



The Belo Herald

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

October 2013

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

Mark Vogl: Southern Fried Ramblings



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

Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

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



Contact us: <http://belocamp.org>
Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

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

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

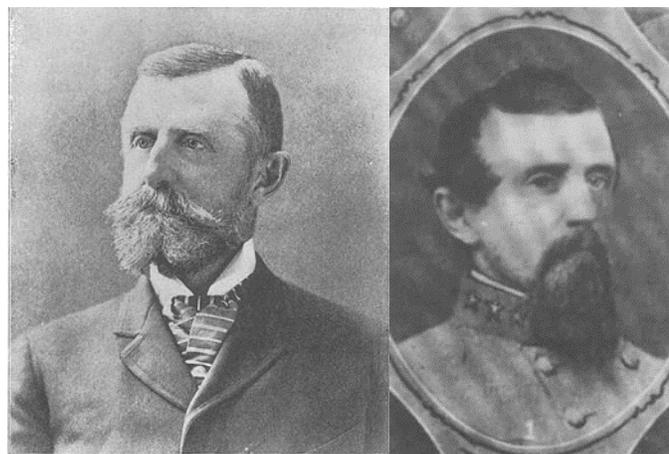
Thursday, October 3rd: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

I want to extend a warm Belo welcome to our new members! We hope you enjoy what Belo Camp has to offer. We appreciate having you with us. And we look forward to your help as we continue to build Belo into a model camp in the Texas Division!

October's meeting features the most controversial man in the history of the SCV. His name is Mark Vogl. He will be speaking about his newest book, Southern Fried Ramblings. Mr. Vogl always delivers an intense and thought-provoking presentation. This night will be no different. We hope you can join us for supper and fellowship and learn a little something in the process.

We will also be discussing some disturbing local news. This information is so fresh that I can't go into details online. Needless to say it's something that affects us in the Dallas area...and could spell the end of an era concerning the SCV in a portion of the Metroplex.

In addition to this, we will begin planning activities for the 2014 campaign. Don't miss out!

Bless GOD, Deo Vindice

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





Chaplain's Corner

A Question!



What we do and how we act is often determined by what we believe. If a man is told that great wealth lies hidden beneath his front porch and he believes it, he will tear up his porch looking for it. However, if he is unwilling to damage his porch to reach the treasure under it, it's because he really doesn't believe the treasure is there. What we truly believe, and disbelieve, will usually determine our decisions and courses of action. Consider the following account in the eleventh chapter of the Gospel according to John.

By the time the messengers from Mary and Martha reached Jesus on the east side of the Jordan River, and Jesus made His way to their home in Bethany, Lazarus was dead. His decaying body had been anointed, wrapped, and sealed in a tomb behind a heavy stone for four days. To Mary, Martha and the many mourners there to offer comfort, Jesus had arrived too late.

As soon as Martha heard that Jesus was approaching, she ran from the house to meet Him. "Lord, if you had been here my brother would not have died." She cried as they met. Jesus responded by telling her, "Your brother will rise again." With eyes red and swollen from days of mourning and tears on her cheeks, she looked up at Jesus and sobbed, "I know he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." Then gazing down into Martha's tear stained face, Jesus spoke the most astounding words ever uttered in all human history. "Martha, I am the resurrection."

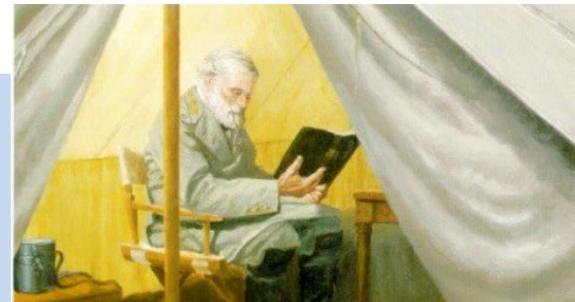
"I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." A Buddhist priest once scoffed at these words of Jesus by saying, "Anyone could say that." The Christian missionary whom he was addressing replied, "Yes, anyone could say it, but could they get anyone to believe it." Jesus went to the tomb, ordered the stone removed, and shouted, "Lazarus, come forth!" Then, the Scripture tells us, "He that was dead came forth." Jesus said it, then He proved it, and everyone there believed it.

Very soon, Jesus would also be placed in a tomb. He would be arrested, falsely accused, spit on, humiliated, severely beaten, and nailed to a rough wooden cross to die as God's sacrificial lamb. He suffered an agonizing death to atone for the sins of man, and offer eternal salvation to someone as unworthy as me....and you. Then the greatest of all events occurred. Early the following Sunday morning, a day we call Easter, He arose from the dead leaving the tomb empty. Thank you Lord for the empty tomb. He's alive!

Speaking to Martha, Jesus said, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Then He asked a question. A question that comes storming through the centuries. A question that must be answered by every man and woman who has ever lived or will live. A question that must be answered by you and me. "Do you believe this?" John 11:26



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

R.E. Lee Camp 239 member Compatriot Kirt Barnett's father lost his battle with Pancreatic Cancer Thursday September 5th and passed from this life surrounded by his family to rest in the loving arms of our savior. William Dickson "Barney" Barnett Jr. was 81. He was a retired Chief Master Sergeant USAF and a Fort Worth native attending Polytechnic High School and playing football at Texas Western University before joining the service. He served in the Korean War and two tours in Vietnam. After retiring from the USAF, Barney went to work at General Dynamics (Lockheed Martin) in Fort Worth for 15 years before retiring as a manager. Honor, duty and family were steadfast character traits in a life served with distinction. The family has suggested that in lieu of flowers, consideration of contributions to the Wounded Warrior Project, in his memory be made.

Compatriot James Day Burke of the Thomas Jewett Goree Camp in Madisonville has passed away. Please be in prayer for his family.



Our Speaker at the September meeting was Cassie Keys, from Athens Christian Preparatory Academy <http://www.athensprep.org/> in Athens, Texas, speaking on **“Defending Heritage through Education”**. Cassie has done extensive research on the encroaching federal and UN influences into our State education systems, particularly on the dangers of CSOPE. General Patrick Cleburne warned us of these dangers and now we see the vilification of our ancestors and the lies about the causes of the illegal invasion of our States and the destruction of the Republic of our fathers. See Attorney General Gregg Abbot’s timely article **“TEXAN AG CALLS FOR ‘WARRIORS’ FOR FREEDOM”** later in this issue.



Belo Camp Commander Kevin Newsom updated the camp on latest developments and conducted our camp business session.



Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

October 3rd - Mark Vogl: Southern Fried Ramblings

November 7th - David Hindricks – Confederate Money

******* 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

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 with credit card information (MC, VISA or AMEX).

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

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

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

Registration Sheet

Name _____ Address _____

_____ Email address _____

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



EAST TEXAS LEADERSHIP TRAINING CONFERENCE

**SPONSORED
BY**

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

- 9:00 – 9:15 Welcome - Marc Robinson, Cmdr. ET
Brigade Invocation - TX Division Chaplain DonMajors
Introductions and Conference Outline – Marc Robinson
- 9:15 – 9:45 “Fulfilling the Charge,” a presentation by Rudy Ray, 1st Lt. Cmdr., John H. Reagan Camp 2156
- 9:45 – 10:25 Restoring and maintaining forgotten cemeteries – Mr. E. J. Adams, Texas Historical Commission RIP member (Restoration, Investigation, and Preservation of Historical Cemeteries) Mr. Adams does amazing work in East Texas. Most cemeteries that he has restored have CSA veterans interred. He will have a very inspiring presentation!
- 10:25 – 10:40 Break
- 10:40 – 11:15 Heritage **Offense** and Heritage Defense, what we need to know... – 1st 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. 2nd 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. 3rd Lt. Cmdr.
- 2:45 – 3:30 Discussion and Closing Remarks – Moderator – Phil Maynard, 1st 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

TEXAN AG CALLS FOR 'WARRIORS' FOR FREEDOM

Abbott says 10th Amendment 'gaining new life'



Only weeks after Texas attorney general candidate Barry Smitherman declared Texas should be prepared to go it alone if the U.S. economy collapses, the current occupant of the office, Greg Abbott, a Republican candidate for governor, is calling for “warriors” for freedom.

Smitherman, currently the chief of the Texas Railroad Commission, believes economic collapse could happen to the rest of the United States, not Texas. And he talked about energy policy as a way to make sure Texas commerce will continue. When he looks to the future, he focuses on Texas, because he believes there might not be the rest of the United States.

He said while he does not advocate secession, his state needs to be economically prepared for the expected coming tumult in the global energy market.

Now Abbott, who gave Sen. Ted Cruz, R-Texas, his start in politics, is entering the national discourse on issues of state sovereignty and Texas self-government.

In an interview with WND, the state attorney general said Texas “will not back down in protecting our liberty or state sovereignty.”

“I’ve already sued the Obama administration 28 times to defend our rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution,” he said. “As governor, I will shift from the general in the battlefield to the commander-in-chief in our fight against federal government overreach.”

Before his election to the U.S. Senate, Cruz was Texas solicitor general and argued several landmark cases with Abbott before the U.S. Supreme Court. The cases included one challenging the intrusion of the World Court — to which the U.S. is not a party — into a state murder case and another protecting the display of the Ten Commandments on the Texas Capitol grounds.

In the World Court case against Mexican national Jose Medellín, Abbott recalled that he protected state sovereignty against not only the United States but also against Mexico and the World Court.

Medellín was sentenced to death in Texas for raping and killing two teenagers in Houston. Mexico, the International Court of Justice and the Bush administration insisted that the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations required Texas to give up its sovereign power to prosecute Medellín and that Texas was obliged to reopen his case and have it reconsidered, he said.

“The U.S. Supreme Court rejected those arguments and agreed with Texas, protecting our authority to enforce our state laws,” said Abbott.

Cruz and Abbott share an affinity for states’ rights as defined by the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Abbott joined other attorneys general around the country in a suit against the federal government for Obamacare, based on the Tenth Amendment.

The Tenth Amendment reads: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

Abbott sees potential for the Tenth Amendment to be used to reclaim state-level jurisdiction in the place of what he calls federal “abusiveness.”

“The Tenth Amendment is gaining new life. I – and my fellow attorneys general – relied on the Tenth Amendment in the Obamacare case. Even though the Supreme Court ruled that Obamacare was a tax, the court also used the case to breath new life into the Tenth Amendment by ruling that Congress could not force states to expand Medicaid systems against their will,” he said.

“In voting rights, the Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that the Tenth Amendment give states – not the federal government – the authority to regulate elections. Texas is applying that Tenth Amendment victory to enforce its Voter ID law,” Abbott continued.

The Tenth Amendment also has guided Abbott in his opposition to Transportation Security Administration airport passenger body searches and scanning technology, which many believe aalso violate the Fourth Amendment.

Legislation introduced in 2012 to bar unpopular and constitutionally questionable body searches in Texas public transit centers had broad support in both houses of the Texas legislature,. However, Lt. Gov. David Dewhurst, incumbent in a contentious primary, convinced a majority of senators to swing their vote when the Obama administration pressured Dewhurst on federal funding.

In addition to commenting at length on broad issues of constitutional and legal significance, Abbott stated his plan for the common core curriculum prototype used in 80 percent of Texas schools called “CSCOPE.”

As WND [recently reported](#), months after the controversial curriculum that compared the Boston Tea Party to an act of terrorism and called Islamic radicals “freedom fighters” was pronounced dead by Texas state legislators, some school districts are refusing to stop using the curriculum.

Further, a few state education officials are encouraging disregard of the law banning CSCOPE lessons from classrooms.

“As governor, I will drive a stake through the heart of CSCOPE, he said. “It’s disturbing that Texas education curriculum would portray the Boston Tea Party patriots as terrorists. Just as disturbing is that the curriculum was shielded from parents. I believe parents should have access to all materials teachers provide to children. The state continues its investigation into the actions of CSCOPE.”

Abbott said that during the legislative session, he supported SB 1406 by Sen. Dan Patrick to restrict the use of CSCOPE materials in Texas classrooms.

“I’ve been working with the state auditor concerning issues raised about contracting for services commissioned by the governing board of CSCOPE,” he said.

In the latest report on CSCOPE, WND outlined financial irregularities prompting a full forensic audit by the state, including [millions of taxpayer dollars paid to out-of-state individuals without formal contract](#).

On the future of America and whether or not it will endure as a free country, Abbott said: “Liberty lies at the heart of American greatness. America is great not because of government, but because of freedom.”

He said there is “an arc in the story of America, and it bends toward freedom.”

“From Valley Forge to Vicksburg, from the Civil War to Civil Rights, from the Cold War to the War on Terror, Americans have always remembered that freedom is worth fighting for. We must reignite the passion for that freedom. But it takes more than words or thoughts,” he said. **“It takes warriors.”**

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by JOHN GRIFFING [John Griffing](#) is a frequent contributor to American Thinker and is published across an array of conservative media, both in the realm of commentary and research.

Dialogue With A Southerner



by Tim Manning

There used to be a huge difference between "yankee's" and "northerner's" a distinction which is largely lost to today's generic American. A large portion of the northern people's believed that the South was right during the 1860's. As a consequence Lincoln invaded seven northern Democrat States using half of all the USA military in July of 1863 through 1865 to fight and subdue those "rebellious" northern States. The States were New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Of course, this is not something we hear about this in schools even though it is very well-documented in the U.S. Federal Records and in the various States archives.

Following Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence all of the States were required to support the Republicans in order for the war-party to remain in control of the U.S. government and reap what was left of the wealth of the South. This was wrongly called "Southern Reconstruction." The process was much more successful in gaining control of the northern Democrat States than it was the Southern States. Most in the northern States today consider themselves "yankee's" when the peoples living in those States through the 1860's considered the term an insult.

Today the attitude of many in the South toward the USA is like that of Poland and France in their attitude toward the Nazi socialist Germans. There was a great genocide committed against the Christian Southern people for which the USA has never come to terms and has never been held accountable. To wage a war against the States that had authority over their central government is still considered barbaric and an act of tyranny and conquest in the Southern States.

A northern friend of mine who has lived in Florida for 20 years wrote something that is very common to hear today that is actually sort of an anti-academic and anti-intellectual approach to knowledge. She wrote, "While I don't ever believe 100% what is said and written about this country's history, I'm certain many don't agree with me on that. There's always 3 sides to everything. The truth falls somewhere in between the two sides." While I am sure that is meant to sound "reasonable" and in the spirit of openness it lacks actual historical content and indicates that there is some predisposition to a topic. It assumes an outcome before an investigation has been completed. With history things are not written to be "nice" or to be "mean." The great truths of war are often found in who initiated the carnage and not in who won.

The Southern image has been beaten down by defeat and subjugation sooo long that with the doctrine of reconstruction's "American exceptionalism" there has been no meaningful dialogue with Southern conservative constitutionalists. Southerner's refer to this as their "hanging on the cross of eternal repentance" which can never satisfy the increasing demands of the war's victors.

The outcome of any dialogue is always determined by the northerner who says, "We won. You lost. Get over it." The Southerner stands his ground saying, "Swords and bayonets never settle issues of truth." Increasingly I am hearing in the South, "It's time to lock and load again." And then the northerner retreats to, "Well, might makes right. Don't you know that?" Even Ann Lander's insightfully wrote that "war only settles who lives and who dies." Not bad for a pop media-psychologist.

To the Southerner compromise has no value in the search for truth whether it is historical truth or theological truth. I hope my friends will read some of the essays on the Southern Partisan Reader. They are objective and a bit more dispassionate than the discussions on my fb pages. Southerners are rarely heard outside of their own discussions because the victors "know everything" and have no interest in listening or learning.

No, this is not Jordan B. Noble...

...But you might find this interesting:

“The Old Drummer of Chalmette.

--The old negro drummer, Jordan, of historic fame as a drummer at the battle of New Orleans, in conformity with the order of Beast Butler, handed in a complete list of his property for confiscation by the Lincoln Government, and declared himself “an society of the United States.”

The Louisiana Democrat says: ‘Ten thousand of those citizens of New Orleans pretending to be loyal, who have sworn allegiance to the United States, for the purpose of saving their property, must have blushed from shame when they saw this old negro voluntarily stripping himself of his hard-earned gains, and becoming penniless in the evening of his days, rather than yield obedience to a Government which has become an object of the contempt of the civilized world’.

The Daily Dispatch: November 28, 1862.
Richmond Dispatch. 2 pages. by
Cowardin & Hammersley. Richmond.
November 28, 1862.

Gary Adams



SCV Opposes Museum of the Confederacy's De-consolidation Plans

The Sons of Confederate Veterans strongly oppose The Museum of the Confederacy's proposed plan to close its Richmond facility and disperse its collection among several historical groups.



Columbia, TN (PRWEB) August 01, 2013

“To scatter this precious collection across several venues and organizations will only diminish its importance”.

Michael Givens, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) issued the following statement today expressing concern over the Museum of the Confederacy's rumored intent to merge itself with other Virginia historical groups:

The Museum of the Confederacy holds an important trust as the repository of the world's finest collection of Confederate memorabilia. Recent reports indicate that the Michael Givens, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) issued the following statement today expressing concern over the Museum of the Confederacy's rumored intent to merge itself with other Virginia historical groups:

"The Museum of the Confederacy holds an important trust as the repository of the world's finest collection of Confederate memorabilia. Recent reports indicate that the Museum of the Confederacy leadership is rapidly moving forward with a plan which will result in effectively closing the Museum of the Confederacy, selling its building in downtown Richmond, and dispersing its collection among several historical groups."

"The SCV strongly opposes this plan and urges the Museum of the Confederacy board to reconsider. While no doubt well-intentioned, this course of action will seriously jeopardize the integrity of the collection as well as the continued viability of the historic White House of the Confederacy which the Museum of the Confederacy also oversees."

"Generations of Southerners, including many of the veterans themselves, contributed a king's ransom to the Museum of the Confederacy in the form of priceless antiques, family heirlooms, and relics of the Confederate cause of incalculable value with the express intent that these antiquities would be carefully preserved and honorably displayed. As a result, the Museum of the Confederacy's collection grew to be a world-class museum of the treasures of the late Confederacy. To scatter this precious collection across several venues and organizations will only diminish its importance."

"The SCV urges anyone who shares our view of this important collection to let their voices be heard so that the Museum of the Confederacy can return to being the home of the Confederacy's most important artifacts."

Formed in 1896, The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an international organization of male descendants of Confederate soldiers and the nation's largest military history and genealogy society, with over 30,000 members.

Contact: Michael Givens
Email: givens.scv@gmail.com

Phone: 843-252-1860 843-252-1860 FREE
Website: <http://scv.org>

UPDATE ON MEMPHIS PARKS

The Sons of Confederate Veterans in Memphis have been fighting the city over the attempt to change the names of Confederate Park, Forrest Park, and Jefferson Davis Park.

On September 25th we have our first court date. This court event is to dismiss the city's contention that we do not have standing to sue the city over the parks. Our attorneys and our members have really done our homework.

We have reams of information and past legal precedent to ensure that we can continue this fight. After we win this first skirmish, we will take the field and set our banner high for all to see! I honestly believe they didn't think anyone would have the nerve to take them on.

Who would have thought there were so many Confederate descendants here? They had no idea!

We of the Memphis Brigade and Citizens To Save Our Parks cannot express just how grateful we are for all your prayers and support. Don't give up, keep the prayers coming especially now. We need the support in your thoughts, prayers and monetary. We have more than exhausted our fight fund but continue to have fund raisers and drives to raise funds to help preserve these symbols of our Confederate past and heritage. We will not stop, we will not give in, we will never let this travesty go on.

This fight will set a precedent across this nation. Our foes across the south are looking to this battle as a means to strike down other Confederate monuments and symbols.

If this is not one of the key reasons for being a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, then there isn't one!

Please follow us on facebook and visit our website at www.Citizenstosaveourparks.org

Donate often, even a few dollars will help.

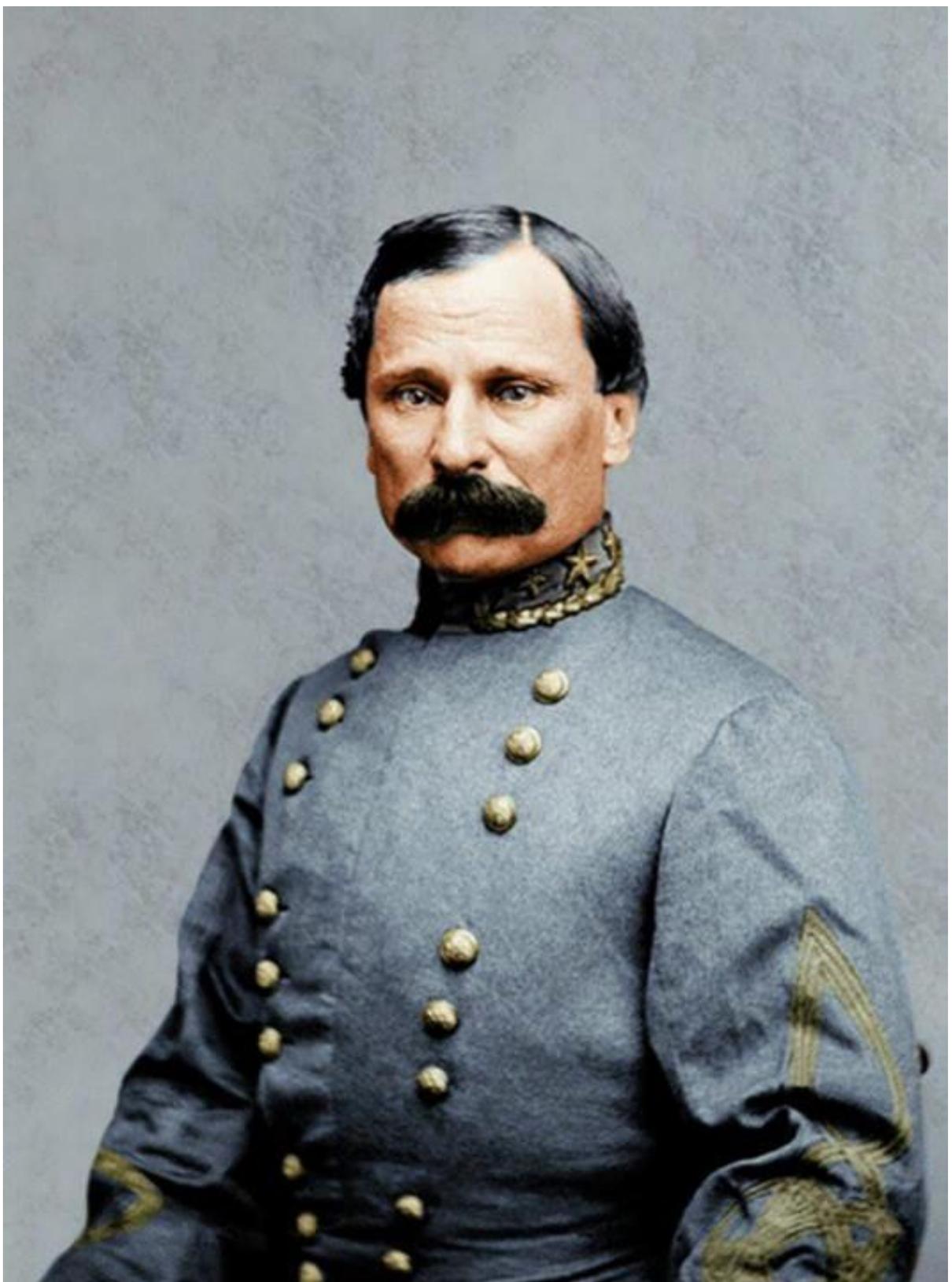
Remember us and keep the skeer on 'em!

If you would care to, forward this to your camps to help with the fight.

Thank you again for all you have done already!

Your Obedient Servant,

Mark Buchanan
President-Citizens to Save Our Parks
Memphis Brigade Commander
Lt. Commander Robert E. Lee Camp SCV, Germantown



"They steal, rob, enter houses, take many things they want before the eyes of the master and mistress of the house... Even what they do not want they destroy, actually reducing people to the point of starvation, and then insulting them by telling them that they will sell them what they want if they take the oath of allegiance. I did not know that any people could be so brutal."

~~ Maj. Gen. Cadmus Wilcox of Tipton County, Tennessee,
describing some of the yankee depredations he had witnessed in a letter to his sister, April 21st, 1863.

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 or call me at 832-474-1263.

Sean Theiss
Adjutant
Camp 1479



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

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



YANKES MAD ABOUT SLAVERY...GOOD, they should be mad at their ancestors who brought them here and sold them while making fortunes as a result!

"Just because one voted against admitting slave states and territories into the Union did not mean they had any moral motive of concern for the liberty and well-being of the slave.

One such man was, Senator James DeWolff of Rhode Island who vehemently opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave state in 1820. DeWolff was one of the richest men in the country and had gained his wealth through the New England slave trade.

His company had made some eighty voyages to Africa until the trade became illegal for Americans in 1808. He would however continue trading slaves in a foreign market. What was the purpose of his anti-slavery position? Simply to continue New England's policies of weakening Southern interests and not in the least a moral concern for the slave.

Another Rhode Islander John Brown (of Brown University in Providence), when criticized about his travels to Africa to buy slaves said, "there was no more crime in bringing off a cargo of slaves than in bringing off a cargo of jackasses."

~Robert Mestas~

www.defendingtheheritage.com



Surprise! The War Was Not About Slavery

On July 22, 1861, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring the Civil War was being waged to preserve the Union rather than to end slavery, a stance that would shift as the conflict continued. (The Senate passed a similar resolution three days later.)



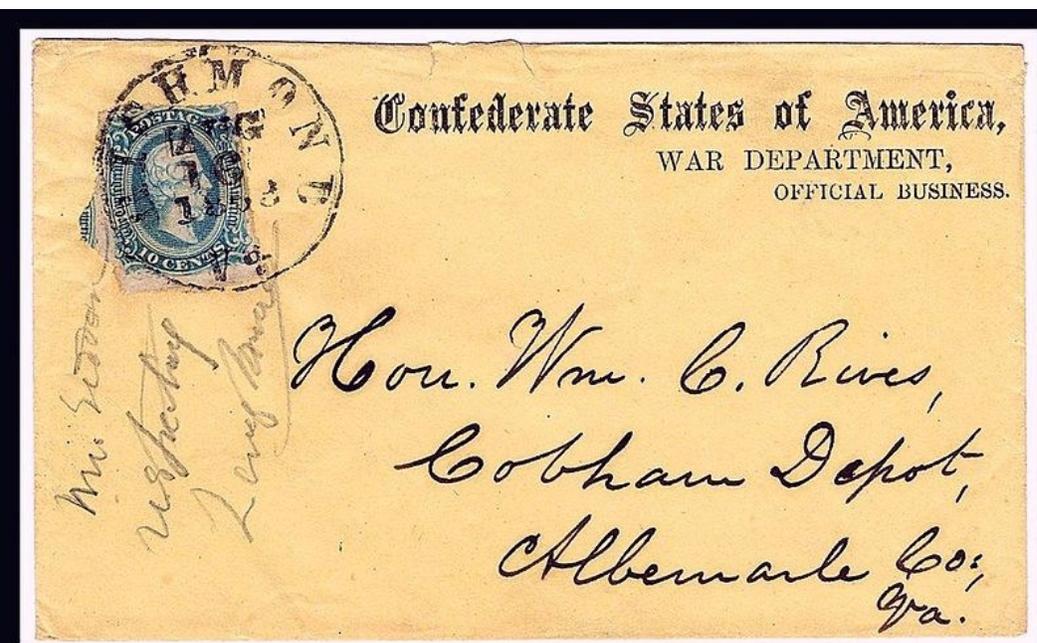
Confederate Prisoner of War cover bearing postage for both US and Confederate mail delivery via Flag of Truce, 1863

<https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/File:North-to-South-Civil-War-POW.jpg>



Confederate POW letter, inner letter with CSA postage stamps attached. Postmark Richmond, Va Sept 27, 1864. Lt Col Wharton Jackson Green (1831-1910) staff officer to General Daniel and wounded at Gettysburg and captured. Letter is dated: "Johnson's Island Ohio July 28th 1864" Endorsed at upper left "W. J. Green ADC Prisoner of War."

<https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/File:North-to-South POW Cover 1864.jpg>
https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/File:Csa_Jef'Dav_1863-10c.jpg



The franking privilege (free postage) for various C.S.A. government officials officially ended in March 1861 except for the Postmaster General and other members of his department. Other government agencies were required to prepay postage, even the Secretary of War during war time, as evidenced on this cover.

Ellis Harper: Partisan Raider

Born in 1842 in Richland (now Portland), Tennessee just below the Kentucky border, Ellis Harper (pictured at right) was just 19 years old when he enlisted in the 30th Tennessee Infantry, Co. "I" at Tyree Springs on November 22, 1861. Private Harper and the 30th were ordered to garrison duty at Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River and when that fort fell on February 16, 1862 he found himself among the thousands of captured enlisted men sent to the prison at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. Harper's name appears on the prisoner rolls, which cryptically note his escape, "date unknown".



After making his way home, Harper came in contact with Captain C. A. Petticord and his company of scouts. Petticord's company had been detailed by Col. John Hunt Morgan (then operating in the vicinity of Carthage, Tennessee) to cross the Cumberland River and tear up the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and to procure what he could in the way of munitions and supplies from captured trains and other Federal supply stations. He was also to bring out any recruits he could find. Harper and several others returned with Captain Petticord's company and reported to Colonel Morgan, who formally mustered them in and then sent the company back out on their second raid. On either this or a subsequent raid Petticord and most of his men were captured. Ellis Harper and a handful of others, making their escape, returned to Morgan's command. Taking note of his knowledge of the country and his native shrewdness and grasp of military tactics, Colonel Morgan authorized Harper to recruit a company of men on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville, and procured for him a commission as Captain.

Captain Ellis Harper's Partisan Raiders did their work with a vengeance -- derailing and attacking trains, burning bridges and water tanks, and attacking Federal forage and supply details wherever they could be found. Before long, the mere mention of the name "Ellis Harper" struck fear into the hearts of both the occupying Federal forces and the local population of "Lincolmites" in Northern Middle Tennessee and Southern Kentucky.

On May 9, 1865, Harper and 24 of his men rode in and surrendered to a detachment of the 11th Minnesota Infantry near Gallatin, Tennessee, and were paroled to return to their homes.

Less than two weeks then passed before Harper learned that fellow partisan **Captain Champ Ferguson** had been seized at his home only three days after receiving his own parole and had been imprisoned at Nashville, awaiting trial on charges of treason. A few weeks after hearing of Ferguson's arrest, he also learned that the Kentucky partisan "Sue" Mundy had been hanged before a crowd of 12, 000 onlookers in Louisville. No fool, Harper shortly thereafter disappeared, making himself scarce for the next five years. Only after obtaining special pardons from the governors of both Tennessee and Kentucky did he return home.

Ellis Harper then moved to Lebanon, in Wilson County, Tennessee, where he married into a prominent family and resided until his untimely death. On June 25, 1908, he was shot and killed by a much younger man after a heated political argument related to the Carmack - Patterson election.

In his eulogy to Harper, Colonel Baxter Smith (formerly of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry, C.S.A.) said "He was a man of strong likes and dislikes and quick to resent an insult for whoever offended him was sure to bring a fight upon himself. He could never forget an injury, but he was a staunch friend to those so fortunate as to gain his esteem..."

A Roster of Captain Ellis Harper's Company

William Clay "Buck" Ausbrooks	William Henry Fykes	Perry "Boss" Meador
Bill Barber	G. M. Gant	Thomas Morrow
James Cullen Bell	William H. Gant	Henry W. Moyer
Thomas Berry	Charles Goodall	Seaton Moyer
James M. Berryman	Zachariah Green	Jim Moyer
William "Willie" Berryman	Newton Guy	Marion B. Perdue
Peter Blain	Ben Hardin	Robert Posey
William "Bill" Bradley	Robert M. Hestor	Newton Ray
Dallas Braswell	John Costello Hill	Seaton Ray
Marion Jasper Brizendine	J. W. Hornbuckle	Sidney Ray
Seth Colley	Marshall House	William Harvey Ray
James Durham	John James	Benjamin Franklin Sheppard
Beverly Fleming	James Leshen	William "Bill" Shy
James Freedle	Dick Little	Newton Shy
Orville Houston Freedle	Thomas E. Marr	Bob West
Benton Fykes	George Washington Martin	Charles West
	James "Cate" May	Thomas Wright

A Comparison of NC & CS Clothing Supply in Heth's Division

The following clothing was received by Heth's Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, during a five month period from October 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864. "CS" indicates items supplied by the Confederate Government; "NC" indicates items supplied by the State of North Carolina.

		Kirkland	Davis	Cooke	Walker	Archer
Jackets	CS:	65	276	2612	208	60
	NC:	2169	200	75	0	0
Pants	CS:	31	1114	2570	1136	1209
	NC:	2963	200	857	0	0
Caps	CS:	67	236	160	1	1
	NC:	1174	100	0	0	0
Cotton Shirts	CS:	8	455	1174	815	980
	NC:	3482	292	0	0	0
Wool Shirts	CS:	140	235	0	315	0
	NC:	0	0	0	0	0
Drawers	CS:	590	930	595	598	1055
	NC:	2680	261	0	0	0
Shoes	CS:	828	2471	782	2089	1557
	NC:	1703	254	613	0	0
Socks	CS:	0	0	0	9	11
	NC:	3365	0	0	0	0
Overcoats	CS:	161	457	5	475	458
	NC:	0	0	0	0	0
Blankets	CS:	124	344	276	202	197
	NC:	1080	200	800	0	0

Immediately evident are the very different ways in which the two all-North Carolina brigades (Kirkland and Cooke) were supplied. Kirkland's Brigade was a favorite of North Carolina Governor Zeb Vance, who had once commanded a regiment in it. Their high degree of discipline and military appearance was noted even in inspection reports from the last months of the war. The brigade was supplied overwhelmingly during this period by their state. Large issues were received of every important item of clothing except overcoats. Even socks, nearly absent in issues to the other brigades of the division, were issued in what seems to be abundance. Shoes were the only item drawn from the central government in large quantities, and even in this item North Carolina supplied far more. Especially notable is the large number of caps issued. This is a good indication that military caps were strongly preferred in this brigade. Again, given the elite status to which this unit aspired, it is perhaps not surprising that they sought to distinguish themselves in this way.

In contrast, Cooke's Brigade drew most of their supplies from the Confederate Government. Very few jackets of North Carolina manufacture were issued. They received no underclothing from the state; not even a single stray sock, compared to the 3,365 supplied to Kirkland's Brigade. But North Carolina did take care of them in a few key areas. A large number of shoes were received from the state, and NC blanket issues far outnumbered the paltry amount received from Richmond.

As for the mixed-state brigade of Davis, we can assume that all the state items listed went to the sole North Carolina regiment of the brigade, the 55th NC. From the numbers, it would appear this regiment was drawing much of their clothing from the state. A generous issue of blankets was received as well. It seems North Carolina was intent

on supplying their men (in this division, at least) with this item, regardless of brigade.

The Virginia brigade of Walker and the Tennessee/Alabama brigade of Archer naturally received no items from North Carolina, and the difference in overall issued items between them and the NC brigades is evident. While pants were issued in what may have been adequate numbers, a surprisingly small quantity of jackets were distributed, with Archer's Brigade receiving very few at all. Jackets should have been available in about the same numbers as pants, so the reason for this disparity is unclear. Also of note is the total lack of headgear issued to these two brigades. Unlike Kirkland's Brigade, it's unlikely kepis were a common sight. They did, however, receive fairly generous issues of overcoats and shoes.

Source: *Clothing Issued to Heth's Division; Records of the Quartermaster Department (National Archives Microfilm Publication M410); War Department Collection of Confederate Records, Record Group 109.*

<http://www.blueandgraymarching.com/articles/a-comparison-of-nc-cs-cloth.html>



A memorial for Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest is seen Wednesday afternoon near other Confederate monuments at Old Live Oak Cemetery in Selma. -- Jay Sowers

Council moves forward with plans to sell Confederate Circle

Published 9:17pm Wednesday, September 11, 2013

[Email Comments](#)

By Josh Bergeron *The Selma Times-Journal*

The Selma City Council took a step toward solving a 136-year-old question of ownership Tuesday evening.

The council voted 4-1 to begin the process of selling an acre of land in Old Live Oak Cemetery to the United Daughters of the Confederacy for \$60,000.

Four of the nine council members were not present at the meeting, including Council President Corey Bowie.

Ward 1 Councilmember Cecil Williamson, who led the meeting as council president pro tem, said the sale would not be official until the council drafts an ordinance, which would take a minimum of one month. Once drafted, the council would read the ordinance twice and make a final vote during the second reading.

The land includes a monument dedicated to Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forest, unveiled in 2000 at the city-owned Vaughan-Smitherman Building. It was moved to Old Live Oak Cemetery after the monument was defaced with trash. Selma residents continued to protest the monument until March 2012, when the monument's bust vanished.

After the March 2012 theft, construction immediately began on upgrades to the Forrest and Confederate monuments, but in August 2012, the council voted to halt construction work after questions were raised about

who owned the property. The work stoppage resulted in a \$375,000 lawsuit by construction company KTK Mining.

Tuesday's vote includes a stipulation that KTK Mining drops its \$375,000 lawsuit against the city of Selma.

Ward 6 councilmen B.L. Tucker said he made the motion to begin the sale process after a recent cemetery visit.

"We have been dragging this whole process on for so long and I think it is time to put it to rest," Tucker said. "I visited the cemetery recently and found that the UDC is keeping it clean and the cemetery workers don't even have to do any work on it. I came up with the \$60,000 price because I thought it was fair."

But the United Daughters of Confederacy isn't interested. Pat Godwin, with the United Daughters of Confederacy Chapter 53, laughed at the city's proposition to sell the property.

"I see no reason why the UDC should purchase the property when we already own it," Godwin said.

Godwin contends the United Daughters of the Confederacy obtained the land in 1877 when the city of Selma ceded the rights to the land to a predecessor organization — the Ladies Memorial Association.

Neither the city, nor the UDC can find where a deed was created and transferred to make the donation of the property legal.

"There could have been a deed at one of the ladies' homes," Godwin said. "In fact, there was a fire at one of the homes and the deed could have burned."

Though Godwin and the UDC object to the sale, Williamson said the monument is benign and the city should solve the situation before trial proceedings begin.

"I'm more concerned with the city losing money than any thing else," Williamson said. "A lawsuit like that could really put the city in a bind. The monument is a military monument and nothing else. Nathan Bedford Forrest defended the city of Selma."

Ward 4 councilwoman Angela Benjamin laughed as she made the lone vote against beginning the sale of the land. Benjamin said she preferred to leave all decisions about the monument and surrounding land to the U.S. District Court.

"I just want to totally stay out of this," Benjamin said. "Of course, I am concerned about the city losing money, but I think it would just be better to leave it to the court."

KTK Mining and the city of Selma have filed for summary judgments. U.S. Judge Kristi DuBose is presiding over the case and could make a ruling at any time. If DuBose denies both summary judgments, the case would continue to trail.

Williamson said Jan. 2, 2014 has already been chosen as the jury selection date.

The city council's next meeting is its work session at 6 p.m. on Sept. 19. Its next regular meeting is Set. 24

Read more: <http://www.selmatimesjournal.com/2013/09/11/selma-council-moves-forward-with-plans-to-sell-confederate-circle/#ixzz2f1nC8Hnw>



GENERAL FORREST'S HORSE MARINES...October 31 1864

It seemed that nothing could stop the audacious Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry command. Federal naval officers were not taught to be on guard for an attack from a cavalry unit in the USN training manual. Forrest's military genius however, did not come from any army manual. He had a natural instinct for tactics and unconventional warfare, coupled with a bold and aggressive personality.

Three weeks after General Sherman's capture of Atlanta, Forrest and his Corps were wreaking havoc on Federal garrisons, taking 2,360 prisoners and destroying much of the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad north to Pulaski. Returning to west Tennessee, Forrest turned his attention to the United States Navy who was using the Tennessee River as a supply route for Atlanta.

With the help of Forrest's ever-faithful commanders, General James R. Chalmers, Colonel Tyree H. Bell with his Tennesseans, and Colonel Edward W. Rucker, a deadly gauntlet of artillery was set up near Paris Landing commanding a mile stretch of the river.

They didn't have to wait long for the unsuspecting enemy. After two days of vigorous engagements, the Confederates had captured the gunboat U.S.S. Undine, and the transports Cheeseman, Mazeppa and Venus, the latter two each towing barges richly laden with valuable supplies. The Cheeseman was badly damaged and burned along with the now emptied barges. The Undine was one of the largest armor clad boats of her class with eight twenty-four-pound brass howitzers. With some repairs the gunboat was placed back in action.

On the 31st Forrest decided to organize his own navy arming the Undine and Venus with more guns and sending them to do battle with the Federal flotilla at Johnsonville. Forrest's success on the river caused the panic-stricken Yankees to destroy and evacuate the huge Johnsonville depot on the 4th of November.

As rain clouds began to cover the autumn Tennessee skies, General Forrest congratulated General Chalmers for their success. Draped across the General's saddle was the flag of the U.S.S. Undine, a very rare prize indeed. His new gunboats and "Horse Marines" cruised the Tennessee river hearing the cheers of men who had not seen a Confederate flag on a ship for two years, "making the air ring with cheer upon cheer."



Ever wonder why a person from the north does not remember the WBTS?

Could it be that when they left for their crusade and returned home, everything was the same as they left it?

Life continued on for them without reconstruction (which in my mind has not ended) and in a short time forgot all about what happened.

The South was right to protect their homeland.

I find it odd this day and time that the only people that the Federal Gov't still oppresses the American Indian and the American Southerner.

Why is that? Fear? Truth?

Pride is something you don't find. It is in your heart and mind.

The nay sayers will always be there, the Libs just need a target and the wing nut bloggers just need to have something to keep making their little bit of money by demeaning anyone.

Have a Blessed day!

John "Zak" Zakrzewski

MARBLE HILL CONSTITUTION- NEWS

World Hypocrisy focuses on Richmond Battle Flag project.



🕒 SEPTEMBER 7, 2013 BY ALDERMANLACY

The Virginia Flaggers plan to erect a 50 foot flag pole and Confederate flag on private property first garnered local media attention, then national media attention and remarkably , it has now gone viral, world-wide with the publication of the story in the **U.K.'s Daily Mail newspaper**.

According to it's online publication:

A Confederate heritage group planning to install a large rebel battle flag near one of Virginia's busiest highways has been accused of racism. Virginia Flaggers has leased private land alongside the Interstate 95 in Chesterfield County near Richmond from which to fly the flag on a 50-foot flagpole on September 28. While the group says the flag is not racist and will honor Confederate soldiers, critics say it is an inherent symbol of slavery and segregation.

Bam! There you have it. Right out of the gate, the accusations of "racism" and "segregation" emerge in the story. Should we be surprised? No it comes as no surprise because in this editor's opinion this is a much larger fight. Confederate heritage might be at the core of this story but the attacks against it come from a more modern movement known as "globalization".

Governments and banking institutions around the world despise local history which celebrates rebellion and independence. They do not want a reminder that, once upon a time, people fought back against outside forces that tried to control them.

The usual offenders appear in their reoccurring role for this particular story, the NAACP and local politicians with their usual accusations...

Local politicians and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are protesting the plan to place the flag near Richmond, a former capitol of the Confederate States of America, according to **The Wall Street Journal**.

'I honor my ancestors but I'm not going to do that by flying a Confederate flag 150 years later,' Jon Baliles, a Richmond city councilor, said.

'I would like people going up and down [Interstate] 95 to know Richmond is a lot different than it used to be.'

L.J. McCoy Jr., president of the Chesterfield County branch of the NAACP, said erecting the flag would incite violence.

'If you want to honor your heritage and your ancestors, you need to do it in a more conservative way,' he said.

In response to Councilman Jon Baliles, you either honor your ancestors or you don't. The fact that he states he will not do it with a Confederate flag, indicates that he is ashamed of this flag and therefore ashamed of his ancestors.

In response to L.J. McCoy Jr. , all I can say is more hypocrisy. McCoy says Confederate ancestors should be honored in a more "conservative" way. Well what other choice do groups such as the Virginia Flaggers have when Confederate History used to be celebrated one month of one year across the South , that is until groups like the NAACP raised hell and demanded it disappear?

Perhaps the NAACP should honor Black History in a more conservative manner. For instance, do you really think it is a coincidence that they demanded Martin Luther King Jr's birthday be nationally recognized and celebrated the entire month of January? Is it even more of a mere coincidence that they chose February to be Black History Month?

Two full months of full-blown forced celebration of Black History, yet they can not tolerate one month of Confederate history, or even a flag on private property in the former Capitol of the Confederacy?

It's called hypocrisy friends and with the publication of the Virginia Flaggers story in the United Kingdom along with the usual attacks from the rubber back boned politicians and the Black supremacist groups, that hypocrisy has gone world-wide.

Do you think the NAACP and the politicians know they are being used as useful idiots by the globalist elite? My guess is no.- Editor

<http://mhconstitution.com/2013/09/07/world-hypocrisy-focuses-on-richmond-battle-flag-project/>

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

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

Payable to Va Flaggers or through PayPal:

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





Defending the Heritage

The highest honor which the Sons of Confederate Veterans bestows is the Stephen D. Lee award...

Congratulations to Mrs. Susan Frise Hathaway, this year's winner...and well deserved. I'm proud to call her friend. Please let her know you appreciate her efforts to defend our heritage...

THANK YOU SUSAN...

~Robert Mestas~

www.defendingtheheritage.com

Confederate flag dispute sparks dueling rallies in Virginia



Published September 28, 2013

- **FILE: A Confederate flag flies atop the north end of the South Carolina Statehouse in Columbia (AP)**

RICHMOND, Virginia – It will be flag versus flag Saturday near the former capital of the Confederacy, as a heritage group promises to hoist a Confederate battle flag up a 50-foot pole along Interstate 95 and opponents will respond with the Stars and Stripes.

A group called Virginia Flaggers is scheduled to fly the 10-by-15-foot Confederate flag on private property south of Richmond at a location that has yet to be disclosed. A spokeswoman said details would be released later Friday.

Since the group announced its plans in June to raise the flag in Chesterfield County, others said they have gathered nearly 24,000 signatures on an online petition opposing the flag and have urged city residents to fly the American flag. One of them, who sought anonymity, planned to raise a giant flag Saturday afternoon in downtown Richmond.

"You can't stop them from raising their flag, but you can drown it out with better speech: an American flag," said Brian Cannon, 31, a Richmond attorney affiliated with United RVA, which has spearheaded the protest. RVA is a common abbreviation for Richmond, Virginia

The idea, Cannon said, is to inform travelers along the interstate that the flag some view as a symbol of slavery and racism doesn't define Richmond and that the city is moving forward. The Civil War, he added, represents just a sliver of Virginia's history dating to the European settlement of Jamestown in 1607.

"We're encouraging folks to fly an American flag, to blow up social media pages with American flags," Cannon said. "People are just coming together to do this."

Susan Hathaway, founder of Virginia Flaggers, didn't respond to requests for additional information Friday but she has said previously that raising the Confederate flag is intended to honor the area's Confederate heritage and is not meant to offend. "The sole intention of this is to honor our ancestors," she said this summer.

The Confederate flag continues to stir strong responses in the South.

Lexington, a Virginia city rich in Civil War history, banned the flag on city light poles after some residents complained about the display. A federal appeals court upheld that decision this past summer, rejecting an appeal by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In 1999, the NAACP launched an economic boycott of South Carolina over the Confederate flags that flew atop the Statehouse dome and in the chambers of the House and Senate. A compromise in 2000 moved the flag to a monument outside the Statehouse.

Earlier this year, a Confederate battle flag that hung inside the old North Carolina State Capitol to mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War was taken down after civil rights leaders raised concerns.

In Richmond, the removal of a Confederate flag outside a memorial chapel overseen by the Virginia Museum of Fine Art has prompted almost weekly vigils by marchers with Confederate flags.

The Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors has said there is little it can do about the planned flag because it will be located on private property.

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2013/09/28/confederate-flag-dispute-sparks-dueling-rallies-in-virginia/?intcmp=latestnews>

As a Confederate battle flag rises along I-95, an American flag is unfurled in Richmond

By Associated Press, Updated: Saturday, September 28, 2:00 PM

CHESTER, Va. — Hundreds gathered Saturday in freshly cleared woods along Interstate 95 to celebrate the raising of a Confederate battle flag, an event that stirred strong opposition from those who view the flag as a symbol of division.

Those who attended the raising of the 15-by-15-foot flag from the Army of Northern Virginia said the ceremony was not intended to offend, but to honor the South's war dead in the Civil War.

"The reason why we're here is to honor the soldier," said James Thompson, 50, a North Carolinian now living in Richmond. "We don't see it as a slavery issue."

Like many who attended, Thompson said his ancestors fought for the South. A Civil War re-enactor, he wore a slouch hat and a rough wool uniform and carried an Enfield rifle.

Since a heritage group, the Virginia Flaggers, announced earlier this summer that a flag would rise along the heavily traveled interstate, many residents of Richmond about 10 miles north up the highway have protested, saying the banner is a symbol of slavery and bigotry. The opponents gathered nearly 25,000 signatures for on an online protest petition, and have encouraged residents of the former capital of the Confederacy to display American flags outside their homes and to flood social media with images of the stars and stripes. An American flag approximately 60 feet wide was unfurled at a construction site in downtown Richmond about noon Saturday.

Brian Cannon, a Richmond attorney who was among the organizers of a social media protest over the I-95 flag, said the city already has many memorials to the Confederate cause. He cited statues honoring Southern military leaders such as Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, along Monument Avenue, one of the most coveted addresses in the city.

"Their flag is out of context," he said. "It's a symbol of divisiveness and for many it's hateful."

The Confederate flag-raising was held in a circular section of woods that had been cleared recently, with branches and limbs pushed to the side. The private land was donated for the purpose of permanently flying the flag near a highway where it can be viewed by tens of thousands of people daily. From the highway, the bright red and blue of the flag's stars and bars can be seen through a thin canopy of trees.

No protesters could be seen at the ceremony, although a large number of police vehicles were at the scene. The location of the ceremony was withheld until late Friday.

Folding chairs were assembled in the dirt before a podium where a prayer was said, a historian spoke and speakers offered fiery oratory about what they said were efforts to silence their history. A rendition of "Dixie" was sung and a bagpiper played "Amazing Grace." Small Confederate flags were handed out and water was distributed in bottles with the name "Dixie Pride."

Susan Hathaway, a member of the Virginia flaggers, told the crowd Confederate symbols are being snuffed out and they have a duty to respond when the South's "honor is attacked."

"As sons and daughters of the South, we have inherited a birthright. Ours is a proud heritage," she said. "We are descendants of Confederates, we are friends of Confederates. ... The flag that is being raised today will be a living, breathing memorial to our Confederate dead."

Thomas Morris, a re-enactor from Crewe, said he couldn't understand objections to the memorial.

"We wouldn't make comments like that if they were trying to memorialize their heritage," said Morris, 59. He said a 16-year-old ancestor serving under Jackson was killed in Culpeper in what he called "the war of Northern aggression."

As the flag was unfurled and hoisted up a pole said to be 50 feet, it was greeted by hoots and hollers and more than a few rebel yells. A volley of rifle fire sounded as the flag fluttered lightly in the wind.

One-hundred-fifty years after the Civil War, the Confederate flag still evokes strong emotions in the South.

Lexington, rich in Civil War history, banned the flag on city light poles after some residents complained about the display. In 1999, the NAACP launched an economic boycott of South Carolina over the Confederate flags that flew atop the Statehouse dome and in the chambers of the House and Senate. A compromise in 2000 moved the flag to a monument outside the Statehouse.

Earlier this year, a Confederate battle flag that hung inside the old North Carolina State Capitol to mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War was taken down after civil rights leaders raised concerns.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/confederate-battle-flag-raising-scheduled-saturday-south-of-richmond/2013/09/28/1c3b3114-282e-11e3-8ab3-b5aacc9e1165_story.html

Confederate battle flag rises in Va. off I-95

Posted: Sep 28, 2013 6:07 AM CDT Updated: Sep 28, 2013 11:04 AM CDT

By STEVE SZKOTAK Associated Press

CHESTER, Va. (AP) - A Confederate battle flag was unfurled along a stretch of Interstate 95 south of Richmond amid cheers and a volley of rifle fire.

The flag-raising Saturday in Chesterfield County had stirred a strong response in Richmond, the former capital of the Confederacy. But no protesters could be seen as more than 200 people gathered in a freshly cleared circle of forest to watch the 15-by-20-foot flag rise up a flagpole.

The placement of the flag along the busy interstate had been criticized by many who consider the Confederate flag a symbol of division. Nearly 25,000 have signed an online petition in opposition to the flag-raising.

A group called the Virginia Flaggers sponsored the flag-raising. They say it was intended to honor the South's war dead, not offend.

<http://www.nbc12.com/story/23554974/confederate-battle-flag-to-rise-in-va-off-i-95>

Recently, the Mayor of Richmond issued the following statement when asked about the RVA Flag Site:

"I'm not looking to re-fight battles of the past and am not interested in symbols that divide Richmond. I'm interested in promoting symbols that unite people and would rather rally around the American flag than one that divides so many in our city. I encourage all Richmonders to do the same."

When asked for a response, we issued the following:

"In response to the statement issued by Mayor Jones, we wholeheartedly agree. We also are not looking to re-fight the battles of the past. If we were simply allowed to honor our Confederate Veterans in the manner in which we choose, there would be no "re-fighting" in Richmond, at all. Our battles are all defensive...in defense of the honor and good name of our ancestors, and against actions taken to dishonor them and desecrate their monuments and memorials.

We, too, are interested in symbols that unite, and believe that the history of ALL Richmond residents should be included in the City's commemorations and remembrances. We also have no issue with encouraging Richmonders to "rally around the American flag", especially since the Confederate flag IS an American flag, as Confederate Soldiers are American Veterans by Act of the U.S. Congress, (<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2013/04/03/confederate-soldiers-american-veterans-by-act-of-congress/>)

As such, the Confederate Flag, which brave Virginians carried into battle in defense of the Commonwealth, should be offered the same respect as the U.S. Flag."

Jimmy Jones, Va Flaggers

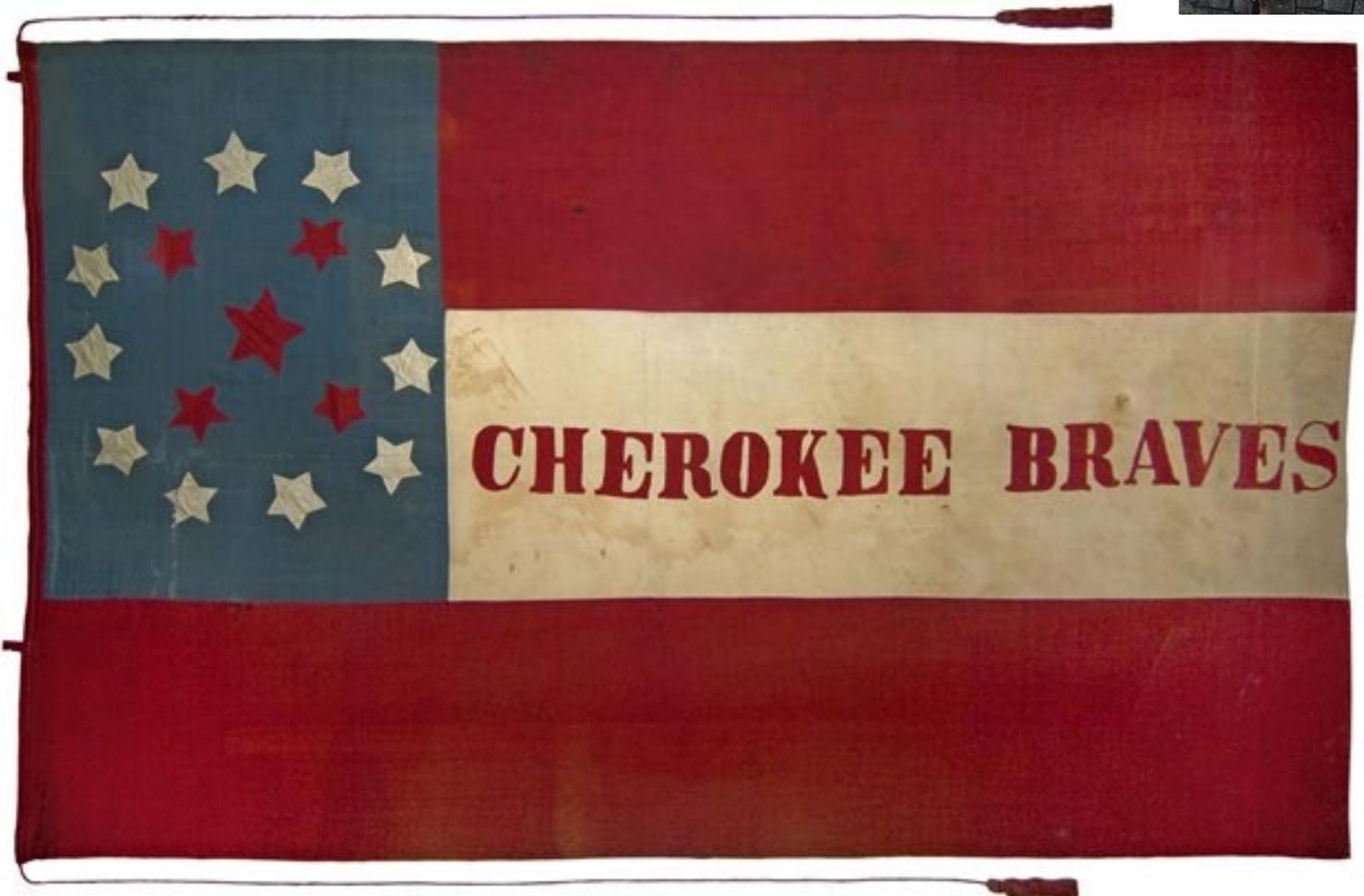
Letter from Cherokee Chief and I-95 Battle Flag Supporter:

Dear Susan,

Thank you for the stickers and the kind and gracious thank you for whatever support I can give you for the wonderful and gallant beacon of hope that you and the Va Flaggers have become. My heart lies in Virginia because of the fact that my great-great grandfather's body lies in an unmarked mass Confederate grave in Farmville, Virginia where he died defending General Lee's retreat the day before the stand down at Appomattox. His name was Charles Frank Skelton and his five Confederate brothers fought as foot-soldiers defending the country with their lives as has been a long tradition in our family. Frank and three brothers were defending Petersburg in the final days of the war when he joined the direct defense of General Lee. The four of the brothers served in the Army of Northern Virginia while another died at Adairsville fighting Sherman. They were the grandsons of our Cherokee Grandfather from the Kusa Nunahi Cherokee homeland area in northern Alabama. I plan to write you a longer story regarding how important it is for Americans to pay attention to join this final struggle to save our country, not just the South. It is a battle for survival for our children. More later but now I'm off to flag the West!

Blessings, Chief James S

- Susan Frise Hathaway



I-95 Battle Flag Dedication and Raising

Taken at Chester, Virginia 9-28-2013

200+ gathered to celebrate with the Virginia Flaggers today as they raised the I-95 Battle Flag in memory and honor of our Confederate Dead.



Judy Smith
PHOTOGRAPHY

Judy Smith
PHOTOGRAPHY







Judy Smith
PHOTOGRAPHER



Judy Smith
PHOTOGRAPHER







Judy Smith
PHOTOGRAPHY



Hair -Raising Civil War Ghost Stories . . .

OK, it's been quite a while since I have told one of my spooky stories of the Civil War so here goes!

By Diane Stephens White

***Hopewell, Virginia: A sympathizer nurse hid a Union soldier inside her home's basement wall . . . when Confederate troops came searching for the Yankees, he could not get out of the hiding place without her help, and died. His body was found almost one hundred (100) years later when the house was renovated. Even today, you can hear scratching inside the wall as he tries to get out. (true story)**

***Fredericksburg, Virginia: As the Union troops stormed Marye's Heights during the Battle of Fredericksburg, Mrs. Charles Stevenson worked in her garden in Henrietta, New York. She sensed someone behind her, feeling a warm breath on her cheek. Her husband, Sergeant Charles Stevenson of the 108th New York Infantry, was standing right there. The vision quickly evaporated. Later she learned that he had been killed at Fredericksburg that same day. . .**

***Chickamauga, Georgia: After the battle ended late in the day, local women searched the battlefield for injured or dead loved ones. Today, still you can see lantern lights in the darkness punctuated by anguished cries!**





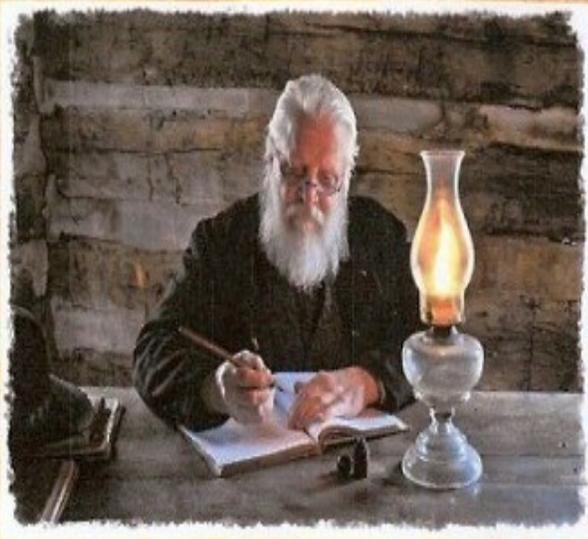
John Hoyle Howey and his father, William Howey, both served in Company K, 30th North Carolina. Unimaginable, what it must have been like to have seen a son in harm's way.

All this for slavery?

I think not!



The Yankee's told tales of seeing a Confederate Giant. Who they saw was Martin Van Buren Bates, Captain of the 5th Kentucky. Standing 7 feet 9 inches Bates was a towering figure. He was wounded in battle around Cumberland Gap and captured, but later managed to escape.



Black October 1862

A Documentary Film

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



William C. Young



James Bourland

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

Produced by the Texas Division Media Group and
Southern Legacy Films

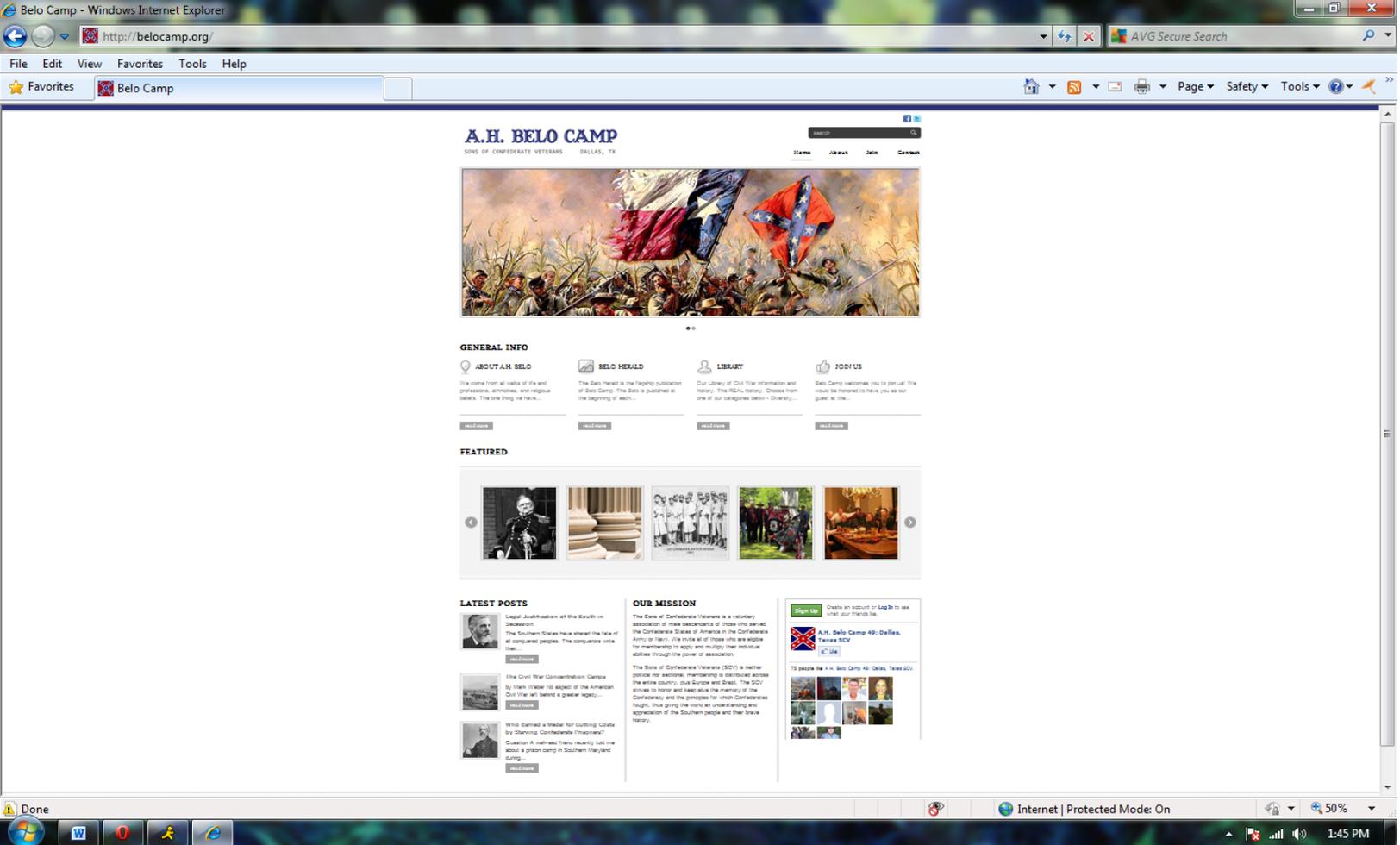
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With a donation of \$20.00 (includes shipping) a copy will be rushed to you!

For more info contact David Moore or (817) 599-7748 Make checks out to David Moore.

**All money donated goes to the
Sons of Confederate Veterans - Texas Division.**



<http://belocamp.org/>

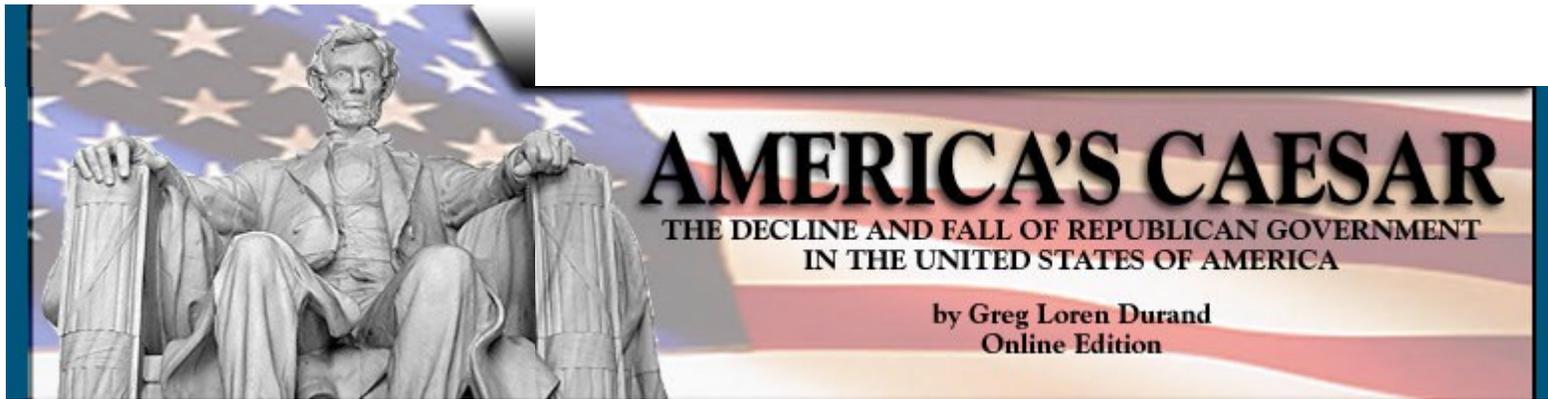
A.H Belo Camp 49 website is our home on the web and serves to keep our members up to date on camp activities as well as serve as an educational source about the truth of our just cause.

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

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

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

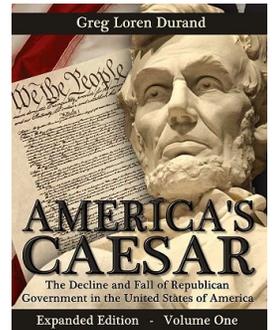
Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!



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CHAPTER NINE: The Economic Background of the War

Lincoln's Cabinet Members Warn of Civil War

Abraham Lincoln's message to the people of the seceded Southern States in his first Inaugural Address was of a pacific and conciliatory nature. "The Government will not assail you," was his promise. "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." However, his actions henceforth taken proved these expressed sentiments to be insincere and deliberately worded to set the stage for an unprecedented act of treachery against those whom Lincoln affirmed to be his "fellow countrymen" – an act which was intended to incite a violent reaction. It is one of the most terrible of history's ironies that Lincoln, foremost in America's mind as the man who "saved the Union," was actually responsible for its deliberate destruction. The threat of Republican Senator Thaddeus Stevens that "this Union never shall... be restored under the *Constitution* as it is,"⁽¹⁾ was indeed carried out to fulfillment by the Lincoln Administration. To establish this fact, let us now turn our attention to the firing upon of Fort Sumter.

Fort Sumter, situated in the entrance to the Charleston harbor in South Carolina, was held by United States troops under the command of Major Robert Anderson. A native of Kentucky, Anderson nevertheless saw his duty to the Union as paramount over his loyalty to his section of the country. However, he understood, in light of the armistice which had been entered into between South Carolina and the Buchanan Administration on 6 December 1860,⁽²⁾ that an attempt by the United States military to garrison the fort would precipitate war. Such was the sentiment of all but two of the seven members of Lincoln's own Cabinet. In a letter dated 15 March 1861, Lincoln asked his Cabinet whether it was wise to attempt to provision the fort,⁽³⁾ to which question his Secretary of State, William Seward, replied:

If it were possible to peaceably provision Fort Sumter, of course, I should answer that it would be both unwise and inhuman not to attempt it. But the facts of the case are known to be that the attempt must be made with the employment of military and marine force which would provoke combat and probably initiate a civil war which the Government of the United States would be committed to maintain, through all changes, to some definite conclusion....

Suppose the expedition successful, we have then a garrison in Fort Sumter that can defy assault for six months. What is it to do then? Is it to make war by opening its batteries to demolish the defenses of the Carolinians? Can it demolish them if it tries? If it cannot, what is the advantage we shall have gained? If it can, how will it check or prevent disunion? In either case, it seems to me, that we will have inaugurated a civil war by our own act, without an adequate object, after which reunion will be hopeless, at least under this Administration or in any other way than by a popular disavowal both of the war and of the Administration which unnecessarily commenced it. Fraternity is the element of union; war the very element of disunion.⁽⁴⁾

Secretary of War Simon Cameron's response was that "it would be unwise now to make such an attempt" to garrison Fort Sumter and that "the cause of humanity and the highest obligation of the public interest would be best promoted" by abandoning the fort. He concluded, "Whatever might have been done as late as a month ago, it is too sadly evident that it cannot now be done without the sacrifice of life and treasure not at all commensurate with the object to be attained; and as the abandonment of the fort in a few weeks, sooner or later, appears to be the inevitable necessity, it seems to me that the sooner it be done the better."⁽⁵⁾

Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles wrote, "By sending or attempting to send provisions into Fort Sumter, will not war be precipitated? It may be impossible to escape it under any course of policy that may be pursued, but I am not prepared to advise a course that would provoke hostilities.... I do not, therefore, under all the circumstances, think it wise to provision Fort Sumter."⁽⁶⁾ Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith's reply was as follows:

The commencement of civil war would be a calamity greatly to be deplored and should be avoided if the just authority of the Government may be maintained without it. If such a conflict should become inevitable, it is much better that it should commence by the resistance of the authorities or the people of South Carolina to the legal action of the Government in enforcing the laws of the United States....

If a conflict should be provoked by the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, a divided sentiment in the North would paralyze the arm of the Government, while the treason in the Southern States would be openly encouraged in the North.... I, therefore, respectfully answer the inquiry of the President by saying that in my opinion it would not be wise, under all the circumstances, to attempt to provision Fort Sumter.⁽⁷⁾

Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Portland Chase returned an affirmative answer, but added, "I will oppose any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, if it means war."⁽⁸⁾ Postmaster General Montgomery Blair was the only member of Lincoln's Cabinet who gave an unqualified affirmative reply to Lincoln's query, stating his opinion that, "This would completely demoralize the rebellion," and "No expense nor care should therefore be spared to achieve this success."⁽⁹⁾

The South's Traditional Opposition to Protectionism

[The] contrast between the Northern and Southern minds is vividly illustrated in the different ideas and styles of their worship of that great American idol – the Union. In the North there never was any lack of rhetorical fervor for the Union; its praises were sounded in every note of tumid literature, and it was familiarly entitled "the glorious." But the North worshipped the Union in a very low, commercial sense; it was a source of boundless profit; it was productive of tariffs and bounties; and it had been used for years as the means of sectional aggrandizement.

The South regarded the Union in a very different light. It estimated it at its real value, and although quiet and precise in its appreciation, and not given to transports, there is this remarkable assertion to be made: that the *moral* veneration of the Union was peculiarly a sentiment of the South and entirely foreign to the Northern mind. It could not be otherwise, looking to the different political schools of the two sections [emphasis in original].⁽¹⁰⁾

Before we proceed with the Fort Sumter narrative, the historical background requires explanation. As most wars have been throughout modern history, the War of 1861 was at bottom a financial conflict.⁽¹¹⁾ More precisely, it was, as Matthew Josephson noted, a "fatal clash of the two economic nations within the republic" which resulted from a gradual departure on the part of the North "from the old ways toward large-scale industry, toward giant capitalism, [and] toward a centralized, national economy...." and a firm resistance to such change on the part of the South.⁽¹²⁾ In a speech delivered in the Virginia Convention of 1788, Patrick Henry had predicted that the South

would eventually find itself economically subjugated to the North once the latter had secured to itself a majority in the new federal Government: "This government subjects every thing to the Northern majority. Is there not, then, a settled purpose to check the Southern interest?... How can the Southern members prevent the adoption of the most oppressive mode of taxation in the Southern States, as there is a majority in favor of the Northern States?"⁽¹³⁾ Henry's prediction was not long in being realized. As early as 1789, the first impost bill was introduced in Congress which protected the New England fishing industry and its production of molasses, and exhibited, in the opinion of William Grayson, "a great disposition... for the advancement of commerce and manufactures in preference to agriculture." Thus, when the Union under the *Constitution* was but two months old, many Southerners felt that their States were already being obliged to serve the North as "the milch cow out of whom the substance would be extracted."⁽¹⁴⁾ In a pamphlet published in 1850, Muscoe Russell Garnett of Virginia wrote:

The whole amount of duties collected from the year 1791, to June 30, 1845, after deducting the drawbacks on foreign merchandise exported, was \$927,050,097. Of this sum the slaveholding States paid \$711,200,000, and the free States only \$215,850,097. Had the same amount been paid by the two sections in the constitutional ratio of their federal population, the South would have paid only \$394,707,917, and the North \$532,342,180. Therefore, the slaveholding States paid \$316,492,083 more than their just share, and the free States as much less.⁽¹⁵⁾

From the days of the illustrious Henry onwards, the South had generally stood in the way of the Northern goal to make such an unjust system of taxation permanent.⁽¹⁶⁾ According to John Taylor of Virginia, a high protective tariff system, like that which existed in Great Britain, was "undoubtedly the best which has ever appeared for extracting money from the people; and commercial restrictions, both upon foreign and domestick commerce, are its most effectual means for accomplishing this object. No equal mode of enriching the party of government, and impoverishing the party of people, has ever been discovered."⁽¹⁷⁾ Nevertheless, the North clung tenaciously to its protectionist policy and managed to push through the tariff legislation of 1828 which provoked South Carolina to resistance to the general Government and nearly to secession from the Union during the Administration of Andrew Jackson.⁽¹⁸⁾ It should be noted that, by 1828, the public debt was near to extinction and, at the current rate of taxation on imported goods, a twelve to thirteen million dollar annual surplus would have been created in the Treasury.⁽¹⁹⁾ Thus, the excuse for a high tariff system as a source of Government revenue was a flimsy one at best; the so-called "Tariff of Abomination" really served no other purpose than to "rob and plunder nearly one half of the Union, for the benefit of the residue."⁽²⁰⁾ James Spence of London explained the effects of such a high tariff on the Southern economy:

This system of protecting Northern manufactures, has an injurious influence, beyond the effect immediately apparent. It is doubly injurious to the Southern States, in raising what they have to buy, and lowering what they have to sell. They are the exporters of the Union, and require that other countries shall take their productions. But other countries will have difficulty in taking them, unless permitted to pay for them in the commodities which are their only means of payment. They are willing to receive cotton, and to pay for it in iron, earthenware, woollens. But if by extravagant duties, these be prohibited from entering the Union, or greatly restricted, the effect must needs be, to restrict the power to buy the products of the South. Our imports of Southern productions, have nearly reached thirty millions sterling a year. Suppose the North to succeed in the object of its desire, and to exclude our manufactures altogether, with what are we to pay? It is plainly impossible for any country to export largely, unless it be willing also, to import largely. Should the Union be restored, and its commerce be conducted under the present tariff, the balance of trade against us must become so great, as either to derange our monetary system, or compel us to restrict our purchases from those, who practically exclude other payment than gold. With the rate of exchange constantly depressed, the South would receive an actual money payment, much below the current value of its products. We should be driven to other markets for our supplies, and thus the exclusion of our manufactures by the North, would result in a compulsory exclusion, on our part, of the products of the South.

This is a consideration of no importance to the Northern manufacturer, whose only thought is the immediate profit he may obtain, by shutting out competition. It may be, however, of very extreme importance to others – to those who have products they are anxious to sell to us, who are desirous to receive in payment, the very goods we wish to dispose of, and yet are debarred from this. Is there not something of the nature of commercial slavery, in the fetters of a system that prevents it? If we consider the terms of the compact, and the gigantic magnitude of Southern trade, it becomes amazing, that even the attempt should be made, to deal with it in such a manner as this.⁽²¹⁾

George McDuffie of South Carolina stated in the House of Representatives, "If the union of these states shall ever be severed, and their liberties subverted, historians who record these disasters will have to ascribe them to

measures of this description. I do sincerely believe that neither this government, nor any free government, can exist for a quarter of a century under such a system of legislation."⁽²²⁾ While the Northern manufacturer enjoyed free trade with the South, the Southern planter was not allowed to enjoy free trade with those countries to which he could market his goods at the most benefit to himself. Furthermore, while the six cotton States – South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas – had less than one-eighth of the representation in Congress, they furnished two-thirds of the exports of the country, much of which was exchanged for imported necessities.⁽²³⁾ Thus, McDuffie noted that because the import tariff effectively hindered Southern commerce, the relation which the Cotton States bore to the protected manufacturing States of the North was now the same as that which the colonies had once borne to Great Britain; under the current system, they had merely changed masters.⁽²⁴⁾

Such was the consistent argument of South Carolinian politicians and editorialists right up to the moment of secession in late 1860. Robert Barnwell Rhett, who served in the House of Representatives and then in the Senate, said in 1850: "The great object of free governments is liberty. The great test of liberty in modern times, is to be free in the imposition of taxes, and the expenditure of taxes.... For a people to be free in the imposition and payment of taxes, they must lay them through their representatives."⁽²⁵⁾ Consequently, because they were being taxed without corresponding representation, the Southern States had been reduced to the condition of colonies of the North and thus were no longer free. The solution was determined by John Cunningham to exist only in independence:

The legislation of this Union has impoverished them [the Southern States] by taxation and by a diversion of the proceeds of our labor and trade to enriching Northern Cities and States. These results are not only sufficient reasons why we would prosper better out of the union but are of themselves sufficient causes of our secession. Upon the mere score of commercial prosperity, we should insist upon disunion. Let Charleston be relieved from her present constrained vassalage in trade to the North, and be made a free port and my life on it, she will at once expand into a great and controlling city.⁽²⁶⁾

In a letter to the *Carolina Times* in 1857, Representative Laurence Keitt wrote, "I believe that the safety of the South is only in herself."⁽²⁷⁾ James H. Hammond likewise stated in 1858, "I have no hesitation in saying that the Plantation States should discard any government that makes a protective tariff its policy."⁽²⁸⁾

The Protectionist Roots of the Republican Party

When the tariff was temporarily lowered in 1833, Henry Clay, the Kentuckian Whig who "courted Northern popularity,"⁽²⁹⁾ vowed to "defy the South, the president, and the devil" in order to have it raised again.⁽³⁰⁾ With the demise of the old Whig party in 1856, "eastern manufacturing interests saw in the Republican party their only hope of capturing the Federal government for the cause of protection.... [P]owerful economic factors were working in the direction of an alliance between diverse partners: antislavery agitators and 'big business' in the North, though for very different purposes, were desiring the same things in terms of governmental control and party supremacy."⁽³¹⁾ Supported by "business interests which were now weaning the Northwest away from its Southern alliance,"⁽³²⁾ former Whigs such as Abraham Lincoln held to the Hamiltonian principles of a strong centralized government and a corresponding weakening of the States, the desirability of a central banking system and a perpetual national debt, and taxpayer-funded internal improvements and Government subsidies which would mainly benefit corporations in the manufacturing North at the expense of the agricultural South. In particular, they supported the reinstatement of a high protective import tariff.

Just as John C. Calhoun had predicted in 1828, agitation of the slavery issue was thereafter seized upon by the Northern protectionists as a means to remove this persistent Southern obstacle.⁽³³⁾ Those of a more moderate stripe sought to accomplish this by excluding slavery from the Territories and thereby confining and minimizing the political influence of the South, while those who adopted a more radical approach sought to drive the Southern States from the Union entirely. That slavery was merely a pretext in this sectional struggle is beyond dispute. We have already seen how former big-government Whigs were naturally attracted to the new Republican party, which Wendell Phillips admitted was a purely sectional faction "organized against the South." According to the 3 November 1860 edition of the *Charleston Mercury*, "The real causes of dissatisfaction in the South with the

North, are in the unjust taxation and expenditure of the taxes by the Government of the United States, and in the revolution the North has effected in this government, from a confederated republic, to a national sectional despotism."⁽³⁴⁾ According to Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, "[T]he exports of the South have been the basis of the Federal revenue.... Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia, may be said to defray three-fourths of the annual expense of supporting the Federal Government." He stated that, as a result of unfair legislation, wealth flowed from the South to the North in "one uniform, uninterrupted, and perennial stream."⁽³⁵⁾ This economic tug-of-war had been going on between the North and South for decades and finally the sectional party which had openly avowed hostility to the South had gained control of both Congress and the White House. It should be remembered that throughout his political career, Lincoln had always identified himself as a disciple of Henry Clay in fiscal matters, and the whole country knew that upon his nomination, he had committed himself to a high tariff policy if elected President. This state of affairs sheds valuable light on why the Gulf States reacted to Lincoln's victory as they did. The complaints of the South were sometimes couched in terms of slavery and other times in terms of finances, but it is clear that self-preservation alone drove the Southern States out of the Union. In a statement issued on 25 December 1860, the South Carolina Convention summarized the South's complaint against the North as follows:

Discontent and contention have moved in the bosom of the Confederacy for the last thirty-five years. During this time, South Carolina has twice called her people together in solemn convention, to take into consideration the aggressions and unconstitutional wrongs perpetrated by the people of the North on the people of the South. These wrongs were submitted to by the people of the South, under the hope and expectation that they would be final. But these hopes and expectations have proved to be void.

The one great evil, from which all the other evils have flowed, is the overthrow of the *Constitution*. The Government is no longer the government of a Confederate Republic, but of a consolidated democracy. It is no longer a free government, but a despotism. The Revolution of 1776 turned upon one great principle — self-government and self-taxation — the criterion of self-government.

The Southern States now stand in the same relation towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation, that our ancestors stood toward the people of Great Britain. They are in a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation; and they are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit, exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors, in the British Parliament, for their benefit. For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, have been laid with a view of subserving the interests of the North. The people of the South have been taxed by duties on imports, not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue — to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the productions of their mines and manufactures. The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the people of the Northern States, but, after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended in the North.⁽³⁶⁾

John H. Reagan of Texas, who would later become Postmaster-General of the Confederate Government, expressed similar sentiments when addressing the Republican members of the House of Representatives on 15 January 1861:

You are not content with the vast millions of tribute we pay you annually under the operation of our revenue laws, our navigation laws, your fishing bounties, and by making your people our manufacturers, our merchants, our shippers. You are not satisfied with the vast tribute we pay you to build up your great cities, your railroads, your canals. You are not satisfied with the millions of tribute we have been paying you on account of the balance of exchange which you hold against us. You are not satisfied that we of the South are almost reduced to the condition of overseers of northern capitalists. You are not satisfied with all this; but you must wage a relentless crusade against our rights and institutions....

We do not intend that you shall reduce us to such a condition. But I can tell you what your folly and injustice will compel us to do. It will compel us to be free from your domination, and more self-reliant than we have been. It will compel us to assert and maintain our separate independence. It will compel us to manufacture for ourselves, to build up our own commerce, our own great cities, our own railroads and canals; and to use the tribute money we now pay you for these things for the support of a government which will be friendly to all our interests, hostile to none of them.⁽³⁷⁾

Less than a week later, on 21 January 1861, an editorial appeared in the New Orleans *Daily Crescent* which made the same observations:

They know that it is their import trade that draws from the people's pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interests.... These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union. They are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled

of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it. ⁽³⁸⁾

The Beginning of the Tariff War

Justifying the fears of the South, one of the first acts of the Republican-dominated Thirty-Seventh Congress upon the departure of the Gulf States was to pass the so-called Morrill Tariff into law on 2 March 1861. Under this tariff, which one British observer described as "a very masterpiece of folly and injustice," ⁽³⁹⁾ duties began at an average of 37% and by June of 1864 were raised to 47%, ⁽⁴⁰⁾ making it the highest in the history of the country. True to Republican campaign promises, special preference was given to the steel industry of Pennsylvania. At the same time, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, in accordance with the South's traditional aversion to protective tariffs and general acceptance of the free trade doctrines of Adam Smith ⁽⁴¹⁾ and Thomas Jefferson, ⁽⁴²⁾ and in compliance with the provisions of the C.S. *Constitution*, ⁽⁴³⁾ instituted a low tariff with duties averaging 10%, the natural result of which would have been to divert most, if not all, foreign trade away from the principle Northern ports in New York and Boston to the Southern ports, particularly Charleston and New Orleans. The Boston *Transcript* of 18 March 1861 stated in this regard:

[T]he mask has been thrown off and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports. The merchants of New Orleans, Charleston, and Savannah are possessed of the idea that New York, Boston, and Philadelphia may be shorn, in the future, of their mercantile greatness, by a revenue system verging on free trade.... The government would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against. ⁽⁴⁴⁾

In the words of the *New York Times*:

The nations of Europe with whom we have the most intimate commercial relations are earnest advocates of free trade. Yet at the very moment that we most desire their sympathy and co-operation, we insult their conviction and strike the severest blow in our power at their interests. The seceding states will take instant advantage of our blunder, and will make every effort to secure their will, if not an actual recognition, by adopting a commercial policy in harmony with their own....

At home and abroad, we are already feeling the effects of our gratuitous folly. Both English and French journals are teeming with ill-natured and unfavorable remarks; with contrasts either openly stated or implied in favor of the seceding states. ⁽⁴⁵⁾

The *New York Evening Post* of 12 March 1861 likewise stated:

That either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel states, or the ports must be closed to importations from abroad, is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe. There will be nothing to furnish means of subsistence to the army; nothing to keep our navy afloat; nothing to pay the salaries of public officers; the present order of things must come to a dead stop. ⁽⁴⁶⁾

This result was also clearly seen by most of the business and financial men in the North. In their eyes, the question was no longer one of the morality of slavery or the constitutionality of secession; it was now, in the words of New York banker August Belmont, a "question of national existence and commercial prosperity." ⁽⁴⁷⁾ Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, who were watching the events in America from Europe with keen interest, observed, "The war between the North and the South is a tariff war. The war is further, not for any principle, does not touch the question of slavery, and in fact turns on the Northern lust for sovereignty." ⁽⁴⁸⁾ This was essentially the same conclusion drawn by Philip Foner in his book, *Business and Slavery*, in which he demonstrated how financially dependent Northern businessmen were upon the South being forced to remain in the Union in a subordinated condition. ⁽⁴⁹⁾ Consequently, the *Daily Advertiser* of Newark, New Jersey boldly insisted on 2 April 1861 that Southern ports, beginning at Charleston, must be closed by military force. ⁽⁵⁰⁾

It is therefore easy to see what an important role Fort Sumter thereafter played in the unfolding drama. Should the secession of the South go unchallenged, and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from the fort, the tariff in the North would either have to be lowered to at least match that of the South, or the Northern States would be left to suffer financial ruin. Neither of these options was acceptable to Lincoln, who had already vowed in his

Inaugural Address to enforce the Morrill Tariff at Charleston and other Southern ports. While his own Cabinet had almost unanimously advised against reinforcing the fort, Lincoln's ears were captivated by other advisors, who had assured him that "all the resolutions and speeches and declarations [of independence]... from the South were but a 'game of brag,' intended to intimidate the administrative party," and that, at the first show of force by the U.S. Government, "there would 'be nothing in it but talk.'"⁽⁵¹⁾

On 4 April 1861, Colonel John B. Baldwin of Virginia arrived in Washington, D.C. at Lincoln's behest to discuss the Peace Conference then in session in that State. According to Baldwin's sworn testimony in 1866, Lincoln's words to him during the ensuing meeting were as follows: "Mr. Baldwin, I am afraid you have come too late.... I wish you could have been here three or four days ago.... Why do you not all adjourn the Virginia convention?... [I]t is a standing menace to me, which embarrasses me very much."⁽⁵²⁾ The question which immediately comes to mind is: Why would a man who had pledged a pacific policy in his Inaugural Address view as a standing menace and a source of embarrassment a conference of States which had been convened to promote that very same policy? Robert Lewis Dabney provided the obvious answer:

The action of the seven States... perplexed the Lincoln faction excessively. On the other hand, the greed and spite of the hungry crew, who were now grasping the power and spoils so long passionately craved, could not endure the thought that the prize should thus collapse in their hands. Hence, when the administration assembled at Washington, it probably had no very definite policy.... Colonel Baldwin supposed it was the visit, and the terrorizing of the "radical Governors," which had just decided Lincoln to adopt the violent policy. They had successfully asserted that the secession of the seven States, and the convening and solemn admonitions of State conventions in the others, formed but a system of bluster...; that the Southern States were neither willing nor able to fight for their own cause, being paralyzed by their fear of servile insurrection. Thus they had urged upon Lincoln, that the best way to secure his party triumph was to precipitate a collision. Lincoln had probably committed himself to this policy, without Seward's privity, within the last four days; and the very men whom Colonel Baldwin found in conclave with him were probably intent upon this conspiracy at the time. But when Colonel Baldwin solemnly assured Lincoln that this violent policy would infallibly precipitate the border States into an obstinate war, the natural shrewdness of the latter was sufficient to open his eyes, at least partially, and he saw that his factious counsellors, blinded by hatred and contempt of the South, had reasoned falsely; yet, having just committed himself to them, he had not manliness enough to recede. And above all, the policy urged by Colonel Baldwin would have disappointed the hopes of legislative plunder, by means of inflated tariffs, which were the real aims for which free-soil was the mask.⁽⁵³⁾

Such was the essence of Colonel Baldwin's testimony in 1866: when it was urged upon Lincoln to issue an "appeal to the American people to settle the question in the spirit in which the *Constitution* was made" and to relinquish both Forts Sumter and Pickens as "a concession of an asserted right in the interest of peace," Lincoln's response was to refer "with some apprehension to the idea that his friends would not be pleased with such a step."⁽⁵⁴⁾ Finally, when it was suggested that the provisional Government at Montgomery be allowed to continue unmolested until the seceded States could be brought back peaceably, Lincoln replied, "And open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten per cent tariff? *What then, would become of my tariff?*" [emphasis in original]⁽⁵⁵⁾ With that remark, Lincoln terminated the conversation and dismissed Baldwin.

The Northern Radicals Demand Coercion

Lincoln's behavior during his meeting with Baldwin was demonstrative of a man who had just been made to realize a fatal error to which he was nevertheless committed. Evidence that Lincoln had succumbed to pressure from the Northern Radicals to pursue a ruinous policy of coercion against the South, though in the main circumstantial, is nevertheless quite weighty. First of all, the "friends" whom Lincoln expected "would not be pleased" with an abandonment of the forts could not have been the members of his own cabinet, for they had nearly unanimously advised that very thing. Furthermore, Lincoln had been in conference with nine Republican Governors, including Oliver Morton of Indiana and John Andrews of Massachusetts, when Baldwin arrived at the White House.⁽⁵⁶⁾ That these Governors were notoriously anti-Southern is a matter of record. However, there were other visitors who visited the President during those tense days. Joseph Medill, the editor of the rabidly anti-Southern Chicago *Tribune* who was dubbed "the oracle of the Protectionists in the West,"⁽⁵⁷⁾ recalled some years later:

In 1864, when the call for extra troops came, Chicago revolted. Chicago had sent 22,000 and was drained. There were no young men to go, no aliens except what was already bought. The citizens held a mass meeting and appointed three men, of whom I was one, to go to Washington and ask Stanton to give Cook County a new enrollment. On reaching Washington, we went to Stanton with our statement. He refused. Then we went to President Lincoln. "I can not do it," said Lincoln, "but I will go with you to Stanton and hear the arguments of both sides." So we all went over to the War Department together. Stanton and General Frye were there, and they both contended that the quota should not be changed. The argument went on for some time, and was finally referred to Lincoln, who had been silently listening. When appealed to, Lincoln turned to us with a black and frowning face: "Gentlemen," he said, with a voice full of bitterness, "after Boston, Chicago has been the chief instrument in bringing this war on the country. The Northwest opposed the South, as New England opposed the South. It is *you*, Medill, who is largely responsible for making blood flow as it has. *You* called for war until you had it. I have given it to you. What you have asked for you have had. Now you come here begging to be let off from the call for more men, which I have made to carry on the war *you* demanded. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Go home and raise your 6,000 men. And you, Medill, you and your *Tribune* have had more influence than any other paper in the Northwest in making this war. Go home and send me those men I want" [emphasis in original].⁽⁵⁸⁾

It was Medill who denounced "the Union as it is" as "a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to curse an honest people, or blot the pages of history again."⁽⁵⁹⁾ Such was the character of the men with whom Lincoln consulted to formulate his policy to "save the Union."

Another important factor in the history of this time is that the Northern States were in the midst of a depression before the war broke out as a result of the banking crash of 1857. According to the record, liabilities in business failures throughout the country amounted to \$291,000,000, a full 46% of which burden was borne by the cities of New York and Brooklyn.⁽⁶⁰⁾ In the words of James G. Randall, "The human aspects of the panic were seen in the struggles of bankrupt individuals with debts and foreclosures, in the forty thousand who were thrown out of work in New York City, in shivering crowds of city beggars, in violent hunger demonstrations, in decreased immigration, in the unrecorded misery that affected the working class, and in consequent labor unrest."⁽⁶¹⁾ Of course, the Republicans blamed this economic distress on the low Democratic tariff then in place and it was the avowed purpose to raise it which had resulted in their tremendous victory throughout the North in the election of 1858.⁽⁶²⁾ Furthermore, the United States Treasury was bankrupt, and there were no available funds with which to finance a protracted war with the South. However, this would all change after the bloodshed had begun. In their book entitled *Our Nation*, Eugene C. Barker and Henry Steele Commager admitted that the war was waged by the North primarily for economic reasons:

The War Between the North and the South aided business.... [T]he War between the North and the South caused great and rapid expansion in all forms of industry and business in the North. Farms and factories had to supply the needs of the armies. Mines and furnaces had to furnish material for building engines and rolling stock and for the rapidly lengthening railroad mileage.

The discovery of new resources of oil, coal, and iron ore; the rapid expansion of our foreign commerce; and the creation of the national banking system all furnished new opportunities for speculation and for profits.⁽⁶³⁾

Randall likewise noted that "thousands were fattening on the war and selfishly desired it to continue.... Railroad earnings were enormously increased. The earnings of the Erie Railroad, for example, rose from \$5,000,000 in 1860 to \$10,000,000 in 1863, while its stock rose in three years from 17% to 126%."⁽⁶⁴⁾ As noted above, it was also during this period that the advocates of a central bank and a large multi-generational public debt stepped onto the scene to push through their unconstitutional schemes. This will be discussed in detail in Chapter Twenty-Two.

Endnotes

1. Thaddeus Stevens, *Congressional Globe* (Thirty-Seven Congress, Third Session), 9 December 1862, page 51.
2. H. W. Johnstone, *Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861* (Idylwild, Georgia: self-published, 1921), page 9; Lyon Gardiner Tyler, *John Tyler and Abraham Lincoln: Who Was the Dwarf?* (Richmond, Virginia: Richmond Press, Inc., 1929), pages 16-17; Webb Garrison, *Lincoln's Little War* (Nashville, Tennessee: Rutledge Hill Press, 1997), page 51.
3. Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 11; United States War Department, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880), Series I, Volume I, page 196.
4. William H. Seward, reply to Lincoln; in *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, pages 11, 14.
5. Simon Cameron, reply to Lincoln; in *ibid.*, page 17; *Official Records: Armies*, Series I, Volume I, pages 196, 199.
6. Gideon Welles, reply to Lincoln; in Nicolay and Hay, *Lincoln: Complete Works*, Volume II, page 18.
7. Caleb B. Smith, reply to Lincoln; in *ibid.*, pages 19-20.

8. Salmon Portland Chase, reply to Lincoln; in *ibid.*, page 15.
 9. Montgomery Blair, reply to Lincoln; in *ibid.*, page 21.
 10. Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 52.
 11. On this point, Alexander Hamilton was correct when he wrote: Has commerce hitherto done anything more than change the objects of war? Is not the love of wealth as domineering and enterprising a passion as that of power or glory? Have not there been as many wars founded upon commercial motives since that has become the prevailing system of nations as were before occasioned by the cupidity of territory or dominion? Has not the spirit of commerce, in many instances, administered new incentives to the appetite, both for the one and for the other? (*Federalist*, Number VI).
 12. Matthew Josephson, *The Robber Barons: The Great American Capitalists 1861-1901* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1934), pages 3, 4.
 13. Patrick Henry, in Elliott, *Debates in the Several State Conventions*, Volume III, page 328.
 14. William Grayson, letter to Patrick Henry, 12 June 1789; quoted by Carpenter, *South as a Conscious Minority*, pages 29-30.
 15. Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett, *The Union, Past and Future: How It Works and How to Save It* (Charleston, South Carolina: Walker and James Press, 1850), page 12.
 16. John C. Calhoun, "South Carolina Exposition and Protest," 19 December 1828; in Ross M. Lence (editor), *Union and Liberty: The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun* (Indianapolis, Indiana: Liberty Fund, 1992), pages 313-365.
 17. John Taylor, *Tyranny Unmasked* (Indianapolis, Indiana: Liberty Fund, Inc., 1992), page 11. In this book, Taylor also made the following and very remarkable prediction: "I believe that a loss of independent internal power by our confederated States, and an acquisition of supreme power by the Federal department, or by any branch of it, will substantially establish a consolidated republic over all the territories of the United States, though a federal phraseology might still remain; that this consolidation would introduce a monarchy; and that the monarchy, however limited, checked, or balanced, would finally become a complete tyranny" (page xxvii). Whether or not this prediction has proven true the reader will be able to judge for himself.
 18. John G. Van Deusen, [Economic Bases of Disunion in South Carolina](#) (New York: AMS Press, Incorporated, 1928), pages 19-21, 59-103, 328.
 19. Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 61.
 20. John Randolph, speech delivered in the House of Representatives on 22 April 1828; in *Register of Debates in Congress* (Twentieth Congress, First Session), page 2472.
 21. Spence, *American Union*, pages 178-179.
 22. George McDuffie, *Register of Debates* (Twentieth Congress, First Session), page 2470.
 23. Van Deusen, *Economic Bases of Disunion*, page 63.
 24. McDuffie, *Register of Debates* (Twentieth Congress, First Session), page 859.
 25. Robert Barnwell Rhett, speech delivered at Charleston, South Carolina on 20 July 1850; quoted by Van Deusen, *Economic Bases of Disunion*, page 98.
 26. John Cunningham, editorial for the *Charleston Mercury*, 18 August 1851; quoted by Van Deusen, *op. cit.*, page 218.
 27. Laurence Keitt, letter to the *Carolina Times*, 16 July 1857; quoted by Van Deusen, *op. cit.*, page 102.
 28. James H. Hammond, speech delivered at Charleston, South Carolina on 29 October 1858; quoted by Van Deusen, *ibid.*
 29. Pollard, *Lost Cause*, page 61.
 30. Henry Clay, quoted by Maurice Baxter, *Henry Clay and the American System* (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1995), page 75.
 31. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 145.
 32. Randall, *ibid.*, page 179.
 33. Referring to a time when the high tariff would either be repealed or lowered, Calhoun predicted, "Those who now make war on our gains, would then make it on our labor. They would not tolerate, that those, who now cultivate our plantations, and furnish them with the material, and the market for the products of their arts, should, by becoming their rivals, take bread out of the mouths of their wives and children" (*Exposition and Protest*, in Lence, *Union and Liberty*, page 323). It is noteworthy that the Abolitionist movement officially commenced its operations in the North within two years of the 1833 compromise tariff bill. This war on Southern labor later took the form of "Free Soilism."
 34. *Charleston Mercury*, 3 November 1860; quoted in Dwight Lowell Dumond (editor), *Southern Editorials on Secession* (Gloucester, Massachusetts: 1964), page 292.
 35. Thomas Hart Benton, quoted by Raphael Semmes, *Memoirs of Service Afloat* (Baltimore, Maryland: Kelly, Piet and Company, 1869), page 60.
 36. Statement issued by the South Carolina Convention on 25 December 1860; quoted by McHenry, *Cotton States*, page lxi.
 37. John H. Reagan, speech in the House of Representatives on 15 January 1861; quoted by Kenneth Stampp, *The Causes of the Civil War* (Inglewood, New Jersey: Spectrum Books, 1960), page 89.
 38. *New Orleans Daily Crescent*, 21 January 1861, page 408.
 39. James Spence, *Northern British Review*, February 1862, page 240.
 40. Luthin, "Lincoln and the Tariff," page 628.
 41. Adam Smith, *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (Indianapolis, Indiana The Liberty Fund, [1776], 1981).
 42. Jefferson, as Secretary of State in the Washington Administration, said, "Instead of embarrassing commerce under files of laws, duties, and prohibitions, it should be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world. Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free intercourse it would be advisable to begin with that nation" (quoted by McHenry, *Cotton Trade*, page 185).
 43. Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 3 of the *Constitution* reads: Congress shall have power... to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States....
- [Congress shall have power] to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this, nor any other clause contained in the *Constitution*, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, and buoys, and other aids to

navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

Commenting on these provisions, Robert Hardy Smith, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Alabama, stated: Holding steadily in view the principle that the great object of the Federal Government is to perform national functions and not to aggrandize or depress sectional, or local, or individual interests, and adhering to and enforcing the doctrine that a people should be left to pursue and develop their individual thrift without direct aids or drawbacks from Government, and that internal improvements are best judged of, and more wisely and economically directed by the localities desiring them, even when they legitimately come within the scope of Federal action, and knowing that, as the regulation of commerce was one of the chief objects of creating the Government, and that under this power lurked danger of sectional legislation and lavish expenditure, the *Constitution* denies to Congress the right to make appropriations for any internal improvement, even though intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, buoys and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation; and the cost and expenses of even these objects must be paid by duties levied on the navigation facilitated (*An Address to the Citizens of Alabama on the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America* [Mobile, Alabama: Mobile Daily Register, 1861], pages 11-12).

44. Boston Transcript, 18 March 1861; quoted by Stampf, *Causes of the Civil War*, page 80.

45. New York *Times*, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 147.

46. New York *Evening Post*, 12 March 1861; in Howard Cecil Perkins (editor), *Northern Editorials on Secession* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1942), Volume I, pages 598-599.

47. August Belmont, quoted by Charles Adams, *When in the Course of Human Events: Arguing the Case For Southern Secession* (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000), page 64.

48. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The Civil War in the United States* (New York: International Publishers, 1937), page 58.

49. Philip Foner, *Business and Slavery: The New York Merchants and the Irrepressible Conflict* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), page 297.

50. Perkins, *Northern Editorials on Secession*, Volume I, page 602.

51. Robert Lewis Dabney, essay: "Memoir of a Narrative Received of Colonel John B. Baldwin," *Discussions* (Mexico, Missouri: S.B. Ervin, 1897), Volume IV, page 92.

52. Lincoln, quoted by John B. Baldwin, [testimony](#) given in Washington, D.C. on 10 February 1866; in *Report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1866), Part II: Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, pages 102, 103.

53. Dabney, "Colonel John B. Baldwin," pages 95-96.

54. Baldwin testimony, page 104.

55. Lincoln, quoted by Dabney, "Colonel John B. Baldwin," page 94.

56. Baldwin testimony, page 105.

57. Howard K. Beale, *The Critical Year: A Study of Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1930), page 295.

58. Joseph Medill, quoted by Ida Tarbell, *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (New York: Lincoln Memorial Association, 1900), Volume II, page 144.

59. Medill, quoted by Carpenter, *Logic of History*, page 119.

60. *American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1861* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1862), page 312.

61. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 89.

62. Luthin, "Lincoln and the Tariff," page 612.

63. Eugene C. Barker and Henry Steele Commager, *Our Nation*, (Evanston, Illinois: Row, Peterson and Company, 1942), pages 500-501.

64. Randall, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, page 627.

Part Two:

Abraham Lincoln and the Birth of a Modern Empire

CHAPTER NINE

The Economic Background of the War

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT:

Col. John B. Baldwin's Sworn Testimony Regarding His Interview With Abraham

SUPPLEMENTARY ESSAY:

The True Purpose of the War



Due to intense wear the last Battle Flag which has flown off and on for the past 3 years has been retired after loyal service. The flag cannot be repaired so the Early Camp in Tampa will receive bids from any individual(s) starting at 125.00 as a keepsake honoring Confederate military and naval volunteers.

Send all inquiries to me and we will award the highest bidder on October 15, 2013. Payments received will be used to purchase future flags for the Tampa Site.

Forward the Colours,

Mike Herring
Commanding Officer
Gen. Jubal A. Early
Camp 556

mshcsa@aol.com

1434 Misty Valley Drive
Brandon, Florida 33510
813 681 6922
813 857 1616



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

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

-Governor George Wallace (1963)

The Mind and Method of a Great American Soldier



ROBERT E. LEE AT WAR

By Scott Bowden

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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.

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BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW

Johnston Pettigrew--he dropped his first name for most purposes--was more scholar than soldier; his intellectual accomplishments were probably the highest of any man on the field at Gettysburg. He was also slender and handsome, with shining black hair, meticulously pointed mustache, fastidiously groomed beard, dark eyes, a high intelligent forehead, and a dark complexion indicating his French Huguenot ancestry. July 4th would be his thirty-fifth birthday, and he had already achieved recognition as an author, lawyer, diplomat, linguist, and legislator. Bright to the point of genius, Pettigrew was a renaissance man whose capacity to learn new things and acquire new abilities was apparently inexhaustible. It therefore came as a surprise to nobody that he developed into an excellent military officer.

Born into a wealthy North Carolina family, Pettigrew grew up on a Tyrell County plantation that stretched along the Scuppernon River. His early education was by private tutors at the family homestead--named "Bonarva"--and was aimed at a professional, not military career. He attended the University of North Carolina, where he made the best grades ever recorded there. Besides excelling in mathematics, the classical languages, and the liberal arts, he was graceful and athletic, and led his class in fencing, boxing, and the single stick (a kind of fencing). After graduating at the age of nineteen, he was immediately appointed--by no less than President James K. Polk--to an assistant professorship at the Naval Observatory in Washington. When later he decided to take up law, he studied in Baltimore, after which he entered the firm of his uncle, who was dean of the bar in Charleston, South Carolina.

His uncle proved hard to get along with, and young Johnston left to study civil law in Germany. He traveled extensively in Europe, and became proficient in French, German, Italian and Spanish, with a reading knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic. He spent seven years abroad, writing a travel book--*Notes on Spain and the Spaniards*--and spending some time in diplomatic service.

After his sojourn in Europe, Pettigrew returned to his practice in Charleston. He entered politics and was elected to the state legislature in 1856. Within his reach, many thought, was any goal--Chief Justice, even President. But the winds of war were blowing too strongly to ignore. Pettigrew sensed the coming hostilities, and was named colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rifles, a Charleston militia outfit. The regiment occupied the harbor forts, and in April 1861 took part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. With the war an accomplished fact, the militia unit was disbanded, and Pettigrew, eager to fight at any rank, enlisted as a private in Hampton's Legion as it headed for Virginia. Word got around among his North Carolina friends, however, that he had been seen at a railroad station traveling to Virginia with the Legion without so much as a corporal's stripes, and soon he was elected colonel of the 12th North Carolina Regiment (later redesignated the 22nd North Carolina).

During the inactivity of the next few months in the East, Pettigrew was offered a brigadier generalship, which he declined, protesting that he lacked combat experience. Both President Davis and General Joseph E. Johnston had noticed him, however, and when the offer was renewed in February 1862, Pettigrew accepted. He was given command of a brigade, and he fought with it on the Peninsula at Yorktown, then at Seven Pines, where he was hit by a bullet which entered the lower part of his throat, struck his windpipe, passed under his collarbone,

and tore the bones of his shoulder. The bullet cut an artery, and Pettigrew nearly bled to death. While he lay helpless, he received another bullet wound in the arm and was bayoneted in the right leg. Believing his wounds mortal, the young general didn't permit any men to leave the ranks to carry him to the rear. Left for dead on the field, he recovered consciousness in a Federal prison camp and was exchanged in August, to find that his brigade had been given to Brig. Gen. Dorsey Pender. That fall and winter, he commanded a brigade in Southern Virginia and North Carolina, but saw little action.

On May 30, 1863, Pettigrew's brigade and Joseph Davis's Mississippi brigade were traded to the Army of Northern Virginia for two of Lee's veteran brigades which had been depleted by the Battle at Chancellorsville (after a period of negotiation and "bargaining" between the leaders of the respective theaters, and involving President Davis and the governor of North Carolina). This would be Pettigrew's first service under Lee (he been wounded on the Peninsula the day before Lee took command of the Virginia army nearly one year before). The two new brigades were assigned to Maj. Gen. Harry Heth's new division. Pettigrew was by far the most dynamic, though one of the least experienced, of Heth's four brigade commanders. He was also the senior brigadier, and would take Heth's place if anything happened to him, although he was entirely unacquainted with the division.

Those who remembered Pettigrew from the Peninsula were glad to have him back in the army for the Gettysburg Campaign. One who knew him well characterized him: "Pettigrew seemed to have every attribute of a great soldier, uniting with the brightest mind and an active body a disposition which had him the idol of his men, and a courage which nothing could daunt. He was so full of theoretical knowledge that I think it really impaired his usefulness, but experience, which he was getting fast, would soon have corrected that" Another who tented near him for several months described him: "He was quick in his movements and quick in his perception and in his decision. . . . His habit was to pace restlessly up and down in front of his tent with a cigar in his mouth which he never lighted. . . . As gentle and modest as a woman, there was [about him] an undoubted capacity to command, which obtained for Pettigrew instant obedience." He was "courteous, kindly and chivalric," and "unfailingly a gentleman."

At Gettysburg



After being the first brigade in the army to make contact with Union cavalry outposts east of Gettysburg the previous day, Pettigrew's men were third in Heth's division's column of march along the Chambersburg Pike on July 1. Pettigrew thereby missed the disastrous morning battle fought between Heth's two lead brigades and crack Federal infantry on McPherson's Ridge. When Heth reformed his division on Herr Ridge around noon, Pettigrew was put into line on the right of Brockenbrough's brigade, whose left touched the Chambersburg Pike. Guarding Pettigrew's right were the dazed regiments of Archer's brigade, so roughly handled that morning. At 2:30 P.M., Pettigrew received the order to attack the Federals on McPherson's ridge a few hundred yards to the east, and his large 2500-man brigade sprang forward with Brockenbrough's men. The fighting which followed between the North Carolinians and the Yankee defenders--the legendary Iron Brigade with the help of Biddle's brigade--was some of the most desperately fought and bloodiest of the war. The two lines tore at each other for an hour, at times the muzzles of the guns almost touching. Hundreds of casualties piled up on both sides. Pettigrew's men finally pried the Federals off the ridge, but were themselves too fought out to pursue.

Pettigrew received word during the fight that General Heth had been wounded and that he was now in command of the division. There was little he could do until 3:30 P.M., when the Union men had retreated sullenly to the next ridge to the east. At that point, Pettigrew recalled his brigade and let Pender's division take up the attack. The division Pettigrew inherited was bled white by the day's head-on attacks--it had lost more than 40% of its strength. He moved the remnants of his four stricken brigades back to Herr

Ridge to bivouac for the night.

There the division spent the entire day of July 2, recovering stragglers, mending the wounded, and burying the dead. That evening the division was moved forward to the western slope of Seminary Ridge.

On July 3, the Pettigrew's division was brought back into the battle. Lee was looking for a large unit, a whole division, which he could employ alongside Pickett's in an all-or-nothing assault on the enemy center. Pettigrew's brigades were chosen, apparently, for two reasons: they were already near the position whence the attack would be launched, and they had not fought at all the previous day. This was a grievous error; Lee had no idea how terribly the division had been shattered on July 1, or he undoubtedly would have chosen a fitter group. Pettigrew's brigades were moved forward to Seminary Ridge, just north of Spangler's Woods, a few hundred yards to the left and slightly to the rear of Pickett's division. From left to right (north to south), they were positioned as follows: Brockenbrough's brigade, Davis's, Pettigrew's, and Archer's. The brigades were put in two lines, one about a hundred yards behind the other, with half the men of each regiment in front and the other half behind, so that when the lines inevitably crushed together, regimental integrity would be preserved.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the two-hour bombardment of the Union line went silent, Pettigrew stepped over to Col. J.K. Marshall, now commanding his brigade, and cried out, "Now, colonel, for the honor of the good old North State, forward!" The division, numbering at the time around 4500 men, moved forward, first through woods, then breaking into the open. As the division emerged from the trees, Pettigrew out in front saw to his horror that Brockenbrough's and Davis's brigades were missing on the left, but soon they broke from the woods and hurried forward to their places in line. Brockenbrough's men, however, coming under fire from the left, soon ran back into the woods. The three remaining brigades strode forward until they got within canister and musket range, when, one colonel wrote, "everything was a wild kaleidoscopic whirl." Pettigrew's horse was shot, and he continued forward on foot. As the Confederates approached the thundering Union line, Pettigrew was a hundred yards or so from the stone wall when the bones of his right hand were crushed by a canister shot. Despite the pain, he remained on the field. The tattered remnants of many of his regiments got within feet of the wall, only to surrender. Men in blue crowded forward on the left and leveled a cross-fire at the Confederates huddled in front. After a few minutes of this slaughter Pettigrew's survivors turned singly and in small groups and staggered back across the Emmitsburg Road to their starting places on Seminary Ridge. The Battle of Gettysburg was over.

Johnston Pettigrew would live only a few days more. On July 14 at Falling Waters, as the Rebel army was recrossing the Potomac, he was in command of a portion of the rearguard when Union cavalry attacked. His horse plunged, and due to his Gettysburg injury, he fell with it. Rising, a pistol shot hit him in the abdomen on the left side just above the hip, passed downward, and came out his back. Refusing to be captured even though it meant more immediate care, he was taken across the river in a litter.

He died two days later.

For further reading:

Wilson, Clyde N., Jr. *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew*. Athens, GA, 1990

_____. "The Most Promising Young Man of the South": James J. Pettigrew." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 11, Feb 1973

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

NEXT MONTH: Brigadier General James Jay Archer

TEXAS DIVISION GUARDIAN PROGRAM

RULES AND GUIDELINES

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

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

3. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

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

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

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

4. APPLICATION:

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

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

5. REVIEWS AND APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS:

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

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

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

6. FULL GUARDIAN STATUS:

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

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

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

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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

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

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

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

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





The Real Lincoln in His Own Words

by [Thomas J. DiLorenzo](#)

[Mises.org](#)

Recently by Thomas DiLorenzo: [The Friedmanite Corruption of Capitalism](#)

After writing two books and dozens of articles, and giving hundreds of radio and television interviews and public presentations on the subject of Lincoln and the political economy of the American "Civil War" over the past fifteen years, I have realized that the only thing the average American knows about the subject is a few slogans that we are all subjected to in elementary school. I was taught in public elementary school in Pennsylvania that Abe was so honest that he once walked six miles to return a penny to a merchant who undercharged him (and six miles back home). He was supposedly so tendered hearted that he cried after witnessing the death of a turkey. He suffered in silence his entire life after witnessing slavery as a teenager (While everyone else in the country was screaming over the issue). And of course he was "a champion of democracy, an apostle of racial equality, and a paragon of social justice," Joseph Fallon writes in his important new, *must-read* book, *Lincoln Uncensored*.

This view of Lincoln, writes Fallon, is only true "in official histories or in Hollywood movies" but not in reality. The reason for this historical disconnect is that "this myth of Lincoln, not the Constitution . . . now confers legitimacy on the political system of the United States." Despite being mostly a bundle of lies, it is nevertheless the ideological cornerstone of statism in America and has been for nearly 150 years.

The real Lincoln was a dictator and a tyrant who shredded the Constitution, fiendishly orchestrated the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens, and did it all for the economic benefit of the special interests who funded the Republican Party (and his own political career). But don't take Joseph Fallon's or Thomas DiLorenzo's word for it. Read the words of Abe Lincoln himself. That is what Fallon allows everyone to do in his great work of scholarship, *Lincoln Uncensored*. No longer do Americans need to rely on politically-correct, heavily state-censored textbooks or movies made by communistic-minded Hollywood hedonists to learn about this part of their own country's history.

Each of the twenty-three chapters of *Lincoln Uncensored* explains the real Lincoln in Lincoln's own words by quoting him directly from [The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln](#) (CW), complete with specific citations for every single quotation. The following is an abbreviated sampling of what you will learn upon reading *Lincoln Uncensored*.

LINCOLN WAS AN OBSESSIVE WHITE SUPREMACIST

"Free them [blacks] and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this . . . We can not then make them equals." (CW, Vol. II, p. 256).

"There is a natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people, to the idea of an indiscriminate amalgamation of the white and black races" (CW, Vol. II, p. 405).

"What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races" (CW, Vol. II, p. 521).

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races . . . I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong, having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary." (CW, Vol. III, p. 16).

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races . . . I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people . . ." (CW, Vol, III, pp. 145-146).

"I will to the very last stand by the law of this state, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes." (CW, Vol. III, p. 146).

"Senator Douglas remarked . . that . . . this government was made for the white people and not for negroes. Why, in point of mere fact, I think so too." (CW, Vol. II, p. 281).

Until His Dying Day, Lincoln Plotted to Deport all the Black People Out of America

"I have said that the separation of the races is the only perfect preventive of amalgamation . . . Such separation . . . must be effected by colonization" [to Liberia, Central America, anywhere]. (CW, Vol. II, p. 409).

"Let us be brought to believe it is morally right , and . . . favorable to . . . our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime . . ." (CW, Vol. II, p. 409).

"The place I am thinking about having for a colony [for the deportation of all American blacks] is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia." (CW, Vol. V, pp. 373, 374).

LINCOLN ONLY *RHETORICALLY* OPPOSED SOUTHERN SLAVERY. IN PRACTICE, HE STRENGTHENED IT

" I think no wise man has perceived, how it [slavery] could be at once eradicated, without producing a greater evil, even to the cause of human liberty himself." (CW, Vol. II, p. 130).

"I meant not to ask for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." (CW, Vol., II, p. 260).

"I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination I the people of the free states to enter into the slave states and interfere with the question of slavery at all." (CW, Vol. II, p. 492).

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists." (CW, Vol. III, p. 16).

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery . . . because the constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so." (CW, Vol. III, p. 460).

LINCOLN CHAMPIONED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT

"I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law." (CW, Vol., III, p. 40).

"[T]he people of the Southern states are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law." (CW, Vol. III, p. 41).

Lincoln Advocated Secession When it Could Advance His Political Career

"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." (CW, Vol. 1, p. 438).

LINCOLN VIEWED FORT SUMTER AS AN IMPORTANT TAX COLLECTION POINT AND WENT TO WAR OVER IT

"I think we should hold the forts, or retake them, as the case may be, and collect the revenue." (CW, Vol. IV, p. 164).

LINCOLN BELIEVED THE CONSTITUTION WAS WHATEVER HE ALONE SAID IT WAS

"The dogmas of the quite past [referring to the U.S. Constitution], are inadequate to the stormy present . . . so we must think anew and act anew." (CW, Vol. V, p. 537).

"The resolutions quote from the constitution, the definition of treason; and also the . . . safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen . . . against the pretensions of arbitrary power But these provisions of the constitution have no application to the case we have in hand." (CW, Vol. VI, p. 262).

"[T]he theory of the general government being only an agency, whose principles are the states [i.e. the true history of the American founding] was new to me and, as I think, is one of the best arguments for the national supremacy." (CW, Vol. VII, p. 24).

"I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful . . ." (CW, Vol. VII, p. 281).

"You [General John Dix] are therefore hereby commanded forth with to arrest and imprison in any fort or military prison in your command the editors, proprietors and publishers of the aforesaid newspapers [*New York World* and *New York Journal of Commerce*]." CW, Vol. VII, p. 348.

"It was decided [by Lincoln alone] that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the writ [of Habeas Corpus]." CW, Vol. IV, pp. 430-431.

LINCOLN WAS ECONOMICALLY IGNORANT OF THE BIG ECONOMIC ISSUE OF HIS DAY: PROTECTIONIST TARIFFS

"[A] tariff of duties on imported goods . . . is indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people." (CW, Vol. I, p. 307).

"[B]y the tariff system . . . the man who contents himself to live upon the products of his own country , pays nothing at all." (CW, Vol. I, p. 311).

"All carrying . . . of articles from the place of their production to a distant place for their consumption . . . is useless labor." (CW, Vol. I, p. 409).

"I was an old Henry Clay tariff whig. In old times I made more speeches on that subject, than on any other. I have not changed my views." (CW, Vol. III, p. 487).

"The tariff is to the government what a meal is to a family . . ." (CW, Vol., IV, p. 211).

"I must confess that I do not understand the subject [the economics of tariffs]." (CW, Vol. IV, p. 211).

"The power confided to me, will be used . . . to collect the duties and imposes; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion . . ." (CW, Vol. IV, p. 266).

"Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within [Fort Sumter] had been seized [and denied to the U.S. government] . . . [The administration] sought only to hold the public places and property [i.e., the forts] . . . to collect the revenue." (CW, Vol. IV, pp. 422-423).

ALTHOUGH HE NEVER BECAME A CHRISTIAN, LINCOLN CLAIMED TO KNOW WHAT WAS IN THE MIND OF GOD AND BLAMED THE WAR ON *HIM*, ABSOLVING *HIMSELF* OF ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT, IN ORDER TO BAMBOOZLE THE RELIGIOUS POPULATION OF THE NORTH

"[I]t is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this terrible visitation [i.e. the war]." CW, Vol. IV, p. 482.

"You all may recollect that in taking up the sword thus forced into my hands this Government . . . placed its whole dependence upon the favor of God." (CW, Vol. V., p. 212).

"God wills this contest [the war]." CW, Vol. V, p. 404.

"If I had my way, this war would never have been commenced . . . but . . . we must believe that He permits it for some wise purpose of his own, mysterious and unknown to us . . ." (CW, Vol. V, p. 478).

"[I]t has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return to peace . . ." (CW, Vol. V, p. 518).

"[R]ender the homage due to the Divine Majesty . . . to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union . . ." (CW, Vol. VI, p. 332).

"It has pleased Almighty God . . . to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States victories on land and sea." (CW, Vol. VI, p. 332).

"I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me God alone can claim it." (CW, Vol. VII, p. 282).

"He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make . . ." (CW, Vol. VII, p. 535).

Joseph Fallon concludes that "Lincoln was not America's Messiah. He was America's Lenin, complete with a party dictatorship, centralized economy, and total war." These are undeniable historical facts. His own words reveal him to be "a demagogue not a democrat, an opportunist not an idealist, and enemy and not a champion of civil rights." This of course is why he has been so deified by totalitarian-minded politicians of all parties, from Thaddeus Stevens to Barack Obama.

<http://archive.lewrockwell.com/dilorenzo/dilorenzo257.html#Ua8sK10DVlp.blogger>

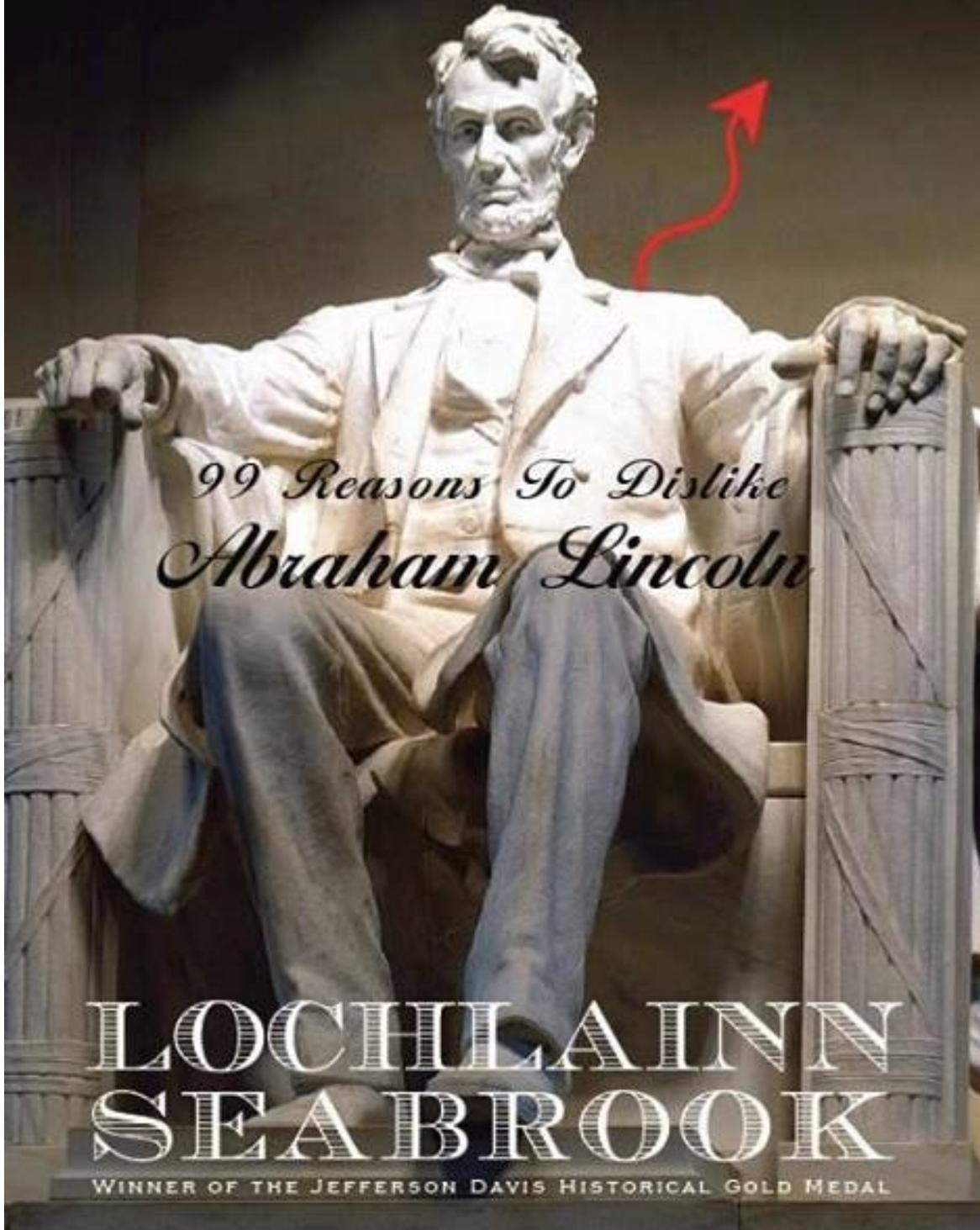
June 5, 2013

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

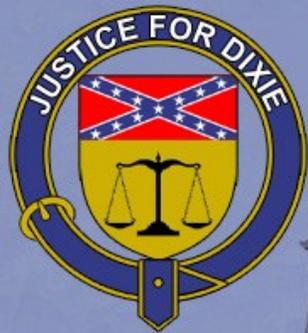
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THE GREAT IMPERSONATOR!



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



Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

Company Overview

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



Mission

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

Website

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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 ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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

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

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

Events & Functions

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



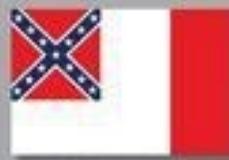
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



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

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

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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

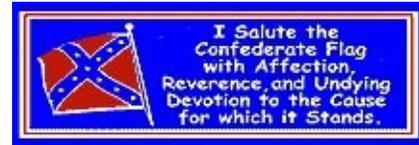
The Belo Herald is our unapologetic tribute to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!

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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