



# The Belo Herald

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

## November 2013

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

### David Hendricks:

### *Did You Save Your Confederate Money?*



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

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

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



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

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

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

Texas Division: [www.texas-scv.org](http://www.texas-scv.org)

National: [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

Commander in Chief Givens on **Twitter** at [CIC@CICSCV](https://twitter.com/CIC@CICSCV)

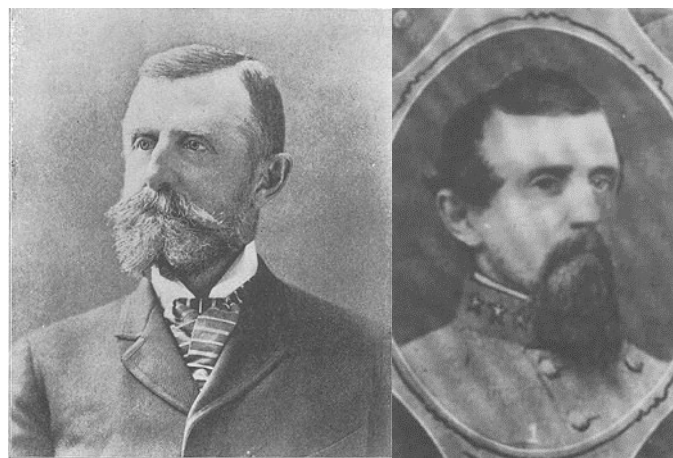
### Thursday, November 7<sup>th</sup>: 7:00 pm

#### 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,

November is always a fun and festive reminder of all we are thankful for. As the Thanksgiving holiday approaches, it's important that we give thanks to God for all He has blessed us with. And I place Jesus Christ at the top of that list.

This month will be a busy one in Belo Camp. Our meeting features David Hendricks' presentation: Did You Save Your Confederate Money?, which will be a fascinating look at the legal tender of our Confederation. We will also be discussing the proposed ad to place in the local Dallas newspaper. And, as always, we will be hosting our monthly Belo Book Raffle. So bring your dollar bills! All proceeds go directly to our camp coffers.

Our next meeting will also feature a sign up sheet for the upcoming Christmas Party (Saturday 12/7) at Adjutant Hudson's home. Stan has been kind enough to open his home to us once again...now it's time to do our part! Camp members can sign up to bring an entrée, dessert, side, or beverage. We ask that each member brings what he can, and nothing more.

Finally, Belo Camp will be participating in the Fiesta Latinoamericana on Sunday, November 10. This event will be held at Fair Park. The organizer personally invited us to this event. She is well aware of the contribution of men like Santos Benevides to our Southland and has asked us to educate the 10,000 people who are expected to attend. I was proud to accept the invitation and prouder to know that Belo is the first SCV camp to participate! We will be located in the cultural section of the event, representing the Confederate States of America. Let me know if you are interested in helping out!

Happy Thanksgiving!

Bless GOD, Deo Vindice

Kevin Newsom  
Commander  
Belo Camp 49 Dallas  
Texas SCV  
214-422-1778  
[kevin.newsom@belocamp.org](mailto:kevin.newsom@belocamp.org)





# Chaplain's Corner

## The Blood of Martyr



Marcus Aurelius emperor of Rome (161-180) regarded it his duty to maintain the state religion and exterminate Christianity. During his reign, thousands of Christians, without regard for their age or sex, were subjected to cruel and barbarous torture and death. They were tortured "from morning till night," we are told. Blandina, a female Christian, while suffering intense pain and humiliation, would only yell, "I am a Christian! I am a Christian!"

During this time, Polycarp, who had studied under the Apostle John and ultimately became the leader of the church at Smyrna (In modern-day Turkey), was brought before a Roman magistrate. The magistrate, kindly as he could be under the circumstances, all but begged Polycarp to just go through the motions of denying Christ. Then he could go home and be with his grandchildren.

Polycarp replied firmly, "Eighty and six years have I served Christ and He has done me nothing but good. How then could I deny Him?" Then he went on to say, "Am I to pretend to not know who I am, hear my free confession. I am a Christian." He was burned alive. The example of steadfast faith by so many early Christians under such ferocious persecution impressed the multitudes to the extent that, within another 150 years, the entire Roman world was "Christianized." Even to this day, Christians can be inspired by the sacrifice of these early Saints. No wonder it has been said, "The Christian Church was built on the blood of martyrs."

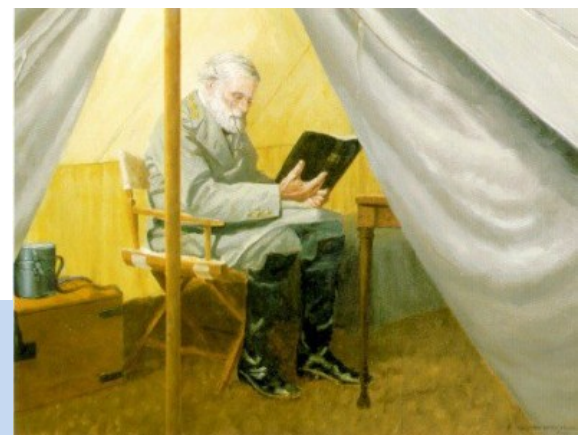
I am mindful that when I put a cross on my lapel, walk out of my house carrying a Bible, or in any way proclaim my faith and love for the Lord, how easy it is, in this time and place, to say, "I am a Christian." There was a time when such actions could, and often did, result in great suffering and death. But it was they, these early Christian martyrs, who under the guidance and strength of God's Spirit, spared not their own bodies and built the Lord's Church. For this, they are worthy of our deepest respect.

I am also mindful of the hardship and shed blood of our Confederate forefathers from whom we are descended. I am mindful of the sacrifice, pain, and destruction leveled on Southern civilians and property by an invading Union army. I am mindful of the careless and inhuman treatment of the South during and following the War for Southern Independence. I am mindful of Southern states which asked their citizens to suffer, fight, and die in their defence, but now refuse to honor their sacrifice, and instead give in to the politically correct crowd who don't know the difference between being educated and being brainwashed. And, I hear Confederate blood from a thousand hills crying, "Where is our respect?"

I am a Christian. And while some may shun me because of it, they aren't going to feed me to lions. I am also the proud descendant of a brave Confederate Soldier, and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I can say this with ease, to anyone who will listen, but I must strive to be worthy. Worthy of the blood of our Confederate Ancestors, and worthy of the blood of martyrs.



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D  
1941-2013



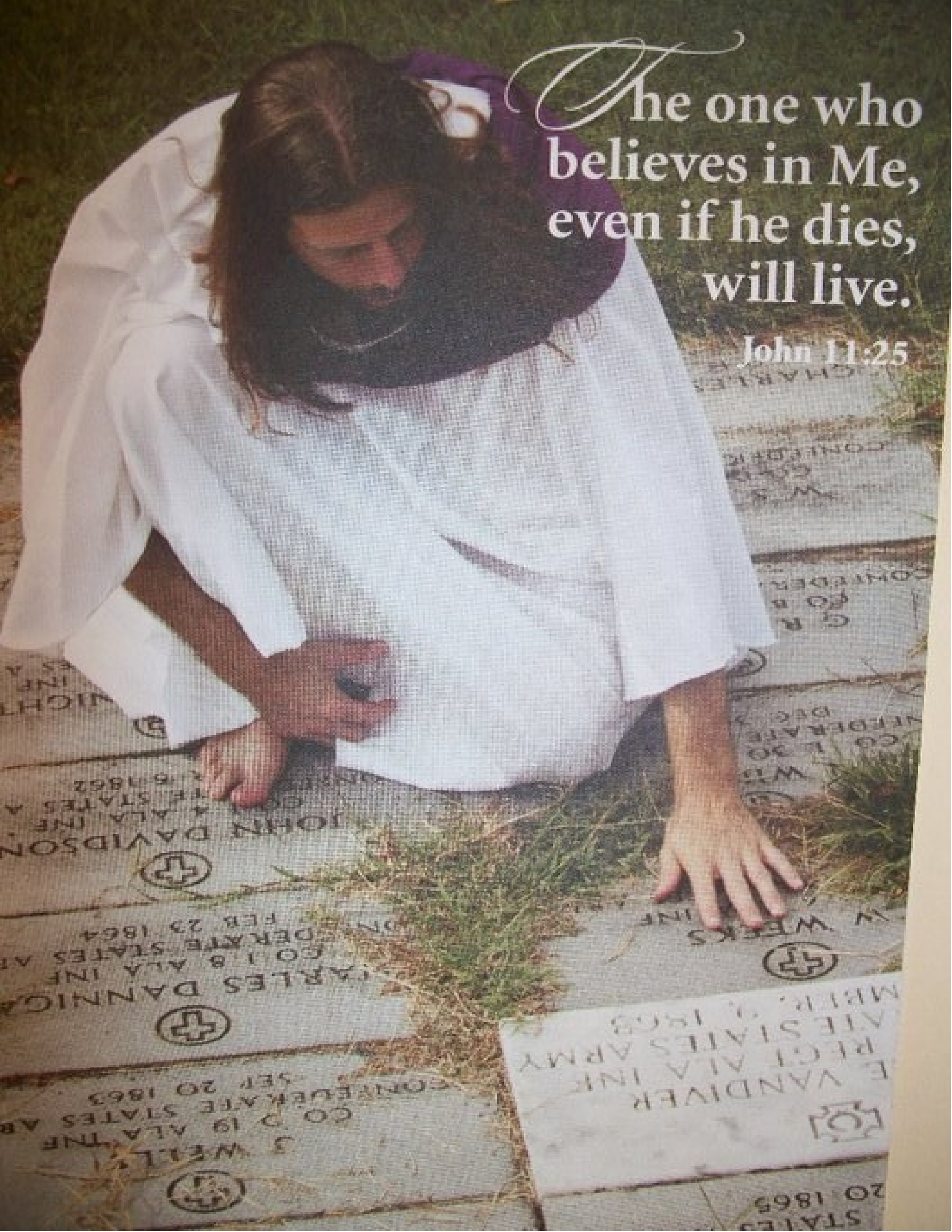
**"IN ALL MY PERPLEXITIES AND DISTRESSES, THE BIBLE HAS NEVER FAILED TO GIVE ME LIGHT AND STRENGTH."**

**-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE**

Susan Frise Hathaway asks for prayer for the Vick family who lost their teenage son, New Kent High School (Virginia) sophomore Jacob Vick, a 15-year-old starting linebacker on the Trojans' football team. He died suddenly at last week at a practice. Jacob had been out of action because of a concussion, but had been cleared by a doctor to play. Great family. Awesome kid. Hard to understand or fathom. Please remember the Vick family in your prayers.

The one who  
believes in Me,  
even if he dies,  
will live.

John 11:25





Our September meeting featured **Mark Vogl** [www.nolanchart.com](http://www.nolanchart.com) discussing the modern Southern movement from his book, **Southern Fried Ramblings with Grits And All The Fixins**. Below is Mark's article on the book and includes many of the topics covered at the meeting.



# Southern Fried Ramblings ...

by Mark Vogl (conservative)  
Wednesday, March 6, 2013

## essays on the modern Southern movement!

The similarities between 1859 and America today are striking; the daily tensions about the future, the seeming inability to find compromise in Washington. The nation has been polarized by two very different views of our future. The issue is not slavery, or even racism, but instead are issues which date back to the Constitutional Convention and through Fort Sumter. From the convention in

Philadelphia, where delegates initially met to recommend changes to the Articles of Confederation, to Agenda 21 and the sovereignty of the United States today, the battle rages. Even the issue of secession has once again entered the American dialogue.

**Southern Fried Ramblings with Grits and All the Fixins** is a newly released ebook that looks at the region known as Dixie, the Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War, ( otherwise known as the War for Southern Independence), secession as a modern day check on central government, the possibility Scotland will leave the United Kingdom, and Southern history, pride and culture as a part of the region's political sub movements.

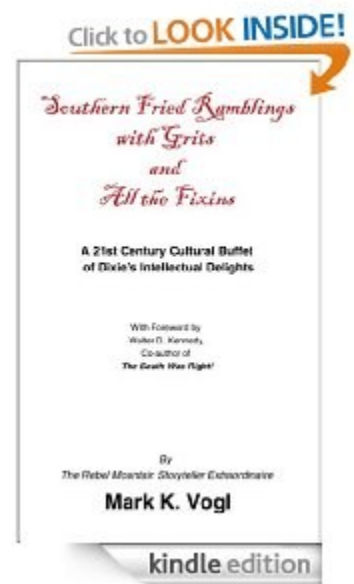
**Donnie Kennedy**, co - author of the **The South Was Right** wrote the foreword for this book. A leading proponent-spokesperson of the southern interpretation of American history Kennedy wrote strongly on behalf of the book; "In his latest book Mark Vogl has given us a chance to look beyond the p.c. hype of an evil wicked South and see a land of freedom, family, and friends. Not only are we given a tour (in some cases a tour de force) of the foundations of real American liberty, we are given a chance to look into the heart of a people who love each other and desire only to lead their life unencumbered by big government."

The work's essays deal with questions like:

- a. **How did the Confederate battle flag end up in space?**
- b. **How many descendants of Confederate veterans are there? Would you believe tens of millions?**
- c. **What does the Confederate battle flag mean to people around the world?  
Should the South re-embrace its regional symbol?**
- d. **What is the Southern movement and who's in it?**
- e. **Will Scotland leave the U.K. in 2014?**
- f. **What artist won a Grammy for his album titled Crossing Over the River, A Confederate Collection?**

These and many other questions are addressed in this 188 page book. This award winning author (me) has had three other books published, Military Lessons of the Civil War, The Rebel Mountain Reader, and Because of Him. The decision to try ebook is an experiment for other projects I am presently working on.

If you are Southern and want to send a strong message to writers, publishers, and distributors about the need for more information on today's South, make a consumer decision to reward regional patriotism and then read and share with others a special story of today's Southland!



**Mr. Mark Nash was voted in as 1st Lt. Commander by the Executive Committee.**

Congratulations to Mark! As 1st Lt., Mr. Nash will be scheduling our programs for the 2014 campaign. If you have ideas or suggestions, please contact Mark at [marknash@msn.com](mailto:marknash@msn.com) .



Belo Camp is proud to welcome four new members this month.

Patrick Graham accepted certificates on behalf of himself and his brother.



James Hendricks was presented his certificate at the meeting.

“Mack” Sudpeth. He accepted certificates on behalf of himself and his brother, George.



And our old and long active friend John Rowell formalized his membership after compiling an impressive research document detailing many Confederate ancestors.







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



## **Christmas Party**

### **Saturday, December 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**LOCATION:** Home of Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson and family.

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

**ARRIVE: 6:30 pm    Supper at 7:00 pm**

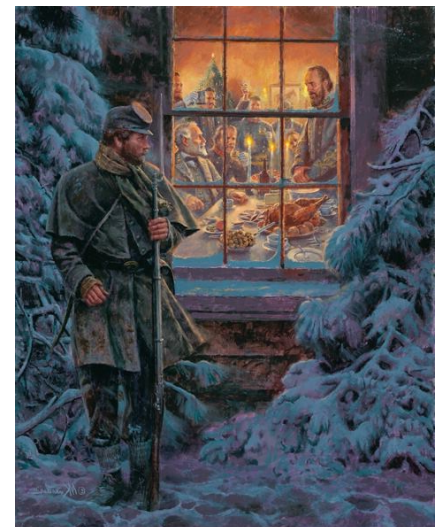
**We will have a signup sheet at the meeting and alcohol will be provided by our host. Feel free to bring your own additions.**



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



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



# Calendar

## Upcoming Schedule of Events

10/26/13	<u>Palestine Hot Pepper Festival Parade</u>	Palestine, TX
11/08/13 - 11/10/13	Honey Springs Battle Reenactment	Checotah, OK
11/09/13	Camp 2129 Marker Dedication	Madisonville, TX
11/15/13 - 11/16/13	<u>Hood's SE Texas Brigade Annual Seminar</u>	Huntsville, TX
11/16/13	<u>Confederate Headstone Dedication Ceremonies</u>	Taylor County, TX
12/14/13	<u>4th Texas Brigade Christmas Party</u>	McKinney, TX
01/18/14	Hood's SE Texas Brigade Lee/Jackson Dinner	Lumberton, TX
01/18/14	<u>Camp 1479 Confederate Heroes Day Cotillion</u>	Montgomery, TX
01/25/14	<u>E. Texas Leadership Conference</u>	Tyler, TX
06/06/14 - 06/08/14	<u>Texas Division Reunion</u>	Houston, TX
07/16/14 - 07/19/14	<u>SCV National Reunion</u>	Charleston, SC

**Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.**

## HERITAGE VICTORY !

Gentlemen:

I'd like to share some good news with you regarding the flags in Summerall Chapel at The Citadel. As you will recall, I asked you to generate letters and e-mail from your Division thanking Gen. Rosa, the college president, for restoring Christian Flags and a Battle Flag removed from the chapel.

As you will also recall, our concern was that this might be temporary. Therefore, we wanted to make a good case for the presence of the Battle Flag (obviously, the Christian symbols' removal was the greater concern -- more about that shortly).

Today, I learned that there were bunches of e-mails and letters that came to Gen. Rosa (w/ cc: to the Board of Visitors); the tone of this communication was positive and respectful. A Board member assures me that the issue is finished; there will be no further consideration of the flags -- they stay!

I also learned that the Battle Flag was simply a target of opportunity; the aim of this activity was the Christian symbols -- Christian Flags inside and outside were removed and the illuminated Cross went dark. Certainly, if they took this action, no small wonder that Confederate Heritage was treated as it was.

Nonetheless, we can all be glad today; when you come to Charleston for the Reunion next July, come visit our chapel and see ALL FLAGS IN PLACE!

Thanks again for your good work,  
Gene Hogan  
The Citadel, Class of '85  
Chief of Heritage Operations  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
(866) 681 - 7314



**Southern Legal  
Resource Center**

**Confederate Minute**  
**with Kirk D. Lyons (SLRC Chief Trial Counsel)**  
**Oct 15, 2013**

October 7, 2013

(202) 479-3011

Mr. Kirk D. Lyons  
Southern Legal Resource Center, Inc.  
90 Church Street  
P.O. Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711

Re: Candice Michelle Hardwick, By and Through Her Parents and  
Guardians, Daryl Lewis Hardwick, et ux.  
v. Martha Heyward, Individually and in Her Official Capacity as  
Principal of Latta Middle School, et al.  
No. 12-1496

Dear Mr. Lyons:

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

# SUPREME COURT RULES ON HARDWICK

With little more than the stroke of a pen, the Supreme Court of the US has denied Certiorari in the Candice Hardwick Case. The letter dated October 7, 2013 arrived Monday in the SLRC office. Thus ends 10 years of the struggle to vindicate the right of South Carolina Government School students to peaceably wear Confederate emblems. The 4th Circuit Decision, which the Supreme Court has let stand, affirms the Latta, SC school's prerogative to trample student rights. This decision affects students in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia. Anti-student free speech decisions involving Confederate symbols in the 5th, 6th, 8th, 10 & 11th Circuits of the United States Courts of Appeal are left standing by the Supreme Court Hardwick denial.

And the SLRC's advice to Confederate families with children in government schools: **HOMESCHOOL!** "The school and the courts will not respect your children's inalienable right to proclaim and be proud of their Southern Heritage, and in all areas of traditional culture it will only get worse!" said Chief Trial Counsel Kirk D. Lyons, Candice Hardwick's attorney for the last 10 years. "Get your kids out of the Government schools, and encourage others to do so. Whatever your inadequacies as a teacher, in most cases you will do a better job at teaching your kids, and they can wear Dixie Outfitter shirts and have Robert E. Lee's Birthday off as a school holiday." Lyons added.

**The SLRC will be developing on-line resources for families who choose to homeschool their children. "Homeschooling is do-able when families come together in communities and pool their resources,"** said Maggie Willis, the SLRC's new homeschool coordinator.

"It says something for the state of this country when Candice Hardwick peaceably displays a Confederate flag over 4 years in situations that do not cause a single act of disruption (facts conceded by the school) and the rule of law fails to protect or even respect her rights," said SLRC Board Chairman Neill H. Payne."

"**For Confederate kids the rule of law doesn't exist.** The right of free speech for government school children has been placed into the hands of non-elected bureaucrats. We have all lost a measure of freedom with this decision. Confederate kids have NO rights that the school or courts are bound to respect," said Black Confederate activist H. K. Activist (paraphrasing the Supreme Court Dred Scott decision of the 1850's).

The SLRC will continue to support and litigate on behalf of Confederate kids trapped in government schools, for as **Chief Trial Counsel Lyons opined;** "Not every family can opt out and besides, when Confederate students positively display their heritage in an honorable manner in an hostile environment, **I believe we are duty-bound to try and help them.**"

**The Southern Legal Resource Center** advocates on behalf of Southern Heritage & American Liberty  
P.O. Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711  
828-669-5189  
[slrc@slrc-csa.org](mailto:slrc@slrc-csa.org)

See SLRC press announcement **HERE:**

<http://youtu.be/QpFIJrzBS-Y>





# Southern Legal Resource Center

## Petition: Change Sherman School Names in NYC and Chicago



At least two schools, one in New York City and one in Chicago, are named for General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman was the architect of total war against the South during the so called "Civil" War and a policy of genocide against the Plains Indians after the war. The type of crimes committed by Sherman merited death sentences against German generals at Nuremberg in 1946.

William T. Sherman is simply not an appropriate name for a public school anywhere and is highly offensive to people in the South and Native Americans.

This is a request to the Chancellor of the New York City Dept of Education and the Chairman of the Chicago Public Schools Board of Education to change the name of their respective W.T. Sherman Schools.

Here some Sherman quotes to ponder:

**"Gentlemen, niggers and cotton caused this war, and I wish them both in Hell." Wm T. Sherman 1865  
Fayetteville, NC**

**"sandbags stop bullets better than niggers" Wm T. Sherman 1864**

**"All the congresses on earth can't make the nigger anything else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man...Two such races cannot live in harmony save as master and slave." Wm T. Sherman to his wife 1860**

**"What will you think of that — our buying niggers?" Wm T. Sherman to his abolitionist brother 1859**

**"The more Indians we can kill this year the fewer we will need to kill the next, because the more I see of the Indians the more convinced I become that they must either all be killed or be maintained as a species of pauper." Wm. T. Sherman**

Share this and help us make it go viral!  
And Remember to Support the SLRC!  
P.O.Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711

Donate to the SLRC and follow us on Facebook!

**Sign Petition**

**Here**

# **PETITIONS READ AS FOLLOWS:**

**To: Chancellor David M. Walcott  
New York City Department of Education  
c/o Deputy Chancellor Kathleen Grimm  
kgrimm@schools.nyc.gov**

**Re: PS 87 William T. Sherman School  
160 West 87th Street  
New York, NY 10024  
212-678-2826**

**WE the undersigned request that the name of PS 87 William T. Sherman School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.**

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**To: Chairman David J. Vitale  
Chicago Board of Education  
c/o Yolanda Alonzo  
yalonzo1@cps.edu**

**Re: William T. Sherman Elementary School  
1000 West 52nd Street  
Chicago, IL 60609  
773-535-1757**

**WE the undersigned request that the name of William T. Sherman Elementary School be changed. General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman was a war criminal who committed innumerable crimes against humanity by waging total war against Southern civilians, women & children in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina during the War Between the States and by waging a war of extermination against the Lakota people and other Plains Indians in the post WBTS period.**

**[signature]**

**<https://slrc-csa.org/newsroom/petition-change-sherman-school-names-in-nyc-and-chicago/>**

**MEN OF THE TEXAS DIVISION:**

# **WE WON ONE!!!**

**WITH THE HELP AND GUIDANCE OF KIRK LYONS AND THE HARD WORK OF JOHN MACAMMON , THE MEN OF THE SOUTH TEXAS BRIGADE, AND DIVISION OFFICERS ,THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG WILL FLY AT BEEVILLE THIS WEEKEND. I WANT TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE THANKS TO KIRK AND ALL THE COMPATRIOTS WHO WORKED ON THIS.WE HAD A SHORT TIME TO REACT BUT THE FIRST AMENDMENT WON OUT. THANKS ALSO GO TO GARY CORNETT OF THE CORPUS CHRISTIE CAMP FOR HELPING WIN THIS BATTLE.**

**LONG LIVE THE SOUTH!!**

**JOHNNIE HOLLEY**

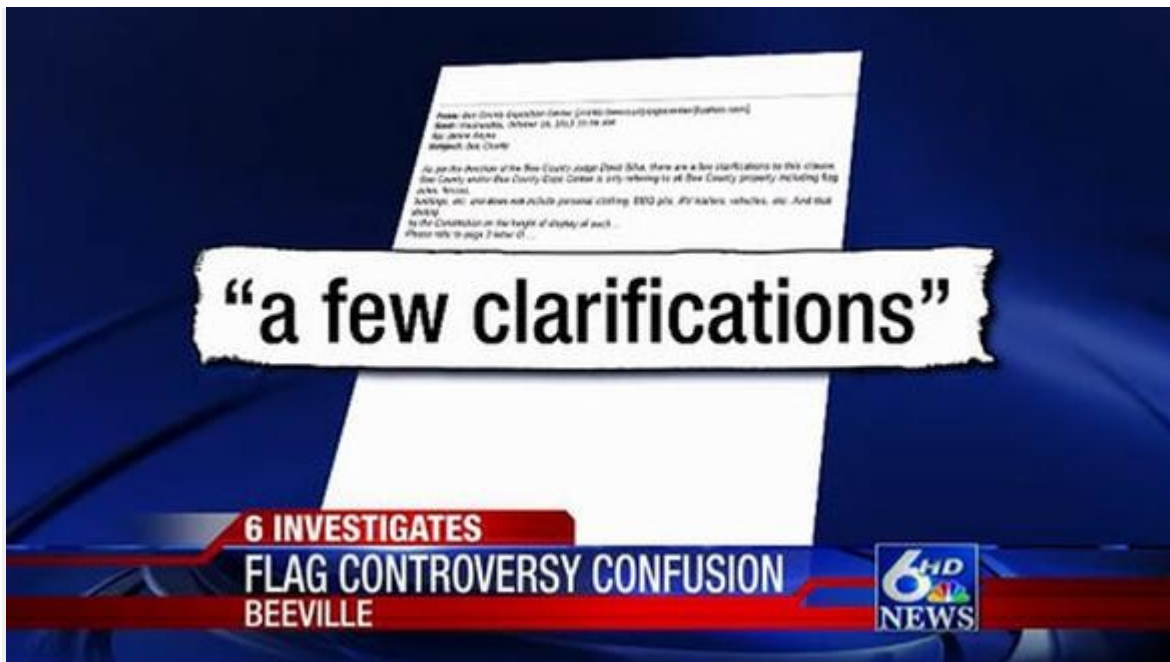
**COMMANDER**

**TEXAS DIVISION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

## **6 Investigates: Confederate Flag Ban In Bee County Unclear**

Posted: Oct 16, 2013 4:54 PM by Janine Reyes

Updated: Oct 16, 2013 7:02 PM



[Click HERE](#) to video report.

**BEE COUNTY -- Bee County Commissioners voted last month to keep the Confederate flag out of Western Week celebrations, which kick off tomorrow. But there's been some confusion over exactly what the commissioners passed and how it will impact the events at the Bee County Expo.**

**It took about a half dozen calls, but 6 Investigates did finally get a copy of the contract. It sets the terms for leasing the Bee County Exposition Center and it's been amended to keep out the Confederate flag.**

**"To me, to a lot of people, it's a symbol of racism," said Bee County Commissioner Eloy Rodriguez as he explained what led to his motion to create the ban.**

**Those who display it say it's in honor of Confederate soldiers and Southern pride. "It's about state's rights, its about state rights over national rights," said Lucy, who opposes the ban.**

**Some even see it as a way to remember loved ones, but not everyone does.**

**"They really felt offended because of the hoisting of the Confederate flag and then the gun show they had afterwards," explained Rodriguez as he described a call from his constituent that began his interest in seeking the ban.**

**It led to "Clause O" in the county's leasing facilities terms and conditions. It says management can "reject any offensive language or displays including the Confederate flag." The clause goes on to explain that "flags, banners, posters, signs, etc... will not be permitted to be displayed" on the expo grounds.**

**On Monday, attorney Kirk Lyons sent a letter to the Bee County Attorney, calling Clause O. "unconstitutional." He says if the Confederate flag is banned by the lease, the Western Week committee becomes "state actors" and they don't have that authority. He also included a lot of case law to back it up.**

**That's when he says what the lease says and what the county meant all changed.**

**Commissioner Eloy Rodriguez clarified the clause, saying they area not banning all Confederate flags. "By that we meant the flag pole," he said.**

**According to an email the Bee County Expo Center sent to 6 Investigates, County Judge David Silva wanted clarifications to the ban too. The email states that "the ban does not include personal clothing, BBQ pits, RV trailers, vehicles, etc."**

**It's that part of the ban that hit home for those who plan to protest. "They said no participants, including cook off teams could put the Confederate flag on their pit site," Lucy said. It appears now, that may be allowed.**

**There is still a protest planned for this weekend. It does not look like the wording in this agreement will be changed before Western Week, but according to the email we got from the facilities coordinator the enforcement will change.**

**The attorney who sent this letter to Bee County officials says he may pursue legal action to change the clause after Western Week.**

**To read the letter sent by the Southern Legal Resource Center - [click here](#)**



# **FROM KIRK LYONS October 31<sup>st</sup> Update:**

**BEEVILLE BEE-Picayune Oct 30, 2013**

## **APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT ON COUNTY'S FLAG BAN ATTEMPT**

**Editor:**

**Just wanted to thank all the wonderful folk of Beeville and Bee County who called or wrote to thank us for standing up to the majority of the Bee County Commissioner's over their illegal and unconstitutional attempt to ban Confederate flags from the recently concluded Western Week. Although the commissioner's now claim they were "misunderstood" and only meant to ban the flag from an (inoperable) county flagpole, the contract they imposed on the Western Week Committee said: "Bee County Commissioner's Court... reserves the right to reject any offensive language or displays including the Confederate flag...and will not (be) permitted to be displayed at any part of the expo grounds...(emphasis added). We note that the contract language says what it says and does not mention a flagpole. No one seems to be fooled by the Commissioners' volte face.**

**But we send our thanks to the Bee County Commissioner's. We didn't have to sue them and our clients, Texas Military Images, donated their Western Week booth to the Sons Of Confederate Veterans, who reported a wonderful outpouring of support by Western Week attendees. Thanks to you Bee County Commissioners, Bee County will be getting a new Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter in the very near future.**

**But, happy as we are with the outcome of this serendipitous event, the illegal Expo contract language remains on the books.**

**The SLRC staff hopes to attend the new Beeville SCV Camp's chartering, so we look forward to meeting our new friends then, and maybe revisit the County's bigoted and illegal contract edict regarding the Confederate flag.**

**Kirk D. Lyons, Esq.**

**Chief Trial Counsel**

**Southern Legal Resource Center, Inc**

**828-669-5189**

**[kdl@slrc-csa.org](mailto:kdl@slrc-csa.org)**

**[www.slrc-csa.org](http://www.slrc-csa.org)**

**From: Thomas Lee Willis  
Executive Director, Southern Legal Resource Center, inc**

# **HOW WE WON IN BEE COUNTY**

**Dear Texas Division Compatriot:**

**It was our pleasure to work with and coordinate with the Texas Division the efforts that led to lifting the Bee County imposed Confederate flag ban at "Western Week." Our clients, Texas Military Images, turned their booth over to the SCV, and the Hobby Camp reports a very successful recruiting effort at Western week. We look forward to the chartering of a new Camp in Beeville.**

**A little background on how all this came about.**

**When Chief Trial Counsel Lyons saw the September 28th news report on the Bee County Commissioner's banning the Confederate flag at Western Week, he immediately started gathering intelligence to force a showdown with the Commissioner's. This included renting a booth for Texas Military Images (the test plaintiffs - We didn't use the SCV as plaintiffs so we could fly under the radar and not have Western Week or Bee County find a legal excuse to refuse us a booth), acquiring a copy of the new contract terms for Western Week and recruiting locals sympathetic to the Confederate cause. Texas Division Commander Holley and his staff, including Judge Advocate Moore were brought in immediately so that the SCV would be prepared for any eventuality and have people on the ground at Western Week to man a booth or begin a protest, whichever way the case went.**

**A week before Western Week began the TMI's vendor booth was confirmed, SLRC sent a letter to the Western Week Committee asking permission to fly Confederate flags at the TMI booth. The Committee Chairman said they would get back to us. Our local friends told us there was a private meeting between the County Commissioner's & the Western Week Committee to discuss our request and as of Friday evening, October 11, the Commissioner's said not only NO to the Confederate flag on County property, but HELL NO!! A Commissioner's special meeting was scheduled for Monday Afternoon October 13. Western Week started the following Friday!**

**It really looked like we might have to sue them. If so we would have to draft a demand letter to drop on the County Attorney's desk on Monday, draft a Federal Complaint & Temporary Restraining Order and be ready in just a few days - for filing a lawsuit in Corpus Christi federal Court no later than the following Thursday. Kirk planned to drive 1300 miles to Corpus Christi with HK, so Kirk could file and argue the lawsuit and Restraining order and then be available to attend Western Week if we won, or go to jail with HK if we didn't (somebody would have to pay HK's bail:-).**

All weekend, Kirk & the staff worked tirelessly on the legal research to back up the demand letter - that the Commissioner's vote banning the Confederate flag was a prima facie violation of the 1st Amendment and that they rescind the ban or face a lawsuit. The demand letter was finished early Monday morning and delivered by email & fax to the County Attorney and the Western Week Committee. But the lawsuit & Temporary Restraining Order were not finished - if we had to sue them we would have to do it on the fly while driving to Texas. Now, did we have the money to pay for all this traveling & lawsuit filing? - NO, but that has never stopped us before. To quote Davy Crockett, "Make sure you are right, then go ahead!" If we had to sue Bee County and later pay back personal credit cards we had FAITH that we could do so, once our efforts became known to the confederation.

But by the grace of God, the threat of a lawsuit worked this time - and the Bee County Commissioner's struck their colors! "Oh we were misunderstood" they said, "We only meant to ban Confederate flags from our (inoperable) County flag pole outside the expo," they claimed. No one was fooled.

Victorious, Confederate flags and their rights intact, our clients, Texas Military Images, Inc., graciously donated their booth to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the A. M. Hobby Camp of Corpus Christi and other Texas Division volunteers led a very successful recruiting effort at Western Week with CONFEDERATE FLAGS (see photo of the booth above). We look forward to a new Camp being chartered soon in Beeville and the SLRC staff hopes to attend the charter ceremony - perhaps at next year's Western Week!

Compatriot's the good guys won this one! And we rejoice.

But all things come at a price. This is an excellent example of why the Confederate community needs an aggressive, flexible and johnny-on-the-spot law firm when Tiny Town Tyrants begin their next undermining of the Constitution. Who else does what we do? Without retainer? Immediately? 24/7?

And frankly gentlemen we at the SLRC REALLY, REALLY need your help. Your generous individual & Camp support of the SLRC will help make sure that we are there for the next emergency... and the next and the next!

**HELP US NOW SO WE CAN CONTINUE TO HELP YOU - AND PRAY FOR US!**

Thank you and Sincerely,

Thomas Lee Willis  
Executive Director

**Please send you most generous individual and  
Camp donation to:**

SLRC  
P.O.Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711  
828-669-5189  
www.slrc-csa.org

Join us on Facebook

**Take a look at and share our current newsletter:**

<https://slrc-csa.org/PDF/Newsletters/ConfederateVoice/Issue%202-3.pdf>

## **Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:**

**November 7<sup>th</sup> - David Hindricks – Confederate Money**

**December 7<sup>th</sup> - A H Belo Camp Christmas Supper/Meeting –see flier in this issue.**

**\*\*\*\*\***

# **Leadership Trainings**

**\*\*\*\*\***

Gentlemen,

Commander Russ Lane of the Alamo City Guards has asked me to send this as a Brigade Post in addition to the Texas Division notification of this fine **National Leadership School** provided by our National Officers.

Here is your chance to have you and your members meet our National Leadership one on one and learn in the process. I attended the Monroe, LA program several years ago and it was good.

Contact Russ Lane for details. Russ Lane [alamocamp@yahoo.com](mailto:alamocamp@yahoo.com)

Don't miss this opportunity benefit your camp's membership or this chance to get your officer's batteries recharged and educated in the SCV. It will be in San Antonio and you will be within a few miles of the Riverwalk for those of you bringing your wives. Russ Lane can provide details for the ladies should you desire that information for your spouses seeking an outing in San Antonio.

**[Registration form for conference](#)**

For Don Lawrence  
Commander, South Texas Brigade

John McCammon  
1Lt Commander, South Texas Brigade

David McMahan  
3rd Lt Commander  
Texas Division  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Compatriots,

The North East Texas and the East Texas Brigades are hosting an **East Texas Leadership Training Conference** on Saturday, January 25, 2014 in Tyler. The last conference that was sponsored by these two brigades was held two years ago in Tyler and was well attended and received. We have high hopes that those who attend this particular conference will also leave with a feeling that it was very much worth their while. The East Texas Leadership Conference is open to ALL Sons of Confederate Veterans members, not only those in North East and East Texas. We ask that you please RSVP so the Emma Sansom OCR chapter can better plan for the meal. I am attaching the agenda for the event to this email as a pdf file and pasting it below as well.

We hope to see you there!

Respectfully yours,

Marc Robinson  
Commander

East Texas Brigade  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**[East Texas Leadership PDF](#)**

## SCV National Leadership Workshop

As we move through the challenging years of the Sesquicentennial, leadership training has become even more important to the defense of our Southern heritage. In an effort to insure that our members better understand the challenges of leadership roles and to aid our leaders in acquiring the knowledge to better perform their duties, the SCV has scheduled an Autumn National Leadership Workshop.

This year's event will be held September 28, 2013 at the Sheraton 4 Points Hotel, 8818 Jones Maltzberger Rd (at intersection with Hwy 410), San Antonio, TX. It will be hosted by the Alamo City Guards Camp 1325. A tentative schedule for the day is posted below along with registration and lodging information.

Please note that this event will include relevant presentations and individual workshops for more specialized training for Commanders and Adjutants; however, ALL members are invited to attend!

8:30 – 8:40	Welcome & SCV Protocol	Cmdr. Russ Lane, Camp 1325
8:40 – 8:55	Introductions & Overview	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
8:55 – 9:40	Commanders & Command	CIC R. Michael Givens
9:40 – 9:50	<i>BREAK</i>	
9:50 – 10:30	Adjutants & Administration	AIC Stephen Lee Ritchie
10:30 -10:45	<i>BREAK</i>	
10:45 – 11:30	Recruiting & Retention	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
11:30 – 12:30	<i>DINNER</i>	
12:30 – 1:15	<i>Vision 2016</i>	Past Chief of HD Tom Hiter, Ph.D
1:15 – 1:25	<i>BREAK</i>	
1:25 – 2:10	Camp Operations & Success	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
2:10 – 2:20	<i>BREAK</i>	
2:20 – 3:05	Commander's & Adjutant's Workshops	CIC, Lt. CIC & AIC
3:05	Concluding Remarks & Discussion	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
	Benediction	

Registration, which includes dinner, is **only \$20 each** and will be handled through our General Headquarters at Elm Springs. You may mail a reservation with a check or call 1 (800) 380-1896 ext 209 (Cindy) or email [accounting@scv.org](mailto:accounting@scv.org) with credit card information (MC, VISA or AMEX).

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Call Hotel at 210-348-9960 Group Rate: SCV (Room price is \$94 which includes breakfast buffet for one). Room reservations need to be booked before Sept 5.

On Friday September 27 a private one hour tour of the Alamo will start at 7:30 pm and the cost is \$5.00. If you plan go on the tour, please meet at the historic Main Bar at the Menger Hotel (across street from the Alamo) at 6:30 pm. The cost for parking is \$10.00

After the workshop on Saturday, a visit to the Confederate Cemetery and the burial places of Col. Rip Ford and General Hamilton Bee will begin at 6 pm

### Registration Sheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Camp number \_\_\_\_\_ Check enclosed ( ) or  
Credit Card (MC, VISA, or AMEX) Number \_\_\_\_\_ Expires \_\_\_\_\_



# **EAST TEXAS LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE**

**SPONSORED  
BY**

## **EAST TEXAS AND NORTHEAST TEXAS BRIGADES Saturday, January 25, 2014**

- 9:00 – 9:15 Welcome - Marc Robinson, Cmdr. ET  
Brigade Invocation - TX Division Chaplain DonMajors  
Introductions and Conference Outline – Marc Robinson
- 9:15 – 9:45 “Fulfilling the Charge,” a presentation by Rudy Ray, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr., John H. Reagan Camp 2156
- 9:45 – 10:25 Restoring and maintaining forgotten cemeteries – Mr. E. J. Adams, Texas Historical Commission RIP member (Restoration, Investigation, and Preservation of Historical Cemeteries) Mr. Adams does amazing work in East Texas. Most cemeteries that he has restored have CSA veterans interred. He will have a very inspiring presentation!
- 10:25 – 10:40 Break
- 10:40 – 11:15 Heritage **Offense** and Heritage Defense, what we need to know... – 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr. David Moore
- 11:15 – 11:30 National SCV to place more emphasis on heritage offense - Todd Owens, ATM Commander
- 11:30 – 12:30 Lunch – Emma Sansom Chapter #31, Order of Confederate Rose
- 12:30 – 1:15 Camp Growth, Stability, and Member Retention - Gary Bray, Div. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Cmdr.
- 1:15 – 2:15 Commanders Command, Camp operations, programs, and projects - Johnnie Holley, Div. Cmdr.
- 2:15 – 2:30 Break
- 2:30 – 2:45 Connecting the Division (Calendar, email system, etc.) – David McMahon, Div. 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt. Cmdr.
- 2:45 – 3:30 Discussion and Closing Remarks – Moderator – Phil Maynard, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cmdr. NET Brigade
- 3:30 Closing prayer - Chaplain Don Majors

### **Location of Conference**

First Assembly of God  
5309 Rhones Quarter Road  
Tyler, Texas 75707

**Registration fee at door to cover expenses - \$10.00**

**Please RSVP by 20 Jan 2014 to help plan for the meal: [mrobinson1836@yahoo.com](mailto:mrobinson1836@yahoo.com)**

# Message from the Division Chaplain

The fall of the year brings us the beauty of God's creation. It truly is my favorite time of the year. Gloria and I, along with my brother Steve and his wife Debbie, just returned from an awesome trip to the beautiful state of Tennessee. We spent two weeks up in Gatlinburg and the Smokey Mountains. It is our family roots. We saw lots of wildlife, and of course it was a special treat to see five black bear in



the wild. Seeing all the beautiful trees as they change colors, as well as the water falls as they cascade down over the rocks. There's not another sound like it in the world. No wonder it is the time of the year that we keep and remember "Thanksgiving." We certainly were thankful for getting to view some of God's creation.



The setting of Psalm 137 was written at the time of the Babylonian captivity in the Sixth Century B.C. Ezekiel also gives us a description of the spiritual and political decline of Judah, which resulted in their collapse into Babylonian control. In 621 B.C., Ezekiel had witnessed the rise and fall of four kings. He had witnessed the desecration of the Temple, and the domination of the Babylonians. In 597 B.C., Ezekiel himself was carried off into exile. This is the setting of Psalm 137.

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hung our harps upon the willows in the midst of it. For there those who carried us away captive required of us a song, and those who plundered us required of us mirth, saying, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion." How shall we sing the Lord's song in a foreign land?"

For the people of Judah there was not much to be thankful over. Their nation had collapsed morally, spiritually, and politically. They are now captives and in Babylonian bondage. The setting tells us that they are now sitting by the rivers of Babylon. They have hung their harps on willow trees. There is no more mirth or song in their spirit. They are a defeated people.

This Thanksgiving Season, let us be thankful for all the blessings that our Lord and Savior has bestowed upon us, but let us also be thankful for our Confederate heritage. Our Confederate ancestors never lost their spirit. They never lost their mirth. They never lost their song. They have passed that DNA into our veins. The Sons and Daughters of the Southland will never lose our song. "Dixie" will remain loud and clear within our lungs. We will never hang the symbols of our heritage in the willow trees, and we will never forget the sacrifices that our ancestors gave to us all. The Southern spirit will never see defeat. We will remain a thankful people.

Reverend Don Majors  
Texas Division Chaplain



# avenging armadillo

controversial commentary on a wide variety of subjects

Sunday, November 3, 2013

## *On the 150th Anniversary of Lincoln's*

### *Gettysburg Address*

The Armadillo is, by nature, a peaceful critter, especially ones from Texas. We're built strictly for defense, since mostly what we want is to be left alone. In the past a good defense has sufficed. But defensive armor is not enough in times like these, and there is only so much even a friendly, Texas Armadillo can take without striking back. Therefore, my advise is to do as I have done: evolve, develop long horns, go on the offensive and teach our collectivist, statist adversaries an age old lesson: **DON'T MESS WITH TEXAS!**

I begin by quoting no friend of the south, the Baltimore newspaper man, H.L. Mencken.

Here is what he wrote on Lincoln's Address:

"The Gettysburg speech was at once the shortest and the most famous oration in American history...the highest emotion reduced to a few poetical phrases. Lincoln himself never even remotely approached it. It is genuinely stupendous. But let us not forget that it is poetry, not logic; beauty, not sense. Think of the argument in it. Put it into the cold words of everyday. The doctrine is simply this: that the Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg sacrificed their lives to the cause of self-determination — that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth. It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; it was the Confederates who fought for the right of their people to govern themselves."

One could say that virtually every statement in the address begs the question. The first, for instance, claims that 87 years prior to the speech our forefathers formed a new nation. But in 1776 13 british colonies individually seceded from Great Britain. The secession succeeding, 13 separate documents of surrender was issued to 13 new,sovereign states or nations, not one document of surrender to a unitary nation-state.

This dedication to the proposition that "all men are created equal," once again begs the question.

Where is this official dedication? It seems it exists only in Lincoln's mind.

If we look at the Declaration we see it is not about equality, but the right of peoples to govern themselves. In other words, the equality of the colonists to the British had a concrete expression in the form of self-determination--the ability to rule themselves.

True as that is, in the Law of the Land, the Constitution written and signed a decade and a half after the Declaration, there is not only no "dedication" to equality, you can't even find the word equality.

Then, finally, there is the intimation that the union soldiers were fighting for that same right of self-determination the colonist patriots were.

This is totally Orwellian.

It was the union soldiers who were fighting to subjugate the southern Republics, and reduce them to little more than conquered provinces--which they did. It was the Confederate soldiers who were fighting for the right of their people to rule themselves. In this sense, they were on the side of the colonists. It was the union soldiers who were fighting in the spirit of the British soldiers trying to prevent the secession of the colonists.

Then, there is the claim the union soldiers were fighting for the actual existence of the nation. This is absurd. The states remaining in the union were in no danger of being overrun, nor was the home of their general government, Washington DC. The Southern Republics were not staging a revolutionary take over, they just wanted to get the heck out of Dodge--they didn't want to be a part of what they had understood was a VOLUNTARY union.

Again, this is nothing but Jacobin-style, Orwellian propoganda on Lincoln's behalf. One could even argue this "nation" he invents exists only in his twisted, totalitarian fantasies. The Founders referred to the Constitutional Compact as "the union," not "a new nation." Union was the most common word for the alliance of nation states. When South Carolina seceded in 1860 the newspaper headlines read "Union Dissolved."



The National Government was never regarded as a unitary sovereign. The National Government lacked sovereignty altogether. It possessed only delegated, limited powers. It was, and Constitutionally remains, a mere Agent of the Sovereign States. The fact that the central government has usurped almost all the sovereignty of the states and the people does not change the reality of its legal status as a mere agent.

Thus, we see just some of the nonsense exposed in Lincoln's famous address, and the lawless fiction upon which "the American Nation"--I refer to it as "Linconia"--- is presently constructed, a lawless fiction in which the Central Government has usurped all power and reduced the sovereign states to mere administrative units.

What of the people's freedom? It is also a fiction. We have no recourse to our crumbling bill of rights. I write here, and people gather here, not as our God given right, but by the gracious negligence of the Central government. We only appear to have rights. And any more our alleged "liberties" and "rights" could be taken under any number of pretexts invented by our Overlords in Washington.

In truth, the logical working out of Lincoln's delusionary inventions and the acceptance of them as "normalcy" has resulted in the increasing LOSS of self-determination of our once sovereign Republics and peoples.

Any man not blinded by years of government school propaganda, buttressed by an ignorant and brain-dead press, could see this. Even a man like Lysander Spooner, a Massachusetts lawyer, staunch abolitionist, no friend of the south, and hater of Lincoln and his minions, could see it as early as 1866. It was then he wrote something that should be much *more* famous than Mr. Lincoln's "coke is it" Gettysburg propaganda, but, alas, is not. I shall quote it here and dare any man to use the powers of reason and evidence to refute it.

"The principle, on which the war was waged by the North, was simply this: That men may rightfully be compelled to submit to, and support, a government that they do not want; and that resistance, on their part, makes them traitors and criminals. No principle, that is possible to be named, can be more self-evidently false than this; or more self-evidently fatal to all political freedom. Yet it triumphed in the field, and is now assumed to be established. If it really be established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the war, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a government that he does not want, is a slave. And there is no difference, in principle --- but only in degree --- BETWEEN POLITICAL AND CHATTEL SLAVERY. [political slavery is what we're now experiencing in increasing degrees, thanks to Lincoln's FORCED consolidation]. The former [political slavery], no less than the latter [chattel slavery], denies a man's ownership of himself and the products of his labor; and asserts that other men may own him, and dispose of him and his property, for their uses, and at their pleasure." – Lysander Spooner (Nineteenth-Century lawyer, abolitionist, entrepreneur)

In support of my statement above, I also present a portion of Andrew Johnson's State of the Union Speech, given December 1867. At that time Johnson was outraged at the behavior of the Radical Republicans and the military occupation of the Southern Republics. He fought back with this official executive statement, which, sadly, foreshadows the tyranny with which the American Republics and peoples will be visited by this Central Agent gone wild--an Agent that is now TOTALLY OUT OF CONTROL:

"...candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will, and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact, and we must all acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in His kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again."  
Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, State of the Union address, 1867

And as a fictional southron, Forest Gump was fond of saying, "That's all I've got to say about that."

<http://avengingarmadillo.blogspot.com/2013/11/on-150th-anniversary-of-lincolns.html>

## Prisoners of Grant: The "Punch Bowl" Photo

On a winter day in 1995, I traveled to the National Archives facility at College Park, Maryland, home of that institution's still pictures collection. I was looking specifically for clear versions of photos I had seen many times on the pages of books, but never with enough clarity to allow anything much to be learned from them.

One picture in particular most interested me. First appearing in 1911's *Miller's Photographic History of the Civil War*, it depicted a large group of Confederate prisoners awaiting transport to Northern prison camps in the spring of 1864. I hoped, among other things, to find a print of this photo, reasoning that it must be clearer than the fuzzy, pixelated image I'd seen in books. To my surprise, I did happen across a print of it, mounted to a card. The print I found was no more than five inches across, so small that none of the soldiers in it are more than a quarter inch high, but through a magnifying glass it was clear there was a remarkable amount of detail visible. Before leaving I had a high quality enlargement made which, 16 years later, I am finally able to share through this website. The National Archives print of the Punch Bowl photo is superior to the one available on the Library of Congress website, and to my knowledge the images below have never been presented with this level of clarity.

The image was one of a series probably taken by an unknown photographer of Matthew Brady's firm on May 16th or 17th, 1864.<sup>1</sup> The "Punch Bowl" was the informal name for a series of ravines at Belle Plain, Virginia, that became a temporary holding area for Confederate's captured during the Overland Campaign.



Books including this picture tend to posit that the prisoners are drawn up to receive rations from the wagons visible in the background. Some men in the extreme rear of the group seem to be doing so, but everyone else has clearly broken down the numerous shelter tents seen in other shots of the location, and are wearing or preparing to put on their personal baggage. Since the men on the right, closest to camera, seem most ready, it's likely that a

short time after the photo was taken this line began to march, followed by each successive line, to the landing. There they would board transports that would take them to Point Lookout or another POW camp.

The assumption is often made that these troops are men from Major General Edward Johnson's Division, which was captured whole at Spotsylvania Courthouse when their position at the "Mule Shoe" salient was overrun. Furthering the suggestion that these are Johnson's men is the fact that they are arranged in what appear to be regimental lines of two ranks, and Johnson's Division was captured so intact they were allowed to maintain their organization during transport. But the fact that the men are in lines indicates nothing definite about their identity. They are preparing to move out, and all that would have been necessary to achieve this formation would be for the Federal guards to start several lines at the top of the slope and tell the prisoners to form up on them.

Arguing against their identity as Johnson's Division is the fact that one of the other shots taken on this visit to the Punch Bowl shows a group of prisoners around a dugout. Historian William Frassanito was able to enlarge the image to show a hat insignia reading "AL 4", presumably the 4th Alabama of Field's Division, Longstreet's Corps.<sup>2</sup> About 7500 prisoners from both the Wilderness and Spotsylvania were moved through this holding area between May 13th to 18th. Only about 3000 of those were from Johnson's Division.<sup>3</sup>



At the far right of the photograph, the line closest to the camera appears ready to move out. The short amount of time until the move is made clear by the man near center, who holds two heavy bundles of ground cover, etc. under his arms. This is an unlikely pose unless they are about to start moving. If Brady's photographer had delayed a few moments, he may have missed his shot.

Because they are the first to leave the area, these men have all their gear on, unlike many more distant from the camera or farther down the slope, who are still relaxed and waiting. This fact, and their standing apart from the others allowing them to be more clearly seen, warrants taking a closer look.



In the image at right, the bearded man standing at far left is the same one pointed out above, with two bunches of blankets or ground cloths under his arms. He appears to have rolled up his shirtsleeves to the elbow, which is interesting because there are a few men elsewhere in the photo wearing overcoats. Seated below him is a soldier in a very dark jacket, wearing a knapsack.

Standing left of center is a man wearing a frock coat with what seem to be matching pants. His haversack is unusually wide, as with an officer's private-purchase style. If this is Johnson's Division after all, he could be an officer (the division's officers were allowed to stay with the men instead of being separated), but he need not be. There are a few others in this photograph with similar haversacks.

The prisoner seated at center may be barefooted, and wears both a knapsack and blanket roll, as seen in the famous Gettysburg prisoner photo and in the art of some veterans. His uniform is very dark, and it is possible this is the imported blue-gray kersey run through the blockade from Britain in great quantity during this period of the war. If so, it is surprising there is so little of it in the photo. But there is another shade, visible in the trousers of the man at far right, the jacket of the man facing away from us at top left, and perhaps even the frock coat and pants of the man near center, which is more common throughout the picture and could well represent the imported kersey, which displays about this shade in some other probable photos of it.

Just to the right of the man in the dark uniform stands a soldier with a knapsack that could be of U.S. make, given its shape. He is holding his haversack in his hands. The canteen on his hip may simply be cloth covered or a dull tin drum, but there is the suggestion of a rim, and we may have here a wooden canteen of the type more commonly seen in the west, but also issued in some numbers to Lee's army. If it is a wooden canteen, it is (to my knowledge) the only one seen in any photograph of Confederate prisoners or dead on the battlefield.



Five of these men in the line closest to the camera wear knapsacks. The one on the far right is clearly an imported British pattern pack, as purchased from S. Isaac, Campbell & Co. and run through the blockade by the tens of thousands. Note that, like the seated soldier in the previous image, he too wears a blanket roll with his knapsack. Crouching below him is another man with a British knapsack, easily identifiable by its leather corner reinforcements.

Visible at center right is a man seated at the head of the second line. He sat down just as the lens cap was removed from the camera, leaving his own ghostly echo standing over him. He appears to wear a knapsack.

The man standing at center wears a different style of pack, probably the common M1855 U.S. knapsack. He is cradling a pole about ten feet long. A number of men in the "Punch Bowl" have these, and they are likely the remains of shelters. Why they seem to be taking them along with them is unclear. Perhaps rather than boarding a steamer for prison camp they are expecting to spend the night at another holding area. At lower left are two more men wearing imported British knapsacks.



These men are also in the line closest to the camera. The man at bottom left has two blanket rolls worn over a dark frock or sack coat. His pants are tucked into boots. Like many of these soldiers, head movement makes identifying the type of headgear difficult. Still, the fact that so much detail is intact in a small print photograph of a group of people not posing for or aware of the camera is amazing.

The man seated at bottom center may have a very wide painted haversack, similar to the man in the frock coat in the previous image. The unpainted haversack of the individual at far right is worn quite high. What may be a knot to shorten the strap is visible against his back.



Closer to the center of the photo, down the hill, we see men from the first two lines mostly seated on the ground. Note at upper left a group of three men in matching forage caps, the chin strap buttons clearly visible. It is the only such concentration of caps in a photo where hats are overwhelmingly predominant. Below these men stands a soldier with a knapsack of uncertain type. It appears to have parallel straps passing down the

back, and so may be the Mexican War era style that was likely produced by the Ordnance Department at Richmond. At far right, leaning back on his pack, is a man wearing a wheel cap.



Still further down hill are more prisoners of the first and second lines. The man seated near bottom right sits on very full knapsack. Both a tin cup and a fire-blackened boiler or can are attached to his haversack. The soldier seated to his left wears a hat reminiscent of the U.S. Army dress hat (Hardee hat). Hats similar to this were run through the blockade from England. To his left stands a man with similar hat, with his bedroll suspended on a stick



held over his shoulder. He appears to have a small tin drum canteen. The soldier seated at the upper left hand corner has a sizable hole in the knee of his pants.



These are men of the second and third line from the camera, near the top of the slope. The back of the jacket of the man standing at top center has a pronounced point. Seated below and to the right of him is a soldier clearly wearing canvas leggings. The strap under the right foot is just visible. Leggings appear with surprising regularity in the art of Confederate veterans like A.C. Redwood, and may not have been quite so much an oddity as some might think.

The man at lower right wears only a vest over his dark shirt, and seems to have tucked his pants into his socks. He sits on a full knapsack. The man to the left of him has a bedroll of the "short roll" variety. The two POW's to his

left stand with hands in pockets, their haversacks worn high and over their blanket rolls. The one on the right has a gum blanket as the outer layer of his. Both have tin cups attached to their haversack flap.



These men make up the heads of the third and fourth line from the camera. Near bottom left, the soldier in the dark pants is barefooted. At right center, back to the camera, stands a man reminiscent of Sam Watkins' "Tennessee Thompson". In addition to his haversack, his knapsack is topped with a large roll with what is likely a shelter half for an outer layer. This is the only knapsack in the photo with anything on top. A frying pan is somehow attached, handle pointing skyward. The man's canteen seems to be suspended from this unusual rig. Sitting beside him, elbows on knees, is a prisoner with his pants tucked into his socks.

As a point of reference for the cloth shades in the picture, note the pants of the Union soldiers visible at the top of the image.



As we move left down the slope, things grow more crowded and confused, but there are still a few details to be gleaned. The soldier at bottom left wears his haversack very high. At bottom center, one Johnny has at least two haversacks. At the extreme upper right is another soldier with the probable Richmond issue knapsack with vertical straps down the back.

## Conclusions

There is always a danger in trying to make too many sweeping observations from a single image. We cannot determine much of anything about Lee's army as a whole from one blurry picture of an unknown unit passing through Frederick, Maryland, and little more from the small group of men in the White House Landing prisoner photo. But with the Punch Bowl photograph, we approach a sample size that allows us, with reservations, to make some observations about general Confederate appearance.

### ***Clothing***

It is no surprise that the vast majority of these men wear short jackets, and it is obvious that there are a wide variety of shades of cloth in this group. Despite the importation of large amounts of blue-gray and light blue kersey from Britain, it had clearly not translated into uniformity in the field, and generally speaking it never did. The Richmond Depot continued to receive thousands of yards of locally produced cloth (presumably of various shades)

into 1865. Even if, as mentioned above, the imported kersey is represented by the medium-dark shade seen in the photo and not by the blackish hue seen here and there, it is still far from universal.

There is a tendency in this image for the pants to appear lighter than the jacket in most cases. There is one possible explanation for this. In the months previous to the taking of this photo, Richmond had issued large numbers of light or royal blue pants to the army, typically made from imported kersey. If a large number of pants in the photo are light enough shades of blue, it could explain this difference, since there is no evidence that lighter shades of gray tended to be used for pants and darker for jackets. But there is still the mystery of what that uniform and very dark shade, scattered thinly through the whole crowd, represents.

## Equipment

It is difficult to determine haversack type at this distance. There are many that appear to be of Federal make, and many that are clearly not, and some that could really be either. The haversacks are generally worn at the waist, with several considerably above that. This is one area where this image differs somewhat from the White House Landing picture, where no such extremely short straps are visible. Also, haversacks and canteens do not always match neatly in length, with the canteen resting atop the haversack. Where tin cups are visible they are always attached to the haversack closure, and not to the canteen.

As for the canteens, movement and sun reflection make telling a C.S. tin drum from a U.S. "oblate spheroid" difficult. What is clear is that, as with other images of prisoners and battlefield dead, no canteen covers are in sight.

There are many knapsacks and blanket rolls throughout the crowd, meaning that whatever battle they were captured in they were wearing these items in combat. Because many of the men are still lounging and have not put on all of their baggage, and are often sitting on their knapsack or blanket roll (if they have either), we cannot determine the ratio of packs to rolls. Certainly the men at the far right, who seem nearest to leaving, are mostly equipped with knapsacks.

A number of knapsacks are not clearly seen enough to determine type. Those that can be seen clearly enough are of three types: captured U.S. double bags, imported British knapsacks, and the style which was probably the standard type manufactured at Richmond, with its distinctive narrow leather straps passing over the bag.

## Final Thoughts

The Punch Bowl photo is the largest assemblage of Confederate soldiers ever photographed. Yet even with such a large group, representing men from many regiments, we must refrain from making too many judgements. Often, questions asked about the appearance of Confederate soldiers are presented in general terms. "How uniform were they?," "How many wore knapsacks?," "How common were kepis relative to slouch hats?" Such questions assume that the Southern armies after 1861 were a homogeneous mass, where what applies to one company applies to all. But documents such as inspection reports and ordnance returns prove that there was considerable variation between units until the end of the war. Questions like these are the wrong way to approach the subject, as they can never have any answer other than "it depends." Many factors contributed to the appearance of a soldier or unit at a given time and place.<sup>4</sup> Despite this, the Punch Bowl photo does show us how a group of Confederates, at this particular time and at this particular place, were clad and equipped, and how they preferred to wear and carry their clothing and belongings. Elements like hat styles, methods of carrying baggage, prevalence of beards, etc., are things we might safely suggest would apply to most other men in Lee's army at this time. To go much farther than that is to ignore the lesson, learned time and time again, that reality is the result of myriad factors, in history as well as the present.

Image:

"Confederate Prisoners in the Punch Bowl", May 16th or 17th, 1864; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

1. William A. Frassanito, *Grant and Lee* (Gettysburg: Thomas Publications, 1983): 57.

2. Frassanito, 60.

3. Frassanito, 60.

4. Some of these factors are state of origin, region of origin (can they still receive packages from home?), socioeconomic status, strictness of company officers, strictness and personality of generals at several levels, stability and length of supply lines, experience and fortunes in battle, morale, length of time on campaign, and competence of quartermasters and other support staff.

<http://www.blueandgraymarching.com/articles/prisoners-of-grant-the-punc.html>



# The Lone Star State's Opportunity

by Michael Maharrey

Texas has the opportunity to take matters into its own hands.

Opposition to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, with its embedded health insurance mandates, has stirred a widespread revival of interest in the Tenth Amendment and state sovereignty issues.

The passage of the health care act opened the eyes of many previously apathetic citizens, making them aware of the rapidly expanding scope and influence of the federal government and its intrusiveness in their everyday lives. They intuitively understand that requiring them to purchase health insurance falls far beyond the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution. Suddenly awake and alarmed by the fact that the federal government has grown so far out of control, and frustrated by what they see as the lack of responsiveness by politicians in D.C., many Americans find themselves looking for answers.

And they are turning to their states.

Fourteen states have sued, seeking to block implementation of the unconstitutional health care act. Twelve states, led by Florida Attorney General Bill McCollum filed in federal court in Pensacola.

“The Constitution nowhere authorizes the United States to mandate, either directly or under threat of penalty, that all citizens and legal residents have qualifying health care coverage, the lawsuit states.

But some states are asserting their own authority to block unconstitutional acts, recognizing that federal courts don't stand as the sole arbiter of constitutionality.

On Nov. 16, Texas Representative Leo Berman (R-Tyler) filed a bill in the Texas House of Representatives that would nullify federal health care legislation in the Lone Star State. [HB-297](#) asserts:

The federal Act is not authorized by the United States Constitution and violates the Constitution's true meaning and intent as expressed by the founders of this country and the ratifiers of the Constitution.

The federal Act:

- (1) is invalid in this state;
- (2) is not recognized by this state;
- (3) is specifically rejected by this state; and
- (4) is null and void and of no effect in this state.

The bill takes things a step further, making it a crime for any official, agent, or employee of the United States or an employee of any corporation to enforce any part of the health care act in Texas, and imposes fines up to \$5,000 and/or five years in prison for anyone convicted of doing so.

While some might call this legislation radical, it rests squarely within the scope of state power as understood by the framers of the Constitution. James Madison wrote in the Virginia Resolution of 1798 that states not only have a right, but a duty to step in when the federal government oversteps its authority.

*That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the federal government, as resulting from the compact, to which the states are parties; as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact; as no further valid that they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the states who are parties thereto, **have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose** for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.*

Tenth Amendment Center founder Michael Boldin said that Berman's bill does not represent an extreme viewpoint and insists each state should determine the best path for its own citizens.

There is nothing more extreme than having a federal government that refuses to abide by the laws that we the people of the several states delegated to it in the Constitution, he said. The important point here is that it's up to the people of each state to determine what the best response may be. One state, as Wyoming did with its Firearms Freedom Act, may decide that penalties on federal agents is the rightful response. Another, such as California with medical marijuana, may choose to create an environment conducive to non-compliance by masses of people. Either way – or somewhere in between – that's the beauty of the American system. We can have widely varying actions, responses and viewpoints in different states while all living together in peace. One-size-fits-all solutions are actually the problem, and state-by-state decision-making is the natural response.

Berman said that his bill faces an uphill battle as long as the current Texas House leadership remains in place. The legislation will likely end up bottled up in committee.

The best chance for passage is to get rid of the current Speaker, Berman said.

That speaker is Rep. Joe Straus (R San Antonio)

Straus did not respond to an email request for comment.

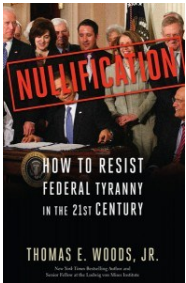
Despite the fact that the bill faces long odds for passage, Boldin said introducing this type of legislation remains important,

Whether or not there's any guarantee of getting something passed is no reason to not do what's right, he said. Champions look at insurmountable odds and take them on with passion, and that's what We the People need to do in defense of our liberty. □

And its about baby steps. Boldin said he views the dismantling of an overreaching, bloated federal government a long-term project.

Dealing with a constitutional monstrosity like Obamacare is going to take time. In the mid-90s, people around the country were saying that it was absurd for California to go it alone and try to pass a medical marijuana law. But they did, and today, we see 15 states openly defying the federal government on this issue, he said. The blueprint is straightforward – when enough people say no to the federal government and enough states do so as well, there's not much that the feds can do to enforce their unconstitutional 'laws' on us. □

Madison agreed. Writing in Federalist 46, he laid out the blueprint for constraining overreaching federal power.



*Should an unwarrantable measure of the federal government be unpopular in particular States, which would seldom fail to be the case, or even a warrantable measure be so, which may sometimes be the case, the means of opposition to it are powerful and at hand. The disquietude of the people; their repugnance and, perhaps refusal to cooperate with officers of the Union, the frowns of the executive magistracy of the State; the embarrassment created by legislative devices, which would often be added on such occasions, would oppose, in any State, very serious impediments; and were the sentiments of several adjoining States happen to be in Union, would present obstructions which the federal government would hardly be willing to encounter. □*

**Texas has taken the first step. Now the people of Texas need to rise up and insist on passage of the bill. Ultimately, the people's voice will carry the day.**

**The question remains, will they speak?**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Texas is the first state to see the Federal Health Care Nullification Act introduced. Sources close to the Tenth Amendment Center tell us to expect up to 10 other states considering such legislation in the 2011 legislative session. [\*\*CLICK HERE\*\*](#) – to learn more about the bill and track progress of the act around the country.

<http://tenthamentmentcenter.com/2010/11/20/the-lone-star-states-opportunity/#.UnAxmUCInZc>

# McAuliffe blasts flying of Confederate flag; issue is politically tricky

By David Sherfinski  
The Washington Times  
Wednesday, October 2, 2013



**\*\* FILE \*\*** Virginia Flaggers raise the Confederate battle flag near Interstate ... more >

Democrat Terry McAuliffe brazenly inserted himself into the sensitive debate over Virginia's heritage, condemning the flying of a Confederate flag and renewing a cultural debate that has ensnared governors of both parties for decades.

Responding to a Virginia group's raising of a 15-by-15-foot banner of the Stars and Bars at a site off Interstate 95 near Richmond over the weekend, Mr. McAuliffe issued a blistering condemnation of the divisive Civil War-era symbol.

"This is not representative of the values that we as a Commonwealth hold dear," he said.

The forceful denunciation is at odds with recent Virginia administrations that typically have attempted to balance the pride among some residents in their Confederate heritage with the solemn acknowledgment of the state's history of slavery.

"While we can't force this group to take down the flag flying over I-95, we can join together as a community to express our displeasure and commitment to fighting for justice and tolerance," said Mr. McAuliffe. He encouraged everyone to "take a moment and fly an American flag to show the world the true spirit of Virginia."

The comments were similar in nature to a statement issued three days earlier by Richmond Mayor Dwight Jones. Mr. Jones, a Democrat, said he's not looking to re-fight old battles and is not interested in symbols that divide Richmond.

"I'm interested in promoting symbols that unite people and would rather rally around the American flag than one that divides so many in our city," he said. "I encourage all Richmonders to do the same."

Mark Rozell, a professor of public policy at George Mason University, said it's politically safe for Mr. McAuliffe to condemn the Confederate flag because the state has changed so much — demographically, culturally and politically — in recent decades.

"It would have been a much different story 25 years ago than it is today," Mr. Rozell said. "But he may help mobilize some of his base that understands the flag is a powerful symbol and, for some of them, something they deeply detest."

The flap started with a group called the Virginia Flaggers, which organized in 2011 and insists it is about reclaiming a Southern symbol that more recently has been associated with racism and intolerance.

The campaign of Republican Attorney General Kenneth T. Cuccinelli II, who is running against Mr. McAuliffe, declined Wednesday to comment on the issue.

A spokesman for Gov. Bob McDonnell said in response to the incident that the Republican "believes in a diverse, modern and welcoming commonwealth" and noted that Virginia recently had been named the best state for business by a national magazine.

"That's the Virginia the world sees," said J. Tucker Martin. "The actions taken by a particular group on private property shouldn't be interpreted as an endorsement by the locality, the state, citizens or businesses."

Confederate history was the source of one of Mr. McDonnell's first stumbles in office in 2010 after he revived the dormant tradition of naming April Confederate History Month. But he took blistering criticism for omitting any mention of slavery in his proclamation. He apologized, amended the statement to condemn slavery as "an evil and inhumane practice," and later said that the omission "was an error of haste and not of heart."

In 2011, he issued a lengthy, inclusive proclamation dubbed Civil War History in Virginia Month. Mr. McDonnell that year was roundly praised for his address marking 150 years since the Civil War — a speech that commemorated Union and Confederate soldiers while condemning slavery as an "evil and inhumane" institution.

But the handling of the state's heritage has proved thorny for Virginia governors for decades.

L. Douglas Wilder, the nation's first black elected governor, in 1990 ordered a Virginia Air National Guard squadron to stop using an emblem that for 45 years had featured a Confederate battle flag. A poll taken the next month said the Democrat's approval rating dropped 7 points, in large part because of the flap.

George Allen, a Republican, embraced Virginia's Confederate heritage in his youth but decided to remove a Confederate flag from his log cabin office in 1993 after word of it spread during his successful gubernatorial campaign. A civil rights groups later criticized Mr. Allen for issuing Confederate History Month proclamations while he was governor of Virginia.

Former Gov. James S. Gilmore III walked a finer line but seemed to leave all sides grumbling. He proclaimed April Confederate History Month three of his four years in office but added a condemnation of slavery. In 2000, Mr. Gilmore replaced the proclamation with one commemorating both sides of the Civil War after threats of an economic boycott.



Mark R. Warner, a Democrat, declined to recognize April as Confederate History month as governor but won grudging respect from heritage groups in the process. Mr. Warner is now a U.S. senator.

"The Governor was honest and up-front with us," Henry E. Kidd of the Sons of Confederate Veterans said in a statement at the time. "We impressed him as honest Virginia citizens who want to take back our heritage from hate racist groups who have dishonored our beloved flags and symbols and used them for their own political agendas. If we gained nothing else, we did gain his respect."

In 2007, Gov. Tim Kaine marshalled the imagery of the state's Confederate heritage and gave President Obama's nascent candidacy a shot in the arm by becoming the first sitting governor outside Mr. Obama's home state of Illinois to endorse him.

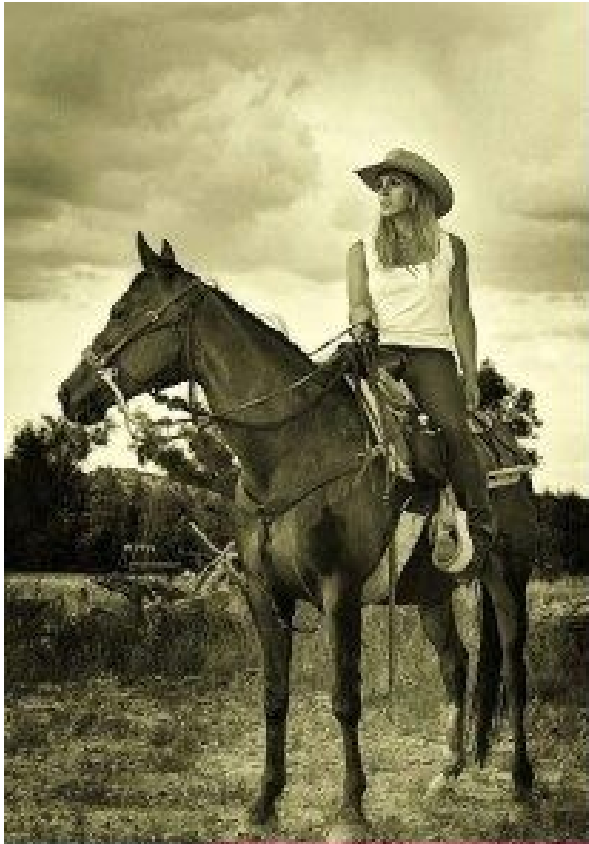
"Here we are in the heart of what was the Confederacy," Mr. Obama said in front of the Executive Mansion in February 2007. "For me to be able to stand here as an African-American reflects the enormous progress this country has made."

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#### **About the Author**

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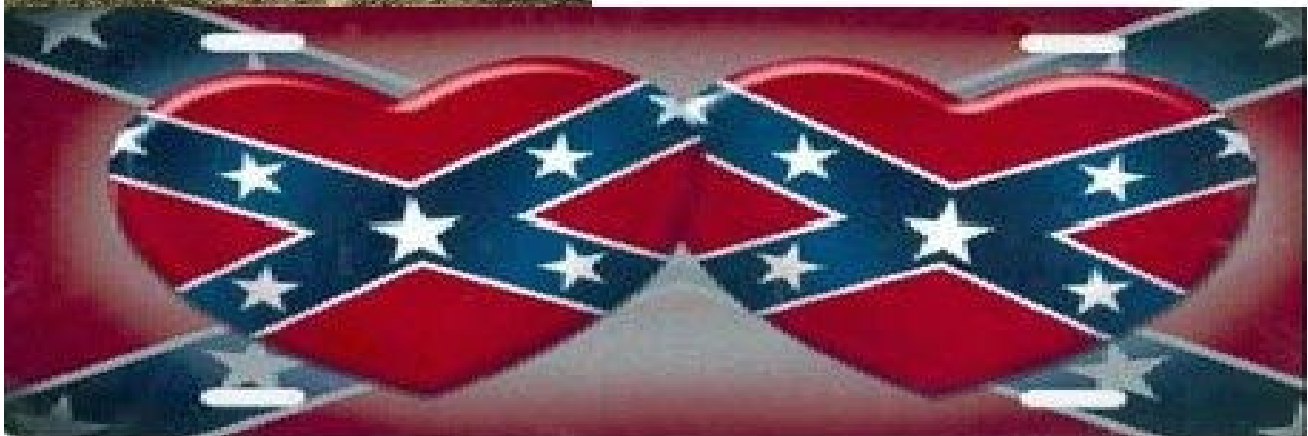
Read more: <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/oct/2/confederate-flag-flap/#ixzz2jFxMEZrN>



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

Abraham Lincoln

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







CAPTAIN "JIM" MCKAY

sketched from an old enlargement in the name of son,  
H. C. McKay

# Captain James McKay

When Florida and her southern sisters withdrew from the Union, one of the tactics to bring her to heel was to cut off her lines of supply with her trading partners.

This tactic was named the "Anaconda Plan" after the smothering snake.

Florida, especially Tampa, had robust international trade, exporting beeves and other farm products. Most communication (mail) and travel was done by water as well. The residents were not keen on letting the Federal Navy disrupt their shipping operations. About a dozen blockade runners were quite adept at running the Federal Blockade, frustrating the Federal Blockading Squadron. One in particular, Tampa's prominent citizen James McKay, operated a small fleet of ships.

McKay "...demonstrated an indomitable courage, a Scottish firmness of purpose, and a faith in the future of the little town," wrote Tony Pizzo in the Tampa Historical Society's Sunland Tribune in November 1982. "He became a dominant factor in the building of Tampa." McKay built the Hillsborough County Courthouse, a church, a sawmill, a salt works and a mercantile store, and established a bank.

Early in his blockade running operations, McKay had been captured off by the US Navy off Key West, but had been released upon his oath that he would cease operations.

Responsible for thousands of miles of coastline, the Squadron attempted to deter activities through periodic retaliatory bombardments and threats of more serious measures. These materialized in the fall of 1863 when opportunity came for US Navy Lt. Cmdr. Alexander Semmes of the USS Tahoma.

In early October 1863, US Navy intelligence learned that two of Capt. McKay's ships, the "Kate Dale" and his pride the "Scottish Chieftain" a side-wheeled steamer, were anchored up the Hillsborough River, undergoing maintenance prior to, but loaded with cotton, for their next voyage.

On October 16, Semmes got his vengeance. He led the USS Adela and the USS Tahoma with about 100 raiders into Tampa Bay. In the opening salvo, the ships open fired on Fort Brooke and Tampa to drive out the inhabitants. When it was dark, the expeditionary force landed at Ballast Point under the command of Acting Master Thomas Harris, and marched some 14 miles up the Hillsborough River. At dawn on the 17th, while the ships continued their bombardment as a distraction, the raiders located McKay's ships, surprised and captured most of the crew, took the cotton and other items, and burned the vessels.

Escaping from the scene, McKay and some of his men alerted the citizens of Tampa and Fort Brooke. As the Union force made its way back to Ballast Point, Capt. Wescott of Fort Brooke was joined by some 40 horsemen of the Cow Cavalry. They, together with some of the town's militiamen chased down the Yankee invaders, engaged them, stymieing their efforts to board their dinghies and retreat to their ships.

A skirmish with the rearguard ensued while the ships tried to provide covering fire. Several men on both sides were wounded or died in the skirmish. The US Navy ships then retreated back to Egmont Key.

The engagement goes by several names: the Battle of Fort Brooke, the Hillsborough River Raid, and the Battle of Ballast Point, from the various phases.

Both sides claimed victory- the Federals report that the McKay's blockade runners had been torched, and the Confederates pointing out that the raiders had had to retreat leaving 16 casualties.

After losing his ships, McKay concentrated on his job as head of the local Confederate commissary commission keeping the army supplied with Florida cattle. After the War, he resumed shipping interests and became Mayor of Tampa. Underwater archaeological research conducted in 2009 by the Tampa Aquarium located the sunken remains of the 124-foot oak and pine steamer in the Hillsborough River near present day Lowery Park.

Capt. McKay was recently honored with a bronze bust on the Riverwalk.

# Confederate flag raises issues, ire at a N.Y. college

James Goodman and Sean Dobbin, Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat and Chronicle

8:10 p.m. EDT October 23, 2013

***University of Rochester student who was asked to remove the flag says college officials violated his right to free expression.***



(Photo: File photo )

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — A University of Rochester student says college officials [violated his right to free expression](#) by forcing him to take down a Confederate flag he had put in the window of his room on campus.

Matthew Papay also said that the e-mail that two university deans — Richard Feldman and Matthew Burns — sent to students Friday misconstrued what happened.

"The deans lied in the e-mail about why I took it down — saying I did so by choice after discussion with fellow students — when in reality the school told me to take it down," said Papay.

"I am from North Carolina and the school is blatantly ignoring my rights to express the cultural identity I choose to identify with, even though the school prides itself on how 'culturally diverse' it is."

Burns, dean of students at the university, said Wednesday that he did not lie, but had incomplete information about the controversy when they sent out the e-mail Friday.

He also said that the graduate house adviser who told Papay to take down a paper replica of the Confederate flag had "misspoke," and that the replica should have been allowed to stay.

Even though the University of Rochester is a private college, Burns said there should be no intention to inhibit free expression. "The whole purpose of higher education is to get ideas out there that sometimes are unpalatable," said Burns.

### **Papay's flag**

The controversy started about three weeks ago when Papay, a 19-year-old sophomore from Weaverville, N.C., put a Confederate flag in his window at a students' residence hall.

"I am from North Carolina and the school is blatantly ignoring my rights to express the cultural identity I choose to identify with, even though the school prides itself on how 'culturally diverse' it is."

— Matthew Papay, sophomore who put up Confederate flag

It was up for about a week when, in the days leading up to the university's Meliora weekend — which, according to the university, celebrates reunions, family weekend and homecoming activities — graduate house adviser Catherine Christian told him to take the flag down. "It is against fire code to hang flags in your room. I will be coming by after my classes today to make sure it is no longer up," she said in an Oct. 11 e-mail to Papay.

Papay responded by asking what provision of the fire guidelines he was violating. Responding in an e-mail, Christian said that the flag was acting as a drape, which is not permitted.

He took down the flag but then replaced it with a paper flag after he said that he confirmed with the fire marshal that paper would comply with regulations.

Christian responded with an e-mail saying that her supervisor informed her that people have been complaining because the flag was up again.

"I understand that your flag is up out of pride and you can feel free to leave it up but on a wall of your room," Christian said. "It should not be in the window because of the discomfort it is causing people and because it does not necessarily represent the heritage of the whole house."

Papay was not in his room at the time, but his roommate removed the paper flag.

### **Facebook comments**

As word spread about what had happened, a heated discussion took place on a [Facebook page](#) associated with the university's class of 2017.

The 32 pages of comments included a range of remarks, including: "Did this individual or group of people stop and think what that flag symbolizes to black people, to us?"

"If I want certain rights to be given to me, I shouldn't take away others' rights."

— Karen Ruiz, sophomore from San Antonio

Another commentator said Papay "clearly isn't racist or trying to offend anyone," but Facebook comments made by others were clearly derogatory toward African Americans — and were removed, apparently by students.

"They were racist and inappropriate," said Burns about the deleted comments.

Although the university helps administer the Facebook page, Burns said that university officials did not order anything taken off the site.

Papay weighed in with an essay posted on the Facebook page.

"My name is Matthew Papay and I am the student who posted the flag in the window. ... I am not a racist. I do not discriminate," wrote Papay at the outset of his essay.

Papay said that the Confederate flag is "used by a small percentage of people in certain hate groups," but that he has "never personally met a southerner who displayed it out of hate," and that he did not put the flag up to offend but as a show of his heritage.

He said that he would not keep it up knowing it is offending people. "But that doesn't mean I shouldn't have the right to put it up," Papay said in the interview.

Some University of Rochester students expressed little doubt that a Confederate flag conveys an inflammatory message.

"There is obviously a lot of people who take offense at the Confederate flag," said Jon Aho, 18, a first-year student from Fairport, N.Y.

But Karen Ruiz, 19, a sophomore from San Antonio, cautioned that even if the flag is offensive, students should take into account the principles involved.

"If I want certain rights to be given to me, I shouldn't take away others' rights," she said.

### **College's concerns**

The deans' page-long e-mail focused on the Facebook comments.

"While much of the 'dialogue' on the page is civil and respectful, several comments are clearly inappropriate and offensive. These comments are in no way a reflection of the college's views," wrote the deans.

The e-mail concludes by saying that in coming days and weeks "the college will engage students and other members of our community in dialogues and restorative circles to address these questions."

A number of experts on the First Amendment note that private colleges don't have to give the same constitutional protections as public colleges.

But Roy Gutterman, director of the [Tully Center for Free Speech](#) at the S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications at Syracuse University, went on to say: "Does it really flow with the purpose of the college to suppress offensive speech?"

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/10/23/confederate-flag-university-rochester/3173833/>



"As to the causes of the war, it will, of course, be understood that every former Confederate repudiates all accusations of treason or rebellion in the war, and even fighting to preserve the institution of slavery. The effort of the enemy to destroy it without compensation was practical robbery, which, of course, we resisted. The unanimity and desperation of our resistance - even to the refusal of Lincoln's suggested compensation of Fortress Monroe, after the destruction had already occurred - clearly show our struggle to have been for that right of self-government which the Englishman has claimed, and fought for, as for nothing else, since the days of King John."



# **IS RED STATE AMERICA SECEDING?**

In the last decade of the 20th century, as the Soviet Empire disintegrated, so, too, did that prison house of nations, the USSR.

Out of the decomposing carcass came Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Moldova, all in Europe; Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Caucasus; and Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in Central Asia.

Transnistria then broke free of Moldova, and Abkhazia and South Ossetia fought free of Georgia.

Yugoslavia dissolved far more violently into the nations of Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo.

The Slovaks seceded from Czechoslovakia. Yet a Europe that plunged straight to war after the last breakup of Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1939 this time only yawned. Let them go, all agreed.

The spirit of secession, the desire of peoples to sever ties to nations to which they have belonged for generations, sometimes for centuries, and to seek out their own kind, is a spreading phenomenon.

Scotland is moving toward a referendum on independence from England, three centuries after the Acts of Union. Catalonia pushes to be free of Madrid. Milanese and Venetians see themselves as a European people apart from Sicilians, Neapolitans and Romans.

Dutch-speaking Flanders wants to cut loose of French-speaking Wallonia in Belgium. Francophone Quebec, with immigrants from Asia and the Third World tilting the balance in favor of union, appears to have lost its historic moment to secede from Canada.

What are the forces pulling nations apart? Ethnicity, culture, history and language – but now also economics. And separatist and secessionist movements are cropping up here in the United States.

While many red state Americans are moving away from blue state America, seeking kindred souls among whom to live, those who love where they live but not those who rule them are seeking to secede.

The five counties of western Maryland – Garrett, Allegheny, Washington, Frederick and Carroll, which have more in common with West Virginia and wish to be rid of Baltimore and free of Annapolis, are talking secession.

The issues driving secession in Maryland are gun control, high taxes, energy policy, homosexual marriage and immigration. Scott Strzelczyk, who lives in the town of Windsor in Carroll County and leads the Western Maryland Initiative, argues: “If you have a long list of grievances, and it’s been going on for decades, and you can’t get it resolved, ultimately [secession] is what you have to do.”

And there is precedent. Four of our 50 states – Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, West Virginia – were born out of other states.

**Ten northern counties of Colorado** are this November holding non-binding referenda to prepare a future secession from Denver and the creation of America's 51st state.

Nine of the 10 Colorado counties talking secession and a new state, writes Reid Wilson of the Washington Post – Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma – all gave more than 62 percent of their votes to Mitt Romney. Five of these 10 counties gave Romney more than 75 percent of their vote.

Their issues with the Denver legislature: A new gun control law that triggered a voter recall of two Democratic state senators, state restrictions on oil exploration and the Colorado legislature's party-line vote in support of gay marriage.

In California, which many have long believed should be split in two, **the northern counties of Modoc and Siskiyou on the Oregon border are talking secession** – and then union in a new state called Jefferson.

"California is essentially ungovernable in its present size," says Mark Baird of the Jefferson Declaration Committee. Baird hopes to attract a dozen counties to join together before petitioning the state to secede.

Like the western Maryland and northern Colorado counties, the northern California counties are conservative, small town, rural and have little in common with San Francisco or Los Angeles, or Sacramento, where Republicans hold not one statewide office and are outnumbered better than 2-1 in both houses of the state legislature.

Folks on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, bordered by Wisconsin and the Great Lakes, which is connected to lower Michigan by a bridge, have long dreamed of a separate state called Superior. The UP has little in common with Lansing and nothing with Detroit.

While the folks in western Maryland, northern Colorado, northern California and on the Upper Peninsula might be described as red state secessionists, in Vermont the secessionists seem of the populist left. The Montpelier Manifesto of the Second Vermont Republic concludes:

"Citizens, lend your names to this manifesto and join in the honorable task of rejecting the immoral, corrupt, decaying, dying, failing American Empire and seeking its rapid and peaceful dissolution before it takes us all down with it."

This sort of intemperate language may be found in Thomas Jefferson's indictment of George III. If America does not get its fiscal house in order, and another Great Recession hits or our elites dragoon us into another imperial war, we will likely hear more of such talk.



Pat Buchanan covers many movements across U.S. to divorce from urban rulers

**PATRICK J. BUCHANAN** About | Email | Archive

Pat Buchanan was twice a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and the Reform Party's candidate in 2000. He is also a founder and editor of The American Conservative. Buchanan served three presidents in the White House, was a founding panelist of three national TV shows, and is the author of nine books. His latest book is "Suicide of a Superpower: Will America Survive to 2025?"

# Parting Company

By Dr. Walter E. Williams

Each July 4, we celebrate the founding of our nation, but how many Americans understand, much less respect, the founding principles? I fear that, for most Americans, July 4 is a celebration of a day off of work, an excuse for fireworks and feasting on barbecue but not a day to celebrate and enshrine the liberties the Founders sought for us. Some of this is the result of dumbed-down schooling, but a large part, I fear, is simple contempt for our founding principles. Let's look at a few founding documents to see what's your take on them. On June 26, 1788, Virginia's elected delegates met to ratify the Constitution. In their ratification document, they said, "The People of Virginia declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will." When New York delegates met on July 26, 1788, their ratification document read, "That the Powers of Government may be resumed by the People, whensoever it shall become necessary to their Happiness; that every Power, Jurisdiction and right which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the People of the several States, or to their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same." On May 29, 1790, the Rhode Island delegates made a similar claim in their ratification document: "That the powers of government may be resumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness: That the rights of the States respectively to nominate and appoint all State Officers, and every other power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of government thereof, remain to the people of the several states, or their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same." Here's a couple questions for you: Has the United States Congress usurped powers that were not delegated to it by the Constitution? From their ratification statements, isn't it clear that the nation's Founders assumed that States and the people have a right to take back powers they granted Congress in the Constitution? All but your highly trained legal scholars, politicians and bureaucrats, and others having contempt for the founding principles, will agree: Yes, Congress has exceeded its delegated powers, and yes, states have a right to take back (resume) powers delegated to the federal government -- in a word the right to secede from the Union. The Founders, who feared federal consolidation of power, saw secession as the ultimate brake on federal abuse and usurpation. However, President Abraham Lincoln, through nothing less than brutal military force, settled that issue. He acted unconstitutionally and with ruthless contempt for the founding principles. Have you ever wondered why Jefferson Davis and other Confederate leaders were never tried for treason? The easy answer is that plaintiffs would have been laughed out of court because the right of state secession had been taken for granted. What can be done now? Are there any signs that those Americans who want to unconstitutionally control the lives of others are going to let up soon? I say no, but there's a peaceful resolution proposed by Free State Project ([www.freestateproject.org](http://www.freestateproject.org)), whose motto is, "Liberty in our lifetime." Twenty or thirty thousand Americans who love liberty would move to one state, possibly New Hampshire, peaceably take over the legislature, negotiate with Congress to obey their oath of office to uphold the Constitution and, if necessary, secede from the Union.



## Walter E. Williams

Dr. Williams serves on the faculty of George Mason University as John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics and is the author of 'Race and Economics: How Much Can Be Blamed on Discrimination?' and 'Up from the Projects: An Autobiography.'

8/7/2002 Walter E. Williams

# Obama Ready To “Shutdown” 16 U.S. States

Posted by: [Brandon Walker](#) Posted date: October 06, 2013



It has never happened before in the history of the United States. We The People are watching a political game of chess unfold from our nations leaders and are on the very brink of a financial catastrophe like no other since our nations founding. When and if this occurs in just a mere 11 days, on October 17, President Obama is not looking to fix it but rather “shut down” or terminate the charter of 16 U.S. States!

The train wreck that was predicted with the Affordable Care Act, AKA Obamacare, is being scheduled. Our national debt clock is ticking down like a time bomb. October 17th, for the first time in U.S. History, we may default on our loans. Not a joke. October 17th is when the check to the outstanding accounts that we borrowed from to fund our Federal Reserve comes due to countries like China who President Obama borrowed over a **Trillion** dollars from.

Imagine if you will:

*The sequence of events would likely go as follows...*

*Within seconds of news that the United States missed a payment, almost simultaneously, the stock market and the U.S. dollar would plummet in value.*

*A super-spike in interest rates would follow in short order.*

*A gallon of milk would suddenly cost upwards of \$100.*

*A loaf of bread, \$44.*

*A gallon of gasoline, upwards of \$1,000.*

*In a panic to protect their inventories, business owners would shutter their doors, triggering widespread looting and chaos.*

*Then, within an hour later, the federal government would issue emergency notification that its disaster map is in effect.*

*“The United States of America would look dramatically different,” says renowned global analyst, Karim Rahemtulla, adding that “not every state will survive.”-Town Hall*

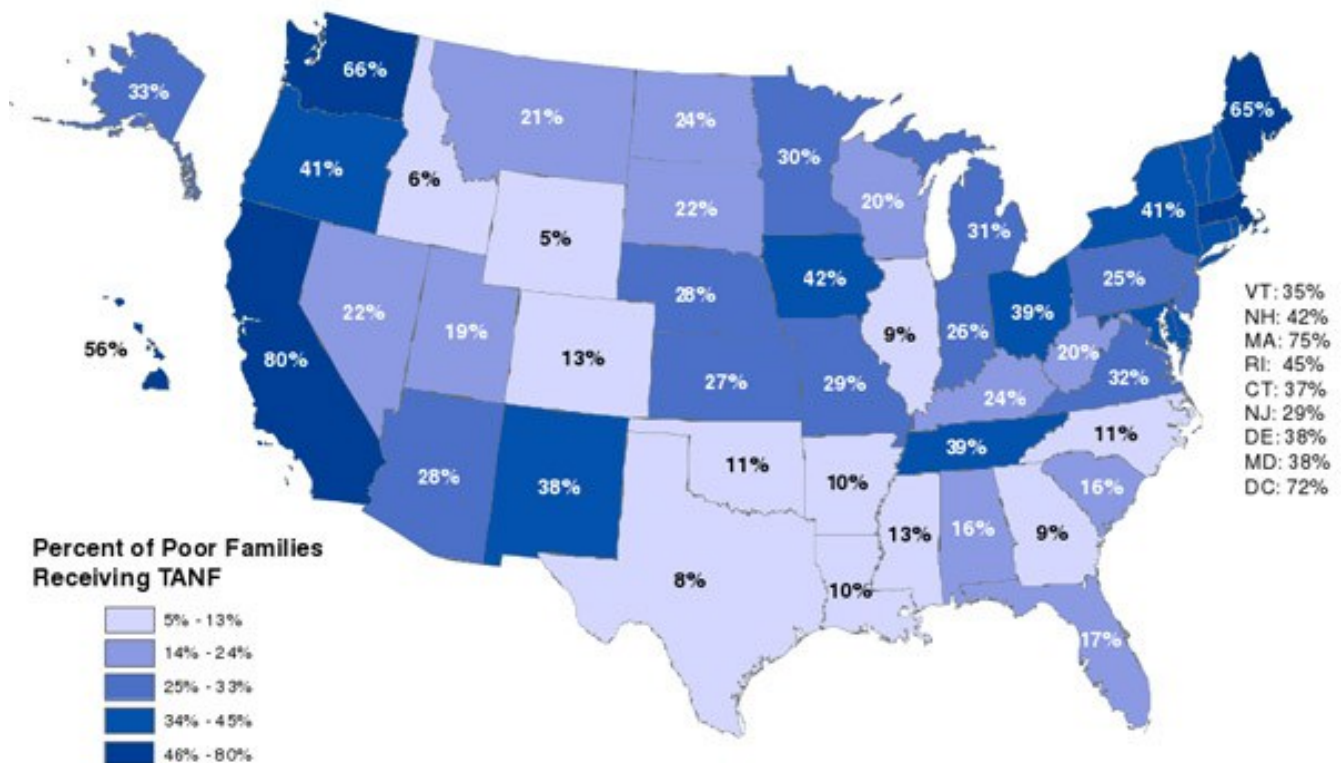
Town Hall reports some interesting comments from the Secretary of Treasury, Jack Lew, on this subject.

*“If we have insufficient cash on hand, it would be impossible for the United States of America to meet all of its obligations,” said Treasury Secretary, Jack Lew, on Wednesday.*

What our treasury secretary is hinting at is bigger than anything we could imagine and an almost doomsday scenario for the United States being planned out by President Obama and his administration. How serious is the threat? Well it is serious enough for the NSA, Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal government to put contingency plans in place completely annexing 16 states and redrawing the federal United States Map.

The Federal Government has put into place contingency plans for if this happens implementing a virtual “government shutdown” of 16 states. Which 16 states? Well that depends on the map, as two are in play. One shuts down the biggest welfare states, the other redraws the map of the Civil War!

Is your state on the map to be annexed?

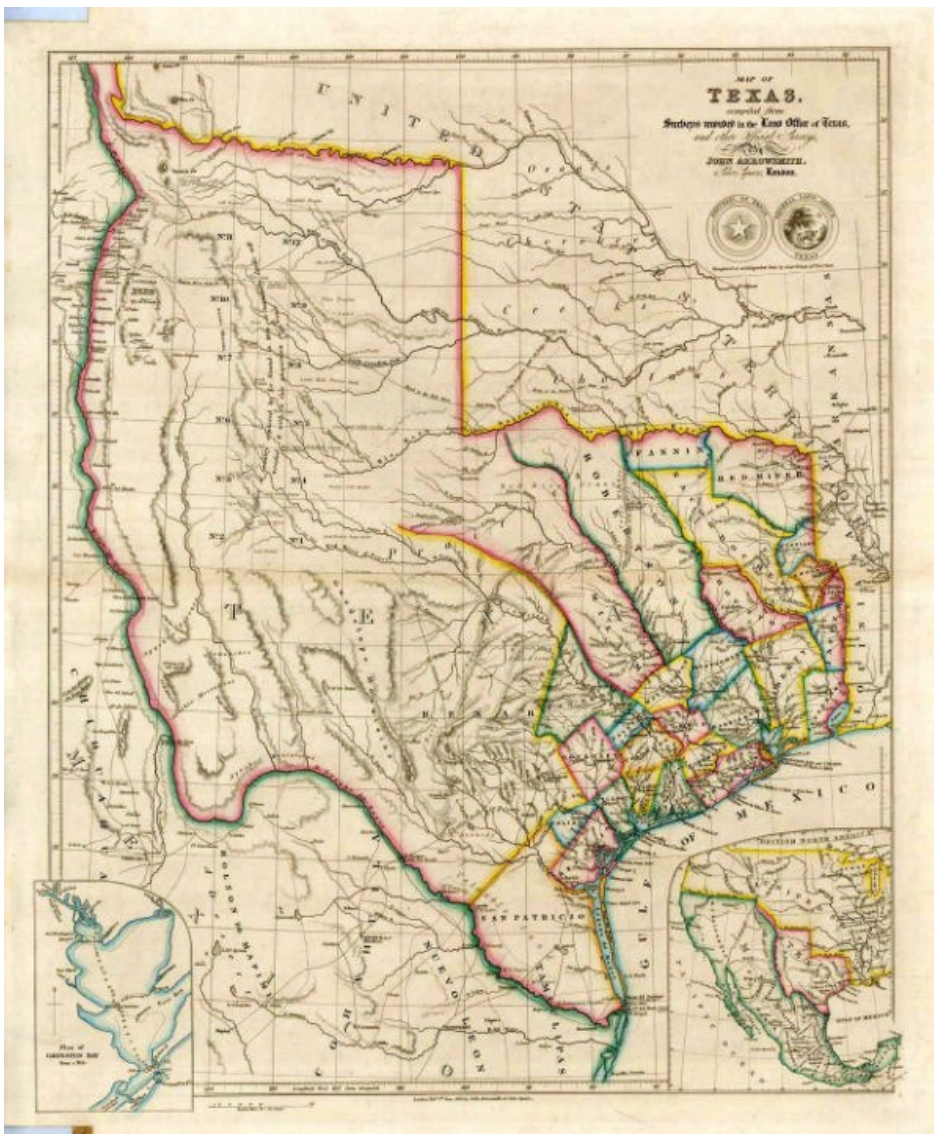


This map shows the biggest TANF, or federal funds to low income families, recipients. This is one of the biggest drains on the government borrowing from the Social Security and Medicare tax income that is received since the 1996 reform. Dark blue indicates the biggest percentage per population that receives these funds.

According to [CNBC](#) and [the National Council of State Legislatures](#) (NCSL) the top 15 states to be victims of Obama's government shutdowns to punish the people would be: 15. Oregon, 14. Pennsylvania, 13. Michigan, 12. Rhode Island, 11. Indiana, 10. New Mexico, 9. Washington, 8. Minnesota, 7. New York, 6. District of Columbia (not a state but one of the highest per capita welfare recipients), 5. Vermont, 4. Massachusetts, 3. Tennessee, 2. Maine, 1. California. The 16th state could be a choice from any of the darker blue states from Virginia, Florida, Alaska, etc.

This could also be drawn up by the 2012 census of [Household Median Income](#) which would pretty much redraw some old battle lines and old wounds of our Nation. This list would included from lowest to highest: 16. Mississippi, 15. West Virginia, 14. Arkansas, 13. Kentucky, 12. Alabama, 11. Tennessee, 10. Louisiana, 9. South Carolina, 8. New Mexico, 7. Oklahoma, 6. Idaho, 5. North Carolina, 4. Montana, 3. Florida, 2. Missouri, 1. Ohio.

Basically the bread basket of America. It would be agriculture verses industry. The rest of the southern states are not far behind on that list. We can record government interference with the farm industry and recent flooding, droughts, and natural occurrences for the gap. The one missing from the list as a major player in industry in the old Confederate States has a plan that makes this even bigger.



Texas Governor [Rick Perry](#) (R) made no secret since 2009 his feelings on if the United States Federal Government and the republic collapsed what his feelings were. It is no secret that Texas is a big battleground state and one of the industry leaders with even a slot in the World Economy.

This year, the Attorney General of Texas, Gregg Abott, signed a contingency plan that he would help the Texas Nationalist Movement in the event of an economic collapse to restore the Republic of Texas to the full glory of the nation it once was. This has led to some serious debate with constitutional lawyers as if it was even possible since the civil war. But Texas remains one state that is still classified as a "Republic" and is one of the only states that can fly its flag at the same level as the US flag.

This prompted legislation in Oklahoma from the Oklahoma House and Senate and was signed off on by Governor Mary Fallon (R) to also leave the US in the event of a catastrophe. It seems that Oklahoma would join its sister state in leaving and they are on the list of the 16 states that would be cut if President Obama does this by wealth.

Louisiana is flirting with the idea and Arkansas as well. Parts of Colorado (considering that they had the first re-call election and replaced legislatures for the first time in history during a term) and New Mexico are also lining up with the idea . Could we see the rise of the Republic of Texas again?

How credible is the threat? Well there are several things that makes this doomsday scenario possible. Number one, the government already has the contingency plan in place and President Obama signed off on the executive order already.

We have the truckers shutting down the dollar on October 11-13 to get their attention and demand impeachment. We have the banks threatening to follow suit in retaliation. Instant market flux or maybe market crash.

The powers that be stand to make money on this, in fact they are routing for it:

*“It’s piling into very specific global markets,” says Karim Rahemtulla, author of the bestselling book, Where in the World Should I Invest?*

*“Certain insiders will get rich off of this event. It happens in every crisis dating as far back to the Depression. You just need to know where to put your money,” Rahemtulla adds.*

Next, [The Blaze](#) reported while we were writing this article that Speaker John Boehner now states that if President Obama continues to negotiate that we will default on the National Debt. Here is the video that they are talking about:



It is bad enough to get Speaker Boehner to cuss in another speech directly to the White House of [“This Is NOT some damn game”!](#)

Here is the situation in a nut shell, IF the President comes to the table and negotiates, then we raise the debt ceiling; we risk a credit downgrade again in our US History, the dollar weakens, and we risk another catastrophic market collapse. However, the United States stays intact, and we can possibly end the insanity as of late.

If that doesn't happen, then see the doomsday scenario set in place for us all. We have his excuse to declare martial law and rip the United States to pieces.

Either way, if your Republican, Democrat, Libertarian, Independent, or not affiliated with any party, the final outcome of October 17th, 2013, does not look good. Check Mate.

## Brandon Walker

Licensed Preacher and Journalist from Texas. Veteran of the US Army, medically discharged under honorable conditions. Seventeen year veteran of law enforcement that worked for such organizations as the Massachusetts State Police, Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Corrections Corporation of America (Administrator), and Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Christian Constitutional Conservative with degrees in Business and Criminal Law.

# The Man Who Predicted (in 1899) What America Would Become

By [Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

October 10, 2013

In 1899 the great libertarian scholar William Graham Sumner of Yale University delivered a speech in which he warned that the Spanish-American War was a crossing-the-Rubicon event in the nation's history that had finally transformed the nation from a constitutional republic to an empire. Empire was what the Pilgrims escaped from, and the American Revolution was fought against, for in an empire the average citizen is viewed by his rulers as nothing more than a tax slave and cannon fodder. Americans would soon become, he warned, exactly what their country was founded to oppose.

The speech was entitled "The Conquest of the United States by Spain" to denote the fact that the Spanish-American war, an imperialistic war of conquest, was no different from the types of aggressive wars that the old empires of Europe had been waging for centuries. Having devoted his adult life to scholarly pursuits in the field of political economy (among others), William Graham Sumner was prescient in his predictions about what America would become once it embarked on the road to empire. Among his observations were the following:

***The Spanish-American War, like future American wars of imperialism, was "justified" by a string of "sensational assertions" that are easily proven to be untrue.*** Spain never threatened any American "interests," and would have been the last to have an incentive to sabotage the Battleship Maine, the calamity that stoked war fever and got the masses ("Boobus Americanus in H.L.



Mencken's words) behind the short "war." Scholars like Sumner may have easily seen through the government's lies, but not the rationally-ignorant masses.

**"Where is the statesmanship"** in lying and manipulating the public into an aggressive war, Sumner asked rhetorically. This of course had become the new definition of "statesmanship" ever since Lincoln manipulated the Northern-state-public into acquiescing in his waging of total war on their fellow American citizens in the Southern states so that the "duties and imposts" could be collected there, as he promised in his first inaugural address. To this day, Republican Party propaganda mills like the Claremont Institute and Hillsdale College pretend to offer courses of study in "statesmanship" of the sort that was mocked and ridiculed by Sumner.

**If "self-government" for people of the Spanish empire was the ostensible purpose of the war, why was the American public not involved in any way in instigating the war?** asked Sumner. There was not even an opinion poll taken, he pointed out. This point echoes the words of Randolph Bourne in his famous essay, "War is the Health of the State," in which he pointed out that the public never has anything to do with the preparations for war. It is always a dozen or so connivers and schemers in the executive branch of government, hidden even **from elected members of congresses and parliaments, who plot and plan for wars.**

**Was the war merely a public school civics class writ large?** Sumner also mocked the idea promoted by the war party that Americans are merely interested in teaching Filipinos about democracy and self-government, and then we will leave. Sumner did not believe that "we" would ever leave the Philippines. We are still there today.

**The struggle for world domination (imperialism) is destructive of democracy.** Although American military interventionism was being sold to Boobus Americanus as a means of spreading democracy, Sumner pointed out that such tactics had led Spain into monarchy and bankruptcy, but such facts were simply ignored by the American war party.

**Why do Americans believe they have a "civilizing mission,"** Sumner asked. The answer to this rhetorical question lies in the deification of Abe Lincoln by the Republican Party, which in effect was the entire federal government, in the previous thirty-five years. Lincoln's deification led to the deification of the presidency in general, and to the federal government as well. As Robert Penn Warren wrote in his outstanding book, *The Legacy of the Civil War*, the Republican Party in the post-war years claimed to possess a "treasury of virtue" that supposedly justified anything and everything the government did anywhere on earth by virtue of the fact that it was the American government that was doing it. This is what "justified" American entry into World War I, for instance, wrote Robert Penn Warren. It was given the obnoxious name "American exceptionalism." Sumner noted the absurdity of employing Lincoln's "all men are created equal" rhetoric from the Gettysburg Address to argue that it is somehow "liberating" for people of other countries to be governed *by us*.

William Graham Sumner warned that "a matter of mind" that views other peoples as "less human" than you would lead to "cruelty and tyranny" by the American government, as was the case with all other governments in history that ruled over empires. This of course was always the way of empires. Southerners were demonized to "justify" the mass murder of tens of thousands of civilian women, children, and old men, and the bombing and burning of entire cities like Atlanta and Richmond during the "Civil War." The Plains Indians were dehumanized as "savages" while the brave men of the U.S. Army murdered tens of thousands of Indian women and children from 1865 to 1890. Now it was the

Filipinos' turn. At least 200,000 Filipinos were eventually murdered by the U.S. government for resisting becoming a part of the American empire. According to historian Joseph Stromberg, only about 15,000 of them were actual combatants.

***“We must devise a government” for other peoples*** is another piece of war propaganda that Sumner found to be intolerably arrogant and hypocritical. This argument has been used over and over again by generations of American warmongering and imperialistic politicians. A recent example would be Obama’s September 25, 2012 speech before the United Nations in which he praised the dead CIA operative Chris Stevens, who was killed in the attack on the American “embassy” in Benghazi, Libya, after being sent there as Obama’s “representative.” He was sent there, said Obama, to “craft a vision for a future” for Libya and Libyans.

The next time you witness a large American flag covering the entire football field before an NFL game; or the flyover of fighter jets before a sporting event; or people wearing American flag shirts and pants while watching the “President’s Cup” golf tournament (which this year featured a naked female stalker carrying a large American flag); or listen to drunks at a bar cheering and shouting “USA! USA!” while watching American bombs dropped on someone in a foreign country on the bar’s boob tube; or attend a church service decorated with flags and listen to a sermon that thanks “our heroes” for murdering people in foreign countries, think of this comment by William Graham Sumner: ***“The thirst for glory is an epidemic which robs people of their judgment, seduces their vanity, cheats them of their interests, and corrupts their consciences.”***

***The “essence of militarism,”*** Sumner observed, is to despise constitutions, to sneer at parliaments, and to look with contempt at civilians. All the neocon talking heads, from Limbaugh to Hannity and Levin and others, adopted the slogan, “9/11 changed everything” every time someone like Judge Andrew Napolitano would argue that the government was acting in contempt of the Constitution with its warrantless wiretaps, internet and cellphone spying, the PATRIOT Act, etc. All American presidents have simply ignored Congress, for the most part, in instigating wars; and of course all politicians at all times (with one or two exceptions) look with absolute contempt at the average citizen.

Sumner wrote of how the war party of his day was making the “the times have changed” argument for war. This was reminiscent of Lincoln’s similar argument that “we must think anew and act anew,” by which he also meant “to hell with the Constitution.”

***Militarism destroys capitalist prosperity,*** Sumner also warned. He observed that all during the late nineteenth century most Europeans were busy working, investing, starting businesses, and improving their standards of living peacefully under a growing capitalist system with little attention being paid to militarism. Such behavior is absolute poison to the state, however, which considers it to be a mortal enemy. So when European war parties began to militarize, Sumner wrote of how government military spending was crowding out private sector growth so much that European capitalism was being “arrested, diverted, and crippled.” This is always the effect of the growth of militarism in particular and of government in general, and in Sumner’s time America was about to embark on the very same economically-destructive path as the Europeans had so foolishly done.

***How will we know when we have become like the Old European empires?,*** Sumner asked. His answer was that America would become awash in “war, debt, taxation, diplomacy, a grand-government system, pomp, glory, a big army and navy, lavish expenditures, and political jobbery – in a word,

imperialism.” This has been a textbook definition of American society for quite a long time now, and becoming more and more so by the day.

**“The great foe of democracy is plutocracy,”** Sumner declared, and militarism always fuels plutocracy. It does so through “jobbery” (i.e., crony capitalism), diverting the public’s attention from their real economic problems, large government expenditures that benefit a few well-connected defense contracting corporations, and large government expenditures and debt that make the strong stronger and the weak weaker.” This of course is a precise definition of how the American warfare/welfare state, funded by the Fed, has so greatly enriched the “one percenters” at the expense of almost everyone else, as documented in great detail by David Stockman in his book, *The Great Deformation: The Corruption of Capitalism in America*, and by Hunter Lewis’s *Crony Capitalism in America*. This is also a major theme of my books, *The Real Lincoln*; *Lincoln Unmasked*; *Hamilton’s Curse*; and *How Capitalism Saved America*.

In light of all this, it is understandable why an acquaintance of mine who is a Yale graduate recently remarked that of all the paintings and photographs of famous Yale professors and alumni that adorn the Yale libraries and other buildings on campus, the image of William Graham Sumner cannot be found.

[LINK: The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

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*, *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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If you think  
this is the *only*  
"American" Flag



and you think  
the person who  
flies *this* flag is  
NOT a Patriot

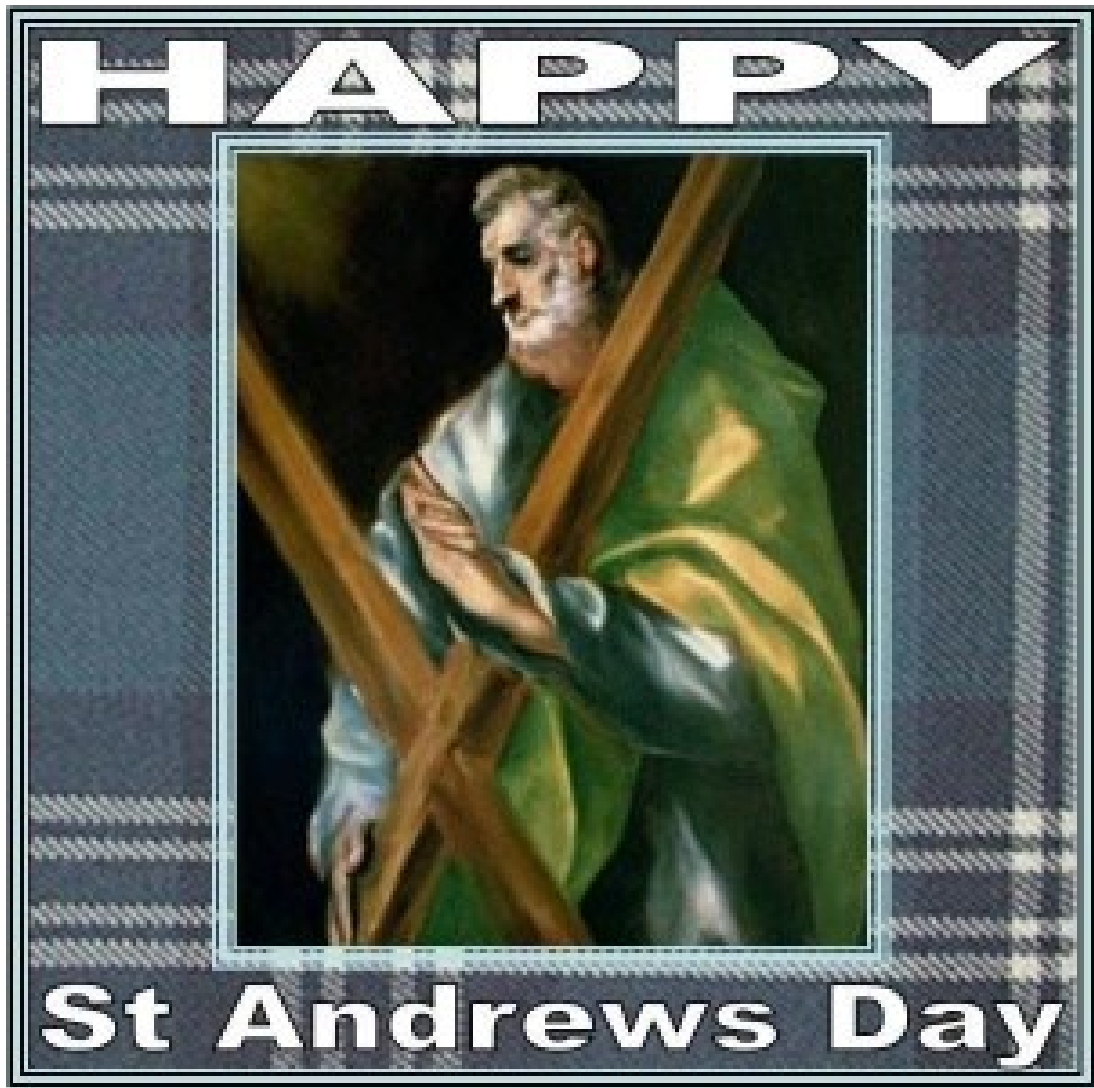


You May Be a Bigot or a Moron!



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# St. Andrews Day



St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, is marked by celebrations around the globe. Many cities hold celebrations of St. Andrew's feast day, and his status as patron saint of fishermen is observed with a feast of St. Andrew in fishing villages as well.

Germany and Austria have their own traditions and folklore surrounding St Andrews Day, or Andreasnacht as it is known to locals. St. Andrew's feast day is near to, and some years coincides with, the start of Advent (the first Sunday following the 26th of November) Among his many responsibilities, St Andrew is patron saint of unmarried women, so Andreasnacht is regarded as a particularly auspicious occasion for girls and young women to perform the various folkloric rituals designed to reveal the identity of future husbands. Austrian Girls would traditionally perform the ritual, which might be anything from divining by pouring molten lead into water, to kicking a straw bed in the nude, while reciting the Andreasgebet or St. Andrew's Prayer. All the while looking for a lucky sign of love at their feast of St. Andrew.

St Andrew's Day, however, is best known as a celebration of Scottish culture. Since 2006, it has been officially recognized as a national holiday in Scotland, with events such as celebratory St. Andrew Feast dinners happening around the nation, and is marked around the world by the many St Andrew's Societies from the Americas to the Far East composed of Scottish expatriates, descendants of the Scots diaspora, and others who simply have an interest in all things Scottish. The town of St. Andrews celebrates its patron in style with the weeklong St. Andrews Festival, incorporating music, arts, dance and drama.

You and your family can celebrate your own Saint Andrew feast. Let the main course be fish and perhaps include some Scottish traditions. Giving your guests St. Andrew's medals or jewelry is a special way to honor St. Andrew and your guests on this day. Recite the prayers of St. Andrew, reflecting on how he lived his life, the first-called apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ.

<http://www.saintandrew.us/st-andrews-day.html>

# This historical fact of Lincoln tyranny is CENSORED from US government school classrooms.

**Mankato, Minnesota, site of:  
The Largest Mass Execution  
in American History**



*Left: Taoyateduta, a Santee Sioux Chief known to Americans as "Little Crow." To his immediate right, Sioux Indians on the Warpath near the Minnesota River; bottom right, President Abraham Lincoln, who signed the Order for Execution. Background . . . the scaffolding and the mass hanging, held on the day after Christmas.*

## "Love Lincoln" Propaganda For Fifth Graders

by Charleston Voice - Knology

Published : October 13th, 2013

By Al Benson Jr.

How do you create Lincoln lovers at the fifth grade level and thereby assure that most of them will continue to believe the pro-Lincoln propaganda that the public school system will continually throw in their faces up through high school and on into the college level?

You do it by making Lincoln look like an underdog, because most people, adults as well as kids, will feel automatic sympathy for the underdog. An outfit called Scholastic Teaching Resources has done this for fifth graders in the state of Georgia and, I'm sure, for others around the country.

They publish a one-page summary on Lincoln, to be read before taking a "bubble test" on the content of that one page. The one page is a *mélange* of partial truths about Lincoln and the slavery issue, which as most of us know, is the reason educators tout as being the cause of the "Civil War."

They start off by noting that Lincoln was not always considered to be a heroic person (the implication there being that he should have been). The summary states that: "Lincoln was hated in the South because he wanted to free the slaves." Actually, Lincoln had very little concern for the slaves. He was a decided "racist" as his comments during the *Lincoln-Douglas Debates* in 1858 conclusively show. He was a supporter of the *Corwin Amendment*, (read *The Lincoln-Corwin Keep Your Slaves* article on this blog spot) which, had it been enacted, would have been the original 13th Amendment.

The Corwin Amendment, introduced by Thomas Corwin of Ohio, of all places, would have allowed for slavery to be continued in perpetuity and this amendment had Lincoln's support. And Lincoln readily admitted that his main concern was to keep the Union preserved (under a strong central government) and that if he could free half the slaves to do that he would, if he could do that by freeing none of the slaves he would. Contrary to the drivel our kids are fed in public schools, Lincoln's concern for the slaves was, at best, minimal.

The summary continues: "On the other hand, many in the North thought that Lincoln was a coward for not having freed the slaves already." Another partial truth! Most in the North couldn't have cared less about the slavery issue. They were just as "racist" in their own way as any Southerner and they, quite frankly, did not want a lot of blacks living amongst them. Many northern states, Lincoln's Illinois included, had laws on the books to restrict black immigration into their states and to limit the time blacks could stay there. This is a little-known fact that the so-called "history" books almost never deal with.

Since this would make the North accurately look as "racist" as the South it is just ignored. The fifth graders just don't need to know this—any more than the college students do—and brainwashed fifth graders make easy-to-fool college students.

The summary states that: "In 1862 he (Lincoln) signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all the slaves in the Southern states. This is another of those infamous half-truths that, for some reason, the "educators" never seem to get right. The kids are almost always taught that the Emancipation Proclamation freed all the slaves in the South. If the truth be known, the Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave. You read that right.

Lincoln, or whoever, wrote it so that it would free only those slaves in areas of the South that were still under the control of the Confederate States of America. Since Lincoln had no authority in the Confederate States of America to free anyone or do anything, it was, in the truest sense, nothing more than a war propaganda measure. And there were exceptions. Any parts of the Confederate States that had been captured by the Union and were, henceforth, under Union control, got to keep their slaves, as did the Southern states of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri which had all remained in the Union. What Lincoln did with his infamous proclamation was to free slaves where he had no authority to do so and leave them in bondage where he had the authority to free them. I would suggest that concerned people get a copy of the proclamation and read what it really says in its entirety.

What passes for history in public schools nowadays, and for decades now, never deals with this. Down the memory hole! I've read other public school material in years past about Lincoln's proclamation and this is the way it's always presented—that it freed all the slaves in the South. A subtle half truth if the kids don't know their history.

And the summary states, near its conclusion that: "Finally on April 9, 1864, the South surrendered and the Civil War finally ended. Outside of getting the year wrong, another half truth appears. On April 9, 1865 Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia—and that's all he surrendered. As commander of all the Confederate forces at that point he could have surrendered them all but he didn't. There were still Confederate armies in the field so the war was not officially over. In fact the Confederate government never officially surrendered. The only surrenders that took place were by armies in the field.

Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States cabinet fled rather than surrender.

Most of them were eventually caught, but the Confederate States government never issued a surrender document—and this is something else they don't discuss.

What they do with this fifth grade material is to attempt to make Lincoln look like the underdog and thereby create sympathy for him and the Union cause, which deserves no sympathy if you understand the issues. Lincoln was much more concerned with collecting

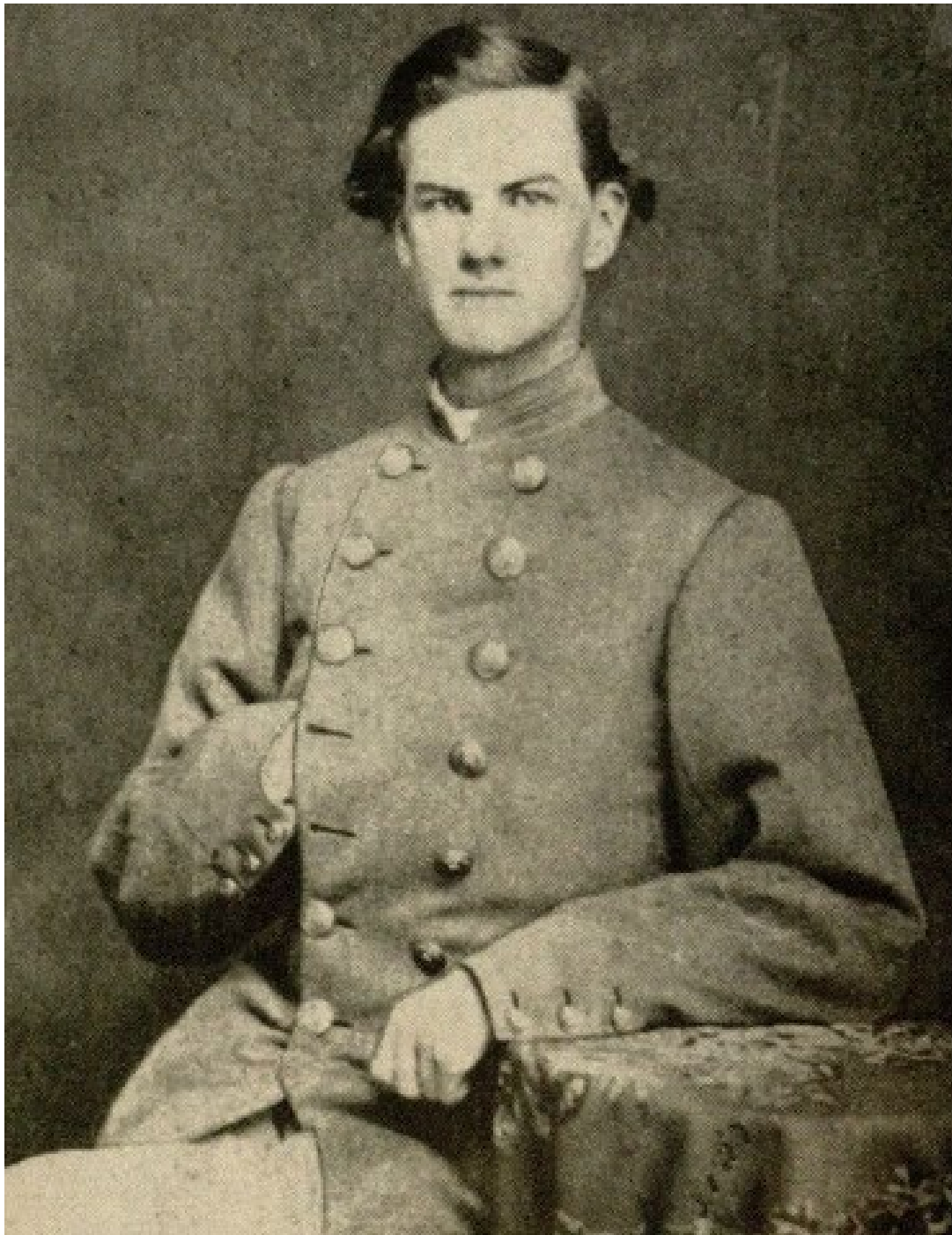
tariffs than he was with freeing slaves, but they are not about to tell the fifth graders that. It would dilute the “love Lincoln” image they are trying to pass off on these unknowing kids as “education.” It’s all part of the ongoing “hate the South” campaign that we see so vividly portrayed in Hollywood, the media, and Washington. And part of this campaign is to get the kids to hate their own history and heritage and to feel guilty about being Southerners. I wonder if they will ever bother to tell the kids that slavery existed in the North, too; they just got rid of it a little earlier than the South did, or if they will inform them about the Northern folks who took the major part in the slave trade. You’ll have to pardon me if I tend to doubt that such will ever happen.

Southern kids, and others too, need to get out of these establishment propaganda mills and begin to learn real history from alternative sources. It can be found if you are willing to look.

<http://www.24hgold.com/english/news-gold-silver-love-lincoln-propaganda-for-fifth-graders.aspx?article=4557576652G10020&redirect=false&contributor=Charleston+Voice>

## Voices of the Storm:

### The Civil War through the words of those who lived it



**Diary Entry # 43- Private John E. Dooley**

**1st Virginia Regiment—James L. Kemper’s Brigade—  
Longstreet’s wing**

**The endless marching by the Confederates seems to have caught up to Private Dooley. He documents the weariness he has endured while marching in the outskirts of Fredericksburg.**

**November 21, 1862:**

**“Today we continue upon the pike and I feel very stiff and weary, so much so that being called to the side of the road to witness a cavalry review, I could not muster sufficient energy to drag myself thither. The review was of a division or two of Stuart’s cavalry, in an adjoining field; but it would be necessary for me to mount a bank three or four feet above the road to get a good view; the exertion is too much for my present condition of weariness and I trudge on wishing for the end.”**

**When looking at primary sources, which diaries are, the reader needs to understand that not everything in the document may be 100% true. Researchers, and the everyday reader, should double check all work to make**

sure they are making the best interpretation of the materials.

**When looking at this particular diary entry from Dooley, historians have stated that there is an issue with his dates. The footnote states, "Dooley has apparently made a slip in his chronology. By the 1st Longstreet had already reached his position at Fredericksburg. However, it is possible that his rear (where Dooley is) could have been still en route to Fredericksburg as late as the 21st."**

Joseph T. Durkin, ed. John Dooley, Confederate Soldier His War Journal. (Notre Dame: University of Norte Dame Press, 1961), 77-78.

# Why Neocons Are Freaking Out Over Lincoln

by Thomas J. DiLorenzo      Recently by Thomas DiLorenzo: [Copperhead: Words That Got a U.S. Congressman Deported](#)

When Obama went before the United Nations on September 12, 2012 to declare that the Syrian regime "must end" and threatened U.S. military intervention to achieve that end he did not cite the U.S. Constitution as his authority. No American president ever does when threatening military intervention. Instead, he invoked the rhetoric of Abraham Lincoln or what the late Professor Mel Bradford called "the rhetoric of continuing revolution." More specifically, in his U.N. speech he paraphrased Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to say that U.S. military intervention is warranted because "government of the people, by the people, and for the people is more likely to bring about the stability, prosperity, and individual opportunity that serve as a basis for peace in the world."

Obama repeated this hoary theme – that Lincoln's rhetoric "justifies" or "legitimizes" endless American military interventionism all over the world – in his first inaugural address. "What makes us exceptional," he shouted, "is our allegiance to an idea articulated in a declaration made more than two centuries ago . . ." This "idea" was not, of course, the Constitution and not even the Declaration of Independence, but a few words from the Declaration taken out of historical context. The words are the "all men are created equal" phrase.

Nothing could be further from the truth than Lincoln's notion that America was founded on the idea of egalitarianism. The essential principles of the Constitution were based on the freedom of individuals from governmental control of their lives, not "equality" however it may be defined. If government is to have a role in society, said the founders, it is to protect lives, liberty and property, not to promote "equality" (which Lincoln unequivocally did not believe in in any case).

It is this "rhetoric of continuing revolution" that the American state has invoked for more than a century now to "legitimize" all of its powers, especially its endless aggressive wars. It is the opponents of endless military interventionism, men like Ron Paul, who alternatively invoke the Constitution as defining the legitimate role of government in society. The myths, legends, and superstitions surrounding the story of Abraham Lincoln ("Father Abraham," as the neocons are fond of calling him) are what are used to legitimize the power of the American warfare/welfare state, not the Constitution.

This fact explains the odd but perfectly predictable occurrence of recent hysteria among the neocons, especially one Rich Lowry of National Review magazine, over criticisms of the Lincoln dictatorship by yours truly and many others. They have become strangely unglued and freaked out over the fact that many young Americans, especially, no longer buy into the standard propaganda line that is always invoked to "justify" more war, more killing, more debt, taxes, inflation, spying, and other attacks on civil liberties. The neocons are still punch drunk, in other words, from how the Ron Paul



phenomenon, during the congressman's two attempts at securing the Republican Party presidential nomination, captured the imaginations of millions of young people and continues to do so.

One of the clearest examples of the importance the neocons assign to the Lincoln legend in supporting never-ending war is a small book by an American Enterprise Institute neocon named Walter Berns. His book is entitled *Making Patriots*. In an important chapter on Lincoln mythology Berns bemoans the fact that too many of today's youth are too hesitant to join in the neocons' crusades to overthrow governments in place like Syria, Lebanon, Iran, North Korea, and elsewhere. They are too selfish and self-centered, says Berns, being so preoccupied with their own education, careers, and families. They must be mesmerized into the fascist/neocon militaristic mindset by some kind of "national poet," says Walter Berns. "Fortunately," he says, we already have such a "poet" in the political rhetoric of Abraham Lincoln. "Making Cannon Fodder" would thus be a more appropriate title for Berns' book.

In his essay on "The Nature of the State" Murray Rothbard pointed out that all states, no matter how tyrannical they may be, rely crucially on inculcating in the minds of the public the alleged grandiosity of the state and the alleged failures of private enterprise and the civil society. That's why the state and its court historians and other apologists (such as the neocon magazine writers, talking heads, and court intellectuals) spend so much time and effort trying to dominate the educational system and the domain of "acceptable" public discourse.

Such propaganda is essential to statism, said Rothbard, because it is essentially an economical way to get the public to acquiesce in being enslaved by the state. It is much cheaper and less risky than other historical means, such as terrorizing and mass murdering one's own citizens, thereby risking a violent revolution (See *Death by Government* by R.J. Rummel). Lincoln mythology is the propagandistic cornerstone of American statism and has been for generations. It is why politicians like Obama always fall back on the rhetoric of "American exceptionalism" to "justify" their endless wars and military adventurism.

The neocons are becoming unglued and freaked out because they no longer control the culture of ideas among "conservatives" as they did when the former CIA employee William F. Buckley, Jr. was at the helm of their flagship magazine. No longer can the ideas of a Frank Meyer, one of the founders of *National Review* who was a harsh critic of Lincoln, be thrown down the memory hole. There are too many independent scholars who are more interested in pursuing the truth than in "spinning" 150-year-old political rhetoric to "justify" the scheming plans of the military/industrial/congressional complex. Young people especially are concerned about the erosion of civil liberties and have become highly suspicious of tired old, belligerent neocons like Harry Jaffa and his followers (like Rich Lowry) who assure them that NSA spying, warrantless wiretaps, state snooping on all financial transactions, censorship of the internet, and intimidation of the media is all kosher because, after all, "Father Abraham" suspended Habeas Corpus, censored telegraph communications, and shut down opposition newspapers.

A prerequisite for the final collapse of the Soviet Union was the widespread disbelief in all the lies, myths and superstitions about socialism that the people of the Soviet empire had been brainwashed into accepting. Once no one any longer believed in socialism, the system was doomed despite all of its military might and all of the willingness of communist politicians to brutalize their own people.

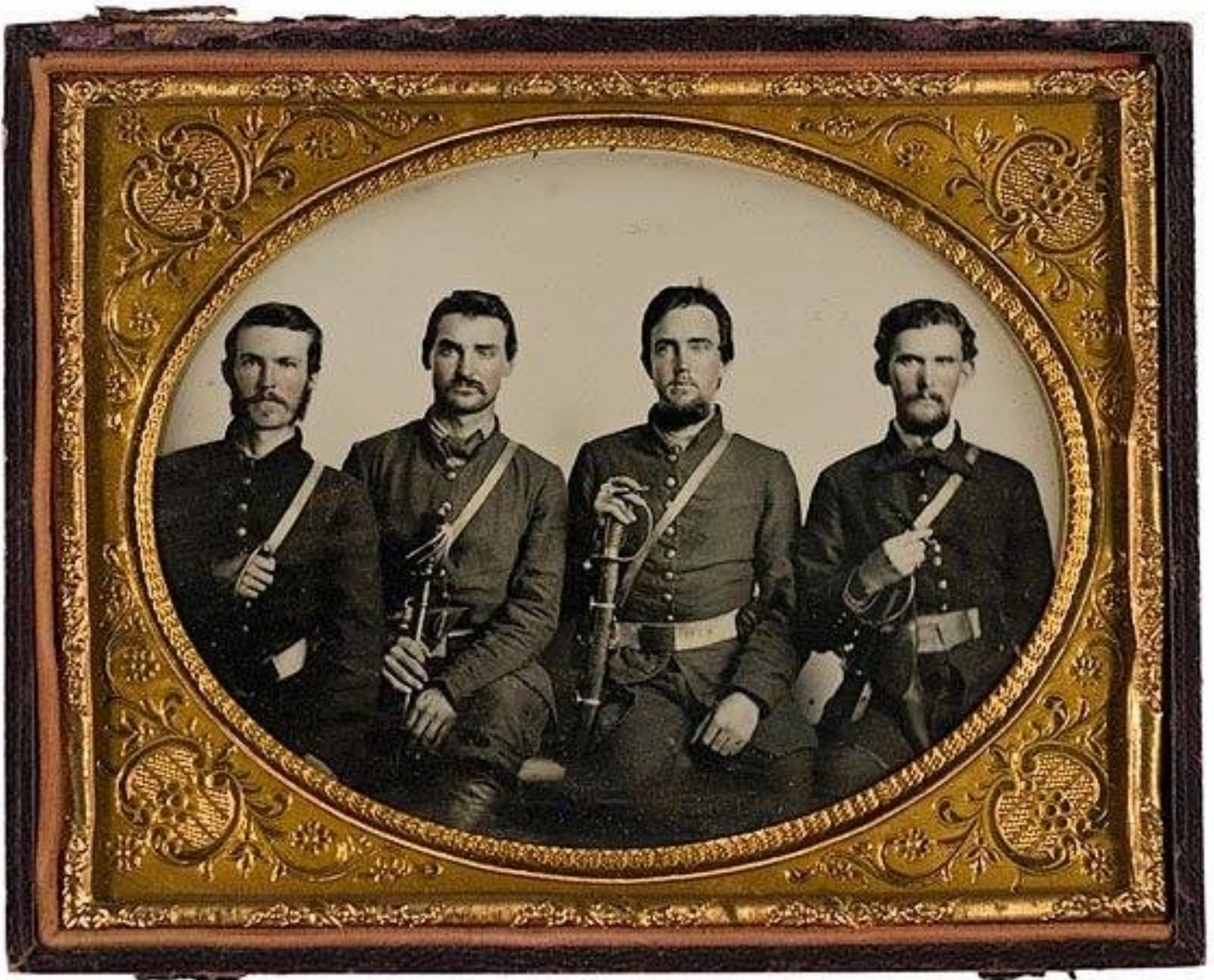
As Rothbard said, all state power ultimately rests on a body of ideas that occupy the minds of the citizens. That is what so terrifies the neocons like Rich Lowry: They know how absurd it sounds to America's youth to hear Obama invoke THEIR rhetoric about the Declaration, government of the people, by the people, etc., and "American exceptionalism" to make his case for yet another war in yet another Middle East country that poses no threat whatsoever to them. More and more young Americans have come to understand that it is the warfare state, propped up by the neocon propaganda apparatus, that is the biggest threat to themselves and their futures.

June 21, 2013

**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://archive.lewrockwell.com/dilorenzo/dilorenzo259.html>

... All four of these men are from Christian County Kentucky and were original members of the Oak Grove Rangers, which mustered in on June 26, 1861 at Camp Boone, just across the Tennessee and Kentucky border. In September of 1861 the Rangers became Company A, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Benjamin Helm.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner occupied Western Kentucky early in the War and the Confederates organized a company in Christian County within sixty days after the beginning of hostilities. On June 25, 1861, the Oak Grove Rangers, made

up largely of young men from Christian County, were organized and mustered into service at Camp Boone, in Montgomery County, Tennessee.

Photo: In the back of the case, recorded in pencil, left to right as we face the image are:

W.E. McGuire, Corporal

Baker S. Leavell, Co A., 1st Ky

E.W. Steger, Co. " " " "

Henry C. Herndon, " " " "

Also recorded is the sum they paid for the image, \$4.00.

~Robert Mestas~

[www.defendingtheheritage.com](http://www.defendingtheheritage.com)

Tuesday, October 22,  
2013

## SCV Member Maples Returns Medal

Civil War medal  
returned to family  
of Boone County  
soldier

Antique shop find is  
given to  
descendant.

Don Shrubshell/Tribune

Dale Smith of Brigham City, Utah, holds a Southern Cross of Honor that originally was given to his great-great-great grandfather, Boone County resident George Holton, for his service during the Civil War. The medal was purchased from an antique mall by Darrell Maples, commander of the



Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and presented to Smith on Wednesday.

By [Karyn Spory](#)

### Civil War medal returned to family of Boone County Soldier

The Columbia Daily Tribune

Sunday, October 20, 2013

Two decades ago, Darrell Maples was antiquing with his wife when he discovered and purchased a Civil War-era medal. Although Maples was thrilled to own the piece of history, he always felt it was a shame the medal had been separated from its owner. This week, Maples was able to return it to its original family. On Wednesday night at the Boone County Historical Society, the Sons of Confederate Veterans inducted Dale Smith, 60, of Brigham City, Utah, into the group and presented him with his great-great-great-grandfather's Southern Cross of Honor.

**George Holton, a Boone County resident, earned the medal, but it somehow ended up in a display case at an antique mall near Midway, where Maples found it.**

"The medal was an original" from the "United Daughters of the Confederacy from the early 1900s," said Maples, commander of the Missouri Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "I tried to play it cool, but I couldn't because I knew what it was."

Maples said he paid \$85 for the medal — he was so stunned, he didn't even try to negotiate the price. He said once he got home he immediately started researching Holton, whose name was inscribed on the medal.

Maples, who lives in Jefferson City, went to the state archives and found the original United Daughters of the Confederacy interview with Holton. "I have held on to this thing preciously, to the point I've almost melted it in my hand," he said.

About a year and a half ago, the members of Searcy Camp, the local SCV organization, placed a picture of the medal on its website. Dale Smith, Holton's great-great-great-grandson, just happened to be surfing the Web and came across it.

Maples said his "heart was so full of joy that a direct descendant" was found. On Wednesday, Smith finally made it back to his family's former home to collect his medal.

Like his great-great-great-grandfather, Smith was presented the medal by a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"Family history is very important to me," Smith said, adding that this was his second trip to Mid-Missouri. Smith said he grew up hearing his grandmother talking about Boone County, especially Holton's Cave near Perche Township.

Smith said over the years he has learned that Holton volunteered for the Confederate army and was in an infantry battalion led by a Capt. Caleb Perkins.

"We're talking a lot of history here. And history isn't the cold hard facts we all got a 'C' in — that's not history; history is really about people," Smith said.

Smith thanked the group for preserving the thoughts, memories and sacrifices of the people who fought in the war. "I thank you for realizing ... the importance of families and history. How many of these have ended up in some old junk drawer and get thrown away ... because they didn't realize"

the significance?

*This article was published in the Sunday, October 20, 2013 edition of the Columbia Daily Tribune with the headline "Civil War medal is back with family: Antique shop find is given to descendant."*

[http://www.columbiatribune.com/news/local/civil-war-medal-returned-to-family-of-boone-county-soldier/article\\_8423bd9a-393c-11e3-ac2e-10604b9f1ff4.html?fb\\_action\\_ids=567085240030831&fb\\_action\\_types=og.recommends&fb\\_ref=.UmPqLqr71c.like&fb\\_source=other\\_multiline&action\\_object\\_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A561349470587585%7D&action\\_type\\_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A%22og.recommends%22%7D&action\\_ref\\_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A%22.UmPqLqr71c.like%22%7D](http://www.columbiatribune.com/news/local/civil-war-medal-returned-to-family-of-boone-county-soldier/article_8423bd9a-393c-11e3-ac2e-10604b9f1ff4.html?fb_action_ids=567085240030831&fb_action_types=og.recommends&fb_ref=.UmPqLqr71c.like&fb_source=other_multiline&action_object_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A561349470587585%7D&action_type_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A%22og.recommends%22%7D&action_ref_map=%7B%22567085240030831%22%3A%22.UmPqLqr71c.like%22%7D)



**John Hoyle Howey and his father, William Howey, both served in Company K, 30th North Carolina. Unimaginable, what it must have been like to have seen a son in harm's way.**



## Black October 1862

### A Documentary Film

The Story of the  
Great Gainesville Hanging,  
Cooke County, Texas - 1862



William C. Young



James Bourland

Facing the threat of invasion from the north and fearing a Unionist uprising in their midst, the people of North Texas lived in constant dread during the Civil War. Word of a "Union League" of Union sympathizers, sworn to destroy their government, kill their leaders, and bring in Federal troops caused great alarm in Cooke and neighboring counties. Spies joined the "Union League" discovered its members and details of their plans. Under the leadership of Colonels James Bourland, Daniel Montague and others, citizens loyal to the Confederacy determined to destroy the order; and on the morning of October 1, 1862, there were widespread arrests "by authority of the people of Cooke County." Fear of rescue by "Union League" members brought troops and militia to Gainesville, where the prisoners were assembled, and hastened action by the citizens committee. At a meeting of Cooke County citizens, with Colonel W. C. Young presiding, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Citizens Court and to have the Chairman choose a committee to select a jury. 68 men were brought speedily before the court. 39 of them were found guilty of conspiracy and insurrection, sentenced and immediately hanged. Three other prisoners who were members of military units were allowed trial by Court Martial at their request and were subsequently hanged by its order. Two others broke from their guard and were shot and killed.

Produced by the Texas Division Media Group and  
Southern Legacy Films

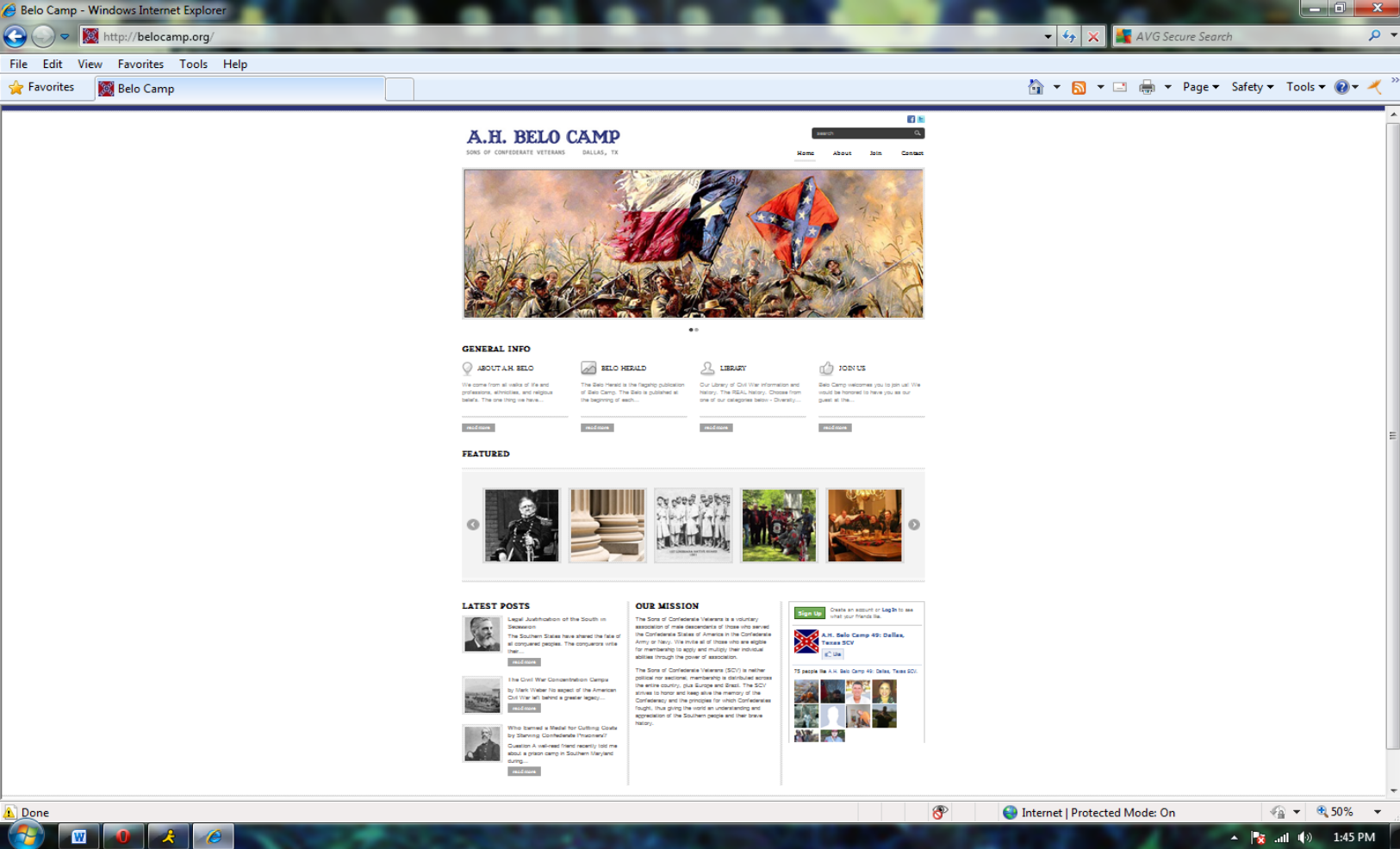
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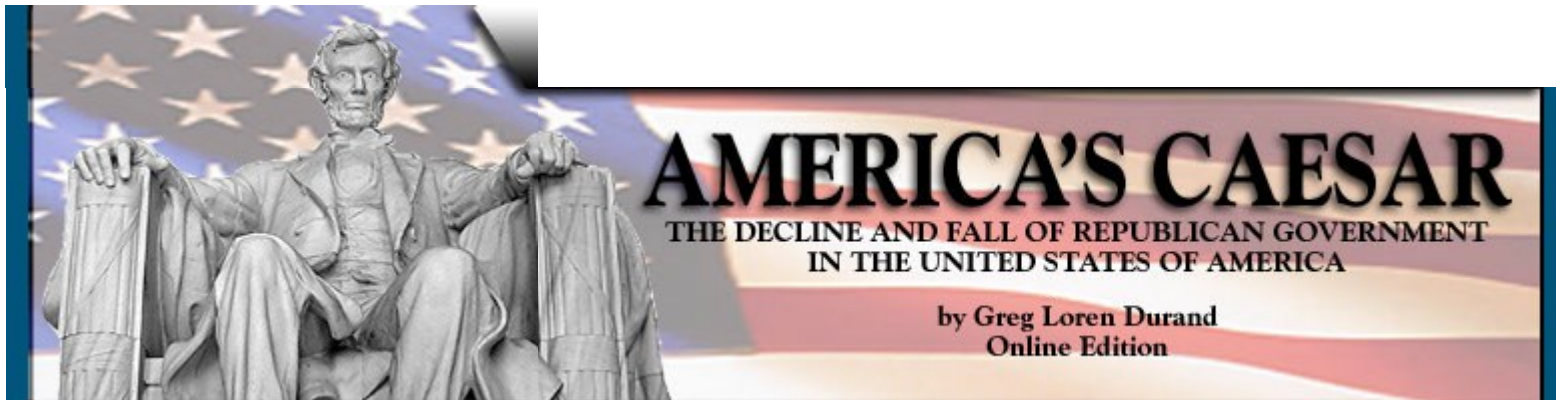
A.H Belo Camp 49 website is our home on the web and serves to keep our members up to date on camp activities as well as serve as an educational source about the truth of our just cause.

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

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

The Belo Camp 49 Website and the Belo Herald are our unapologetic tributes to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

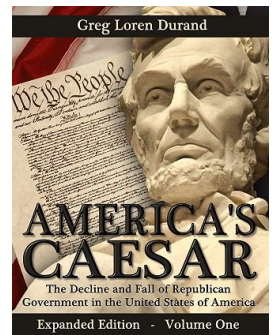
**Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**



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## CHAPTER TEN: Hostilities Commence in the Charleston Harbor

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### How Lincoln Manipulated Public Opinion

Such was Lincoln's dilemma: On the one hand, he was being pressured by the industrial and banking interests of the New England and Midwestern States, who were clamoring for the removal of the South as a viable competitor in the international and domestic markets. In addition to these were the Republican politicians who saw war against the South as the surest means to secure their newly obtained control of the Government. However, on the other hand, Lincoln was faced with an overwhelmingly popular anti-war sentiment among the Northern citizens. According to the 1 January 1861 edition of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*: "The people desire no war; no attack upon South Carolina; nor do they wish to see her needlessly supplied with any pretext for the beginning of hostilities."<sup>(1)</sup> The mood of the people throughout the North was so strong in favor of allowing the Southern States to depart in peace that if the Government were to make any aggressive move at all at Fort Sumter, upon which all eyes were focused, Lincoln would be denounced by "a thousand northern presses... as a provoker of war."<sup>(2)</sup> Most of the people in the North were not fooled by the conciliatory tone of Lincoln's Inaugural Address of 4 March 1861. Only a few days after the speech had been delivered, the Democratic editors of the New York *Herald* stated:

The possession of Forts Sumter and Pickens is the avowed intention of President Davis and his Cabinet. But when the nation turns to Washington to look for information as to the design of the military and naval preparations of the Northern government, it is met either with mysterious silence, or conflicting stories, or ambiguous utterances, like the responses of the Delphic oracles.

Now, the effect of all this mystery, so foreign to the genius of a republican government, is most disastrous to the whole country. As to the North, with its idle capitalists, surplus breadstuffs and its enterprising spirit chafing for employment, the policy of



the administration is most ruinous to it. All the operations of trade and commerce and manufactures are paralyzed and fettered by uncertainty, which is more fatal to business interests than the worst reality. Merchants cannot make their calculations, and dare not invest till they have some idea of what is before them. If it be war, they will know what to do. If it be peace, they will promptly act accordingly. But suspense is death to all enterprise. So destructive to the public welfare is the conduct of the administration that the people of the North will not stand it much longer.

In the South the know-nothing, do-nothing policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration is equally obnoxious. It compels the confederacy to keep up a standing army at a terrible expense. At the lowest calculation the cost of maintaining ten thousand men for the year is five millions of dollars. The Confederate States will no longer submit to this expense without coming to blows; and the irritating, tantalizing course of our government, and their marchings and countermarchings, will probably soon drive the Cabinet at Montgomery into a solution of the difficulty, by taking the initiative and capturing the two forts in its waters held by the United States troops.

This we have no doubt is what Mr. Lincoln wants, for it would give him the opportunity of throwing upon the Southern confederacy the responsibility of commencing hostilities. But the country and posterity will hold him just as responsible as if he struck the first blow. The provocation to assault is often more culpable than the assault itself. <sup>(3)</sup>

From present appearances we know what we may expect in the future. We see that all the professions of peace uttered by Mr. Lincoln and others were mere idle talk, or else made to lull the country into a state of false security till the administration concluded its loans and was ready to strike a blow. Fort Pickens, on its lonely sandbar, may, in its ruins in years hereafter, tell of the bloody battle of Pensacola which commenced the civil war that desolated the United States in the year of our Lord 1861. Our fervent prayer is that it may not, and that those enemies of their country who cry for blood may be disappointed. But of this there seems now to be little hope. <sup>(4)</sup>

Similar sentiments likewise appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* around the same time:

The Inaugural, as a whole, breathes the spirit of mischief. It has only a conditional conservatism – that is, the lack of ability or some inexpediency to do what it would. It assumes despotic authority, and intimates the design to exercise that authority to any extent of war and bloodshed, qualified only by the withholding of the requisite means to the end by the American people. The argumentation of the address is puerile. Indeed, it has no quality entitled to the dignity of an argument. It is a shaky specimen of special pleading, by way of justifying the unrighteous character and deeds of the fanaticism which, lifted into power, may be guilty, as it is capable, of any atrocities. There is no Union spirit in the address, it is sectional and mischievous, and studiously withholds any sign of recognition of that equality of the States upon which the Union can alone be maintained. If it means what it says, it is the knell and requiem of the Union, and the death of hope. <sup>(5)</sup>

Lincoln's former political opponent, Illinois Democrat Stephen Douglas, had also warned the American people a month earlier that the Republican leaders who put Lincoln into office "are striving to break up the Union under the pretense of preserving it," and that "they are struggling to overthrow the *Constitution* while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it... [and] are trying to plunge the country into a cruel war as the surest means of destroying the Union upon the plea of enforcing the laws and protecting public property." <sup>(6)</sup> Such warnings were resounding throughout the North and the South. In fact, before the fall of Fort Sumter, an estimated two-thirds of the newspapers in the North "were the virtual allies of the Secessionists, their apologists, their champions." <sup>(7)</sup>

Lincoln's plan to shift these circumstances in his favor, and to put "the rebellion... in 'the wrong,'" <sup>(8)</sup> was an exercise of the treacherous ingenuity of a would-be despot. In its resolution of 15 February 1861, the Confederate Congress authorized the C.S. President to appoint "a commission of three persons" to be "sent to the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments, upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith." <sup>(9)</sup> Lincoln, however, refused to see these Peace Commissioners upon their arrival at Washington, as also did William Seward, who reasoned that he could do nothing that could be interpreted as a recognition of the Confederate States as an independent power. <sup>(10)</sup> However, Seward agreed to meet with intermediary John A. Campbell of the U.S. Supreme Court, through whom he assured the Peace Commissioners, on or around 15 March 1861, that "the order for the evacuation of Sumter had been made." <sup>(11)</sup> Five days later, when questioned why no action had been taken by the occupants of the fort to evacuate as promised, Seward "spoke of his ability to carry through his policy with



confidence," and "he accounted for the delay as accidental, and not involving the integrity of his assurance that the evacuation would take place."<sup>(12)</sup> On the first day of April 1861, Seward again declared that "the President may *desire* to supply Sumter, but will not do so," and that there was "no design to reinforce Fort Sumter" [emphasis in original].<sup>(13)</sup> When rumors began to circulate about the preparation of a secret expedition to the Pensacola and the Charleston harbors, Campbell expressed his "anxiety and concern" in a letter to Seward dated the seventh of April.<sup>(14)</sup> Seward's response was as follows: "Faith as to Sumter fully kept. Wait and see."<sup>(15)</sup> Oddly, Seward's written response was omitted from the records compiled by the War Department in 1880.

Judge Campbell's personal testimony, given later that same year, sheds further light on these events:

When I visited Governor Seward, I had not had any communication with General [Jefferson] Davis, or any member of the Executive Department of the Montgomery Government. The first knowledge I had of the demand of the Commissioners for recognition, or of Mr. Seward's embarrassment, was derived from Judge [Thomas A.] Nelson [Representative from Tennessee] and Mr. Seward. I offered to write to General Davis and ask him to restrain his commissioners. I supposed that Mr. Seward desired to prevent the irritation and complaint that would naturally follow from the rejection of the Commissioners in the South, and the reaction that their [recognition] would have at the North. He informed me that Sumter was to be evacuated, that Mr. [Thurlow] Weed [of New York] said, "This was a sharp and bitter pang, which he [Weed] was anxious might be spared to them." Mr. Seward authorised me to communicate the fact of the evacuation to Mr. Davis, and the precise object was to induce him to render his commissioners inactive. I did not anticipate having any other interview with Mr. Seward. I supposed that Sumter would be evacuated in the course of a very few days, and without any other action on my part. When upon the second and third interviews with him I found there was to be delay, I conversed with Judge Nelson as to the delicacy of my position, and it was at his suggestion and by his counsel that I agreed to be the "intermediary" until Sumter was evacuated. Neither of us doubted that the fort was to be surrendered or abandoned.... I asked Governor Seward about the evacuation of the fort. Without any verbal reply, he wrote: "The President may desire to supply Sumter, but will not do so without giving notice to Governor [Francis] Pickens." Upon reading this, I asked if the President had any design to attempt to supply Sumter. His reply contained an observation of the President. That I pass. But he said he did not believe any attempt would be made to supply Sumter, and there was no design to reinforce it. I told him if that were the case, I should not employ this language, that it would be interpreted as a design to attempt a supply, and that, if such a thing were believed in Charleston, they would bombard the fort, that they did not regard the surrender of Sumter as open to question, and when they did, they would proceed to extremities. He left the State Department, I remaining there till his return; and, on his return, he wrote these words: "I am satisfied that the Government will not undertake to supply Sumter without giving notice to Governor Pickens." This excluded the matter of desire, and with what had taken place, left the impression that if any attempt were made it would be an open, declared, and peaceful offer to supply the fort, which, being resisted by the Carolinians, the fort would be abandoned as a military necessity and to spare the effusion of blood – the odium of resistance and of the evacuation being thrown upon the late Administration and the Confederate States. Had these counsels prevailed – had the policy been marked with candour and moderation – I am not sure that even before this the fruit might have been seen ripening among the States in renewed relations of kindness and goodwill, to be followed ere long by a suitable political and civil union, adequate to the security of both sections at home and abroad. The ideas of union and a common country, as applied to all the States, are *now* simply obsolete [emphasis in original].<sup>(16)</sup>

It is often claimed by modern historians that this gross display of bad faith was not the fault of Lincoln, for Seward is alleged to have spoken on his own authority without the knowledge of his superior. However, Jefferson Davis dispelled such a claim in the following:

The absurdity of any such attempt to disassociate the action of the President from that of his Secretary, and to relieve the former of responsibility for the conduct of the latter, is too evident to require argument or comment. It is impossible to believe that, during this whole period of nearly a month, Mr. Lincoln was ignorant of the communications that were passing between the Confederate Commissioners and Mr. Seward, through the distinguished member of the Supreme Court – still holding his seat as such – who was acting as intermediary. On one occasion, Judge Campbell informs us that the Secretary, in the midst of an important interview, excused himself for the purpose of conferring with the President before giving a final answer, and left his visitor for some time, awaiting his return from that conference, when the answer was given, avowedly and directly proceeding from the President.

If, however, it were possible to suppose that Mr. Seward was acting on his own responsibility, and practicing a deception upon his own chief, as well as upon the Confederate authorities, in the pledges which he made to the latter, it is nevertheless certain that the principal facts were brought to light within a few days after the close of the efforts at negotiation. Yet the Secretary of State was not impeached and brought to trial for the grave offense of undertaking to conduct the most momentous and vital transactions that had been or could be brought before the Government of the United States, without the knowledge and in opposition to the will of the President, and for having involved the Government in dishonor, if not in disaster. He was not even dismissed from office, but continued to be the chief officer of the Cabinet and confidential adviser of the President, as he was afterward of the ensuing Administration, occupying that station during two consecutive terms. No disavowal of his action, no

apology nor explanation, was ever made. Politically and legally, the President is unquestionably responsible in all cases for the action of any member of his Cabinet, and in this case it is as preposterous to attempt to dis sever from him the moral, as it would be impossible to relieve him of the legal, responsibility that rests upon the Government of the United States for the systematic series of frauds perpetrated by its authority.<sup>(17)</sup>

On the fourth of April, Seward made the following statement to London *Times* correspondent, William Howard Russell: "It would not become the spirit of the American Government, or of the Federal system, to use armed force in subjugating the Southern States against the will of the majority of the people."<sup>(18)</sup> Six days later, Seward officially wrote to Minister to England Charles Francis Adams:

[The President] would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he were disposed to question that proposition. But in fact the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State. This Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one most unfitted for such a labour.<sup>(19)</sup>

On the eighth of April, Robert S. Chew delivered the following message to South Carolina Governor Francis W. Pickens: "I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you to expect an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only; and that if such attempt be not resisted, no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition, will be made, without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the Fort."<sup>(20)</sup> The Northern press picked up on the "provisions only" clause in Lincoln's message and widely circulated the story that the President merely wished to transport food to a helpless garrison of American soldiers "who were starving under the folds of the Stars and Stripes."<sup>(21)</sup>

At the same time all these public and private assurances of peace were being made, Lincoln was already secretly preparing to reinforce Fort Sumter. On the twenty-ninth of March, he had ordered that three ships – the *Pocahontas*, the *Pawnee*, and the *Harriet Lane* – together with three hundred men and provisions be made ready to sail for the Charleston harbor.<sup>(22)</sup> These orders were all marked private. On the first of April, he sent a message to Commandant Andrew H. Foote at Navy Yard in Brooklyn, New York to "fit out the *Powhatan* to go to sea at the earliest possible moment under sealed orders."<sup>(23)</sup> These instructions were confirmed with another telegram which contained these words: "You will fit out the *Powhatan* without delay. Lieutenant Porter will relieve Captain Mercer in command of her. She is bound on secret service; and you will under no circumstances communicate to the Navy Department the fact that she is fitting out."<sup>(24)</sup> In all, the so-called "Relief Squadron" consisted of eight warships, carrying twenty-six guns and one thousand, four hundred men<sup>(25)</sup> – hardly "provisions only."

## The "Systematic Duplicity" of the Lincoln Administration

In the words of George Lunt, "The external aspect of the affair of Charleston which precipitated the war is that of a boy 'spoiling for a fight' who places a chip on the rim of his hat and dares his competitor to knock it off."<sup>(26)</sup> In this case, Lincoln was the "boy 'spoiling for a fight.'" Upon learning of Lincoln's treachery, the Confederate Government at Montgomery authorized General Beauregard in Charleston to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter. The official dispatch to Major Anderson read as follows:

Headquarters Provisional Army, C.S.A.  
Charleston, S.C., April 11, 1861, 2 P.M.

Sir: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forbore from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it. There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States; and, under that impression, my Government has refrained from making any demand for the surrender of the fort.

But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming actual possession of a fortification commanding the entrance of one of their harbors, and necessary to its defense and security.

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aides, Colonel

Chesnut and Captain Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States which you may elect. The flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down.

Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee will, for a reasonable time, await your answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G.T. Beauregard

Brigadier-General commanding. [\(27\)](#)

When Major Anderson, who apparently was not privy to Lincoln's secret plans, failed to evacuate, the fort was fired upon and eventually fell into the hands of the Confederacy on 13 April 1861 after thirty-three hours of bombardment. After realizing that he had been used by the Lincoln Administration to lull the Confederate Commissioners into a false sense of security, Judge Campbell wrote the following words to Seward on the thirteenth of April:

I think no candid man will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the Administration, as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises, is the proximate cause of the great calamity.

I have a profound conviction that the telegrams of the 8th of April of General Beauregard, and of the 10th of April of General Walker, the Secretary of War, can be referred to nothing else than their belief that there has been systematic duplicity practiced on them through me. It is under an impressive sense of the weight of this responsibility that I submit to you these things for your explanation. [\(28\)](#)

The object of deception already accomplished, Campbell received no reply to this letter nor to that of the following week in which he reiterated his demand for an explanation.

Further evidence of the "unscrupulous cunning"[\(29\)](#) practiced by Lincoln was the little known fact that the *Powhatan*, under the command of Lieutenant David D. Porter, sailed under disguise. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated 11 May 1861, Lincoln personally assumed the responsibility "for any apparent or real irregularity... in connection with that vessel."[\(30\)](#) Not only was her name painted out, as Captain Montgomery C. Meigs mentioned in a letter to William Seward,[\(31\)](#) but she was flying the flag of Great Britain[\(32\)](#) "so that she deceived those who had known her."[\(33\)](#)

It is evident that Lincoln had begun to formulate a plan to reinforce Sumter even before his inauguration. In fact, on 12 December 1860, a full three months before he had taken the oath of office, Lincoln was already acquainting at least one of his future subordinates with his policy of usurpation when he sent the following, and characteristically secret, message to General Winfield Scott: "Please present my respects to the general, and tell him, confidentially, I shall be obliged to him to be as well prepared as he can to either hold or retake the forts, as the case may require, at and after the inauguration."[\(34\)](#) Two weeks later, Robert Anderson, contrary to his orders of 15 November 1860,[\(35\)](#) mysteriously abandoned his position at Fort Moultrie and moved his forces to Fort Sumter. There can be little doubt that this action, which sparked profound resentment from the South Carolinians, as well as confusion among his superiors in the War Department[\(36\)](#) and alarm from President Buchanan,[\(37\)](#) was accomplished at the urging of General Scott in response to Lincoln's December telegram. Without any pretense of lawful authority whatsoever, Lincoln was thus interfering with and undermining the official capacity of the U.S. Government as a party to a morally binding agreement which Lincoln would later ridicule in his address to Congress on 4 July 1861 as a "*quasi* armistice."[\(38\)](#) It should come as no surprise that Lincoln would similarly disregard another obligation to which the U.S. Government was bound – the *Constitution* for the United States of America. It is also noteworthy that Lincoln was considering, if not actually planning, a show of hostility against the people of South Carolina at least eight days *before* that State's secession from the Union, thereby exposing as mere subterfuge his later designation of the South Carolinians, and their fellow Southerners, as "insurrectionists." The American people would have been justly alarmed had the light of discovery revealed Lincoln's secret agenda for all to see.

## Were Major Anderson's Men Really Starving?

Allusion has already been made to the alleged fact that Anderson and his men had been cut off from the outside world by the Confederates and were facing starvation. The veracity of this claim is of no small consequence, since Lincoln's entire justification for the expedition to the Charleston harbor was predicated upon the necessity of supplying the garrison with "provisions only." Having been thoroughly apprised of the danger of sending military reinforcements to the fort by his own Cabinet members, and by Major Anderson himself, Lincoln resorted to an age-old political trick:

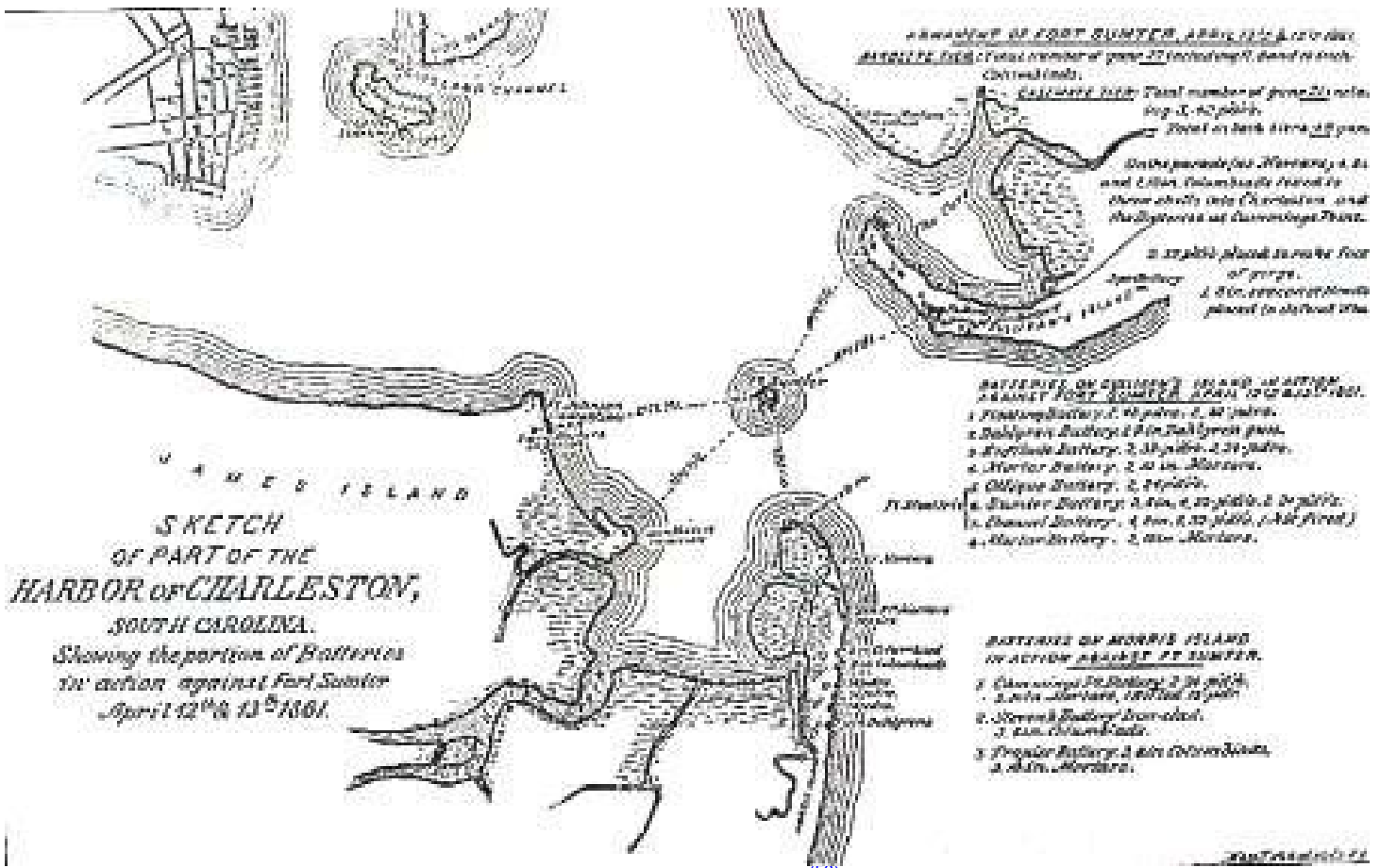
From immemorial time, when one group has coveted the possessions of a neighbor, or has seen fit to unloose its legions to enforce its will upon a weaker people, it has unblushingly made resort to a hoary, accepted diplomatic technique; thereupon, a puzzled world has listened to the prospective aggressor's complaint of brutal mistreatment of its nationals residing within the boundaries of the contemplated victim. When it is deemed profitable to arouse the war spirit, nations have found no method comparable to this humanitarian appeal to go to the rescue of those of their own blood.<sup>(39)</sup>

The myth of Sumter's "starving garrison" has been perpetuated with a nearly unanimous voice by Northern historians and Lincoln biographers. For example, Ida Tarbell, in her widely acclaimed work entitled *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, wrote: "Almost the first thing brought to his attention on the morning of his first full day in office was a letter from Major Anderson, the officer in command of Fort Sumter, saying that he had but a week's provisions, and that if the place was to be reinforced so that it could be held, it would take 20,000 good and well-disciplined men to do it.... What was to be done? The garrison must not be allowed to starve."<sup>(40)</sup> The reader is invited to compare this paraphrase of Anderson's report with what was actually written: "I confess that I would not be willing to risk my reputation on an attempt to throw re-enforcements into this harbor within the time for our relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of our provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same with a force of less than twenty thousand good and well-disciplined men."<sup>(41)</sup> Somehow, "limited supply of our provisions" translated into Tarbell's narrative as "a week's provisions." Another example of this loose dealing with important historical data, which is prevalent in Northern accounts of the war, is the following quotation from John T. Morse, Jr.: "On the same day [4 March 1861] there came a letter from Major Anderson.... There were shut up in the fort together a certain number of men and a certain quantity of biscuit and of pork; when the men should have eaten the biscuit and the pork, which they would probably do in about four weeks, they would have to go away. The problem thus became direct, simple, and urgent."<sup>(42)</sup> In his *Diary*, Secretary Welles likewise mentioned "certain intelligence of a distressing character from Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, stating that his supplies were almost exhausted, that he could get no provisions in Charleston, and that he with his small command would be wholly destitute in about six weeks."<sup>(43)</sup>

Modern accounts of the Sumter affair have relied upon these contradictory sources to spin a fanciful tale of a "nearly hopeless" situation in which a "woe-filled" Anderson and an "undernourished" command were forced "to choose between starvation and surrender."<sup>(44)</sup> The fact of the matter, however, is that in his genuine communiqué of 28 February 1861, Anderson made no mention of "a week's provisions," (Tarbell), did not discuss "a certain quantity of biscuit and of pork" which would be exhausted "in about four weeks" (Morse), and certainly gave no indication that he and his men would be "wholly destitute in about six weeks" (Welles). To the contrary, on the twenty-fifth of February, J.G. Foster, Captain of Engineers with the Sumter garrison, wrote to General Joshua G. Totten in Washington that "the health of the command is very good, with no sickness among the officers or men of sufficient importance to take them from a single day's duty. Major Anderson is and has been well, and there is no foundation for the report of his illness."<sup>(45)</sup> Certainly, if the condition of the garrison was as desperate as it was alleged to have been a week later when Lincoln took office, Foster's letter would certainly have indicated such. Would not starvation or even undernourishment have been "of sufficient importance" to mention in his report if such were really the condition of Anderson's men? Secretary Welles also claimed that Anderson "could get no provisions in Charleston," and yet Foster contradicted this statement in his letter to Totten dated the twenty-sixth of February that "our supplies and mails come from town [Charleston] as usual."<sup>(46)</sup>

Foster's testimony requires closer examination. As Jefferson Davis pointed, "It should not be forgotten that, during the early occupation of Fort Sumter by a garrison the attitude of which was at least offensive, no

restriction had been put upon their privilege of purchasing in Charleston fresh provisions, or any delicacies or comforts not directly tending to the supply of the means needful to hold the fort for an indefinite time."<sup>(47)</sup> A statement which appeared in the New York *Herald* of 8 March 1861 supports Davis' assertion: "The War Department today received letters from Major Anderson dated the 4th but they contain nothing of especial importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him, and privileges of marketing, to a limited extent, continue."<sup>(48)</sup> Anderson's access to provisions and the delivery of mail to the fort was not terminated until the seventh of April – only *after* it had become known to the Confederate Government that a war expedition had been secretly launched and would soon arrive at the Charleston harbor. The historical record clearly indicates that, contrary to the propaganda put forth by Lincoln, spread by the Northern press, and then later perpetuated by Northern historians after the close of the war, Anderson and his men were by no means starving. In his report of 26 December 1860, Anderson announced that he had "one year's supply of hospital stores and about four months' supply of provisions" for his command.<sup>(49)</sup> Three days later, he wrote in a letter to Robert N. Gourdin, a prominent citizen of Charleston, "I have supplies of provisions, of all kinds, to last my command about five months, but it would add to our comfort to be enabled to



make purchases of fresh meats and so on, and to shop in the city."<sup>(50)</sup>

Even though Anderson had caused resentment from the South Carolinians by transferring his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter – an act which the State authorities viewed as a breach of the pledge of the U.S. Government not to reinforce Sumter – they were still willing to attempt to pacify the situation by offering to provision the garrison now set in hostile array against them. It should be noted that on 28 December 1860, Anderson had sent this message to Adjutant General Cooper: "[The Governor] knows not how entirely the city of Charleston is in my power. I can cut his communication off from the sea, and thereby prevent the reception of supplies, and close the harbor, even at night, by destroying the lighthouses."<sup>(51)</sup> Since all of Anderson's communications with his government in Washington, D.C. had to go through the authorities in Charleston, he knew that this threat to close the Charleston harbor would be read by Governor Pickens. Nevertheless, on 19

January 1861, less than a month after this threat was made, South Carolina Secretary of War D.F. Jamison sent the following message from the Governor to Anderson: "Sir, I am instructed by his excellency the governor to inform you that he has directed an officer of the State to procure and carry over with your mails each day to Fort Sumter such supplies of fresh meat and vegetables as you may indicate."<sup>(52)</sup> Anderson's response is interesting: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date.... I confess I am at a loss to understand the latter part of this message, as I have not represented in any quarter that we were in need of such supplies. As commandant of a military post, I can only have my troops furnished with fresh beef in the manner prescribed by law, and I am compelled, therefore, with due thanks to his excellency, respectfully to decline his offer."<sup>(53)</sup>

Not having waited for a reply from Anderson, Secretary Jamison had arranged for "two hundred pounds of beef and a lot of vegetables" to be sent over to the fort,<sup>(54)</sup> which Anderson refused to accept. At this point, Anderson was given free access to the Charleston markets to purchase provisions at his own discretion. This amiable arrangement having been established, Anderson realized that interference from Washington would be a grave mistake and even wrote to Adjutant-General Cooper on 30 January 1861, "I do hope that no attempt will be made by our friends to throw supplies in; their doing so would do more harm than good."<sup>(55)</sup> On the seventeenth of March, Anderson indicated that he was "satisfied with the existing arrangement"<sup>(56)</sup> and on the first of April, Second Lieutenant Norman J. Hall reported to Anderson that there was "at least thirty-five days of comfortable subsistence for the command."<sup>(57)</sup> Thus, the U.S. Government's own records not only prove that Anderson's men were well-provisioned all along, but it also shows the popular caricature of the South Carolinians as "fire eaters" set to inaugurate bloodshed at the slightest provocation to be utterly false.

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## Endnotes

1. Boston *Daily Advertiser*, 1 January 1861; quoted by Lunt, *Origin of the Late War*, page 405.
2. Josiah Gilbert Holland, *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Springfield, Massachusetts: Gurdon Bill, 1866), page 294.
3. New York *Herald*, 6 March 1861.
4. Editorial: "The Fearful and Threatening Aspect of the Revolution," *op. cit.*, 8 March 1861.
5. Baltimore *Sun*, March 1861; quoted by Greeley, *American Conflict*, Volume I, page 428 (footnote).
6. Stephen Douglas, letter to Memphis (Tennessee) *Daily Appeal*, 2 February 1861; quoted by Edmonds, *Facts and Falsehoods*, page 152.
7. New York *Tribune*, quoted by Greeley, *American Conflict*, Volume I, page 454.
8. Lincoln, quoted by Charles William Ramsdell, "Lincoln and Fort Sumter," in *The Journal of Southern History*, February-November 1937, page 286.
9. *Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America* (Richmond, Virginia: R.M. Smith, Printer to Congress, 1864), page 92.
10. Frank Moore (editor), *The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1861), Volume I, page 51.
11. William H. Seward to John A. Campbell, quoted by Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 268.
12. Campbell, quoted by Davis, *op. cit.*, page 270.
13. Seward, quoted by Campbell in letter to Seward, 13 April 1861; in Davis, *op. cit.*, page 683.
14. Campbell to Seward, in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume IV, page 259.
15. Seward to Campbell, quoted by Johnstone, *Truth of the War Conspiracy*, page 35; Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 273.
16. Campbell, letter to William B. Reed of Pennsylvania, 5 June 1861; quoted by McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, pages xiii-xv.
17. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, pages 275-276.
18. Seward, quoted by William Howard Russell, *My Diary North and South* (Boston: T.O.H.P. Burnam, 1863), page 61.
19. Seward, letter to Charles Francis Adams, 10 April 1861; quoted by Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 86; Munford, *Slavery and Secession*, page 299.
20. Simon Cameron to Captain Theodore Talbot, 6 April 1861; in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 245.
21. Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, 6 May 1861; in Perkins, *Northern Editorials on Secession*, Volume II, page 826.
22. Lincoln to Cameron, in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 226; Inclosure No. 1, *op. cit.*, page 227.
23. Lincoln to Andrew H. Foote, in *op. cit.*, page 229.
24. Lincoln to Foote, in *op. cit.*, Series I, Volume IV, page 109. It is interesting to note that this second, and very revealing, telegram was not included in Volume I alongside the first telegram where it logically belonged, but was placed in Volume IV instead. This is but one example of the "mystifying dis-arrangement" of the records which Johnstone referred to as "a work of genius" (*Truth of the War Conspiracy*, page 3; emphasis in original).
25. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 284.
26. Lunt, *Origin of the Late War*, page 485.
27. Pierre G.T. Beauregard to Robert Anderson, 11 April 1861, in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 13.
28. Campbell to Seward, 13 April 1861; quoted by Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 685. This letter and the one which followed it were also omitted from the records, even though they had been filed in the Confederate States archives and were delivered to the U.S. War Department for inclusion.
29. Jefferson Davis, *A Short History of the Confederate States of America* (New York: Belford, Clarke and Company, 1890), page 58.
30. Lincoln to the Secretary of the Navy, in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 406.

31. Montgomery C. Meigs to William Seward, 10 April 1861; in *op. cit.*, page 369.
32. Charles H. Poor to H.A. Adams, 2 September 1862; in United States War Department, [Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion](#) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1896), Series I, Volume IV, page 132.
33. David D. Porter, report of 21 April 1861; in *op. cit.*, page 122.
34. Lincoln, quoted by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (New York: The Century Company, 1886), Volume III, page 250.
35. Lorenzo Thomas to Anderson, in *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 73.
36. In a letter to Anderson dated 27 December 1860, Buchanan's Secretary of War John B. Floyd wrote, "Intelligence has reached here this morning that you have abandoned Fort Moultrie, spiked your guns, burned the carriages, and gone to Fort Sumter. It is not believed, because there is no order for any such movement" (*op. cit.*, page 3).
37. In a meeting with Senators Jefferson Davis and R.M.T. Hunter, Buchanan stated, "I call God to witness, you gentlemen, better than anybody, *know* that this is not only without but against my orders" (quoted by General Samuel W. Crawford, *Genesis of the Civil War* [New York: J.A. Hill and Company, 1887; emphasis in original], pages 143-144).
38. Lincoln, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VII, page 3223.
39. John Shipley Tilley, *Lincoln Takes Command* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1941), pages 179-180.
40. Tarbell, *Life of Lincoln*, Volume III, pages 14-15.
41. [Anderson to Samuel Cooper](#), 28 February 1861; quoted by Simon Cameron, *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 197.
42. John T. Morse, Jr., *Abraham Lincoln* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1892), Volume I, page 244.
43. Gideon Welles, *Diary of Gideon Welles* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1911), Volume I, page 4.
44. Davis, *Brother Against Brother*, pages 132-133, 150.
45. J.G. Foster to Joshua G. Totten, *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 186.
46. Foster to Totten, *op. cit.*, page 187.
47. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 289.
48. *New York Herald*, 8 March 1861.
49. Anderson to Cooper, *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 2.
50. Anderson, quoted by Crawford, *Genesis of the Civil War*, pages 128-129.
51. Anderson to Cooper, *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, page 113.
52. D.F. Jamison to Anderson, *op. cit.*, page 144.
53. Anderson to Jamison, *ibid.*
54. Jamison to L.M. Hatch, *op. cit.*, page 145.
55. Anderson to Cooper, *op. cit.*, page 159.
56. Anderson to Jamison, *op. cit.*, page 220.
57. Norman J. Hall, letter to Anderson, 1 April 1861; *op. cit.*, page 231.

## Part Two:

# Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

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## CHAPTER TEN

### Hostilities Commence in the Charleston Harbor

#### SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

### General G.P.T. Beauregard's Report on the Battle of Fort Sumter Official Records of the War of the Rebellion

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

### The Beginning of the War Between the States by Fannie Eoline Selph



The Mind and Method of a Great American Soldier



# ROBERT E. LEE AT WAR

By Scott Bowden

Volume Two: Hope Arises From Despair

THE NEXT EXCITING INSTALLMENT IN THE LANDMARK SERIES!

# ROBERT E. LEE AT WAR

## THE MIND AND METHOD OF A GREAT AMERICAN SOLDIER

BY AWARD-WINNING AUTHOR SCOTT BOWDEN

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



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

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

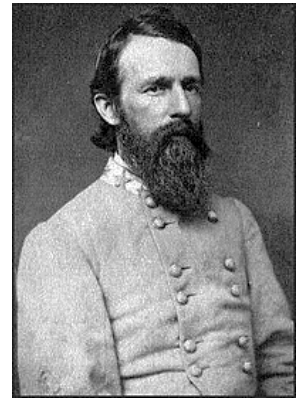
*Robert E. Lee at War: Hope Arises From Despair* is an indispensable volume for anyone interested in Lee's first summer as commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and encompasses the period from June 1, 1862—the day Lee ascended to army command—through the end of the summer. Lee's Herculean efforts to save Richmond, change the course of the war in the East and create the conditions by which the Confederacy might attain its political imperative takes the reader through Lee's first three campaigns—The Seven Days, Second Manassas and Maryland. Utilizing fresh analytical insights and rigorous contextualization, the memorable story that emerges of Lee's generalship amid countless challenges and difficult odds, has never been fully told. New insights to Lee's military mind, his sought-after goals and his generalship in the broader perspective of warfare as a whole, set against his ongoing efforts to craft and reorganize an army in his image, are both unprecedented and illuminating. What were Lee's original plans in each campaign? How and when were these modified? What driving factors—those outside the army and within—influenced Lee's operational and battlefield plans? The answers to these questions, and many more, help evaluate Lee that ultimately renders a whole new story about the Civil War in the east.

*Robert E. Lee at War: Hope Arises From Despair* combines stunning imagery, graphics, maps, detailed orders of battle, and more, to assist the reader in following Lee from the gates of Richmond to Maryland's shore, and beyond.

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



CONFEDERATE THIRD CORPS,  
HETH'S DIVISION,  
ARCHER'S BRIGADE (THE "TENNESSEE BRIGADE")  
1,193 men

a series...

## BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES JAY ARCHER

Archer, who was forty-five years old at Gettysburg, was born in the northern Maryland town of Bel Air. He attended Princeton University, where he was nicknamed "Sally." (There is much conjecture about Archer's sexual orientation. Some point to his feminine nickname as an indication that he was homosexual, but Mary Chesnut, the Confederate diarist, mentioned that Archer was a classmate of her husband's, and according to Mr. Chesnut, "in Princeton College they called him Sally Archer, he was so pretty when he entered"--evidently Archer's smooth, delicate features alone accounted for the moniker. Others cite the fact that, after his capture, he played the women's parts in the skits put on by the prisoners at Johnson's Island prison camp, but Archer was slight of build, even frail, and those parts might have fallen to him solely for that reason. There is also the testimony of one North Carolinian that at Johnson's Island, after a dinner party: "Capt. Taylor got some whiskey . . . & he had Gen. Archer down & they all got drink together & got to hugging each other & saying that they had slept together many a time." This, however, could be a description of drunken reminiscing by old army buddies, who after all were sometimes forced to huddle together for warmth at night during cold-weather campaigns. It is true that Archer had never married, and was not comfortable in the presence of single women. A friend described the general as "timid and retiring" socially. The only women in his life were his sister and mother.) After graduating in 1835, Archer studied law at the University of Maryland and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law until the Mexican War began in 1846, when he joined the army as captain of infantry in the Regular Army. There, he received a brevet for gallantry at the Battle of Chapultapec. His only wound, however, was suffered in a duel with a fellow officer. (Archer's second in the duel was his friend Thomas J. Jackson.) After the war with Mexico was over, he went back to his law practice, then reentered the regular army in 1855, again as an infantry captain.

Archer continued to serve in the Regular Army until Southern secession. Then, on March 14, 1861--even before some of the eventual Confederate states had left the Union--he resigned his commission and two days later received a captaincy in the new Confederate army. At the time, he was stationed in Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory, so he was forced to travel overland across the entire continent to reach the Confederacy. When he arrived in Richmond, he was appointed colonel of a Virginia regiment by Governor Letcher, but to the governor's embarrassment, the position had already been filled. Finally, in October, he was appointed colonel of the 5th Texas regiment, which was organized in Richmond from independent companies which had made their way to the southern capital from the Lone Star State.

Archer's regiment was brigaded with other Texas regiments under the leadership of Col. John B. Hood and sent to the Peninsula the following spring. With no real battle experience, Archer was plucked from his regiment--where he had not endeared himself to the Texans, who thought him a tyrant--and promoted to brigadier general on June 3, 1861 to take command of Brig. Gen. Robert Hatton's three Tennessee regiments after Hatton was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. The men of the Tennessee Brigade didn't initially take to Archer any more than the Texans had:

"his temper was irascible, and so cold was his manner that we thought him at first a Martinet. Very non-communicative, the bearing and extreme reserve of the old army officer made him, for a time, one of the most hated of men. No sooner, however, had he led his brigade through the first Richmond campaign. than quite an evolution took place in sentiment . . . . He had none of the politician or aristocrat, but never lost the dignity or bearing of an officer. While in battle he seemed the very God of war, and every inch a soldier according to its strictest rules, but when the humblest private approached his quarters he was courteous. There was no deception in him and he spoke his mind freely, but always with the severest dignity. He won the hearts of his men by his wonderful judgment and conduct on the field, and they had the most implicit confidence in him. He was dubbed "The Little Game Cock."

Archer's brigade was combined with five others later in the month to form a new division under the command of Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill, which Hill styled the "Light Division." Archer's first combat at the head of his brigade came in the Seven Days' Battles. There was initial frustration at Mechanicsville, where the brigade was repulsed assaulting a strong Union position. At Gaines' Mill, Archer's brigade plunged to within twenty paces of the Union line before being driven back by heavy fire.

Shifted to Jackson's command in front of Pope's Union army, Archer and his men performed competently at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. At the climactic defeat of Pope at Second Manassas, Archer's men saw heavy fighting in defense of the Railroad Cut, and Archer's horse was shot out from under him.

In the Maryland Campaign in September, Archer participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry, then, on the march to rejoin the main army at Sharpsburg, he became too ill to continue on duty, and turned the brigade over to a subordinate. As the Light Division arrived at Sharpsburg and deployed to attack, Archer got out of his ambulance and resumed command, though he could barely stay in the saddle. A.P. Hill described his division's attack upon arriving thus: "My troops were not a minute too soon. . . . With a yell of defiance, Archer charged [the enemy], retook McIntosh's guns, and drove them back pell-mell." This moment, at the spearhead of the dramatic attack that saved the Army of Northern Virginia at Sharpsburg, was Archer's grandest of the war. The next morning, his remaining strength completely exhausted by the previous day's effort, he relinquished command again and went back to his sickbed.

At Fredericksburg, Archer was a principal in another drama, this time nearly costing the Confederate army its right flank. As Hill laid out the defensive deployments there, a 500-yard gap was left between Lane's brigade's right and Archer's brigade's left. The area was a marshy wood that Hill evidently thought was impenetrable. When the Pennsylvanians of Meade's division attacked, they proved different--Meade drove as many Federals as he could into the gap, and threatened to rupture the Confederate front. Archer, again coming off sick leave on the day of the battle, proved himself equal to the crisis. He bent back his line so that it remained firing at the Yankees storming through the gap. He was in the thick of the action, cutting at enemy soldiers with his heavy saber, and for a moment was engaged in a violent struggle with a Yankee who held the bridle of his rearing black mare. As described by Lieut. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson: "Notwithstanding the perilous situation in which Archer's brigade was placed, his right, changing front, continued to struggle with undaunted firmness, materially checking the advance of the enemy until reinforcements came to its support." Brig. Gen. Jubal Early, whose men came to Archer's aid, praised Archer more explicitly: "I feel it incumbent upon me to state that to Brigadier-General Archer . . . is due the credit of having held the enemy in check, with a small portion of his men, after his flank and rear had been gained . . . . But for the gallant stand made by General Archer the enemy would have gained an advantage which it would have required a greater sacrifice of life to wrest from him than was made."

Archer and his men were near the end of Jackson's long flanking column at Chancellorsville. When the rear of the column was attacked by men from Maj. Gen. Dan Sickles's Third Corps, Archer took it upon himself to turn his and Brig. Gen. Ed Thomas's brigade around and leave the column to repulse the Federals. In so doing, he missed the assault that evening which drove in and routed the Federal Eleventh Corps. Though he didn't clear

his decision with Hill, much less with Jackson, there is no evidence that Archer was reprimanded. The morning of the next day, Archer was placed on the right of the front line, and going forward, he seized, without realizing it, the strategically crucial high ground called Hazel Grove. Artillery was quickly wheeled into position, enfilading the Union position near the Chancellor House. Hazel Grove was also the "joint" between the separated wings of the army--at ten o'clock in the morning, General Lee rode up to Archer's brigade at the Grove, an event which signaled the reunification of the Army of Northern Virginia, which had been dangerously divided since Jackson's flank march the previous day. So many of the high command of Jackson's force had been wounded in the desperate fighting on May 1 and 2 that Archer was actually in command of the Light Division in the latter stages of the battle.

From his writings and the testimony of men who knew him it is evident that Archer was not an especially clever man, despite his Princeton education. He was no dashing leader, but as his brigade approached Gettysburg in the vanguard of Lee's army on July 1, he at least had the self-assurance that came with the knowledge that there was very little the Yankees could show him that he had not already seen at the head of the Tennessee Brigade over the last year.

## At Gettysburg

Archer's was the lead brigade of Heth's division as it marched toward Gettysburg along the Chambersburg Pike on July 1. Knowing to expect an enemy cavalry outpost on the road, he was not unprepared when, around 7:30 that morning, enemy cavalrymen were spotted and the first shots rang out. After the Confederate skirmishers slowly pushed the blue troopers past Herr Ridge over the next hour and a half, Heth finally deployed Archer's brigade on the right of the Pike and Davis's brigade on the left along the crest. About 9:30 A.M., Heth ordered Archer and Davis forward to drive the pesky cavalry away once and for all. Archer presciently protested, suggesting that his brigade should not be pushed so far forward of any support, but Heth insisted, and Archer's regiments started across the shallow valley. When Archer's men slowly ascended the wooded ridge to the east, however, they were surprised by the appearance of enemy infantry--not just any infantry, but the crack black-hatted veterans of the Iron Brigade, who were just arriving and swarming over the ridgecrest. This was just the sort of thing Archer had warned against. As bristling lines of muskets roared and crackled, the right, then the left of Archer's brigade fell back to Willoughby Run a few yards in their rear. The right collapsed completely, then the left, and soon the entire brigade was running for the rear. Those not quick enough were taken captive, among them General Archer, who was sick with fever (for the third time in his last four battles) and too weak to run, on the west bank of the ravine. For him, the battle--and the war--was over.

Archer was marched away the next day and eventually confined on Johnson's Island in Ohio for about a year. He was exchanged in August 1864, but he had been worn out. He died of simple exhaustion two months later.

For further reading:

"Brigadier General James T. Archer." *Confederate Veteran* 8, no. 2, 1900. reprint, Wilmington, 1985  
Herndon, Thomas. *Reminiscences of the Civil War, 1861-1865*. Oklahoma City, n.d.

Storch, Marc & Beth. "'What a Deadly Trap We Were In': Archer's Brigade on July 1, 1863." *Gettysburg Magazine* 6, Jan 1992

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

**NEXT MONTH: Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart**

# **TEXAS DIVISION GUARDIAN PROGRAM**

## **RULES AND GUIDELINES**

1. **PURPOSE:** The Texas Division has instituted a special program to honor the memory of our Confederate Ancestors and to help ensure the preservation of their final resting places.

2. **ELIGIBILITY:** Any Texas Division camp member in good standing, who has demonstrated his willingness to serve in this special capacity, and who is at least fourteen years of age, and has tended a Confederate soldier's grave for two years prior, may become a FULL GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in this most worthwhile program to honor our ancestors and protect their final resting places.

### 3. **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

A) He shall care for and protect the grave of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall perform these duties personally, unless physically prevented from doing so by reason of health problems.

B) He shall be responsible that the grave has an appropriate marker designating it as the resting place of a Confederate Veteran. (i.e.: a family stone with reference to Confederate serves, and/or a government issued veteran's stone, and/or a Southern Cross of Honor.) He shall also be responsible for replacing or repairing any marker that is destroyed, damaged or badly worn.

C) He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when he shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the grave.

### 4. **APPLICATION:**

A) Individuals who wish to become a GUARDIAN must complete the **Guardian Application** form and submit it to the Chairman of the Guardian Review Committee. **The application must be accompanied with a map showing the location of the gravesite and photograph(s) of the grave and marker.** The grave may or may not be that of the applicant's Confederate Ancestor.

B) The applicant must also remit an application fee of \$10.00 at the time of the application to cover the cost of the GUARDIAN pin and certificate, which will be awarded upon successful completion of the period of candidacy. This fee is non-refundable, regardless if the candidate successfully completes his candidacy period or not. There will be a fee of \$3.00 for each additional application thereafter for multi-guardian status.

### 5. **REVIEWS AND APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS:**

A) The Guardian Review Committee will review and approve all applications. The committee will consist of a Chairman, one representative from each brigade, and others deemed necessary all of whom have Full Guardian status. The Texas Division Commander shall also serve as an ex officio member.

B) If approved, the applicant will be given the title "**Guardian Pro Tem**" (meaning: "for the time being"), and he shall have the status of "candidate". He will carry this title and status for two years, less any time already completed in the care of a grave, if during such time he carried out the minimum duties specified of a GUARDIAN. (e.g. An applicant who

has already cared for a grave for one year in accordance with criteria would only have one more year of service required as a "GUARDIAN PRO TEM" candidate before becoming a full GUARDIAN.)

## 6. FULL GUARDIAN STATUS:

**A)** Individuals who successfully complete their "Guardian Pro Tern" candidacy period, meeting the criteria established for this program, and are approved by the Guardian Review Committee will be formally awarded the status of "GUARDIAN" by order of the Division Commander.

**B)** GUARDIANS will be presented with a special certificate, and shall be given a place of honor and formally recognized by the Division Commander at all official Texas Division functions and events, to include Confederate Memory Day and Division Conventions.

**C)** GUARDIANS shall be authorized to wear a special pin device/badge as designated by the Guardian Committee.

## 7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

**A) Multiple Grave Sites:** GUARDIANS may care for more than one Confederate Veteran's Grave, and will be so recognized by the Guardian Review Committee. Special certificates or indications on the Guardian Pin may be authorized to signify the care of multiple veterans' graves. Normally no more than 25 gravesites will be awarded per compatriot. More than 25 may be authorized on a case-by-case basis with approval of the Guardian Committee.

**B) Retirement of GUARDIAN Position:** A Guardian must notify the Guardian Review Committee when he is no longer able to carry out his duties for reasons of health or relocation. Under such circumstances, his Guardian position will be honorably retired, unless passed on under the provisions of section "C" below.

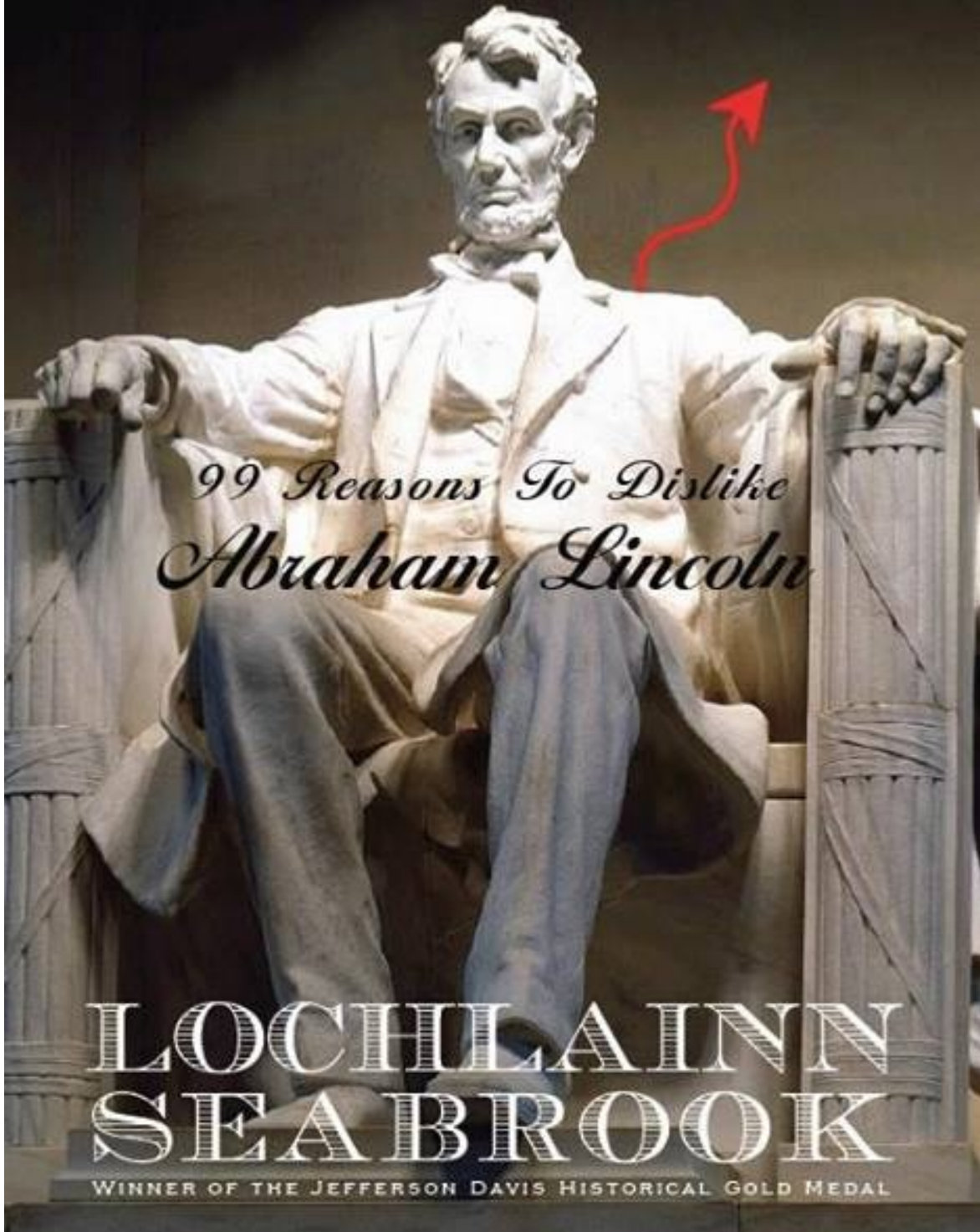
**C) Bequeathing of GUARDIAN Position:** In lieu of retiring his Guardian position, a Guardian may bequeath his position and pass on his responsibilities to another SCV Member in good standing or a blood, male family member. All such transfers must be reviewed and approved by the Guardian Review Committee.

**D) Revocation of GUARDIAN Status:** The Guardian Review Committee may revoke a GUARDIAN'S status, if he fails to carry out his duties and responsibilities. The Guardian review Committee has the power to inspect, with or without notice, any GUARDIAN'S Confederate Veteran's Grave site to confirm compliance with all rules and regulations.

**E) Wilderness Grave Site:** Is defined as a completely neglected and abandoned gravesite in a wooded area. Application must be accompanied by before and after pictures of the gravesite along with all other requirements set forth in these rules. If this status is approved, applicant will be approved to wear a silver star on the ribbon of the Guardian Medal.



# THE GREAT IMPERSONATOR!



Should Steven Spielberg have deified Lincoln in his recent film on the man we Southerners still call "Dishonest Abe"? Check out our bestselling book, "The Great Impersonator! 99 Reasons to Dislike Abraham Lincoln," by award-winning author, Lincoln scholar, & Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook, & decide for yourself. Find out why we here in Dixie equate America's sixteenth president with Adolf Hitler in this brief but well researched book on the dictatorial big government liberal who himself believed he was unfit to be president! Makes a great gift for your Yankee and scallywag friends. Available from our Webstore: [www.SeaRavenPress.com](http://www.SeaRavenPress.com) . Support SEA RAVEN PRESS and help restore Dixie's honor, defend traditional Southern culture, and preserve authentic Confederate history!



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Defending the rights of all Americans  
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

## Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



## Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

## Website

<http://www.slrc-csa.org>

<http://slrc-csa.We-Care.com/Start>

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

# Join SLRC Today !



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

[www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org) ★ 1-800-MySouth

## What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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

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

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

## Events & Functions

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



Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate Veterans

**NEVER APOLOGIZE**



**FOR BEING RIGHT!**

### About our namesake:

[belo.herald@yahoo.com](mailto:belo.herald@yahoo.com)

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

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

**Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**

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

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

## How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



*Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.*



*Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.*

<http://www.scv.org/genealogy.php>

### CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations".*

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,  
Commander General

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