



# The Belo Herald

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

**September 2013**

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

**Cassie Keys: Defending Heritage through Education**



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)

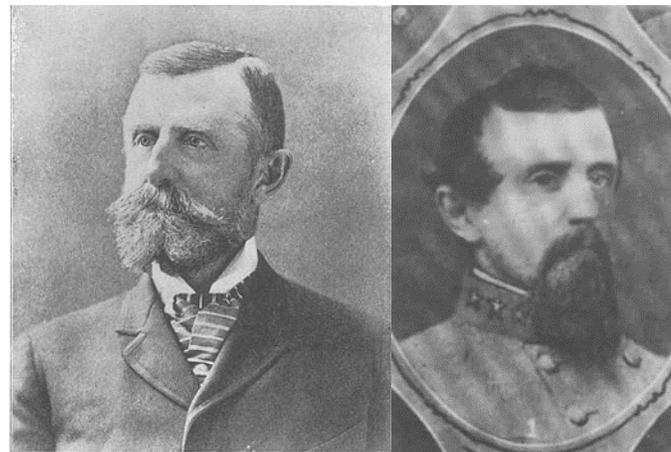
**Thursday, September 5<sup>th</sup>: 7:00 pm**

**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,

As the world begins to unravel, it's good to know we can count on God to provide us a foundation which can never be shaken. In fact, a good foundation, as described in Matthew 7: 24-27, is the starting point for any true growth. In the SCV, that belief in our Creator serves as our foundation. And the material we need to build on that foundation? The youth.

Today, most young people are not taught what our brave ancestors were fighting for. In fact, the young amongst us are typically fed a steady diet of lies. Most of the American youth are now being told that Confederate heroes such as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and John Bell Hood were nothing but traitors. It has become crystal clear that education--and those whom educate the youth--are topics of utmost importance. Not only for the good of our organization...but for the survival of our people.

So it is with great pleasure that Belo welcomes Ms. Cassie Keys as our September speaker. Ms. Keys comes to us from Athens, TX. She is an intelligent, charismatic, and engaging educator of today's youth. Her topic will be entitled The Importance of Education. We look forward to hearing Ms. Keys' discussion...and learning of what challenges and opportunities the young people of today face.

In addition to this, we will hear reports from Adjutant Hudson concerning the National Convention and Mark Brown from the Sam Davis Youth Camp. We also remind you to bring a dollar bill for the Belo Book Raffle. All proceeds go directly to Belo Camp. Come early and join us for supper at 6:30!

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





# Chaplain's Corner



## Stonewall's Last Command

Brothers and fellow Compatriots,

We are all aware of the sad event at Chancellorsville during the spring of 1863. One of the greatest heroes of the Confederacy, General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson was severely wounded, and after having his left arm amputated, would later die. As he was being carried from the field, General Pender saw Jackson, and after expressing concern for his wounds, said his men were in such confusion that he feared he would not be able to stop the enemy. General Jackson, in a weak but determined voice instantly replied, "General Pender, you must keep your men together, and hold your ground." This was Stonewall's last command. (Ref. The Great Revival in the Southern Armies pg. 291)

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

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

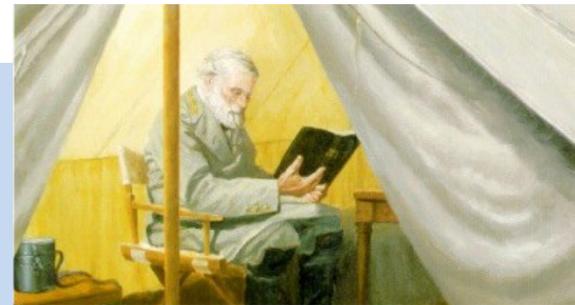
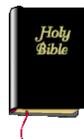
Being Southerners and more particularly descendants of the Confederacy is our birthright, and something to be militantly proud of. We must draw a line in the sand and stand defiantly in defense of our proud Confederate history and those who lived it, and passed it on to us. But, unfortunately, many Southerners,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

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

As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we need to unite as Confederate Brothers and resolve to place our faith and trust in Almighty God and seek His guidance. We must also follow our elected SCV leaders, as our forefathers followed Generals Lee and Jackson. In so doing, we will defeat those who seek our destruction, accomplish the task set before us, and fulfill the mission with which we are charged. I'm sure General Pender heeded Jackson's words and Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. Let us do the same today. Let us be mindful of Stonewall's last command. Let us, as the historic Sons of Confederate Veterans, pull together and hold our ground.



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**

It is with great sadness that the Dunn-Holt-Midkiff camp 1441 and the members of the 2nd Brigade report the loss of Compatriot Jim Pryor. He was very active in the Golden family artillery unit and traveled far and wide with them.

We are asking for your prayers for Lynn Hartt who had triple bypass surgery recently at Nacogdoches Memorial Hospital. Lynn was the Commander of the Capt. Jesse Amason Camp No. 282, Center, Texas



**Our own compatriot Mike Smith presented an interesting and wide ranging presentation entitled “A History of the Anglo-Celtic People” at the August meeting.**

**Mike is a well read historian and brings a great deal of insight to our meetings.**

**Camp Commander Kevin Newsom and Adjutant Stan Hudson presented each member a signed copy of the updated Belo Camp Constitution .**



**Camp Commander Kevin Newsom presented our newest compatriot Austin Waugh with his membership certificate.**

**Kyle Sims won the first book raffle at the Augst meeting. Kyle is the top recruiter in the SCV. Many of our members have come to us due to his diligent and valiant efforts.**

**Don't forget to bring a dollar to enter the drawing. All proceeds go to the camp for projects.**

# **HERITAGE ALERT !!!!!**

**Gentlemen,**

**"There is a merger in progress that involves the American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, the Museum of the Confederacy and the Virginia Historical Society. The name Museum of the Confederacy will cease to exist."**

**This is not a merger, but rather a take over and should be stopped. An email campaign should be started and directed at Waite Rawls who is President and CEO of the museum. His address is [wrawls@moc.org](mailto:wrawls@moc.org) . Everyone needs to be aware of this situation as the paperwork is currently be prepared and could be signed as early as Aug. 1.**

**The records would be very difficult, if not impossible to access in the future and OUR CONFEDERATE TREASURES would be in the hands of less than Confederate friendly people. Government Representatives must also be made aware. This is another way to Reconstruct the South and hide the true history of Our Ancestors.**

**Please share this information. We need to make a difference and we need to show our solidarity now.**

**For Our Confederate Ancestors,  
Mike Pullen  
VA Div. Commander**

Gentlemen,

Below are the websites for declared candidates for national and Army of Trans-Mississippi offices for 2014-2016. Please visit these sites and carefully consider each candidate's qualifications and suitability for the office which he is seeking. All of these men are dedicated members of the SCV and any one of them will do well in leading our Confederation.

### Commander-in-Chief:

**Charles Kelly Barrow** (as of yet, no website has been established) Kelly is currently serving as Lt. Commander-in-Chief. Kelly is a Past Commander of the Army of Tennessee.

### Lt. Commander-in-Chief

**Mark A. Simpson** [www.marksimpson4ltcic.com](http://www.marksimpson4ltcic.com)  
Mark is currently serving as the Commander of the South Carolina Division. Mark has served as Adjutant-in-Chief.

**Tom Strain** <http://scv-strain.com>  
Tom is currently serving as the Commander of the Army of Tennessee. He is a Past Commander of the Alabama Division.

### Commander, Army of Trans-Mississippi

**Charles Lauret** <http://lauret-scv.com/index.html>  
Charles is currently serving as the Executive Councilman for the ATM. He is a Past Commander of the Louisiana Division.

### Executive Councilman, Army of Trans-Mississippi

**Paul Gramling** (as of yet, no website has been established).  
Paul is a Past Commander and Past Councilman of the ATM. He is a Past Commander of the Louisiana Division.

**Curt Tipton** <http://sites.google.com/site/councilmancandidate>  
Curt is a Past Commander of the Arizona Division and is currently serving as the Adjutant of the Arizona Division.

**Curt Tipton**  
Adjutant, Arizona Division SCV  
Adjutant, Confederate Secret Service Camp 1710

# SAVE THE DATES!!!

## CONFEDERATE MARKER DEDICATION FOR LIPSEY FAMILY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2013 @ 10:00AM  
CITY CEMETARY, GREENVILLE TEXAS

BRING LAWN CHAIRS \* PERIOD CLOTHING ENCOURAGEMENT - NOT REQUIRED  
TO ATTEND REFRESHMENTS TO FOLLOW

Amy E. Grimes  
Chapter President  
General J.S. Griffith, Chapter 509  
Terrell, Texas  
903-413-606

## SCV Event in Pine land Texas October 5, 2013

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, SCV Mech. Cav., DOC and OCR have been invited to appear and march in the parade and take part in the days activities and festivities. We have also been invited to set up a Recruiting Booth at the City Park Where there will be Arts and Craft Vendors. ... As part of the activities for the day, We can do rifle volleys and fire a cannon to stir and motivate the crowd. We also will be doing an impromptu scenario of a Confederate rescue of a prominent local citizen that is kidnapped by Federal deserters at the Old Train Station, located at the City Park. Hoping for a large turn out at this event because it will be the first time for SCV to attend and also first opportunity for local citizens and visitors to experience and learn what our cause and heritage represents. For those who would like to camp out there will be space on Al's property in Pineland.

10:00am Parade time....Need to be present at 9:30 to Stage for Parade!!!

Cooter up boys and girls and help us make this a success.

need more Information please contact:

Al Keller  
281-507-4240 [bigalklr@yahoo.com](mailto:bigalklr@yahoo.com)

### ALSO.....

Hood's Southeast Texas Brigade **Lee/Jackson Dinner will be January 18, 2014** 7:00p.m. Catfish Kitchen Lumberton Texas <http://catfishcabin.com/> 192 S Lhs Dr, Lumberton, TX 77657

Joel Beck and the Muleskinners will be back for our entertainment Guest Speaker will be Historian Norris White.

I am, very respectfully, your,obedient servant

Bill Maddox  
713-705-5923  
Commander, Hoods Southeast Texas Brigade Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans



The Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Robert E. Lee Camp #239  
Cordially invites you to the 10th Anniversary re-dedication  
Of the  
Confederate Veterans Memorial Monument  
In honor of the Sesquicentennial and The  
Confederate Veterans of Hood County And the  
surrounding area  
Interred at the Acton Cemetery.

Saturday Sept 28, 2013 at 10:30 AM at the Acton Cemetery

SCV, UDC, OCR, OCG, family and friends  
all are invited.

Individuals with uniforms are encouraged to participate with the  
color guard and musket volley.

Seating is limited so bring a lawn chair.

Directions:

From Granbury travel 4.5 miles east on US 377 North to FM 167 South, then 2.4 miles south on FM 167 to Acton. The cemetery is on the right. From Benbrook Take US-377 S/Benbrook Blvd toward Granbury. Continue to follow US-377 S 21.7 miles. Turn left onto FM 167 South, then 2.4 miles south on FM 167 to Acton. The cemetery is on the right.

Contact

J. Barry Turnage, Cmdr. Robert E. Lee #239  
For more information at 817-297-2987 or  
[peaceman1969@sbcglobal.net](mailto:peaceman1969@sbcglobal.net)



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

**October 3<sup>rd</sup> - Mark Vogl: Southern Fried Ramblings**

# **\*\*\*\*\* 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 -<br>Brigade Invocation -<br>Introductions and Conference Outline –  | Marc Robinson, Cmdr. ET<br>TX Division Chaplain DonMajors<br>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 <b>Offense</b> 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)

# Confederate Heroes Day Cotillion

Granbury's Texas Brigade, Camp 1479, along with Montgomery Rose, TSOCR Chapter 47, is hosting a Confederate Heroes Day Cotillion on 18 January 2014 at April Sound Country Club on Lake Conroe.

In addition to a fine meal and period entertainment, there will be a Southern Belle presentation. If you have a daughter, granddaughter or great great-granddaughter between the ages of 13-21, they invited to participate.

More information will be posted within the next week. In the meantime, should you have any questions, please email me at [cavtrooper77@sbcglobal.net](mailto:cavtrooper77@sbcglobal.net) or call me at 832-474-1263.

Sean Theiss  
Adjutant  
Camp 1479





# Southern Legal Resource Center Update

Dear Supporter, **LATEST UPDATE FROM KIRK LYONS [HERE!](#)**



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

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

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

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

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

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

Whatever happens will be a victory for the Southern People.

**[Donate NOW!](#)**

DEO VINDICE

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

Kirk D.Lyons  
Chief Trial Counsel, SLRC

**UPDATE:** Help Candice Get to the Supreme Court!

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

**Send your most generous donation to:**

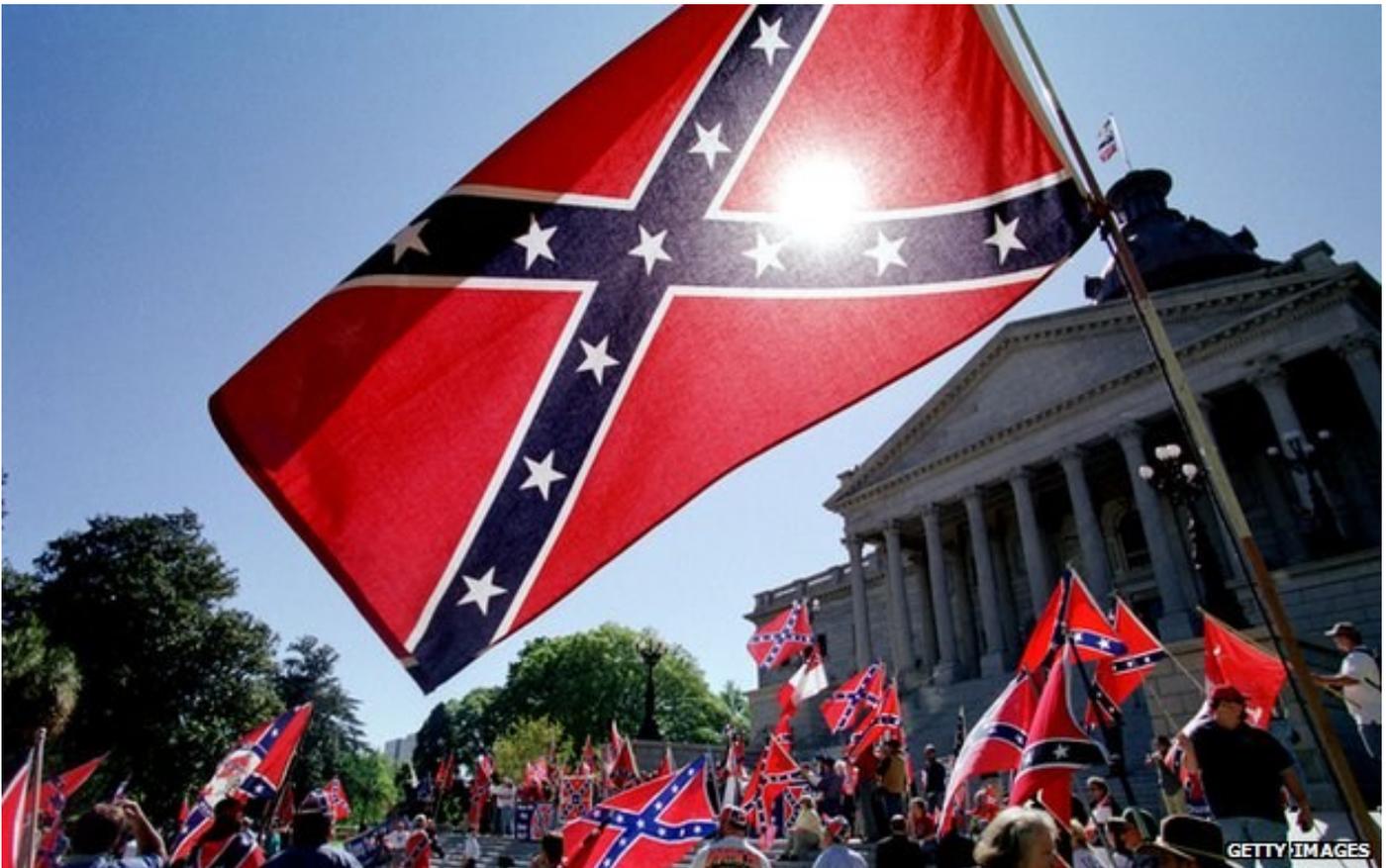
SLRC  
P.O.Box 1235  
Black Mountain, NC 28711

**Please help!**

Kirk D. Lyons - Chief Trial Counsel, SLRC

# Why do people still fly the Confederate flag?

By Tom Geoghegan BBC News, Washington



A row has erupted in Virginia over a proposal to fly a huge Confederate flag outside the state capital, Richmond. One hundred and fifty years after the Civil War, the flag can still be seen flying from homes and cars in the South. Why?

For millions of young Britons growing up in the early 1980s, one particular image of the Confederate flag was beamed into living rooms across the UK every Saturday evening.

The flag emblazoned the roof of the General Lee, becoming a blur of white stars on a blue cross when at breathtaking speed, the Dodge Charger took the two heroes, Bo and Luke Duke, out of the clutches of the hapless police in *The Dukes of Hazzard*.

Thousands of miles from the fictional county of Hazzard in Georgia, it seemed like an innocent motif but in the US, the flag taken into battle by the Confederate states in the Civil War is politically charged - not a week goes by without its appearance sparking upset.

Recently, there's been a row in Texas over car licence plates bearing the flag, a man arrested after shouting abuse while waving it at a country music concert, and the ongoing fallout from South Carolina flying the flag in front of the State House.

Now plans by a heritage group, the Virginia Flaggers, to erect a large Confederate flag on a major road outside Richmond has drawn considerable fire from critics who say it's a symbol of hate.



That's not true, says Barry Isenhour, a member of the group, who says it's really about honouring the Confederate soldiers who gave their lives. For him, the war was not primarily about slavery but standing up to being over-taxed, and he says many southerners abhorred slavery.

**If you're going to be offended by a flag, why not the Union Jack?"**

Barry Isenhour - Virginia Flaggers

"They fought for the family and fought for the state. We are tired of people saying they did something wrong. They were freedom-loving Americans who stood up to the tyranny of the North. They seceded from the US government not from the American idea."

He displays a flag on his car but lives in a street where the flying of any flags is not permitted. They are a dwindling sight these days, he thinks, because people are less inclined to fly them in the face of hostility - monuments honouring southern Civil War generals are, he says, regularly vandalised.

Denouncing the "hateful" groups like the Ku Klux Klan who he says have dishonoured the flag, he adds that people should be just as offended by the Union Jack, the Dutch flag or the Stars and Stripes, because they all flew for nations practising slavery.



Annie Chambers Caddell explains why she hangs the flag from her porch

Others strongly disagree with his analysis. African Americans, especially older ones, are traumatised when they see the flag, says Salim Khalfani, who has lived in Richmond for nearly 40 years and thinks it risks making the city look like a "hick"

backwater that is still fighting the Civil War.

"If it's really about heritage then keep the flag on your private property or in museums but don't mess it up for municipalities and states who are trying to bring tourists here because this will have the opposite effect."

**All symbols are liable to multiple interpretations but this is unique in its power"**

John Coski - Museum of the Confederacy

African-American author Clenora Hudson-Weens saw people waving the flags on the street in Memphis a few weeks ago. "I just said to them 'This is 2013' and they just smiled. I personally believe in some traditions but this is a tradition that is so oppressive to blacks. I wouldn't be proud waving a flag that has an ambience of racism and negativity."

Many Americans will be familiar with the arguments on either side but perhaps not with the convoluted origins of the flag itself.

The flag seen today on houses, bumper stickers and T-shirts - sometimes accompanied by the words "If this shirt offends you, you need a history lesson" - is not, and never was, the official national flag of the Confederacy.

The design by William Porcher Miles, who chaired the flag committee, was rejected as the national flag in 1861, overlooked in favour of the Stars and Bars.

It was instead adopted as a square battle flag by the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee, the greatest military force of the Confederacy. It fast became such a potent symbol of Confederate nationalism that in 1863 it was incorporated into the next design of the national flag, which replaced the hated Stars and Bars.

The saltire - or diagonal cross - on the battle flag is believed to have been inspired by its heraldic connections, not any Scottish ones.

## How a flag was born



- The first national flag of the Confederacy was the **Stars and Bars** (left) in 1861, but it caused confusion on the battlefield and rancour off it
- "Everybody wants a new Confederate flag," wrote George Bagby, Southern Literary Messenger editor. "The present one is universally hated. It resembles the Yankee flag and that is enough to make it unutterably detestable."
- Its replacement was nicknamed the **Stainless Banner** (centre) and it incorporated General Lee's battle flag, designed by William Porcher Mills
- A third national flag, nicknamed the **Bloodstained Banner** (right) was adopted in 1865 but was not widely manufactured
- After the war, the battle flag, not any of the national ones, lived on

So has the flag historically been more about slavery or heritage?

You could say that both sides are correct if you look at how the flag has evolved, says David Goldfield, author of *Still Fighting The Civil War*.

When the Confederacy debated the adoption of a new flag in Richmond in 1862, it was clear this was to be a symbol of white supremacy and a slavery-dominated society, he says.

After the war, the flag was primarily used for commemorative purposes at graves, memorial services and soldier reunions, but from the perspective of African Americans, the history and heritage that they see is hate, suppression and white supremacy, says Goldfield, and the historical record supports that.

"On the other hand, there are white southerners who trace their ancestors back to the Civil War and want to fly the flag for their great-grandfather who fought under it and died under it." And for them, it genuinely has nothing to do with racism. However, he thinks they should respect the fact it does cause offence and not fly it in public.



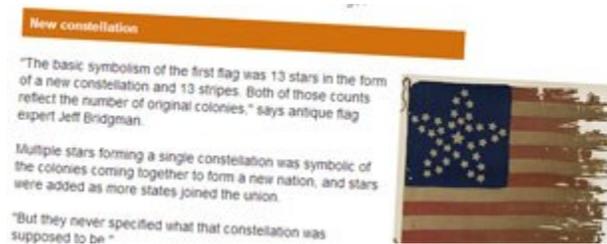
### **The flag is commonly seen at Nascar races**

The flag wasn't a major symbol until the Civil Rights movement began to take shape in the 1950s, says Bill Ferris, founding director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi. It was a battle flag relegated to history but the Ku Klux Klan and others who resisted desegregation turned to the flag as a symbol.

He likens it to the swastika but others see it very differently. Indeed, the flag has been compared to a Rorschach blot because it means several things at all at once, depending on who is looking at it.

"All symbols are liable to multiple interpretations but this is unique in its power and ability to inflame passions on all sides, and the volume of interpretations and preconceptions about it make it unique in American history," says John Coski, author of *The Confederate Battle Flag: America's Most Embattled Emblem*. He has even seen it displayed in Europe, where it has become shorthand for "rebel".

## Previously in the Magazine



- **Gettysburg re-enacted, 150 years on**
- **Snapshots of the US Civil War**
- **How many died in the Civil War?**
- **Five hidden messages in the US flag**

Since attempts by campaigners in the 1990s to remove the flags from public buildings, he thinks the issue has died down in the US. In 2001, Georgia changed the 45-year-old design of its state flag after pressure to remove the Confederate symbol.

Although the number of incidents is diminishing it's not going away, he says, because it just takes a couple of well-publicised episodes to get it back on people's radars, and feelings inflamed.

"We can all write the script ourselves - they will say this and they will say this." It's a predictable pattern, he adds.

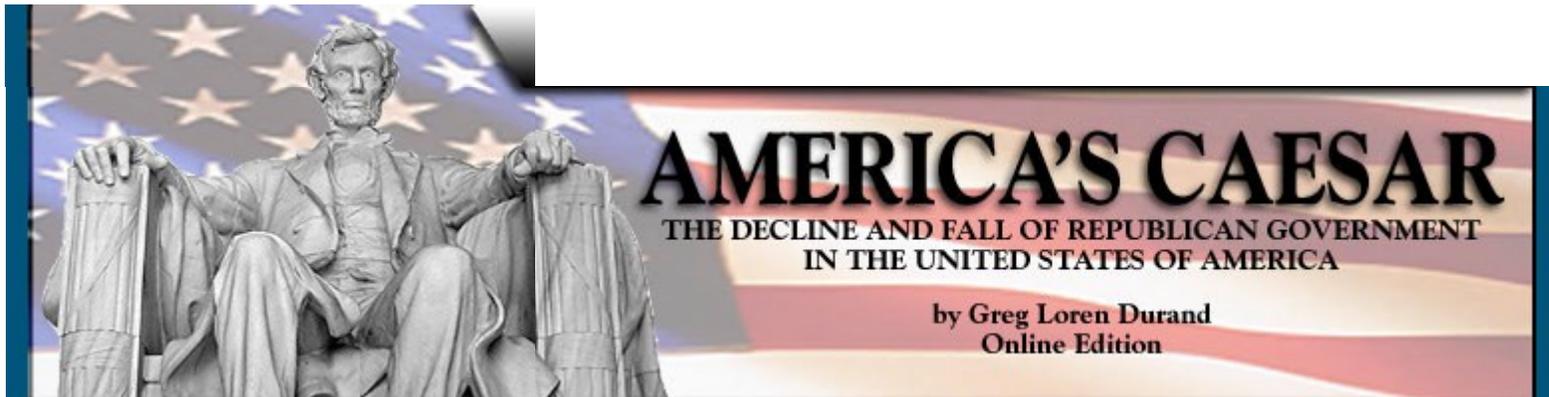
"I think it will die out," says Ferris, who thinks flag-wavers feel like an embattled minority. "The south is changing, with the growth of Hispanics and Asian and a growing black population, and you can be sure that the Confederate flag has no place in their world."

The South, he says, needs a new emblem to reflect its changing character.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-23705803>



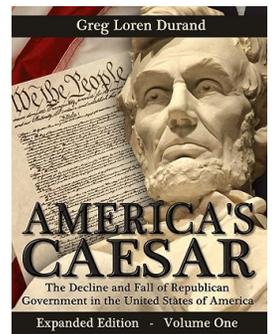
**Figure a man's only good for one oath at a time; I took mine to the Confederate States of America. - John Wayne as Ethan Edwards, *The Searchers***



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## CHAPTER EIGHT:

# The Departure of the Southern States

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### "To Withdraw From the Union is a Solemn Act"

In a speech delivered in 1839 before the New York Historical Society, John Quincy Adams, himself an old school Abolitionist from Massachusetts, voiced a sentiment that would soon be forgotten by those who came after him:

Nations acknowledge no judge between them upon earth; and their governments, from necessity, must, in their intercourse with each other, decide when the failure of one part to a contract to perform its obligations absolves the other from the reciprocal fulfillment of its own. But this last of earthly powers is not necessary to the freedom or independence of States connected together by the immediate action of the people of whom they consist. To the people alone is there reserved as well the dissolving as the constituent power, and that power can be exercised by them only under the tie of conscience, binding them to the retributive justice of Heaven.

With these qualifications, we may admit the same right as vested in the *people of every State* in the Union, with reference to the General Government, which was exercised by the people of the united colonies with reference to the supreme head of the British Empire, of which they formed a part; and under these limitations have the people of each State in the Union a right to secede from the confederated Union itself.

Thus stands the right. But the indissoluble link of Union between the people of the several States of this confederated nation is, after all, not in the right, but in the heart. If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other, when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collision of interests shall fester into hatred, the bonds of political associations will no longer hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and *far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in*

friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the *Constitution*, to form again a *more perfect Union*, by *dissolving that which could no longer bind*, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center [emphasis in original].<sup>(1)</sup>

As was discussed in the previous chapter, secession was both an historically accepted and a constitutionally valid right retained by a sovereign State in the event that the compact made with the other States was violated to the peril of its people. Not only was this right at one time universally recognized, but it was actually threatened, and according to Stephen D. Carpenter, effectively exercised by three New England States in 1814. Furthermore, the right of the people of a State to separate from the federal Union was taught, with Government funding, to cadets at West Point from 1825 to 1826 in William Rawle's *View of the Constitution* – a book which remains in the library at West Point to this day. It was Rawle's assertion that "To withdraw from the Union is a solemn, serious act," and that "[w]henver it may appear expedient to the people of a state, it must be manifested in a direct and unequivocal manner." He stated further:

If a faction should attempt to subvert the government of a state for the purpose of destroying its republican form, the paternal power of the Union could thus be called forth to subdue it.

Yet it is not to be understood that its interposition would be justifiable, if the people of a state should determine to retire from the Union, whether they adopted another or retained the same form of government....<sup>(2)</sup>

Having established that the secession of the Southern States was not unlawful in and of itself, and that a faction (Abolitionism as absorbed by the Republican party) had for thirty years attempted to subvert, not just "the government of a state," but the general Government of the United States itself, destroy the Republican form of government in the several States, and instigate a massive civil war between them as the means to abolish slavery, the question which now must be addressed is this: Was the secession of the Southern States a "solemn and serious act" and was it manifested to the world "in a direct and unequivocal manner?" We have seen how the New England States threatened to dissolve their ties with the South during the conflict with Great Britain in which the protection of the Union was most needed by all its members, and that those who called for dissolution were by no means "solemn and serious," but were as fanatical as they were unreasonable in their railings against the Union. If it can be demonstrated that such fanaticism likewise characterized the State Conventions in the South following Lincoln's election, then the finger of criticism would appropriately point to the South as at least the co-agitators of an unnecessary war between the States.

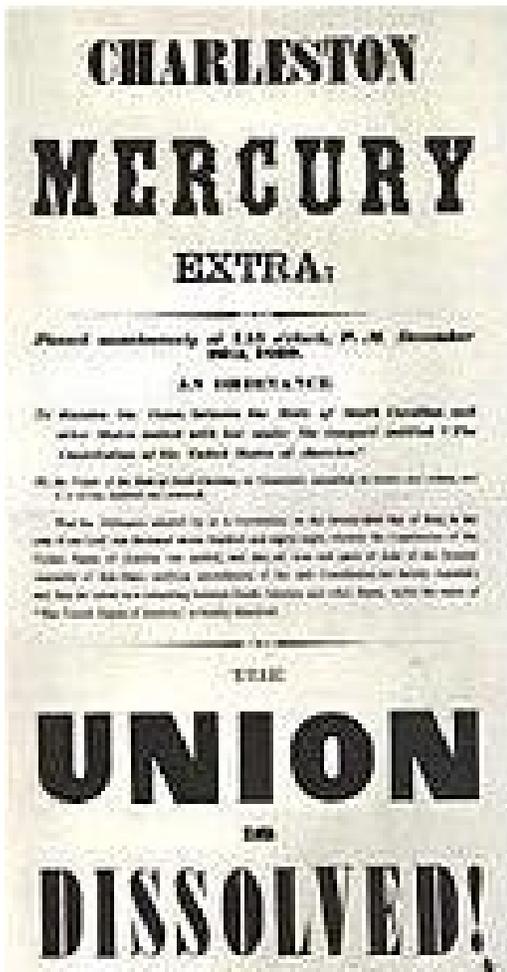
In his address to Congress on the nineteenth of December 1859, President James Buchanan stated:

It ought never to be forgotten that however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union, these would all prove to be as nothing, should the time ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of the people of fifteen members of the Confederacy.

If the peace of the domestic fireside throughout these States should ever be invaded, if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without suffering dreadful apprehensions of what may be their own fate and that of their children before the morning, it would be in vain to account to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and therefore any state of society in which the sword is all the time suspended over the heads of the people must at last become intolerable.<sup>(3)</sup>

The previously discussed sentiments and activities of the Republicans in



the North were what sparked the Southern secession movement of 1860-1861. Southerners had seen what the fanatical ravings of the Abolitionists had accomplished and had begun to ready themselves for the "impending crisis" which the Radicals were threatening to bring upon them. The tension came to a head with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, who had earlier denounced as treasonous a resolution introduced by Stephen Douglas that those inciting the insurrection of slaves should be punished.<sup>(4)</sup> It is a suppressed fact of history that Lincoln, though publicly opposing Abolitionism, privately donated \$100 to John Brown's seditious mission<sup>(5)</sup> and openly stated that he had no "objections of a moral nature" to emancipation "in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South."<sup>(6)</sup> In his famous "House Divided" speech, Lincoln had stated that the Union could no longer remain "half-slave and half-free," and that it would have to become "all one thing or all the other." The people of the Southern States had no desire to force slavery on their Northern neighbors, despite the fact that some of the slaveholders believed that the institution was, in and of itself, beneficial for both master and slave.<sup>(7)</sup> They therefore perceived Lincoln's words as an open threat to destroy the social structure of their section, and, taking into account the atrocities committed by John Brown, the newly canonized patron saint of the Republican party, it is at least understandable why the slave States reacted as they did to Lincoln's election in 1860. Jefferson Davis noted, "...[T]he Southern States did not proceed, as has been unjustly charged, from chagrin at their defeat in the election, or from any personal hostility to the President-elect, but from the fact that they recognized in him the representative of a party professing principles destructive to 'their peace, their prosperity, and their domestic tranquility'... Still it was hoped, against hope, that some adjustment might be made to avert the calamities of a practical application of the theory of an 'irrepressible conflict.'"<sup>(8)</sup> What steps the South took to avert conflict with the North, and how the Northern leaders responded, will be the subject of the next chapter.

## The South Carolina Convention Votes For Secession

It has been customary for the history book writers since the war to refer to the "fire-eaters" of South Carolina as having, for all intents and purposes, highjacked the reins of power in that State, leading her people in a direction that was not generally desired. However, "the calmness and deliberation, with which the measures requisite for withdrawal were adopted and executed, afford the best refutation of the charge that they were the result of haste, passion, or precipitation."<sup>(9)</sup> To the contrary, the State Convention of South Carolina stated in its "Declaration of the Immediate Causes Which Induce and Justify the Secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union":

We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences....

We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been made destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the *Constitution*; they have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; they have permitted open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and to elign the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the *forms* of the *Constitution*, a sectional party has found within that Article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the *Constitution* itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction....

On the 4th day of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the judicial tribunals shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guaranties of the *Constitution* will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanction of more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the People of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State; with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do [emphasis in original].

The ordinances and declarations of the causes of secession produced by the other Southern States were similar in content and were written in the same solemn tone.<sup>(10)</sup> There is no hint in these documents of the fanaticism which permeated the public statements and documents of the Northern Abolitionists. Furthermore, in the cases of Texas, Virginia, and Tennessee, the secession ordinances were submitted directly to a referendum in those States and subsequently ratified by overwhelming majorities by the people themselves.

Lincoln resolved in his first Inaugural Address to hold the Southern States in the Union unless his "rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary." However, when the people of the South did just that, he declared their secession ordinances to be "legally void," and denounced their lawfully organized conventions as insurrectionary "combinations." As will be seen in the next chapter, Lincoln repulsed all Southern overtures for peace in 1861 and deliberately forced the Confederates to fire the first shot of the war at Fort Sumter. He again refused to enter into peace negotiations with the Confederate Government four years later at the Hampton Roads Peace Conference, stating that he would accept nothing less from the Southern States than unconditional surrender. Clearly, the true purpose of the war was, as Luther Martin had warned over seventy years before, "the total abolition and destruction of all state governments,"<sup>(11)</sup> not the restoration of the Union and not the abolition of slavery.

On at least one occasion, Lincoln revealed his "rightful masters" to be, not the American people, but the private financial interests and political aristocrats who controlled him from behind the cover of the slavery agitation.<sup>(12)</sup> In spite of this, he had the blasphemous audacity in his second Inaugural Address to attribute the continuation of the carnage he had initiated to the prescriptive will of a just and holy God.<sup>(13)</sup> It will become increasingly evident to the reader of this book that the pagan bloodlust of the Northern politicians of the Nineteenth Century doomed not only themselves and their young sons, but future generations of Americans yet unborn, to utter ruin. Matthew Carey's warning to the public agitators during the war of 1812 about the serious consequences of an unjustified revolution was long forgotten — or ignored — by the agitators in the 1850s and 1860s:

It is an easy process to raise commotions, and provoke seditions. But to allay them is always arduous; often impossible. Ten men may create an insurrection; which one hundred, of equal talents and influence, may be utterly unable to suppress. The weapon of popular discontent, easily wielded at the outset, becomes, after it has arrived at maturity, too potent for the feeble grasp of the agents by whom it has been called into existence. It hurls them and those against whom it was first employed, into the same profound abyss of misery and destruction. Whoever requires illustration of this theory, has only to open any page of the history of France from the era of the national convention till the commencement of the reign of Bonaparte. If he be not convinced by the perusal, "he would not be convinced, though one were to rise from the dead."<sup>(14)</sup>

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## Endnotes

1. John Quincy Adams, *The Jubilee of the Constitution* (New York: Samuel Coman, 1839), pages 66-69.
2. Rawle, *View of the Constitution*, page 296.
3. James Buchanan, in Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, Volume VII, Page 3085.
4. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume I, page 611.
5. William H. Herndon and Jesse William Weik, *Life of Lincoln* (Chicago, Illinois: Bedford, Clark and Company, 1889), Volume II, page 380.
6. Lincoln, in Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 234.

7. As demonstrated in [Chapter Three](#), this sentiment was not universal in the South. A large number of slaveholders, especially in Virginia, viewed the institution as a curse and the presence of the Black race in America as inimical to White civilization. Thomas Jefferson summarized this prevalent feeling in the following:

I can say with conscious truth that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practicable way. The cession of that kind of property — for so it is misnamed — is a bagatelle which would not cost me a second thought if, in that way, a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected; and gradually, and with due sacrifice, I think it might be; but as it is, we have the wolf by the ears and can neither hold him nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other ((22 April 1820 letter to John Holmes; in Peterson, *Thomas Jefferson: Writings*, page 1435).

8. Davis, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, Volume I, page 53.

9. Davis, *op. cit.*, page 199.

10. [Ordinances of Secession of the Southern States](#) and [Declarations of the Causes of Secession of the Southern States](#).

11. Luther Martin, quoted by Rutland, *Ordeal of the Constitution*, page 29.

12. See [Testimony of Col. John B. Baldwin](#).

13. Lincoln's words were as follows: "Yet, if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, still it must be said, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." In his book entitled [Why Was Lincoln Murdered?](#) (New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1937), Otto Eisenschiml offered extensive evidence to show that it was, in fact, Lincoln and his fellow Republicans themselves whose will it was that the war continue as long as it did until subjugation of the South was certain.

14. Carey, *Olive Branch*, page 327.

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

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## **PART TWO:**

# **Abraham Lincoln and the birth of the modern empire**

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### **CHAPTER EIGHT**

**The Departure of the Southern States**

**Supporting Document:**

**Ordinances of Secession of the Southern States**

**Supporting Document:**

**Declarations of the Causes of Secession of the Southern States**

**SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:**

**On the Permanence of the Union**



# Casting Out Yankeeism:

The author below predicted that had the American Confederacy won its independence, “it would have undoubtedly developed more toward a conservative aristocracy” and more like the Founders’ intended republic. Its aversion to the mob-rule democracy of the North was another reason the South left the Union to strike out on its own.

Bernhard Thuersam, Director  
Cape Fear Historical Institute  
[www.cfhi.net](http://www.cfhi.net)

**“There was a growing opinion among Southerners that a proper concept of eternal law was the bulwark of all liberty. Universal suffrage would never be able to discover and conserve this law. Universal suffrage in the North was “organized confiscation, legalized violence and corruption...a moral disease of the body politic.”**

**It was mob government, radical democracy, “the willing instrument of consolidation in the hands of an abolition oligarchy,” which had perverted the old Union. It was this the South was fighting against. The individual must be buried in the institution. The mob did not know what it was voting for, except to obtain money for doing it or to get a drink of whiskey. [John C.] Calhoun had recognized the tyranny of majorities and had sought remedies against them.**

**The South had never believed in democracy; it had worked with the Democrats in the north only to secure a place of power in the government. Most [government] positions should be appointive and not remunerative. Officers would serve without pay, if they were patriots. Now every petty sheriff, whiskey-drinking constable, and justice of the peace must be elected and get a fee. All of this is Yankeeism, which the South should cast out – all this universal suffrage – elective Judges – biennial Legislatures – and many other features of policy – all tending to degrade government and corrupt the people.”**

**In line with its conservatism, the Confederacy debated much the abolition of the naturalization laws which it had inherited from the old Union and which made possible the infiltration of masses of foreigners with their “dangerous European radical ideas.” Especially they would exclude Yankees. Representative John B. Clark of Missouri declared that he would “as soon admit to citizenship a devil from hell.” He advocated a law banishing any Southerner who should marry a Yankee.”**

*(A History of the South, Volume VII, The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865, E. Merton Coulter, LSU Press, 1950, pp. 64-67)*

# A letter to go to The Civil War Times:

Letters to the Editor  
Civil War Times  
19300 Promenade Drive  
Leesburg, VA 20176-6500  
Attn.: Dana B. Shoaf, Editor

Dear Sir:

The Northern sympathies of all things within the establishment is understood. However, that does not mean that inaccuracies and errors arising from that viewpoint are acceptable and should pass unnoticed or unchallenged.

On the cover of your latest issue, you speak of a “Rebel generals feud...” The fact, sir, is that the States of the South were not “in rebellion” against anyone—and especially a government that was supposed to be limited by the Constitution. Therefore, neither were the people nor the armed forces of the South “rebels” in any sense of that word. Rather they were legitimate combatants trying—as their Revolutionary ancestors had done before them—to throw off the yoke of a despotic government.

Tiresome as it is to continue to bring up the issue, secession was a recognized constitutional remedy at the time. Indeed, New England had considered it some three times before it was raised in the South, even during a war with Great Britain! At that time, the President was a Southerner but no armies were sent north to arrest the legitimate participants in convention nor were any threats made of fire and the sword against the states involved. But that is because the Southern President understood the limitations placed upon the federal government by the Constitution.

Of course, many point out that in Texas v. White the Supreme Court found secession to be illegal. But that was in 1867, two years after the war and ex post facto laws are also unconstitutional! As well, the idea put forth by Union adherents from Ulysses Grant to Antonin Scalia that the war settled the matter of the legitimacy of secession is equally invalid. If the Constitution can be overcome by force of arms, then it is not the law of the land but a fraud having no force other than what the government permits it to have. “Law” becomes the triumph of the stronger adherent in whatever matter is being contested and we therefore have a government of men, not of laws!

**After the War, Jefferson Davis addressed the matter thusly:**

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**Let us, the survivors, however, not fail to do credit to the generous credulity which could not understand how, in violation of the compact of union, a war could be waged against the States, or why they should be invaded because their people had deemed it necessary to withdraw from an association which had failed to fulfill the ends for which they had entered into it, and which, having been broken to their injury by the other parties, had ceased to be binding upon them.**

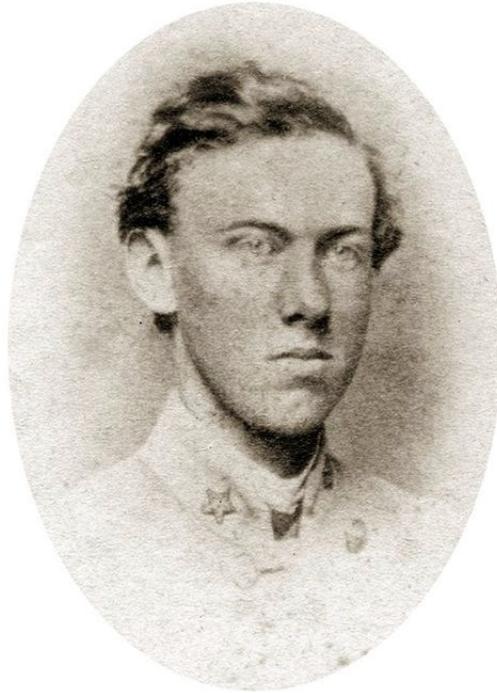
**It is a satisfaction to know that the calamities which have befallen the Southern States were the result of their credulous reliance on the power of the Constitution, that if it failed to protect their rights, it would at least suffice to prevent an attempt at coercion, if, in the last resort, they peacefully withdrew from the Union.**

-----  
To continue to refer to those who merely exercised their rights under the Constitution as “rebels” is to codify a lie and to disseminate falsehood. I would think that the value of any publication lies in presenting the truth as far as truth can be known in an imperfect world. If that is not the intention of your publication, I must reconsider spending my limited resources in obtaining it.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Valerie Protopapas

# Alexander Swift "Sandie" Pendleton



Alexander Swift "Sandie" Pendleton (September 28, 1840 – September 23, 1864) was an officer on the staff of Confederate Generals Thomas J. Jackson, Richard S. Ewell and Jubal A. Early during the American Civil War.

Sandie Pendleton was born in Alexandria, Virginia, the only son of future Confederate General William N. Pendleton and his wife Anzolette Elizabeth Page. He spent most of his childhood in Maryland before his father accepted the rectorship of Grace Church in Lexington, Virginia. He attended Washington College, where he first met Stonewall Jackson who was part of the same literary society. He graduated in 1857 and enrolled at the University of Virginia where he was studying for a master of arts degree when the civil war broke out.

At the outbreak of war, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Provisional Army of Virginia and was ordered to Harpers Ferry. Stonewall Jackson was in command of the Confederate forces in Harpers Ferry and he requested Pendleton join his staff as ordnance officer. He soon showed his capabilities as a staff officer and Jackson appointed him assistant adjutant general on his staff. He served Jackson in every battle until the latter's death at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863.

Following Jackson's death, he continued his service on the Second Corps staff under its new commander, Richard S. Ewell during the Gettysburg Campaign. In 1864, when Jubal A. Early assumed command of the second corps, he promoted Pendleton to chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Second Corps returned to the Shenandoah Valley in the summer 1864 and mounted the last Confederate invasion of the north.

Following this, the Union assigned Major General Philip Sheridan to put down resistance in the valley once and for all. Early was defeated at the Third Battle of Winchester on September 19, 1864, forcing the Confederates to retreat to nearby Fisher's Hill. When Union forces attacked on September 22, 1864, Pendleton was fatally wounded in the abdomen. He was moved to the nearby town of Woodstock, where he died the following day, September 23, 1864. Initially interred near the battlefield his body was exhumed and returned to his family in Lexington where he was buried near Stonewall Jackson on October 24, 1864.



# avenging armadillo

Controversial commentary on a wide variety of subjects

by William Ridenour

Tuesday, August 20, 2013

## American Conservatism's Schizophrenic Messenger

Follow his [BLOG Here](#).

**"The consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of the ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it."**

**~ Robert E. Lee**

Radio talk show host, Mark Levin, is, by all appearances, schizophrenic. While he often sounds like a libertarian when he speaks of governmental domestic policy, he viciously and relentlessly attacks true constitutional libertarians like Dr. Ron Paul. Why? Because, in reality, Levin embraces the very thing he hates. When it comes to American militarism and foreign policy Mark Levin is a statist.

As much as he says he admires the Founders and Framers of the Constitution, unlike Dr. Paul, his views on foreign policy are out of line and contrary to that of the Founders. Their view, like Dr. Paul's, is that of defense of America's borders. Levin's view, similar to the Neocons, is one of aggression and jingoistic support of militarism.

If you listen to Levin's radio programs over the years you can only conclude he, like his friend Sean Hannity, never saw an American war he didn't like, or an act of American aggression and intervention he wouldn't applaud and seek to justify — especially if that act came from a Republican administration chock full of Neocons. He seems oblivious to Randolph Bourne's well-known and often repeated apothegm, "War is the health of the state."

Evidently, Levin and his Neocon compatriots at FOX, the Claremont Institute and elsewhere see American interest and the necessity of American intervention virtually every where they look across the globe. In Levin's mind the American Empire owns and rules the world, acting in ways no other country is allowed to act, treating other nations in ways we would find highly offensive, were the shoe to be on the other foot.

From whence comes Mr. Levin's alleged schizophrenia?

As one might expect, there are two conflicting sources. The first is an understandable admiration of the Framers of the Constitution and the American Republic they subsequently founded. So far, so good. The second, however, is an irrational devotion to a tyrant who was the enemy and destroyer of the American Republic, the sovereignty of the States and American liberty.

Many times on his radio program Mr. Levin has fondly recalled that, as a child, he heard Lincoln ceaselessly praised by his father. Each such reflection is usually followed by one of his famous vocal crescendos, which ends in Mr. Levin shouting at the top of his voice, "Abraham Lincoln! A great man! A great man!!!" To think of Lincoln any other way would be, for Mr. Levin, unthinkable.

These two unharmonious fealties seem to have combined to create a condition of cognitive dissonance in Mr. Levin's thought, compelling him to advocate an array of logically contradictory and internally incoherent policies. Stated another way, you cannot fully embrace both Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln and end up with coherent, consistent thinking and an internally coherent philosophy of government. Only someone intellectually blinded could fail to see that, had these men been contemporaries, they would have been at greater odds with one another than Jefferson was with Hamilton. Their ideals are logically irreconcilable.

Brainwashing is a terrible thing and the earlier the brainwashing takes place, the more trusted the source, the more effective it is, and the more difficult it is to uproot.

Being both unable and unwilling to do so, Mr. Levin constantly insists the American detritus began only one hundred years ago, in 1913. That was the year what we now called "the progressive amendments" were added to the Constitution.

Indeed, 1913 *was* a watershed year for progressivism (re; socialism/statism). But none of that could have happened without Mr. Lincoln's great war of consolidation. Mr. Lincoln's unnecessary war destroyed states' rights, transforming the VOLUNTARY Constitutional Compact of SOVEREIGN REPUBLICS into one held together by force, brutality, coercion, extortion, violence, corruption, and bribery.

With all that as background, in this article I would like to share my perspective on Mr. Levin's latest book about how to restore Constitutional government in America. He suggests the best way to do so is to involve the states in a process for the purpose of adding eleven "liberty amendments" to the Constitution to reverse the past century's alarming growth of centralism and socialism in America, growth that has resulted in America being the largest debtor nation in world history, growth that has created an out-of-control, Leviathan scaled, post-constitutional government in Washington.

In the interest of full disclosure, I have not read Levin's book and don't plan to. What I have done is watch a full hour program on the book, moderated by Levin and Sean Hannity, with comments from an elite cadre of so-called "conservative thinkers." I have also listened to him speak extensively about it on his daily radio programs.

What I saw and heard on television looked and sounded desperate, like grasping at straws. The process which Mr. Levin outlines in his book seems similar to a process described in philosopher Mortimer Adler's book, "Ten Philosophical Mistakes." In it Adler outlines how, in the past several centuries, philosophical errors have been compounded, one upon another, with the result being the chaotic state of philosophy today.

For example, Adler shows that rather than correcting Descartes' fundamental errors, philosophers who followed him tried to make adjustments to mitigate some of their more repugnant consequences.

In other words, rather than gore Descartes' ox, his ox remained, and oxen upon oxen were subsequently added, with philosopher after philosopher building upon one another's errors. (Sounds like the growth of government bureaucracy, doesn't it?)

What does that have to do with Mr. Levin's book? It's very simple. As stated above, Levin has offered eleven amendments with the intention of restoring constitutional government. But the last thing needed is to increase the number of laws and amendments. That is nothing but an invitation to a process fated from the outset to end in total chaos. Besides, even if the process *were* successful, eleven new amendments added to a Constitution the ruling elites largely ignore would do little to nothing to improve things. (More on that later).

Instead, Mr. Levin ought to have the courage and honesty to do the thing his youthful brainwashing precludes. Rather than pile error upon error, confusion upon confusion, and complexity upon complexity, he should gore Lincoln, Story, Clay and Hamilton's Statist Ox! But he simply cannot. He is in too deep. He has, in fact, made their ox his own, and is compelled to constantly justify and rationalize the horrific means by which the Imperialistic, Centralized, Command and Control government they envisioned was brutally imposed upon the once free American Republics, and the voluntary nature of the union ruthlessly destroyed by the arm of raw military might. Long ago, on his father's knee, Levin trustingly joined himself at the hip with America's first out of the closet, barefaced, crony capitalist and imperialist president, Abraham Lincoln, and he can neither admit nor recant his error.

Therefore, he has made of himself a form of modern day Oedipus. He has blinded himself to the *whole* truth. Consequently, Mr. Levin speaks as if the progressives sprang full blown from the mind of Zeus. NONSENSE! What Lincoln and his cronies did to consolidate power and create a centralized Federal government provided the perfect political milieu for the progressives of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was as if Lincoln loaded the gun and the Radical Republicans who followed him cocked the trigger. When the Progressives came along the weapon of despotic, centralized government was locked, loaded and ready to fire. And fire they have!

Let me cut to the chase and state categorically that we do not need eleven new amendments to further confuse and torture the Constitution. Only one ox would have to be gored, not eleven, for the return of both sanity and harmony to the American union. Only one right restored to the proper Sovereigns is needed to reestablish republican, constitutional government in these United States. It is a right the SOVEREIGN STATES had from the beginning—it is the right all parties have in a free and VOLUNTARY compact: It is the right of secession and self-determination.

The right of self-determination and its' protectoress hand maiden, secession, are the quintessential American principles, and, if Mr. Jefferson's celebrated Declaration has anything to say about it, they are natural rights given by God. The state cannot bestow them, the state can only unjustly prevent their exercise through the unlawful used of force.

Even Lincoln himself stated as much in 1848, saying,

*“Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right - a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit.” (underlines are my emphasis).*

A bit later, in a speech in 1852 in support of Hungarian freedom, Lincoln said, "*Be it resolved, that it is the RIGHT of ANY PEOPLE, sufficiently numerous for national independence, TO THROW OFF, to REVOLUTIONIZE, their existing form of government, and to establish such other in its stead AS THEY MAY CHOOSE.*"

Apparently Lincoln, for reasons that yet remain unclear, thought Americans in 1861 ought not have the same rights as Hungarians in 1852.

It is not hard to see that Lincoln's deeds seldom matched his words.

Secession was a right understood by all, even, and perhaps especially by the Framers of the Constitution—even Lincoln understood and promoted it as “a most sacred right,” until he rose to the high throne of the American presidency.

Without secession understood as a fundamental right in the early Republic, the Kentucky and Virginia Resolves, penned by Jefferson and Madison respectively, look superfluous, feckless—even absurd, for they would have no means of ultimate leverage in the face of Federal resistance. Without the right of secession the states could not leave the gaming table and cash out. Rather, their protestations notwithstanding, they would be forced stay and play the game, even if the game the federal croupier was running was crooked—and it almost always was.

The New England states understood secession to be a right. They convened a convention and threatened secession in the war of 1812. They even sent representatives to Washington with a declaration of secession. The only thing that prevented them from delivering it was the sudden end of the war and the restoration of trade with England. Even after the war of 1812 we find the right to secede stated in the law books Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sheridan and Sherman studied at West Point in the 1830s.

Even Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's personally appointed supreme court justice, ranted that Jefferson Davis should not have been captured, that Lincoln never intended for him to be captured, and that he must not be tried. Why? Because, said Chase, everyone knew secession was legal, that no law had been broken, and that by seceding the Southern Sovereign Republics had done that which was their SOVEREIGN, CONSTITUTIONAL right. Here is Chase's direct quote ca. 1865:

*"If you bring these leaders to trial, it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution, secession is not rebellion...His [Jefferson Davis'] capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one. We cannot convict him of treason."*

The north and Lincoln should have been condemned by all freedom loving Americans for the horrors they committed against the south in the name of "saving the union." New Yorkers were so furious at Lincoln for the war and the slaughter of New Yorkers by Federal troops in the Battle of Manhattan, the best trial lawyer in New York offered to defend Jefferson Davis, pro bono.

But the Yankee cowards let Jefferson Davis go free, denying him his day in court. All the while, Davis called for a trial that he was sure would vindicate him and the south.

Even the celebrated Massachusetts Lawyer, entrepreneur, and abolitionist, Lysander Spooner, was disgusted by the war and the actions of the Federal government under Lincoln's leadership. Soon after the war he penned these damning words [my underlines]:

*"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. The former, no less than the latter, 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."*

The South was right, both morally and legally. The South had upheld the quintessential American principle of self-determination and had acted upon it by seceding in the face of federal abuses and plunder. In contrast, the North and Lincoln joined George III on history's long and lugubrious list of tyrants, depots and enemies of Liberty.

In a perfect world one could depend upon the honor of elected leaders to restrain their actions and policies, and exercise only the few, limited, and enumerated powers delegated (not surrendered) by the Sovereign State to the Federal Agent. But we do not live in a perfect world of impeccable people. Quite the contrary. Therefore, in order to keep leaders in check more is needed than simply relying on their good will and honor. A means of ultimate leverage is needed. That ultimate means is the act of secession.

One could protest and say secession is not permitted by the Constitution. But constitutional permission is not required. The rights of the Sovereign States, unlike those of the Federal Agent, are many, unenumerated, and unlimited. Therefore, in order to prevent a state from exercising a particular right, such as secession, the Constitution would have to specifically and explicitly forbid it, not specifically allow it. No such explicit prohibition is found in the Constitution, and had it been the states would never have ratified it, for doing so would have been nothing short of a sovereignty death pact for the states—the very thing Patrick Henry warned against in his anti-federalist speeches.

Secession, therefore, was the right of the states then, and it ought to be the right of the states today. In fact, a much better case can be made for the right of secession as an effective means for restoring Constitutional government, than engaging in a process of adding eleven more amendments to a Constitution that is already too big, a Constitution which, in any case, goes largely ignored by the statist in Washington. Why?

The Constitution is ignored and passed over because there is no ultimate reason for politicians to practice political restraint. Unlike Dionysus, Federal politicians and judges can do as they please with impunity, for they have no Sword of Damocles hanging by a single horse hair over their heads should they overstep the bounds set by the Constitution.

The political weapon of the states and the people that protected their rights and liberties, their sword of Damocles, so to speak, was officially taken from them in 1869 by an act of raw judicial power with the bogus Supreme Court ruling in the case of *White vs Texas*.

To repeat, the Constitution is ignored and its law's arrogantly broken by those in power because the Sovereign states and their peoples have no ultimate means of leverage against Federal abuses, criminality and even treason. That ultimate and necessary leverage is what the right of secession provided in the early days of the Republic, and that is exactly what it would provide today were the right restored, as it should be.

**Until American's come to understand that and demand the right of secession by public acclamation, the Federal government will continue to beat the states and abuse the people like a cruel husband batters his wife--a wife who has no recourse to or respite from such brutal battering.**

**This ONE RIGHT, this one power, secession, restored to the rightful sovereigns, would very quickly rein in the Federal government, severely limit Federal abuses, and restore, not only the rights of the states, but the rights and liberties of the citizens of the states as well.**

**While statist howell and wail at such a thought, paradoxically, it may be that restoration of the right of secession is the only thing that will ultimately save the union. It is not altogether irrational to think that the right of secession restored would have felicitous and even unifying effects upon the people of the Sovereign States. The right of secession restored is nothing less than the restoration of American liberty.**

**But Levin, as smart and schooled as he is, seems blinded by his brainwashing. He cannot allow himself to see Lincoln for the tyrant he was. He cannot bear to consider the truth that the consolidation Lincoln began is, in fact, the cause of most all of the horrific things over which he bemoans and opines on his daily radio programs: the growth of the leviathan state in America, the massive American debt, and the increasing loss of liberty. Without Lincoln's brutal and horrific consolidation none of these things could have come to pass so quickly and easily.**

**No eleven amendments are needed to restore Constitutional government. Such a thing will never and should never happen. The sole benefit Mr. Levin's book will have is upon his and his publisher's bank accounts.**

**Only one thing is needed: gore the ox of Lincoln's statism and restore the right of secession to its rightful institutions: the Sovereign States and the peoples therein.**

**Two things are sacred since Lincoln's consolidation: equality and union. These two oxen, run amok, have become the most badly behaving bulls in the China shop of liberty, and the most costly, in terms of dollars, blood and liberty. These bad actors, above all, must be gored if liberty is to be restored.**

**These two concepts, allowed to grow unchecked and unfittingly employed, are fast bringing about the death of American Liberty and the Constitutional Republic. They are, in fact, presently in their death throes.**

**In time, when the evidence becomes so overwhelming, maybe even Mark Levin can, like St. Paul, have the scales drop from his eyes and see the truth about America's history.**

**If his eyes are opened he will see the solution to constitutional restoration is not possible unless it is preceded by restoration of the voluntary nature of the Constitutional Compact. On that day he will see and know what we of the South have seen and known for over a century and a half. As Donnie Kennedy is fond of saying, "If you can't leave, you're not free."**

**It is possible that Mr. Levin and his Neocon statist friends could come to their senses and see that every other freedom has meaning only if it rests upon the foundation of the Freedom of Association, the unencumbered exercise of which both implies and requires the right to secede. They could conceivably come to see that at some point in the future, but I'm not holding my breath.**

**If you can't leave, you're not free.**

<http://avengingarmadillo.blogspot.com/2013/08/americanconservatisms-schizophrenic.html>



## Why wont the government admit this and why isn't it taught in schools???

"Union General Piatt wrote in his book "Men Who Saved the Union" in 1887: "The true story of the late war has not yet been told. It probably never will be told. It is not flattering to our people; unpalatable truths seldom find their way into history.

How rebels fought the world will never know; for two years they kept an army in the field that girt their borders with a fire that shriveled our forces as they marched in, like tissue paper in a flame. Southern people were animated by a feeling that the word fanaticism feebly expresses. (Love of liberty expresses it.) For two years this feeling held those rebels to a conflict in which they were invincible.

The North poured out its noble soldiery by the thousands and they fought well, but their broken columns and thinned lines drifted back upon our capitol, with nothing but shameful disasters to tell of the dead, the dying the lost colors and the captured artillery. Grant's road from the Rapidan to Richmond was marked by a highway of human bones.

"We can lose five men to their one and win," said Grant. The men of the South, half starved, unsheltered, in rags, shoeless yet Grant's marches from the Rapidan to Richmond left dead behind him more men than the Confederates had in the Field!!!"

# Colonel John S Green

## 6th Virginia Cavalry; C.S.A.

Source: "History in Color"



John "Shac" Shackleford Green was born on June 9, 1817, in Rappahannock County, Virginia and became a farmer. In response to the April 14, 1861, surrender at Fort Sumter, President Lincoln raised the call for 75,000 volunteers to put down the southern rebellion. In turn, Green enlisted in the Confederacy on April 22, 1861. After the formation of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, he became a Captain in Company B.

Green was promoted to Major, April 30, 1862 and to Lt. Colonel on July 16, 1862. He served as a commanding officer in the field with Thomas Flournoy, a former United States Congressman and unsuccessful candidate for Virginia Governor.

Green became a Prisoner of War and was paroled on September 22, 1862. He was acquitted by court-martial of disobedience of orders and breach of arrest on September 17, 1863. Green resigned on April 23, 1864 for the good of the service. On this General Jeb Stuart wrote that Green "deserves credit for his patriotism. The service will be benefitted beyond a doubt by its acceptance." His resignation was recorded as of May 19, 1864.

After the war Green lived in Norfolk until his death at the age of 73 on January 1, 1891.

The 6th Virginia Cavalry, in which Green served, has an interesting and colorful history. Formed a few months after the battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas) they participated in many major battles as part of the Army of Northern Virginia for the rest of the war. The year after they were formed they fought in Second Bull Run (Second Manassas), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, among others.

The Sixth Virginia Cavalry, joining Jubal Early, played a part in many of the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and Appomattox. When Lee surrendered on April 9th, 1865 only three men of the 6th Cavalry surrendered. The rest broke through the Union lines to continue the Southern struggle. Soon they too realized that it was lost and disbanded without surrendering.



# Confederate Texas veterans group appeals case over license plate

By David Barer |The Dallas Morning News (MCT) | Posted: Saturday, August 17, 2013 8:57 pm

AUSTIN — A Southern heritage group has rekindled its fight with Texas over Confederate license plates.

Snubbed by a federal judge, the Sons of Confederate Veterans last month appealed a ruling that upheld the state's ban of a plate that features a rebel battle flag.

It sued after the Department of Motor Vehicles twice rejected the plate in 2011. DMV board members called the slavery-era flag offensive, often linked to racist organizations.

Supporters say the banner is meant to honor Confederate soldiers, not cause controversy. They say emails disclosed in the court case show that state officials, wary of a public backlash, twisted agency rules to block their license tag emblem.

It's a marquee legal showdown between a state government that says it has authority to outlaw derogatory symbols and flag advocates who say displaying it is protected free speech.

The politically charged debate also has roots in the emerging campaign for Texas lieutenant governor, where the candidates are split over the Confederate-inspired plate.

A top contender, Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson, has long pushed for approval of the plates, which the veterans group wants to sell to raise money for Civil War memorials.

Other Republicans running for that post — Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst, Agriculture Commissioner Todd Staples and Sen. Dan Patrick — have indicated they oppose the idea or say the issue has been settled.

But, responding to The Dallas Morning News, none was as direct as Gov. Rick Perry.

Perry, during his short-lived bid for president, said in late 2011 that Texas shouldn't allow it.

"We don't need to be scraping old wounds," he said.

Several state legislators, mainly Democrats, and other groups, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have voiced similar objections. They say the battle flag is symbol of a hateful past the state should condemn, not embrace.

After Perry made clear his views, the DMV voted a second time against the specialty plate, with tags containing the words "Sons of Confederate Veterans 1896" and the red battle flag, crossed by blue bars and stars.

If the group prevails, Texas would be the largest state with the plates. Nine others have them, but Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina were forced to do so after the Tennessee-based group sued and won.

Its Texas division could have asked the Legislature to accept the plates. Instead, it sued the DMV in federal court in Austin to overturn the ban.

U.S. District Judge Sam Sparks then ruled in April that the state didn't have to release a tag that it deems derogatory or inflammatory.

Drivers "can paint their car in the image of the Confederate flag," he said, but "they just can't force the state to put it on their license plate."

The appeal of Sparks' decision is pending in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The group's lawyers said Texas officials shouldn't stamp out a point of view simply because some people may not like it. Doing so amounts to "government censorship" and "arbitrary discrimination," said the appeal, filed by John McConnell of Austin.

"There is almost no speech that does not offend someone," it said. Even vegetarians could be upset by the state-issued plate for Mighty Fine Burgers, an Austin fast food chain.

But the roiling debate over the meaning of the Confederate flag "is exactly (what) the First Amendment was designed to protect," it said.

The Texas attorney general's office, representing the DMV, said the agency has "complete editorial control" over plate designs.

Freedom of speech, it said, does "not give anyone a right to commandeer the machinery of government to support their desired message."

"It is rational for the state to disassociate from a symbol that many citizens will find racially offensive," said the state's response by the solicitor general, Jonathan Mitchell.

Independent legal experts say the outcome has been mixed in similar cases in state and federal courts.

The question about vanity plates is whether they're a form of private speech or government speech. That's the distinction judges look for to apply First Amendment protections, said Gene Policinski of the First Amendment Center in Nashville.

As for GOP matchup for lieutenant governor, Patterson, a member of the veterans group, sponsored the Confederate plate on behalf of the land commission. He said the DMV overreacted.

He admonished critics who seem to believe "if it's Southern, it's bad." He complained that the DMV "picks and chooses controversies, and does not apply" its approval policy equally.

Dewhurst indicated in a statement that he agreed with the anti-plate vote.

"While Texas' history and heritage should obviously be celebrated, steps are taken to ensure such tributes are conducted in an inclusive manner," he said.

Patrick, the Houston senator, and Staples, the agriculture chief, both declined to say outright that they opposed the Confederate tag.

Patrick said he respected "the passion on both sides" but that the dispute has been decided. He said he's focusing on other issues. A Staples spokesman said only that he "wants to see the Lone Star flag proudly displayed on license plates as he drives across Texas."

[http://www.mywesttexas.com/top\\_stories/article\\_7c4f0666-07a9-11e3-8c13-001a4bcf887a.html](http://www.mywesttexas.com/top_stories/article_7c4f0666-07a9-11e3-8c13-001a4bcf887a.html)

# Conservation planned for rare Confederate naval flag

By Linda Wheeler



A Confederate naval flag taken from a rebel gunboat by a Union army lieutenant after the fall of Richmond in April 1865. (Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society)

**Most of the residents as well as the army had fled Richmond when the first Union officer rode into the deserted city on the morning of April 3, 1865. Lt. William Ladd saw no Confederate flags on display except for two on a gunboat anchored in the James River. Joined by a cavalry soldier, the two rowed out in a skiff to the CSS Hampton and took the flags as mementoes. His flag went home with Ladd to Milton, Mass., where it appears to have remained for about a century. Sometime in the 1960s, the 68-by-35-inch flag was sent to the [Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society](#) in Virginia, where it was displayed for a few years and then tucked away. In 2011, it showed up again when society volunteers were checking the contents of a storage area.**

**Nancy Hess, the group's vice president at the time, began two years of research into the background of the flag. The society decided it needed to arrange for the flag's conservation, even with some mystery remaining about why it came to the society.**

This week, during a brief ceremony at the society's headquarters, the fragile flag was given to the [Hampton Roads Naval Museum](#), which has agreed to conserve it and put it on display. The society could not afford to conserve the flag on its own. No one knows now why the flag was given to the society a half-century ago. The group moved several times and records may have been lost. What they did know was when and how the flag left Virginia, because sewn into the flag was a handwritten note that read: "Flag of the Confed gun boat Hampton burnt in James River at the taking of Richmond. The flag was taken from the burning ship by Liet. Ladd (13<sup>th</sup> N. Hampshire) of Gen Devens staff." Unknown to Ladd and his companion, the departing Confederates had rigged the ship to explode so the Union could not make use of it. The explosion, which sent the ship to the bottom of the James, actually occurred well after the two men had tied the flags to their saddles and departed.

By Linda Wheeler | 06:33 PM ET, 08/02/2013 [http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/conservation-planned-for-rare-confederate-naval-flag/2013/08/02/baea5cd4-fbc1-11e2-8752-b41d7ed1f685\\_blog.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/conservation-planned-for-rare-confederate-naval-flag/2013/08/02/baea5cd4-fbc1-11e2-8752-b41d7ed1f685_blog.html)

## Civil War-era Confederate flag donated to Virginia museum 148 years later

Published August 02, 2013 FoxNews.com



Capt. Henry Hendrix, director of the Naval History and Heritage Command, accepted the flag from the Harrison-Rockingham Historical Society during a July 31 ceremony in Dayton, Va., Military.com reports.

**A Confederate flag that flew in the Civil War has reportedly finished a 148-year journey — and will now be displayed in a Naval museum in Virginia.**

**Capt. Henry Hendrix, director of the Naval History and Heritage Command, accepted the flag from the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society during a July 31 ceremony in Dayton, Va., Military.com reports.**

In 1865, Lt. William Ladd, a Union soldier, took the flag off the Confederate States Ship Hampton as it sank into the Potomac River.

“We tied our horses, took a skiff and rowed out to a rebel war ship...and captured two Confederate flags then flying upon her,” Ladd wrote in the History of the 13th New Hampshire Regiment. “I pulled down the larger flag, the cavalryman the smaller one, and we rolled them up and tied them to our saddles.”

Ladd kept the flag in his home following the war and it remained there for years. Then, in 2011, the flag was discovered in an archival collection box at the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society.

“I was surprised and amazed when I saw that we had such a rare, unique article in our collections,” said Nancy Hess, former vice president of the organization.

The discovery kicked off an 18-month hunt for clues related to the flag and Hess ultimately contacted the U.S. Army Center of Military History, whose director suggested she contact Capt. Hendrix, who notified her in March that the find was remarkable.

“We were contacted by Mrs. Hess and told the amazing story about the Confederate flag,” Hendrix said. “I couldn’t let this incredible opportunity to recognize our naval heritage slip by, especially during the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. I told her NHHC would indeed be interested in the society’s storied flag.”

The flag will soon be on display at the Hampton Roads Naval Museum once a conservation process is complete, museum officials said.

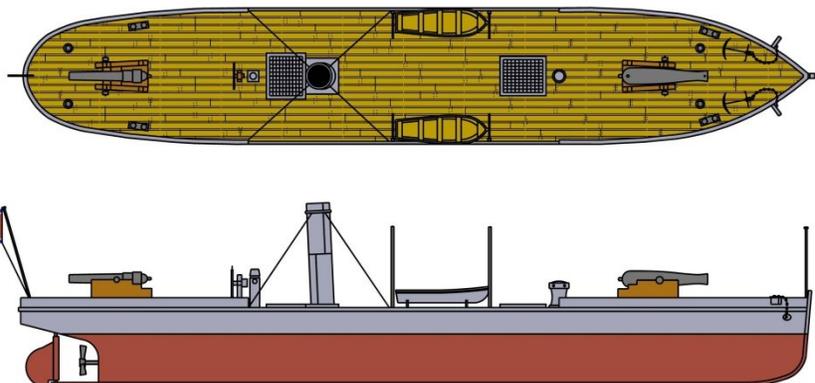
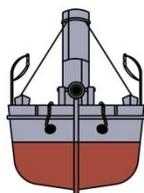
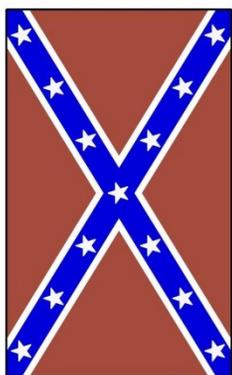
“I assure you it will stop people in their tracks,” the museum’s executive director, Becky Poulliot, said. “The acceptance of this ensign from CSS Hampton is an honor for our institution.”

Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2013/08/02/civil-war-era-confederate-flag-donated-to-virginia-museum-148-years->



## C.S.S. HAMPTON (1862-1865)

"MAURY" GUNBOAT 1/192 SCALE



later/#ixzz2b6Y4JJtc

# FORMER GEORGIA CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR WINS SETTLEMENT IN LIBEL SUIT



SWGAPOLITICS.com was formerly a successful political blog following and reporting on Georgia politics until early 2010 when the owners made the decision to publish libelous statements about businessman and then-Republican candidate for governor, Ray McBerry. Because of Ray's strong conservative stand for States' Rights and the Constitution, one of the former owners took it upon himself to publish libelous reports in an attempt to tarnish Mr. McBerry's character and to prevent his growing support in the 2010 GOP gubernatorial primary. Although the owners received orders from Mr. McBerry's attorney to "cease and desist" with the libel, they chose not to do so.

On Tuesday, May 14, 2013, after more than two and a half years of legal proceedings, the domain SWGAPOLITICS.com officially became the property of Ray McBerry as part of a settlement awarded in Mr. McBerry's libel suit against the former owners -- the former owners Jeff Sexton and Tom Knighton (current publisher of The Albany Journal) choosing to settle out of court rather than have a jury of their peers decide the case and the amount of award.

In addition to a cash payment and ownership of this domain, defendant Jeff Sexton also signed a confession and apology to Mr. McBerry in satisfaction of the settlement agreement as ordered by the Court. The first cash payment has already been made to Mr. McBerry.

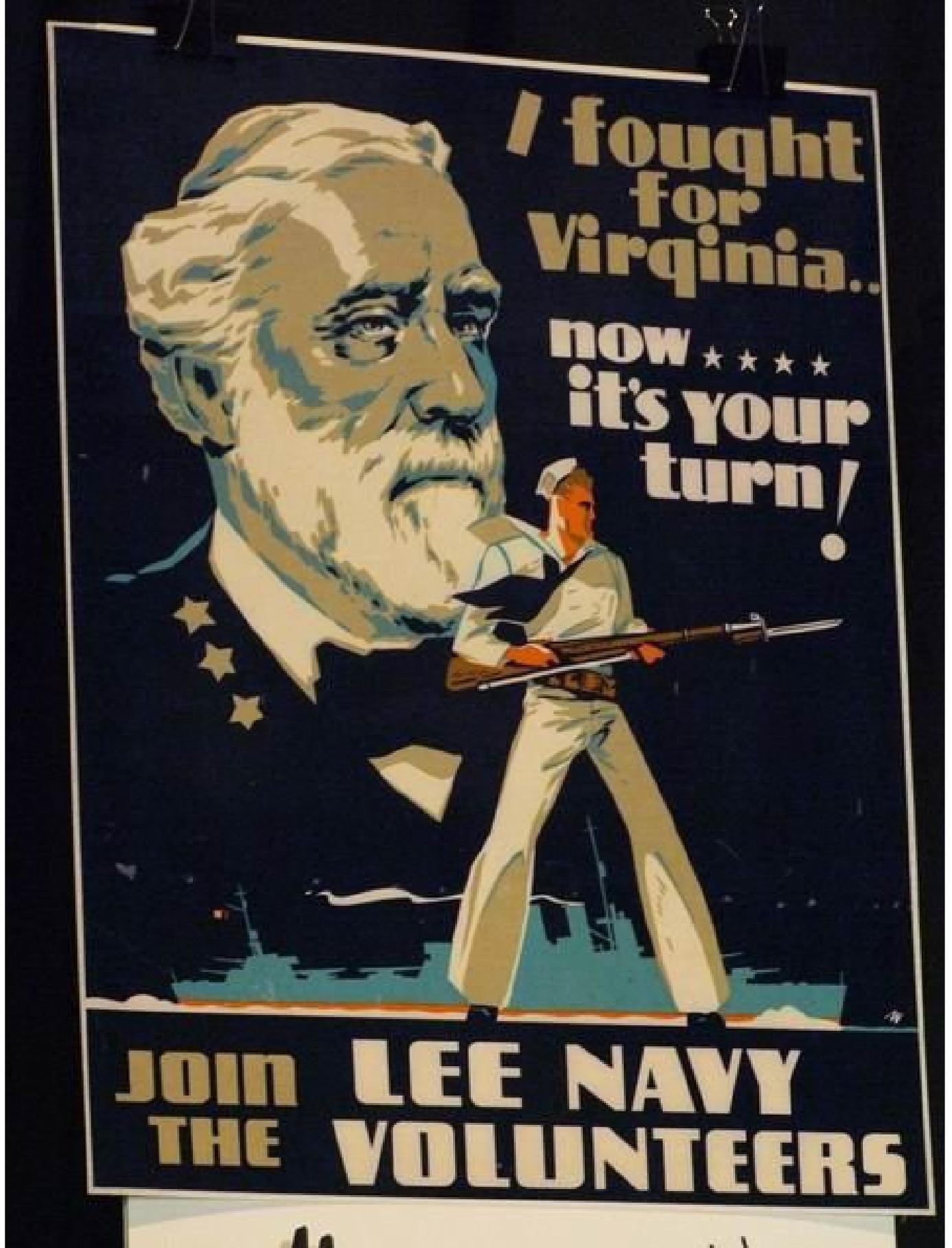
This website now stands as a testimony to all those who would commit libel -- whether online or otherwise -- that libel will not be tolerated in the sovereign state of Georgia. In addition to the libel suit mentioned above, Mr. McBerry has also won a separate court action against a woman who promulgated lies about his character during the governor's race; and in that case, the judge also awarded Mr. McBerry's attorney fees.

Ray McBerry continues to be one of the most effective public speakers in Georgia, speaking regularly to political and civic organizations on the Tenth Amendment and the Constitution. He is also a father and Christian, as well as a businessman who now owns KBN Television in the Atlanta market. His strong support for States' Rights and nullification has provided the language for legislation passed in several other states in recent years and has been the impetus for groups to continue the push for such legislation in Georgia. He credits his testimony for Christ and his desire to prevent others from experiencing similar attacks in the future as the motivating factors for pursuing his libel suit against the former owners of SWGAPOLITICS.com.

When asked for a comment on the successful outcome of his libel suit, Ray McBerry had this to say, "I learned during the governor's race in 2010 why good people rarely get involved in politics. On the evening of the third televised debate of the GOP primary, I received more votes in the straw poll among the 400 participants of the live audience than all of my Republican opponents combined; the very next day, the libelous statements began and did not stop until the end of the primary election. Those committing the libel made the mistake of thinking that my decision not to prosecute the libel case until after the campaign was over was a sign that I would not follow through; they were mistaken. I am grateful to the many friends and family members who continued to support me in spite of the lies which were said about me and for my attorney and friend Todd Harding of Maddox & Harding for helping me to pursue the libel suit and waiving his attorney fees. Thank you, too, for the one who recently took it upon himself to pay for all of my other expenses in pursuing this case; I am sincerely grateful. Finally, thanks to the thousands of volunteers during my campaign who worked tirelessly for Georgia and the cause of restoring States' Rights and limited government; not only did our message affect races throughout Georgia and across America at a time when no one else was talking about the Tenth Amendment, your efforts will continue to be felt in Georgia politics for years to come."

END RELEASE

NOT Atlanta... NOT Washington... but GEORGIA FIRST!



World War II recruiting poster. A German UBoat sank the Robert E Lee in WW2, but in the 60's the US Navy launched the USS Robert E Lee SSBN 601.

# Confederate flag will fly along I-95



BY TED STRONG Richmond Times-Dispatch | Posted:  
Wednesday, August 7, 2013 12:00 am

A Confederate heritage group confirmed Tuesday that it plans to fly a 10-by-15-foot Confederate flag along Interstate 95 just south of Richmond.

The flag will fly on a 50-foot pole, and will be visible from the northbound lane, said Susan Hathaway, founder of Virginia Flaggers, the group behind the flag. It's tentatively scheduled to go up Sept. 28.

Mike's Take: W  
Aug. 6, 2013



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“Basically, the flag is being erected as a memorial to the memory and the honor of the Confederate soldiers who sacrificed, bled and died to defend Virginia from invasion,” she said.

The state’s chapter of the NAACP is vocally opposing the move.

“It would be an embarrassment,” said Virginia NAACP Executive Director King Salim Khalfani.

**Khalfani said he thinks the flag will be detrimental to efforts to attract tourism to Richmond. “It’s going to continue to make Richmond look like a backwater, trailer park, hick town,” he said.**

**Hathaway disagreed.**

**“This will tell people that everyone is welcome,” Hathaway said. “Why do we have to be a place where Southerners who are proud of our heritage are not welcome?”**

**Hathaway accused Richmond and state officials of excluding Confederate history from their “PC sesquicentennial celebration” of the Civil War. The flag will provide recognition, she said, for the pride many in Richmond feel for the city’s “rich Confederate history.”**

**Hathaway said the group doesn’t want to offend anyone, and that the flag is intended to honor the area’s heritage.**

**“This is in no way, in no shape, in no form to aggravate anyone,” Hathaway said. “There’s no intention to stick anything in anybody’s face. ... The sole intention of this is to honor our ancestors.”**

**Khalfani rejected arguments that the flag is intended merely to honor the memory of those who served.**

**“If they had been successful, I’d still be in chains,” he said.**

**Hathaway would not say where exactly the flag will be located, adding that it’s not yet clear if the flag will be visible from the southbound side of the highway.**

**She added that the flag won’t be nearly as big as some American flags used by car dealerships.**

**The site is particularly significant because Confederate troops are believed to have camped in and around the area during the Bermuda Hundred campaign, according to Hathaway.**

**The group is perhaps best known in Richmond for its frequent demonstrations outside of the Virginia Museum of Fine Art and, more recently, the Museum of the Confederacy. The group feels neither institution pays due respect to the Confederate flag.**

**“The Virginia Flaggers basically are a group of people who have come together to defend our ancestors, and their symbols and their memorials against attacks by people who want to eliminate them,” Hathaway said.**

**The dispute with the art museum stems from the absence of the flag from the Confederate Memorial Chapel, which it oversees.**

**According to a statement from the museum, the chapel still features a number of Confederate flags inside, but lacks them outside, as has been the case for most of the structure’s history.**

**“Battle flags were introduced to the façade when Lee Jackson Camp No.1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, began leasing the chapel in 1993,” the statement reads. “When renewing that lease in 2010, VMFA asked that the flags be removed, which returned the historic structure to its original appearance.”**

**The Museum of the Confederacy did not respond to a request for comment.**

**In addition to erecting the flag along I-95 and demonstrating outside museums, the group, now in its second year, works to change legislation, attends memorials carrying Confederate flags and puts stick flags on graves, Hathaway said.**

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**[http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/local/city-of-richmond/confederate-flag-will-fly-along-i/article\\_14dcfb38-3535-5016-a110-7e786b8817e2.html](http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/local/city-of-richmond/confederate-flag-will-fly-along-i/article_14dcfb38-3535-5016-a110-7e786b8817e2.html)**

# Group plans to fly huge Confederate Flag by I-95

Aug 07, 2013 12:40 PM CDT

By Kelly Avellino - [bio](#) | [email](#)

[CLICK TO VIEW](#)

RICHMOND, VA (WWBT) -

Honoring history, or raising questions of racism? One group in Virginia is planning to fly a Confederate flag, fifty feet in the air, along a busy interstate, for all entering the city to see. The Confederate flag would fly off I-95, in the Chester area, south of Richmond.

The group, Virginia Flaggers, say our state's Confederate heritage is being stripped, and this flag stands to preserve it. They say it's not about slavery, but standing up for the Confederate soldier, their ancestors, who fought for this state.

Others, would clearly disagree. The director of the Virginia chapter of the NAACP tells Style Weekly that he is "appalled ...and deeply embarrassed" by the move.

The Confederate battle flag doesn't stand for protecting slavery, according to the Confederate advocacy group, the Virginia flaggers.

"Absolutely not...that's just ludicrous," said Grayson Jennings, of the Virginia Flaggers.

So what does it stand for, if many understand the Civil War to have centered around slavery, the South, fighting to keep it?

"The flag will be raised in memory and honor of the Confederate soldiers who sacrificed and gave everything they had for the state of Virginia," said Susan Hathaway, a Virginia Flagger.

However, wasn't Virginia seceding, in part, to protect the institution of slavery?

"That's not what they were fighting for. They were fighting to defend Virginia. Virginia called them to service, leave their homes, leave their wives," said Susan Hathaway.

"Slavery was on the way out. I mean, it was on the way out," said Jennings.

"It was about the entire people of the South fighting for their freedom from the federal government, just as in the American Revolution," said Karen Cooper, who also has African American roots.

The Virginia Flaggers say those offended by the Confederate flag should take a look at the history of the United States flag, and some of the things it has traditionally stood for.

"The whole country practiced slavery. It was a legal institution. If I'm not offended by the U.S. flag, why should I be offended by the Confederate battle flag?" continued Cooper.

Inevitably, the Confederate flag will always mean different things for different people.

"Myself personally, I don't like the flag... It doesn't offend me either...I know how far we've come past that...and we just got to look forward to the future," said Thomas Hardy.

The Virginia Flaggers are working to raise about \$3,000 to raise this flag, and hope to have it lit 24-7. The group has already leased a piece of land along the interstate, from who they say is a private owner.

Get the latest from NBC12's Kelly Avellino on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).



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<http://www.nbc12.com/story/23064806/group-plans-to-fly-huge-confederate-flage-by-i-95>



## Richmond Councilman Baliles proposes anti-Southern billboard near I-95 flag

August 8, 2013 By [Michael](#)

### Non-Southern supporters cheer proposal



Anti-Southern Richmond, VA Councilman Jon Baliles

In response to the [announced upcoming raising of a large Confederate flag](#) just outside of Richmond, Virginia along I-95, [Councilman Jon Baliles](#) is pushing the idea of [posting an anti-Southern billboard message near the flag](#). Mr Baliles recently [posted the message on his Facebook page](#) along with a picture of the proposed billboard which reads 'This is RVA. Not the CSA.' Supporters of Mr Baliles quickly responded with anti-Southern comments endorsing the idea:

[Tom Manthey](#) of Billings, Montana wrote: 'Not the CSA needs to be larger!'

[Tim Lynch](#) of Arlington, Ohio (who now lives in Hollywood, Florida) writes: 'The American swastika.'

[Kristen Gray](#), the owner of [Eric Schindler Gallery](#) and who is married to [Ramzi Hossaini](#), writes: 'think it needs to be more direct. "Not The CSA" is too small. And I agree with Ruthie Roberts half or even more won't get it. That red in the huge confederate flag will be remembered, not a little blue square.... I'm going to think on this.'

[Mariane Matera](#) of Elmont, New York writes: 'CSA bigger and spelled out, definitely'

[Adelina Gonzales](#) writes: 'Hate to say it, but I've lived in VA for 12 years and had to ask what CSA stood for. Definitely should spell it out and make it bigger.'

In reviewing the comments in support of Mr Baliles it is difficult to miss the fact that many of the strongest supporters of the planned anti-Southern billboard are not from Virginia or the South. One commenter from Ohio (who now unfortunately resides in Florida) even compares the most recognisable Southern historical and cultural symbol with swastika of Nazi Germany. The historical ignorance of such a comparison is appalling but it does help to make clear the intolerance for Southern identity and symbolism found among at least some of Mr Baliles' most vocal fans.

In recent years the massive influx of non-Southerners into Virginia has transformed the formerly conservative Southern State into a political toss-up in US presidential elections. As well, much of the Commonwealth, especially the northern counties near Washington, DC, are now demographically largely non-Southern. The native Southern people of the area have been demographically displaced. The people of Richmond have also borne the burden of outside repopulation of a significant part of their city. Along with the massive demographic changes have come political and cultural changes. As well, since a [1977 Federal court ruling](#) the city has had a Black majority government, imposing a Left-wing and anti-Southern agenda upon Southerners in the former Confederate capital. Mr Baliles apparently supports this dramatic change, saying in a [campaign video](#) featured on his website, 'Richmond has transformed immensely in recent years and our challenge now is to make it even better.' Apparently putting up anti-Southern billboards around Richmond is one way Baliles believes he can make the city 'even better'.

Also see: [Large Confederate flag to be raised near Richmond, VA](#)



<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2013/08/08/richmond-councilman-baliles-proposes-anti-southern-billboard-near-i-95-flag/>

# Va Flaggers I-95 Battle Flag Update 9-1-2013

Practically since the moment the Va Flaggers hit the sidewalk two years ago, our efforts, and many of us personally, have been the subject of numerous attacks from a group of bloggers/amateur historians who are apparently twisted up in knots over the fact that there are folks who are willing to push back against their Anti-Confederate agenda. For some time, they have had control over the message and how the WBTS was “interpreted”...i.e...”It was all about slavery, Confederates are traitors, all Southerners are racists, etc...” Their smear campaign against us has been entirely unsuccessful, as our movement has grown by leaps and bounds, and Southerners all across the U.S. are standing up and shouting “NO MAS” to the lies and distortions directed at our ancestors.



Recently, the news of the I-95 Battle Flag project has ratcheted up the attacks. Numerous blog posts were made claiming everything from laws being broken at the flag site to dead bodies being disturbed by the installation of the flag pole. There have been many false reports to our local media, attempting (unsuccessfully) to have them chase wild leads and discredit us. One media outlet actually took the bait on one of these “tips”, and reported that the flag was “being assembled” last week. This was, of course, news to us, since it hasn’t arrived yet, and as far as we know, comes “no assembly required.” The (completely unsubstantiated) report that aired gave new meaning to the phrase “don’t believe everything you read and hear in the press.”

A few days ago, a blogger posted a photo of a group posing with our banner before the Heritage Rally parade in Richmond in January of 2012. In the photo, standing with the Flaggers is a young man that they label a “white supremacist” and each of the heretofore mentioned bloggers have submitted posts attempting to link him and his activities outside of that parade, with us.

Of course, any claims that our group has any connection to anything other than heritage defense are completely false, and part of what is clearly a desperate attempt to create a controversy where none exists, in order to thwart our efforts. A comment from the source who “leaked” the so-called “connection” is very telling:

***"Well, they should be scared of us, we win at this game, always have and always will. We would like to help put a stop to this flag going up, but we need a little assistance."***

Apparently, the assistance to "put a stop to this flag going up" he sought and received was in the form of folks scanning the internet for hours trying to find SOMETHING... ANYTHING... to attempt to smear us and damage our credibility. After two years, and HUNDREDS of flaggings, the best they could come up with was a single photo of a group of people who gathered to march in a parade, some 18 months ago.

Many people, having watched this obscene drama unfold on these blogs, have asked us if we know what drives these folks to the point of obsession. We contend that those of us who were raised in the honorable and principled tradition of our noble ancestors could never fathom to understand the hate and animosity that motivates this kind of behavior.

One of the most offensive claims is that the Va Flaggers have ever participated in or somehow condoned the flagging of a place of worship and/or Civil Rights Memorial. This is utter and complete nonsense and nothing that we have ever done, nor will we ever consider doing so in the future. PERIOD.

The Virginia Flaggers have not changed our message since September 5, 2011. Everything we do is to honor the memory of the Confederate soldier, and to stand against those who would desecrate our memorials and dishonor our veterans. Unlike these Floggers, there is no part of what we do that is related in any way to any kind of hate or intolerance. It has always puzzled us that those who shout "intolerance" the loudest, are typically the most intolerant among us, and that is particularly true in this case.

The positive side to all of this media attention, a large part of which we (ironically) owe to the constant attention from these bloggers, is that we have been overwhelmed by the outpouring of support that we have received. It seems that there are MANY, MANY people, both north and south of the Mason-Dixon line who are fed up with the PC attempts to completely eliminate our flags and monuments, and with them the memory of the Confederate soldier, from the public venue. We are thrilled at the number of Compatriots "rallying around the flag", and offering support for the project, often in memory and honor of their Confederate ancestor, like this one, recently received:

**In memory of Pvt. William S. Smith, Co. A, 1st Georgia Inf, Savannah Volunteer Guards  
AND  
Pvt. Samuel Clay Newcomb, Co. I, 56th Va Infantry.  
From Saxe, VA**

We have been challenged to "answer" each and every outrageous claim made by these bloggers. We submit that we will not be seduced into abandoning our true mission to waste time defending our organization against false claims and innuendo. We are committed to the cause of defending our ancestors and challenge anyone who questions our credibility or motivation to come out and meet our Flaggers, who are on the Boulevard in Richmond twice a week, EVERY WEEK, as we have been since October 1, 2011, and will remain until the Battle Flags are returned to the Confederate Memorial Chapel. Stay for a spell, and listen as we change hearts and minds in Richmond, and educate citizens and visitors about the honor and valor of the Confederate soldier and the flags under which he fought and died.

We are steadfast in our determination, and sincerely grateful for the continued support from so many across the Confederation.



Tommy Clinger  
Va Flaggers

**Contributions to the I-95 Battle Flag project  
may be mailed to:**

**Va Flaggers  
P.O. Box 547  
Sandston VA 23150**

**OR Donate here:**

**<http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>**



## **I-65 Battle Flag**

**Our flag is about 30 miles north of Montgomery.**

# Your Civil War Story:

## Identifying Those Who Fought

By Ancestry Anne

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War. Where did your family fit in? Did any of your ancestors fight? How did the war affect the people in your tree who lived through it?

What was their Civil War story? This was one of most tumultuous periods in American history. What happened to your ancestors during the Civil War affected them for generations to follow.

I am going to write a series of columns that will appear here in the “Weekly Discovery” to help you uncover the stories of the Civil War that are hidden in your family tree. So where shall we begin?

### Examine Your Family Tree

Let’s start by walking through your family tree and finding the most likely candidates who may have served in the Civil War. You are looking for men (there were some women who served, but that is a different story for a different day), who were born between 1816 and 1846. This includes men between the ages of 15 and 45 at the beginning of the war in 1861. Look to the 1860 census for likely candidates. There may be people in your tree who fought but do not meet these criteria, but this is a pretty good starting point.

I’m going to “walk” through my family tree and start to collect the most likely suspects. The first candidate I find is Jeremiah Gillespie, born in 1826, and living in Amherst, Virginia in 1860. OK, now that I have him, what do I do with him?

### Organize Your Data As You Find It

Let’s gather relevant data that will help us find him in the records:

- First and last names, and any known nicknames. Jeremiah went by Jere and Jerry.
- Home in 1860: Amherst, Virginia (This will help us determine which side he fought for and where he may have enlisted.)
- Home in 1870: Amherst, Virginia (This helps us determine if he survived the war, and if he did it will help us identify possible pension records)
- Birth year: 1826
- Age in 1861: 35
- Age in 1865: 39 (Ages help us determine if it was reasonable for him to have served in the war.)

- Birth years of children born in the 1860s. (If there are gaps in the war years, that's a clue that your ancestor may have been off fighting.)

There are multiple ways to collect this information, but a spreadsheet seems like a reasonable solution:

Possible Direct Ancestors that Fought in the Civil War					
<b>First Name</b>	Jeremiah				
<b>Last Name</b>	Gillespie				
<b>Home in 1860</b>	Amherst, Virginia				
<b>Home in 1870</b>	Amherst, Virginia				
<b>Birth Year</b>	1826				
<b>Age in 1861</b>	35				
<b>Age in 1865</b>	39				
<b>Birth Years of children born between 1860 and 1865</b>	1860, 1865				

Now I can continue walking up my family tree, collecting any ancestor that I think is a likely candidate.

Possible Direct Ancestors that Fought in the Civil War						
<b>First Name</b>	Jeremiah	James Calvin	Aaron	Adam Boyd	Zebedee	Abram
<b>Last Name</b>	Gillespie	Donald	Feazell	Snavely	Hash	Hash
<b>Home in 1860</b>	Amherst, Virginia	Rockbridge, Virginia	Wythe, Virginia	Smythe, Virginia	Grayson, Virginia	Grayson, Virginia
<b>Home in 1870</b>	Amherst, Virginia	Record NA	Wythe, Virginia	Smythe, Virginia	Grayson, Virginia	Grayson, Virginia
<b>Birth Year</b>	1826	1836	1820	1832	1818	1830
<b>Death Year</b>	unknown	1899	Unknown	1902	1880	1902
<b>Age in 1861</b>	35	25	41	29	43	31
<b>Age in 1865</b>	39	29	45	33	47	35
<b>Birth Years of children born in the 1860's</b>	1860, 1865	1860, 1864, 1869		1868, 1869	1861, 1862, 1864, 1865	1866, 1870

<b>First Name</b>	Mastin	David	Lansford M	Thomas Lee	Peter Zimmerman
<b>Last Name</b>	Turner	Hamrick	Hopper	Payne	Baxter
<b>Home in 1860</b>	Cleveland, NC	Cleveland, NC	Spartanburg, SC	Gaston, NC	Gaston, NC
<b>Home in 1870</b>	York, SC	Cleveland, NC	Spartanburg, SC	Gaston, NC	Lincoln, NC
<b>Birth Year</b>	1843	1829	1825	1844	1821
<b>Death Year</b>	1926	1908	1870	1923	1884
<b>Age in 1861</b>	18	32	36	17	40
<b>Age in 1865</b>	22	36	40	21	44
<b>Birth Years of children born in the 1860's</b>	1867	1861, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867	1862, 1866, 1868	None	None

When I'm done, I have rounded up eleven ancestors! I've got my work cut out for me. So where do I begin to tell the eleven stories of these relatives and their families?

Pick an Ancestor and Examine the Family

I'm going to start with James Calvin Donald. Now, James did not live by himself. He had a wife and children, and he had parents, brothers, sisters, and cousins.

If you are going to examine the story of any one ancestor's Civil War story, it's best to do it context of his family. By collecting information for all of the family members, we can build a more complete picture.

James had four brothers, two who were definitely old enough to have served in the war and one would have been old enough sometime during the course of the war.

James and His Brothers						
First Name	James Calvin	John A	Benjamin Matchett	Robert	Samuel Wilson	Matthew Lyle
Last Name	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald
Home in 1860	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA
Home in 1870	Record NA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Record NA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA
Birth Year	1836	1839	1841	1845	1847	1852
Death Year	1899	1894	1881	1864	Aft 1920	Aft 1920
Age in 1861	25	22	20	16	14	9
Age in 1865	29	26	24	20	18	13
Birth Years of children born in the 1860's	1860, 1864, 1869		None	None	None	None
James and His Brothers						
First Name	James Calvin	John A	Benjamin Matchett	Robert	Samuel Wilson	Matthew Lyle
Last Name	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald	Donald
Home in 1860	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA
Home in 1870	Record NA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA	Record NA	Rockbridge, VA	Rockbridge, VA
Birth Year	1836	1839	1841	1845	1847	1852
Death Year	1899	1894	1881	1864	Aft 1920	Aft 1920
Age in 1861	25	22	20	16	14	9
Age in 1865	29	26	24	20	18	13
Birth Years of children born in the 1860's	1860, 1864, 1869		None	None	None	None

Depending on how deep you want to delve into the story, you can add cousins and in-laws to the mix as well.

So What Have We Done?

1. Walked our family tree and picked out any direct ancestors that we think might have fought in the war.
2. Collected data about that ancestor that helped us identify candidates and locate records. (Specifically-names, ages, residences in 1860 and 1870, and the birth years of children who were born in the 1860s.)
3. We picked an ancestor to start with and identified relatives of his who might have served as well so that we can tell the complete story of our family in the war.

Happy Searching!

*Ancestry Anne*

*Anne Gillespie Mitchell is a Senior Search Product Manager at Ancestry.com. She is an active blogger on Ancestry.com and writes the "Ask Ancestry Anne" column for the Ancestry.com "Monthly Update" newsletter. She has been chasing her ancestors through Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for many years, and is pursuing her CG certification.*

*Before joining the Ancestry.com team, she worked in the internet industry as a software engineer and a product manager for companies including CNET, Webshots and [Excite@Home](#). She has a Master's degree in Computer Science from Purdue University, where she also taught Computer Science for eight years. Anne's passion for history and computers merged into a lifelong fascination of genealogy and developing advanced search techniques to carve important clues out of historical documents.*

# Medal of Honor



The Confederate States of America created their own version of the Medal of Honour and on October 10, 1862 passed an Act so authorizing President Davis to bestow medals to officers for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; or a Badge of Distinction to privates and non-commissioned officers after each victorious battle. Unlike the U.S. procedure for awarding the Medal of Honour, the Confederate criteria rested with the soldiers themselves. Company, non-commissioned officers and privates, selected by majority vote the one soldier in their Company that best deserved the Badge of Distinction. Due to the shortage of metal and turmoil of war, only a few 'proof' medals were ever struck. Nonetheless, one year later in October 1863, the Congress of the Confederacy created the Roll of Honour, to list those officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates deserving of medals or badges, with the intent of awarding these at a later time.



BATTLE OF SHILOH

AND SHILOH PRINT BY L. FRANK & CO.

## Why Some Civil War Soldiers Glowed in the Dark

by Matt Soniak - April 5, 2012 - 9:46 PM

By the spring of 1862, a year into the American Civil War, Major General Ulysses S. Grant had pushed deep into Confederate territory along the Tennessee River. In early April, he was camped at Pittsburg Landing, near Shiloh, Tennessee, waiting for Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army to meet up with him.

On the morning of April 6, Confederate troops based out of nearby Corinth, Mississippi, launched a surprise offensive against Grant's troops, hoping to defeat them before the second army arrived. Grant's men, augmented by the first arrivals from the Ohio, managed to hold some ground, though, and establish a battle line anchored with artillery. Fighting continued until after dark, and by the next morning, the full force of the Ohio had arrived and the Union outnumbered the Confederates by more than 10,000.

The Union troops began forcing the Confederates back, and while a counterattack stopped their advance it did not break their line. Eventually, the Southern commanders realized they could not win and fell back to Corinth until another offensive in August ([for a more detailed explanation of the battle, see this animated history](#)).

All told, the fighting at the Battle of Shiloh left more than 16,000 soldiers wounded and more 3,000 dead, and neither federal or Confederate medics were prepared for the carnage.

The bullet and bayonet wounds were bad enough on their own, but soldiers of the era were also prone to infections. Wounds contaminated by shrapnel or dirt became warm, moist refuges for bacteria, which could feast on a buffet of damaged tissue. After months marching and eating field rations on the battlefield, many soldiers' immune systems were weakened and couldn't fight off infection on their own. Even the army doctors couldn't do much; microorganisms weren't well understood and the germ theory of disease and antibiotics were still a few years away. Many soldiers died from infections that modern medicine would be able to nip in the bud.

## **A Bright Spot**

Some of the Shiloh soldiers sat in the mud for two rainy days and nights waiting for the medics to get around to them. As dusk fell the first night, some of them noticed something very strange: their wounds were glowing, casting a faint light into the darkness of the battlefield. Even stranger, when the troops were eventually moved to field hospitals, those whose wounds glowed had a better survival rate and had their wounds heal more quickly and cleanly than their unilluminated brothers-in-arms. The seemingly protective effect of the mysterious light earned it the nickname "Angel's Glow."

In 2001, almost one hundred and forty years after the battle, seventeen-year-old Bill Martin was visiting the Shiloh battlefield with his family. When he heard about the glowing wounds, he asked his mom – a microbiologist at the USDA Agricultural Research Service who had studied luminescent bacteria that lived in soil – about it.

"So you know, he comes home and, 'Mom, you're working with a glowing bacteria. Could that have caused the glowing wounds?'" [Martin told Science Netlinks](#). "And so, being a scientist, of course I said, 'Well, you can do an experiment to find out.'"

And that's just what Bill did.

He and his friend, Jon Curtis, did some research on both the bacteria and the conditions during the Battle of Shiloh. They learned that [Photorhabdus luminescens](#), the bacteria that Bill's mom studied and the one he thought might have something to do with the glowing wounds, live in the guts of parasitic worms called nematodes, and the two share a strange lifecycle. Nematodes hunt down insect larvae in the soil or on plant surfaces, burrow into

their bodies, and take up residence in their blood vessels. There, they puke up the *P. luminescens* bacteria living inside them. Upon their release, the bacteria, which are bioluminescent and glow a soft blue, begin producing a number of chemicals that kill the insect host and suppress and kill all the other microorganisms already inside it. This leaves *P. luminescens* and their nematode partner to feed, grow and multiply without interruptions.

As the worms and the bacteria eat and eat and the insect corpse is more or less hollowed out, the nematode eats the bacteria. This isn't a double cross, but part of the move to greener pastures. The bacteria re-colonize the nematode's guts so they can hitch a ride as it bursts forth from the corpse in search of a new host.

The next meal shouldn't be hard to find either, since *P. luminescens* already sent them an invitation to the party. Just before they got back in their nematode taxi, *P. luminescens* were at critical mass in the insect corpse, and scientists think that that many glowing bacteria attract other insects to the body and make the nematode's transition to a new host much easier.

## **A Good Light**

Looking at historical records of the battle, Bill and Jon figured out that the weather and soil conditions were right for both *P. luminescens* and their nematode partners. Their lab experiments with the bacteria, however, showed that they couldn't live at human body temperature, making the soldiers' wounds an inhospitable environment. Then they realized what some country music fans already knew: Tennessee in the spring is green and cool. Nighttime temperatures in early April would have been low enough for the soldiers who were out there in the rain for two days to get hypothermia, lowering their body temperature and giving *P. luminescens* a good home.

Based on the evidence for *P. luminescens*'s presence at Shiloh and the reports of the strange glow, the boys concluded that the bacteria, along with the nematodes, got into the soldiers' wounds from the soil. This not only turned their wounds into night lights, but may have saved their lives. The chemical cocktail that *P. luminescens* uses to clear out its competition probably helped kill off other pathogens that might have infected the soldiers' wounds. Since neither *P. luminescens* nor its associated nematode species are very infectious to humans, they would have soon been cleaned out by the immune system themselves (which is not to say you should be self-medicating with bacteria; *P. luminescens* infections can occur, and can result in some nasty ulcers). The soldiers shouldn't have been thanking the angels so much as the microorganisms.

As for Bill and Jon, their study earned them first place in team competition at the 2001 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair.

# MOC Merger Put on Hold?

## Museum merger stopped for now

Published 11:34pm Tuesday, August 6, 2013

**A letter-writing campaign led by a Suffolk man has succeeded in getting three Richmond museums to put off discussions of a merger.**

Leadership at the Museum of the Confederacy had been considering a plan to distribute its collection among other groups and sell its building, according to a blog post on the Sons of Confederate Veterans website **signed by Commander in Chief Michael Givens**. The Virginia Historical Society and the American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, among others, would have taken parts of the collection, according to the plan.

As Virginia Division commander of the group of veterans' descendents, Suffolk resident Mike Pullen helped lead the charge to put a stop to the plan he says would have put artifacts and documents in the hands of groups that are not "Confederate-friendly."

"What we're trying to do is just ensure that American history is protected and saved," he said. "We want to make sure that all American history is saved for future generations."

If the building were sold, the White House of the Confederacy would be "isolated in an urban canyon" and lost to tourist traffic, according to the blog post. "To think that it will be (able) to sustain itself financially in that condition is difficult to imagine."

The blog post called upon folks to express their opinion to the museum's leadership, and emails from Pullen to his contacts did the same.

Pullen said museum officials seem to have backed off their plan, for now, and are talking only of collaboration, rather than a merger.

"We want to make sure it doesn't go back to merging and doing away with the Museum of the Confederacy," he said. "Right now, it's kind of a wait-and-see type thing, and be vigilant and watch."

Pullen said the Confederate Literacy Society collected many of the artifacts and documents in the collection immediately after the war ended, and the collection soon evolved into the Museum of the Confederacy. In the 150 years since, the collection has expanded many times over, thanks to donations from individuals giving family heirlooms and other treasures.

Pullen said he has visited the other museums and believes they're not "Confederate-friendly," from his own experiences.

"I've been there, and I've seen it," he said. "It says the cause of the Civil War was slavery. That's not the case. It wasn't even a civil war. In a civil war, you're trying to take over another government; the South wanted to be left alone and secede from the government."

Pullen said the main goal of the letter-writing campaign he helped lead is to preserve history for future generations and honor the veterans.

"They're all American veterans," he said. "They're not traitors to the country. They were fighting for a just cause during that time period. We want to take care of the history, the good and the bad. We need to have that out there for future generations."

<http://www.suffolknewsherald.com/2013/08/06/museum-merger-stopped-for-now/>

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# The Battle Hymn Refuted

by: David O. Jones

As Independence Day celebrations near, prepare yourself to hear the most offensive song ever written. No, not some rap drone about violence or perverted sex, rather that pseudo-Christian anthem known as the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

The song occupies a prominent position not only within the program of nearly every nationalistic celebration, but also as part of many Christian services. Admittedly, the anthem sounds good, but it is far from being a "hymn." Many Christians understand its stirring words to provide an image of a victorious Church, but the connotations of a spiritual patriotism which have endeared it to many, result from a mistaken and cursory reading of the song.

By definition, a hymn is a song which incorporates theological truth into its text. Wonderful examples of Christian hymns are *A Mighty Fortress Is Our God*, *Great Is Thy Faithfulness* and *How Firm a Foundation*. But despite its author's use of biblical phrasing, the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* is not about Christ "marching" against sin and the Church being "victorious" over evil. The theological truths which it expresses are anti-Christian and anti-biblical, thus it should never be sung by a Christian congregation.

The *Battle Hymn of the Republic* was written in the fall of 1861. While in Washington, D.C. with her husband, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe watched troops marching off to war singing *John Brown's Body*. She determined to write a more inspiring war song to what was a good melody. First

published in the Atlantic Monthly, she received five dollars for her literary effort.

Born into a prominent New York City family, Julia Ward was raised in a conservative, Christian home. As a young woman she rebelled against her parents' strong Calvinism and ultimately married the Boston reformer, Dr. Samuel G. Howe. She adopted the tenants of Transcendentalism, then Unitarianism, and it was in that light that the *Battle Hymn* was written.

The Transcendentalists became the core of the radical abolitionist movement. Dr. Howe, as well as their Boston pastor, the Reverend Theodore Parker were two members of the "Secret Six" who financed and armed the anti-slavery terrorist John Brown. After his murderous rampage in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry, Mrs. Howe lamented, "John Brown's death will be holy and glorious. John Brown will glorify the gallows like Jesus glorified the cross."

The *Battle Hymn of the Republic* can only be understood within the framework of the Transcendentalist-Unitarian creed. The first verse reads:

*Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.  
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;  
He has loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword.  
His truth is marching on.*

Mrs. Howe applied the apocalyptic judgment of the Revelation [14:17-20 & 19:15] to the Confederate nation. She pictured the Union army not only as that instrument which would cause Southern blood to flow out upon the earth, but also the Union army as the very \_expression of His Word [sword] itself. The Transcendentalist-Unitarians believed that the evil in man could be rooted out by governmental action. The South was evil and was thus deserving of judgment of the most extreme nature 'its own Armageddon.

The second verse follows the same theme by presenting the conquering Union army as the abode of their vengeful God

*I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;  
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;  
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.  
His day is marching on.*

The third verse is so contrary of the Gospel of Jesus Christ that many hymnals leave it out altogether.

*I have read the fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel.  
As ye deal with My contempters, so with you My grace shall deal;  
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel.  
Since God is marching on.*

Mrs. Howe proclaimed a gospel of judgment pictured by rows of affixed bayonets. Taking God's promise of deliverance from Genesis 3:15, she applied it not to Christ, but to the Union soldier who would receive God's grace by killing Southerners. This was certainly a different gospel; the kind of which the Apostle Paul said, "But even if we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel to you than what we have preached to you, let him be accursed." [Galatians 1:8]

Verse four returns to the prose of the Apocalypse with trumpet and judgment seat imagery:

*He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never sound retreat;  
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.  
O be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet!  
Our God is marching on.*

The problem again is that civil warfare was the instrument being promoted for determining the hearts of men. A man's positive response to the call for enlistment in the Union army was the action which would reveal their standing before God.

The fifth and final verse gives the ultimate expression of the warped and anti-biblical theology which possessed the radical abolitionists.

*In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,  
While God is marching on.*

To Julia Ward Howe the work of Christ was incomplete. It was up to men through civil government to bring about a utopian society. She was quoted in her biography, "Not until the Civil War did I officially join the Unitarian church and accept the fact the Christ was merely a great teacher with no higher claim to preeminence in wisdom, goodness, and power than any other man."

The *Battle Hymn* theme has nothing to do with Christianity or God. It is a political-patriotic song about the destruction of the South, written in religious terminology. It is a clever product. Howe deliberately created the idea that the North was doing God's work. It paints a picture of a vengeful God destroying His enemies 'the South, and elevating the North's cause to that of a "holy war." In doing so, Howe portrayed the South and its people as evil and the enemy of God. Outrageous, but it worked.

As a Unitarian, Julia Ward Howe believed the Unitarian doctrine that man is characteristically good and he can redeem himself by his own merits without any help from a saviour. She rejected basic biblical truths such as a literal hell "I threw away, once and forever, the thought of the terrible hell which appears to me impossible."

Mrs. Howe also refuted the exclusive claim of Jesus, "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through Me." [John 14:6] by saying, "Having rejected the exclusive doctrine that made Christianity and special forms of it the only way of spiritual redemption, I now accept the belief that not only Christians but all human beings, no matter what their religion, are capable of redemption. Christianity was but one of God's plans for bringing all of humanity to a state of ultimate perfection."

Our challenge is to bring a proper understanding of the nature of this battle anthem to the leadership of the Christian church. No Christian church would intentionally sing a song of praise to Satan's doctrines, nor would any pastor or elder lead their flock into rebellion against true biblical doctrine. Yet by ignorance, it has been done on a regular basis in the American church. The Battle Hymn of the Republic is apostasy. It promotes hatred and vengeful destruction. It has no place in a worship service.



"If ye love wealth greater than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest for freedom, go home and leave us in peace. We seek not your council nor your arms. Crouch down and lick the hand that feeds you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen." --Samuel Adams

<http://www.webring.org/l/rd?ring=heirstotheconfed;id=1;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwebring%2Ecom%2Fpeople%2Fdt%2Ftailormagnolia%2Fbattlehymn%2Ehtml>

# SOUTH'S PLANS FOR THE GRADUAL EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES...

Here is another truth that you will not find in our history books. John Sergeant Wise, Confederate Veteran and post-war lawyer, recorded his memoirs. In the following passage he speaks of the South's plan for the gradual emancipation of their slaves.

**“Little effort has been made to record the fact, yet it is nevertheless true, that many Southern men were working earnestly and loyally towards the adoption of some plan of gradual emancipation which, while it would free the slave, would not destroy the labor system of the South or leave the slave-owner impoverished. The abolitionist did not believe this. He was uncharitable in his judgment of the humanity of the slave-owner; and his demand that a difficult problem, requiring time for its solution, should be disposed of at once and in his way - per fas aut nefas - was strongly provoking.”**



Source: THE END OF AN ERA by JOHN SERGEANT WISE, 1899

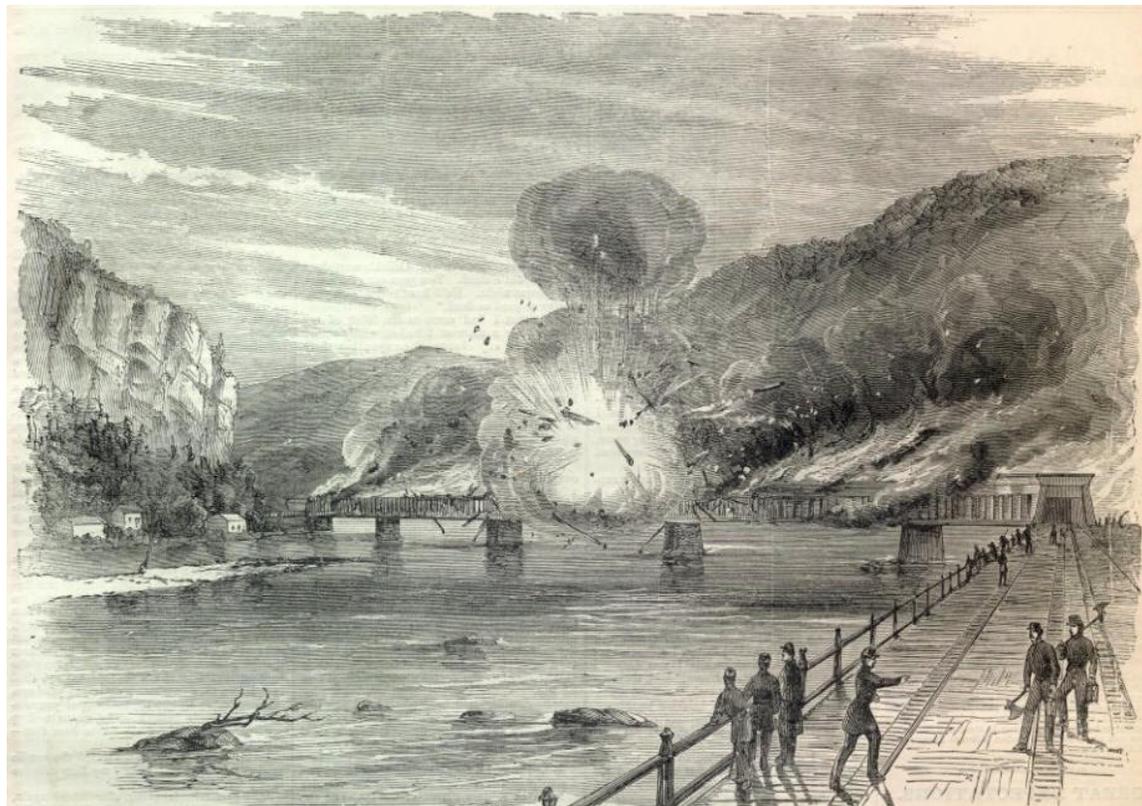
Link to E-book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/wise/wise.html#wise113>

Travis [ >< ]



The Battle of Harpers Ferry  
September 12-15, 1862

Learning that the garrison at Harpers Ferry had not retreated after his incursion into Maryland, Lee decided to surround the force and capture it. He divided his army into four columns, three of which converged upon and invested Harpers Ferry. On September 15, after Confederate artillery was placed on the heights overlooking the town, Union commander Col. Miles surrendered the garrison of more than 12,000. Miles was mortally wounded by a last salvo fired from a battery on Loudoun Heights. Jackson took possession of Harpers Ferry, then led most of his soldiers to join with Lee at Sharpsburg. After paroling the prisoners at Harpers Ferry, A.P. Hill's division arrived in time to save Lee's army from near-defeat at Sharpsburg.



# The Post and Courier

## Confederate flag controversy and NAACP boycott resurface amid talk of football bowl game in Charleston

• By **David Slade** and **Jeff Hartsell**

- Posted: Saturday, August 10, 2013 10:00 p.m., Updated: Sunday, August 11, 2013 2:00 p.m.



**Metro-confederate flag at the State House Columbia (Leroy Burnell/staff 3/30/02)**

In 2007 South Carolina football coach Steve Spurrier kicked up a fuss, as he is wont to do. This time, it was over the Confederate battle flag.

“I realize I’m not supposed to get into the political arena as a football coach,” Spurrier said. “But if anybody were to ask me about that damn Confederate flag, I would say we need to get rid of it.”



- In 2000, the Confederate battle flag was moved from the dome of the S.C. Statehouse to a monument on the Capitol's grounds, but protests and an NAACP boycott continue today.



- **The Confederate battle flag was moved from atop the Capitol dome to a monument on the Statehouse grounds in Columbia.**

The battle flag was raised again as an economic issue in South Carolina on Friday, when organizers of a proposed college football bowl game in Charleston held a meeting of community leaders to pitch the idea.

The new [Legends Bowl](#) (the name is subject to change) would be held starting in December 2014 at The Citadel's Johnson Hagood Stadium.

It would pit teams from the Sun Belt and Mid-American conferences and bring an estimated annual economic impact of about \$6 million to the Lowcountry.

But it won't happen without the approval of the NCAA, the governing body of college athletics, which has enforced a moratorium on "pre-determined sites" in South Carolina since 2001, because of the flag. The moratorium is backed by the state NAACP and its economic boycott of South Carolina.

Through the years, the moratorium has cost the state the chance to host NCAA Tournament basketball games, routinely held in cities such as Charlotte and Raleigh but not in Columbia's 18,000-seat Colonial Life Arena. A South Carolina city hasn't hosted an NCAA basketball regional since Greenville did in 2002.

In 2004, an effort to bring a bowl game called the "Palmetto Bowl" to Charleston did not pass NCAA muster. In 2009, the Atlantic Coast Conference announced it would bring its baseball tournament to Myrtle Beach for three years; the ACC changed its mind after learning the NAACP did not support the move.

And in recent years, the University of South Carolina's nationally ranked women's basketball team, led by African-American coach and Hall of Fame inductee Dawn Staley, has been unable to play NCAA Tournament games at home due to the moratorium.

Who's to blame for this mess? There's plenty to go around.

## **The flag**

Few non-religious symbols inspire more passion than flags. Soldiers have died to keep them from touching the ground, protesters have burned them to show their rage, and The Star-Spangled Banner attests to their powerful symbolism.

And there are certainly passionate views about the display on government property of the Confederate battle flag. Supporters of displaying the flag at the South Carolina Statehouse focus on heritage and history, while opponents believe the 1962 decision to fly the flag was a racist response to integration.

The flag went up atop the Statehouse during the centennial commemoration of the Civil War (1861-1865), but also amid the civil rights movement and the court-ordered desegregation of public schools.

In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court had decided the [Brown versus Board of Education case](#), directing states in 1955 to desegregate public schools "with all deliberate speed" — a [process](#) South Carolina completed in 1970. The Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act were passed in 1964 and 1965.

Neighboring Georgia adopted a state [flag](#) that incorporated a Confederate battle flag in 1956, also prompting rival claims about heritage and hate. Georgia replaced that flag in 2001 and is not subject to a flag-related boycott.

South Carolina took the battle flag off the Statehouse in 2000 but moved it to a location that opponents say is even more prominent, on the Statehouse grounds at Main and Gervais streets in front of the Capitol, next to a Confederate war memorial.

## **The NAACP**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People first threatened economic sanctions against South Carolina, aimed at forcing the Confederate battle flag's removal from the Statehouse, in 1994. That same year Columbia Mayor Bob Coble sued to force the flag's removal.

After efforts by Coble and by Gov. David Beasley failed to bring down the flag, in 1999 the National NAACP called for a tourism boycott of South Carolina, and some groups responded by cancelling conventions and meetings in the state. The boycott took hold in 2000, prompting rallies at the Statehouse by the opposing sides.

Pro basketball's New York Knicks cancelled a pre-playoff camp in Charleston that year to honor the boycott, and U.S. Open champion Serena Williams withdrew from the Family Circle Cup tennis tournament for the same reason in early 2000, although she did play in years that followed.

By April 2000, state lawmakers were working on a compromise, and later that year the flag was moved from the Statehouse dome and from the House and Senate chambers, and began flying at a monument for Confederate soldiers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The NAACP, however, found the new location unsatisfactory, and the boycott continued.

"We're just as serious about the need to remove it from where it's flying as we've ever been," Dot Scott, president of the NAACP Charleston chapter, said Friday. The national NAACP referred a reporter to the state chapter director, who did not respond to calls and an email seeking comment.

## **The lawmakers**

The S.C. Legislature, which started the flag controversy in 1962, jumped back into the fray in 1994 when the NAACP threatened sanctions and Coble sued to bring the flag down. In 1995 the Legislature gave itself sole authority to keep or remove the flag, prompting the state Supreme Court to dismiss Coble's lawsuit. Beasley the following year called for the flag's removal — a position widely believed to have cost him the 1998 gubernatorial election.

Two years later, as sporting events were being canceled due to the boycott, lawmakers led by then-senators Glenn McConnell and Robert Ford, of Charleston, crafted a compromise. The seemingly odd couple — McConnell, a white Republican and Civil War buff, and Ford, a black Democrat and civil rights activist — agreed that the flag would be moved, and the state would recognize both Confederate Memorial Day and Martin Luther King Jr. Day as holidays.

Since then, lawmakers have taken the position that the battle flag controversy was settled. Rep. Chip Limehouse cited the compromise deal in a 2009 editorial, calling on the NAACP to lift the boycott.

"It has been well documented by the media that the NAACP's boycott of South Carolina has cost our state dearly with failed economic development efforts and lost tourism dollars," he said.

In 2011 Benjamin Jealous, president and CEO of the NAACP, said that as South Carolina's first minority chief executive, Gov. Nikki Haley should take the flag down.

Haley, through a spokesman, said she considered the issue long-settled and repeated that position Friday.

“The flag compromise that occurred over a decade ago addressed a very sensitive subject in a way that the majority of South Carolina could accept,” said Doug Mayer, Haley's spokesman. “Outside groups are free to voice their concerns and problems with it, but revisiting this issue is not part of the governor's agenda.”

## The NCAA

The NCAA began enforcing a ban on championship events at “pre-determined sites” in South Carolina in 2001, and expanded that ban to include bowl games in 2004. South Carolina and Mississippi are the only two states now affected by the moratorium.

Some view the NCAA's stance as inconsistent at best, hypocritical at worst.

For example, the “pre-determined sites” language allows Clemson and South Carolina to host NCAA regional baseball games, and the NCAA signs off on the Charleston Classic basketball tournament, which has been held at College of Charleston since 2008.

In 2009, the NCAA even allowed the Division II Pioneer Bowl football game to be held at Benedict College in Columbia, despite the objections of the state NAACP.

“A bowl game in Charleston would be wonderful,” said state Sen. Chip Campsen, R-Charleston, who was at Friday's bowl-game meeting. “Making it happen is another question. From what I've heard, the NCAA has pretty much assigned their discretion to the NAACP.”

The Associated Press contributed to this report

<http://www.postandcourier.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=%2F20130810%2FPC16%2F130819917%2F1177%2Fconfederate-flag-controversy-and-naACP-boycott-resurface-amid-talk-of-football-bowl-game-in-charleston>

## Reenactors at Gettysburg 2013



Norris White, Jr.  
Stephen F. Austin State University Graduate History Program  
Texas Historical Commission Preservation Fellows

*I am here on behalf of Randolph Vesey, Primus Kelly, and countless other Black Texans who served in the Confederate Army. Their voices have been omitted from the pages of history; so today, I shall speak for them.*

**“CONFEDERATE HISTORY  
IS OUR HISTORY TOO!!!”**

## TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS

### **Randolph Vesey - Decatur, Wise County, Texas**

**Marker #:** 5497004194- Respected Negro citizen and homeowner. Champion pioneer fiddler, popular at Forts Belknap, Griffin and Richardson and over county. Once when he was an Indian captive, held in Kansas, Texans sent ponies to ransom him. He is buried in Oak Lawn, Decatur. Born in Georgia. He served during the Civil War as body servant and voluntary battle aide to General W. L. Cabel of the Confederate army. Vesey's courage and loyalty were typical. Hundreds of slaves went to war with masters. Many operated farms and ranches of soldiers away at war, producing cotton and food for the Confederacy. Others did work for hire, with wages supporting the master's family. On patrol duty they protected homes from Indians, bandits, outlaws. During War years, 1861-1865, some 30,000 to 50,000 Negroes - free and slaves - aided Confederate armies. They served with the Nitre and Mining Bureau and departments of medicine, engineers, quartermaster general, ordnance and commissary general. They built fortifications on coasts from Brownsville, Texas, to Norfolk, Virginia, and at inland points. Many were army teamsters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, butchers, shoemakers, cooks, and nurses. Texas and other states later provided land grants and pensions for army. (1965)

### **Primus Kelly - Navasota, Grimes County, Texas**

**Marker #:** 5185008592 - A faithful Negro slave. Came to nearby Courtney, Grimes County in 1851 with his master, John W. S. West from North Carolina. West was a prominent and wealthy pioneer planter and landowner. At the outbreak of the Civil War, West sent Kelly "to take care" of his three sons-- Robert M., Richard and John Haywood-- who joined the famous Terry's Texas Rangers, where they served with distinction. Kelly was not content "to wait on" his charges but joined them in battle, firing his own musket and cap and ball pistol. Twice Kelly brought to Texas the wounded Richard, twice took him to the front again. After war, bought a small farm near "Marse Robert", raised a large family and prospered. Died in 1890s. The courage and loyalty of Kelly was typical of most Texas Negro slaves. Hundreds "went to war" with their masters. Many operated the farms and ranches of soldiers away at war, producing food, livestock, cotton and clothing for the Confederacy. Others, did outside work to support their master's families. They protected homes from Indians, bandits and deserters and did community guard and patrol duty. At war's end, most slaves, like Primus Kelly, became useful and productive citizens of Texas.



## DO YOU GET THE IMPRESSION HE DIDN'T CARE FOR "THOSE PEOPLE" ....

Defiant to the bitter end, this fiery Southern patriot penned these famous last words in his diary just minutes before taking leave of the Yankee tyranny that had descended upon Dixie:

***"I here declare my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule—to all political, social, and business connection with the Yankees and to the Yankee race. Would that I could impress these sentiments, in their full force, on every living Southerner and bequeath them to every one yet to be born! May such sentiments be held universally in the outraged and down-trodden South, though in silence and stillness, until the now far-distant day shall arrive for just retribution for Yankee usurpation, oppression, and atrocious outrages, and for deliverance and vengeance for the now ruined, subjugated, and enslaved Southern States!"***

...And now with my latest writing and utterance, and with what will be near my latest breath, I here repeat and would willingly proclaim my unmitigated hatred to yankee rule—to all political, social, and business connections with Yankees, and the perfidious, malignant, and vile Yankee race."

Edmund Ruffin



**An illustration in a late 19th century magazine called "Mosby's Death Raffle" by Sidney w. Riesenber. Seven Yankees were chosen to be executed for seven of Mosby's men. Three were to be hanged, four shot. It was an interesting event.**

## John Singleton Mosby

John Singleton Mosby was one of the great characters of his era. He, like many fellow citizens, was drawn reluctantly into the War Between the States; and, like some others from that period, became famous -- or infamous, depending on your point of view -- as a result his wartime activities.

Born December 6, 1833 in Powhatan County, Virginia, John S. Mosby was a sickly child -- so frail, in fact, that he was relieved of most chores and other household duties as a child. Young John's small size and general weakness led other boys to bully him and, faced with constant humiliation or defending himself, he began learning how to use his smaller size and speed against larger and more formidable opponents.

The young Mosby also studied the law as a result of conflict. As a student at the University of Virginia, he was harassed by a fellow student, George Turpin, who had invited the same violinist to play at his party on the same night as John had invited to play at his. Turpin, in typical fashion, sent Mosby a noted



Mosby's Mother

indicating he would "beat the tar" out of Mosby the next time they met. Not eager for a confrontation from this large and angry man, Mosby armed himself with a pepper pistol and shot Turpin in the jaw as he lunged at Mosby one evening soon thereafter.



Mosby circa 1863

Mosby was convicted of malicious wounding and sent to the Albemarle County Jail in Charlottesville for a year and slapped with a \$500.00 fine. With plenty of time on his hands, John asked the prosecuting attorney if he could read some of his law books, and the two began a friendship. Mosby was released from prison early thanks to a three hundred-person petition, also signed by several physicians who indicated Mosby was in poor health and may not live through the term of his confinement. He served as a law clerk for the attorney, who mentored Mosby until he could pass the Virginia Bar, which he did.

John Mosby met Pauline Clarke, daughter of a Tennessee congressman, not long after he began practicing law in rural Howardsville, Virginia. They fell in love and married, moving to Bristol, Virginia, just across the border from Bristol, Tennessee.

Mosby was 27 years old when war broke out in April 1861. He joined his mother state to defend against what he considered invaders. He joined William E. "Grumble" Jones' cavalry unit as a private, becoming a lieutenant when he became Jones' adjutant. Not accustomed to military drilling and camp life, however, Mosby preferred to be in the field rather than in camp; when Fitzhugh Lee was voted by the men to lead them, Mosby resigned his commission.

And so it was, in the spring of 1862, that Mosby took the opportunity to become a scout for Confederate cavalry general Jeb Stuart. He showed great promise early in the Peninsula Campaign by finding weakness along Union General George McClellan's right flank, leading to Stuart's famous "Ride Around McClellan." The maneuver convinced "Little Mac" that he needed to pull his army back rather than continue "on to Richmond."



Mosby circa 1863

Restless and bored with camp life when the armies went into winter quarters that year, Mosby convinced Stuart to allow him to take nine men to probe Federal picket posts in Northern Virginia in January 1863. His successful efforts resulted in Stuart endorsing Mosby's proposal for a 15-member detachment a few weeks later.

Called a "horse thief" by Union Colonel Percy Wyndham of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry for Mosby's guerrilla-like activities, Mosby took 29 men into Fairfax Court House during the night of March 8 - 9 in an effort to "bag" the Yankee colonel. After cutting the telegraph wires and capturing the operators, Mosby learned that Wyndham had been called to Washington and was not in town.



Brig. Gen. Stoughton

Mosby learned that a young brigadier general, Edwin Stoughton, WAS in town, and managed to take General Stoughton from his bed and make him a prisoner. Mosby and his men left Fairfax Court House with 29 prisoners, including Stoughton. The news electrified the South, and Northern newspapers criticized Federal brass for being made to look like fools. This one event launched Mosby's partisan career, which lasted through the end of "the wah."

Mosby is mentioned and earned the praise of General Robert E. Lee more than any other officer in the Confederate Army. Mosby and his men used deception, fear and pure audacity to offend, out-smart and outwit the enemy on countless occasions. Mosby was wounded four times during the war, at least one of which was life-threatening.

Mosby and his men recorded countless stories of daring and escape, of honor and courage and pride. Numbering fewer than two thousand men, they kept Federal forces many times their number in check, wary and worried that at any minute they would be captured by the "Gray Ghost." Mosby chose to disband his unit rather than surrender on April 21, 1865. He and his family lived near Warrenton, where John worked as an attorney. After repeated run-ins with occupation forces, Pauline Mosby was able to obtain a pardon for her husband personally written by General-of-the-Army Ulysses S. Grant.



Catlett Station Raid



Some of Mosby's Men, 1904

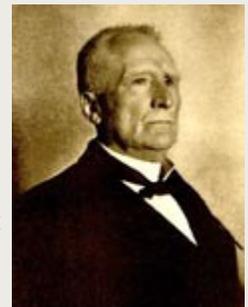
Despite his wartime deeds, Mosby was very much in favor of reconciliation following the war. He became a Republican and stumped for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential elections of 1868 and 1872. Because of the feelings toward Grant in the South following the war, Mosby suffered the loss of much of his law practice, and was even shot at as he stepped from a train in Warrenton in 1877. His wife, Pauline, as well as a son, had died in 1876, and living in the Warrenton area became too dangerous. Through Grant's intercession with President Rutherford B. Hayes, Mosby was appointed U.S. Consul to Hong Kong, a position he held for seven years, 1878-85. His children stayed with relatives during those years.

Upon his return to the U.S., Mosby accepted a job with the Southern Pacific Railway, working out of an office in San Francisco, California. During these years, Mosby met a boy of about 10 years named George S. Patton, Jr., and the old veteran shared some of the secrets of guerrilla warfare with the boy who would one day lead the 3rd U.S. Army into combat in Europe during World War II.

Mosby held other jobs in his later years, especially with the Department of the Interior, where he caused many problems for cattle barons who used federal land to graze their cattle. He was so effective that he was eventually moved to Alabama to police federal land there.

Mosby was one of the very first Assistant Attorneys General under the Department of Justice.

He lived until age 82, mostly healthy until the last two years of his life. Oddly enough, he died nearly impoverished, and is buried in the Warrenton, Virginia cemetery next to his wife and several children.



Mosby circa 1906

"....Mosby's correct estimate of men, his absolute freedom from jealousy and selfishness, his unerring judgment at critical moments, his devotion to his men, his eternal vigilance, his unobtrusive bravery and his exalted sense of personal honor, all combined to create in the mind and hearts of those who served him a sort of hero worship. Long before I ever set eyes on him I looked forward to the day when I would be able to take my hat off in his presence, and offer to follow him."

*Ranger John W. Munson  
Reminiscences of a Mosby Guerrilla, 1906*





## Knighted into the Order of St George!

### **Susan Frise Hathaway**

One of the highlights of my trip to Vicksburg was this ceremony:

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

TEXAS DIVISION

TEXAS DIVISION MOUNTED COLOR GUARD

TEXAS ORDER OF SAINT GEORGE

**"In recognition of your invaluable service, your dedication to the fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities undertaken while serving the Texas Commander and the Commander-In-Chief, this certificate is given for your contribution to the Confederate History and Heritage."**

I am so thankful and humbled to be honored by the fine men of the SCV, Texas Division, and grateful for the opportunity to join with them in our efforts to vindicate the cause for which our gallant ancestors fought and died.

All the honor and glory goes to the men who wore the gray... and the men and women of the Va Flaggers who stand for them!

God bless the men of the Texas Division, Mounted Color Guard, SCV, and God bless the South!



## September 8, 1862: As cavalrymen clash Lee addresses the People of Maryland

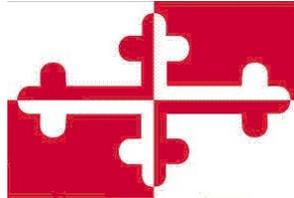
Even as Union General Alfred Pleasonton's cavalry was feverishly trying to ascertain the exact location and size of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia as it consolidated near Frederick, MD Confederate cavalrymen, commanded by J.E.B. Stuart, were tasked with screening the Confederate forces from the view of McClellan's cautiously pursuing Army of the Potomac. This situation kept the opposing cavalry in frequent and bloody contact.

On this day cavalry troopers in blue and gray clashed outside of Poolesville Maryland in a brief but sharp skirmish, one of many which characterize the role of cavalry in this campaign, a role which continues to fatigue men and horses.

Even as the troopers clashed at Poolesville, twenty miles north Robert E. Lee issued his proclamation to the People of Maryland:

**To the People of Maryland:**

**Headquarters, Army N. Virginia  
Fredericktown, 8th September, 1862**



**It is right that you should know the purpose that brought the Army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.**

**The People of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth, allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties.**

**They have seen with profound indignation their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered Province.**

**Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law; the faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders to whom in better days, no citizens appealed for right vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech, of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.**

**Believing that the People of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the south have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you to again enjoy the inalienable rights of free men, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.**

**In obedience to this wish, our Army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.**

**This, Citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.**

**No constraint upon your free will is intended, no intimidation is allowed.**

**Within the limits of this Army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.**

**We know no enemies among you, and will protect all of every opinion.**

**It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint.**

**This army will respect your choice whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.**

**R. E. Lee, General Commanding.**

**With a battle on the horizon, the people of the "Old Line State" will wait and see.**



**September 9, 1862, Gen. Lee issues Special Orders No. 191, destined to become a key in the chain of events that led to the Battle of Sharpsburg.**

## **Special Orders, No. 191**

Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia

September 9, 1862

1. The citizens of Fredericktown being unwilling while overrun by members of this army, to open their stores, in order to give them confidence, and to secure to officers and men purchasing supplies for benefit of this command, all officers and men of this army are strictly prohibited from visiting Fredericktown except on business, in which cases they will bear evidence of this in writing from division commanders. The provost-marshal in Fredericktown will see that his guard rigidly enforces this order.
2. Major Taylor will proceed to Leesburg, Virginia, and arrange for transportation of the sick and those unable to walk to Winchester, securing the transportation of the country for this purpose. The route between this and Culpepper Court-House east of the mountains being unsafe, will no longer be traveled. Those on the way to this army already across the river will move up promptly; all others will proceed to Winchester collectively and under command of officers, at which point, being the general depot of this army, its movements will be known and instructions given by commanding officer regulating further movements.
3. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of them as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harpers Ferry.
4. General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.
5. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown will take the route to Harpers Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harpers Ferry and vicinity.
6. General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Key's Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, cooperate with General McLaws and Jackson, and intercept retreat of the enemy.
7. General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance, and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.
8. General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, bringing up all stragglers that may have been left behind.
9. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.
10. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance-wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood &c.

By command of General R. E. Lee

R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General

**According to tradition, Lee's Special Orders No. 191 was found in a meadow about a mile southeast of Frederick, Maryland. The day before it had been occupied by Confederate General Daniel Harvey Hill. Around 10 a.m. on the 13th of September, 1862, Private Barton W. Mitchell of the 27th Indiana, along with Sergeant John M. Bloss, discovered an envelope containing three cigars wrapped in a piece of paper lying in the grass.**

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.

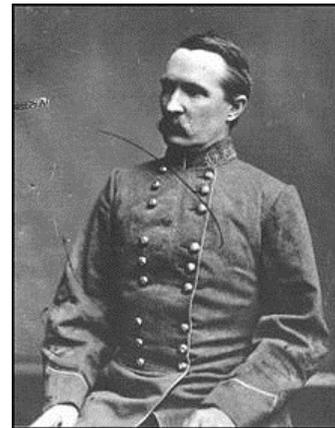
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# Confederate Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle

## MAJOR GENERAL HENRY HETH

**CONFEDERATE THIRD CORPS,  
HETH'S DIVISION  
15 guns/7,423 men**



In the careers of the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, there was no hint of Robert E. Lee's personal patronage except in the case of one man--"Harry" Heth. Heth (pronounced to rhyme with "teeth") was easy to like for a man such as Lee--he had Lee's social background, was West Point and Old Army, and of the finest character. Thirty-seven years old, Heth was in addition personally attractive, both socially charming and good looking--of medium height, with lank brown hair and mustache, high cheekbones, strong chin and deep-set eyes. He was strongly opinionated, but one who was able to see his own weaknesses and not take himself too seriously. That Lee had a strong affection for Heth was obvious to everyone--Heth was the only officer Lee ever called by his first name.

Heth, a cousin of Maj. Gen. George Pickett, was born near Richmond of good "Old Dominion" stock. His grandfather had been an officer in the Revolution, and his father an officer in the navy in the War of 1812. Heth was educated in private schools until he accepted an appointment to West Point from President Tyler. There he disappointed, graduating dead last in the class of 1847 (the same class as his boyhood friend, Powell Hill). Heth went on to be a dutiful soldier, spending the next fourteen years in frontier outposts, slowly compiling a creditable record and rising to the rank of captain of infantry. He was married in 1857, with Hill as his groomsman.

Heth resigned his commission when Fort Sumter was bombarded, and was immediately employed by General Robert E. Lee as Acting Quartermaster General for the Virginia army. In those early days of mobilization for war, Heth only served as quartermaster for about a month--until the end of May, 1861--but in that short time he made a lasting impression--Lee thereafter interested himself in Heth's advancement as he did for no other man.

After his quartermaster assignment, Heth was made colonel of the 45th Virginia regiment and assigned to Western Virginia, where he would labor for the next year. He was first put under Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, serving as Floyd's inspector general in addition to leading his own regiment. In January 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to the defense of Lewisburg in Western Virginia, gateway to the Kanawha Road through the Allegheny Mountains. There, in a small action on May 23, 1862, his entire command routed away. The instructive thing about the episode is that, in a war where officers routinely went to great lengths in their reports to disguise poor performances of their units, Heth, with admirable candor, freely admitted the disgraceful panic and flight of his command in his report of the battle.

The embarrassing affair did not affect his reputation. In the summer of 1862--at the same time the Virginia army was seeing its first heavy fighting on the Peninsula--Heth was assigned to Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith's army in East Tennessee. He commanded a division in the Perryville Campaign in the late summer and fall of 1862. (Heth saw no combat in the campaign because General Braxton Bragg fought the Perryville battle before Kirby Smith's force arrived.) In January 1863 Heth was appointed commander of the Department of East Tennessee.

A month later Heth was requested by Lee to join the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee evidently lobbied hard for Heth's assignment to Jackson's corps--Jackson wrote to Lee at one point, "From what you have said respecting General Heth, I have been desirous that he should report for duty." On March 5, 1863 Heth was given command of Field's brigade, which had been languishing under the lackluster command of Col. John Brockenbrough since Field's wounding at Second Bull Run the summer before. Heth stepped in as senior brigadier in his friend, now Maj. Gen. Powell Hill's Light Division, a development that must have rankled the erstwhile senior Brig. General Dorsey Pender--Heth had never fought in a full-scale pitched battle, whereas Pender had fought hard with the Light Division the whole bloody year, with wounds to prove it.

Heth commanded his new brigade for the first time at Chancellorsville in May 1863. There, determined to show dashing qualities in his first action with the Army of Northern Virginia, he attempted an unsupported counterattack of the Federal Regular Division emerging from the Wilderness on the battle's first day. (He was saved from a nasty repulse by a quick-witted captain who volunteered to lead a probe with two regiments, a probe which was greeted by ferocious fire from long lines of Yankees hidden in the woods.) The next evening, Heth inherited temporary command of the division when Hill was wounded. Heth himself was slightly wounded later in the battle, but he retained command to the end of the fight, prompting a commendation for "heroic conduct" from the acting corps commander, Maj. Gen. Jeb Stuart. His performance standing in for Hill had not been brilliant, but he had at least proven himself steady and reliable while fighting on a scale he had never before experienced.

On May 24, Hill was promoted to the leadership of the new Third Corps. After he left Lee's tent on that day, Hill sat down and wrote a letter concerning the leadership of the divisions in his new command. He was especially concerned that his beloved Light Division would be led by the right man. "Of General Heth," he wrote, "I have but to say that I consider him a most excellent officer, and gallant soldier, and had he been with the Division through all its hardships, and acquired the confidence of the men, there is no man I had rather see promoted than he." Having said that, he went on to recommend Pender for the post. Hill then suggested what Lee had in fact already decided to do: have two brigades from the Light Division--Archer's and Heth's (which would once again pass to Brockenbrough)--be united with two other brigades brought up from the Carolinas to form a new division to be commanded by Heth, who would be promoted along with Pender.

Heth had so many old friends and had made new ones so quickly with his captivating manner that there was no complaint when he was made major general after such a brief time with the Army of Northern Virginia. After the march of Lee's army into Pennsylvania in June, the inexperienced Heth led Hill's Third Corps toward Gettysburg to get shoes on July 1. Though Pender and his division were the proper spearhead division of Hill's corps, Heth's brand-new division was camped closest to the objective, and Heth specifically asked for the assignment. He expected no more fighting than it took to brush aside a cavalry outpost. Whatever should happen, he was undoubtedly anxious to justify Lee's hopes for him, and his new major general's insignia.

## At Gettysburg

Heth's troops were on the Chambersburg Pike toward Gettysburg by 5 o'clock on the morning of July 1. An artillery battalion was in the lead (a careless choice, showing that Heth expected no serious trouble), followed by Archer's brigade, then Davis, Pettigrew, and Brockenbrough. At 7:30 A.M., cavalry outposts were spotted about three miles east of Gettysburg and the first shots of the battle were fired. The cavalry were slowly pushed back about a mile to Herr Ridge, and when that eminence was secured, Heth deployed Archer on the south side of the Pike and Davis on the north side, both facing east. The artillery were unlimbered on the crest. By that time it was 9:30 A.M.

Heth then gave the battle line the order to advance without bringing up the rest of the division--a costly

mistake. By the time his two brigades had worked their way across the shallow valley in their front and ascended McPherson's Ridge, they were surprised to meet the two just-arrived brigades of the crack First Division, First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In this initial confrontation, which lasted until about 11:30 A.M., Archer's brigade was routed, losing about 600 men, including many captured--among them Brig. Gen. James J. Archer himself. Davis's brigade fared no better. After a promising beginning, Brig. Gen. Joe Davis was thrown back with similar losses, including large numbers captured in the Railroad Cut. Heth's shoe expedition had turned into a foray, and the foray had stumbled into a disaster. His poor judgment and recklessness had committed Lee to the battle he expressly wished to avoid until his army was concentrated.

There was a noontime lull in the fighting while Heth sent back the news to Hill and reformed his lines on Herr Ridge, bringing up Pettigrew and Brockenbrough and sending his two damaged brigades to the flanks--Archer to the right and Davis to the left. In the meantime Rode's division had come up on Oak Hill and attacked the Union defenders on McPherson's Ridge from the north, and Lee had arrived with Lieut. Gen. A.P. Hill to survey the situation. At 2:30 P.M., watching Rodes's attack and seeing Pender's division available to support Heth's men, Lee saw an opportunity and gave the order for Heth to renew his attack. Heth threw his division forward in a head-on assault in concert with Rodes. Col. John Brockenbrough's Virginians struck the Yankee "Bucktail Brigade" near the Pike, and Pettigrew's regiments met the Iron Brigade and another Union brigade further south. Both sides suffered horribly in the desperate fighting which raged on McPherson's Ridge over the next hour. Great holes were torn in Heth's lines, fighting and dying at distances of only a few paces from the Union muzzles (one of Pettigrew's regiments alone lost 687 men), but Heth neglected to ask for support from Pender's division when it might have spared his own men much suffering.

At this moment, Heth too became a casualty, victim of a bullet which struck him in the head and cracked his skull open. His life was saved because, a couple of days earlier, he had gotten a new felt hat, one of dozens captured in Cashtown. Since the hat was too large, his quartermaster had doubled up a dozen or so sheets of foolscap paper and stuffed them inside the hat, insuring a snug fit. "I am confidently of the belief that my life was saved by this paper in my hat," Heth wrote later. As it was, Heth was knocked unconscious for a full 24 hours. Although he insisted groggily on sitting in on Lee's consultations with his officers the next day, Heth's part in the battle was over. His brigades, meanwhile, had been shattered. Nearly half the men in the division had been cut down in Heth's clumsy head-on rushes.

Heth was not publicly chided for his recklessness, however, perhaps because such lapses were so general in the Army of Northern Virginia over those three July days, perhaps because of his special relationship with Lee. Heth was back in command by July 7, and directed the fight at Falling Waters as Lee's army recrossed the Potomac. He commanded his division until the final surrender, and briefly took command of the entire corps during the final winter while Hill was on sick leave.

For further reading:

Connelly, Thomas. *An Irishman in Dixie*. Columbia, SC, 1988

Hassler, William W. "Lee's Hard-Luck General." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 5, Jul 1966

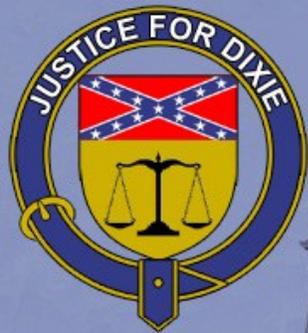
Morrison, James L., Jr. "The Memoirs of Henry Heth." *Civil War History* 3, Mar 1962

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. *The Memoirs of Henry Heth*. Westport, CN, 1974

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Next Month: **Brigadier General James Johnston Pettigrew**

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# Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans  
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

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

## Company Overview

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



## Mission

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

## Website

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

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It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

**\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.**

Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711. Or go [HERE](#) to give online.

Follow events on YouTube: "[All Things Confederate](#)"

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

# 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



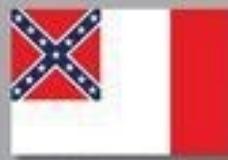
Rattle Flag



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.

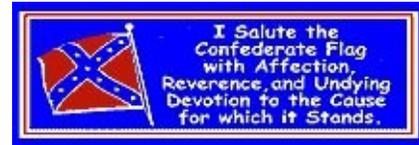
The Belo Herald is our unapologetic tribute to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

**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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