempting to rally his disintegrating command. News of the surrenders of Lee and then Joseph Johnston caused him to give up the effort and go home to Georgia.

After the war, Iverson engaged in a variety of business pursuits in Macon, Georgia. In 1877 he moved to central Florida, where for the remainder of the century he was a prominent orange grower. He retired to Atlanta early in the twentieth century and died there on 31 March 1911.

Source: [Encyclopedia of the American Civil War - David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler](#)



2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: SOUTHERN VIEWS

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in **St. Augustine, Florida**, at the Renaissance Hotel on **February 1-2, 2013**.

Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma..

The 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute will be held in one of the most famous and historic Southern cities, St. Augustine, Florida, at the fabulous Renaissance World Golf Village and Resort on February 1-2, 2013. The hotel offers rates of \$119 per night with free parking. The hotel is the home of the World Golf Hall of Fame and offers two championship golf courses, The King & Bear and The Slammer & Squire, for our attendees who might wish to play a round or two while not attending our lectures.

Please join us and our outstanding faculty for a one of a kind academic experience on February 1-2, 2013. View our website at <http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/> with event and hotel information. Thanks for supporting our efforts.

We are pleased to announce our speakers for the Institute:

Donald Livingston -- "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"

Jonathan White -- "Forty Acres and a Mule: Miscarriages of Justice in Post-Emancipation Federal Policy"

Kirkpatrick Sale -- "Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"

Marshall De Rosa -- "Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"

Ryan S. Walters -- "The Powers of a Usurper: Northern Opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation"

Brion McClanahan -- "Democracy, Liberty, Equality: Lincoln's American Revolution"

Meet the Speakers Party on Friday, February 1st

Activities begin at 7pm on Friday, February 1st, beginning at 7pm with our annual Meet the Speakers Party hosted by the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This gives our attendees the opportunity to meet our Institute scholars on a relaxed and informal basis. As an added attraction, we are pleased to have Mr. Keith Kohl of Ocala, Florida, to present his views on St. Augustine during the War Between the States. Mr. Kohl is a well-respected living historian who has spoken throughout Florida and around the world. He is also the author of *Florida's Civil War Years*.

There is no cost for the Meet the Speakers Party but the Institute encourages attendees to make a voluntary \$25 contribution to help the Institute provide scholarships to deserving teachers and students.

Anyone who has ever attended a Stephen Dill Lee Institute meeting has come away with a newfound understanding of American history. Please mark your calendar for February 1-2, 2013, and join us in St. Augustine,.

If you have a question please contact Brag Bowling at 804-389-3620.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE.

**Brag Bowling
Director
Stephen Dill Lee Institute**

FORT WORTH STOCK SHOW PARADE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 2013 11:00 AM

Line up will be at 10:00 AM. Wagons, Carriages and Mounted will assemble at La Grave Field corner of North Main and NE 7th St. Walking groups will assemble at W. 2nd and Taylor Streets downtown then proceed to the County Courthouse

If you wish to reserve a carriage or wagon contact Classic Carriages
www.classiccarriages.net
or 817-336-0400

THIS IS THE BIGGEST NON-MECHANIZED PARADE IN THE COUNTRY.

WE ALWAYS MAKE A GOOD IMPRESSION. THE MORE OF US THAT SHOW
UP, THE BETTER THE IMPRESSION.

IT IS IMPORTANT FOR OUR HERITAGE TO HAVE AS
MANY AS POSSIBLE IN ATTENDANCE.

PLEASE PLAN YOUR SCHEDULE AROUND THIS IMPORTANT EVENT

Requested dress is period or western. If you wish your group to be identified at the reviewing stands it will be necessary to either fill out an entry blank or contact one of the people listed below.

If your group was officially entered in the parade last year you will probably receive an invitation in the mail from the Stock Show office. If you do not receive an invite by Nov. 30, please contact one of the Compatriots listed below.

Deadline for **official** entries is December 31.
If you should miss that deadline, come anyway. **WE NEED YOU!!!**

The OLD SOUTH needs you!!!

YA'LL COME!

Gary Whitfield
garyl408@charter.net
817-735-8146

Wayne Pricer
scarlet-lpta@sbcglobal.net
817-293-5772

200 Most Important Confederate Books



This list is based on Richard Barksdale Harwell's "In Tall Cotton: The 200 Most Important Confederate Books for the Reader, Researcher and Collector" (Jenkins Publishing Co., Austin, 1978). These outstanding books are essential classics, a must for every enthusiast of the American "Civil War". The list is enhanced with hyperlinks direct to book pages on Amazon.com (for purchase or just for information). Clicking on links on this page will pop up a new window in your browser. Close it, and you can return to this page.

1. Edward Porter Alexander - [MILITARY MEMOIRS OF A CONFEDERATE. A CRITICAL NARRATIVE.](#) *E.P. Alexander served the Confederate army with distinction from 1st Manassas until the final days of the war. His most enduring service was as an artillerist attached to Longstreet 1st Corps, ANV. His memoirs are considered by many historians to be the example to be followed of how a participant in events can step back and offer clear, relatively unbiased commentary on those events. Alexander's memoirs are possibly the most accurate chronicle of the Civil War written by a Confederate participant.*

2. Hervey Allen - [ACTION AT AQUILA](#)

3. Eliza Frances Andrews - [THE WAR-TIME JOURNAL OF A GEORGIA GIRL 1864-1865.](#) *Provides a window into the culture, the politics, and the society of the period. Together with the 1908 material, the 1864-1865 views and attitudes are tempered with the reflection and wisdom of time. Andrews's descriptions of the events surrounding the last days of the Southern Confederacy coupled with her reactions to the collapse of her aristocratic world make this diary valuable to anyone seeking first-person witness to a tragic time in the country's history.*

4. J. Cutler Andrews - [THE SOUTH REPORTS THE CIVIL WAR.](#) *The best work written to date on Southern newspapers during the great conflict, rich with information on how the news was gathered by the dashing correspondents of the time, and reported to the public, together with extensive quotes from the war's most significant editorials and news reports.*

5. Myrta Lockett Avary - [A VIRGINIA GIRL IN THE CIVIL WAR: BEING A RECORD OF THE ACTUAL EXPERIENCES OF THE WIFE OF A CONFEDERATE OFFICER.](#) *The author tells of her many travels across the war-torn South, her capture behind enemy lines, her encounter with the famous Belle Boyd, her friendship with the dashing general J. E. B. Stuart, and the devastation suffered by the citizens of Richmond in the last days of the Confederacy. Learn what life was like for the wife of a Confederate officer: A real Gone with the Wind.*

Click [HERE](#) to see the complete list !

http://stonewall.hut.ru/best_books.htm



**H.K. at the Confederate Soldiers Monument
10 Year Anniversary of their walk through
the South — in Montgomery, AL.**



12/08/2012

Texas Division Commander Report

Gentlemen,

The Division has been very productive throughout the state this past quarter. Our members have work well together creating new projects to acknowledge and honor our Confederate ancestors. The Division has accepted over 160 new members this past quarter. This was a 6% increase in membership which brings our numbers to almost 2800. We have also accepted 4 new Life Members this quarter which bring that number to 120. Unfortunately we have also lost some of our members this year. Ten of our Compatriots have crossed over the river and they all will be sorely missed. One of those brothers Marion Wilson age 99 held a special place in our hearts for holding the title of "Real Son". Marion was the last "Real Son" in Texas and was one of only 17 "Real Sons" remaining in the nation. We honor these men by continuing the work set before us. It is our duty to vindicate our Confederate ancestors honor.

The members of the Texas Division have continued to honor our Confederate ancestors with public events such as headstone, and memorial dedications, parades, and living histories, all of which keep our ancestors memory before the public. This past quarter I was pleased to represent the Division at three of these type events.

- The Madisonville camp under the direction of there new Commander Tommy Mayhood did a fine job honoring a Confederate soldier Pvt. John Cammack whose grave had recently been discovered. SCV and OCR members were present from Conroe, Temple and Brenham to show support for the camp and respect to this soldier. The fellowship afterwards with camp members and Pvt. Cammack's descendants was worth the trip in itself.
- I also attended the dedication of the Larry Jack Maxey Memorial Plaza now located at the oldest cemetery in Belton. The cemetery had been completely neglected for years. The headstones were turned over and broken by vandals. Weeds had grown so high that most of the stones were unable to be seen. The Temple camp took the restoration of this cemetery on as a project, and rose over \$15,000 for the project. The camp worked with the City of Belton to achieve there goal which has created excellent public relations in the community. This was a labor of love that had an excellent finally with the memorial plazas unveiling. Afterwards I was pleased to attend Temple's camp meeting to discuss the good and well fair of the Division and again the food and fellowship was a pleasure.
- The Houston camp sponsored another excellent headstone dedication for 13 veterans at Washington Cemetery in which I was pleased to participate. There was strong support by the camp membership, and they did an excellent job with all the details. The ceremonies were attended by several hundred guests who included many descendants of those being honored. After the ceremonies as usual we retired to a light lunch and fellowship with the descendants.

Our Memorial projects continue to develop and grow.

- The Palestine camp is to be commended for the work that has been done on that memorial as they draw near the final stages of their Confederate Memorial project. Commander Marc Robinson developed a grant request for some additional needed funds to complete that project. The grant request was submitted to the General Executive Council at IHQ, and has been approved. The dedication ceremonies are still in the planning stages, but they are tentatively set to be held in the first half of 2013.
- A general contractor has been selected to construct the "Confederate Memorial of the Winds" in Orange and the construction permit has been applied for and the Columns will be placed on order as soon as it is in hand. Construction should begin by mid December and the initial Monument completed by mid January. Unbeknown to the state they continue to aid our project with the work being done on the new I-10 overpass. A row of overpass lighting has now been installed. These lights tower over the I-10 overpass and are in excess of 80 feet tall. One of these lights was placed on the memorial side of the interstate within 120 feet of the memorial's future location. This will provide ample lighting for the memorial and will create a striking effect upon our memorial as its white silhouette appears to glow from the darkness.

Texas Division Specialty License Plate Update

A good example of the potential income the Division should receive from our specialty license plates is the income received by the Tennessee Division from their plate sales. They have sold 2,561 plates since the creation of their plate in 2004 receiving a total income of \$39,641.75. Considering the size of the two Divisions this is a conservative number. The Texas Division should have much better sales. The funds that are received through the sales of Texas Division plates will allow the Texas Division to recognize our Confederate ancestors with permanent memorials state wide.

The case against TexDot continues to look favorable for the Division. Below is our response to TexDot's motion for summary judgment. All motions are now before the court, and we await a decision. The response below outlines the three main points that our case is based upon. I hope you receive as much enjoyment in its reading as I have.

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS'
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

I. Specialty Plates are Private Speech

Defendants contend that the specialty plate program in Texas is government speech that does not implicate the First Amendment. Defendants are wrong.

Specialty plates are not government speech, they are private speech. Speakers, such as Texas SCV, apply to the state to have their message communicated. Organizations pay \$8,000 to the State before the license plate will be manufactured. Drivers purchase the specialty plates, paying more than they would for a standard plate, in order to communicate the message on the specialty plates. The specialty plates' purpose is to communicate a message; the message is why non-profit organizations such as Texas SCV apply for plates, and why consumers purchase the plates.

Undoubtedly, in some instances, the government can engage in speech. But when the state establishes a program whereby individuals apply, and pay, to have their message heard and other individuals purchase plates to spread a message they endorse, that is private speech, not government speech. The State sells the right to use license plates to spread a message, and private speakers pay for the right to communicate a message they endorse. Texas SCV and would-be purchasers of the Texas SCV plate pay money to the State to express themselves. This is private speech.

The fact that the messages communicated on specialty license plates in Texas support varied and particular organizations, clauses, and beliefs belies the claim that the specialty license plate program is government speech. There are specialty plates with messages of or related to Ducks Unlimited, "Fight Terrorism", Boy Scouts of America, "Choose Life", Mighty Fine Burgers, Knights of Columbus (which reads "One Nation Under God"), the Dallas Cowboys, Calvary Hill and three crosses (which reads "One State Under God"), Remax Realty, and Keller High School Indians, to name a few. In fact, if the specialty plate program in Texas were government speech, then it would violate the establishment clause of the First Amendment by issuing the "One State Under God" plate with the three crosses of Calvary Hill, if not other plates that also refer to God.

II. Defendants' Rejection of the Plate is Viewpoint-Discrimination

Defendants argue that their rejection of the Texas SCV's specialty plate was reasonable and viewpoint-neutral. This is not supported by the facts. In this case, TxDOT engaged in procedural shenanigans to ensure that the initial vote in favor of the plate did not stand, because Ms. Davio was concerned about the "controversial" nature of the plate. The DMV Board rejected the plate because it was determined to be "offensive to any member of the public" and found that "a significant portion of the public associate the confederate flag with organizations advocating expressions of hate directed toward people or groups that is demeaning those people or groups." At the same meeting, Defendants approved the Buffalo Soldiers plate, choosing one message over another, when both could arguably be "offensive to any member of the public."

To Texas SCV, the Confederate Battle Flag has historical significance and has been part of their organizations logo since as early as 1924. The Confederate Battle Flag represents the soldiers who fought in the Confederacy and their male descendants. Texas SCV's logo, which includes an image of the Confederate Battle Flag, is not intended by Texas SCV as "an expression of hate directed toward people or groups that is demeaning to people or groups, or associated with an organization that advocates such expressions." Instead, Texas SCV's logo is the emblem of a non-profit organization representing descendants of Confederate soldiers which seeks to preserve the memory of those soldiers as well as monuments and other historical materials, and which condemns the use of the Confederate Battle Flag image by hate groups. By rejecting Texas SCV's specialty plate application, Defendants violated the First Amendment by advancing the viewpoint of those offended by the Confederate Battle Flag, and discriminating against those for whom the flag has historical significance.

There is no dispute that the Texas SCV specialty plate was denied because it was determined to be "offensive" and, in particular, offensive because of the Confederate Battle Flag used in Texas SCV's logo being associated with hate groups. This is viewpoint discrimination because, given the reasons Defendants stated for denying Texas SCV's application, "although the use of the Confederate battle flag logo to convey that the flag is a symbol of honor may be prohibited because it is a view that some may find offensive as racially hostile or degrading speech, the use of the flag (perhaps inside a red circle superimposed with an x) to denounce racism would presumably be permissible." By denying the Texas SCV plate, Defendants are advancing the viewpoint of those offended by the flag and discouraging the viewpoint of those proud of it. Defendants further discriminated against Texas SCV while advancing the viewpoint of the proponents of the Buffalo Soldier's plate, even though both organizations are

committed to the preservation of history related to soldiers – for Texas SCV, veterans of the Civil War; for the Buffalo Soldiers, black soldiers who fought in the Indian wars of the Southwest. At the same hearing where Defendants rejected the Texas SCV plate, the Buffalo Soldiers plate was approved by a 5-3 vote.

Viewpoint discrimination is impermissible regardless of the forum. *Rosenberger v. Rector & Visitors of Univ. of Virginia*, (the State is forbidden “to exercise viewpoint discrimination, even when the limited public forum is one of its own creation.”) *See also Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. ex rel. Griffin v. Comm'n of Virginia Dept. of Motor Vehicles*, 288 F.3d 610, 626 (4th Cir. 2002) (restriction that prohibited the use of the Sons of Confederate Veterans’ logo on specialty plates constituted impermissible viewpoint discrimination). Even if Defendants are correct that the specialty license plate forum is a limited public forum, the denial of Texas SCV’s specialty plate is still unconstitutional because it is viewpoint based discrimination.

III. There is No Evidence of a Legitimate Public Safety Concern

The Defendants state in their motion that “DMV rules permit the Board to deny a plate design *only* in those instances when the proposed design would serve to undermine the public safety and identification purposes of state-issued license plates.” (Emphasis added.) If this is accurate, then the DMV Board absolutely had no discretion to deny Texas SCV’s plate because there is not one iota of evidence that there was a legitimate public safety or identification concern, and Defendants have not offered any such evidence.

Plaintiffs Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc., Granvel J. Block, and Ray W. James, request this Court:

- deny Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment;
- grant Plaintiffs’ Motion for Summary Judgment;
- grant Plaintiffs’ requested injunctive relief, enjoining the Defendants to approve Texas SCV’s application for a specialty plate and implementing such a plate;
- and grant Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

In the alternative, Plaintiffs request this Court deny Defendants’ motion for summary judgment, grant Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction, enjoin the Defendants to approve the Texas SCV’s application for a specialty plate and to implement such a plate pending trial on the merits.

I wish each of you a very Merry Christmas, and a productive Confederate New Year.

Granvel J. Block
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**Report of the Second Lt. Commander
To the 2012 4th Quarter Texas Division Executive Council Meeting
By W. Michael Hurley**

8, December, 2012 at Fredricksburg, Texas

To Commander Block, and Officers of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans;

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit the report for the office of 2nd Lt. Commander of the Texas Division, responsible for Recruiting, Retention and Camp development.

Where We Have Been Thus Far: Texas Division Adjutant Ray Wainner, reports that we have experienced an increase in membership of 16.9% (404 new members) since I took office in July of 2011. Compare this to the increase of only 3.8% (70 new members) in the twelve months which preceded my election. Our current total membership now being 2,794 as of October 31, 2012 vs total membership in July of 2011 of 2390. I would like to applaud the entire Division and especially the many camps across Texas who are recruiting at local county fairs, gun shows, and other events of historical significance or recruiting potential. Not to be overlooked are the men of the Texas Division who march in parades, place flags on Confederate graves, and attend genealogical seminars, all with an eye for recruiting new members. In addition, it is important to realize the contribution of our ladies in the Order of the Confederate Rose, United Daughters of the Confederacy and our sweethearts and wives, who also assist in recruiting members to our organization. All truly deserve the recognition for a job well done.

Where We Are Headed: In the past ninety days, the International Headquarters in Elm Springs, TN has forwarded the names and contact information for Forty-two potential recruits. In addition, Twenty-four SCV applications have been downloaded by Texas residents at our Division website and the National website this past quarter. This list was forwarded to Brigade Commanders for further dissemination to the appropriate camps. Understanding the value of keeping the recruiting funnel filled, I believe these recruits along with those of the local Camps and Compatriots, should be the foundation for excellent recruiting results for the 1st Qtr of 2013.

3rd Qtr Activities: In the 3rd Qtr of 2012, I have been privileged to travel around the Division and to speak in several camp meetings and events which offered opportunities for

recruiting or instructions on recruiting ideas and methods. On Oct 25, 2012 I was honored to attend the meeting of the A. M. Hobby Camp #712 where I presented Camp Commander Gary Cornett with the meritorious service medal from the SCV. On November 5, 2012 I spoke to the Waul's Texas Legion Camp #2103 in Katy, TX. On Friday, Nov 9, 2012 I participated in the history day at the Goliad State Park at the Mission Espiritu Santos where I spoke to approx. 900 students from area schools. On Saturday Nov 10, 2012 I marched in the Victoria County Veterans Day parade and Sunday, Nov 11, 2012 I was responsible for organizing and placing of approx. 200 flags on Confederate graves in observance of Veterans Day. On Tuesday, Nov 13, 2012 I spoke at the Texas Chapter #5 of the M.O.S.B. in Houston, TX. and later that same evening I traveled to Waco, TX where I spoke on the subject of "George Washington, The Father of Two Countries" to the Gen. Felix H. Robertson Camp #129. On Saturday Nov 17, 2012 I participated in the Battle of Liendo Plantation near Hempstead, TX. While at Liendo, I was able to visit and encourage the SCV members of the 12th & 15th Texas Infantry Regiments on the value of attending our upcoming Texas Division Reunion in Gainesville, TX and the importance of letting your voice be heard on the course of our Division and it's leaders in the future. I also took time with the men of the Waul's Texas Legion Camp #2103 of Katy, TX and members of the Gen Jerome B. Robertson Camp #992 of Brenham, TX, who each had recruiting booths set up at the event. Finally, this past weekend Dec 1-2, 2012 I participated in the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; what an honor to march on the same field where my GGG Grandfather John W. Goad fought with the 38th Ark Inf, CSA.

Gentlemen, We are well on our way to accomplishing the goals I set before us in July of 2011 known as **TEXAS 5000**. **TEXAS 5000** is a vision to see the Texas Division grow to 5000 members by the Division Reunion of 2016. This vision has been specifically designed to work alongside the ambitious agenda being promoted by the officers of the SCV National Headquarters known as **VISION 2016**. You can find more details on VISION 2016 at our National website: www.scv.org. I remain convinced that we are poised to make major strides in growth, if we will but marshal our resources as a Division, and **work together** to take advantage of the rich history and heritage of the Lone Star State. I am,

Your Obedient Servant

*W. Michael Hurley, 2nd Lt Commander
Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans*



December 3, 2012
Texas Division Quarterly Report (Combined Report)
3rd Lt. Commander - Texas Division
Texas Division Media Group

82+ emails have passed through the Texas Division Email System and Division calendar since the last DEC meeting. Approximately 15 other emails were passed to individual compatriots. One of the goals from the very beginning was to streamline the flow of information. I believe we have succeeded.

Added approximately 30 names to the Division email system. Deleted 1.

We finished filming, on location in Cooke and Grayson counties, scenes for "Black October 1862." Editing of the movie took approximately 4 weeks.

The movie "Black October 1862" was released in Gainesville, Texas to a crowd of over 120 individuals. It was very well reviewed. Over 65 DVDs were put in the hands of individuals who donated to the Texas Division.

September 15 - Attended the DEC meeting in Lorena, Texas.

September 22 - Attended the Waxahachie Living History Event. Took photos of the event and posted to my website.

September 27 - Attended the Texas Civil War Museum in Ft. Worth. This was an SCV/UDC event.

October 7 - Attended the funeral for Thomas Harrison in Gorman, Texas.

October 13 - Premier of "Black October 1862" in Gainesville, Texas

October 20 - Attended the Wichita Falls Camp meeting.

October 27 - Attended the Weatherford Camp Living History Event.

December 1 - Attended the Weatherford SCV Christmas Parade. Took photos and posted on my website.

For the South,

David Moore

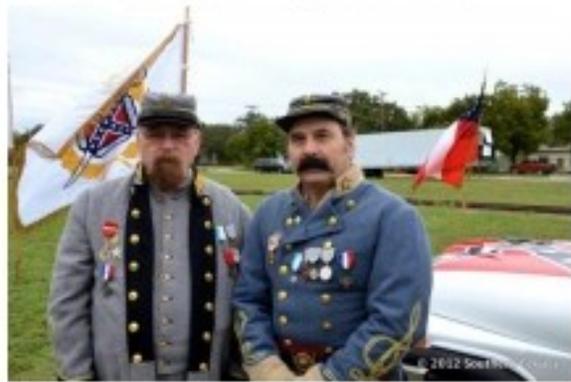
3rd Lt. Commander Texas Division - Texas Division Media Group



North Texas Brigade DEC Meeting Report December 4, 2012

Brigade Report:

September we finalized the movie Black October. October 7, 2012 4th Brigade Commander, Gary Bray attended the funeral for Commander Thomas Harrison in Gorman TX.



October 13, 2012 Depot Days in Gainesville TX and the showing of Black October. 4th Brigade members manned a recruiting booth downtown Gainesville.



The movie Black October 1862 premiered at the Masonic Temple downtown Gainesville, TX. The movie was well received and we sold out of all available copies of the movie at the second of three showings.



We received write ups in the Ft Worth Star Telegram and the Gainesville paper about the premier of the movie. The stories were good, no bad press; this was a win win for the Texas Division SCV. This movie runs a little over an hour and it is great for a camp program on Texas history in the War Between the States. Copies of the movie can be ordered from Commander David Moore. The movie was a great experience for all involved. Everyone enjoyed working on this film and meeting and working with each other. We had Compatriots from North Texas, East Texas and West Texas that worked on the film.

October 20, 2012 Brigade Commander Gary Bray was guest speaker at the Wichita Falls camp meeting in Holiday TX.



October 27, 2012 members of 3rd and 4th Brigades participated in the Kaufman Scarecrow Festival and Parade and recruiting booth on the square.



November 10, 2012 Brigade members and the new North Texas OCR Chapter, Hearts of Heritage No. 58 in Terrell, TX worked a recruiting booth and living history event at Kaufman County Poor Farm. Commander Bray was approached by the local county historical society about starting a new civil war reenactment in Kaufman County in 2013.



November 17, 2012 Commander Bray met with Commander David Moore in the Wild Cat Thicket area of North Texas to take photographs and start preparation work a new SCV film project to start shooting in the winter of 2013. The new film is about the Lee Peacock feud in North Texas which resulted in the deaths of around 200 people in the reconstruction period.



The Brigade is working on the upcoming Brigade Christmas party to be held at the Collin County Historical Society Museum on December 15, 2012 at 6:00 PM. This party will be a fund raising effort for the museum.

Report of camps:

A. H. Belo Camp #49

Belo camp continues to meet regularly the first Thursday of each month. Commander Paul Hamilton continues to encourage higher attendance for the camp and more recruiting. 1st Lt Commander of Belo Camp, Kevin Newsom was guest speaker at the Rockwall camp meeting in October. Kevin also flagged at courts building in Austin Oct 27, 2012.



Reeves 11th Texas Cavalry # 349

The Reeves' 11th Texas Cavalry, Camp #349 have held and or participated three recruiting drives, Sherman Gun Show in Sept., Depot Day in Gainesville, and the Paris Gun Show. We are scheduled to have recruiting booth at the next Sherman Gun Show on the 22nd of Dec.

We participated in the Denison Veterans Day Parade on Nov 10th with a float displaying the colors and our support for our troops. We received a nice write up in the Democrat Herald paper for float in the parade showing the colors.

We have held election of officers and will install them at the Dec 6th Christmas Party at the Ragin' Cajun Restaurant on Hwy 289 north of Pottsboro at 7:00pm. All are invited.

At our meetings for this quarter we been covering the wars of 1848, Civil War, Spanish-American, Mexican Intervention (Poncho Via) and the First World War when different members displaying their relics of the period.

We have installed two new members in this quarter and completed renewal. Overall our membership is down by seven members. We are working to get those that did not renew back in the camp. An internal issue in our camp has been resolved and former members are returning now.

An ongoing project is to clean the grave site of Sophie Porter at Preston Bend Cemetery before the State Reunion. We are working to get the Memorial Plaque replace on Col. Reeves' grave.

Photos of the different programs have been included in our monthly newsletter. Attached are photos from recruiting booths and parade.



Stonewall Jackson Camp #901

Stonewall Jackson camp meets regularly the 2nd Tuesday of each month. John Gillahan helped work recruiting booth at Gainesville Depot Days.

Ross's 6th Texas Cavalry # 965

Commander's Quarterly Report for Ross' 6th Texas Cavalry #965 Sep-Dec

Our camp is currently raising funds to supply a Terrell High School graduate in 2013 with a scholarship for around \$100. They will be writing an essay over the causes of the War Between the States. We are planning on many more fundraisers in the future. Our "Mark the Graves" campaign is still in full swing. The camp now has a new OCR Chapter Hearts of Heritage No. 58, they will be chartering in January. We participated in the Kaufman County Scarecrow Festival and Parade; we also had a recruiting booth. We participated in a living history at the Kaufman County Poor Farm and manned a recruiting booth at the event. TX DOT has installed the new SCV adopt a Hwy sign on Hwy 205 for our camp. We created a facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/SCV965?ref=hl>.

For the South,

Sam Carroll
Commander
Ross' 6th TX Cavalry #965



W. L. Cabell Camp #1313

Meets regularly, swore in a new member, held a camp Christmas party.



William H. L. Wells Camp # 1588

Williams H. L. Wells camp continues to meet regularly the fourth Tuesday of each month. We will continue to recruit for new members. We continue with the new flag program. Camp is working on the 2013 Battle of Jones Meadow reenactment near Tyler, TX. Camp members attended the showing of Black October in Gainesville.

Lee-Bourland Camp #1848

Lee-Bourland camp continues to meet regularly the third Thursday of each month, Commander Joe White continues to lead this camp forward at a fast pace. Lee-Bourland Camp is working as host camp on the 2013 TX DIV Reunion at Tanglewood Resort.

Sept 8th the 100th year anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Gainesville, member Charley Waters was telling stories of Gen. William Hudson and Fisher Ames Tyler who were Confederate Veterans and founders of the Church. Swore in two new members into the Camp.

October 13th set up a living History and recruiting booth at Depot Days. October 13th Hosted the premier viewing of the Black October Movie. Nov. 10th Members participated in the Veterans Day Parade in Ft. Worth, TX. Nov. 18th Presented Eagle Scout William Christopher Bell with the Jefferson Davis Leadership award at his Eagle Scout Court Of Honor. Dec 8th Members will be acting as Docents in the Gainesville Historic Homes Tour.

Current Projects.....

Currently working on a listing of all Confederate Soldiers buried in Cooke County and locations of the cemeteries.

Currently working in conjunction with the Lucy Holcombe Pickens Chapter 2615 UDC and R Alden Marshall & Associates LLC for the restoration & conservation of the Leonard Park Confederate Monument.



Capt. Bob Lee Camp #2198

The Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198 submits the following for the qtrly report of December 2012.

September:

September 13th, 2012 two members gave a presentation to the Cooper, TX High School classes.
September 26th through 29th four members maintained a history display and recruitment booth at the Red River County Fair.

October:

October 5th and 6th five members maintained a history display and recruitment booth at the Antlers Oklahoma Deer Festival raising \$138.00 in donations.

October 13th four members participated in the Depot Days with the Lee-Bourland and Reeves camps with recruitment and history displays.

October 27th and 28th five members along with members of the Reeves camp maintained a history display and recruitment booth at the Paris Gun show.

November:

November 3rd through the 4th four members participated in the Historic Washington Arkansas living history.

November 29th through December 2nd four members participated in the 150th anniversary reenactment of Prairie Grove Arkansas.

In the month of October our camp also received an application for membership as a Friend from Guido Santolini of Italy. Application is pending.

Submitted December 2, 2012 by Doug Garnett, commanding Captain Bob Lee SCV camp 2198.

Yr Obd Svt

Doug Garnett

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Civil War Medical Historian/Reenactor



Rockwall Cavalry Camp #2203

Rockwall Cavalry Camp is meeting regularly on the 2nd Monday each month at Soul Mans BBQ in Rockwall TX. They added 3 new members. They are looking at doing a challenge coin project as a fund raiser.



RIP – Phillip Miller, passed away 10 days after this photo was taken.

Hunt County, Greenville Texas

We are still working on starting the new Greenville Camp. We now have seven men ready to start the Camp but are holding out for a few more men. We are planning on having an organizational meeting in January 2013.

We are looking a starting a new camp in Frisco TX.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary D. Bray
Commander 4th Brigade TX DIV SCV

A Raid That Netted Two Generals

Ginter Park Veteran Was With McNeil's Rangers On Thrilling Dash Into Cumberland Which Ended For Him In Federal Prison Camp

By Jay-Bee

Richmond Times-Dispatch January 6, 1935

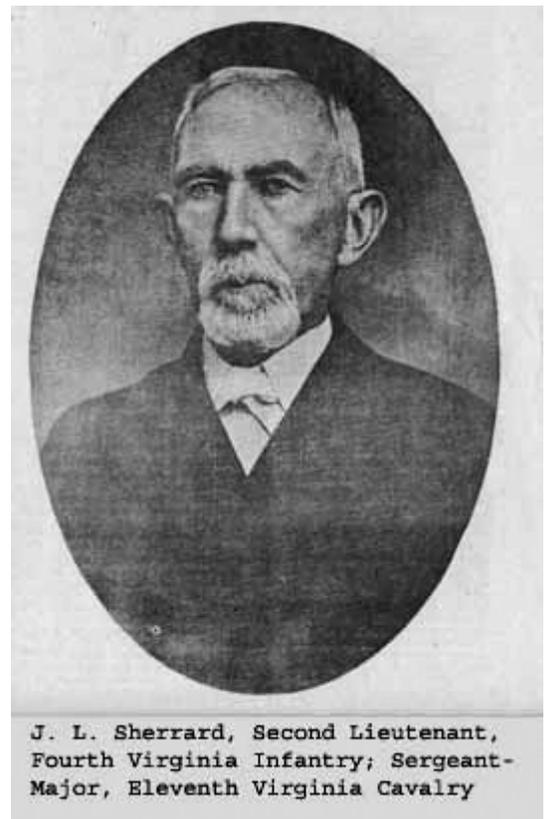
Jangling sword by his side, with the echo of school books slamming shut in his ears, a young Richmond man, a senior at Washington College, Lexington, strode forth from the cloisters of learning one day in April, 1861, to hew his way through thrills that shame the text of even a Rider Haggard.

Today in a rambling old Colonial residence at 3207 Seminary Avenue in Ginter Park the student-warrior of 74 years ago, now silvered and glad to rest in his easy chair before a fire, reviews those stirring days of his youth with a mental relish undimmed by the passing time. But of all the epochal events of those four years of war the one that burns brightest in his memory is that least recorded by historians, yet paradoxically acclaimed the most daring feat of either side--the capture of two Union generals within their own lines--the Cumberland raid of McNeil's Rangers.

Few of McNeil's boys are left to sing the praises of their gallant leader, and strangely, too, J. L. Sherrard, the Ginter Park Veteran, was not a Ranger, although with the troop, when it made history on its famous ride, and so supplies the saga that so many histories of the struggle between the States fail to record.

Modestly this dignified Southern gentleman and soldier will detail for his listeners thrill after thrill that makes his hearers feel they are creeping with him through enemy picket lines or that they can hear the whine of hostile lead as it sings its death song over head. Mr. Sherrard begins:

"My service in the Confederate Army began in 1861 while a senior at Washington College, Lexington. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President the year before. The John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry had occurred and there was a general feeling that trouble was coming. South Carolina had seceded



December 25, 1860, soon followed by other Southern States, and a Confederate government set up, February 4th. So all through the South preparation for actual war began to be made; volunteer companies were formed and drilled and the old militia regiments mustered. Of course the young men entered into all this with great alacrity, glad to lay aside books for the musket and the sword. Companies were formed at Hampden-Sydney and Washington colleges, and began drilling. Our company offered its services to Governor Letcher, but was advised to remain at its books.

* * *

"The State of Virginia was the last to secede April 17. Immediately all was changed. The services of our company were accepted, and reorganized under Professor J. J. White as captain, John Lyle as first lieutenant and myself as second lieutenant. We were ordered to report to Colonel T. J. Jackson at Winchester as soon as possible. So there was great hurry to get ready. We had gotten some old muskets from the Virginia Military Institute and a few words; many of us had large knives made to take along, but they were never used except to cut tough beef or bacon. Those who could got uniforms. Through the kindness of Captain White, Lyle and I were provided with gray uniforms, and when all was ready we marched over to the main street, where a beautiful silk flag, inscribed "Pro Aris at Focis," was presented to us, and after an impressive prayer by old Dr. White we marched back and took stages for Staunton.

"In Staunton we were mustered into the army of Virginia by Major Bell and took train for Gordonsville and on to Manassas and Front Royal, marching then to Winchester, where we were assigned to the Fourth Virginia Infantry, Company I, Colonel T. J. Jackson's brigade.

"While there some of the boys developed measles and other diseases, so our number was reduced to about 45. It was over 50 when we left Lexington. Not all were students, some had joined us from outside, all young men. The roster of the company as it left is now on a bronze tablet in the memorial hall or chapel at Lexington.

"July 19th orders came to General J. E. Johnston to move with most of his army across the Blue Ridge to Manassas. We left Winchester about noon, marched to Shenandoah River and forded it waist-deep at places, and laid down about daylight to rest. After daylight we marched on to the railroad and took train for Manassas, and went on to the front at Bull Run.

"The battle of Kernstown was over when I came back from a furlough and recruiting trip. Captain Morrison and Lieutenant Lyle had been taken prisoners, one man killed and two wounded. Not long afterward the whole Army of Northern Virginia was reorganized and its ranks filled up from a draft of militia. The college company, called "The Liberty Hall Volunteers," though not all Rockbridge men, was rated as a Rockbridge company and was filled up with Rockbridge men. All companies being allowed to elect their officers again, a Rockbridge man, a member of the old company, was elected captain. I declined to become first lieutenant and left the company, soon after joining a cavalry company from Hampshire County under Captain Ed McDonald, which became Company D, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

"The McNeil raid into Cumberland, Md., in February, 1865, was the end of my service in the Confederate Army. Prominent officers on both sides have said this was the most daring thing in the war. It happened this way:

"In the winter of 1864 and '65 a force of about 5,000 Federal infantry lay in camp on the north side of Cumberland, which lies on the north bank of the north branches of the Potomac River. These troops were

commanded by Major-Generals Crook and Kelly, who had their headquarters in two hotels, on the same street, not far apart.

"On the south branch of the Potomac around Moorefield, in Hardy County, now West Virginia, there was a company of Partisan Rangers, commanded by Captain Jesse McNeil. Scouts from this command were well acquainted with the position and movements of the Federals.

"There was very little doing during the wintertime, and just to keep their hand in, it occurred to Captain McNeil that they might see what they could do to entertain their friends around Cumberland. It might be possible to make a short call on the two generals some night.

"So the command rode down into Hampshire County and one night in February started across the ridges toward Cumberland. The group numbered about 80 men under Captain McNeil and Lieutenant Isaac Welton and included myself and a few other members of Rosser's cavalry brigade who were on furlough in the neighborhood. It was McNeil's plan to circle Cumberland and enter the city from the west, but snow on the mountains had delayed him and the night was too far gone to permit of that plan.

"We had not gone far before a picket was encountered. Before his 'Dismount one, advance and give countersign' could be obeyed, Captain McNeil fired at him. Rushing forward we captured him and a bit farther on two other sentinels. They were forced to give us the countersign and thus provided we went on. Some distance more was traveled when we found a strong infantry picket. The countersign gave us an open door and the guard was easily captured and disarmed. Much elated, our command pressed on into the streets of the sleeping city, passing a few soldiers having good times in various ways.

"Two details of four or five men each had been told off to enter the two hotels and pay their respects to the generals. The sentinels at the doors were ordered to conduct them to their rooms and to announce messages brought in by a scouting party. The doors being thus opened, the generals were briefly informed of the mission of their callers and given five minutes to get ready to leave their comfortable quarters. With a staff officer who was found in an adjoining room, they were brought down to the street and mounted behind some of the men, and the command moved out quietly in the direction from which it had come.

"General Crook, during his stay in Cumberland, had been attentive to the beautiful Mary Daily of Oakland, Md., perhaps was engaged to her at the time, and afterwards married her. Her brother was one of the party that carried him off.

"A large stable on the street, as we went out, where the staff officers kept their horses, furnished mounts for our prisoners. Among the horses gotten was a fine animal belonging to General Kelly, which afterwards came into the possession of General Rosser and was killed under him in one of the last battles of the war.



Major-General Thomas L. Rosser

"By a better and more direct route the old town of Romney was reached in the morning, after having traveled 30 miles since the evening before.

"The command, with its prisoners, Generals Crook and Kelly passed through Romney on its way to Moorefield about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. Not being a member of the Rangers, I had arranged with John Poland, belonging with me to Rosser's cavalry brigade, to stop off near Romney and visit our homes. So at the house of Mr. Stump on the river Road about two miles above Romney we left the command. Poland went in to Stump's barn to get some corn for our horses if possible.

I stayed in the road to keep a lookout behind. I didn't have long to wait to see something. Several dark objects were moving about the abutment of the bridge which had been burned some time before. They moved rather fast for cows; could they be Federals in pursuit? It soon became evident they were. I called to Poland to come back to the road and we would hasten on to notify McNeil that he was pursued. Poland objected because he knew his horse could not be trusted for a race, but I insisted and he came. My mount was a fine horse I had captured not long before on Rosser's raid to Bexerley, W. Va.

"By this time we could see our friends coming as they rounded the turns in the road below, and they could see us and were evidently bent on capturing us. There seemed to be 20 of them. Horses had been found somewhere in Cumberland. For us it was evidently a 'time to run' and run we did as best we could. I soon saw that Poland's horse could not keep up. So at a gap in the fence on the left we turned off and up the hill towards the woods. If we could get into the woods we would be safe.

"But soon I heard Poland calling to me and looking back saw that he was on the ground, his horse having given up the race. He begged me to stop and take him up. It was clearly a poor chance, but as I felt somewhat responsible for him, I drew up and let him climb up behind me. They were not far behind and had seen us turn out of the road. Soon they began to fire at us. Pistols cracked like a Fourth of July and there was an ugly sound on bullets in the air. The prospect of escape seemed slender. And now it began



A military train upset by Confederates. Such raids as this by partisan cavalry units aided the Southern cause materially.

to occur to me that there was in my pocket what would mean a rope's end and the limb of the nearest tree, if found on me.

"Somehow I had gotten the latest timetable of the B. & O. Railroad on the trip. The woods were full of Confederate cavalymen seeking food for themselves and their horses, which was growing scarce in Dixie. I had intended to get together a number of those men and capture a train on the railroad. Mosby had done this some time before and the Federals had sworn to hang any one found disturbing their trains. Evidently my time-table meant nothing but this; it was not for a pleasure ride.

"The mind works fast under such circumstances. This paper must not be found on me. Pulling off a glove, I got out the paper and held it close in front. There were patches of snow where there were brush and bushes on the hillside. Through one of these I drove my horse and leaning well over his neck, threw it down under his feet. Our friends were so busy shooting at us they did not notice it. But I have felt since that a kind Providence watched over me. A little further and Poland cried out he was shot. A bullet had struck him in the calf of the leg. Though it made only a flesh wound, I stopped to let him off and found myself surrounded--a prisoner now myself.

"Here the pursuit stopped. It had not been quite in vain for they were satisfied to go back, no doubt to do so. Poland was left in Romney, and by night I was back in Cumberland, having ridden about 90 miles in 24 hours.

"An angry crowd of soldiers awaited our coming back. It looked as if they would pull me off my horse, but after being brought before officers in command and closely questioned, I was sent to the guard house where I spent the night among a lot of bounty jumpers, deserters and a very hard crowd. The next night I was given a free ride on the B. & O. to Wheeling and duly landed in Camp Chase, an army prison near Columbus, Ohio, where an older brother and several acquaintances were enjoying the scant hospitality of Uncle Sam.

"While there news of the assassination of President Lincoln, a cowardly and regrettable affair, was received. Great excitement and indignation was aroused among the troops camped outside the prison, and it was reported that they meant to break in that night and kill us. Probably there was no foundation for the rumor, but many of us kept awake all night, not a hard thing to do as we had no feather beds to induce sleep. Morning came without any disturbance.

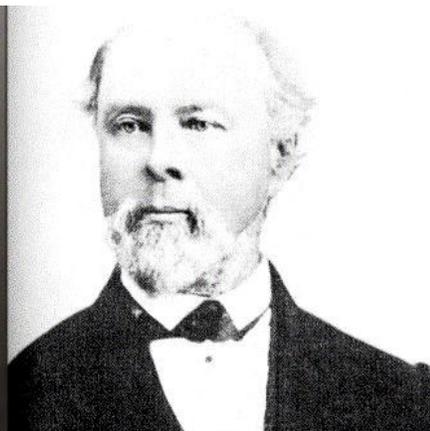
"On the 12th of June my residence in Camp Chase terminated. It was winter when I went in, summer when I came out. The war over. Never had the trees and grass looked so beautiful for a blank whitewashed board wall had shut out all view except the heavens. Uncle Sam placed a freight train of open flat cars at our disposal in Wheeling, and in due time we were back in the good old County of Hampshire.

<http://richmondthenandnow.com/Newspaper-Articles/McNeils-Raid.html>

'I see but one course left, for the peace and salvation of the South, - a dissolution of the Union. ...Wealth, honor, and power, and one of the most glorious destinies which ever crowned a great and happy people await the South, if she but control her own fate.'

-Robert Barnwell Rhett

(Address in Charleston, SC - 1850)





Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's **ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE**. See [Episode 19](#), [Episode 20](#) and [Episode 21](#) for the latest news from the front lines of the heritage battles.

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SDYC is the most important thing that they (SCV) do ! – Kirk Lyons

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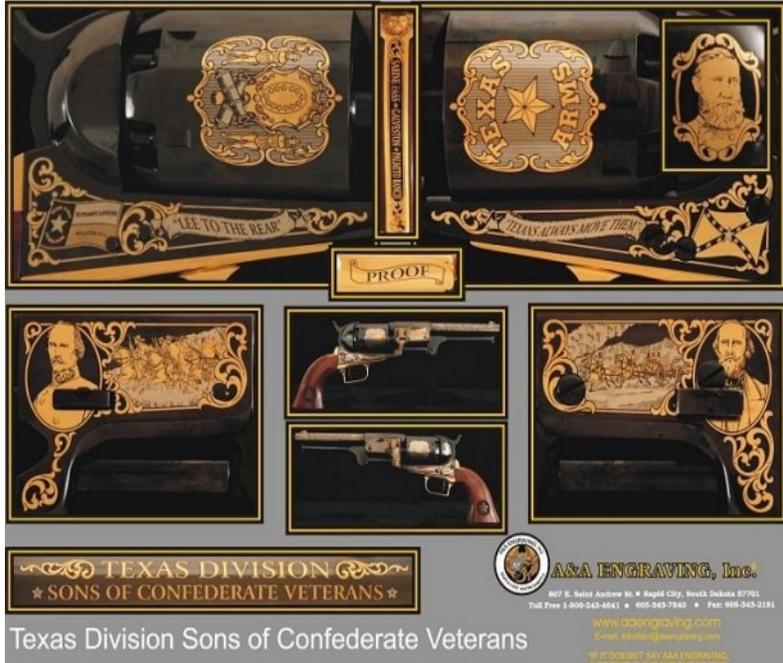
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Imagine the difference we could make in educating the public if everyone reading this post distributed just 100 cd's during the Sesquicentennial!

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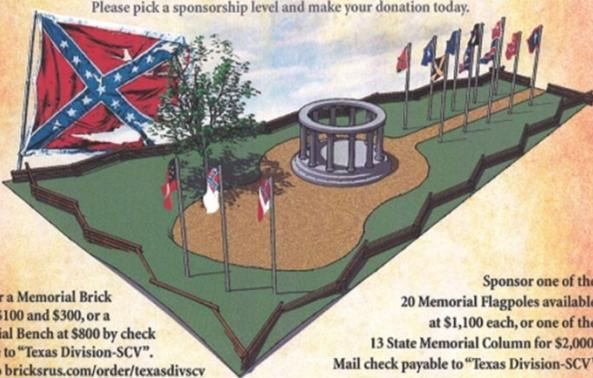
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-- Virginia Flaggers

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Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block
1604 Buckingham Dr
Orange, Texas 77632
Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division with questions and additional information by
Email: granvelb@gt.rr.com Cell Phone: (409) 779-6657

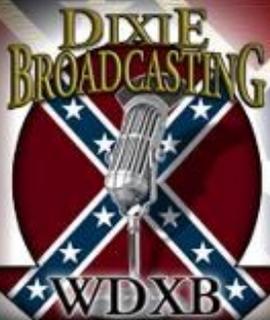





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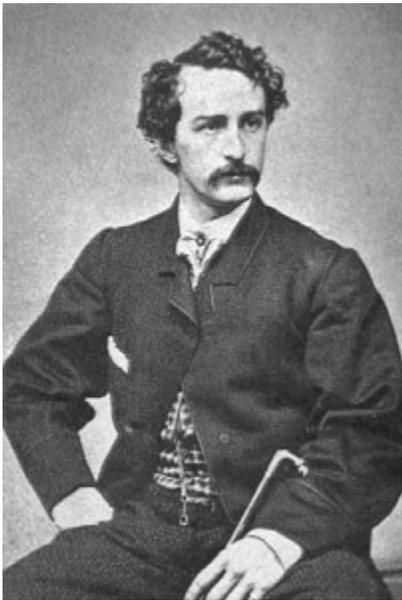


A Southern review of Spielberg's anti-Southern film 'Lincoln'

December 16, 2012

By [Michael](#)

It can be difficult for a Southern nationalist to endure blatant anti-Southern propaganda. How many people want to watch a movie which demonises their ethnic group and culture, glories in their people's destruction and raises their conqueror and oppressor to near demi-god status? Surely, the number has to be low. Yet [Hunter Wallace over at Confederate Renaissance](#) has apparently endured Steven Spielberg's recent anti-Southern film 'Lincoln' and has a review for us. He begins:



In my opinion, *Lincoln* is an excellent recruiting tool for Southern Nationalism. There are times when the movie almost seems like a Hollywood cartoon of the Southern Nationalist worldview.

Lincoln opens with a horrific battle scene. The White Republic has disintegrated. United States Colored Troops wearing the Union blue are bayoneting helpless Confederates. In the end of the scene, the film zooms in on a black soldier with his boot on the face of a drowning White Confederate soldier.

After the battle, Lincoln congratulates the superior black soldiers in person for slaying all the inept White Confederates. They pepper him with questions about the persistence of racism and segregation in the Union Army. Two White Union soldiers then give a rendition of the Gettysburg Address.

Wallace's conclusion is bold and timely given the [strong grass roots support among Southerners for self-determination](#):

When will we be treated to a movie glorifying John Wilkes Booth?

America has now failed twice. *Lincoln* is the latest film that shows White Southerners exist in this Union only to be denigrated and destroyed. It is time to secede and create something new.

[Click here for the full review](#)

The entire review is well worth reading. Wallace points out several ways in which Spielberg re-wrote history to advance an anti-Southern and anti-White agenda. He also makes a case that the movie actually can serve our interests as Southern nationalists.

Also see: [John Denson on Red Republicans & the 'Lincoln' movie](#) and [DiLorenzo on Spielberg's 'Lincoln' movie](#)

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/12/16/a-southern-take-on-spielbergs-anti-southern-film-lincoln/>



In October, 2011, just days after officially organizing, the Va Flaggers protested a grand dinner, held at the Governor's Mansion in Richmond, in which Steven Spielberg was the guest of honor and a who's who of Virginia's "finest" celebrated the start of the filming of "Lincoln" on Virginia soil. We were able to greet many distinguished guests, but this one was perhaps the most surprising...

Yes, folks, that's Museum of the Confederacy President and CEO Waite Rawls, arriving to claim his seat at the Lincoln love fest.

We could not help but wonder what the thousands of Confederate dead, many lying in unmarked graves just a few blocks away at Hollywood Cemetery, would have to say about that...if they had a voice.

WE are their voice! Speak with your wallet. Cancel your membership and stop donating to the MOC...and tell them why! **Are YOU mad enough yet? Are you ready to do something about it. Join the Flaggers!**

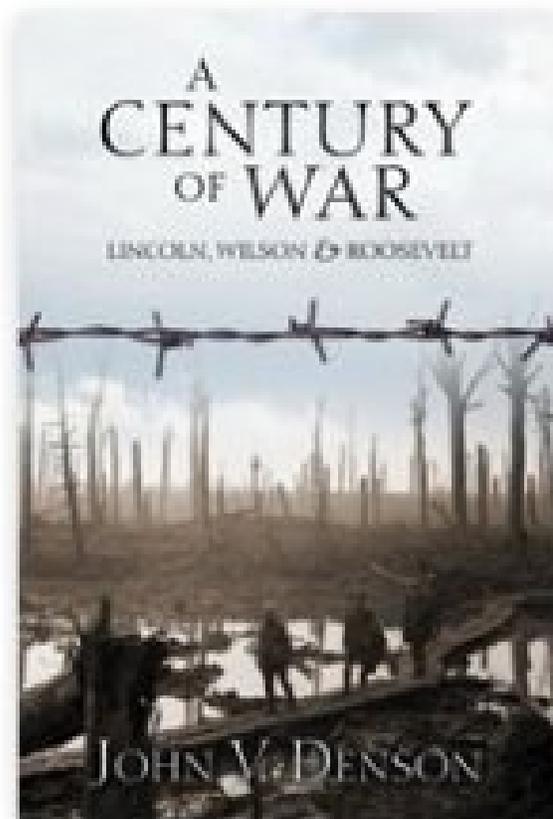
John Denson on Red Republicans & the ‘Lincoln’ movie

December 9, 2012

By [Michael](#)

Alabama attorney, historian and author [John V Denson was recently interviewed on Lew Rockwell’s podcast.](#)

In this interview he talked about various history books he recommends which challenge US-promoted myths about the past. In the excerpt below you can hear his take on the 1848 Revolutions in Europe and the mass influx of Leftists to the Upper Midwestern United States that it sparked. Denson talked about the ideology of these mostly German immigrants and why they became Republicans (and tended to be pro-Lincoln and anti-Southern). He also discussed Hollywood’s latest anti-Southern film – Steven Spielberg’s ‘Lincoln’ movie. Denson talks about some of the many gross historical errors in that film and gives his perspective on Lincoln as a politician. This is a subject that Denson knows well, having authored the books [A Century of War: Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt](#) ([click here to read David Gordon’s review](#)) and [The Cost of War: America’s Pyrrhic Victories](#).



[Click here for the audio \(duration: 17:23\)](#)

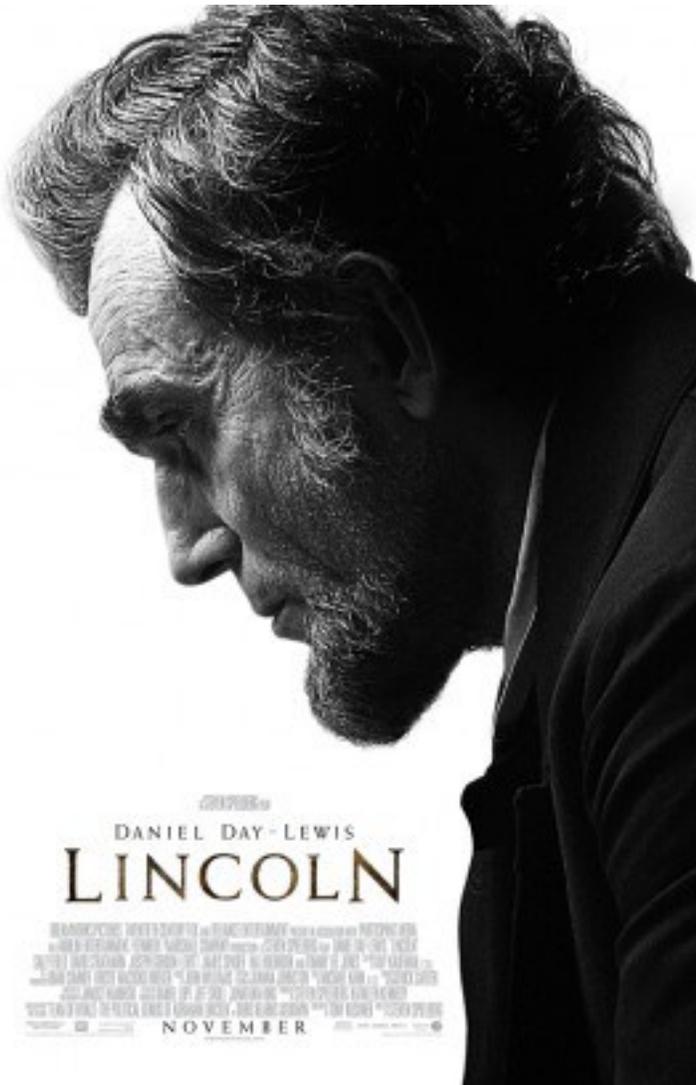
[Click here for the full interview](#)

Also see: [DiLorenzo on Spielberg’s ‘Lincoln’ movie](#), [DiLorenzo on Spielberg’s pro-Lincoln film](#) and [Communist professor cheers anti-Southern movie](#)

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/12/09/red-republicans-spielbergs-lincoln-movie/>

BREAKING: ‘Lincoln’ Invited To Screen To U.S. Senate By Majority Leader Harry Reid

By NIKKI FINKE, Editor in Chief Wednesday December 5, 2012 @ 2:07pm PST



BREAKING... EXCLUSIVE: I’ve just learned that Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid has invited [Steven Spielberg](#) to screen [Lincoln](#) on December 12th. But what’s different about this invitation is that Reid is offering to provide the U.S. Senate to Spielberg as the theatre. Reid’s invite only recently went out — and I’m told Spielberg will accept for his movie to play in the historic setting. No one is yet sure if this has ever been done by a movie before. (Of course, movies play at the White house all the time, and *Lincoln* is no exception: [it screened November 15th](#) for President Obama, Spielberg, cast and crew members at the executive mansion.) The film’s release was delayed until after the 2012 Election — but DreamWorks still scheduled [a special extended 2-minute TV ad](#) during the commercial break right after the first Presidential Debate. (Watch it [here](#).) I’m told Reid, a Democrat, is a huge fan of the biopic about the most famous Republican president. The movie is [playing well all across the country](#), primarily for adult audiences, but in red states as well as blue states. Politicos and

pundits on both sides of the aisle have praised the film, which is Oscar-touted.

Related: [With One Race Almost Over, Is A New Presidential Race Gearing Up For Oscars?](#)

Now it remains to be seen if Reid’s invite will be politicized — and if the attendance during this lame duck session will be bipartisan. “The irony is that what’s happening with the fiscal cliff isn’t that different from what’s going on in the movie,” one of the film’s insiders reacts to me about the Senate invitation. “Everything is in a countdown mode.” The film was also financed by Participant Media and is distributed by Disney and Fox.

Editor-in-Chief Nikki Finke - tip her [here](#). <http://www.deadline.com/2012/12/lincoln-senate-screening-stein-spielberg-harry-reid/>

An Interesting Lincoln Mystery

Perhaps it is time (and past time) during this anniversary of the adulation of Lincoln to look into the matter of Robert Lincoln's burning his father's papers after Lincoln's death. It seems that this is known, but not spoken or written about. Some say it is because we don't KNOW, but that has NEVER stopped "historians" from opining on nothing more than speculation. If the matter were laid out with care, at least a reasonable hypothesis could be made as to why loving son Robert would have done such a thing. I know there are books out on Robert - there may even be a new one. These might provide SOME insight but certainly ONE conclusion might be that there were things in those papers that would prove embarrassing to the Lincoln myth that began even before the man died.

I suggest that this matter deserves the attention of our Southern scholars and especially those who specialize in Lincoln.

<http://www.southernwarroom.info/post/An-Interesting-Lincoln-Mystery-6027999>

Lincoln re-assassinated

By [Michael](http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/10/29/lincoln-re-assassinated/)

James Bond got him!

Dr Thomas DiLorenzo, author of [The Real Lincoln](#) and [Lincoln Unmasked](#), [posted the following picture on LRC](#):





A Yankee Apology

Southern Partisan, 2nd Quarter 1997

Article by James Perloff

As a conservative, I normally take an uncompromising stand on every issue, whether abortion or gun control, defense spending or religious freedom. So I long wondered why I felt ambivalent about the War Between the States. On one hand, I could never condone slavery. Who could doubt the universal intent of the founding fathers in declaring "...all men are created equal?" And hadn't the Yankees fought to preserve the USA I treasure as a patriot? On the other hand, I admired the South's deep-rooted conservatism.

During the War Between the States, few people were uncertain about their sympathies. So had I lived then, resolute conservative that I am, surely I would have taken a stand. But on whose side?

Deciding to investigate, I obtained a heavy volume of Abraham Lincoln's correspondence and speeches. Having recently read the distinguished letters of America's patriarchs, such as Washington and Jefferson, I expected something commensurate. I was surprised and disappointed. Lincoln's early writings often sounded rather neurotic, and presented a political not above penning anonymous denigrations of opponents in the local press. I saw little of the nobility of Lincoln's Mount Rushmore neighbors. But, age often yields character, and as Lincoln approached the presidency, his writings began to manifest deep-felt concern for mankind. During the war, he appeared steeped in its gravity. One could sense a burden over the casualties, sincere patriotism and reverence for God. After reading Lincoln, I concluded he had been on right's side.

However, Proverbs 18:17 says: "The first to present his case seems right, till another comes forward and questions him." Deciding the Confederacy deserved equal time, I was pleased to find a dusty copy of Jefferson Davis' *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*.

Previously, I had not known such books existed. Being raised in the North, I had only heard Yankee perspectives on the war. The South's viewpoint reached me through prisms of Northern historians. I even attended Colby College--alma mater of Benjamin Butler, whose infamous order, permitting his troops to treat any disrespectful lady of New Orleans "as a woman about town plying her vocation," made him one of the most hated figures in Dixie.

Davis' book revealed a new world. Here were not the words of a politician, but of a statesman, like his namesake, our third president. *Rise and Fall* not only contained a blow-by-blow of the entire war, but an exhaustive, lucid exposition on secession and state's rights. Jefferson Davis apparently did far more homework than President Lincoln. He not only studied the Constitution, but the original minutes of the constitutional convention, the ratification statements of each state, and nearly all the important debates and correspondence related to those proceedings. Davis exploded the arguments of Lincoln, Webster and other 19th century Unionists, and demonstrated that the states originally confederated understanding that each would retain its sovereignty.

I was astonished to learn from Davis that in 1844, Massachusetts, of which I am a lifelong resident, passed a resolution threatening secession from the Union over the annexation of Texas. Massachusetts politicians had made similar noises in 1803 and 1811 following the purchase of Louisiana and its subsequent admission as a state.

Thus, Yankee views on secession's legality appear to have hinged more on Yankee advantage than constitutional observance. Lincoln claimed to have waged war to keep the Union together. Recently I read some of the famed diaries of Confederate women, which opened my eyes to the devastation Union armies visited upon the South, and helped me realize why Southerners so long spoke the name "Yankee" with contempt. So I am forced to ask: Was it Lincoln's great love for the South that he wanted to remain united with it? If so, he seems to have been saying, "My Southern brethren, I cherish you so much I am going to invade your homes, and starve your children."

To this, Lincoln apologists would reply, "It was not Lincoln's love of the South, but his love of the Constitution and principles therein that motivated him to keep the Union together." Indeed, in his 1861 inaugural address, he claimed to fear the South's secession would lead to "despotism" there. He glossed over the fact that the Confederacy's Constitution was nearly a duplicate of the U.S. Constitution, slightly amended. In *Rise and Fall*, Davis placed the two side by side with the amended language italicized, so that any reader could objectively compare them. The Confederate Constitution admitted of despotism no more than that of the U.S.

In 1788, the Massachusetts state convention ratified entry into the Union by a vote of just 187 to 168. Let us suppose that, a couple of years later, a second vote has rescinded the first, and Massachusetts respectfully announced: "Upon further consideration, we have decided that belonging to the Union is not in the state's best interest." I wonder if anyone can imagine George Washington issuing the following proclamation:

"It has come to my attention that Massachusetts intends to depart the Union. I declare Massachusetts in rebellion! I am requesting the Governors of the states to muster armies which are to proceed to Massachusetts and invade it. I am dispatching federal warships to blockade Boston Harbor. Upon capture, the city is to be burned to the ground. Federal commanders shall torch other Massachusetts cities and towns as they see fit.

"I, George Washington, do further declare, that because the people of Massachusetts have perpetrated this brazen treason, all their rights are forthwith revoked. Of course, if any Massachusetts resident disavows his state's dastardly decision, and swears an oath of loyalty to the federal government, his rights shall be restored. Such cases excepted, federal soldiers should feel free to loot any Massachusetts home. Crops not seized for army provisions should be destroyed without regards to the needs of the rebels and their families. After all, war is hell.

"And to citizens of other states, take warning! Consorting with the Massachusetts rebels will not be tolerated. It has come to my attention, in fact, that certain leaders and legislators in New Hampshire and Connecticut have expressed sympathy for their cause! I am ordering federal troops to round up these "border state" turncoats. They will be jailed without hearings. I hereby revoke the right of habeas corpus just accorded under the Constitution. In times as these, suspicion alone shall be suitable cause for imprisonment..."

No one believes Washington would have issued such a proclamation. And if he had, he would have swung from a tree. True, Lincoln did not state things so bluntly, but the foregoing accurately reflects Yankee policy. What had changed between 1789 and 1861 to warrant such a response?

Lincoln claimed to be fulfilling the will of the founding fathers. Yet those eminent men had not gone to war over slavery. Would they have warred over secession? Davies supplied ample quotations from Washington, Madison and Hamilton and others to establish that they would not. It was quite difficult to coax several of the states into the Union; had they for a moment believed that withdrawal would be branded as treason punishable by invasion, no state would have joined. And as Davis incisively pointed out, the Declaration of Independence, to which Lincoln professed such homage, itself constituted secession from Britain!

Comparison of Davis to Lincoln highlights the former's integrity, but surprising duplicity by "Honest Abe." Regarding Fort Sumter, Davis laid out the correspondence between Washington and the South's envoys. He demonstrated that the Lincoln administration acted deceitfully--perhaps to ensure that the Confederacy would

fire the first shot, and thus justify, in the world's eyes, armed conquest of the South. Apparently, one reason the South lost the war was that it behaves honorably. But, to the North, the ends justified nearly any means.

Lincoln frequently invoked God's name in association with his cause. Referring to the war, he declared: "The will of God prevails. In great contests each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God cannot be for and against the same thing at the same time." Lincoln implied that Northern victory bespoke God's favor. Perhaps so. Or did we Yankees win simply because we possessed vastly superior numbers, weapons and ships?

Victory does not certify heaven's approval. Did Stalin's seizure of Lithuania signify that God loved the Red Army? When a woman struggles against two muggers and they overwhelm her, does their "triumph" mean providence has conferred its blessing on them? Conduct, not victory, best measures fulfillment of God's will. Generally, the record attests that the South fought and managed its diplomacy more honestly. It did little to reciprocate the North's pillaging style of warfare--a style that continued with the rape of Reconstruction. To me, these matters attest to righteousness far more than the verdict of Appomattox.

What were the war's results? True, the evil of slavery ended. However, had the South won, does anyone believe the institution would still exist there? Industrialization and modernization would have purged it, just as they had previously in the North. From a conservative perspective, the war's most lasting significance was the crushing of state sovereignty. It made the states and their people little more than vassals of a powerful centralized government. Without Northern victory, Washington could not have so easily burdened us with the income tax; FDR could not have ushered in socialism with the New Deal; and no Supreme Court could have banned school prayer or forced abortion on unwilling states. Now, via federal law, the "politically correct" are attempting to destroy every vestige of Christianity and morality.

Davis declared: "The result established the truthfulness of the assertion...that the Northern people, by their unconstitutional warfare to gain the freedom of certain Negro slaves, would lose their own liberties" How right he was! I believe the war had even broader implications. In my 1988 book *The Shadows of Power*, I examined the American foreign policy from Wilson through Reagan. I concluded that certain U.S. diplomats in this century have labored to place America under a world government. This goal is today shared by a number of liberals, socialists and Clinton foreign policy officials, and is pursued through such stepping stones as the GATT, environmental accords and the U.N. Its ultimate fulfillment would ominously threaten mankind. For if the world came under a single government, whose policies would rule? If a global authority turned despotic, where could one turn to escape it? Thus the War Between the States stands as a haunting forerunner of a critical danger now on our horizon: then it was state sovereignty versus national government; today American sovereignty versus world government.

I understand that you Southerners call the war "*The Lost Cause*" I do not consider it lost. Today, if anyone fights for conservatism and the Judeo-Christian ethic, battles against federal bureaucracy and our submersion into world government--I believe that person rides beside Robert E. Lee and carries a Confederate banner with Stonewall Jackson.

In the preface of *Rise and Fall*, Jefferson Davis wrote that his intent was "to furnish material for the future historian, who, when the passions and prejudices of the day shall have given place to reason and sober thought, may, better than a contemporary, investigate the causes, conduct, and results of the war." For me, that moment has arrived. Finally, I know where I stand on the War Between the States. And as for you Southerners, I wish you had driven our Yankee hides all the way back to Boston. It is my great sorrow to be saying this to you 135 years too late.

[Sons of Confederate Veterans, 33rd Reg. NCST, Co. F, Camp 1695](#)

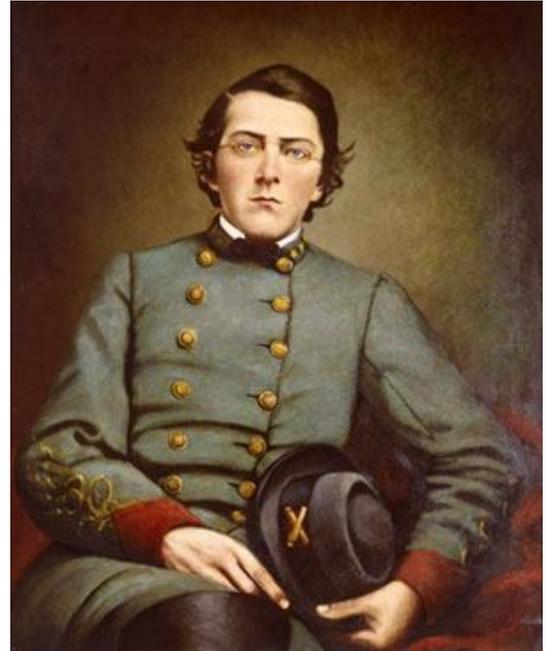
Colonel William Johnson Pegram

Pegram was "one of the few men who, I believe, was supremely happy when in battle." - Henry Heth

Born in 1841, Willy Pegram rose from private to colonel while serving under A.P. Hill and while often attached to the Light Division. Joseph R. Anderson, a brigade commander in the Light Division briefly, was a brother-in-law to the Pegram brothers by marriage to their sister Mary.

A student at the University of Virginia's law school, Pegram joined the Richmond "Purcell Artillery" in April 1861. He was well known for his gold rimmed spectacles that he required even in the heat of battle because he was extremely near-sighted, an obvious handicap for a gunner.

Nonetheless, Pegram fought at every major battle that the Third Corps or Light Division was present at. Pious and quiet, he was a superb gunner remembered for his habit of being very aggressive offensively with his cannon.



Pegram was never promoted above the rank of colonel, though others recommended his promotion.

Henry Heth and RH Anderson separately asked for his promotion and assignment to command of an infantry brigade and Powell Hill endorsed Heth's recommendation of Pegram: "No officer of the Army of Northern Virginia has done more to deserve this promotion than Lieutenant Colonel Pegram." But Lee did not promote Pegram saying "He is too young--how old is Colonel Pegram?" Heth had answered: "I do not know, but I suppose about 25." Lee had replied: "I think a man of 25 as good as he ever will be; what he acquires after that age is from experience; but I can't understand, when an officer is doing excellent service where he is, why he should want to change."

The recommendation was returned, camp gossip had it, with the statement that "the artillery could not lose the services of so valuable an officer."

Willy's older brother, John, was a West Pointer, class of 1854. He was a Confederate general and was killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run in February, 1865, soon after his marriage to the "most beautiful woman of her generation," Hettie Cary. The death devastated Willy who had always been close with his brother.

Pegram was killed a little over a month after his brother. As Southern historian Douglas Southall Freeman wrote, "To the artillerists, it was a day of disaster not to be recorded solely in terms of four guns lost or of good soldiers captured." Willy Pegram had once sworn that his guns would not be taken from him while he lived; he finally suffered the loss of a gun while lying mortally wounded at the battle of Five Forks on April 1, 1865. He died the next morning. As Gordon McCabe remembered it, "At about 10 o'clock we reached Ford's, and I obtained a bed for him . . . I had given him morphine in small quantities until he was easier, and he soon fell into a doze. The enemy advanced on the place about 12 o'clock, and I was left alone with him. I sent off our sabres, horses, spurs, etc., as I felt sure that we would be captured. I shall never forget that night of waiting. I could only pray. He breathed heavily through the night, and passed into a stupor. I bound his wounds as well as I knew how and moistened his lips with water. Sunday morning he died as gently as possible."

Likely, A.P. Hill never knew that his favorite gunner had been killed in battle the day before.

Haywood commissioners consider banning Confederate flag

December 1, 2012



By Catherine Hunter -

“At no point shall the confederate battle flag be displayed on Haywood County grounds,” states the newly proposed Display Policy for Haywood County. The Confederate battle flag is the only flag, sign, placard or other emblem singled out by this policy.

“This is flat unconstitutional,” said Kirk Lyons, Chief Trial Council for the Southern Legal Resource Center. “It’s a violation of the First Amendment freedom of speech.”

Haywood County Commissioners heard a first reading of the proposed policy during the November 19 commission meeting. The policy is a reaction to protests arising when the Confederate flag was removed from a memorial on the county courthouse grounds.

The policy specifically allows the display of 12×16 inch Confederate First National Flag on Confederate Memorial Day. At no other time is any confederate flag allowed to be displayed on the memorial without specific permission of the County Manager.

Lyons said it was wrong for the county to single out the Confederate flag because they have allowed the display of flags from other wars to be flown on the courthouse grounds.

“This has created a public forum,” said Lyons. “The state, county or the feds [federal government] can’t pick and choose what flag we can fly on county grounds. Their job is to butt out.”

“I don’t know why the policy specified the Confederate battle flag,” said Commissioner Kevin Ensley. “I have questions about it [the display policy] too.”

Ensley continued saying he did recall a group of African American citizens saying having the confederate battle flag displayed on the memorial was offensive. He added that the commissioners wanted to have some sort of policy regulating the placement of flags or other paraphernalia on the grounds.

“We could have people placing things there [courthouse grounds] all the time if we’re not careful,” said Ensley who called the policy well drafted and a good place to start, though it did need some “tweaking.”

Commissioner Michael Sorrells said they originally had an agreement with local southern history groups that allowed placement of the Confederate flag on the memorial for Confederate Memorial Day and after that day, it would be removed.

“This year the flag was put up and not taken down,” said Sorrells. “The agreement was the flag would not stay up past that day.”

Sorrells added that the county has a policy for such displays in their buildings, but not for their grounds and that this would be a policy for their grounds. He added that the commissioners saw the policy draft not long before the meeting and did not have much time to consider it.

Lyons said having the Confederate battle flag displayed on the memorial is allowed in the state statutes as part of an historical display, similar to the Ten Commandments display and a picture of a Confederate soldier inside the courthouse building. He said he is currently preparing a legal brief which he will share with the commissioners.

“A law suit is a last resort,” said Lyons who is encouraging citizens to contact the commissioners and let them know this is a violation of their First Amendment rights.

“If they pass this policy, I can promise them a lifetime of Confederate flagging outside their door,” he said.

<http://www.thetribunepapers.com/2012/12/01/haywood-commissioners-consider-banning-confederate-flag/>

Hand delivered to the Haywood County Attorney today: November 30, 2012

Mr. Leon M. "Chip" Killian, III, Esq.
Haywood County Attorney
4140 Parklake Avenue
Raleigh North Carolina, 27612
By mail & email: chip.killian@nelsonmullins.com

Re: Interim Haywood County "Display Policy"

Dear Mr. Killian:

This is a follow up to our letter of 19 November where we critiqued the County's interim "Display Policy" and your proposed "Display Policy," as unconstitutional.

Without waiving or altering anything in our critique letter, this is to inform you, the County Commissioner's and Haywood County Employees that the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Western North Carolina Flaggers intend to respect and conform our conduct to the current interim "Display Policy" by displaying only "official government flags" as defined by NC General Statute 144-7(c)(4); being "The flag of any state or territory of the United States," ie. the flag of the State of Mississippi. An image of the Mississippi State flag is attached.

Out of respect to your proposed policy, we will not display more than 2 flags at the monument, and we will pick them up at the end of the business day. It is our request that flags placed on Friday afternoon or Saturday be allowed to remain undisturbed throughout the weekend.

Please instruct the County Maintenance staff that the display of the Mississippi State flag comports in every way with the interim "Display Policy" adopted by the Haywood County Board of Commissioners on August 20, 2012 and therefore should not be removed or molested in any way.

I am also authorized to say that the SCV and WNC Flaggers consider premature removal of these flags from County Monuments by private persons or state actors to constitute theft and monument desecration.

Please feel free to call if we need to discuss.

Sincerely,
Kirk D. Lyons

Confederate flag flap in holding pattern in Haywood

Written by Caitlin Bowling

Wednesday, 19 December 2012

The Haywood County Board of Commissioners have postponed voting on a controversial flag display policy until after the New Year, but that did not keep Confederate flag supporters from protesting outside the county courthouse Monday.

If passed, the proposed policy would allow the display of any "official government flag" but would ban the Confederate Battle Flag from county property. It would also limit the size and times that flags or other displays could be posted.

Mark Swanger, chairman of the county board, said the commissioners did not address the policy at its Monday meeting because they needed more time to research the matter. The earliest that the board of commissioners could vote on the display policy is at its Jan. 7 meeting.

Even though the county announced that the topic would not be broached Monday, a couple of Confederate flag supporters did not miss the opportunity to address the board. Like other speakers at other meetings before them, they contended that the flag is a symbol of Southern heritage, not racism.

"This flag has nothing to do with slavery," said Ronnie Parker. Parker then complained that the county displays flags of other countries that still practice slavery and terrorism during Folkmoot, the county's two-week international dance and music festival in July.

Kirk Lyons, chief trial counsel with the Southern Legal Resource Center, also took a moment to correct what he deemed misconceptions by county leaders.

"Nobody in our office threatened you with a lawsuit," Lyons said. "Is there a possibility of a lawsuit? Well, keep the policy the way it is, and you will find out."

Lyons added that a lawsuit would be a last resort, and referred to himself as "your pesky neighbor," simply offering his opinions on the proposed policy.

Monday's comments are just another page in the months-long battle between proponents and opponents of the Confederate flag. The controversy's roots go all the way back to August when residents complained that small Confederate flags being placed in the ground around the base of the Confederate Memorial on the lawn of the historic courthouse were offensive.

That prompted commissioners to temporarily ban the flags pending passage of a formal policy. The policy being considered would ban the controversial Confederate Battle flag and allow only "official government flags," including those of those of other countries.

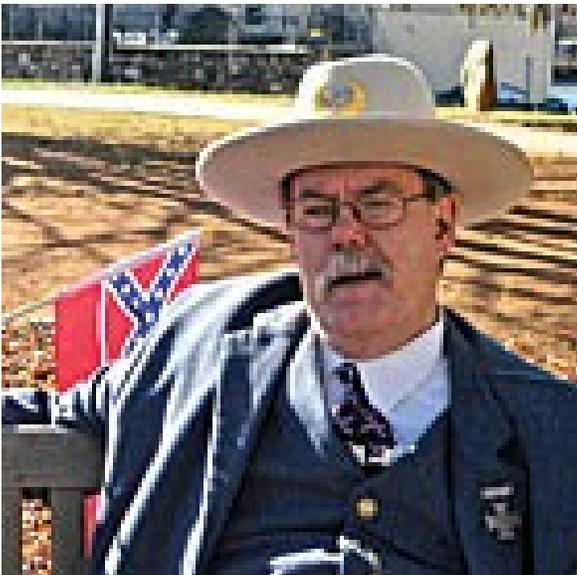
That clause was aimed at preserving the tradition of decorating the courthouse with international flags during the Folkmoot festival, but has also been used as a loophole by Confederate flag supporters, who took to flying the state flag of Mississippi, which has a small version of the Stars and Bars in one corner of it.

<http://www.smokymountainnews.com/news/item/9514-confederate-flag-flap-in-holding-pattern-in-haywood>

Confederate group refuses to surrender

Written by [Caitlin Bowling](#)

Wednesday, 05 December 2012 13:53



The ongoing Confederate flag tug-of-war in Haywood County took an unusual turn last week.

Confederate supporters banned from flying the Confederate Battle Flag on the courthouse lawn have taken to flying the Mississippi state flag instead. The move by Confederate supporters aims to side-step a new county policy that would ban displays of the Confederate Battle Flag.

While the county is still working out the exact language, its proposed policy — as well as the interim policy now in effect — allows official government flags only.

But, defenders of the Confederate Battle Flag found a loophole in that language. It stipulates only official government flags are allowed on county property — and it just so happens there's a government flag out there that contains the Confederate Battle Flag as part of its design.

Confederate supporters scoured state, county and even city flags around the nation that they could display legally while continuing to fight for the right to exhibit the Confederate Battle Flag itself.

And, sure enough, they found one — the Mississippi state flag. The flag has three stripes, one blue, one white and one red. Most importantly, however, the Confederate Battle Flag is depicted in the upper, left-hand corner.

Kirk Lyons, chief trial counsel with the Southern Legal Resource Center, was jolly and chuckled when he talked about finding the loophole while sitting outside the Haywood County historic courthouse last Friday with the state flag of Mississippi in hand.

“Please instruct the County Maintenance staff that the display of the Mississippi State flag comports in every way with the interim ‘Display Policy’ adopted by the Haywood County

Board of Commissioners ... and therefore should not be removed or molested in anyway,” Lyons wrote in a letter to county attorney Chip Killian.

Because the Mississippi state flag is a government flag, it will remain on county property.

“The county is not going to take any action at this time,” Killian said.

The language allowing the display of any “official government flag” was intentionally left vague. Limiting the policy to only the Haywood County, N.C. and U.S. flags would pose a conundrum every summer when the Folkmoot International folk and dance festival comes to town.

Large flags from other countries are draped from the historic courthouse during the two-week festival. Without the proper language in place, those flags could no longer be flown on county property.

However, an official county display policy is not yet set in stone.

“I think the whole thing is under review,” Killian said.

It appears the county would have to modify the language if it wants to close up the loophole.

At the earliest, the board of commissioners will vote on the policy at its Dec. 12 meeting.

While the proposed policy would ban displays of the Confederate Battle Flag at any time under any circumstance, the First National Flag of the Confederacy could be displayed from 7 p.m. May 9 to 7 a.m. May 11 to celebrate Confederate Memorial Day, unless permission is otherwise requested.

Just because they found a loophole does not mean that Confederate flag proponents are willing to settle for the Mississippi state flag forever. Lyons called the policy unconstitutional and said he and others will continue to fight against it.

How we got here

Haywood County leaders may have won a battle, but it's unclear who will win the war over what can and cannot be displayed — particularly when it comes to the Confederate Flag — on county property.

A philosophical fight broke out in August over miniature Confederate Battle Flags being stuck in the ground around the base of a Confederate Memorial on the lawn of the historic courthouse in Waynesville. Confederate supporters say the flags were meant to honor Southern heritage and Civil War veterans, but county leaders got complaints from some who see the flags as divisive and offensive symbols of past racism.

The scuffle turned into a full-blown standoff when the county board of commissioners temporarily prohibited the flags from being displayed until it could craft a policy detailing when, where and what can be placed on county property by outside groups.

Haywood County had no such policy on its books previously. The county attorney got to work crafting one, however, and presented a draft version to the board of commissioners last Monday.



Many of the men from Haywood County (current location of Confederate flag controversy) served in the 26th NC. This is what the regiment's leader, Col. John R. Lane, spoke of them at the 1903 Gettysburg reunion --

“Pardon my pride--I do not ask you to pardon my loving remembrance of them, and the tears that gather in my heart and rise to my eyes--but pardon my pride, when I say a finer body of men never gathered for battle.

May I mention some of the things that went to make them good soldiers? In the first place the soldiers came of good blood. I do not mean that their parents were aristocratic--far from it; many of them never owned a slave. They were the great middle class that owned small farms in central and western North Carolina; who earned their living with honest sweat and owed not any man.

They were good honest American stock, their blood untainted with crime, their eyes not dimmed by vice.. These boys had grown up on the farm and were of magnificent physique. Their life between the plow handles, and wielding the axe had made them strong. They had chased the fox and the deer over hill and valley and had gained great power of endurance that scorned winter's cold--or the parching heat of a July sun. Again these men, many of them without much schooling, were intelligent, and their life on the farm, and in the woods had taught them to be observant and self-reliant.

They were quick to see, quick to understand, quick to act. Again, every man to them had been trained from boyhood to shoot a rifle with precision. Gen.. Pettigrew, observing the deadly execution of the muskets on this field, remarked that the Twenty-sixth shot as if shooting squirrels. Again these men were patriots; they loved their country, they loved liberty. Their forefathers had fought the British at King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. They had grown up to love and cherish their noble deeds.

Now every man of them was convinced that the cause for which he was fighting was just; he believed that he owed allegiance first to his home and his State. He was standing to combat an unjust invader. Finally, these men had native courage--not the loud mouthed courage of the braggart--but the quiet, unfaltering courage that caused them to advance in the face of a murderous fire. The men of this regiment would never endure an officer who cowered in battle. They demanded in the officer the same courage they manifested themselves; they would endure no domineering, they would suffer no driving.”



Nov. 18, 1864: Georgians had naturally been sending messages to Confederate authorities, pleading for troops to be sent to Georgia to combat the March to the Sea. While there was little he could do, Confederate President Jefferson Davis did send the following telegram to General Howell Cobb in Macon on this day.

"In addition to the troops of all kinds you should endeavor to get out every man who can render any service, even for a short period, and employ negroes in obstructing roads by every practicable means. Colonel Rains, at Augusta, can furnish you with shells prepared to explode by pressure, and these will be effective to check an advance. General Hardee has, I hope, brought some re-enforcements, and General Taylor will probably join you with some further aid. You have a difficult task, but will realize the necessity for the greatest exertion."

Sherman was enjoying himself, as he wrote in his memoirs.

"We passed through the handsome town of Covington, the soldiers closing up their ranks, the color-bearers unfurling their flags, and the bands striking up patriotic airs. The white people came out of their houses to behold the sight, in spite of their deep hatred of the invaders, and the Negroes were simply frantic with joy. From Covington the Fourteenth Corps, with which I was traveling, turned to the right for Milledgeville, via Shady Dale. General Slocum was ahead at Madison, with the Twentieth Corps, having torn up the railroad as far as that place, and thence had sent Geary's division on to the Oconee, to burn the bridges across that stream"

A woman in Covington was not enjoying herself at all, trying to hide items for safekeeping.

"Slept very little last night. Went out doors several times and could see large fires like burning buildings. Am I not in the hands of a merciful God who has promised to take care of the widow and orphan? Sent off two of my mules in the night. Mr. Ward and Frank (a slave) took them away and hid them. In the morning took a barrel of salt, which had cost me two hundred dollars, into one of the black women's gardens, put a paper over it, and then on the top of that leached ashes. Fixed it on a board as a leach tub, daubing it with ashes (the old-fashioned way of making lye for soap.) Had some few pieces of meat taken from my smoke-house carried to the Old Place [a distant part of the plantation] and hidden under some fodder. Bid them hide the wagon and gear and then go on plowing. Went to packing up mine and Sadai's clothes. I fear that we shall be homeless. The boys came back and wished to hide their mules. They say that the Yankees camped at Mr. Gibson's last night and are taking all the stock in the county. Seeing them so eager, I told them to do as they pleased. They took them off, and Elbert (the black coachman) took his forty fattening hogs to the Old Place Swamp and turned them in. We have done nothing all day - that is, my people have not. I made a pair of pants for Jack (a slave.) Sent Nute (a slave) up to Mrs. Perry's on an errand. On his way back, he said, two Yankees met him and begged him to go with them. They asked if we had livestock, and came up the road as far as Mrs. Laura Perry's. I sat for an hour Page 20 expecting them, but they must have gone back. Oh, how I trust I am safe! Mr. Ward is very much alarmed. "

Other than some scouts sent to follow Sherman by Confederate military authorities, about the only people standing in his way were the Georgia militia, which were no match for the large, well trained and well supplied Union army. On this day one of these men wrote to his wife from Macon.

"...We marched all night until about one hour today we stopped. After day we started again and marched all day until 10 o'clock last night, when we were halted and to camp. We were used completely up and thought we would rest all night. We ate what little we had and could get, not having any rations given us since the day before, and then did not get it in time to cook it and had to throw it away. From Griffin to Forsyth is about 40 miles, which we made in one day and night. ...The times look gloomy about here now, I assure you. The citizens of Macon are in great confusion and are moving out pretty fast. It is not worthwhile for me to write you anything about the Yankees, as you will know as much as I can tell you and sooner than I can tell you. Suffice it to say they are making demonstrations this way. The hopes that we had of being let loose soon has faded from our minds at this time. I can't say what will be the next move on foot or whether we will stay here long or not. I will not be surprised at any move now. ..." -Eileen Parker Zoellner



The Winds of Winter

by Mort Kunstler

Romney Campaign - January 1862

It was nothing like their early dreams of war. Federal forces had invaded the Shenandoah Valley, and an army of Southern soldiers had been dispatched to protect their homeland. Their objective was the Shenandoah Valley hamlet of Romney, where the Northern army was encamped - but the Valley weather, not the Yankees, proved to be the fiercest enemy. Less than a year earlier, these sons of the South had rushed to arms, filled with romantic notions of gallantry and glory. Now they faced the reality of life in the field.

Deep snow and bitterly cold temperatures had transformed their march into a grueling ordeal. Reported a Confederate officer: "The road was almost an uninterrupted sheet of ice, rendering it almost impossible for man or beast to travel, while by moonlight the beards of the men, matted with ice, glistened like crystals..." Recalled another: "If a man had told me 12 months ago that men could stand such hardships, I would have called him a fool."

Despite the almost unbearable conditions, they persevered - led by a relentless warrior: General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Determined to do his duty and rid the Shenandoah Valley of invaders, Jackson drove his troops forward day and night through the snow, wind and ice. Soon, as if awed by Jackson's sheer willpower as much as the savage weather, Federal forces retreated without doing battle. Left behind was a horde of supplies and weapons to be confiscated by the jubilant Confederates. Months ahead, in the spring and summer to come, awaited greater glory: Jackson's brilliant, victorious Valley Campaign. It too would be won by the same determination and endurance that had enabled Stonewall Jackson and his "foot cavalry" to win the winter war.

Mort Künstler's Comments

A great source of inspiration for my paintings has been the work of the highly esteemed author and historian, Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. His new best-selling biography, *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*, is no exception. His vivid description of Jackson's winter expedition from Winchester to Romney, West Virginia, was the primary inspiration for *The Winds of Winter*.

The campaign began on January 1, 1862, on a deceptively spring-like day. Many of the inexperienced soldiers chose to leave behind their overcoats. That afternoon, a northwest wind began blowing and the temperatures soon plummeted. The hardships increased along with the bitter cold. The men suffered from lack of food and from inadequate clothing and shelter. Over the course of the two-week march, the troops experienced the most arduous conditions imaginable, including almost impassable roads, freezing temperatures and unrelenting snow, wind, sleet and rain. The horses also struggled. "Icicles of blood hung from the horses," states Dr. Robertson in *Stonewall Jackson*.

Directing the grueling march was General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, the Old Testament-style warrior who, by sheer force of his willpower and personality, was able to drive men to do what was considered impossible. The torch held by one of Jackson's aides shows the army strung out across the wintry landscape, and illustrates how far they still have to travel to reach bivouac. This heroic struggle against the elements is what I have tried to portray in *The Winds of Winter*.



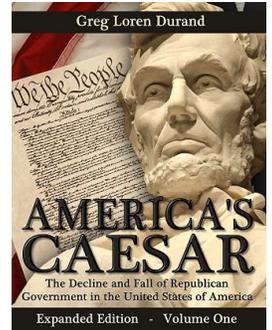
The Confederate Richmond musket was a Southern copy of both the Springfield Model 1855 and Model 1861. It was a Model 1855 copy in the sense that the machinery used was designed to make the Model 1855 so it had a Model 1855 style lock plate and brass nose cap. It was also a Model 1861 copy in that it removed the Maynard Tape Primer seen on the Model 1855 and despite the tape primer being gone, if you look closely at the lock plate, you will see the characteristic "hump" seen on the Model 1855's.

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INTRODUCTION

Americans have been surprised and confused about the growth of their government because *they have been watching the wrong facts*. They have been obsessed with the introverted view of government and did not see the exterior factors that stimulate government most powerfully.

The impact of war on government is evident throughout American history. Each war enlarged the capacity of the government to do things. Thereafter the enlarged capacity of the government turned out to be too useful to be given up (emphasis in original).⁽¹⁾



It is a given axiom of warfare, whether such warfare is prosecuted in the clash of physical weapons or merely in the clash of opposing worldviews, that one cannot be an effective soldier without fully understanding the mindset and strategies of his enemy. The main purpose of this book, therefore, is to unveil the so-called “war powers” of the President of the United States – the very heart and soul of the bureaucratic machinery operating today in Washington, D.C. – and explain how “an ignorant, boorish, third-rate, backwoods lawyer”⁽²⁾ came to invoke these powers in the mid-Nineteenth Century to nearly single-handedly dismantle a Union of sovereign States which had endured for a mere seventy-two years. If the reader retains nothing else, let this one fact remain permanently impressed upon his mind – the “separation of powers,” believed so necessary by the framers of the Constitution for the United States of America to “guarantee a Republican Form of Government,”⁽³⁾ ended on 15 April 1861 when the sixteenth President, Abraham Lincoln, called forth 75,000 troops to make war on the seceded States of the South. At that time, the former confederated Union of sovereign States, which had been held together by mutual friendship and trust, gave way to a consolidated Nation wherein the States were subjugated to a centralized Government at the point of a bloody bayonet. Today, nearly one hundred and forty years later, the Union established by our forefathers in the Constitution has yet to be restored.

Endnotes

1. E.E. Schattschneider, *Two Hundred Million Americans in Search of a Government* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969), page 610.
2. New York *World*, 19 June 1864.
3. U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 4.

The Southern Partisan Reader

The Institute of Southern History, Culture, and Governance



Why Study the History and Culture of the South?

Welcome to [The Southerner Partisan Reader on-line](#). Come, thoughtfully read, then ponder, argue, agree and disagree and then help TheSouthernPartisan.com writers and supporters celebrate and restore our countries (States) sovereignty, our cultures and our heritage of political freedom and liberty. Our hope is that you will find the published essays and books available on this site refreshing and informative while learning about the past and present Southern Culture which will guide us as we plan for the future.

There are important reasons for studying, rehearsing, celebrating and sometimes mourning the history, heritage, and culture of the “Southern States” of North America. No other American States have played a more important role in our national drama or have been on the political stage as long as have the Southern States.

The area we call St. Augustine, Florida was first explored in 1513 by Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon while he was the governor of nearby Puerto Rico. Ponce de Leon claimed the region for the Spanish crown. Before this various other Viking, Celtic and European explorers set foot on North American soil often trading with the already established Native American peoples.

Prior to the founding of St. Augustine in 1565, several earlier failed attempts at European colonization in what is now Florida were made by both Spain and France. In 1565 Spanish explorer and admiral Pedro Menendez de Aviles settled the area known as St. Augustine, Florida which is the oldest continuously occupied European-established City in the United States. Among the Spanish earlier attempts to establish a permanent settlement was one made by Tristan de Luna y Arellane in 1559 in the Pensacola area.

The French attempt at settlement of the area began in 1562 under the Protestant Norman navigator Jean Ribault and under the colonial organizer Protestant French Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. The expedition departed from France in February of 1562 with 150 colonists. After exploring the river San Juan (St. Johns River) in May of 1562, de Coligny named it May River which this was the month when he first landed in the area and claimed it for France. The expedition sailed north along the coast and established other settlements in what is now South Carolina. They built their primary fortresses at Port Royal Sound and Parris Island (South Carolina), where they started to build a large citadel. By July 1562 Jean Ribault returned to France. Rene Goulaine de Laudonniere, who had been Ribault’s second-in-command on the 1562 expedition, organized a new colonial contingent for Florida consisting of 300 new settlers, including women, children and soldiers.

In 1607 Virginia became the birthplace of what eventually would become the republic of the united (the lower case “u” is not a print error) States of America. Virginia was the largest and most influential of the thirteen British colonies. Her sons would lead the struggle for independence and for several decades remained chief among the States. Thirty-eight of the North American United States would be carved, in whole or in part, out of the land Virginia claimed in 1609. Seven of these States (besides Virginia) would be developed within her 1776 boundaries, and six of those seven include more than 180 million acres of land that Virginia voluntarily gave to the united States to promote unity and peace.

Through four centuries, Virginians and other Southerners helped define and formulate our political ideals and practices, and shaped our country's institutions that for a period guaranteed what came to be called "The American View" of freedom and liberty. Two of its most crucial military conflicts ended on Virginia soil, first the American Revolutionary War and then Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence. One in every seven men who have served as President of the United States was born in the Commonwealth of the Old Dominion State.

Today Southerners inherit respected and honourable historic traditions with a melding (not melting as in "melting pot") of distinctive cultures drawn largely from the Spanish, French, German, Native American, Scottish, Irish and English peoples. In the Southern States it was not necessary for people to live together in a manner that denied their rich heritages as inevitably was to occur in the States of the Deep North (New England) whose people saw their culture as a "melting pot." Their Puritan ancestors readily gave up the Christianity for rationalism and its illegitimate fadish political children, and would demand that the rest of the American united republics do likewise.

To be worthy of our heritage's which jointly established a common understanding of freedom, independence and liberty, we must understand, appreciate, and share the high regard Southerners have always had for the inestimable value of 1) independence, 2) liberty, 3) freedom, 4) government by the consent of the governed, 5) the role of a limited republican government as a delegated servant of society, 6) lawful, honourable dealings in every kind of human affair, and 7) for the virtue of moderate political reforms as opposed to change through violent revolution.

The writers, sponsors and staff of TheSouthernPartisan.com recognise that the distinctive American values of honour, chivalry, and noblesse oblige (obligation of honourable, generous, and responsible social behaviour) had for decades come under attack by the radical anti-Christian rationalists of the Deep North, and finally obscured in 1865 by the loss of independence and State sovereignty in every American State.

It can be rightly stated that the United States of America lost what the centralising new government called the "Civil War." As a result the distinctive American constitutional principles of freedom and liberty have been finally destroyed through the continuing and constant assaults by materialistic opportunists, self-seeking propositional democracy, and the all-consuming control-manics, maniac's and freaks of democratic egalitarianism (socialism).

Our children need to be taught to love, understand and appreciate their beloved States (the American term for "country") to understand the greatness and sacrifice of their ancestors, to uphold their original principles and morals, and to be proud of their State's heritage's. They need genuine images of grandeur and heroism. At the heart of the great tasks of true education is moral and character development. Our people need to know the Washington's, the Lee's, the Tucker's, the Randolph's, the Pendleton's, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Stonewall Jackson, John C. Calhoun, J.E.B. Stuart, John Singleton Mosby and all the other great worthies noted on the Roll of Honour of those States.

Since 1865 the majority of voters in the North American member States have turned their backs on the great constitutional principles upon which the united States of America were founded, and have changed the laws of our national and State governments to match their political apostasy and immoral revolutions. We must not turn our backs on such a great heritage in order to embrace the poverty of the bland and dangerous morass of momentary American cultural pottage and its Marxist egalitarianism.

Culture matters! But, the culture of freedom and liberty defined and implemented by a God-fearing and God-honouring people did not survive in American leadership under the constant overbearing force of social engineering and moral deconstructionism that is the sacramental pabulum crammed down people's throats by federal central planning committees. Yes! Ideas do have consequences!

American views of polity have been readily and easily surrendered by the puppet politicians of the American Stupid Political Party (Republicans), destroyed and completely redefined by the American Evil Political Party (Democrats). Southern and USA history and their consequences, and their accurate teaching are critical to whether we have a future civil society worthy to bestow upon our descendants. Right now we offer them an inheritance of extreme debt and a morally depraved, corrupt and violent society.

You can help us establish TheSouthernPatriot.com as a powerful think-tank and educational force working to re-establish civil order and sovereignty in our de-evolved, "reconstructed", society and Southern States by clicking on the "[Donations](#)" button.

Thank you for reading and thinking with us. May God bless you as you read.

Deo Vindice,

Timothy D. Manning, M. Div.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson

Biography

Lieutenant-General Thomas Jonathan Jackson was one of those rare historical characters who is claimed by all people--a man of his race, almost as much as of the [Confederacy](#). No war has produced a military celebrity more remarkable, nor one whose fame will be more enduring. He was born January 21, 1824, in Clarksburg, Va., and his parents, who were of patriotic Revolutionary stock, dying while he was but a child, he was reared and educated by his kindred in the pure and simple habits of rural life, taught in good English schools, and is described as a "diligent, plodding scholar, having a strong mind, though it was slow in development." But he was in boyhood a leader among his fellow-students in the athletic sports of the times, in which he generally managed his side of the contest so as to win the victory. By this country training he became a bold and expert rider and cultivated that spirit of daring which being held sometimes in abeyance displayed itself in his Mexican service, and then suddenly again in the Confederate war. In June, 1842, at the age of eighteen, he was appointed to a cadetship in the military academy at West Point, where,



General Stonewall Jackson

commencing with the disadvantages of inadequate preparation, he overcame obstacles by such determination as to rise from year to year in the estimation of the faculty. He graduated June 30, 1846, at the age of twenty-two years, receiving brevet rank as second-lieutenant at the beginning of the [Mexican war](#), and was ordered to report for duty with the First Regular artillery, with which he shared in the many brilliant battles which [General Scott](#) fought from [Vera Cruz](#) to the City of Mexico. He was often commended for his soldierly conduct and soon received successive promotions for gallantry at [Contreras](#) and [Churubusco](#). Captain Magruder, afterwards a Confederate general, thus mentioned him in orders: "If devotion, industry, talent, and gallantry are the highest qualities of a soldier, then is he entitled to the distinction which their possession confers." Jackson was one of the volunteers in the [storming of Chapultepec](#), and for his daring there was brevetted major, which was his rank at the close of the Mexican war.



His religious character, which history has and will inseparably connect with his military life, appears to have begun forming in the City of [Mexico](#), where his attention was directed to the subject of the variety of beliefs on religious questions. His amiable and affectionate biographer (Mrs. Jackson) mentions that Colonel Francis Taylor, the commander of the First artillery, under whom Jackson was serving, was the first man to speak to him on the subject of personal religion. Jackson had not at any time of his life yielded to the vices, and was in all habits strictly moral, but had given no particular attention to the duties enjoined by the church. Convinced now that this neglect was wrong, **he began to study the Bible and pursued his inquiries until he finally united (1851) with the Presbyterian church. His remarkable devoutness of habit and unwavering confidence in the truth of his faith contributed, it is conceded, very greatly to the full development of his singular character, as well as to his marvelous success.**

In 1848 Jackson's command was stationed at Fort Hamilton for two years, then at Fort Meade, in [Florida](#), and from that station he was elected to a chair in the Virginia military institute at Lexington in 1851, which he accepted, and resigning his commission, made Lexington his home ten years, and until he began his remarkable' career in the Confederate war. Two years later, 1853, he married Miss Eleanor, daughter of Rev. Dr. Junkin, president of Washington college, but she lived scarcely more than a year. Three years after, July 16, 1857, his second marriage occurred, with Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Rev. Dr. H. R- Morrison, of North Carolina, a distinguished educator, whose other daughters married men who attained eminence in civil and military life, among them being General D. H. Hill, General Rufus Barringer, and Chief Justice A. C. Avery.

The only special incident occurring amidst the educational and domestic life of Major Jackson, which flowed on serenely from this hour, was the summons of the cadets of the Institute by Governor Letcher, to proceed to [Harper's Ferry](#) on the occasion of the raid of John Brown in 1859.

During the presidential campaign of 1860 Major Jackson visited New England and there heard enough to arouse his fears for the safety of the Union. At the election of that year he cast his vote for Breckinridge on the principle that he was a State rights man, and after [Lincoln's election](#) he favored the policy of contending in the Union rather than out of it, for the recovery of the ground that had thus been lost. The course of coercion, however, alarmed him, and the failure of the Peace congress persuaded him that if the United States persisted in their course war would certainly result. His State saw as he did, and on the passage of its ordinance of secession, the military cadets under the command of Major Jackson were ordered to the field by the governor of Virginia. The order was promptly obeyed April 21, [1861](#), from which date his Confederate military life began.

Jackson's valuable service was given to Virginia in the [occupation of Harper's Ferry](#) and several subsequent small affairs, but his fame became general from the battle of First Manassas. It was at one of the crises of that first trial battle between the Federal and Confederate troops that he was given the war name of "Stonewall," by which he will be always designated. The true story will be often repeated that on being notified of the Federal advance to break the Confederate line he called out, "We will give them the bayonet," and a few minutes later the steadiness with which the brigade received the shock of battle caused the Confederate General Bee to exclaim: **"There stands Jackson like a stone wall."**

He was commissioned brigadier-general June 17, 1861, and was promoted to major-general October 7, 1861, with the wise assignment to command of the Valley district, which he assumed in November of that year. With a small force he began even in winter a series of bold operations in the great Virginia valley, and opened the

spring campaign of 1862, on plans concerted between [General Joseph E. Johnston](#) and himself, by attacking the enemy at Kernstown, March 23rd, where he sustained his only repulse; but even in the movement which resulted in a temporary defeat he caused the recall of a considerable Federal force designed to strengthen [McClellan](#) in the advance against [Richmond](#). The next important battle was fought at McDowell, in which Jackson won a decided victory over [Fremont](#). Then moving with celerity and sagacity he drove [Banks](#) at Front Royal, struck him again at Newtown, and at length utterly routed him. After this, turning about on [Shields](#), he overthrew his command also, and thus, in one month's campaign, broke up the Federal forces which had been sent to "crush him." In these rapidly executed operations he had successfully fought five battles against three distinct armies, requiring four hundred miles, marching to compass the fields.

This Valley campaign of 1862 was never excelled, according to the opinions expressed by military men of high rank and long experience in war. It is told by Dr. McGuire, the chief surgeon of Jackson's command, that with swelling heart he had "heard some of the first soldiers and military students of England declare that within the past two hundred years the English speaking race has produced but five soldiers of the first rank--Marlborough, Washington, Wellington, Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and that this campaign in the valley was superior to either of those made by Napoleon in Italy." One British officer, who teaches strategy in a great European college, told Surgeon McGuire that he used this campaign as a model of strategy and tactics, dwelling upon it for several months in his lectures; that it was taught in the schools of Germany, and that Von Moltke, the great strategist, declared it was without a rival in the world's history.

After this brilliant service for the Confederacy Jackson joined Lee at Richmond in time to strike [McClellan](#)'s flank at the battle of Cold Harbor, and to contribute to the Federal defeat in the Seven Days' battles around Richmond. In the campaign against [Pope](#), undertaken by Lee after he had defeated [McClellan](#), Jackson was sent on a movement suited to his genius, capturing Manassas Junction, and foiling Pope until the main battle of Second Manassas, August 30, 1862, under Lee, despoiled that Federal general of all his former honors. The Maryland campaign immediately followed, in which Jackson led in the [capture of Harper's Ferry](#) September 15th, taking 11,500 prisoners, and an immense amount of arms and stores, just preceding the [battle of Sharpsburg](#), in which he also fought with notable efficiency at a critical juncture. The promotion to lieutenant-general was now accorded him, October 10, 1862. At the [battle of Fredericksburg](#), December 13, 1862, Lieutenant-General Jackson held the Confederate right against all Federal assaults. The Federal disaster in this battle resulted in the resignation of [Burnside](#) and the reorganization of the army under [General Hooker](#) in 1863.

After the most complete preparations [Hooker](#) advanced against Lee at Chancellorsville, who countervailed all the Federal general's plans by sending Jackson to find and crush his right flank, which movement was in the process of brilliant accomplishment when Jackson, who had passed his own lines to make a personal inspection of the situation, was fired upon and fatally wounded by a line of Confederates who unhappily mistook him and his escort for the enemy. The glory of the achievement which Lee and Jackson planned, fell upon General Stuart next day, who, succeeding Jackson in command, ordered that charge which became so ruinous to Hooker, with the thrilling watchword, "Remember Jackson."

General Jackson lived a few days and died lamented more than any soldier who had fallen. Lee said: "**I have lost my right arm.**" The army felt that his place could not be easily supplied. The South was weighted with grief. After the war, when the North dispassionately studied the man they ceased to wonder at the admiration in which he was held by the world. He was buried at Lexington, Va., where a monument erected by affection marks his grave. **"For centuries men will come to Lexington as a Mecca, and to this grave as a shrine, and wonderingly talk of this man and his mighty deeds. Time will only add to his great fame--his name will be honored and revered forever."**

Confederate soldiers honored for first time

Dec 15, 2012

By Greg Dingrando

MARIETTA, GA (CBS ATLANTA) –



The 20th anniversary for "Wreaths Across America" turned into a historic event here in Georgia.

For the first time, members of the Confederate Army were included in nation's wreath laying ceremony, and it happened at Marietta's Confederate Cemetery.

The original goal was to lay 100 wreaths, but the event got so much attention it was more like 150 and it even drew in people from other states.

Nationwide more than a million wreaths will be laid, but to many people here in the south there were none more important than the ones laid in Marietta.

Betty Hunter is with the Confederate Cemetery Foundation. "The ceremony represents men and women from all different wars, but this to us is very a special occasion," said Hunter.

That's because even though some people's ancestors are buried and honored in the historic cemetery they were never recognized on a national level until now.

They said even though the Confederate flag may stir up controversy for some, that doesn't mean they should be forgotten.

Houston Spencer is event organizer and part of the Old Guard. "These men died for a cause. Whatever side you want to come down on, but they died fighting for what we appreciate today," said Spencer.

View Video [Here](#):

Dan Williams and others drove over all the way from Alabama to be a part of it. "We saw the news on the Internet and we just really had to be involved with this ceremony," said Williams.

And that's exactly what organizers had hoped for.

"We like people to know more about the history of the cemetery and this brings people in to see our cemetery and visit Brown Park," said Hunter.

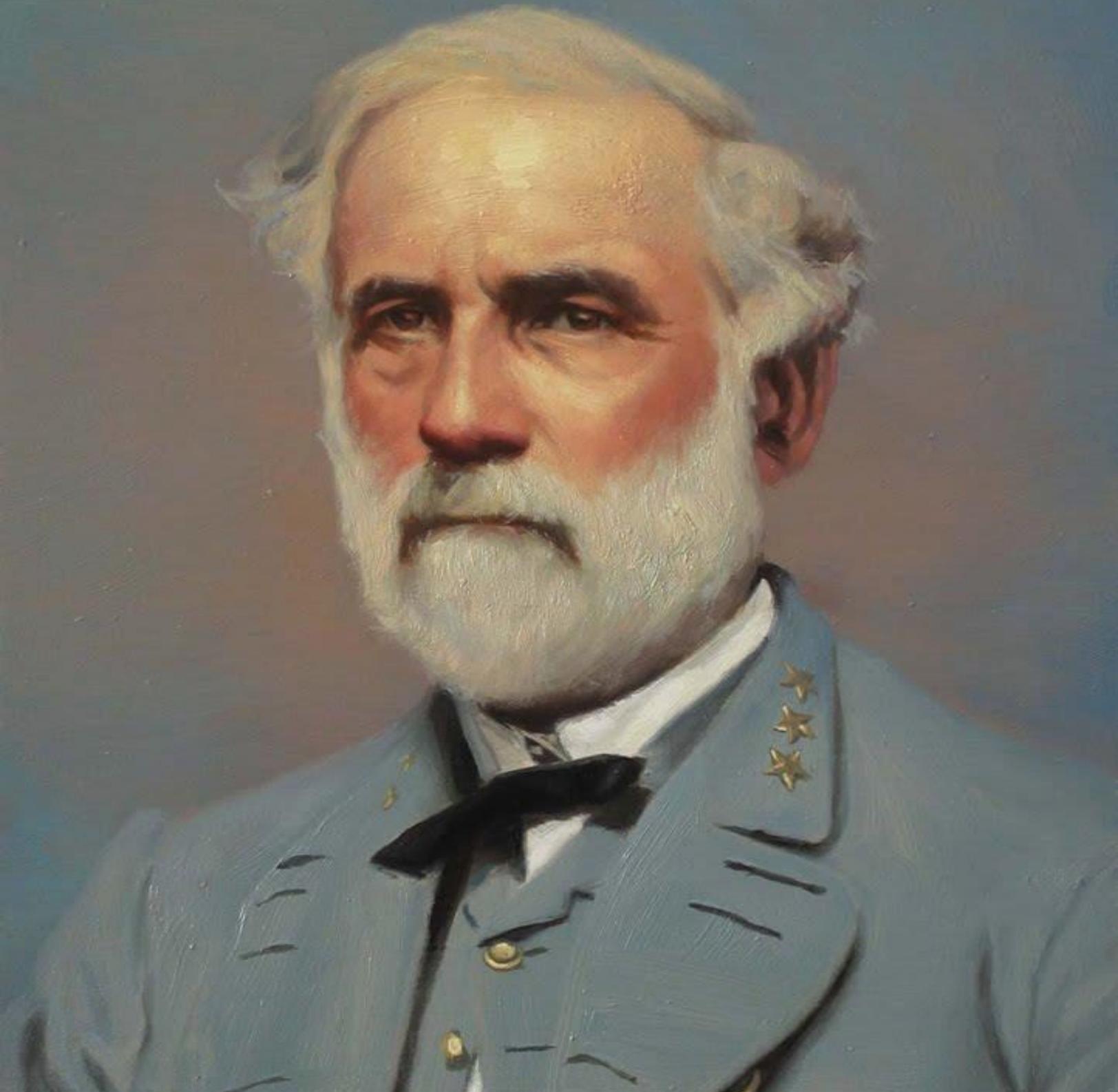
This may have been the first time the wreaths were laid in Marietta but organizers said it won't be the last.



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<http://www.cbsatlanta.com/story/20353891/confederate-soldiers-honored-for-first-time?utm>

KEE-WON HONG 2008



"He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring.

He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy and a man without guile.

He was a Caesar without his ambition; Frederick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and loyal in authority as a true king.

He was gentle as a woman in life; modest and pure as a virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vital in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles!"

War-era Georgia Senator Ben Hill's tribute to Robert E. Lee

Lee

Why This Man, and His Era, Merit Our Consideration

By H. Alexander Wise Jr.

On the verge of the 21st century, some may ask, "Why the Museum of the Confederacy?" The answer varies with the person. For me, it is that the culture of which the Confederacy was the final expression can teach us many lessons as our country prepares for a new century. We owe it to ourselves and our society to re-examine that culture. Nor can we afford to let stereotypes - either pro or con blind us to the good things.

The culture that gave rise to the Confederacy was imperfect and provincial. But in a way its provincial character was its strength. It was a holistic and cohesive culture, rooted in time and place, both seeking God and remaining close to the soil. It stood in stark contrast to the fragmented, abstract, rootless, and materialistic culture of modern America - a culture unheightened by poetry, continually in search of meaning, and riddled with social pathologies. Look around us at the symptoms: co-dependencies, violent crime, pornography, divorce, latchkey children, and the cult of victimhood, to name but a few.

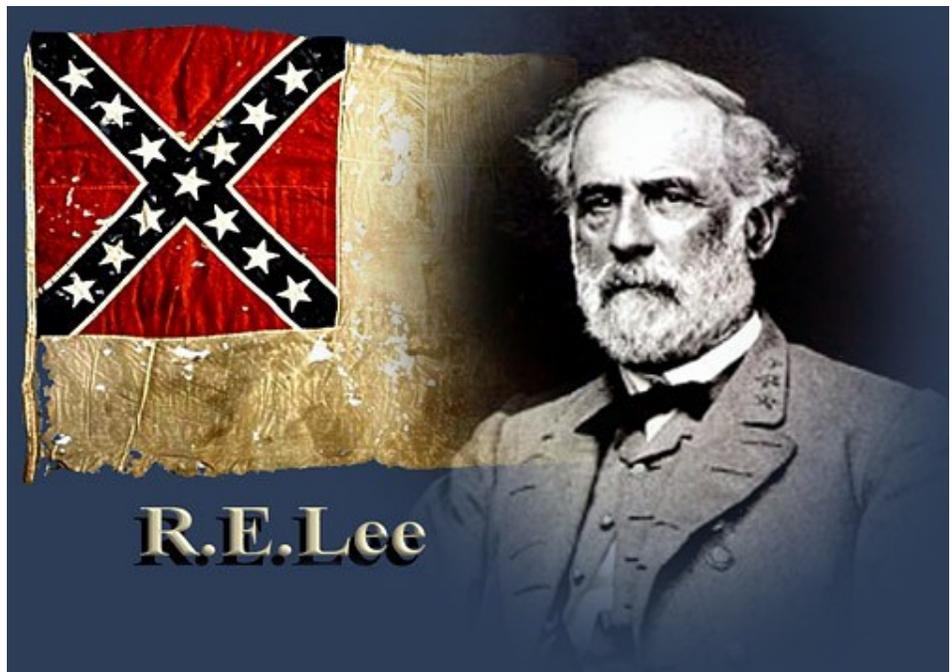
On Robert E. Lee's birthday (which came Sunday, Jan. 19; today is Lee-Jackson-King Day across Virginia), it is fitting to note that he represented his culture as its best. Lee was admired and loved by his countrymen precisely because he came close to embodying the ideal of what a man in that culture was supposed to be. For Lee and his time manhood was a positive concept. It was almost synonymous with the concept of the gentleman. Neither was something to apologize for or be chauvinistic about. Both were to be striven for. Both meant having body, mind, and spirit in proper relationship. Most people in the society - both men and women shared in the consensus. Identity and "values" were not up in the air. As journalist Paul Greenberg has said, "The very words Lee used--gentleman, duty, honor, valor-- have a quaint and different sound in these times." We might also add the word "forbearance." Lee wrote:

"The forbearing use of power does not only form a touchstone, but the manner in which an individual enjoys certain advantages over others is a test of a true gentleman."

Lee would have agreed with Atticus Finch, who said, "It's a sin to kill a mockingbird."

Some may say that such a philosophy was paternalistic and therefore unacceptable. But we have to put it in the context of the time and also to realize that his was infinitely better than the attitude so prevalent today: "I'll get mine."

This belief in forbearance was the source of Lee's doubts about slavery. He saw that the "peculiar institution" created too much of a temptation for slaveholders to abuse their power. This objection was an outgrowth of Lee's own code, not something imposed from



outside.

In 1861, Lee's fellow Virginian and mentor Winfield Scott offered him command of the Federal forces - a great temptation. Yet Lee stayed with the state and his "people." He wrote his sister, "With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, and my home."

In December 1862, at Fredericksburg, Lee watched "those people"- his remarkably restrained name for people he fought every day - march to almost certain death uphill toward his own massed and waiting army. When Jackson's men charged and nearly drove the Federals into the Rappahannock, Lee remarked, "It is a good thing war is so terrible; else we should grow too fond of it," This was a moment of insight into his own human weakness.

The next year came Gettysburg, the battle that gave rise to what many consider Lee's greatest military mistake. What caused him to order Pickett's and Pettigrew's divisions to attack up the long unprotected sweep toward Cemetery Ridge on the third day of the battle? He asked his men to do what "those people" could not do at Fredericksburg: Take an open slope with a frontal attack. Was Lee seduced by the seeming invincibility of his army? Did he forget the lesson of Fredericksburg: that he was dangerously close to becoming addicted to the beauty of heroism and the excitement Of victory? Or was it knowledge that Jackson was gone, time was running out, and his chance to demoralize "those people" and end the killing in a single bold stroke might never come again? Lee took the gamble, knowing that its outcome was in the hands of the Almighty he relied upon so completely...

We are touched by his fatherly concern for his men and his willingness to accept responsibility when the attack failed. As the remnant of Pickett's shattered division came streaming down the hill after the fateful charge, General Lee was waiting for them at the bottom of the hill, saying, "It is all right, men. It is all my fault," He offered to resign his command...

One of Lee's greatest moments came at Appomattox when he wrote his General Order No. 9 on April 10, 1865, announcing is decision to surrender his army.

The conclusion of the order reveals deep feeling and profound Christian faith. He closed with these lines:

"You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection. With an unceasing admiration at your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

General Order No. 9 is the ultimate expression of a leader who loved his men as much as they loved him.

After Appomattox, when presented with the opportunity to become financially comfortable for the rest of his life merely by allowing an insurance company to use his name, he declined. Instead, he served as president of a tiny, destitute college in the mountains of Virginia (now Washington and Lee University), where he led by example in the business of sectional reconciliation. He wrote:

"I have a self-imposed task which I must accomplish. I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life."

I am pleased to be a part of the Museum of the Confederacy, In the era of Madonna, Michael Jackson, and Donald Trump, it is a place where my children can see that such a man as Lee, and the culture that produced him, once existed, We cannot live in the past or recover it, But perhaps in a small way the Museum can help us all - young and old, rich and poor, black and white -- become aware of the nobility, community, and poetry we have lost; and Once aware, perhaps we can build a new civility in our own time.

Alexander Wise is a lawyer at McGuire, Woods, Battle, and Boothe and has served as president of the Confederate Memorial House of the Confederacy in Richmond. This article first appeared in The Richmond- Times Dispatch, and was reprinted in The Star on Lee's birthday in 1994. <http://www.civilwarhome.com/newslee.htm>



AUH HUH, SO TRUE...!

As the attorney and legal scholar, James Ostrowski commented...for Lincoln's actions and his creative interpretation of the Constitution to have actually been legal, the Constitution would have had to state that:

- 1) No state may ever secede from the Union for any reason.**
- 2) If any State attempts to secede, the Federal Government shall invade such State with sufficient military force to suppress the attempted secession.**
- 3) The federal government may coerce all states to provide militias to suppress the seceding state.**
- 4) After suppressing said secession, the Federal Government shall rule said State by martial law until such time as said State shall accept permanent federal supremacy.**
- 5) After suppressing said secession, the Federal Government shall force said State to ratify a new constitutional amendment which gives the Federal Government the right to police the states whenever it believes those states are violating the rights of their citizens.**
- 6) The President may, of his own authority, suspend the operation of the Bill of Rights and the writ of habeas corpus, in a seceding or loyal state, if in his sole judgment such is necessary to preserve the Union.**

Of course, if the Constitution actually said this, it would never have been approved by the legislatures of the sovereign States.



For further evidence by a Constitutional scholar see Andrew Napolitano's video on youtube "[Abraham Lincoln Tyrant](#) "

Galveston Historical Foundation To Host Battle Of Galveston Civil War Re- Enactment, Tours, Encampments

<http://vimeo.com/galvestonhistory/2012-battle-of-galveston>

In January Galveston Historical Foundation will mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War Battle of Galveston on January 11-13, 2013. The Battle of Galveston, which took place during the early morning hours of January 1, 1863, is widely acknowledged as the most important military event in Galveston's history. Commemorative events taking place include battle re-enactments, lectures, living history encampments, a wet-plate collodion photography demonstration and a variety of special tours and programming focusing on Galveston's part in the 1863 battle.

Living history encampments will be established by the 19th-Century Living History Association, Inc. and the 1st Texas Brigade. The public is invited free of charge to visit the encampments, located in Galveston's historic downtown, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday.

Noted author and Civil War historian Edward T. Cotham, Jr., will be conducting various paid tours visiting the sites of the battle. Cemetery historian Linda McBee will also offer a Civil War cemetery tours of Galveston's historic Episcopal cemetery on Broadway. Tours, lectures and other programs are currently being developed and will be announced soon.

About the Battle of Galveston

"The Battle of Galveston brings life to an important historic event for Galveston. This year we add new events that bookend the reenactments and help to



educate visitors on the strategy employed by each side on January 1, 1863.” says Dwayne Jones, Executive Director of Galveston Historical Foundation. “The participants and spectators really get a first-hand view of this historic event.”

Played out on both land and sea over the course of several months, the Battle of Galveston ended with Confederate forces driving out the Union ships that had held Galveston Harbor since October, 1862. As part of the Union blockade of the Texas coast, Commander William B. Renshaw and his squadron of eight Union ships demanded surrender by Confederate Forces of Galveston Harbor, the most important Texas port, on October 4, 1862.

But Confederate Major General John Bankhead Magruder led a successful campaign to retake Galveston early on New Year’s morning, January 1, 1863. Confederate “cottonclads” struck from the rear of the Union squadron. A naval battle ensued with Magruder’s forces retaking Galveston. Confederate losses numbered 26 killed and 117 wounded. Union losses included the captured infantry and the Harriet Lane, about 150 casualties on the naval ships, and destruction of the Westfield. The port remained under Confederate control for the rest of the war.

For more information about Battle of Galveston Commemoration tours, tour reservations or for information on re-enactor guidelines, go to www.galvestonhistory.org or call Galveston Historical Foundation at 409-765-3409.



Defending the Heritage



Kate Corbin Pendleton was expecting their first child when Sandie was mortally wounded at Fisher's Hill. In November 1864, Kate gave birth to a son she named Sandie, but the child contracted diphtheria and died in September 1865.

Kate has been quoted as saying: "I wonder people's hearts don't break. When they have ached and ached as mine has done till feeling seems to be almost worn out of them. My poor empty arms, with their sweet burden torn away forever."

On March 14, 1871, Kate Corbin Pendleton remarried to John Mercer Brooke, an American sailor, engineer, scientist, and educator, who was instrumental in the creation of the Transatlantic Cable, and was a noted marine and military innovator. Brooke was professor of physics and astronomy at the Virginia Military Institute until 1899.

John and Kate had three children: George Mercer Brooke, Rosa Johnston Brooke, and Richard Corbin Brooke.

Kate Corbin Pendleton Brooke died in 1918 at Staten Island, New York. She and John Mercer Brooke are buried beside each other in the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery, Lexington, VA.

Sandie Pendleton was portrayed by Jeremy London (second from left) in the movie, Gods and Generals, and Moss Neck Plantation where Sandie and Kate met was shown in the film as well.

Little River County, Ark. dedicates Civil War marker

By: Lareign Ward - Texarkana Gazette



• Phil Maynard, left, and James Murphy, members of the Red Diamond Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp No. 2193, participate in a Civil War marker dedication Sunday at Richmond Cemetery near Richmond, Ark. The Red Diamond camp is based in Texarkana, Texas.

NEAR RICHMOND, Ark.—Little River County marked its role in the Civil War with the dedication of a historical marker Sunday afternoon at Richmond Cemetery.

Seventeen known Confederate soldiers are buried in the historical cemetery outside Ashdown, two miles from the community of Richmond.

“We can never forget that they fought for a cause that they believed was righteous and just,” said Jennie Stone, Arkansas division president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The double-sided marker was obtained through a grant from the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. The Little River Historical Society applied for a matching grant for the marker months ago.

Commander Phil Maynard of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Red Diamond Camp No. 2193 in Texarkana, Texas, praised the historical society and others for their research and work.

"They're doing what we need to be doing," Maynard said. "That's remembering the past so we don't make those same mistakes in the future."

While there were no battles fought in Little River County, the marker commemorates the events of late 1864, after Gen. Sterling Price led an army from Camden on a raid through Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory before returning to Arkansas at Laynesport. The army had suffered heavy losses, and many of Price's Missouri trips established a camp at Richmond on Dec. 5 to recover from the campaign while they waited to find out where the winter camp would be. The troops left Richmond on Dec. 24 to join the rest of the army in Washington, Ark.

John C. Finley III, president of Little River County Historical Society, read aloud from a letter from R.M. Scott, a Confederate soldier buried in Richmond Cemetery and one of Finley's ancestors. Scott was the son of Judge Robert H. Scott, an influential early settler in Richmond who donated the land for Richmond Baptist Church and a cemetery in 1850.

"We had a big eggnog last night, which cost six of us \$20," wrote the younger Scott in a letter dated Dec. 25, 1862. "Six bottles of rum and 20 eggs."

The letter also notes, "General Lee gave the Yankees the worst kind of whipping not long since. They lost between 15,000 and 20,000."

Scott survived the war and returned to Arkansas. He died in 1901 and is buried in the northern portion of the cemetery with other members of the Scott family.

Dr. Jamie C. Brandon, vice chairman of the Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, said the commission is interested in promoting local stories of the war.

"This marker is a great example of that," Brandon said. "It proves that you do not have to have a military action in your community to commemorate the war."

Brandon said every community in Arkansas was impacted by the Civil War in some form or fashion.

The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission was formed to mark the 150th anniversary of the war. Through the historical marker program and other ventures, the commission supports a statewide observance of the anniversary "that tells the story of the Civil War in Arkansas without making judgments about the actions and motivations of the people who took part in the war, and that stresses the relevance to Arkansawyers today by promoting local observances and acknowledging the impact the Civil War had on modern Arkansas," according to the commission's Website.

lward@texarkanagazette.com

Published: 12/03/2012



NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1862

I'm sure many of you spent New Year's Day nursing a hangover or perhaps getting a kick start on some New Year's resolutions. Maybe if you had some time in the afternoon, you hopped in the car and drove to the White House to pay a social visit to the President. As ludicrous as that may sound here in the modern era, the practice was completely normal in 1862. On New Year's Day, both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis held "open house" events where they opened their homes to guests and visitors from the general public.

New Year's Day in 1862 was unseasonably warm for the time of year, much like some of the weather we've been having lately. The *Richmond Whig* remarked that the sunny skies and favorable weather "were harbingers of gladness in the future." That sense of optimism was likely due to a bit more than weather with two recent Confederate victories in Virginia—at Manassas and Ball's Bluff. However, reports that the Union army was organizing for a large-scale assault hung over the heads of the Confederate leadership.

But you shouldn't let war get in the way of a good holiday, so celebrate they did:

The leading event of the day was the "reception" at the Presidential mansion, lasting from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Hundreds of citizens and sojourners, including innumerable ladies, paid their respects to the President, who shook hands with each one, and exchanged the "compliments of the season" with that grace and suavity of manner which distinguish him. The Armory Band was stationed in front of the mansion, from 1 until 2, and enlivened the occasion by some fine music. *Richmond Whig, 1/2/1861*

The President's wife, Varina Davis, was ill at the time and confined to her room, so the responsibility of entertaining fell squarely on Jefferson Davis's shoulders. However, by all accounts he did a splendid job and greeted his guests with "hearty cordiality". The general favorable opinion of Davis and the event was buoyed, I assume, during the latter part of the afternoon when brandy drinks were served:

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, the Governor's Mansion was visited by a large number of gentlemen, who called upon his Excellency to wish him a "Happy New Year." They were not permitted to leave until they had partaken of his hospitality, which was dispensed on this occasion in the shape of a big bowl of apple-toddy, to which the visitors were welcomed by the Governor and his aids. The Armory Band also performed here during this conviviality. Everybody seemed to be in fine spirits yesterday, and it only wanted the news of some important discomfiture of the Yankees to render the jubilation excessive. *Richmond Whig, 1/2/1861*

Another cause for celebration at the Confederate White House would soon be found in February, when Jefferson Davis was inaugurated for a second term in office, which we'll cover next month. Soon after though, Richmond would be short on things to celebrate, as Lincoln would bring the war to right to the city's doorstep—led by none other than George B. McClellan. Richmond would soon come to feel the burden of being the Confederate capitol in a whole new way.

In addition to being an amateur Civil War enthusiast, Phil is a musician, beard owner, dance party enthusiast, [blogger](#), technology geek, and spends whatever time is left over working in the advertising industry. He can also be found DJing around RVA as his alter-ego Robot E. Lee.

<http://rvanews.com/features/new-years-day-1862/54842>



The Epoch Times

Black Confederate Pension Records

A controversial resource for African American researchers

By Doris J. Posey

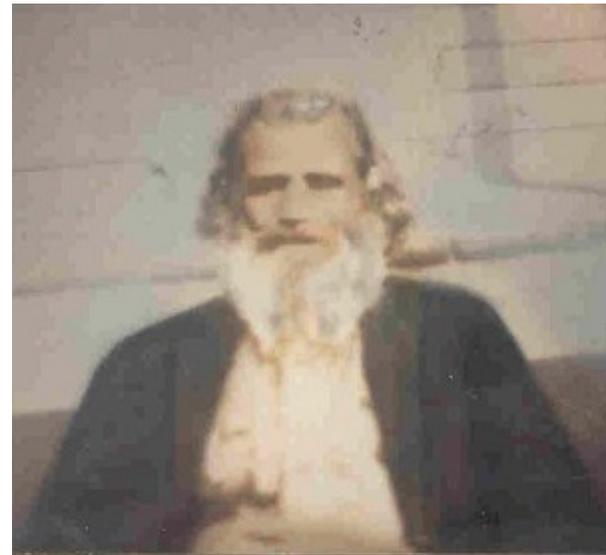
Feb 01, 2008

Special to the Epoch Times

Landowner: James Porter served in the

Confederate Army, bought land, and collected a pension into the 20th century . His great-granddaughter found his pension records.

Courtesy of Doris J. Posey



ATLANTA: Census records give African-American researchers valuable family information.

Only free citizens were named on the Federal Censuses prior to 1870. Slaves were listed by sex and gender only. They were counted under the names of their owners on the Slave Schedules of 1850 and 1860.

Since African-Americans were first listed by name on the 1870 census, the period of the Civil War (1861-1865) is crucial for researching African-Americans who had been slaves.

One group of records has not been given a lot of attention but is very valuable to a genealogist. They are the Confederate Pension Records. Many of the Confederate States of America (CSA) passed laws offering pensions to indigent Confederate veterans. African-Americans were not eligible to apply for the Confederate Pensions until much later than white veterans; some became eligible for pensions as late as 1923.

Excellent Clues

To complicate learning about African-Americans during this period, many slaves changed their surnames after Emancipation in 1863. The CSA required slave owners to "loan" slaves to help defend the Confederacy, building breastworks and bridges, driving wagons, entertaining the soldiers, cooking for the troops and other "menial" tasks.

The Confederate Pension files hold the names of the slaves and the names of any Confederate the slave was sent to serve. Often the surname of the slave and his "master" were different. This gives an excellent clue to the researcher as to the surname of the possible slave owner.

The Union Army fought against the Confederate Army. Because of slavery, African-American researchers identify more easily with the Union Army; therefore, searches for Civil War ancestors are often focused on the Union troops.

Black men performed many duties for the South during the war. They earned pensions for serving as teamsters, shoemakers, breastworks builders, drummers, nurses, laborers, servants, and musicians. The most common roles were body servant and cook. There are also pension applications for "private soldier." At least three of these were filed in South Carolina by African-Americans.

Edwin P. Ford of Georgetown, S. C., was a cook and drummer with Company A, 21st Regiment, Frederick Ford of Georgetown County, S. C. was a wagon driver and cook, and James Dawkins of Union, S. C. was a shoemaker.

This information is from sworn and witnessed statements on pension applications. Applications were recorded for Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Six Months Before a Ban

Widows also received pensions. In Appendix A of South Carolina's African American Pensioners 1923-1925 by Alexia Jones Helsley, there is an account of Nina L. Brown who applied for a pension as the widow of S. Sebastian Brown. They married in June 1879, just six months before a South Carolina law would have made their marriage illegal. She received the pension as his widow.

James Porter's 1924 application in Union, S. C. shows he served under "J.F. Bailey and others." He was a cook. James Porter (1845-1930,) was approved for a pension in 1924. He bought 79  acres of land in Union County in 1881. Did his service for the Confederacy help give him the opportunity to purchase land?

Since the soldiers for the Confederate States were paid by the states, the records originated at the State Treasurer's office. The State issued checks to the County Treasurer who disbursed the checks annually. Most African-American pensioners made their mark ("X") when accepting the checks. James Porter's check was \$7.00 in 1923 and \$9.00 when he received his last check in 1930.

For researchers, the painful idea that some Blacks were "loyal" to the Confederacy may be a reason not to venture into these records. Did African-Americans fight in the war? The question stirs a controversy about African-American CSA pensioners. The answer is in the Confederate Pension Records.

Valuable Records

Were these African-American Confederate's lives any less important because they were slaves who served in the Confederacy? Should we ignore their service and the valuable records related to their service? Our understanding of the slaves' dilemma in this War Between the States comes over 130 years after that war ended.

Recently, an African-American researcher said, "I don't have any relatives that were Confederates." The question is "How do you know?" The Confederate Pension Records for African-Americans are worth a closer look.

Doris J. Posey is from Spartanburg, S. C. She is the great-granddaughter of James Porter. She is one of the organizers and Charter President (2000) of the Metro Atlanta Chapter of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. (AAHGS). Posey gives talks and leads workshops on genealogy.

<http://www.theepochtimes.com/news/8-2-1/65036.html>

Southern Race Relations Before and After the War

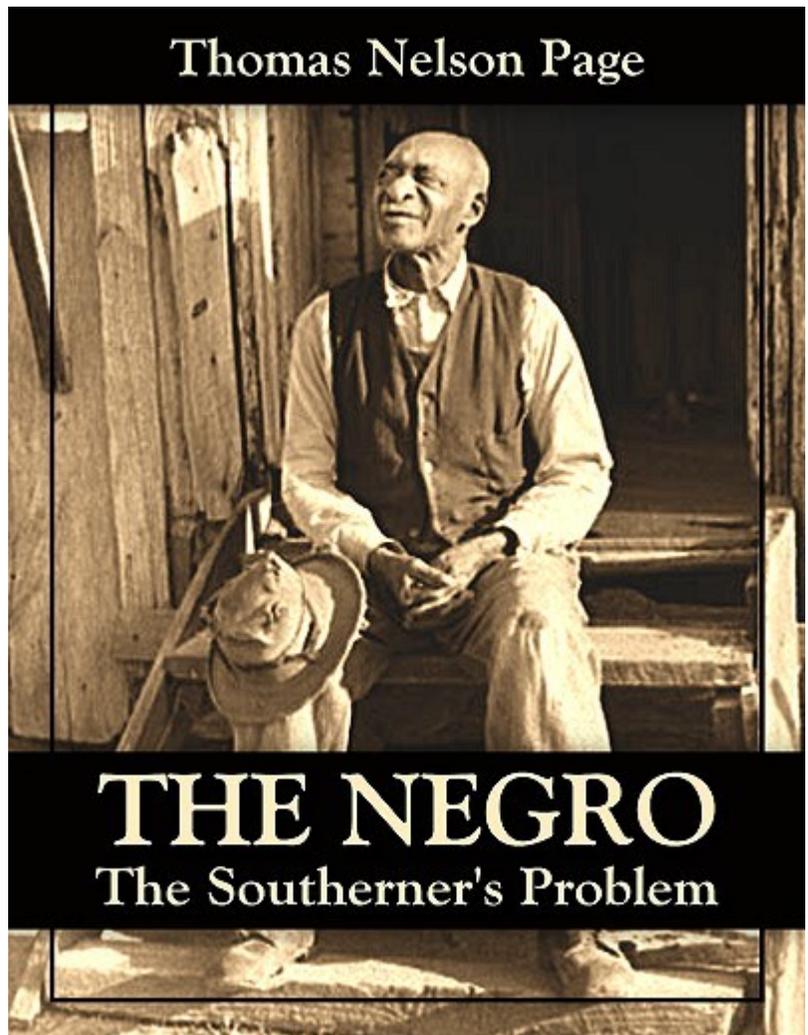
by Thomas Nelson Page

No race ever behaved better than the Negroes behaved during the war. Not only were there no massacres and no outbreaks, but even the amount of defection was not large. While the number who entered the Northern Army was considerable, it was not as great as might have been expected when all the facts are taken into account. A respectable number came from the North, while most of the others came from the sections of the South which had already been overrun by the armies of the Union and where mingled persuasion and compulsion were brought to bear. Certainly no one could properly blame them for yielding to the arguments used. Their homes were more or less broken up; organization and discipline were relaxed, and the very means of subsistence had become precarious; while on the other hand they were offered bounties and glittering rewards that drew into the armies hundreds of thousands of other nationalities. The number that must be credited to refugees who left home in the first instance for the purpose of volunteering to fight for freedom is believed by the writer to be not large; personally, he never knew of one. However large the number was, the number of those who might have gone, and yet threw in their lot with their masters and never dreamed of doing otherwise, was far larger. Many a master going off to the war intrusted his wife and children to the care of his servants with as much confidence as if they had been of his own blood.

They acted rather like clansmen than like bondmen. Not only did they remain loyal, but they were nearly always faithful to any trust that had been confided to them. They were the faithful guardians of their masters' homes and families; the trusted agents and the shrewd counsellors of their mistresses. They raised the crops which fed the Confederate armies, and suffered without complaint that privation which came alike to white and black from the exactions of war. On the approach of the enemy, the trusted house servants hid the family silver and valuables, guarded horses and other property, and resisted all temptation to desert or betray. It must, of course, rest always on conjecture; but the writer believes that, had the Negroes been allowed to fight for the South, more of them would have volunteered to follow their masters than ever volunteered in the service of the Union. Many went into the field with their masters, where they often displayed not only courage but heroism, and, notwithstanding all temptations, stood by them loyally to the end. As Henry Grady once said, "A thousand torches would have disbanded the Southern Army, but there was not one."

The inference that has been drawn from this is usually one which is wholly in favor of the colored race. It is, however, rather a tribute to both races. Had slavery at the South been the frightful institution that it has ordinarily been pictured, with the slave-driver and the bloodhound always in the foreground, it is hardly credible that the failure of the Negroes to avail themselves of the opportunities for freedom so frequently offered them would have been so general and the loyalty to their masters have been so devoted.

One other reason is commonly overlooked. The instinct for command of the white race — at least, of that section to which the whites of this country belong — is a wonderful thing: the serene self-confidence which reckons no opposition, but drives straight for the highest place, is impressive. It made the race in the past; it has preserved it in



our time. The Negroes knew the courage and constancy of their masters. They had had abundant proof of them for generations, and their masters were now in arms.

The failure of a servile population to rise against their masters in time of war is no new thing. History furnishes many illustrations. Plutarch tells how the besiegers of a certain city offered, not only freedom to the slaves, but added to it the promise of their masters' property and wives if they would desert them. Yet the offer was rejected with scorn. During the Revolution, freedom on the same terms was offered the slaves in Virginia and the Carolinas by the British, but with little effect, except to inflame the master to bitterer resistance. The result was the same during the Civil War.

The exactions of the war possibly brought the races nearer together than they had ever been before. There had been, in times past, some hostile feeling between the Negroes and the plain whites, due principally to the well-known arrogance of a slave population toward a poor, free, working population. This was largely dispelled during the war, on the one side by the heroism shown by the poor whites, and on the other by the kindness shown by the Negroes to their families while the men were in the army. When the war closed, the friendship between the races was never stronger; the relations were never more closely welded. The fidelity of the Negroes throughout the war was fully appreciated and called forth a warmer affection on the part of the masters and mistresses, and the care and self-denial of the whites were equally recognized by the Negroes. Nor did this relation cease with the emancipation of the Negro. The return of the masters was hailed with joy in the quarters as in the mansion. When the worn and disheartened veteran made his last mile on his return from Appomattox, it was often the group of Negroes watching for him at the plantation gate that first caught his dimmed eye and their shouts of welcome that first sounded in his ears.

A singular fact was presented which has not been generally understood. The joy with which the slaves hailed emancipation did not relax the bonds of affection between them and their former masters and mistresses. There was, of course, *ex necessitate rei*, much disorganization, and no little misunderstanding. The whites, defeated and broken, but unquelled and undismayed, were unspeakably sore; the Negroes, suddenly freed and facing an unknown condition, were naturally in a state of excitement. But the transition was accomplished without an outbreak or an outrage, and, so far as the writer's experience and information go, there were on either side few instances of insolence, rudeness or ill-temper, incident to the break-up of the old relation. This was reserved for a later time, when a new poison had been instilled into the Negro's mind and had begun to work. Such disorders as occurred were incident to the passing through the country of disbanded troops, making their way home without the means of subsistence, but even these were sporadic and temporary. For years after the war the older Negroes, men and women, remained the faithful guardians of the white women and children of their masters' families.

One reason which may be mentioned for the good-will that continued to exist during this crisis, and has borne its part in preserving kindly relations ever since, is that, among the slave-owning class, there was hardly a child who had not been rocked in a colored mammy's arms and whose first ride had not been taken with a Negro at his horse's head; not one whose closest playmates in youth had not been the young Negroes of the plantation. The entire generation which grew up during and just after the war grew up with the young Negroes, and preserved for them the feeling and sympathy which their fathers had had before them. This feeling may hardly be explained to those who had not known it. Those who have known it will need no explanation. It possibly partakes somewhat of a feudal instinct; possibly of a clan instinct. It is not mere affection; for it may exist where affection has perished and even where its object is personally detested. Whatever it is, it exists universally with those who came of the slave-holding class in the South, who knew in their youth the Negroes who belonged to their family, and, no matter what the provocation, they can no more divest themselves of it than they can of any other principle of their lives.

Such was the relation between the whites and the blacks of the South when emancipation came. It remains now to show what changes have taken place since that time; how these changes have come about, and what errors have been committed in dealing with the Race-question which still affect the two races.

The dissension which has come between the two races has either been sown since the Negro's emancipation or is inherent in the new conditions that have arisen.

When the war closed, and the emancipation of the Negroes became an established fact, the first pressing necessity in the South was to secure the means of living; for in sections where the armies had been the country had been swept clean, and in all sections the entire labor system was disorganized. The internal management of the whole South, from the general government of the Confederate States to the domestic arrangement of the simplest household among the slave-holding class, had fallen to pieces.

In most instances — indeed, in all of which the writer has any knowledge — the old masters informed their servants that their homes were still open to them, and that if they were willing to remain and work, they would do all in their power to help them. But to remain, in the first radiant holiday of freedom, was, perhaps, more than could be expected of human nature, and most of the blacks went off for a time, though later a large number of them returned. In a little while the country was filled with an army of occupation, and the Negroes, moved partly by curiosity, partly by the strangeness of the situation, and, perhaps mainly, by the lure of the rations which the Government immediately began to distribute, not unnaturally flocked to the posts of the local garrisons, leaving the fields unworked and the crops to go to destruction.

From this time began the change in the Negroes and in the old relation between them and the whites; a change not great at first, and which never became great until the Negroes had been worked on by the ignorant or designing class who, in one guise or another, became their teachers and leaders. In some places the action of military commanders had already laid the ground for serious misunderstanding by such orders as those which were issued in South Carolina for putting the Negroes in possession of what were, with some irony, termed "abandoned lands." The idea became widespread that the Government was going to divide the lands of the whites among the Negroes. Soon all over the South the belief became current that every Negro was to receive "forty acres and a mule"; a belief that undoubtedly was fostered by some of the U.S. officials. But, in the main, the military commanders acted with wisdom and commendable breadth of view, and the breach was made by civilians.

From the first, the conduct of the North toward the Negro was founded on the following principles: First, that all men are equal (whatever this may mean), and that the Negro is the equal of the white; secondly, that he needed to be sustained by the Government; and thirdly, that the interests of the Negro and the white were necessarily opposed, and the Negro needed protection against the white.

The South has always maintained that those were fundamental errors.

It appears to the writer that the position of the South on these points is sound; that, however individuals of one race may appear the equals of individuals of the other race, the races themselves are essentially unequal.

The chief trouble that arose between the two races in the South after the war grew out of the ignorance at the North of the actual conditions at the South, and the ignorance at the South of the temper and the power of the North. The North believed that the Negro was, or might be made, the actual equal of the white, and that the South not only rejected this dogma, but, further, did not accept emancipation with sincerity, and would do all in its power to nullify the work which had already been accomplished, and hold the Negroes in quasi-servitude. The South held that the Negro was not the equal of the white, and further held that, suddenly released from slavery, he must, to prevent his becoming a burden and a menace, be controlled and compelled to work.

In fact, as ignorance of each other brought about the conditions which produced the war between the sections, so it has brought about most of the trouble since the war.

The basic difficulty in the way of reaching a correct solution of the Negro problem is, as has been stated, that the two sections of the American people have hitherto looked at it from such widely different standpoints.

The North, for the present far removed and well buttressed against any serious practical consequences, and even against temporary discomfort from the policies and conditions it has advocated, acting on a theory, filled with a spirit of traditionary guardianship of the Negro, and reasoning from limited examples of progression and virtue, has ever insisted on one principle and one policy, founded on a conception of the absolute equality of the two races. The South, in direct contrast with the practical working of every phase of the question, affected in its daily life by every form and change that the question takes, resolutely asserts that the conception on which that policy is predicated is fundamentally erroneous, and that this policy would destroy not only the white race of the South, but even the civilization which the race has helped to establish, and for which it stands; and so, in time, would inevitably debase and destroy the nation itself.

Thus, the South holds that the question is vastly more far-reaching than the North deems it to be; that, indeed, it goes to the very foundation of race preservation. And this contention, so far from being merely a political tenet, is held by the entire white population of the South as the most passionate dogma of the white race.

This confusion of definitions has in the past resulted in untold evil, and it cannot be insisted on too often that it is of the utmost importance that the truth, whatever it is, should be established. When this shall be accomplished, and done so clearly that both sides shall accept it, the chief difficulty in the way of complete understanding between the sections will be removed. So long as the two sections are divided upon it, the question will never be settled. As soon as they unite in one view, it will settle itself on the only sound foundation — that of unimpeachable economic truth.

To this ignorance and opposition of views on the part of the two sections, unhappily, were added at the outset the misunderstandings and passions engendered by war, which prevented reason having any great part in a work which was to affect the whole future of the nation. With a fixed idea that there could be no justice toward the Negro in any dealings of their former masters, all matters relating to the Negroes were intrusted by the Government to the organization which had recently been started for this very purpose under the name of the Freedmen's Bureau. It was a subject which called for the widest knowledge and the broadest wisdom, and, unhappily, both knowledge and wisdom appeared to have been resolutely banished in the treatment of the subject.

The basis of the institution of the Freedmen's Bureau was the assumption stated: that the interests of the blacks and of the whites were necessarily opposed to each other, and that the blacks needed protection against the whites in all cases. The densest ignorance of the material on which the organization was to work prevailed, and the personnel of the organization was as unsuited to the work as could well be. With a small infusion of sensible men were mingled a considerable element of enthusiasts who felt themselves called to be the regenerators of the slaves and the scourge of their former masters, and with these, a large element of reckless adventurers who, recognizing a field for the exercise of their peculiar talents, went into the business for what they could make out of it. Measures were adopted which might have been sound enough in themselves if they had been administered with any practical wisdom. But there was no wisdom in the administration. Those who advised moderation and counselled with the whites were set aside. Bred on the idea of slavery presented in Uncle Tom's Cabin and inflamed by passions engendered by the war, the enthusiasts honestly believed that they were right in always taking the side of the down-trodden Negro; while the adventurers, gauging with an infallible appraisal the feelings of the North, went about their work with businesslike methods to stir up sectional strife and reap all they could from the abundant harvest. And of the two, the one did about as much mischief as the other.

No statement of any Southern white person, however pure in life, lofty in morals, high-minded in principle he might be, was accepted. His experience, his position, his character, counted for nothing. He was assumed to be so designing or so prejudiced that his counsel was valueless. It is a phase of the case which has not yet wholly disappeared, and even now we have presented to us in a large section of the country the singular spectacle of evidence being weighed rather by a man's geographical position than by his character and his opportunity for knowledge.

This self-complacent ignorance is one of the factors which prevent a complete understanding of the problem and tend to perpetuate the errors which have cost so much in the past and, unless corrected, may prove yet more expensive in the future.

The conduct of the Freedmen's Bureau misled the Negroes and caused the first breach between them and their former masters. Ignorance and truculence characterized almost every act of that unhappy time. Nearly every mistake that could be made was made on both sides. Measures that were designed with the best intentions were so administered as to bring these intentions to wreck.

On the emancipation of the slaves, the more enlightened whites of the South saw quite as clearly as any person at the North could have seen the necessity of some substitute for the former direction and training of the Negroes, and schools were started in many places by the old masters for the colored children. Teachers and money had come from the North for the education of the Negroes, and many schools were opened. But the teachers, at first devoted as many of them were, by their unwisdom alienated the good-will of the whites and frustrated much of the good which they might have accomplished. They might have been regarded with distrust in any case, for no people look with favor on the missionaries who come to instruct them as to matters of which they feel they know much more than the missionaries, and the South regarded jealously any teaching of the Negroes which looked toward equality. The new missionaries went counter to the deepest prejudice of the Southern people. They lived with the Negroes, consorting with them, and appearing with them on terms of apparent intimacy, and were believed to teach social equality, a doctrine which was the surest of all to arouse enmity then as now. The result was that hostility to the public-school system sprang up for a time. In some sections violence was resorted to by the rougher element, though it was of short duration, and was always confined to a small territory. Before long, however, this form of opposition disappeared and the public-school system became an established fact.

The next step in the alienation of the races was the formation of the secret order of the Union League. The meetings were held at night, with closed doors, and with pickets guarding the approaches, and were generally under the direction of the most hostile members of the Freedmen's Bureau. The whites regarded this movement with serious misgivings, as well they might, for, having as its basic principle the consolidation of the Negro race against the

white race, it banded the Negroes in an organization which, with the exception of the Confederate Army, was the most complete that has ever been known in the South, and the fruits of which still survive today. Without going into the question of the charges that the League taught the most inflammatory doctrines, it may be asserted without fear of question that its teaching was to alienate the Negroes from the whites; to withdraw them wholly from reliance on their former masters, and to drill into their minds the imperative necessity of adherence to their new leaders, and those whom those leaders represented.

Then came the worst enemy that either race had ever had: the post-bellum politician. The problem was already sufficiently complicated when politics were injected into it. Well might General Lee say with a wise knowledge of men: "The real war has just begun."

No sooner had the Southern armies laid down their guns and the great armies of the North who had saved the Union disbanded, then the vultures, who had been waiting in the secure distance, gathered to the feast. The act of a madman had removed the wisest, most catholic, most conservative, and the ablest leader, one whose last thoughts almost had been to "restore the Union" by restoring the government of the Southern States along constitutional lines; and well the politicians used the unhappy tragedy for their purposes. Those who had been most cowardly in war were bravest in peace, now that peace had come. Even in Mr. Lincoln's time the radical leaders in Congress had made a strenuous fight to carry out their views, and their hostility to his plan of pacification and reconstruction was expressed with hardly less vindictiveness than they exhibited later toward his successor.

The Southern people, unhappily, acted precisely as this element wished them to act; for they were sore, unquelled, and angry. They met denunciation with defiance.

Knowing the imperative necessities of the time as no Northerner could know them; fearing the effects of turning loose a slave population of several millions, and ignorant of the deep feeling of the Northern people; the Southerners hastily enacted laws regulating labor which were certainly unwise in view of the consequences that followed, and possibly, if enforced, might have proved oppressive, though they never had a trial. Most of these laws were simply reenactments of old vagrant laws on the statute books and some still stand on the statute books; but they were enacted now expressly to control the Negroes; they showed the animus of the great body of the whites, and they aroused the deep feeling of distrust and much resentment among the Northerners. And, finally, they played into the hands of the politicians who were on the lookout for any pretext to fasten their grip on the South.

The struggle just then became intensified between the President and his opponents in Washington, with the Presidency and the control of the Government as the stake, and with the South holding the balance of power; and, unhappily, the Negroes appeared to the politicians an element that could be utilized to advantage by being made the "permanent allies" of what Mr. Stevens, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Sumner used to term "the party of the Union."

So, the Negro appeared to the politicians a useful instrument, and to the doctrinaires "a man and brother" who was the equal of his former master, and, if he were "armed with the weapon" of the ballot, would be able to protect himself and would inevitably rise to the full stature of the white.

A large part of the people of the North were undoubtedly inspired by a missionary spirit which had a high motive beneath it. But a missionary spirit undirected by knowledge of real conditions is a dangerous guide to follow. And the danger was never better illustrated than in this revolution. Doubtless, some of the politicians were inspired partly by the same idea; but the major portion had but one ruling passion — the securing of power and the down-treading of the Southern whites.

Then came the crowning error: the practical carrying out of the theories by infusing into the body politic a whole race just emerging from slavery. The most intelligent and conservative class of the whites were disfranchised; the entire adult Negro population were enfranchised. It is useless to discuss the motives with which this was done. No matter what the motives it was a national blunder; in its way as great a blunder as secession.

It is uncommonly supposed that Mr. Lincoln was the originator of this idea. The weight of his name is frequently given to it by the uninformed. Mr. Lincoln, however, was too level-headed and clear-sighted a statesman ever to have committed so great a folly. The furthest he ever went was in his letter to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, in which he "suggested" the experiment of intrusting the ballot to "some of the colored people, for instance... the very intelligent," and as a reward for those who had fought for the Union.

In fact, for a year or two after the war no one in authority dreamed of investing the Negro race at once with the elective franchise. This came after the South had refused to tolerate the idea of the franchise being conferred on any of them, and after passions had become inflamed. The eight years of Reconstruction possibly cost the South more than the four years of war had cost her. To state it in mere figures, it may be said that when the eight years of Negro domination under carpet-bag leaders had passed, the public indebtedness of the Southern States had increased about

fourfold, while the property values in all the States had shrunk, and in those States which were under the Negro rule had fallen to less than half what they had been when the South entered on that period. In Louisiana, for instance, the cost of Negro rule for four years and five months amounted to \$106,020,337, besides the privileges and franchises given away to those having "pulls," and State franchises stolen. The wealth of New Orleans shrank during these eight years from \$146,718,790 to \$88,613,930, while real estate values in the country parishes shrank from \$99,266,083 to \$47,141,699.

In South Carolina and Mississippi, the other two States which were wholly under Negro rule, the condition was, if anything, worse than in Louisiana, while in the other Southern States it was not so bad, though bad enough. But the presentation of the statistics gives little idea of what the people of the South underwent while their State governments were controlled by Negroes. A wild Southern politician is said to have once truculently boasted that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of the Bunker Hill Monument. If the tradition is true, it was a piece of insolence which naturally offended deeply the sentiment of the people of the proud Commonwealth of Massachusetts. But his was mere gasconade. Had he been able to carry out his threat, and then had he installed his Negroes in the State-house of Massachusetts, and, by travesty of law, filled the legislative halls with thieves and proceeded to disfranchise the best and the proudest people of the Commonwealth; then had he, sustained by bayonets, during eight years ridden rough-shod over them; cut the value of their property in half; quadrupled their taxes; sold out over twenty per cent. of the landed property of the State for forfeiture; appointed over two hundred Negro trial justices who could neither read nor write, put a Negro on the bench of their highest court, and paraded through the State something like 80,000 Negro militia, armed with money stolen from the State, to insult and menace the people, while the whole South looked coolly on and declared that this treatment was just; then might there be a partial but not a complete parallel to what some of the States of the South endured under Negro rule.

It is little wonder that Governor Chamberlain, Republican and carpet-bagger though he was, should have declared as he did in writing to the New England Society, "The civilization of the Puritan and Cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot, is in peril."

The South does not hold that the Negro race was primarily responsible for this travesty of government. Few reasonable men now charge the Negroes at large with more than ignorance and an invincible faculty for being worked on. But the consequences were none the less disastrous. The injury to the whites was not the only injury caused by the reconstruction system. To the Negroes, the objects of its bounty, it was no less a calamity. However high the motive may have been, no greater error could have been committed; nothing could have been more disastrous to the Negro's future than the teaching he thus received. He was taught that the white man was his enemy when he should have been taught to cultivate his friendship. He was told he was the equal of the white when he was not the equal; he was given to understand that he was the ward of the nation when he should have been trained in self-reliance; he was led to believe that the Government would sustain him when he could not be sustained. In legislation, he was taught thieving; in politics, he was taught not to think for himself, but to follow slavishly his leaders (and such leaders!); in private life, he was taught insolence. A laborer, dependent on his labor, no greater misfortune could have befallen him than estrangement from the Southern whites. To instil into his mind the belief that the Southern white was his enemy; that his interest was necessarily opposed to that of the white, and that he must thwart the white man to the utmost of his power, was to deprive him of his best friend and to array against him his strongest enemy.

To the teachings which led the Negro to feel that he was "the ward of the nation"; that he was a peculiar people whom the nation had taken under its wing and would support and foster; and that he could, by its fiat, be made the equal of the white, and would, by its strong arm, be sustained as such, may, perhaps, be traced most of the misfortunes of the Negro race, and, indeed, of the whole South, since the war. The Negro saw the experiment being tried; he saw his former master, who had been to him the type of all that was powerful and proud, and brave, and masterful, put down and held down by the United States Government, while he, himself, was set up and declared his full equal. He is quick to learn, and during this period, when he was sustained by the Government, he was as insolent as he dared to be. The only check on him was his lurking recognition of the Southerner's dominant force.

The one thing that saved the Southerners was that they knew it was not the Negroes but the Federal Government that held them in subjection. The day the bayonets were withdrawn from the South, the Negro power, which but the day before had been as arrogant and insolent as ever in the whole course of its brief authority, fell to pieces.

It is little less than amazing that the whites of the South should, after all that they went through during the period of reconstruction, have retained their kindly feeling for the Negroes, and not only retained but increased their loyalty to the Union. To the writer, it seems one of the highest tributes to the white people of the South that their patriotism should have remained so strong after all they had endured. The explanation is that the hostility of the Southern

people was not directed so much against the United States or its Government, to form which they had contributed so much and in which they had taken so much pride, as against that element among the people of the North that had always opposed them, particularly where slavery was concerned. In seceding, the Southerners had acted on the doctrine enunciated by so distinguished a Northerner as John Quincy Adams in 1839, when he declared that it would be better for the States to "part in friendship from each other than to be held together by constraint," and look forward "to form again a more perfect friendship by dissolving that which could not bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre," and now, slavery and secession having finally been disposed of, they naturally and necessarily gravitated back to the old feeling for the Union.

It is not less remarkable that, notwithstanding all the humiliation they had to endure during the period of Negro domination, they should still have retained their feeling of kindness for the race. The fact, however, was that they did not charge against the race in general the enormities which were committed by them during that period. However they might be outraged by their insolence and their acts, they charged it rather against the leaders than against the followers. The Southerners knew the Negroes; knew their weaknesses and their merits, and knew how easily they were misled. And it was always significant that though the Negroes universally followed their leaders and, when they felt themselves in power, conducted themselves with intolerable insolence, at other times they exhibited their old kindness, and no sooner was the instigation removed than they were ready to resume their old relation of dependence and affection. Indeed, those who had been the worst and most revolutionary had no sooner sunk back into their former position of civility than they were forgiven and treated with good-natured tolerance.

With the overthrow of the carpet-bag governments, and the destruction of Negro domination at the South, the South began to shoot up into the light of a new prosperity. Burdened as she was by debt; staggering under disasters that had well-nigh destroyed her; scarred by the struggle through which she had gone, and scorched by the passions of that fearful time, she set herself with all her energies to recovering through the arts of peace her old place in the path of progress. The burden she has borne has been heavy, but she has carried it bravely and triumphantly.

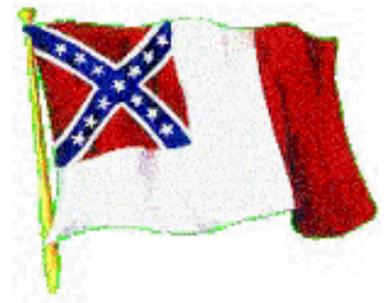
Her property values have steadily increased. Mills have been started and manufactories established, and this not only by Southern investors, but, to a considerable extent, by Northern capital, until the South has become one of the recognized fields for investment. This, among other causes, has made the South restive under an electorate which has confined her to one political party, shut her off from ability to divide on economic questions, and which, to a certain extent, withdrew her from her due participation in the National Government. With this, another cause is the charge of the relation between the two races. It is useless to blink the question. The old relation of intimacy and affection that survived to a considerable extent even the strain and stress of the reconstruction period, and the repressive measures that followed it, has passed away, and in its place has come a feeling of indifference or contempt on the one side, and indifference or envy on the other. In some places, under some conditions, the old attitude of reliance and the old feeling of affection still remain. For example, in many families, the old relation of master and servant, of superior and retainer, may still exist. In some neighborhoods or towns, individuals of the colored race, by their ability and character, have achieved a position which has brought to them the respect and sincere good-will of the whites. A visit to the South will show anyone that, in the main, the feeling of kindness and good-will has survived all the haranguing of the politician and all the teaching of the doctrinaire. Ordinarily, the children still play together, the men work together, the elders still preserve their old good-will. The whites visit the sick and afflicted, help the unfortunate, relieve the distressed, console the bereaved, and perform the old offices of kindness. But this is, to some extent, exceptional. It is mainly confined to the very young, the old, or the unfortunate and dependent. The rule is a changed relation and a widening breach. The teaching of the younger generation of Negroes is to be rude and insolent. In the main, it is only where the whites have an undisputed authority that the old relation survives. Where the whites are so superior in numbers that no question can be raised; or again, where, notwithstanding the reversed conditions, the whites are in a position so dominant as not to admit of question, harmony prevails. When the relations are reversed there is danger of an outbreak. The Negro, misled by the teaching of his doctrinaire friends into thinking himself the equal of the white, asserts himself, and the white resents it. The consequence is a clash, and the Negro becomes the chief sufferer so invariably that it ought to throw some light on the doctrine of equality.

This article was extracted from Thomas Nelson Page, *The Negro: The Southerner's Problem* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904). Click [HERE](#) to order this book

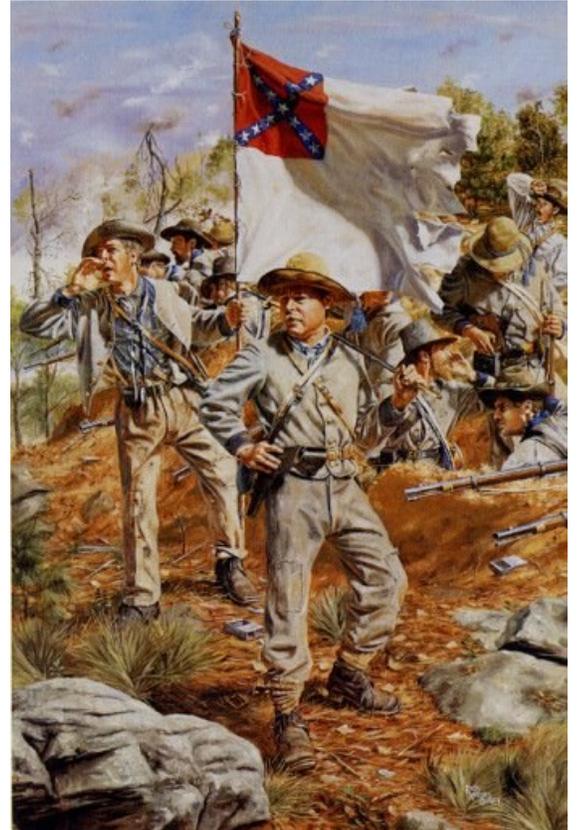


Southern Skies

by Bobbie Jo Coffey



**Unfurl the Stainless Banner
For now, the time is nigh
To fly again with well-earned honor
Above the Southern sky.
Proudly waving and unyielding
Dixie's banner hold with pride
That which we have held most dear...
No longer shall we hide.
From tyranny... let us depart
A new nation strong we build
Let freedom's promise reveal to all
Our Southron hearts are filled.
No longer lost in history books
Bring forth for thee and me,
Our stainless banner held yet proud
For friend and foe to see!**



This poem was written in response to Lexington Virginia's denial of their Heritage and History



HOME COURT ADVANTAGE: HERITAGE DEFENCE

by Tim Manning

Monday, December 17, 2012

The few successes I have had in dealing with the media occurred when I did not wait for a historically-challenged journalist to write something inaccurate and offensive. We have demonstrated we are very capable when we do call out the paper and electronic tigers to come to our defence, but there is a better way.

When I issue a "News Release" on some point of history or culture it usually gets printed in the newspaper, often unedited and usually without a counter argument. Once journalists place their name on their articles they must defend what they have written or lose credibility. Their writing is their source of income, so they have more immediately at risk than you do. Your response to them is just as a volunteer and in a way you have less invested and at risk in the discussion. You have something to win, but they have won already by being paid for their opinion. When you counter punch their point you immediately place them on the defensive whether their articles are accurate or not. This is a losing tactic.

I have seen hundreds of great responses to dumb stuff that found its way in print. When your defensive response is too good the editor can choose to not print your written effort, or they may just edit the life and heart out of what you wrote resulting in making your dedicated effort just hallow venting and catharsis resulting in you having wasted your time.

When you are active and take the initiative, rather than being reactive and ping-pong of some politically correct but inaccurate view of history or heritage, you have worked-up a head of steam and are offended by something they wrote. You are on the defensive before you write the first word. Chances are that you will not be able to gain control of the agenda on that topic by being able to define and frame the focus of the topic.

The person who gets to initially choose the field of battle and "frame the issue" has the argument 98% won before the argument can even begin as a two-way dialogue. The journalist is trying to be informative and do his job. This is his livelihood.

The journalist may not know much about history, but usually they are professional writers and they begin with the advantage. They have

- 1) taken the initiative,
- 2) chosen the topic,
- 3) applied their professional writing skills to make a point,
- 4) are a trusted source for that newspaper,
- 5) narrowed and focused the issue under examination,
- 6) defined and framed the "tone" of the issue, and
- 7) placed you on the defensive thus giving them a great advantage.

They have made you play their game on their ground by their rules. At this point your heritage or historical defence must work MUCH HARDER to win the point. Just like tennis there is a great advantage for you to be the "server" in the game.

Remember, the newspapers want good articles and good writers and they want to sell newspapers. You will have to work harder because the newspapers usually have a politically biased point of view. So, improve your writing skills. Take the initiative. Frame your presentation in your favour. Write them often, and be there first with the most and the best presentations.

State Weighs in on Confederate Flag Flap

Another flag flap for Alabama. This time the repercussions over a huge Confederate flag flying along Interstate 65 could have a ripple effect on the state.

Opponents question the legality of putting up the giant battle flag and vow to take drastic measures to bring it down. Others view it as their given heritage.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans dedicated the banner Sunday. As they raised the flag, a protestor raised a question about it's legality.

Protestor Frank Matthews says, "that racist flag is a violation of state statutes." He says the banner is too tall and too close to the interstate.

So WSFA 12 News checked with the state department of transportation.

Tony Harris, the department's spokesman says, "When it comes to outdoor signs, billboards, and things of that nature, there's nothing that we have in the law or in regulations that effect flying a flag on private property."

DOT lawyers even examined the height and proximity of the flag and found nothing illegal.

State representative Alvin Holmes of Montgomery says, "You know sometimes the lawyers for the highway department, their interpretation is wrong and backwards."

Holmes says he will have attorneys for the state's black caucus review the law, including whether the flag is a distraction to drivers.

If it is determined that the flag is flying legally, then he will ask white leaders to call for it's removal. And if that doesn't work, Holmes says, "We are going to consider calling for a nationwide economic boycott against the state of Alabama."

Governor Bob Riley says, "That's as much a part of our culture, a part of Alabama history as a million other things."

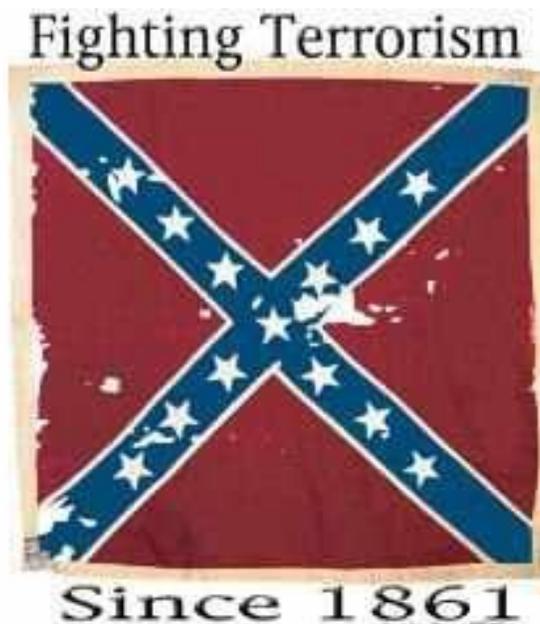
During Sunday's dedication ceremony, protesters posted signs on the bank below the flag calling for the governor to bring it down.

Reporter: [Ashley Anderson](#)

http://www.wsfa.com/Global/story.asp?S=3527616&nav=0RdEbVrN#.UME9Vqku_cE.facebook



The flag flies just off I-65 in Verbena





President Eisenhower of Robert E. Lee

In 1960, President Dwight D. Eisenhower received a letter from a Leon W. Scott, D.D.S., of New Rochelle, N.Y. concerning General Robert E. Lee. President Eisenhower responded. The letters are rather self-explanatory. Below are the two letters, in their entirety, reproduced here verbatim from copies supplied by the Eisenhower Presidential Library.

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**August 1, 1960**

**Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower  
White House  
Washington, D. C.**



**Dear Mr. President:**

**At the Republican Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of four (4) great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee.**

**I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me.**

**The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did, was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government is worthy of being hailed as one of our heroes.**

**Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem?**

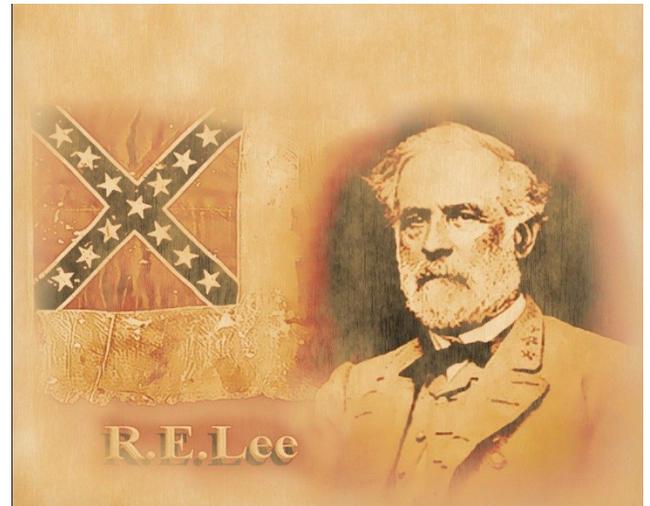
**Sincerely yours  
Leon W. Scott**

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August 9, 1960

Dear Dr. Scott:

Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War between the States the issue of secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted.



General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was a poised and inspiring leader, true to the high trust reposed in him by millions of his fellow citizens; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unfailing in his faith in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history.

From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's calibre would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the Nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.

Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my office wall.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower

[Source: Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, A Presidential Library Administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, "Dwight D. Eisenhower, Records as President, 1953-1961; White House Central Files, President's Personal File Series, Box 743, Folder: PPF 29-S Lee, General Robert E."]

http://www.criticalhistory.info/html/ike_letter.html

[From the Richmond Times, April 12, **1896**]

THE FIRST DAY AT GETTYSBURG

Tribute to Brave General Harry Heth who Opened the Great Battle. A description by an eye witness.

Interesting Observations of Jaquelin Marshall Meredith, Chaplain of Heth's Division--His Version of the "Cause of Failure."



To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,--I have read with regret the war of words in regard to "cause of failure" on the part of the Confederates at the battle of Gettysburg. In the various accounts of the battle, not one has come from an eye-witness of the first day's fight, of July 1, 1863. Not one of the accounts, that I have seen, have done simple justice to the brave and gallant division of General Harry Heth and its faithful commander, upon whom rested the responsibility of opening the battle. As chaplain of 47th Regiment of Virginia Infantry, Brockenbrough's Brigade, first A.P. Hill's Division, Jackson's Corps, and afterwards Heth's Division, of A.P. Hill's Corps, I witnessed the events leading to, and the opening of the fight on the morning of July

1st, and the final charge of the remnants of Heth's Division, under Pettigrew, who charged, under Pickett, on the 3d of July, at Cemetery Heights. As no one has done so, I proceed to give a circumstantial account of the 30th of June and 1st of July, to do justice to a general and division I honor and love. About 2 o'clock P.M., on June 30, 1863, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps, leading the advance of the corps, reached Cashtown and went into bivouac around the village, on the eastern slope of a ridge, the continuance of the Blue Ridge, but here much lower than in Virginia. Dr. E.B. Spence, division surgeon, came to me about 4 o'clock, and requested me to ride forward with him into Gettysburg as he wished to procure some medical supplies. I mounted my horse, and started at once with him, proceeding forward on the pike eastwards, for five miles. I saw no troops moving, but was assured by the Doctor that some of our division was ahead. We reached Gettysburg about 5 o'clock P.M., and tied our horses at the first drug-store, where we had been but a few moments, when we saw a regiment of Confederates (I have since read that it was one of Pettigrew's North Carolina regiments), coming from the eastern part of town at the quick march. We two non-combatants at once mounted, and joining the colonel at the head of the column, moved steadily back to Cashtown. The colonel was a stranger to me, although I knew Colonel James Marshall and Colonel Burgwin, commanding two of General Pettigrew's regiments. I knew General Pettigrew well, having served under him at the battle of Seven Pines, but I did not see him that evening. The Doctor and I were told that a superior force of the enemy were moving on Gettysburg. We were not followed nor did any Federal cavalry attack, or even show itself in rear or flank during the one hour and a half, to two hours that this regiment took to proceed in orderly march back to Cashtown. So far as we could see at night-fall on the 30th of June, there was no Federal force between Gettysburg and Cashtown. Very early on the morning of July 1st, Heth's Division fell into line, and debouched into the pike, marching towards Gettysburg in the following order, Viz: Archer's Brigade of Tennesseans leading; next, Colonel John W. Brockenbrough's Brigade of Virginians; next, Davis' Mississippi Brigade: Fourth, Pettigrew's North Carolina Brigade. Archer's and Brockenbrough's Brigades each numbered 1,000 men, as many men were left on the road in the rapid march of A.P. Hill's Corps to overtake Longstreet, and pass him in Clarke county, Virginia, ours being the corps left to watch Hooker at Fredericksburg.

"WE MUST FIGHT THEM"

I was riding with my colonel, Robert M. Mayo, and with Colonel Brockenbrough, commanding brigade, and had reached a point one mile east of Cashtown, when a staff officer of General H. Heth's--I think it was captain Stockton Heth, the General's brother--rode up to our two colonels, and talked a few moments as we marched along the road. I heard him say: "General Heth is ordered to move on Gettysburg, and fight or not as he wishes." When he rode away I remember Colonel Brockenbrough and Colonel Mayo saying: "We must fight them; no division general will turn back with such orders." We had proceeded very slowly, giving time for the whole division to form in the road and march, and had, at 9 o'clock A.M., reached only about one and a half or two miles east from Cashtown, when we passed over a long ridge and down into a broad, clean, open valley, with the pike leading gradually by open fields upwards to another long ridge, where some oak woods covered a large part of the crest on both sides of the road. We had begun to ascend this slope, when I noticed Archer's Brigade file to the right of the road and march by columns of four, or marching orders, at right angles to the road. In a few moments Brockenbrough's Brigade filed out on the right about four to five hundred yards in rear of Archer's. While still marching; and without time to face into battle line, with guns unloaded, Archer's Brigade of 1,000 men were suddenly charged upon by Buford's Federal Cavalry, 2,500 strong, from the cover of the wood on the ridge. The attack was so sudden in front and both flanks that in a few moments I saw General Archer and two-thirds of his brigade captured with only a few pistol shots from the cavalry. One-third of the brigade fled back upon the line being formed by Brockenbrough's Virginians, and rallied behind them. Brockenbrough, also in marching order, ordered "left-face, load;" then, unable to fire because of the flying Tennesseans, he back-stepped the brigade until in line with Davis' Brigade, then forming battle line on the left or north side of the Cashtown pike. Buford's Cavalry withdrew with some six or seven hundred prisoners behind the wooded crest. General Heth now brought up Pettigrew's Brigade, and advanced the whole division to attack the rest. When we reached the crest the cavalry was gone, and seen a mile away withdrawing to the summit of another ridge. General Heth moved in line of battle slowly but steadily across the valley, charged and drove back this cavalry, now supported by infantry. This must have been only a brigade of the Federal infantry corps, for it fell back on the ridge just west of Gettysburg and overlooking the town. This was a high, commanding ridge, with many open farms and but little woods, and stretching northeast and southwest across the road from Cashtown, Carlisle, and overlooking the valley through which led the road from York. I remember how thankful I felt as Heth's Division moved forward about 1 o'clock P.M. to attack this ridge, which was crowned with long lines of waiting infantry and from which came a steady artillery fire, when, on looking to the left of our line, I saw a Confederate division (Rodes') come of the Carlisle road and form battle line to aid us, while looking back I saw Pender's Division coming up the pike in our rear. Heth's Division had suffered the loss of two-thirds of Archer's Brigade and some loss in

sweeping back the Federal infantry from the last ridge, but now held the centre of attack on the right and left of the Cashtown pike. Here for two hours the fight was hot and steady. The Federal corps held its ground stubbornly, ebbing and flowing. Here I saw the Virginians of Brockenbrough's Brigade--22d Virginia, Colonel E. Poinsett Tayloe; 40th Virginia, Col. J.W. Brockenbrough, commanding brigade; 47th Virginia, Colonel R.M. Mayo; and 55th Virginia Regiments--driving the enemy in hand to hand fighting out of houses and barns of which they made forts. Here General Heth was wounded; here fell brae Colonel Burgwin, of North Carolina, and here I buried the next day, on the highest point, under a lone tree, with the Church's solemn services, Captain Brockenbrough, brother and aid of our brigade commander. By 3 o'clock the Federals fled from the ridge, across the valley and through Gettysburg to the Cemetery Heights. Soon after, or about 3 o'clock, I rode to the left where a few pieces of artillery were still replying to the artillery on Cemetery Heights, and there met a long and large force of Federal prisoners marching back on the Cashtown road westward. The guard told me that General Early threw a skirmish line around these and captured them as they were flying in disorder before Rodes', Heth's and Pender's Division. There were about 5,000 prisoners.

I looked down and saw a level valley in which Gettysburg lay and could distinguish Early's Division forming line and resting across the road from York. This road was in rear of the position held by the Federal Corps during the battle. No doubt the appearance of Early's Division, coming up in their rear, completed their defeat. There was no more fighting after 3 o'clock. I was busy attending to the wounded and hardly noticed the forming of the long battle-line around Cemetery Heights.

HETH'S DIVISION SURPRISED.

The fighting next day was far to right and left, and I saw nothing of it, as the losses of our division and brigade were very heavy and I was constantly occupied with the wounded. General Heth was wounded while his division was pressing the centre of the attack. Heth's Division suffered a surprise, because we had no cavalry to meet Buford, but he redeemed this by a separate and special fight on the first ridge where the whole Federal corps had picked their position to command the roads from Cashtown and Carlisle. The position was a strong one, with free sweep for their artillery. Yet, in spite of its commander being disabled, this now decimated division was chosen to be placed under General Pickett, commanded by General Pettigrew, to take part in the fatal, but glorious charge on Cemetery Heights on the 3d of July. In that last charge fell my friend, Colonel James Marshall, of Markham, Fauquier county, VA., colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and commanding Pettigrew's Brigade. This, I think, shows that the bringing on of the battle of Gettysburg by surprise was, in the providence of God, due to the want of cavalry in front of Heth's Infantry. Who could blame General Heth for driving the cavalry before him when he had been surprised into loss. From there being no pursuit of the regiment, I left Gettysburg on the eve of the 30th of June.

General Heth could not know there was a force on the Cashtown road. Besides, had he prudentially withdrawn to Cashtown after suffering loss from the cavalry surprise, what would have been General Early's position? General Early and Rodes, of Ewell's Corps, had orders to move towards Cashtown. Gettysburg lay in Early's direct road, and if Heth had fallen back on Cashtown, and Rodes turned off four miles northwest on to the Cashtown road, then at 3 or 4 o'clock of July 1st Early would have found the Federal corps holding a strong position across his road with fully three times his numbers, and no help nearer than four or five miles. This would have brought on battle at a late hour in the evening when too late to defeat and drive the enemy from their position. All honor is due General Heth and his noble division for pressing the enemy and enabling Rodes and Pender and Early to secure a severely-fought battle. The cause of surprise was want of cavalry but the cause of battle was that the Federal corps commander had seized the ridge north and west of Gettysburg, which blocked the road by which the Confederate corps of Hill and Ewell were converging on Cashtown. Why need we look any further for causes. It sufficeth that the same All-wise Ruler of events that permitted Ashby and "Stonewall" Jackson to be shot in front and perhaps by their own men, and afterwards permitted J.E.B. Stuart to fall after victory by the seeming accidental shot of a Federal trooper, who was fleeing from our lines; the same Ruler permitted the otherwise invincible Army of Northern Virginia and its beloved general to suffer a repulse at Gettysburg.

Respectfully,

Jaquelin Marshall Meredith,

Chaplin of 47th Virginia Infantry, Heth's Division,

A.P. Hill's Corps, A.N. Va., C.S.

Wide Water, Va., March 31, 1896.



Quantrill's Reunion, Independence, Mo.

The first reunion of the men who rode with William Clarke Quantrill was held in September 1898 at Blue Springs, Missouri. They continued to hold annual reunions for thirty-two years, until 1929. The reunions were held in various locations, including Wallace Grove (the home of Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Wallace) in Independence, Mo.

This 1906 reunion photo was taken in Independence. Among the attendees was John Noland, first from right on the third row. Born a slave in 1844, he served as Quantrill's hostler during the war and was used by the guerrilla commander as a scout and spy. Noland died in 1908.

Hiram J. George, second from right on the third row, was born in 1834. He fought as both a guerrilla and a regular Confederate soldier, serving at the battles of Independence and Lone Jack, in the raid on Lawrence, and at Baxter Springs. He died in 1911.

William W. "Buck" Fields, sixth from left on the first row, was born in 1844. He served with with the Missouri State Guard and with Quantrill. Fields participated in the siege of Lexington, the battles of Independence, Lone Jack, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and Westport, and in the raid on Lawrence. He died in 1937.

William H. Gregg, fifth from right on the first row, was born in 1838. He served as a lieutenant in Quantrill's command, and fought at Independence, Prairie Grove, and Springfield. He also participated in the raid on Lawrence and in the destruction of General James Blunt's command at Baxter Springs. Later in the war, Gregg left Quantrill and joined the regular Confederate army. He died in 1916.

John Hicks George, fourth from right on the first row, was born in 1838. He fought with Quantrill at Independence, Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Lawrence and Baxter Springs. Later in the war he joined the regular Confederate forces and was captured by the Federals in 1864. He died in 1926.

Trace Adkins Flag Controversy Explained; Confederate Symbol Represents Southern Heritage, Says Singer

11/29/12



NEW YORK — Trace Adkins wore an earpiece decorated like the Confederate flag when he performed for the Rockefeller Center Christmas Tree Lighting but says he meant no offense by it.

Adkins appeared with the earpiece on a nationally televised special for the lighting on Wednesday. Some regard the flag as a racist symbol and criticized Adkins in Twitter postings.

But in a statement released Thursday, the Louisiana native called himself a proud American who objects to any oppression and says the flag represents his Southern heritage.

He noted he's a descendant of Confederate soldiers and says he did not intend offense by wearing it.

Adkins — on a USO tour in Japan — also called for the preservation of America's battlefields and an "honest conversation about the country's history."

Online: <http://www.traceadkins.com>

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/11/30/trace-adkins-flag-controversy-confederate-flag_n_2217333.html?utm_hp_ref=entertainment

Trace Adkins Confederate Flag: Country Singer's Rockefeller Center Tree Lighting Performance Features Southern Cross Earpiece ([VIDEO](#))



Country singer Trace Adkins raised eyebrows on Wednesday night when he sported a Confederate-flag earpiece during the nationally televised Rockefeller Center Christmas tree lighting.

The earpiece, which was clearly visible as Adkins performed "Chestnuts Roasting On An Open Fire," generated a flurry of conversation on Twitter. The fashion statement comes just weeks after the White House's official website was flooded with petitions supporting the secession of dozens of states.

Adkins is no stranger to politics. The country star, a Republican, appeared in Tampa for the GOP convention in August, where he debuted a politically-themed anthem called "[Tough People Do.](#)"

According to the singer's book, "[A Personal Stand](#)" -- where he refers to the Civil War as the "War Against Northern Aggression" -- he is a lifetime member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

CORRECTION: An earlier version of this article referred to the flag on Adkins' earpiece as "Stars-and-Bars." In fact, the "Stars and Bars" referred to the 1st National Confederate flag. The flag Adkins was showing off was the Confederate battle flag. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/11/28/trace-adkins-confederate-flag_n_2208378.html

Found in the diary of W. E. Dudley, Battery B, 1st Illinois Light Artillery (from Chicago), this may be one of a kind - not in Parish & Willingham's *Confederate Imprints*.

Printed in two columns, most of the news is contained in very short mentions and news in brief, which include: reports from Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee (report of Van Dorn being assassinated); Capture of a Yankee Gunboat; Outrages by Arkansas Traitors; Guerrillas near Owensboro; Amendment of the Impressment Law; ravages of smallpox; England and U.S. at odds over the arrest of Commodore Wilkes; the dictatorship of Abraham Lincoln through conscription; and a report of Jeff Davis worrying about the army's "Starving Out Process" ("The rebels cannot be starved out. They must be whipped in the field, by strategy, by good tactics, and by all the science and art of war.")

VICKSBURG WHIG EXTRA.

SUNDAY, 11 1-2 o'clock, A. M., Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The steamer Calhoun, from Havana, on Wednesday, in endeavoring to make an entrance at the Balize was discovered by the blockading fleet and fired upon. In the effort to escape, her machinery was disabled, when she was abandoned, after being set on fire. The crew have arrived here safe.

A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night for the purpose of expressing our regret at the death of the distinguished statesman and soldier, Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer. Col. Andrew Erwin was called to the Chair, and H. L. Goodrich, appointed Secretary.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following committee to draft resolutions:

Col. J. G. Pickett, Maj. Gen. Lovell, Brig. Gen. Ruggles, Com. Hobbs, W. A. Johnson, A. L. Davis, W. T. Barr, Alex. Fall, D. M. Hildreth, M. Pilcher and J. C. Goodrich.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we received the intelligence of the death of Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, and lament his untimely end as an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That, in the cause for which he heroically gave up his life, or in the discharge of his public duties, or as a private citizen, we find him an incorruptible patriot—cool and collected amidst troubles, and unflinching in the execution of his purposes.

Resolved, That since the days of Gen. Andrew Jackson, no man has so completely enjoyed the confidence and undivided esteem of the people of Tennessee, and that we mourn his death as a great public loss, which is only relieved by the recollection that he fell fighting bravely at the head of his column against the invaders of his country's soil.

Jon. T. Butler King, Commissioner to London from the State of Georgia, has arrived in this city from Havana. He was a passenger on the Calhoun, which was burned to keep the blockaders from capturing her. [The Calhoun left New Orleans a few weeks ago with a load of cotton, which she took safely to Havana, and was on her return trip.]—Ed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—Dispatches from Knoxville this morning confirm the report that Crittenden rallied at Monticello.

The early reports of our disaster were greatly exaggerated.

It is impossible to arrive at any accurate conclusion in regard to the news.

The statement that a large Federal fleet had been officially reported in Pamlico Sound, is now officially contradicted.

A large portion of Burnside's expedition is believed to have been lost in the late storm.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.—The fort Henry correspondent of the Union and American says that a Federal gunboat came near that post on the 24th and fired four shots from behind a point of the island.

One shot passed through the chimney of the steamer Lynn Boyd, lying at the fort and fell in front of her bow. One 8-inch mortar shell burst and fell inside the fort, but nobody was hurt.

Pickets who returned in the night of the 23d report the enemy encamped at Calloway town, sixteen miles below the fort.

On the opposite side of the river is a force of from ten to twelve thousand. It is believed they are fortifying.

Stragglers from Fishing Creek bring very contradictory reports. All concur in the statement that the enemy's loss was much more severe than our own—number not accurately known, but supposed to be from two to three hundred.

Zollicoffer's horse and servant arrived here this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Union and American, from Knoxville on the 25th, says that Rutledge and all his command are safe.

Augusta, Jan. 22.—The Savannah News, of this morning, says a letter, dated the 19th, confirms the capture of Cedar Keys, and the burning of the town and wharves, and five loaded schooners in port, also 50 bales of cotton and 150 barrels turpentine.

The schooner Yancey escaped up the Christian river.

A flat, with some fifteen men and some ladies, was captured by the Yankees, and the men ironed.

The captain of the schooner Ann Smith, and some civilians, were released on parole, after two days confinement.

A letter from Fernandina, in the Republican, says the citizens of Cedar Keys were not molested, and private property not taken. The enemy have left the place.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—A disastrous fire

occurred here this morning at 6 o'clock, destroying two stores on Magazine street—one occupied by Chas. C. Gaiter as a hardware store, and the other by H. H. Hansell, manufacturer of harness and military equipments. Loss, \$150,000. Insured for \$20,000.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—It was stated in Congress to-day that a message had been received by a high official of the government that Burnside's expedition had proved a failure. Most of the vessels were wrecked.

The Late Battle

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal.]

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 24.—Gen. Crittenden's forces marched out from their breastworks at Mill Springs, on Saturday night at 12 o'clock to meet the enemy, and found them lying in ambush at Fishing Creek, eleven miles distant. At dawn Sunday morning, the 19th inst., Gen. Zollicoffer, who was in front, commenced the attack by a vigorous advance. The engagement lasted nearly all day long. Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the lungs early in the engagement, and his body had not been recovered up to our latest advices.

Two of his aids, Majors Fogg and Shields, were seriously wounded.

The enemy were repulsed three times, but received large reinforcements and rallied in consequence. The Confederates fell back to their intrenchments at Mill Springs and crossed the river at night, abandoning tents and equipage.

Nearly all our cavalry horses were lost. Six guns of McClung's and four of Rutledge's battery were spiked and sunk in the river.

Two guns of Rutledge's and Monsarrat's battery being on this side of the river, were effectively used during the retreat, and protected Crittenden's forces, which numbered about five thousand. The enemy are said to have numbered 14,000 strong. A portion of Wood's and Cumming's regiments are now on the retreat between this place and Jamestown, Ky.

Capt. Monsarrat has received a dispatch stating that Gen. Crittenden has rallied his forces and made a stand at Monticello, Wayne county, Ky., about nine miles from the battle-field, and is now ready to oppose the enemy, he having been reinforced. The defeat does not amount to a disaster. A portion of the troops became panic-struck at the confusion incident to crossing the river after night, but the great body crossed in good order, and are now ready for a fight.

Every arrangement has been made to rally the stragglers upon their arrival there, and they will be subject to the orders of their respective officers. Ammunition, subsistence, etc., has been forwarded to Crittenden, and a large force of cavalry has left here to reinforce him. A battery of artillery is also ready to be sent forward.

Why I Celebrate Robert E. Lee's Birthday

David Alan Black

I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation.
Robert E. Lee

It is written in the Old Testament that no man may see God and live. The only solution was for God to become man, which He did through the incarnation in the person of Jesus. Thereby He set a window in the tiny dark dungeon of the ego in which we all languish, letting in a light, providing a view, and offering release from the servitude of the flesh into what the apostle Paul called "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Thinking about Robert E. Lee, as I often do, and realizing that he has been both idolized and demonized, I try to sort out the various characteristics in him of a Christian gentleman. First of all, contrary to what might be supposed, otherworldliness was not one of them. Lee was very firmly settled here on earth, in time and in mortality, and his judgments relating thereto have proved to be quite remarkably shrewd and perceptive. On the one hand, he made spiritual concepts seem an integral part of day-to-day living; on the other hand, he, as it were, transcendentalized the most ordinary conclusions and expectations of life. Thus he could often be found aspiring men who felt themselves too incapacitated that somehow or other their fortitude in accepting their affliction gave them additional strength and courage for their work.

Lee enjoyed a genuine Christian life. Acts 4:33 says of the earliest church, "And great grace was upon them all." This glowing description was not intended to be a picture only of the ideal, lovely to contemplate but impossible to realize. These believers were not running a fever; they were enjoying normal spiritual health. So it was with the Christianity of Robert E. Lee. While we often make the mistake of considering the deeper Christian life as something extra, unusual, occasional, and irregular, such was the normal possession of General Lee. Of course, he was no Pollyanna smiling the clouds away. He always saw things as they were. He realized, as did Jesus, that "in the world ye shall have tribulation." But that is the dark side. The bright side follows: "But be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Lee knew that the way of the cross was the way of the crown.

Along with Southern culture in general, Lee realized that the human heart is deceitful and desperately wicked. He knew that man looks on the outward appearance but God looks on the heart. Northern religion was optimistic, based on the lie that man is essentially good. Lee was not a pessimist, but he knew the truth of the Bible, that "in me, that is, in my flesh, dwelleth no good thing." Above all, and despite his fallenness, Lee knew the importance of duty. He realized that the moving of God's Spirit is not a lullaby to soothe us to sleep but a bugle call to stir us to battle. He was "on the go" with God.

Perhaps the verse that best describes him is 2 Timothy 2:3: "Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Like General Lee, we too are called to be soldiers, and soldiers belong in battle. Some of us feel called only to march in dress parades, blow bugles, and wave flags—swivel-chair generals discussing strategy and arguing over maps far from the conflict. We come not to the help of the Lord against



the mighty. Lee did not live such a sham. He did not beat the air. He refused to entangle himself with the affairs of this life so that he might please his Commander-in-Chief. Like Paul, he was sometimes perplexed, but he was never in despair, for he was never altogether without help. He did not know what was ahead but he knew Who was ahead. His was not the desperation of our age. He may have become temporarily confused as to the correct direction, and sometimes he had to wait for the fog to clear, but he always knew that he was in the hands of a Pilot who reaches the destination.

Ezekiel declared, "A sword, a sword is sharpened.... Should we then make mirth?" Like Ezekiel, Lee lived in a day of God's judgment. Today a generation that is entertaining itself to death to avoid facing reality needs a Lee to call it back to its senses. We are being soothed with religious and political tranquilizers and excited by false optimism. We had better not follow Christ if we don't want a fight on our hands. We are called not to enjoy softness but to endure hardness. The war for our culture is not a make-believe battle. We are not playing a game. Ours is not a Sunday morning dress parade. This is the real thing.

I could go on and on enumerating the saintly qualities in General Lee. Jean-Pierre de Caussade once wrote of how, all the time, the sequel to the New Testament is being written by godly souls—not in canonical books, but in their lives. So, just as great artists have painted the incarnation and great writers have dramatized it, great saints have lived it. By recalling Lee's life, even just by thinking about him, the follies and confusions of our time are confuted, and once more God's almighty Word leaps down from heaven, to live among us, full of grace and truth. Those who choose this January 19 to remember the life of General Lee choose, it seems to me, to remember a life whose ardors contrast so sharply with the self-indulgence considered today to be synonymous with happiness and the "good life." How curious that so many fail to understand what was so clear to Lee, that the more that is received on Christ's behalf, the more that is required!

Next week my family and I will join together in celebrating the memory of this great American at our annual Lee-Jackson dinner. We seek to give honor where honor is due, not idolizing a mere man, but celebrating the victory one "poor sinner" enjoyed through the blood of his Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

I trust many of you will do the same.

Lee's Farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged.

You may take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

Robert E. Lee

By Douglas Southall Freeman



Foreword

After I had accepted the invitation Charles Scribner's Sons extended me in 1915 to write a biography of General Robert E. Lee, I was surprised to find that much the larger part of the source material had never been consulted. The records of the Bureau of Engineers and of the United States Military Academy had not been explored for information on Lee's professional career. Few collections of manuscripts belonging to Southern families had been searched for his letters. No effort apparently had been made to determine his state of mind in the winter of 1860-61 by examining the correspondence and memoirs of those who had been with him in Texas. His own unpublished military papers had never been assembled. Of his labors as a military administrator, and of the

perplexities he faced in the perennial reorganization of an army that suffered ceaselessly from attrition, virtually nothing was known. Thousands of pages there were on the details of his battles, but surprisingly little concerning the development of his strategy. The wealth of illustrative incident had not been sifted from the lesser-known personal narratives of the War between the States. Even the files of Washington and Lee University, covering the years when he was laboring to save the South from becoming a second Poland, had been in great measure neglected by biographers.

For these reasons it became necessary to conduct a long research. As this brought new facts to light, a work projected for one volume grew to four. Had not the world war demonstrated the importance of the careful study of the campaigns of great strategists, I should feel disposed to apologize for such elaborate presentation. It is, however, indisputable that the British in that struggle certainly were the gainers for their close reading of Henderson's Jackson, and Foch for his familiarity with Napoleon. The professional soldier who will follow, step by step, the unfolding of Lee's strategic plans, will, I think, learn much and perhaps equally from the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia. p. viii Should this biography facilitate that study, I shall not feel that I have trespassed too much on the time of military men. I hope the general reader, especially if he already has some knowledge of Lee, will find in this book enough of fresh incident to justify his labor in turning so many pages.

Prolonged as my investigation has been, and puzzling as some of its problems have appeared to be, I have been fully repaid by being privileged to live, as it were, for more than a decade in the company of a great gentleman. A biographer can ask no richer compensation. Second only to that has been the satisfaction of meeting many grateful inheritors of the Lee tradition. In the dark period after the War between the States, the most glamorous memory of the South was the Confederate cause, whose finest figure was Lee. In his military achievement, Southern people saw the flowering of their racial stock; in his social graces they beheld their ideals embodied; in the honors paid his memory, every one of Lee's former soldiers felt that he himself had received the accolade. An old veteran, after meeting "Marse Robert" only once on the road, in the midst of some hurried military movement, would speak of him with a reverence no less marked than that of Colonel Talcott or Colonel Taylor, who had seen Lee daily and in all the revealing cross-lights of victory and of disaster. Nearly all those who gave me their personal recollections of General Lee are dead now, but their sons and their daughters have like devotion to his name. It has been profoundly gratifying to search out these men and women, to gather their family stories of Lee, and to copy those of his letters that they have saved from destruction. These individuals form a company so numerous and so helpful that I have thought it proper to list them, and others to whom I am indebted, in a special appendix of acknowledgments, which will be found at the end of the last volume of this work. I should like to add that in all my research I encountered only three individuals, one historical society, and one private library possessing Lee papers that did not cheerfully permit their use.

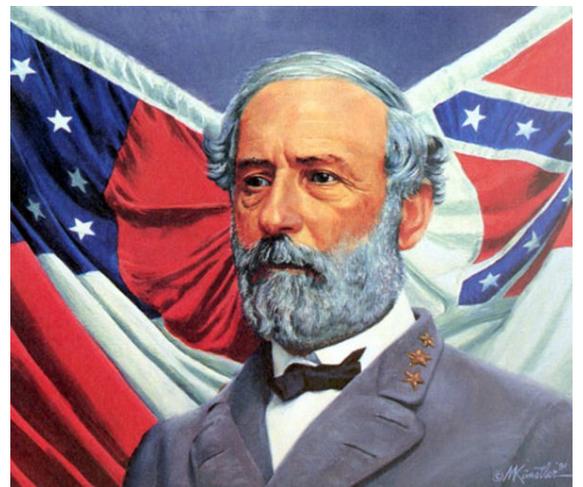


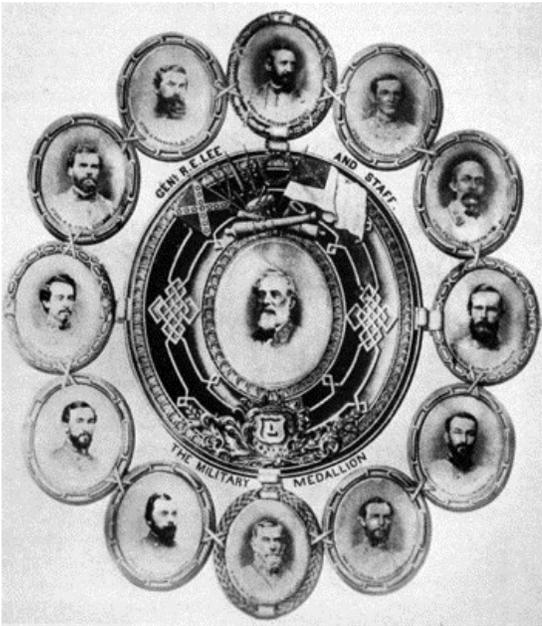
For the periods of Lee's life before and subsequent to the War between the States, my principal task was the interesting but comparatively easy one of bringing material together from many p. ixscattered sources. Once these documents revealed Lee as in all respects a man of normal impulses and of simple soul, presentation was not difficult. There were no "secrets" and no scandals to be exposed or explained. His quiet life, as engineer and as educator, did not lend itself to the "new" biography which is already becoming conventionalized. Neither was there any occasion to attempt an "interpretation" of a man who was his own clear interpreter.

Portrayal of Lee the soldier was, from the very nature of war, a more complex undertaking. For military biography, like military history in general, may fail to be instructive because, paradoxically, it is too informative. On occasion I have tried to master some narrative of a campaign, written by an author who manifestly knew the facts, but I have found my guide hustling me from one opposing line to the other and back again so often that he hopelessly confused me and wholly dissipated the "fog of war." The existence of that "fog" is, however, in military history as in actual hostilities, one of the prime realities. Every soldier's strategy must be judged, inter alia, by the efforts he makes to get information, by the nature and extent of the information he collects, and by the skill with which he analyzes it. Military biography written without regard for the scope and limitations of this intelligence cannot be accurate. To avoid an unscientific method, which is more often recognized than remedied, I have endeavored to give the reader no information beyond that which Lee possessed at a particular moment regarding the strength, movements and plans of his adversary. Except in one or two instances, as when he follows Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, the reader remains at Confederate G. H. Q. throughout the war and receives the intelligence reports only as they arrive. Even happenings in the Army of Northern Virginia are not mentioned until they are announced to Lee, though this sometimes has necessitated the lengthy employment of the awkward past-perfect tense. When explanation must be made of Federal operations that were unknown to the Confederate high command, this has usually been done in footnotes.

Whether to include or to exclude military matters not directly p. xrelated to Lee's strategy and battles was a second puzzling question. He was constantly hampered because the authority of the Richmond administration was restricted and because the individualism of many of its supporters could not be bent, even in the fire of war, to reasonable co-operation. A revolutionary government was daily brought nearer to death by striving to live constitutionally. Professional soldiers, accustomed to the co-operation of a trained staff, shared responsible command with lawyers, planters, and politicians. Certain men whose names are now forgotten and whose generalship did not rise above mediocrity were figures so powerful at the moment that Lee had to take their peculiarities into account and sometimes had to entrust them with important operations. The necessities of war required the imposition of a strict discipline on an army which, in the words of one of its brilliant survivors, regarded itself at the outset as a "voluntary association of gentlemen, organized to drive out the enemy." There could be no cold impersonality in directing such a force. Moreover, from the late summer of 1862, the subsistence of the army was a major factor in determining when and where Lee could give battle. The decline in the horse supply progressively decreased the mobility of his forces.

Were these things properly to be explained in a biography of Lee or should they be dismissed with mere mention? And if they were to be treated extensively, how were they to be kept from encumbering and perhaps obscuring the account of field-operations? All these factors, I concluded, were as truly a part of a biography of Lee as his defense of Richmond in 1862 or his march into Pennsylvania. I decided that the simplest way to discuss subjects of a collateral character was to place them in the chapters devoted to winter quarters or in those covering the occasional long pauses in the fighting. This method, I hope, saves the narrative from being loaded with extraneous detail.





The continuity and close relationship of the campaigns on all the Confederate fronts had likewise to be made plain. Never was the government at Richmond able to consider the supply or the reinforcement of the Army of Northern Virginia in the absolute terms of that army's requirements. Always Lee's operations were bound up with those in Tennessee, in the Gulf States or along the seaboard. Similarly, the times were very few when Lee could regard any campaign on his front as definitely ended. After June 1, 1862, a new operation was dictated, in almost every instance, by the one that had preceded it. The losses in one limited the possibilities of the next. From Mechanicsville to Appomattox, Lee's strategy formed a continuous whole not readily broken into chapters or divided into periods. Looking backwards, it is obvious, of course, that the reduction of the food supply, the death of Jackson, the defeat at Gettysburg, the virtual starvation of the horses in the winter of 1863-64, the inability of Lee to force Grant back across the Rappahannock after the battle of the Wilderness, and the failure of conscription in the summer of 1864 marked definite stages in the approach of defeat that may have been

inevitable from the first. None of this was plain at the time, and even if it had been apparent to the rest of the world, it would not have been admitted by the majority of Southerners. Lee saw clearly and without illusions, but most men hoped the experience of Washington's continentals would be repeated and that a final Yorktown would redeem disaster. This state of mind was a ponderable factor in the war in Virginia. Any formal grouping of campaigns might, therefore, dispose the reader to attribute to the Confederates a sense of approaching defeat that was never theirs until the winter of 1864-65. I consequently have not essayed to divide Lee's operations into periods.

In respect to military terminology, I have applied that of Hardee's Tactics to all manoeuvres covered by that standard work, which both armies used. For strategical description, I have, as a rule, adhered to the terms used in the reports of the period I have treated; but where those terms have a different meaning today, or where force and clarity seemed to require it, I have not hesitated to adopt the language of modern war. I have, for example, often referred to a "sector," and I have changed the familiar phrase "corps of observation" to "column of observation," because "corps" had at that time another and a more generally employed meaning.

Direct quotation, always a vexing question in historical writing, is doubly so in the case of Lee, who wrote thousands of letters over a period of nearly forty years. There is opportunity, of course, of presenting the "man entire" by the liberal use of his correspondence, but the advantage of this is more than offset, I think, by the fact that a letter which begins with one subject may cover a dozen others and thereby divert attention from the main theme. Those who wish to see Lee as his own biographer, in his writings to his family and friends, will do well to consult Captain Robert E. Lee's delightful Recollections and Letters of General Lee and the two works on Lee by Reverend J. William Jones. It has seemed to me desirable to avoid long quotations and, instead, to weave into the narrative those brief sentences in which, with characteristic directness, General Lee epitomized his opinions. It has been necessary, however, to publish many letters hitherto unknown and to reprint in extenso a few that have heretofore appeared. In some of these latter cases, the failings of Doctor Jones as a copyist have prompted me to refer directly to the originals. Instances will be given where sharp and critical passages in some of the best-known letters of General Lee were deleted by Jones without any notice to the reader of an omission.

It will be found that I have retained many direct quotations of Lee's conversation. As these often are embodied in reminiscences written after the occurrence, they present possibilities of misinterpretation at the same time that they may help to create an atmosphere of reality. The canons of criticism that I have applied in accepting or rejecting direct quotation of this character are familiar and simple. I can only hope they have been rigidly applied. The nearer the quotation is to the event, of course, the more reliable it is apt to be. Remarks made by Lee to young soldiers or students, and to those who met him infrequently were, as a rule, more accurately remembered than those addressed to old generals or to staff officers who saw him often and might easily confuse two or more interviews. Exchanges of

small moment, thought typical of the man, are less overdrawn than those cited by partisans in historical disputes. Several cases are mentioned in the footnotes where Lee's plain words have been expanded and glossed until he is made to deliver orations — which he never did. The alleged quotations that are most justly subject p. xiii to suspicion are those that occur in publications prepared late in life by professional lecturers or raconteurs. In the very few instances where I have accepted direct quotations of this sort I have given in footnotes my reasons for doing so.

A propos of footnotes, it should perhaps be explained that while this biography has been written from the primary sources, some of the early works on Lee are in a classification midway between first and second-hand testimony. A very good illustration is the Life of General Robert E. Lee by John Esten Cooke. Its author was one of General Jeb Stuart's staff officers and was frequently with Lee. When he and others who enjoyed a like advantage are cited, it will be understood that, unless otherwise indicated, the references are to their direct evidence on events they witnessed. If secondary sources are quoted on incidents in the career of Lee or of his army, it is because the authors of those works appear to have had access to valid material which, in the^o absence of specific reference on their part, it is impossible to identify. For the general background of the narrative, I have not attempted to duplicate work of reliable historians but have freely and gratefully availed myself of their findings.

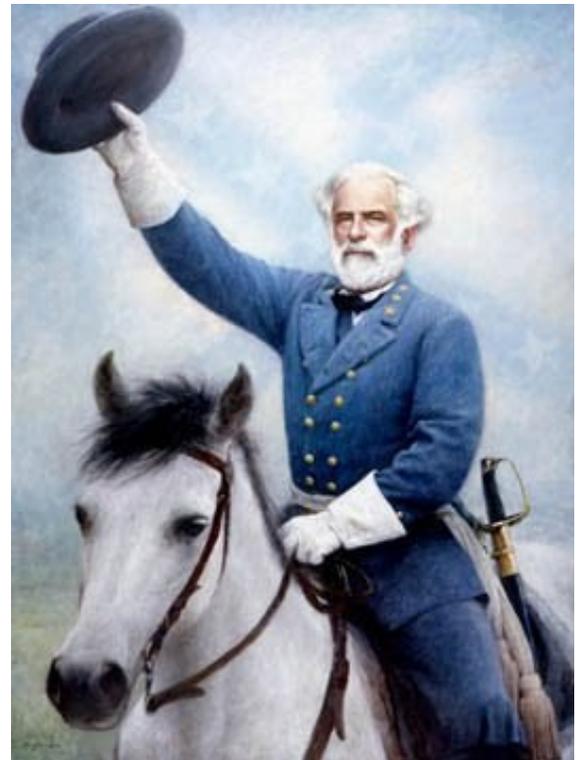
It may be that I shall irritate some readers by restraint and disappoint others by failing to answer some of Lee's detractors. On the one point, it seems to me that the fame of no man is promoted by extravagant utterance. Truth is not furthered thereby. Seventy years after the event, assertive rhetoric has no place in historical narrative. Comparison of Lee with other great soldiers falls, I think, into much the same category, for, as I have stated in the general review of his achievements as a soldier, in Volume IV, military circumstance is incommensurable. Lee, like every other leader, is to be judged by what he accomplished, where he was, with what he had at his command. Except to call attention to divergent opinion or to conflicts of testimony, I have purposely avoided historical controversy. I have tried to state the facts and to interpret them when it has seemed proper to do so. p. xiv If other writers have a different interpretation, it is for the reader, and not for me, to sit in judgment.

A biographer, like a dramatist, has no place on the stage. When he has made his bow to his audience and has spoken his prologue, telling what he will try to exhibit, it is his duty to retire to the wings, to raise the curtain and to leave the play to the actors. Before I do this, I have one confession to make. For more than twenty years the study of military history has been my chief avocation. Whether the operations have been those of 1914-18, on which I happened to be a daily commentator, or those of the conflict between the states, each new inquiry has made the monstrous horror of war more unintelligible to me. It has seemed incredible that human beings, endowed with any of the powers of reason, should hypnotize themselves with doctrines of "national honor" or "sacred right" and pursue mass murder to exhaustion or to ruin. I subscribe with my whole heart to the view of General Lee that had "forbearance and wisdom been practised on both sides," the great national tragedy of 1861 might have been prevented. If, in this opinion, I have let my abhorrence of war appear in my description of Malvern Hill after the battle, and in a few indignant adjectives elsewhere, I trust the reader will understand that in these instances I have momentarily stepped back on the stage only because I am not willing to have this study of an American who loved peace interpreted as glorification of war.

D. S. F.

William Byrd Park,
Richmond, Virginia.
Aug. 7, 1934.

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Rose O'Neal Greenhow

Confederate Spy, Patriot and flower of Southern Womanhood

Born in Port Tobacco, Maryland, as a teenager O'Neal moved from her family's Maryland farm to her aunt's fashionable boardinghouse in Washington, D.C. Personable, intelligent, and outgoing, she adapted easily to the social scene of the capital, and people in Washington's highest circles opened their doors to her. Regarded as a beautiful, ambitious, seductive woman, she disappointed an army of suitors by marrying Dr. Robert Greenhow, an influential, learned man under whose tutelage she flourished and to whom she bore 4 daughters.

Among her friends were presidents, senators, high-ranking military officers, and less important people from all walks of life, many of whom played knowing or unknowing roles in the espionage ring she organized in 1861. One of her closest companions had been John C. Calhoun, whose political instruction sealed Rose's identification with and loyalty to Southern interests.

A widow when war broke out, Greenhow immediately used her contacts and talents to provide Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard with information resulting in the Union rout at First Bull Run.

Suspected of espionage and imprisoned Aug. 1861, she continued gathering and forwarding information vital to Confederate operations. News of her activities brought publicity and tremendous popularity among Southern sympathizers. After being brought to trial in spring 1862, Greenhow was deported to Richmond, where cheering crowds greeted her.

That summer Jefferson Davis sent her to Europe as a courier. She stayed there collecting diplomatic intelligence and writing her memoirs until recalled in 1864, apparently bearing dispatches urgent to the Confederacy. Sailing on the blockade runner Condor, she reached the mouth of the Cape Fear River just outside Wilmington, N.C., when a Union ship gave chase, forcing the Condor aground on a sandbar early on the morning of 1 Oct. Greenhow, fearing capture and re-imprisonment, persuaded the captain to send her and 2 companions ashore in a lifeboat, but in stormy seas the small vessel overturned. Rose drowned, dragged down by the \$2,000 in gold she carried. Her body was found and identified a few days later and buried with honors in Wilmington.

*Defending American Heritage
Preserving Confederate Memory*

www.battleflag.org

The following document can rightly be said to be the instigator of all recent attempts to suppress public displays of the Confederate Memory. In spite of its blatantly bigoted and inflammatory rhetoric, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a supposed "civil rights" organization dedicated to "tolerance" and "diversity", continues to act upon it.

**The 1991 N.A.A.C.P. Confederate Flag Resolution
Resolution Abhorring the Confederate Battle Flag**

Approved.

Whereas, the tyrannical evil symbolized in the Confederate Battle Flag is an abhorrence to all Americans and decent people of this country, and indeed, the world and is an odious blight upon the universe; and,

Whereas, African-Americans, had no voice, no consultation, no concurrence, no commonality, not in fact nor in philosophy, in the vile conception of the Confederate Battle Flag or State Flags containing the ugly symbol of idiotic white supremacy racism and denigration; and,

Whereas, we adamantly reject the notion that African-Americans should accept this flag for any stretch of imagination or approve its presence on the State Flags;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the National Office of the NAACP and all units commit their legal resources to the removal of the Confederate Flag from all public properties.





Defending the Heritage

The revival of 63' - 64' was not limited to enlisted men. It is well known that Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson were both pious,

devout men, but during this time many Confederate officers were baptized, including A.P. Hill on the battlefield of Second Manassas, and Dorsey Pender.

By the end of the war, it is estimated that 100,000 Confederate soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia alone surrendered to the Lord.

And the revival was by no means limited to the army in the East. There were signs of this revival in the Army of Tennessee even before Longstreet's Corps joined it for the Chattanooga campaign, but the Spirit of revival surely came with Longstreet's men. Estimates are that another 50,000 men from the Western armies were baptized. General Braxton Bragg had been baptized in mid-1863.

After the Battle of Missionary Ridge, the Army of Tennessee moved to Dalton Georgia for winter quarters. The soldiers built many churches while there. During that time, General Leonidas Polk baptized Generals J. E. Johnston, William J. Hardee, and John Bell Hood. Hood, unable to kneel due to his amputated leg, supported himself on a crutch and bowed his head.

So what was the effect of the great revival? Literally thousands of new churches were founded throughout the South after the war, creating the "Bible Belt". By 1870, the number of churches and church membership had more than doubled from their number in 1860. I have read that there are more existing churches in the South that were founded from 1860 to 1870, than there are that were not founded during that period.

The newly found faith of the Southern people helped them through the horrible post-war period which included much of the population having died in the war, many thousands of men who were invalid or amputees due to wounds, not to mention the complete lawlessness of Radical Reconstruction.

For those of you that believe, my answer to his question was: surely God's purpose for the Great Revival was to prepare the Southern people for what was to come to them for the next 17 years. Actually the next one hundred years.

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Building upon his noted work in the award-winning *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign*, Scott Bowden has now undertaken the most in-depth and exhaustive study of Robert E. Lee's generalship to date.

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About the Author

Scott Bowden is a graduate of Texas Christian University and the award-winning author of numerous books on Napoleonic and American Civil War military history. His *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign* is acclaimed as one of the most compelling and riveting military history books of our age receiving numerous awards and accolades:

• **Required reading at U. S. Army School for Advanced Military Studies, Command and General Staff College**

• **Named to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, Recommended Reading List**

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- Dr. B. D. Patterson, Former Dean
Harold B. Simpson History Complex
Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas

"Last Chance for Victory is the most thought-provoking and intellectually refreshing study I have ever read on Gettysburg."

- Matt DeLaMater
Editor-in-Chief, Napoleon Journal

Building upon the historiography and award-winning analysis displayed in *Last Chance for Victory*, Bowden brings the legendary American to life. *Robert E. Lee at War* reconstructs Lee's momentous decisions and actions that combine to create a gripping narrative of unprecedented scope. Fully supported with a lavish array of maps, diagrams, vintage photographs and illustrations, *Robert E. Lee at War* will be a beautiful and indispensable addition to any library.

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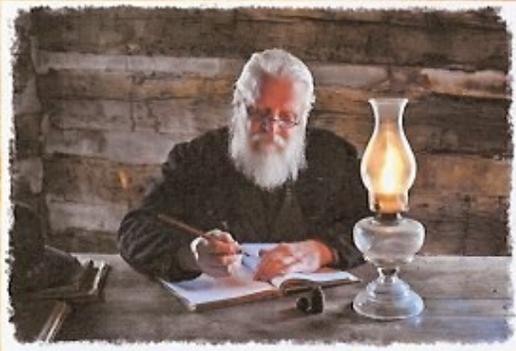
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Black October 1862

A Documentary Film

The Story of the
Great Gainesville Hanging,
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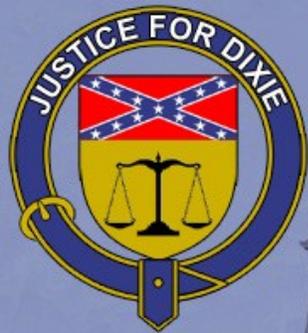
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“One hundred and fifty years ago at dawn on a rainy October morning, Confederate militia units under orders of Provost Commander Col. James Bourland arrested around 150 men from all over Cooke County, Texas. These men were to be questioned and possibly 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.southernlegacy.org/Southern_Legacy/TX_Division_Media_Group.html



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Defending the rights of all Americans
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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.



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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Membership Fund-raising Drive

We have many modern tools at our disposal to continue bringing new members on-board and so continue our work. These include email, the internet and social-media. We also try to make our presence known by attending events such as this years SCV National Reunion in Murfreesboro, TN. The most effective way to reach like minded people however is through word of mouth, and so we would like to kick-off a MEMBER-DRIVEN membership drive. The MEMBER who brings in the most new members will receive a Memorial copy of a 1861 Cooke & Brother 2-band Confederate Rifle with Gold Plated fittings on an inlaid hardwood display plaque, valued at \$1000. Bring on a camp/chapter and earn 5 credits. This Rifle comes to us as a generous donation from a loyal long-time supporter. The membership drive will begin immediately and will end on February 28, 2012. New members should designate who brought them on board, so we can keep a tally to determine the winner. Not sure if you are a current MEMBER, or need further information? Call our office at 828-669-5189 or email maggie@slrc-csa.org. MINIMUM to win is 30 memberships.



Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

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What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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

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

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

Events & Functions

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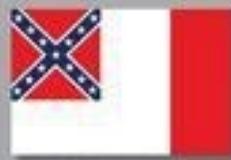
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

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

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!

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.

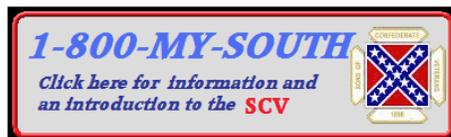
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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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