



The Belo Herald

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

March 2012

Topic for the March meeting is:

Past Division Commander Greg Manning

Topic: Jefferson Davis: Unwavering Duty

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

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



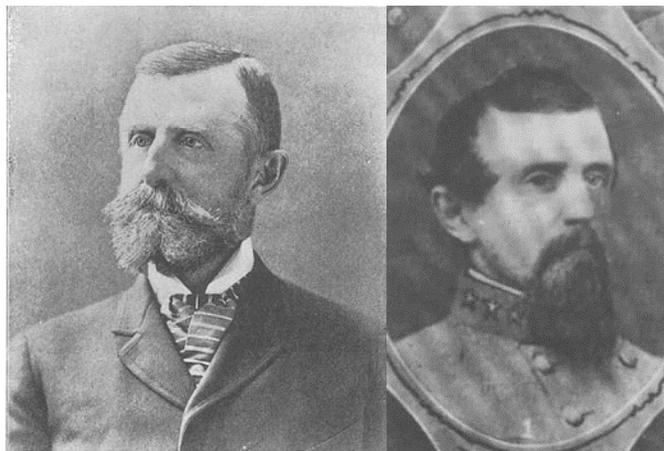
<http://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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



Have you paid your dues?? Come early (6:30pm), eat, fellowship with other members, learn your history!

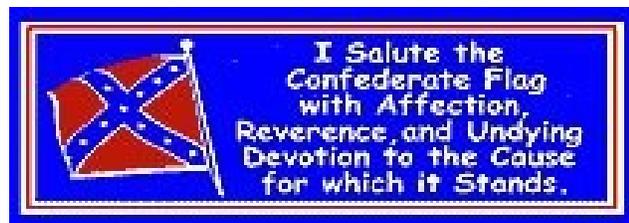
Thursday, March 1st : 7:00 pm

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.





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Gentlemen,

Spring is coming fast and our 1st annual Lee~Jackson dinner is now behind us with \$110 raised for the camp with the silent auction. Events like these and many more are possible with input and action by our members so please get involved, we need your help ! This upcoming meeting on Thursday, March 1st includes guest speaker Greg Manning on Jefferson Davis and also will have a book for sale under that same title. All members are encouraged to not only attend, but I challenge you to bring a guest. We currently have three (3) new members recruited in February and we shouldn't stop there. Let's all make a concerted effort to recruit and help make 2012 the best year ever for our camp. After all, we are celebrating 150 years of the Confederacy so invite your friends, co-workers, neighbors and all the good southern folk here in North Texas !

With much respect and grace, your camp commander,

Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



On 2/14/12 I had the privilege of speaking at the Felix H. Robertson Camp 129 in Waco. The SCV in Waco is an impressive group. Their Commander, Charles Oliver, runs a tight ship and I recommend those in Central Texas to visit the Waco camp. There are lots of good folks down there. And if you're driving through Waco, take a look at the Robertson Camp's large Battle Flag flying by I-35!

At this meeting I spoke about Santos Benavides, Tejano Confederate. The more I learn about Colonel Benavides, and his dedication to States' Rights, the more impressed I am with him and the Confederate army. While the talking heads on tv preach about diversity in 2012, the Confederate Army walked the walk in 1862...with volunteers from every race. And each of them fought to protect their family and home. And that's something we can ALL identify with!

Deo Vindice!

Report on the National Leadership Training held in Monroe, LA 11th February 2012

by 1st Lt Cmdr. Kevin Newman

I had the pleasure of attending the National Leadership Training conference in Monroe, Louisiana. Wanted to let you know how it went, and what it was like. I got to meet the leadership of the SCV, and it was quite fun!

The day started off in a funny way. The meeting started at 8am in Monroe. I stayed at my dear grandma's place in Bossier City the previous night, and got up early to drive over to Monroe the morning of. Unfortunately for me I took a wrong turn, and ended up running late. I put the pedal down, and arrived just as the meeting was starting.

I walked into the hotel meeting room, and noticed that there were NO seats. Probably 60 people were packed into the room. Then, I saw some open seats up front, and as quietly as possible plopped down at the table. I looked to my right and noticed the guy next to me was none other than Michael Givens, the Commander In Chief. I ended up sitting at the table reserved for the national leadership!

After receiving a bemused glance by the other national officers at the table, Mr. Givens got up and gave his speech...

Commander in Chief Michael Givens

CIC Givens stated that the SCV plan is to be aggressive and continue to grow. CIC stated membership is at just over 31,000 nationwide, representing growth of 6,000 since last year. Goal is still 50,000 by 2015. Mentioned that we should continue to bring a friend.

The Commander said that most people in America (and the world) have no idea who we are, or what we stand for. It's our duty to become experts about the WBTS and inform them. No free passes are to be given to cultural violators.

Mr. Givens spoke of some specific examples of culture violations. He repeated a no retreat, no surrender stance. He then stated that The South is America's last, best hope towards preserving not only an accurate historical accounting, but Constitutional government itself! CIC then stated the if the South is America's best hope; the SCV is the South's best hope.

Adjutant in Chief Chuck Rand

Spoke of the importance of adjutants, and their specific duties. Mr. Rand stated that paperwork and record keeping have always been of great importance, especially in the WBTS. Mentions how vital good reports and records were to Lee and Jackson.

Suggests all camps record minutes of meetings and make available to membership and guests. Adjutant Rand then mentioned IRS tax forms, using them to keep individual camps as non-profit. Stated all camp meetings should be open to public.

Mr. Rand stated that any proposed project needs to have some proposal for funding sources in addition to the National SCV. He mentioned it should be of lasting importance, and gave examples: the S.D. Lee Home improvements, Texas I-10 Flag Plaza, Virginia Cemetery, etc. Adjutant stated that all funds requests should go to division first.

He recommended we get on the telegraph by sending an email request to Brian at membership@scv.org. Chuck asked for local news events of high importance to be brought to his attention at his email addy, chuckrand3@gmail.com Mr. Rand also recommended each camp have a camp email address, and then link it to the division site.

He made a mention of the prorated dues special for Feb and concluded his remarks.

Lt. Commander Kelly Barrow

Recruiting and Retention. EVERYONE is responsible for this! We ALL need to make the effort to grow our camp. We all must be authorities in Texas and Southern history to do this effectively.

Past 20 years, 90,000 people have come into the SCV, but 60,000 quit or dropped out. To correct this, He proposed working two angles; 1) Honoring our ancestors' heritage/valor/integrity/cause by being informed gentlemen and good role models and 2) Pushing for new membership.

To accomplish this he recommended sending newsletters, announcements etc. in every format. Also looking to advertise as a non-profit in local papers. Also, by having a "recruiting meeting" once per year. Recommended using SCV.org materials, such as "Ashes and Graves", videos, handouts, etc.

Also recommended Friends of the SCV as a way to get people to join us who may not have connections, or who are trying to find their connections. Friends of the SCV can be both male and female.

Mr. Barrow stated that getting involved with the community is a must. Volunteer, reach out the community. Show them we are not a threat, but an asset to our neighborhoods. We need to be visible and active throughout Texas.

Mr. Barrow said that looking at Camp 584 membership rolls may reveal "at large" members who are nearby and could join. Reminded to speak to all members, and new members, and make them feel welcome. He then pushed scvli.org as good site for officers to hone skills.

Lt. encouraged us to join chamber of commerce and target VFW, universities, schools, and ROTC programs to hand out awards, medals, etc.

Defense Heritage, Tom Hiter

Heritage is real and has value. Noted Webster's dictionary states heritage has no intrinsic value. Stated that northern culture sold its soul for money. Webster was a northerner, and thus didn't see the value of heritage, since it didn't make him any money. Hence, he didn't define heritage as having intrinsic worth. Hiter: except for God, heritage is all any of us have.

The South has a Unique Heritage. Mentioned Southern men have unique views of home, themselves, family, God, women, the government, and the world. We see ourselves as FREE and unshackled from much of the earthly rules. Contrasted this with Northern culture of big government and lots of rules. Referenced Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of Thomas Jefferson.

Our Heritage is Worth Fighting For. Referenced the movie "Tammy and the Bachelor". Stated that the time is now. WE can't afford to sit on our rear ends and quit. B/c nobody else is going to do it! And if we don't we are doomed to slavery.

ALL HERITAGE DEFENSE CLAIMS GO UP THE CHAIN OF COMMAND: Camp to Division to National.

Workshop Q and A:

Stated that the SCV represents cultural salvation. We are under assault from every direction. We need to stick together and get past our personal differences. Stressed the need to share the lifting and ideas with camp; to grow leadership within the camps.

Recommended recording meetings with a vid cam for reference in the future. Stated that if we had a recording of Lee or Jackson, how priceless would it be?

Recommended getting a podium for speakers to use. A simple portable wood podium that can be placed on a table top would be good. Build a speakers list!

Final Notes

The SCV leadership is in capable hands. All of these men were well-informed, focused, and extremely serious about the importance of saving Southern culture. It was a great learning experience, as well as a lot of fun! I recommend the National and Texas reunions to those who can make it.

Kevin Newsom
Lt. Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV



Chaplain's Corner



Enemies!

The enemies of Christ are hard at work to remove any and all Christian influence from our country, which was founded on Christian principles and a reliance on Jesus Christ.

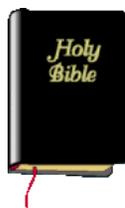
School children are being taught that George Washington crossed the Delaware and chopped down a cherry tree, but not that he was a Christian. They are not being told what he had to say about God, Jesus Christ, or the Bible. This is not only true of George Washington, but of nearly all of the founders and early leaders of our country. Most were Christians who put their trust and faith in God. We know that, because they said so. However, this is not being taught to our children even though it's true. And, why? Because it isn't politically correct and some non-Christian might claim to be offended.

For generations we've been taught that Abraham Lincoln was a great man who saved the country and freed the slaves. Scores of people, misled by erroneous teaching, have visited his statue in Washington, D.C. to pay homage to his image as if he were some god in a Greek temple. Of course, we know him to have been a tyrant whose inflated ego, poor judgment, and illegal acts caused the death of over six hundred thousand Americans and immeasurable suffering.

At the same time, honorable, Christian men like Robert E. Lee, T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and all of our Confederate generals, who fought to save the country and its constitution, have been vilified and called traitors. Our brave and noble Confederate forefathers are being called a "racist army." Our proud Southern heritage is being mocked and our legacy shamed by those whose only interest is self-promotion. They pick fights and find fault in what is true and right in order to increase the audience of their radio or television programs, or add to the readership of their newspaper columns or websites. They criticize and attack what is honorable and true, while they have no honor and care nothing for truth.

Southern states who asked their young men to leave their homes and families to go to war to defend it against a terrorist invasion, and now refuse to honor their sacrifice because it isn't politically correct are a disgrace. Southerners who have bought in to the Union lies and will not seek or accept the truth even when it's presented to them, because of what someone might think, are a shame and unworthy of their own heritage.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has been given the "defense of the Confederate soldier's good name," and "the guardianship of his history." As such we may get mad and upset at these self-serving hypocritical bigots that attack our noble Southern heritage and brave Confederate forefathers, but I firmly believe God is for us, and the Bible tells us in Romans 8:31, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"



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

The Weekly Advocate

Baton Rouge Newspaper

March 2, 1862

ANOTHER DAY OF PRAYER— In this hour of gloom, President Davis has appointed a day for fasting and prayer. This is right, and we hope that the day will be generally observed. Among all our trusts that in the Lord God of Hosts is the strongest. In the hour of our trial, it is mote to call upon Him for success. But let it be remembered that in the mysterious dispensations of His Providence, He lends no helping hand to those who will not help themselves. Other nations than ours have struggled for liberty and found it not. We must work. Pumps and strong hands to them will save a sinking ship, when prayer, without willing hands, avails nothing.

At Trafalgar shots on the weaker side were rammed home with hearty English zest, whilst on the other, nervous knees sought help from He who assisted them not because they would not help themselves. It is right and our duty to lift up our voices to Him whom we all hope will cause our ultimate triumph, but if on that day you can raise a man for the army, if you can hit a lick for the cause, do it. Heaven is not always on the side of the most artillery, but it won't injure the side it is on to try and get the most of it.



This is a classic example of the systematic reinvention of this despot who brought war to our country and our people. If you repeat a lie often enough, people will believe it. Boston circa 1906, Lincoln statue, "Park Square."



"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in anyway the social and political equality of the white and black races – that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything."

Fourth Debate with Stephen A. Douglas at Charleston, Illinois, September 18, 1858
(The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln edited by Roy P. Basler, Volume III, pp. 145-146.)



Our February meeting was very moving as we discussed the lives of our own Confederate ancestors and their struggles against invasion and their fights for freedom and independence all across the Southland. It was a great opportunity to learn more about each other and our proud heritage and see that we truly are a band of brothers and native to the soil of Dixie.



Learn True History





Fort Worth Face-Off

Sons of Confederate Veterans Night

\$5.00 of every ticket to go towards Sons of Confederate Veterans Organization

Saturday, March 3rd 7:30pm

Tarrant County Convention Center

<http://www.brahmas.com>

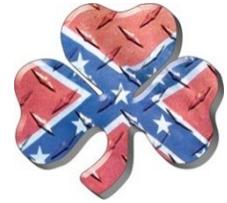


Upcoming events



March 2: Texas Independence Day !!

Fly your Texas and Confederate flags!



March 2-4th: **Irish Festival**, Dallas, Tx. www.ntif.org

March 3rd: Kennedale Parade. 1 PM, Starts at Kennedale Jr. High, ends at Town Center Park.

March 17th: Gen. Granbury's Birthday Parade, 11:00 A.M., Granbury, Tx.

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

April- Kevin Newsom. Topic: The Diversity of the Confederate Army

May- Guest Speaker: Past Lieutenant Commander Mark Vogl. Topic: The View From Rebel Mountain.

June- Plans for Texas Division Reunion, Camp Business Meeting



"...governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

United States Declaration of Independence

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



CONFEDERATE FIRST CORPS, HOOD'S DIVISION, - a series
THE TEXAS BRIGADE 1,729 men

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEROME BONAPARTE ROBERTSON

Forty-eight-year-old Jerome Bonaparte Robertson was called "Aunt Polly" by his men for his devotion to their well-being. He was described as a man of strong sense, kindly, with warm impulses and genial manners, but "not much cultivated or polished." He had lived a full life before his Civil War career began. Born in Kentucky in 1815, his father died when Jerome was twelve, and in order to earn a living, Jerome was apprenticed to a hatter. When his first master died, he was transferred to another in St. Louis, where at the age of eighteen he bought his release from the last three years of his contract. Though he was practically without any education, he was taken under the wing of a St. Louis doctor who instructed him and made him an office assistant. The doctor's tutoring enabled Jerome to enter Transylvania University as a medical student. His course of study at the University was only three months, however--at the age of twenty, inspired by Texas's war for independence from Mexico, he raised a company of like-minded Kentuckians, went south, and joined Sam Houston's Texan army. When he arrived in Texas in 1836, the battle of San Jacinto had already been fought and independence was assured, but Robertson and his company remained with the Texan army until 1837, when they were mustered out. Robertson then put down roots in Washington on the Brazos, Texas, where he married and settled down to practice medicine. He took time out each year between 1838 and 1844 to participate in at least one campaign against the Indians, and became a renowned Indian fighter. His fighting fame and social standing resulted in his being elected to both houses of the Texas state legislature, and in 1861 he was a secessionist delegate to the state secession convention.

When the South seceded, Robertson was in middle age, but he left his medical practice and, in the same spirit as a quarter-century before when Texas had "seceded" from Mexico, he raised a company of volunteers and headed for the capital of the new revolution. Arriving in Richmond, his company was made part of the 5th Texas volunteer regiment, and Robertson once more found himself captain in a rebel army. The 5th was brigaded with other Texas regiments in Richmond. This lone brigade of Texans in the Virginia army would soon win fame as "Hood's Texas Brigade." In early June 1862, J.J. Archer, the first colonel of the 5th Texas, was given his own brigade, and Robertson was promoted to take his place at the head of the regiment in time for the Seven Days.

There, in the brigade's first full-scale battle, the Texans won glory in their triumphant assault at Gaines' Mill, where Robertson was slightly wounded in the shoulder. He was back in command of the 5th Texas two months later at Second Manassas, where the Texas Brigade added to its reputation by spearheading another sledgehammer Confederate attack. At one point in the action, finding that the right of his regiment had gone ahead unsupported, Robertson did not recall the overenthusiastic companies, but instead sent the rest of the regiment to follow them. A few minutes later, Robertson was shot in the groin at the head of his regiment, which was then out in front of the whole Rebel army.

Robertson tried to stay with the army during the subsequent Maryland Campaign, but at South Mountain he had to be taken off the field after collapsing from exhaustion and the effects of his recent wound. He was too weak to fight at the climactic Battle of Sharpsburg three days later. Nevertheless, he was promoted to brigadier

general on November 1, 1862, and given command of the vaunted Texas Brigade, taking the place of that other Kentuckian-turned-Texan, Maj. Gen. John B. Hood.

Robertson wouldn't have a chance to prove what he could do with a full brigade until the next summer at Gettysburg, however. At Fredericksburg, the division was unthreatened, and the Texas Brigade lost only six men. At Chancellorsville, Robertson's men were with the rest of Hood's division at Suffolk, out of harm's way during the battle of Chancellorsville.

At Gettysburg

On July 1, Robertson and his brigade marched with the rest of Hood's division moving east on the Chambersburg Pike from Greenwood to Marsh Creek.

On July 2, the Texans shared the day's frustrating stops, starts, marches and countermarches from Marsh Creek to the jump-off point for the division's attack against the Union left. They finally reached the Emmitsburg where it passed through Biesecker's Woods about 4:00 in the afternoon. Robertson's Texas Brigade was deployed, as always, in the first line for Hood's attack, to the left of Law's brigade in a two-brigade front.

About 4:30 P.M., Law's brigade advanced. Robertson and his men sprang forward immediately afterward. Robertson had been ordered to keep his right closed on Law and keep his left on the Emmitsburg Road, in conformity with Lee's wishes that the division attack generally northward. Law, however, had sent his brigade almost directly east against the Round Tops, and Robertson soon found that his brigade had to either abandon the road or disconnect himself from Law. Reasoning that McLaws was scheduled to strike soon on his left, he decided to break with the road rather than with Law, and he directed his own brigade eastward, directly at the Devil's Den. During the advance over hundreds of yards of broken terrain, "exposed to a destructive fire of canister, grape, and shell," the distance between the wings of his brigade lengthened, and Robertson lost contact with his two right regiments. He was informed that they had drifted into the middle of Law's brigade and could not be removed, so he sent a request to Law to look after them, and concentrated on his two left regiments at the base of Devil's Den and in Rose's Woods. Before long he became aware that McLaws's brigades were not appearing on his left as he expected, and he sent back for reinforcements. This was complicated by the fact that his superior, Hood, was at that moment being carried off the field with a shredded right arm, so Robertson sent his requests to corps commander Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet and to Brig. Gens. "Tige" Anderson and Henry Benning in his rear. The latter two brigades came up on either side of Robertson's two left regiments. Robertson thus, on his own initiative, effectively concentrated the attack of the bulk of Hood's division against Ward's and De Trobriand's Yankee brigades installed in Rose's Woods. As for his own brigade, however, it was all Robertson could do to hold his line that afternoon--breaking the Union line was never a possibility for Robertson's divided command. Late in the evening, Robertson was wounded above the right knee and couldn't walk. He left the brigade with his senior colonel and retired 200 yards to tend the wound. At the end of the day, Robertson's men slept in their positions around Devil's Den.

On July 3, Robertson was not engaged, and his brigade was ordered withdrawn late in the afternoon after the failure of Pickett's Charge.

Robertson was not among those commended by Longstreet after the battle. (Law, the acting division commander, never wrote a report.) Indeed, Robertson's career after Gettysburg was ruined by Longstreet's poor impression of him. *Robertson, who appears stern and forbidding in his wartime photograph, was probably too humane, if anything. Perhaps his life's work in medicine unfitted him for the job of sending boys out to die in blind obedience to orders from superiors, for in the following months he was removed as*

brigadier of the Texas Brigade for incompetence--twice.

In September, Longstreet brought Hood's division to the aid of General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee in the West. There, Longstreet took official action to have Robertson removed from brigade command after the Battle of Wauhatchie, charging that "This officer has been complained of so frequently for want of conduct in time of battle that I apprehend that the abandonment by his brigade of its position of the night of the 28th may have been due to his want of hearty co-operation," and "He seemed to exercise an injurious influence over the troops. . . ." The army machinery moved slowly, however. Robertson was not immediately replaced, and the Knoxville Campaign commenced soon after with Robertson still in place. After the action at Bean's Station the next month, division commander Brig. Gen. Micah Jenkins charged Robertson with "Conduct highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Evidently, at the height of that botched campaign, Robertson had been ordered to advance. Instead, he had assembled his regimental commanders and ranted, according to Jenkins, "That there are but three days' rations on hand, and God knows where more are to come from; that he . . . had no confidence in the campaign; that whether we whipped the enemy in the immediate battle or not we would be compelled to retreat . . . and that we were in danger of losing a considerable part of our army; that our men were in no condition for campaigning; that General Longstreet had promised shoes, but how could they be furnished; that we only had communication with Richmond, and could not even get a mail from there in less than three weeks; that he was opposed to the movement, and that he would require written orders, and would obey them under protest; and other language of similar character, all of which language was calculated to discourage the regimental commanders and weaken their confidence in the movement then in progress . . . , to create a distrust in regard to the safety of the troops, to prejudice them in regard to the management of the campaign, and tending to prevent that hearty and hopeful co-operation necessary to success."

The men of the brigade were entirely on the side of their dear "Aunt Polly." They appreciated Robertson for protesting orders to march through the snow to no purpose when many of them had no shoes. A staff officer with Longstreet's command, while feeling that Robertson had been "unjustly dealt with," admitted that Robertson was not "considered a good officer." The court-martial found Robertson not guilty of "ulterior motives," but guilty of "bad conduct." Robertson would never again serve with the First Corps. Good doctor Robertson, though not incompetent as alleged, was probably the wrong man to lead the Texas Brigade, the "shock troops" of Lee's army.

For further reading:

Laney, Daniel M. "Wasted Gallantry: Hood's Texas Brigade at Gettysburg," *Gettysburg Magazine* 16, Jan 1997

McMurry, Richard M. *John Bell Hood and the War for Southern Independence*, Lexington, KY, 1982

Piston, William G. *Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History*, Athens, GA, 1987

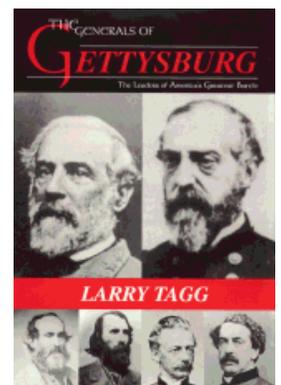
Simpson, Harold B. *Hood's Texas Brigade: Lee's Grenadier Guard*, Waco TX, 1970

Wright, Marcus J., comp., and Harold B. Simpson, ed., *Texas in the War, 1861-1865*, Hillsboro, TX, 1965

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

NEXT MONTH: Major General George Edward Pickett

<http://www.rocemabra.com/~roger/tagg/generals/>



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Feb. 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Russelville, Tennessee, by General Orders, No. 21, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of January 26, 1864, was arraigned and tried:

Brigadier General J. B. ROBERTSON, of the Provisional Army, on the charge of conduct highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Substance of Specification—The use of language (which is set out) calculated to discourage his regimental commanders, and weaken their confidence in certain movements then in progress, and to create distrust in the minds of the troops as to the result of the campaign in which they were engaged.

II. *Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

The Court find the accused guilty of the Specification, with certain qualifications, but express the opinion that his language was not designed to weaken the confidence of the officers to whom it was addressed. They also find him guilty of the charge, except the word "highly," and sentence him to be reprimanded.

III. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The absence of a wrong intent does not change the obviously mischievous tendency of the remarks complained of. Officers cannot be too careful in the expression of their opinions on such occasions; and this caution is the more incumbent, in proportion to their rank and influence. Hence, while the department is gratified that the Court has felt warranted in acquitting Brigadier General Robertson of improper motives, it altogether disapproves his conduct.

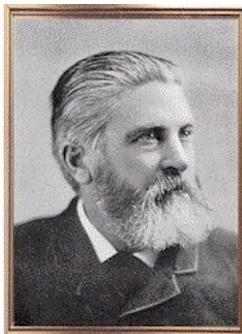
By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Confederate imprint pertaining to the Court Martial of General J.B. Robertson, 1p. octavo, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Virginia, February 25, 1864, being General Orders No. 24 and reads in part: "I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Russelville, Tennessee, by General Orders, No. 21, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of January 26, 1864, was arraigned and tried: Brigadier General J.B. ROBERTSON, of the Provisional Army, on the charge of conduct highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Substance of Specification - The use of language (which is set out) calculated to discourage his regimental commanders, and weaken their confidence in certain movements then in progress, and to create distrust in the minds of the troops as to the result of the campaign in which they were engaged. II. Finding and Sentence of the Court. The court find the accused guilty of the Specification, with certain qualifications, but express the opinion that his language was not designed to weaken the confidence of the officers to whom it was addressed. They also find him guilty of the charge, except the word 'highly,' and sentence him to be reprimanded. III. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. The absence of a wrong intent does not change the obviously mischievous tendency of the remarks complained of. Officers cannot be too careful in the expression of their opinions on such occasions: and this caution is the more incumbent, in proportion to their rank and influence. Hence, while the department is gratified that the Court has felt warranted in acquitting Brigadier General Robertson of improper motives, it altogether disapproves of his conduct." From the "Rebel Orders" captured by John P. DeMeritt, 2nd Lt. & Quartermaster, 29th Wisconsin Infantry. Jerome Bonaparte Robertson (1815 -1890) was a doctor, Indian fighter, Texas politician, and a general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. He was noted for his service in the famed Texas Brigade in the Army of

Northern Virginia. In a prominent role during the Gettysburg Campaign Robertson led his brigade into Pennsylvania.. Hood's Division arrived too late for the first day's fighting during the Battle of Gettysburg, but they played a prominent role on the second day where Robertson led his brigade in a series of hard-hitting, but ultimately unsuccessful, attacks on Little Round Top. Those attacks culminated with the fight for Devil's Den, during which his 1st, 4th and 5th Texas regiments, as well as his 3rd Arkansas, took heavy casualties that ultimately resulted in their taking their objective, despite being greatly outnumbered by Union forces. Robertson was wounded along with several of his officers during that action, which he later described as "one of the hottest contests I have ever witnessed". In September, along with the rest of James Longstreet's corps, Robertson and the Texas Brigade were moved to Tennessee to reinforce the western army, fighting with distinction at Chickamauga. However, Robertson's performance in the subsequent East Tennessee campaign invoked the wrath of both Longstreet and division commander Micah Jenkins. Longstreet filed formal court-martial charges against General Robertson, alleging delinquency of duty and accusing him of pessimistic remarks. Robertson was reprimanded, replaced as commander of the Texas Brigade, and transferred to Texas, where he commanded the state reserve forces until the end of the war. <http://www.hcauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?lotid=26483>

Legal Justification of the South in Secession ... last in a seven part series....



BY HON. J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D.

Secession: The Separate And Legal Act Of The States.

It is not uncommon to confound the secession of a state, as a separate, independent, sovereign act, with the subsequent establishment of a confederacy or a common government, by the co-operative action of several States after they had seceded. A State, by virtue of its individual, sovereign right, demonstrated in this introductory chapter, repealed or withdrew its act of acceptance of the Constitution, as the basis or bond of union, and resumed the powers which had been delegated and enumerated in that instrument. This act of resumption of delegated powers, assertion of undelegated sovereignty, was not by the legislature. There is in our American system what is not found elsewhere, a power above that of the Federal or of the State government, the power of the people of a State, who ordained and established constitutions for and over themselves. No secret conspiracy was needed, no mask to conceal the features of the State, no secret place in which to concoct or consummate the designs. Everything was done in broad daylight, and inspection was invited to the accomplishment of what had been repeatedly avowed as the logical consequence of sectional supremacy. The people of the State--the only "people" then known under our political system--had a regularly and lawfully constituted government, already in their hands and subject to their direction. They had a complete corps of administrative officers, an executive, a legislative, a judiciary, filling every department of a free, representative government, all holding office under State authority alone and wearing no badge of official subordination to any power. This government was complete in all its functions and powers, unchanged as to its internal affairs, altered only in its external or Federal relations, and law and order reigned in every portion of the State precisely as if no change had occurred. The secession was as valid as the act of ratification by which the State entered the Union. The secession, or withdrawal of a State from a league, had no revolutionary or insurrectionary character, and nothing which could be tortured into rebellion or treason except by ignorance or malignity.

Several States having openly, with most public declaration of purposes, withdrawn from the compact, they established a union, a confederacy of states, for themselves. The constitution was formed, adopted, ratified, in precisely the same manner and by the same forms and agencies as the Constitution of the United States came into being. Not a Clause nor article interfered with the right of any Northern State or citizen. No assault was made upon property or institutions of any other people.

The model of the Constitution of the Union, which had been respected, obeyed and revered by the Southern States, was followed, with only such changes as time and experience had demonstrated to be necessary for the states to retain their equality in the Union and have their guaranteed rights respected. There seemed no other alternative for the security of the domestic institutions of self-governing States--institutions over which neither the Federal government nor people outside the limits of such States had any control, and for which they had no moral or legal responsibility. Southern life was habitually denounced as utter "barbarism," and an institution of the remotest origin, sanctioned in the Old Testament and by the law of nations, and upheld for centuries by all civilized governments, and existing at the time of the Declaration of Independence in all the States, was held up to odium as "the sum of all villainies," and the Constitution, because of its explicit recognition and guarantee of

this institution, was spurned as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." It was a logical and inevitable inference that the predominant and fanatical sentiment of the North should purge the country of such an "unmitigated crime" by its speedy suppression, and that invested with, or arrogating supreme power, it should throw its irresistible weight in the sacrifice of Southern interests to a remorseless and destructive propagandism.

No one would now hazard the assertion that, if the Southern States had acquiesced in the result of the elections of 1860, the equality and rights of the Southern States could have continued unimpaired by the unfriendly action of the government at Washington and of the Northern States. We need not be left to conjecture as to what would have occurred, for a few years later--not during the frenzy of the war, but in the flush of victory and the strength of peace--we had a notable illustration of the insecurity of reliance upon the clearest constitutional prohibition. The Supreme Court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to the legal tender law that was not pleasing to Congress and certain moneyed interests. As a rebuke and remedy the court was reconstructed, the number of judges was increased, to reconsider and reverse the judgment, and this process President Harrison, speaking on a kindred subject in a political address in New York, characterized as "packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to."

Perhaps more conclusive proof of the insecurity of a minority and of unresisted tendency toward assumption of all power which may be supposed to be needed for the accomplishment of coveted ends, may be found in the reconstruction measures, which were deliberately purposed to punish "the rebels" and to subject the white people to negro domination. Roger Foster, in his commentaries on the Constitution, 1896 (pp. 265-267), speaks of the dealings of Congress and the Federal government with the Southern States during the period of reconstruction. At his hands the story becomes a gloomy tale of vacillation, intimidation and fraud; but he tells it with plainness and directness and with more than his usual force. In his opinion "the validity of the acts of Congress" is "open to investigation," and, "in view of the language of the Constitution, the decisions of the courts on cognate questions, and the action of Congress in other respects toward the States which were the seat of the insurrection, it seems impossible to find any justification for them in law, precedent or consistency. The reconstruction acts must consequently be condemned as unconstitutional, founded on force, not law, and so tyrannical as to imperil the liberty of the entire nation should they be recognized as binding precedents." The change of sentiment in reference to John Brown is a startling revelation of the rapidity with which sectional and political hostility can pervert the judgment and the conscience.

In October, 1859, this bold, bad man attempted his bloody foray into Virginia, fraught with most terrible consequences of spoliation of property, arson, insurrection, murder and treason. The raid was a compound of foolhardiness and cruelty. Conservative and respectable journals and all decent men and women denounced, at the time, the arrogant and silly attempt of the murderer to take into his destructive hands the execution of his fell purposes. Sympathy with those purposes and his methods was vehemently disclaimed by representatives of all parties in Congress, conspicuously by Hon. John Sherman. Few, except red-handed and insane fanatics, lifted voice against his execution, after a fair trial and just verdict by a Virginia court. A Senate committee, after a laborious investigation of the facts, submitted a report accompanied by evidence, and said: "It was simply the act of lawless ruffians, under the sanction of no public or political authority, distinguishable only from ordinary felonies by the ulterior ends in contemplation by them, and by the fact that the money to maintain the expedition, and the large armament they brought with them, had been contributed and furnished by the citizens of other States of the Union under circumstances that must continue to jeopardize the safety and peace of the Southern States, and against which Congress has no power to legislate." Now, John Brown inspires a popular song and poetry and eloquence, almost a national air, and Northern writers and people compare him to Jesus Christ and put him in the Saints' Calendar of Freedom.

The organization of the Grand Army of the Republic has become a potent political agency, demanding that Union soldiers shall have preference, and making connection with the army, irrespective of service or personal merit, the highest consideration in appointments to places of profit and trust. Akin to this, a gigantic pension system, heavier and more exhaustive than the support of the huge standing army in Germany, has been fastened on the public treasury, subsidizing States and making the name of soldier or sailor the passport to the support of himself and family. The strange and vicious doctrine has been affirmed over executive protest that fraud and

perjury do not vitiate a pension once allowed, and that any disabilities incurred, whether in the line of duty or of pecuniary aggrandizement, within the "sphere of communication" with either army, are sufficient grounds for the paternal adoption of such a son. And a presidential candidate, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination, seeking arguments for popular support, makes the "need" of a soldier or sailor, however that need may have been created, a sufficient plea for "generous aid" by the government.

As has been affirmed and reiterated, the action of the seceding States was deliberate and most publicly pre-announced. The Northern States and the government at Washington were not taken by surprise, for the purpose of the South, in a certain anticipated contingency, was well known and had been repeatedly and solemnly declared. Exercising a right claimed by the States in their ratification and adoption of the Constitution, and reaffirmed from that day continuously, the seceding States neither desired nor expected resistance to their action. The power to coerce States had been explicitly rejected in the convention. Hamilton said: "To coerce the States was one of the maddest projects ever devised." No provision had been made by any of the States to meet a resistance to their withdrawal from the partnership. (Madison Papers, 732, 761, 822, 914; 2d Elliot's Debates, 199, 232, 233.) Not a gun, not an establishment for their manufacture or repair, nor a soldier, nor a vessel, had been provided as preparation for war, offensive or defensive. On the contrary, they desired to live in peace and friendship with their late confederates, and took all the necessary steps to secure that desired result. There was no appeal to the arbitrament of arms, nor any provocation to war. They preferred and earnestly sought to make a fair and equitable settlement of common interests and disputed questions with their former associates, so as to preserve most amicable relations and avoid the infliction of any damage or loss.

To show that peace was ardently desired by the government and the people of the Confederacy, it is sufficient to state that the Confederate Congress, prior to the inauguration of the chief magistrate, passed a resolution asking for the appointment of commissioners to be sent to the government of the United States, "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that government and the Confederate States, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith." In his inaugural President Davis said: "If a just perception of neutral interests shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled." "In furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the people," said the president in his first message, 29th April, 1861; "I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operation and that of the secretary of state, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable." On the 12th of March the commissioners officially addressed the secretary of state (Mr. Seward), informing him of the purpose of their mission, and stating, in the language of their instructions, their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates." To this no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. In the meantime, with the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, the commissioners waived all questions of form and held unofficial intercourse through an intermediary, Justice Campbell, late of the Supreme court of the United States, and through him assurances were received from the government of the United States "of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and, further, that no measure, changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject notice would be given to the commissioners." In the closing paragraph of the message the President protested "solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must, resist to the last extremity."

On May 8th, 1861, the president submitted a special message to Congress, communicating a report of Judge Campbell stating what he had done in connection with the commissioners for a peaceful adjustment of the

pending difficulties between the two governments. In the papers were letters from Judge Campbell to President Davis and to Secretary Seward, the latter having been submitted to Mr. Seward, who did not reply or publicly question the correctness or accuracy of the recital. Judge Campbell held written and oral conferences with Secretary Seward, and from these he felt justified in writing to Mr. Seward, "The commissioners who received these communications conclude they have been abused and overreached. The Montgomery government hold the same opinion." "I think no candid man who will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the administration, as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises, is the proximate cause of the great calamity." He further affirmed the profound conviction of military and civil officers "that there has been systematic duplicity practiced on them through me." President Davis had previously said: "The crooked paths of diplomacy can furnish no example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, in directness, as was the course of the United States government toward our commissioners in Washington."

A Peace Convention was held in Washington City, with representatives from border and other States, to devise terms of honorable adjustment and prevent the calamity of war or disunion. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, a statesman of experience, ability and conservatism, submitted a series of compromise measures and they were indignantly and insultingly rejected. The speaker of the house of representatives was not allowed even to present certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, looking to pacification, while the convention in Virginia, so unwilling, so reluctant, to take extreme steps, tendered to Senator Crittenden, by a unanimous vote, the thanks of the people of the State for his able and patriotic efforts "to bring about a just and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties."

Appendix

It is not within the scope of this article to detail incidents of the war; it is fitting, however, to animadvert upon an oft-repeated accusation and to furnish such proof of its falsity as to leave hereafter no loop to hang a doubt upon. It is a common excuse for early defeat and inability "to crush the rebellion in ninety days," that the Confederacy was better supplied than the government of the United States with the means and appliances of war. This explanation on its face is absurd, for how could an infant, suddenly improvised government, without a dollar, without a sailor, without a ship, without a manufactory of guns or powder, be better equipped than a strong, well established government, constantly engaged in Indian wars and having a regularly equipped army and navy and no inconsiderable plants for their maintenance? Mr. Goldwin Smith, of Canada, in his work on the United States, says that at the beginning of the war the South was able to draw upon the supplies stored in the arsenals, which had been "well stocked by the provident treason of Buchanan's minister of war." Senator Sherman, in his "Recollections," repeats the absurd story and says that in the early days of the war the Confederates, because of this surreptitious aid, had superior means of warfare. General Scott endorsed the accusation against Secretary Floyd in regard to what has been called "the stolen arms," and thus contributed to the belief of respectable people that the Confederate States fought with cannon, rifles and muskets treacherously placed in their hands. Mr. Buchanan says, and there can be no better authority, in the book on his administration, page 220: "This delusion presents a striking illustration of the extent to which public prejudice may credit a falsehood not only without foundation but against the clearest official evidence." Eighteen months before General Scott's endorsement of the charge it had been condemned as unfounded by the report of the committee on military affairs of the house of representatives. The disproved slander that arms had been fraudulently or otherwise sent to the South to aid the "approaching rebellion," is in accord with the concerted purpose of writers and politicians to falsify the record and make apology for Northern reverses. General Scott made specific charge that Secretary Floyd removed "115,000 extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition, from Northern repositories to Southern arsenals, so that, on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion, they might be found without cost, except to the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents." He also charged that 130 or 140 pieces of heavy artillery were ordered from Pittsburg to Ship Island and Galveston, forts not yet erected. The charge, vouched for by public rumor, underwent a searching official investigation by a committee authorized to send for persons and papers and to report at any time. It was most easy to establish the charge, if true, for these arms could not have been removed without the knowledge and active participation of the officers of the ordnance bureau, whose loyalty had never been impugned nor suspected. The accusation may be reduced to three indictments:

First. That arms were improperly distributed to the Southern States prior to and preparatory for premeditated rebellion. Tables furnished from the ordnance bureau show that these States received much less, in the aggregate, instead of more, than the quota of arms to which they were justly entitled under the law for arming the militia. It is a significant fact, utterly disproving the charge and the belligerent intent, that Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas did not receive any portion of army muskets of the very best quality to which they were entitled, and which would have been delivered to each on a simple application to the ordnance bureau. Of the muskets distributed the South received 2,091, and of long-range rifles of the army caliber, 758! Not enough to arm two full regiments!

Second. That Secretary Floyd sent cannon to the Southern States. If he did the fact could not have been concealed, for their size and ponderous weight would have made it impossible to escape detection. The committee reported that there was no evidence that any cannon had been transported to the South. Secretary Floyd may have made an order for the transfer of guns, but it was never executed, and the officer in charge, Colonel Maynadier, said: "It never entered his mind that there could be any improper motive or object in the order."

Third. The committee extended their inquiry into the circumstances under which Secretary Floyd ordered the removal of the old percussion and flint-lock muskets from the Springfield armory, where they had accumulated in inconvenient numbers. These arms were to be removed from time to time as may be most suitable for economy and transportation, and were to be distributed among the arsenals in proportion to their respective means of proper storage. These arms had been condemned by inspectors and were recommended to be sold, and they were advertised for sale, but the bids did not average \$1.50 each and were not accepted. The committee did not, in the slightest degree, implicate Governor Floyd. Alas! what becomes of Senator Sherman's conjured up superior preparation for war and of General Scott's "good arms stolen?" It is of a piece with the rifle pitfalls with which Northern papers, after the Bull Run escapade, in which some Republican congressmen shared, said the whole country was honeycombed. (See Reports of House Committee on Military Affairs, 9th January, 1861, and 18th February, 1861--Report No. 85.)

Secretary Floyd, by inheritance and conviction, was a thorough believer in State rights, but was opposed to secession and in favor of employing every right and proper expedient for averting or postponing it. His diary of the secret meetings and discussions of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, during November, 1860, shows how averse he was to what he regarded the unwise and precipitate action of South Carolina. He addressed himself with great assiduity to the task of repressing the disposition manifested by the Southern States to take forcible possession of the forts and arsenals within their limits, and just prior to the time alleged for his distribution of public arms for aiding the secession movement he had published, in a Richmond paper, a letter which gained him high credit at the North for his boldness in rebuking the pernicious views of many in his own state. (Pollard's Lee and His Lieutenants, pp. 790-796, and Administration of Buchanan, p. 220.)

It may not be impossible that this persistent perversion of history is intended to shield the North from any reproach that might attach to her because of inability, with her immense superiority of military resources, to make an early conquest of the South. Besides the enormous means at her command in aid of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance departments, the North recruited her largely preponderant armies by purchased "Hessians" from Europe, by enlistment of negroes, and by pecuniary stimulants for substitutes or volunteers offered by individuals and towns and states and the general government. The frauds practiced on the poor negroes in enlistments, in withholding bounties, in misapplication of what had been accumulated under orders of Butler and other generals, constitute a dark chapter in the mysterious history of the freedmen's bureau and in other unrecorded occurrences of the war. In 1870 was published the report of the commissioners on equalization of the municipal war debts by the general assembly of Maine. It contains curious and disgraceful matters of history in regard to the method of furnishing men for the army and navy. It transpires in that official comment that "substitute brokers" did a business so important and profitable as to call for the formation of partnerships, which plied their "iniquitous transactions" so adroitly and actively and fraudulently, as to obtain large sums, "hundreds of thousands of dollars," for men who were never reported for duty. This "wrong" to the municipalities, "double and cruel wrong to the brave men lying in the trenches of the Appomattox and the James," occurred, says this merciless exposure, "when the army lay panting and exhausted in front of Petersburg," "when the government was calling loudly for recruits and new regiments," "when the gallant men were calling for help and succor," "when the conviction had been at last forced home upon the government that the people and the rebellion could only be subdued by being thoroughly whipped in its entrenched strongholds, and that to do this the army of freedom must be kept full and strong by constant reinforcements." (See Portland Advertiser, January 31, 1870.)

Source: Confederate Military History, Vol. 1 Complete article may be found at

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

~What Happened to John Bell Hood's Family~



The Story of his Family in New Orleans

John Bell Hood and his wife had eleven children in ten years, including three sets of twins. Their first daughter Lydia was born in 1869, the next year twins Annabel and Ethel. In 1871 John Bell, Jr. was born, followed by Duncan in 1873. Twins Marion and Lillian were born in 1874, and then, remarkably, another set of twins, Odile and Ida, in 1876. The tenth child, Oswald, was born in 1878, and finally Anna, in 1879. In 1878, calamity struck the Hood family, along with many others in New Orleans. A yellow fever epidemic ravaged the city during the

summer and resulted in the deaths of more than 3,000 people. New Orleans was virtually isolated, and the Cotton Exchange closed. All but two insurance companies in the city went bankrupt. During the winter and spring of 1878-1879 Hood was wiped out financially. He was forced to allow his personal insurance policies to lapse, and he mortgaged his house to its fullest value.

During the summer of 1878 Hood, as did most wealthy citizens, moved his family from the city. Spending the dangerous months at the Hennen family retreat near Hammond, Louisiana, they had been spared the terror of the epidemic. However, finances would not allow the family to move out of the city during the summer of 1879. During the entire year of 1879 there were only six confirmed deaths due to yellow fever in New Orleans. Unfortunately, three would occur in the Hood home.

One month after the birth of their eleventh child, Mrs. Hood was stricken with the fever. After initially appearing to have recovered from the affliction, she became ill after bathing, relapsed and died on Sunday, August 24, 1879. Completely devastated by the loss of his wife, struggling physically from his crippling war wounds, and under the stress of financial ruin and its impact on the security of his eleven young children, Hood contracted yellow fever on Thursday, August 27th. His eldest daughter Lydia fell victim on the same day. At noon on Saturday, August 29th, Lydia died, and the following day John Bell Hood died.

Anna Marie Hood's elderly mother survived, but was in poor health, and would die the following year. With no means of support, the ten surviving orphans were adopted by the following families:

Annabel and Ethel - Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, New Orleans

John Bell, Jr. - Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, Jonestown, Mississippi

Duncan - Miss Clementina Furniss, New York City

Marion and Lillian - Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Adams, New York City

Odile and Ida - Mr. and Mrs. George T. McGehee, Woodville, Mississippi

Oswald - Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Harney, Lexington, Kentucky

Anna - Mr. and Mrs. Moses E. Joseph, Columbus, Georgia



**Convention Registration form
2012 SCV TEXAS DIVISION REUNION**

June 1-3, 2012

**To Be Held At The Victoria Convention Center
2905 E. North Street
Victoria, TX 77901**



FRIDAY June 1, 2012

**Afternoon (Specific time TBA) - 100th Year Rededication of the
Victoria County Confederate Monument**

(Located on the Square - De Leon Plaza, Downtown Victoria, TX)

4PM - 6PM Registration Open - On the Square

**7PM - Reception, Dinner & Entertainment - Oak Room # of Tickets ____ @ \$35 each
101 West Goodwin, 12th floor (Across the street from De Leon Plaza)**

SATURDAY June 2, 2012

7AM to 10AM - Registration - Convention Center

8:30AM - Opening Ceremonies - Convention Center

9:00AM to 12:00 PM - SCV Reunion Business Session 1 - Convention Center

10AM to 12:00 PM - Ladies Historical Tour # of Tickets ____ @ \$30 each

12:00 PM - Awards Luncheon - Convention Center # of Tickets ____ @ \$35 each

1:30 PM to 5PM - SCV Reunion Business Session 2 - Convention Center

1:30PM - OCR Annual Meeting - Convention Center

6PM Cocktails (Cash Bar) - Convention Center

7PM to 10:00PM Southern Ball - Convention Center # of Tickets ____ @ \$60 each

SUNDAY June 3, 2012

7:00AM - Prayer Breakfast (dutch treat) IHOP

7606 Zac Lentz Parkway, Victoria, TX (near the Hampton Inn)

361-573-3360

9:00AM Division Executive Council Meeting - Hampton Inn Meeting Room

7006 N. Navarro, Victoria, TX 77904

361-573-9911

Member Name _____

Address _____ *City, State & Zip Code* _____

Email Address _____

SCV Member Camp _____ *Office* _____

First Name to appear on Convention Badge _____

Spouse of Guest name to appear on Convention Badge _____

Make checks payable to: George Overton Stoner Camp #1000

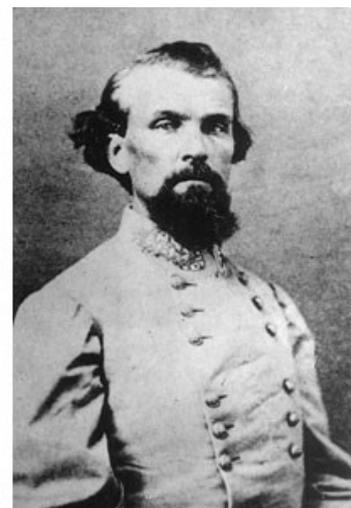
Mail completed form with check to: Eric Chester, 218 Gemini Court, Victoria, TX 77901

Registration Contact: Eric Chester - stonercamp@yahoo.com or (361) 219-1193

Interview With General N.B. Forrest

Printed in the Cincinnati Commercial, August 28, 1868, with his reply

In August, 1868, a mild sensation was created by the publication in the Cincinnati Commercial of a news-letter from its traveling correspondent who was then in Memphis, and who reported an interview with General Nathan Bedford Forrest on the subject of the Ku Klux Klan, then a subject of absorbing interest throughout the entire country. This news article was as follows:



Memphis, Tenn., August 28, 1868.

To-day I have enjoyed 'big talks' enough to have gratified any of the famous Indian chiefs who have been treating with General Sherman for the past two years. First I met General N. B. Forrest, then General Gideon A. Pillow, and Governor Isham G. Harris. My first visit was to General Forrest, whom I found at his office, at 8 o'clock this morning, hard at work, although complaining of an illness contracted at the New York convention. The New Yorkers must be a bad set indeed, for I have not met a single delegate from the Southern States who has not been ill ever since he went there. But to General Forrest. Now that the southern people have elevated him to the position of their great leader and oracle, it may not be amiss to preface my conversation with him with a brief sketch of the gentleman.

I cannot better personally describe him than by borrowing the language of one of his biographers. 'In person he is six feet one inch and a half in height, with broad shoulders, a full chest, and symmetrical, muscular limbs; erect in carriage, and weighs one hundred and eighty five pounds; dark-gray eyes, dark hair, mustache and beard worn upon the chin; a set of regular white teeth, and clearly cut features'; which, altogether, make him rather a handsome man for one forty-seven years of age.

Previous to the war - in 1852 - he left the business of planter, and came to this city and engaged in the business of 'negro trader,' in which traffic he seems to have been quite successful, for, by 1861, he had become the owner of two plantations a few miles below here, in Mississippi, on which he produced about a thousand bales of cotton each year, in the meantime carrying on the negro-trading. In June, 1861, he was authorized by Governor Harris to recruit a regiment of cavalry for the war, which he did, and which was the nucleus around which he gathered the army which he commanded as lieutenant general at the end of the war.

After being seated in his office, I said:

'General Forrest, I came especially to learn your views in regard to the condition of your civil and political affairs in the State of Tennessee, and the South generally. I desire them for publication in the Cincinnati Commercial. I do not wish to misinterpret you in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should publish.'

'I have not now,' he replied, 'and never have had, any opinion on any public or political subject which I would object to having published. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only

object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation I have gained.'

I replied: 'Sir, I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feelings toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage.'

'Well, sir,' said he, 'when I surrendered my seven thousand men in 1865, I accepted a parole honestly, and I have observed it faithfully up to to-day. I have counseled peace in all the speeches I have made. I have advised my people to submit to the laws of the State, oppressive as they are, and unconstitutional as I believe them to be. I was paroled and not pardoned until the issuance of the last proclamation of general amnesty; and, therefore, did not think it prudent for me to take any active part until the oppression of my people became so great that they could not endure it, and then I would be with them. My friends thought differently, and sent me to New York, and I am glad I went there.'

'Then, I suppose, general, that you think the oppression has become so great that your people should no longer bear it.'

'No,' he answered, 'It is growing worse hourly, yet I have said to the people "Stand fast, let us try to right the wrong by legislation." A few weeks ago I was called to Nashville to counsel with other gentlemen who had been prominently identified with the cause of the confederacy, and we then offered pledges which we thought would be satisfactory to Mr. Brownlow and his legislature, and we told them that, if they would not callout the militia, we would agree to preserve order and see that the laws were enforced. The legislative committee certainly led me to believe that our proposition would be accepted and no militia organized. Believing this, I came home, and advised all of my people to remain peaceful, and to offer no resistance to any reasonable law, It is true that I never have recognized the present government in Tennessee as having any legal existence, yet I was willing to submit to it for a time, with the hope that the wrongs might be righted peaceably,'

'What are your feelings towards the Federal Government, general?'

'I loved the old Government in 1861; I love the Constitution yet.

I think it is the best government in the world if administered as it was before the war. I do not hate it; I am opposing now only the radical revolutionists who are trying to destroy it. I believe that party to be composed, as I know it is in Tennessee, of the worst men on God's earth - men who would hesitate at no crime, and who have only one object in view, to enrich themselves,'

'In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?' I asked.

'That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest anyone, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, they and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence; not a radical will be left alive. If the militia are called out, we can not but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku Klux wherever they find them; and he calls all southern men Ku Klux.'

'Why, general, we people up north have regarded the Ku Klux as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians.'

'Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated.'

'What are its numbers, general?'

'In Tennessee there are over forty thousand; in all the Southern States about five hundred and fifty thousand men.'

'What is the character of the organization, may I inquire?' 'Yes, sir. It is a protective, political, military organization. I am willing to show any man the constitution of the society. The members are sworn to recognize the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic; but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, giving its support, of course, to the democratic party.'

'But is the organization connected throughout the State?'

'Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is a captain, who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the radicals and all the democrats who are positively known, and showing also the doubtful on both sides and of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the grand commander of the State, who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not.'

'Can you, or are you at liberty to, give me the name of the commanding officer of this state?'

'No; it would be impolitic.'

'Then I suppose there would be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?'

'Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proclamation by shooting down Ku Klux - for he calls all southern men Ku Klux - if they go to hunting down and shooting these men, there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill the radicals. I have told them this and more. There is not a radical leader in this town but is a marked man; and if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro; but they can't do it. Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes not one of them would ever get out of this town alive. We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-defense. If the militia attack us, we will resist to the last; and, if necessary, I think I could raise 40,000 men in five days, ready for the field.'

'Do you think, general, that the Ku Klux have been of any benefit to the State?'

'No doubt of it. Since its organization the leagues have quit killing and murdering our people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces and rode over the country frightening negroes; but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further that three members of the Ku Klux have been court-martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest people.'

'Are you a member of the Ku Klux, general?'

'I am not; but am in sympathy and will cooperate with them. I know they are charged with many crimes they are not guilty of: A case in point is the killing of Bierfield at Franklin, a few days ago. I sent a man up there especially to investigate the case, and report to me, and I have his letter here now, in which he states that they had nothing to do with it as an organization.'

'What do you think of negro suffrage?'

'I am opposed to it under any and all circumstances, and in our convention urged our party not to commit themselves at all upon the subject. If the negroes vote to enfranchise us, I do not think I would favor their disfranchisement. We will stand by those who help us. And here I want you to understand distinctly I am not an enemy to the negro. We want him here among us; he is the only laboring class we have; and, more than that, I would sooner trust him than the white scalawag or carpetbagger. When I entered the army I took forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-five of them were surrendered with me. I said to them at the start: "This fight is against slavery; if we lose it, you will be made free; if we whip the fight, and you stay with me and be good boys, I will set you free; in either case you will be free." These boys stayed with me, drove my teams, and better confederates did not live.'

'Do you think the Ku Klux will try to intimidate the negroes at the election?'

'I do not think they will. Why, I made a speech at Brownsville the other day, and while there a lieutenant who served with me came to me and informed me that a band of radicals had been going through the country claiming to be Ku Klux, and disarming the negroes, and then selling their arms. I told him to have the matter investigated, and, if true, to have the parties arrested.'

'What do you think is the effect of the amnesty granted to your people?'

'I believe that the amnesty restored all the rights to the people, full and complete. I do not think the Federal Government has the right to disfranchise any man, but I believe that the legislatures of the States have. The objection I have to the disfranchisement in Tennessee is, that the legislature, which enacted the law, had no constitutional existence, and the law in itself is a nullity. Still I would respect it until changed by law. But there is a limit beyond which men can not be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for that end to come.'

'What do you think of General Grant?' I asked.

'I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And by the way, a report has been published in some of the newspapers, stating that while General Grant and lady were at Corinth, in 1862, they took and carried off furniture and other property. I here brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady lived while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could be expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice.'

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the general. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinion as to what General Forrest means to do. I think he has been so plain in his talk that it can not be misunderstood.

As soon as General Forrest read this account of the interview with him, he addressed the following letter to the correspondent who wrote it:

Memphis, September 3, 1868.

Dear Sir:

I have just read your letter in the Commercial, giving a report of our conversation on Friday last. **I do not think you would intentionally misrepresent me, but you have done so** and, I suppose, because you mistook my meaning. The portions of your letter to which I object are corrected in the following paragraphs:

I promise the legislature my personal influence and aid in maintaining order and enforcing the laws. I have never advised the people to resist any law, but to submit to the laws, until they can be corrected by lawful legislation.

I said the militia bill would occasion no trouble, unless they violated the law by carrying out the governor's proclamation, which I believe to be unconstitutional and in violence of law, in shooting men down without trial, as recommended by that proclamation.

I said it was reported, and I believed the report, that there are forty thousand Ku Klux in Tennessee; and I believe the organization stronger in other states. I meant to imply, when I said that the Ku Klux recognize the Federal Government, that they would obey all State laws. They recognize all laws, and will obey them, so I have been informed, in protecting peaceable citizens from oppression from any quarter.

I did not say that any man's house was picketed. I did not mean to convey the idea that I would raise any troops; and, more than that, no man could do it in five days, even if they were organized.

I said that General Grant was at Holly Springs, and not at Corinth; I said the charge against him was false, but did not use the word 'liar.'

I can not consent to remain silent in this matter; for, if I did so, under an incorrect impression of my personal views, I might be looked upon as one desiring a conflict, when, in truth, I am so averse to anything of the kind that I will make any honorable sacrifice to avoid it.

Hoping that I may have this explanation placed before your readers,

I remain, very respectfully,

N. B. FORREST

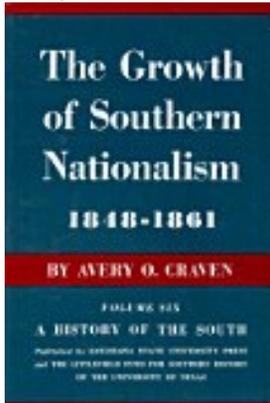
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Avery Craven on why the South seceded

February 8, 2012

By Michael



Famous Northern historian Avery Craven in his book *The Growth of Southern Nationalism, 1848-1861* had the following to say on page 391 about the reasons that Southerners chose to secede from a Union formed by their grandparents:

The immediate occasion for Southern withdrawal from the Union had been the election of a President by the Republican Party and his refusal to recognize the right of secession or to yield Federal property within the seceding states. These matters, however, were only the final stages in a situation which had long been developing. Back of present actions lay fears, distrust, hatred, jealousy, values and interests. Southerners were acting because of an accumulation of things, not just because of some immediate happenings. They desired the breakup of the Union, or accepted it, because they had come to feel that such a step was necessary for the preservation of their property, their self-respect, their rights, and the regard of their neighbors. Lincoln's election signified the final reduction of the South to the status of a permanent minority, subject, as they thought, to the will of a numerical majority whose purpose was the alteration of their social structure. The alternatives were submission or secession.

One thing that should be noticed in the above short quote is the complexity of the situation just prior to Southern secession. Another point that modern politically-correct Southerners and Confederate heritage defenders need to understand is that Southerners did want to maintain their social structure while many (though not all) Northerners wished to forcibly change Southern society. This attitude of the Yankees in 1860 is comparable to the notion of 'American Exceptionalism' today and the commonly heard insistence by many Americans that they have the right to intervene in foreign societies and force democracy, social change and 'progress' upon unwilling foreigners.

Dr Craven continued:

Lincoln's attitudes and actions were also the product of certain great changes that were gradually transforming his part of the nation [sic]. A new interdependent age was dawning there – and age in which national [sic] unity was essential to social-economic welfare and in which the enslavement of human beings could not co-exist with the labor requirements of free enterprise or the ethical standards of a competitive society. For the realization of the American democratic ideals, the Union had to be preserved, and slavery had to be put on the road to ultimate extinction. There was no other choice.

It would be easy to delve into many problems with Dr Craven's conclusion. In brief, the North had never supported free enterprise but had from the very beginning of United States history advocated protectionist tariffs, monetary inflation and crony capitalism. Meanwhile, the South was largely a bastion of support for hard money, free trade and economic freedom (as discussed here by Dr Leonard Ligio). Also why was the South's involuntary 'unity' with the North 'essential to the social-economic welfare' of Northerners? We could easily dive into this as well as other problematic statements from the short excerpts above, but if we take Dr Craven's conclusion at face value what does it say about the USA, the North and 'American democratic ideals'? The expansionist and revolutionary attitude of Northerners, combined with a strong sense of moral superiority, is basically what Dr Craven is describing. This is precisely the same attitude we see today in US society. It is the same mentality that gave rise to countless social and military crusades since the 1800s – one after another. It should also be noticed that this mentality is deeply anti-traditional and basically at odds with the concept of a classical civilisation. The Southern world-view, rooted in a truly conservative (in the communitarian sense of concern with conserving a particular people and culture) was certainly at odds with the Northern world-view.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/02/08/avery-craven-on-why-the-south-seceded/>

Did the Old South Change its Mind?

by Charles G. Mills

GLEN COVE, NY — It is sometimes claimed that the South's attitude about slavery changed from the time of American Independence to the War Between the States, becoming more pro-slavery. History does not bear this out.

Those who espouse this theory try to depict Southern attitudes toward slavery from 1776 to 1788 as more anti-slavery than they actually were, while they depict Southern attitudes from 1840 and 1861 as more pro-slavery than they actually were. The truth is that typical Southern views were largely unchanged throughout this time frame. These views were not so much pro-slavery or anti-slavery as much as they were practical ideas about dealing with the reality of slavery.

Two examples of early Southern anti-slavery sentiment are cited by advocates of changing Southern sentiments: certain emancipations by some of the fathers of our country, and the Northwest Ordinance. There is no evidence that Southern attitudes about emancipation changed much over the years. Southern slaveholders consistently emancipated some of their most faithful slaves, but they almost never emancipated so many that it would constitute a disinheritance of their children. Childless slaveholders emancipated more slaves than did those with children. The black middle class in the pre-war South was based upon emancipation.

Virginia agreed to the provision of the Northwest Ordinance that slavery would not exist in the Northwest Territory. As a practical matter, this provision was interpreted as abolishing the slave trade rather than slavery itself in the territory. The ordinance did not free the existing slaves along the north bank of the Ohio River, nor did it prohibit slaveholders from taking their slaves into the territory and back out. The Northwest Ordinance was our first fugitive slave law. The fact remains that Virginia did not want the northern Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes to become tobacco plantations.

In contrast to this approach, Virginia also nurtured its Kentucky Territory into a slave state. Virginia was following the position consistently taken by the South until the last-ditch efforts to avoid war with the North. It wanted to maintain a balance between plantation states and industrial states, while preserving the rights of existing slaveholders.

At the outbreak of the war, Southern attitudes were largely unchanged. The Confederate Constitution allowed the slave trade within the Confederate states and the slave states and territories of the United States, but it did not allow slave trade with any other country or with the free states of the North. It allowed the individual Confederate states to abolish slavery but not to free the slaves of persons from other Confederate states who might visit the free states.

The most instructive piece of history about Southern attitudes at the outbreak of the war is the new Constitution that Georgia adopted upon its secession from the Union. Article II, Section VII of the 1861 Georgia Constitution contained four clauses. The first prohibited the international slave trade, except with slaveholding American states and territories. The second allowed the legislature to prohibit the interstate slave trade, but not to prohibit people moving into Georgia from bringing their slaves with them. The third denied the legislature the right to free slaves by simple legislative act. The fourth required that the punishment for killing or maiming slaves be the same as that for killing or maiming white people.

The fourth clause was radical in several respects. It changed the status of violent crimes against slaves from primarily crimes against their masters to primarily crimes against the slaves. The Dred Scott decision had established that slaves had no federal Constitutional rights. The Georgia Constitution made the slaves' rights to life and bodily integrity Constitutional ones.

In 1861, Georgia had over 1,000 free blacks and hundreds of slaves who were allowed by their masters to live as if they were free. The new Georgia Constitution did nothing to curb the growth of a free and nearly free black population. At the same time, it extended novel Constitutional protection to slaves. It protected the position of slaveholders but did not protect any attempt to increase the slave population.

This Georgia Constitution is the clearest official pronouncement of Southern policy in 1861. It is the voice of a people trying to be fair to slaveholders, not to promote or extend slavery. The myth of fanatical support for slavery increasing is unfounded.



Charles G. Mills is the Judge Advocate or general counsel for the New York State American Legion. He has forty years of experience in many trial and appellate courts and has published several articles about the law.

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Death Not Written In Blood

Originally Published in The Atlanta Journal, 12 Apr 1931

"Major, tell my father I died with my face to the enemy." -- I. E. Avery.

This message, one of the most stirring ever written, is displayed in the Hall of History, the museum of the North Carolina Historical Commission, in Raleigh. It was penned with the life blood of Colonel Isaac Erwin Avery, of the Sixth Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, who was mortally wounded in the late afternoon of the second battle of Gettysburg. His superior officer having already been wounded, Colonel Avery was commanding Hoke's Brigade in the charge up Cemetery Heights when he fell.

Shot from his horse and aware that he was dying far from his comrades, Colonel Avery's first thought was of his aged father, Isaac Erwin Avery, Sr., who lived near Morganton, N.C. The soldier's right hand was paralyzed from his wound, but, by using his left hand, he drew a scrap of coarse paper from his pocket. Plucking a twig from a nearby bush, he dipped it into his swiftly flowing blood, and scrawled the message, which was addressed to his friend, Major Samuel McDowell Tate. The note reached the elder Avery a week after his gallant son had been buried on the battlefield.

Thousands have gazed upon Colonel Avery's "message from the grave," and other thousands have received a surge of inspiration upon hearing it recounted in sermons and stories.

On the occasion of the unveiling of a statue to Sir Walter Raleigh, the Englishman for whom the North Carolina capital was named, Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, stood before a distinguished gathering in the Hall of History. In his big, expressive hands, the President held the little scrap of yellow, blood-stained paper. Slowly he read aloud the almost illegible message. His hands trembled, his eyes filled with tears; he became almost speechless with emotion. Then as if the little paper were some holy thing, he passed it to Lord James Bryce, Britain's minister to the United States.

The English minister read the paper, studied it for a moment, and passed it back. "President Roosevelt," he said, "we have nothing to compare with this in the British Museum."

A great hush fell upon the audience for a moment, as silence paid tribute to a courage that rose far above sectionalism and beyond the bounds of nations. The two statesmen who stood reading this note saw only a youthful colonel leading his men into battle, dashing so far ahead of them that when he fell, dying, he found himself alone. They cared not whether he lived north or south, whether he was born American or English. They knew he lived a soldier and died a hero. They saw, without being told, that the ink he used was his own blood, and his pen some chance twig that lay in reach of the left hand, with which he laboriously wrote.

"Tell my father I died with my face to the enemy."

The simple little message, read aloud by the American President, burned its way into every pulsing heart. It is a sentence which sums up all of life's battles into one triumphant, grand Amen.

A week after the battle in which Colonel Avery was killed, an old southern gentleman sat alone on the porch of his country home in the Carolina hills, near Morganton. He was thinking of his

five boys, out on various battlefields, praying that all was well with them, when his thoughts were broken by a sudden excitement among the negroes. Lige, the body-servant of their young Marse Isaac, was approaching! But the cries of joy suddenly were hushed, for Lige was coming home alone.

The old man saw the servant at about the same time the negroes did, and he too, was straining for the sight of his great, tall son and namesake. But the negro was alone. The father shook himself to throw off an anxious thought. He hoped his son had just stopped somewhere on his way home, and was sending his man on ahead with a message. He could not know how true it was that the negro was bringing a message from his boy. As Lige slowly neared, the house, there was no mistaking his mission. His hesitating gait, his abject appearance, all too eloquently told the tragic story he was bringing. When he at last reached the porch, he made a deep bow to his aged master. Very quietly and simply he told how his young Marse Isaac had been killed at Gettysburg. The old man accepted the little note which had been found in the colonel's still hand; it was mute evidence of the struggle his son had made to bring comfort to his lonely heart. Then his boy's sword and watch were gently laid upon his knee.

The servant stood back, not willing to intrude upon the first moments of his master's sorrow. After what seemed an endless silence, Mr Avery looked up as if he had forgotten that Lige was there. A slow nod of his head indicated that he was now ready to hear the story.

"Old Marse," the man choked, "I did all I could for young Master. He called me to him the night before he was killed, and told me if anything happened to him in the charge the next day, I was to bring his sword and watch to you. He did look so grand the next day, when he rode away. But I am sure he felt he would never come back, for he was so particular about telling me good-bye. And then he turned back and called to me, saying, 'Remember my orders, Lige.'

"It was late in the afternoon when the message came back to headquarters that Marse Isaac had been killed. The battle was still raging, but I started right out to find him, hoping he had only been wounded. I hunted for hours, looking in every direction, until night came upon me. I was stumbling around, almost ready to give up, when I looked around and there he lay right by me, the moon shining on his peaceful face and in his hand this little note that I knew was meant for you.

"Marse Isaac had fallen nearer the enemy than any other man, Old Marse. He died leading his soldiers right into the face of the guns. Major Tate and me buried him there on the very top of Cemetery Heights, where he had fallen."

The last command of his young master obeyed, the negro Lige felt that his life's work was ended, and he never wanted to leave the old plantation. Through the long years that followed, his thoughts never wandered far from his "Marse Isaac," who had stood 6 foot 2 in his stocking feet, unmatched by any man in the section for physical strength.

"People from all parts of the world, " remarked the curator of the Hall of History, "have come to read this message. Besides Roosevelt, Presidents Taft & Wilson visited the hall to see it. Many and many a sermon has been preached on it."

"I died with my face to the enemy."

What more could any son say or any father wish to hear?

Jefferson Davis:

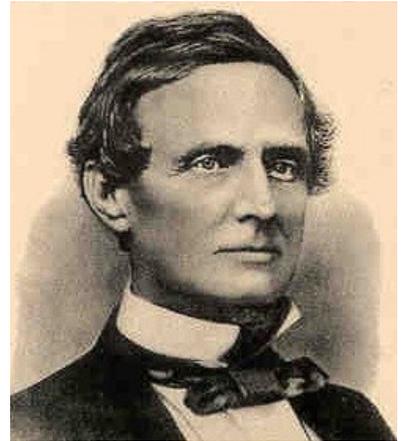
Yankees incapable of self-government

February 10, 2012

By Michael

'These people... have... demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government'

In December of 1862 President Jefferson Davis spoke to the Mississippi legislature in Jackson. The United States' war against the South was in full swing and clearly horrified President Davis in its scope and savagery. He referred to the Union forces as 'worse than vandal hordes' and was appalled by their criminal behaviour towards people who they claimed to be their countrymen. Many interesting things could be pointed out in this speech. One which is of particular interest to those interested in the question of liberty and self-determination is Davis' assertion that the Union, without the civilising effect of the South, was incapable of self-government and maintaining liberty. Northerners clearly did not value personal liberty, the rule of law, freedom of the press and local autonomy to the same degree as did Southerners. Yet, 'these are the people who claim to be your masters,' Davis said. Indeed, the Confederate President was correct. Without Southern resistance, Northerners discarded their remaining economic, civil and political liberties. They gave them up for the sake of power and conquest and 'demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government.' US history since then has been a continuation down this same road towards greater tyranny and destruction. A century and a half of Reconstruction and our diminished position has left the South unable to mount any serious resistance to Yankee values, politics and designs for continental – and now global – domination. Today, we see the truthfulness of President Davis' claim in spades. Each day seems to bring some new level of tyranny upon us; some word of new horrors practiced by the foreign order which rules over us. For this nightmare to end, for this dark age to be brought to a close, our people must be free.

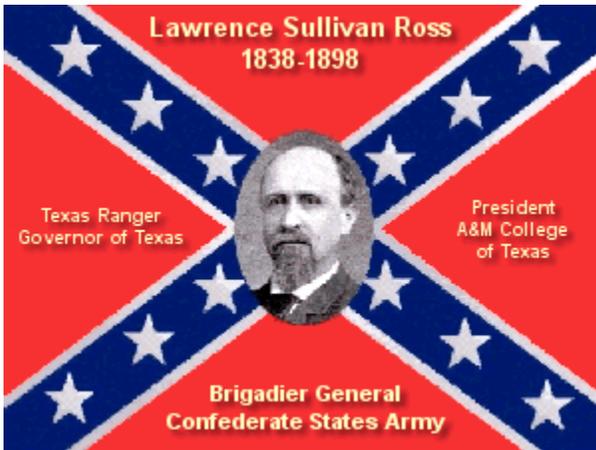


The issue before us is one of no ordinary character. We are not engaged in a conflict for conquest, or for aggrandizement, or for the settlement of a point of international law. The question for you to decide is, "will you be slaves or will you be independent?" Will you transmit to your children the freedom and equality which your fathers transmitted to you or will you bow down in adoration before an idol baser than ever was worshipped by Eastern idolaters? Nothing more is necessary than the mere statement of this issue. Whatever may be the personal sacrifices involved, I am sure that you will not shrink from them whenever the question comes before you. Those men who now assail us, who have been associated with us in a common Union, who have inherited a government which they claim to be the best the world ever saw—these men, when left to themselves, have shown that they are incapable of preserving their own personal liberty. They have destroyed the freedom of the press; they have seized upon and imprisoned members of State Legislatures and of municipal councils, who were suspected of sympathy with the South. Men have been carried off into captivity in distant States without indictment, without knowledge of the accusations brought against them, in utter defiance of all rights guaranteed by the institutions under which they live. These people, when separated from the South and left entirely to themselves, have, in six months, demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government. And yet these are the people who claim to be your masters. These are the people who have determined to divide out the South among their Yankee troops. Mississippi they have devoted to the direst vengeance of all. "But vengeance is the Lord's," and beneath his banner you will meet and hurl back these worse than vandal hordes.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/02/10/jefferson-davis-yankees-incapable-of-self-government/>

Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross

1838-1898



Born in Iowa on 27 September 1838, Sul Ross moved with his family to Texas the following year. He attended Baylor University in 1856, then graduated from Wesleyan University at Florence, Alabama in 1859.

Ross earned early recognition as captain of a ranger company that attacked a large Comanche village in 1860 and recaptured the long lost Cynthia Ann Parker. He led this most famous ranger mission at the age of twenty-two.

The following year Ross resigned ranger service and joined the Confederacy. In the war, he gained rapid promotions, advancing to the rank of Brigadier General. He commanded a brigade of Texas Cavalry renowned for its fighting abilities. It was composed of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 11th, and 27th Texas Cavalry Regiments. Soon after

the war ended, he entered politics and advanced from the office of sheriff of McLennan County to that of State senator in 1880.

Ross was elected governor of Texas in 1887, and was the first governor to occupy the newly completed capitol building in 1888.

Ross served two terms as governor, and is well remembered for his devotion to the advancement of higher education in Texas. The University of Texas was founded with his assistance, and Ross also firmly believed in educational opportunities for blacks.

After completing his second term as governor, Ross briefly returned to his home in Waco. But soon, the Texas legislature offered him the Presidency of of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1891. While at A&M, he was popular with the students and was responsible for numerous improvements. He saw to the development of a curriculum with more emphasis on engineering, thus greatly improving the quality of the educations received by the students. He personally interviewed each prospective student prior to his acceptance into the school. During his tenure as President, the school developed the Band and the Cadet Corps. Ross helped design the uniforms for the Cadet Corps, which were based on Confederate Army uniforms.

Because of the ideal location of College Station in the rail system, Ross made the facilities of the school available for reunions of aging veterans of the Texas Revolution. They were held annually at A&M for many years.

Ross died on 3 January 1898 as the result of an illness acquired during a hunting trip. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Waco. At a rededication of his gravesite in 1996, the Aggie Corps of Cadets was forbidden from attending, even though the ceremony was scheduled on a weekend that the entire Corps was in Waco for a football game against Baylor.

An elite unit of cadets of the Corps still calls itself the Ross Volunteers to this day. Named during Ross' tenure, their name was briefly changed during the tenure of a later President but was soon changed back. They serve as the honor guard for the Governor of the State of Texas during inaugural parades.

One former member of the Ross Volunteers is MG Ted Hopgood. General Hopgood thought an appropriate way to remember Sul Ross was to unveil new regulations banning the Confederate Flag from unit logos in the Corps of Cadets created by General Ross over 100 years ago. History is full of ironies.

<http://www.texas-scv.org/ross.php>

Will Ron Paul Destroy the 'Party of Lincoln'?

by Tom DiLorenzo

Former Bush administration speechwriter Michael Gerson, who is now a columnist for the company newspaper of the company town known as Washington, D.C., recently authored yet another hysterical neocon rant over the Ron Paul candidacy. Ron Paul is on a "quest to undo the Party of Lincoln," blared Gerson's headline. Every freedom-loving, patriotic American can only hope and pray that Ron Paul succeeds.

Gerson's tone is dripping with venomous hatred when he accuses Ron Paul of being some kind of nut by calling the Civil War "senseless" and of saying that Lincoln ruled with an iron fist. Generations of historians have also called the Civil War "senseless" or something similar. "The bumbling generation" is how some historians describe the Civil War-era politicians who plunged the nation into war, the most preeminent of whom was Lincoln himself. But when Ron Paul refers to the war in that way what he has in mind is the true historical fact that all other countries of the world that ended slavery in the nineteenth century – including most of the Northern states in the U.S – did so peacefully. The British, French, Spaniards, Dutch, Swedes, Danes, and others ended slavery in Argentina, Colombia, Chile, all of Central America, Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, the French and Danish colonies, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela without resorting to the mass murder and destruction of war. (See Jim Powell. *Greatest Emancipations: How the West Ended Slavery*; Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery*; and *Slavery in New York*, published by the New York Historical Society).

Only Gerson's beloved "Party of Lincoln" used slaves as political pawns in a war that all of them – Lincoln as well as the Republican-controlled U.S. Congress of 1861-1865 – stated over and over again was commenced to "save the union" (and consolidate political power in Washington, D.C.), and not to disturb Southern slavery. As Lincoln said in his famous 1862 letter to newspaper editor Horace Greeley, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union." On July 22, 1861 the U.S. Congress announced to the world that the purpose of the war it had commenced was NOT "interference with the rights or established institutions of those states" [i.e., slavery], but to preserve the Union with the rights of the several states unimpaired." Gerson is obviously unaware of all of this.

Of course, Lincoln's "save the Union" rhetoric was always outrageous nonsense. The original American union of the founding fathers was a voluntary union based on the Jeffersonian notion in the Declaration of Independence that the just powers of government result only from the consent of the governed, and whenever that consent was withdrawn, it was the duty of the governed to abolish that government. It was nothing more than a practical political arrangement and not some magical, mystical, sacred union that "justified" the mass murder of more than 350,000 Southerners to "save" it. Indeed, the founding fathers would probably have thought such a thing to be perhaps the biggest atrocity in world history.

Lincoln's war destroyed the union of the founding fathers by forcing all states, North and South, to obey without question the dictates of Washington, D.C. – or else. Michael Gerson seems completely ignorant of all of this history when he mocks Ron Paul by saying "Paul is the most anti-Lincoln public official since Jefferson Davis According to Paul, Lincoln caused 600,000 Americans to die in order to 'get rid of the original intent of the republic.'" Exactly. Even if it was not Lincoln's intent – which it most certainly was since he was the political heir to the Hamiltonian/consolidationist wing of the American political tradition – it was undeniably the effect of Lincoln's war. It is what would lead to such absurdities as someone like Michael Gerson becoming a propaganda mouthpiece for our rulers in Washington, D.C.

In his first inaugural address Lincoln threatened "invasion" and "bloodshed" in any state that refused to collect the newly-doubled tariff on imports, which at the time constituted more than 90 percent of all federal tax revenues. Two

years later the Republican Party apparently decided that the murder of hundreds of thousands and the destruction of entire cities in the South could not be justified before world opinion if it was motivated by the greed for money and power – which of course it was, as is almost always the case with all wars. So the slaves were used as political pawns to cover up the true intentions of the Party of Lincoln, which from that time on has described itself as the "Grand Old Party" or the party of great moral ideas! (When you hear that rhetoric, think of the party's great moral leaders, such as Bob Dole, George W. Bush, John McCain, or Newt Gingrich, all of whom have employed speechwriters like Michael Gerson to compose such nonsense for them).

Gerson also mocks the notion that Lincoln ruled "with an iron fist," which also demonstrates his complete ignorance of this aspect of American history. It is well known by anyone who bothers to learn about it that Lincoln illegally suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus (even his own attorney general said so) since only Congress can legally do so. He ordered the military to mass arrest thousands of Northern critics of his administration, without due process, and imprison them indefinitely. These included many opposition newspaper editors, and even the Mayor of Baltimore, Congressman Henry May of Maryland, and the grandson of Francis Scott Key, who had editorialized against Lincoln's tyranny.

Lincoln issued an arrest warrant for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney after Judge Taney issued his opinion that Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus was unconstitutional. He deported the most outspoken member of the opposition party, Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio; confiscated firearms in the border states; instituted the first federal military conscription law; oversaw the daily shooting of hundreds of deserters to his army; and even announced that merely remaining silent when his administration's policies were being discussed constituted "treason." Most importantly, the Republican Party's invasion of the Southern states was the very definition of Treason under the Constitution. All of this – and worse – is why generations of historians have referred to the Lincoln presidency as the "Lincoln dictatorship," another historical fact that Gerson is oblivious to.

Treason is defined in Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution as follows: "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort" (emphasis added). "United States" is always in the plural in all the founding documents, signifying the free and independent states. Treason was defined as "only" waging war against the free and independent states, which of course is exactly what Lincoln and his party did. Again, Michael Gerson is ignorant of all of this.

Gerson's ignorance of the history that he pretends to pontificate about gets even worse. He claims that Ron Paul's "conception of liberty is not the same as Lincoln's." Yes, and thank God for Ron Paul. What advocate of liberty would destroy the Constitution, imprison political dissenters, murder hundreds of thousands of his own citizens over tax collection, and then claim the moral high ground by including a few Biblical phrases in his political speeches (even though he himself was an atheist)?

Gerson is also unaware that the Emancipation Proclamation only applied to "rebel territory," where the U.S. Army had no ability to free anyone, and that Lincoln called it a "war measure" that would have ended had the war ended on the next day. In other words, it freed no one, and had the war abruptly ended Lincoln was perfectly satisfied to allow the Southern states to do whatever they wanted to do with the slaves as long as they continued to pay federal tariff taxes. Indeed, in one speech he nonchalantly forecast that slavery would probably fade away sometime in the early twentieth century.

In addition to his shocking ignorance of American history, Michael Gerson is just plain hysterical and nonsensical with some of his other broadsides against Ron Paul. For example, any reasonable person who spends a small amount of time educating himself about the actual effects of the government's "war on drugs" would have to conclude that it has been a colossal failure: It has utterly failed to reduce drug use; it has made the illicit drug trade more profitable by causing the price of illegal drugs (and the profits from selling them) to increase dramatically; it is the primary cause of violence in America, just as alcohol prohibition was in the 1920s and early 1930s; it has corrupted police and judges; it has lured untold numbers of children into the business because of the money they can make; and it has led to the grossly disproportionate imprisonment of young African-American men for victimless "crimes." Gerson mentions

none of these facts, but only screams that Ron Paul has "proposed . . . legalization"!!!!!! This is supposed to be a self-evident fact that proves Ron Paul to be "disqualified" as a presidential candidate, says Gerson.

Unlike Ron Paul, who champions the constitutional dictum of equality under the law for all Americans, Michael Gerson parrots the Washington establishment's view that inequality under the law in the form of institutionalized discrimination against white males, which is what "civil rights regulation" became immediately upon passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, is more appropriate. To Ron Paul, government-sanctioned discrimination is discrimination, no matter what the skin color of the victims. Two wrongs do not make a right, in other words. Michael Gerson apparently never learned this elementary lesson.

Since David Duke is also known to have run for political office in Louisiana several decades ago by protesting racial hiring quotas and reverse discrimination, Gerson outrageously accuses Ron Paul of "defending former Ku Klux Kan Grand Wizard David Duke," proving that he is dishonest as well as ignorant of the subjects he is writing about.

Gerson is also outraged that Ron Paul has described American foreign policy as "aggressive" and "expansionist." Has Michael Gerson ever stepped foot outside of Washington, D.C.? Does he really reside on Planet Earth?

In one final burst of stupidity, Gerson concludes his essay by claiming that the U.S. entered World War II to save the European Jews from the Holocaust. (Earth to Michael Gerson: The Holocaust happened; the U.S. government did not save the 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazis). He makes this remarkably stupefying statement so that he can proclaim to his Washington Post audience that "Paul's conception of liberty . . . would have freed the occupants of concentration camps from their dependency on liberating armies."

Michael Gerson pretends that Ron Paul has invented out of thin air his own personal conceptions of "liberty." Anyone who knows anything about Ron Paul – unlike the Michael Gersons of the world – understands why this is so absurd. Ron Paul has for many decades been a serious student of the classical liberal tradition of European and American thought. He is extraordinarily well educated in the free-market economics tradition of the Austrian School of Economics, associated with such scholars as Ludwig von Mises, F.A. Hayek, Murray Rothbard, and Henry Hazlitt. He is well schooled in the natural rights philosophy that informed the American founding fathers, and which is so beautifully articulated in such publications as *The Law* by Frederic Bastiat. He understands the logic of the foreign policy ideas of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, who I would wager were far more thoughtful and educated on the subject than Michael Gerson is.

One thing that Gerson gets right is that Ron Paul's conception of liberty, based on the above-mentioned literature, is indeed very different from those of Lincoln's. Lincoln probably never even read *The Federalist Papers*; his personal library consisted almost entirely of books on rhetoric and speech making and political strategy. He was a champion of central banking, protectionist tariffs, and corporate welfare, all for the benefit of the Northern business elite that financed his career and his party at the expense of the rest of the public. He was willing to wage total war on his own citizens for the benefit of his own political benefactors. He was a machine politician who would make today's Chicago politicians look like so many Mother Teresas by comparison. He deplored constitutional limitations on his own dictatorial powers, and waged war on his own countrymen for refusing to have their federal taxes doubled. Read Lincoln's first inaugural address for yourself.

If Ron Paul succeeds in his "quest to undo the Party of Lincoln" it would be the greatest advance in freedom for Americans since the ending of slavery by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1866.



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

http://www.24hgold.com/english/contributor.aspx?article=3762335910G10020&redirect=false&contributor=Tom+DiLorenzo#Comments1_panelCom_3745

Jefferson's Va estate highlights slaves' stories

By ZINIE CHEN SAMPSON

Richmond, Va.

When Thomas Jefferson died, scores of slaves were sold from his Monticello plantation to settle his debts. Peter Fossett, 11, was among them, recalling that he was "born and reared as free, not knowing that I was a slave, then suddenly, at the death of Jefferson, put on an auction block and sold to strangers."

Fossett's story is one of many included in several new projects launching this winter to shed light on the slaves who lived and worked at Monticello.

A website launching Jan. 27 will showcase oral histories of the slaves in an online project called "Getting Word: African American Families of Monticello." An exhibit at the Smithsonian in Washington D.C. called "Slavery at Jefferson's Monticello: Paradox of Liberty" also opens Jan. 27 and will weave in some excerpts from the "Getting Word" project. And an outdoor exhibit, "Landscape of Slavery: Mulberry Row at Monticello," will open Feb. 17 at the Monticello estate in Charlottesville, Va.

"We don't shy away from slavery, we talk about slavery because we know that it's fundamentally important to understanding Jefferson and understanding America," said Susan Stein, a senior curator at Monticello. "In this time period, 20 percent of America's population was enslaved, and 38 percent of Virginia's population in 1790 were slaves."

Expanding the reach of the oral history project is among Monticello's ongoing efforts to give more prominence to the role of slaves as well as indentured servants and others who worked on the 5,000-acre plantation owned by America's third president. Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, and although he owned slaves, he called slavery "an abominable crime."

Because the houses on Mulberry Row were made of wood, little physical evidence remains of what once included more than 20 buildings. About 130 to 140 slaves worked at Monticello in any given year, including those who worked on Mulberry Row, which grew from five buildings in 1770 to as many as 23 buildings in 1790. Jefferson kept meticulous farm books and lists of his human property, including names of the slaves and what jobs they performed.

The Mulberry Row exhibit will feature digital renderings and animations to help visitors better understand plantation life, including smartphone applications that will show what missing buildings looked like, Stein said.

Curators are also building mini-exhibits at key Mulberry Row sites, including one on the plantation's nail-making business that includes related artifacts from that period. Jefferson "had enslaved boys 10 to 16 years old making nails in the nail shop," Stein said, and tens of thousands of nails from the site were sold to neighbors and stores.

Future components of the ongoing Mulberry Row project will include restoration of the estate's mountaintop roads and two remaining original structures, the stable and weaver's cottage. A couple of buildings, including a slave dwelling, also will be reconstructed, Stein said.

After Jefferson died in 1826, all of his property was sold to repay his massive debts. While Jefferson's will freed some slaves, others were auctioned off.

Fossett, the 11-year-old whose story is one of those included in "Getting Word," was the son of Monticello's head blacksmith. His father was freed upon Jefferson's death, but he was sold with his mother and siblings to a Charlottesville-area merchant and farmer, Col. John R. Jones. Fossett knew how to read and had taught others to do

so, he recalled decades later in a newspaper article. Fossett's new owner threatened to whip him if he caught him with a book, but he continued to educate himself and others in secret. His family and others finally purchased his freedom 23 years later.

The "Getting Word" project began in 1993, with historian Cinder Stanton finding descendants of the plantation's black families and recording interviews with them about their histories. Since then, Monticello has obtained interviews with 170 descendants, including those of Jefferson and slave Sally Hemings, and traced their families' paths from Monticello to the present. Cinder's work also helped pull stories together from other sources like the newspaper interview with Fossett.

As for Fossett, he ended up operating a prominent Cincinnati catering business with his brother, assisted in the Underground Railroad and ultimately served as a church pastor for more than three decades.

Fossett returned to his childhood home in 1900. "Upon his return," according to a newspaper account, Fossett "frequently insisted that he now awaited the approach of death with extreme satisfaction, having seen all of this life's pleasures that heart might hope for." He died six months later, and more than 1,500 people, both black and white, attended his funeral.

The Mulberry Row project continues efforts to expand Monticello's history beyond a focus on Jefferson's accomplishments and interests. A new permanent exhibit opened last year in the house cellar to allow visitors to enter the place where slaves and other workers crossed paths with Jefferson family members, visitors' servants and others.

"I think it's important to be able to evoke the physical space and learn more about the people" who worked on the plantation, Stein said. "We hope that people will get a more comprehensive understanding about Jefferson, Monticello and how this place functioned."

If You Go...

MONTICELLO: Charlottesville, Va., www.monticello.org/ or 434-984-9822. Open daily 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Adults, \$17, November-February; \$24, March-October; children 6-11, \$8 year-round. The outdoor exhibit "Landscape of Slavery: Mulberry Row at Monticello" opens Feb. 17 and is covered by general admission. Behind the scenes tours are \$37 including regular admission to house and grounds. Oral history website "Getting Word: African American Families at Monticello" at www.monticello.org/site/plantation-and-slavery/gettingword launches Jan. 27.

SMITHSONIAN: americanhistory.si.edu/ or 202-633-1000. "Slavery at Jefferson's Monticello: Paradox of Liberty" runs Jan. 17-Oct. 14 at the National Museum of American History Museum, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington D.C. Open daily, free admission.

<http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2011/12/27/entertainment/e140052S09.DTL>



This June 9, 2008 image provided by the Monticello Foundation shows the home of Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville, Va. Several new projects launching this winter will shed light on the slaves who lived and worked at Monticello. April 17, 2008 image provided by the Monticello Foundation shows the home of Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville, Va. Several new projects launching this winter will shed light on the slaves who lived and worked at Monticello.



This April 17, 2008 image provided by the Monticello Foundation shows the home of Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville, Va. Several new projects launching this winter will shed light on the slaves who lived and worked at Monticello.



This June 9, 2008 image provided by the Monticello Foundation shows Mulberry Row at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello estate in Charlottesville, Va. An outdoor exhibit, "Landscape of Slavery: Mulberry Row at Monticello," will open Feb. 17 at the Monticello estate in Charlottesville, Va. It's part of ongoing efforts at Thomas Jefferson's home and plantation to give more prominence to the stories of the slaves who lived and worked there.



This June 9, 2008 image provided by the Monticello Foundation shows one of the original structures on Mulberry Row at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello estate in Charlottesville, Va. An outdoor exhibit, "Landscape of Slavery: Mulberry Row at Monticello," will open Feb. 17 at the Monticello estate in Charlottesville, Va. It's part of ongoing efforts at Thomas Jefferson's home and plantation to give more prominence to the stories of the slaves who lived and worked there.

"It is said not one-sixth of the shells thrown by the rebels exploded"

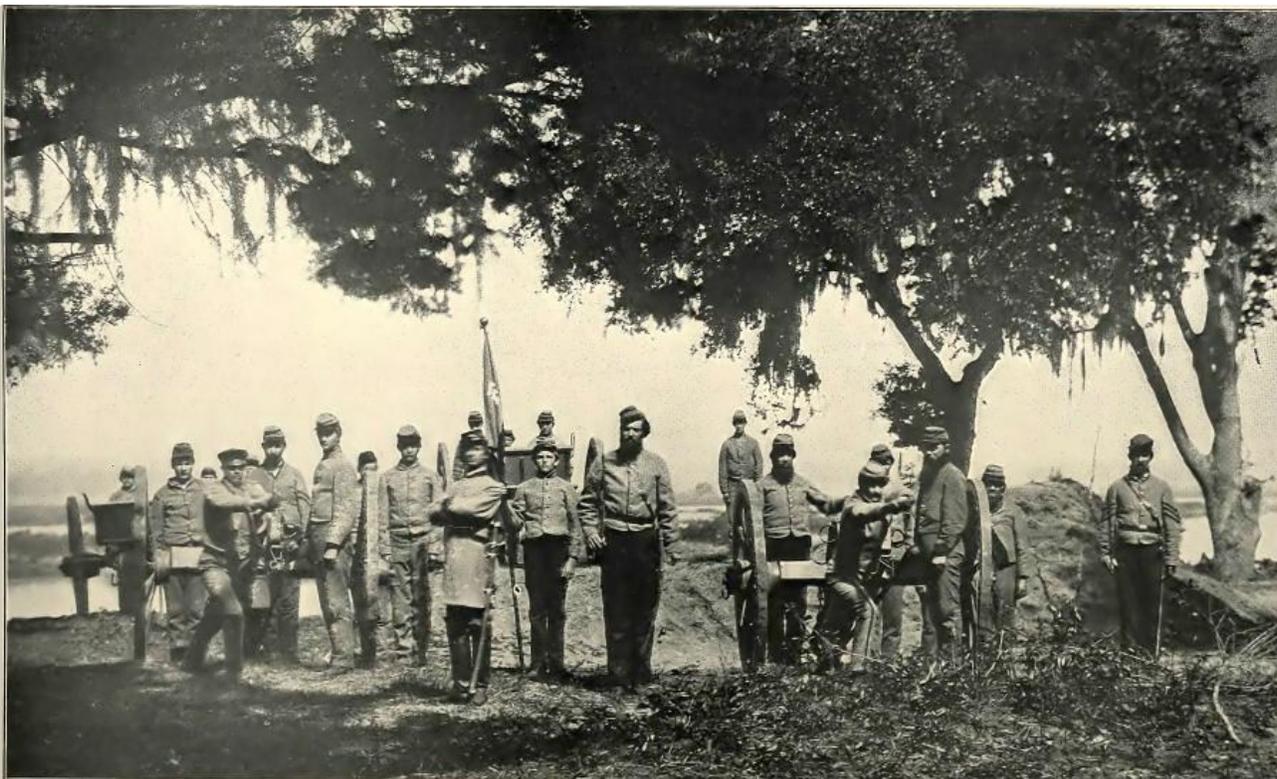
The following statement is from a Philadelphia Press correspondent's observation while in Gettysburg just after the battle:

"A close observer must notice an important fact in respect to the number of shells found on both sides of the field. The ground occupied by our forces is literally strewn with unexploded rebel shells, while along the Confederate fortifications very few can be found; but the fields and the woods are all covered with fragments of exploded shells. It is said not one-sixth of the shells thrown by the rebels exploded"

Are the defective Confederate cannon fuses largely to blame for the ineffectiveness of the cannonade prior to the PPT assault? Many of the Confederate shells went beyond their target before detonating or simply did not go off at all. Prior to Gettysburg there was an explosion at the Richmond arsenal resulting in future ordnance supplies coming out of Selma and Charleston. The CSA artillery had no idea that there was a problem with the fuses coming out of Selma and Charleston that would make them burn longer than a fuse of the same length coming out of Richmond. After Gettysburg the CSA investigated the fuses and it was found that they contained resin filler that would soften and mix with the powder in humid warm weather such as that in the first days of July. The filler mixing with the powder was the cause for the longer burning fuses and non-detonating shells.

<http://civilwartalk.com/threads/confederate-artillery-day-3.69838/>

<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/civil-war-pictures/records/confederate-artillery.htm>



YOUNG ARTILLERISTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, 1863

This remarkable Confederate photograph instantly recalls the tyrant Lincoln's oft-quoted saying that "war robbed both the cradle and the grave." Charleston was, throughout the war, active in providing for her own defense, and the women of the city constantly busied themselves in making flags and uniforms for the troops. This home company was much better equipped than the troops in the field at this stage of the war. The youth of some of the men here is noticeable. The standard-bearer is a mere boy hardly sixteen. As early as April 16, 1862 the Confederate Congress conscripted all men over 18 and under 45 to serve during the war. The Charleston artillery, because Charleston was one of the principal ports for blockade runners, was well equipped with guns and ammunition. At many critical moments, as at Gettysburg, Confederate batteries in the field ran entirely out of ammunition, hence artillerymen stationed near the source of supply were most fortunate.



Hunley Crew Honored by British Submariners on 148th Anniversary

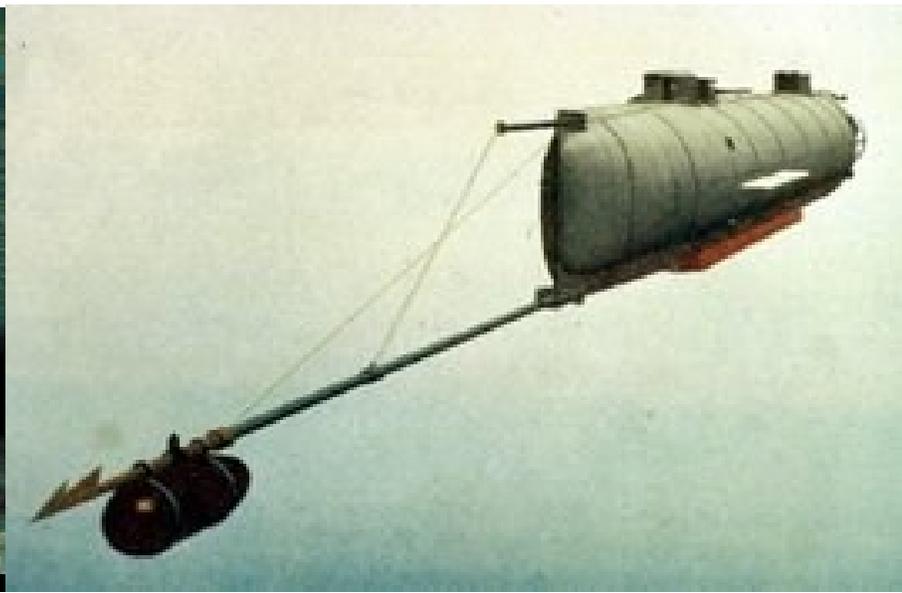
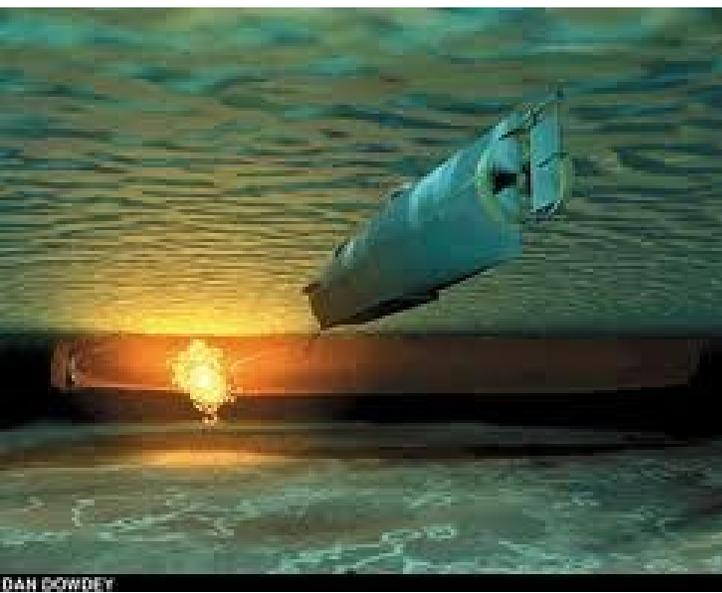
In an international ceremony, on February 17th, 2012 a delegation of submariners from the United Kingdom placed a poppy wreath at the Hunley crew's gravesite. In British culture, the poppy is a symbol of courage and sacrifice. The submarine veterans have sent the poppy tribute on the Hunley's anniversary every year since 2004 when the Hunley crew was finally buried after being lost at sea for over a century. Today marked the first time the actual British submariners have personally travelled here to present their annual tribute. Representing the Portsmouth Submariners Association, the veteran's organization operates out of a town on the southeast coast of England with a deep naval heritage. To mark the anniversary on their side of the pond, they place an identical wreath at the National Submariner's War Memorial in London on the River Thames in honor of all their fallen comrades throughout history. These modern day submariners and the pioneering Hunley crew of the 19th century may be separated by water and time, but they are also forever linked by those very same elements. The wreaths are solemn yet beautiful symbol of that bond of courage and sacrifice.



<http://www.postandcourier.com/photos/2012/feb/18/102210/?print>

Bruce Smith/AP

Confederate re-enactors and members of the Portsmouth Submariners Association of Portsmouth, England, stand at attention Friday at the gravesite of the crew of the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley.



The Confederate Heritage Trust donated to the **CONFEDERATE MONUMENT DEDICATED IN DELAWARE**

Nearly 300 members of the general public and invited guests attended a Delaware Confederate soldiers' monument unveiling ceremony sponsored jointly by the United Daughters of the Confederacy "Caleb Ross" Chapter #2635, and the "Delaware Grays", Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #2068 on May 12th at the Nutter B. Marvel Museum in Georgetown, DE.

The monument features the names of over 70 Delawareans who fought in Southern Armies or supported the Confederate war effort including Lt. General Leonidas Polk and Delaware Governor William Henry Harrison Ross. There is a 9 foot obelisk and it is flanked by 25 foot flag poles on each side, one featuring the Delaware flag and the other featuring the Confederate battle flag. A Confederate battle flag is inscribed upon the obelisk and features a 14th star – for Delaware.

For more information on the Delaware SCV, go to <http://www.desev.org/>



The following is content from a letter written by Delaware Confederate James Wilkerson Dale to Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Camp __ Clark? __ Berkley County, June 12th 1861

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis
President of the Confederate States of America

I am a Delawarean and a true Southern man. Hon Wm. G. Whiteley? honored me with the Cadet appointment from my State last June. I entered a class of eighty and when I left was? Fifteenth in English and first in mathematics. My name was dropped from the roll early in April because I refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government. I found it was impossible for my little State to secede and I came to Virginia. I had to leave secretly in order to save my father's life. I reported for duty to Col. Jackson at Harpers Ferry and was assigned by him as a drill master to the 5th Reg't. Virginia Volunteers.

I have no Political influence here and as I had to come through the Federal lines in Maryland, could bring no letters. Any officer in the regiment will testify that I have conducted myself as a man since I have been with them.

If you consider me qualified for the position, I would very thankful for as 2nd Lieutenantcy in the Confederate Army.

Yours Respectfully,
James W. Dale

~CONFEDERATE BLOOD SYNDROME ~

There are some persistent and frequently reoccurring and often beneficial side-effects of having Confederate blood flowing in your veins.

First is the tendency to want to wear gray clothes, red shirts and gray Confederate Uniforms, often associated with this is the annoying habit of flying some Confederate national, battle unit or Confederate State flag. This occurs in about 95% of those with Confederate blood equally striking both ladies and gentlemen (male and female - "guys" for those of you who are yankees).

Second is the incurable desire to sing Dixie at sports events, school concerts and, in a respectable tone, at funerals of those who love their State and the South.

Third is the ability to see through the smoke and mirrors dog and pony show of socialist politicians, indoctrinators, re-educators, psychologists and other idiots and laugh at those who want you to vote for the lesser idiot at the polls.

Fourth is an allergic reaction to the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic which can cause embarrassing gas, an almost irresistible desire to stand up and rebuke those singing it, a generally disagreeable attitude that may last for hours or days and the desire to have your name removed from any church which gleefully sings this tribute to the death of Southerner's because it does not have a devotional life close enough to God to alert them that this is not a Christian hymn.

Fifth is the ability to still recognize social and political monsters when you see one. This skill is lost by those who celebrate their secular social values, but have no fixed moral boundaries which causes a permanent state of moral flux and confusion leading them to embrace a goofy notion of modernity.

Finally is the persistent and reoccurring dream of one day living in a free republic.

~ American Dissident, 1/23/2012, Tim Manning





Participants gathered at the Robert E. Lee statue on Monument Avenue for the Confederate Heritage Rally on Saturday. Capitol Police estimated the crowd at between 300 and 400.

Sons of Confederate Veterans group rallies at Lee monument

With chants of "God save the South," several hundred Civil War re-enactors marched down Monument Avenue on Saturday for a Southern pride rally at the Robert E. Lee statue.

By: Karin Kapsidelis
Richmond Times Dispatch
Published: February 26, 2012

Battle flags rustled in blustering winds as Sons of Confederate Veterans color guard units representing more than a dozen states paraded in formation.

One unit chanted: What do we do? Kill Yankees How many? All of them

It was a decidedly different tone from the inclusive nature of official commemorations of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. This event was described as a Heritage Rally marking the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence.

A small plane with a banner reading "Richmond, Embrace Your Confederate History" circled the gathering as speakers denounced Abraham Lincoln and praised Lee and Jefferson Davis.

"What a wonderful day to be in the Capital of the Confederacy," Louisiana resident Chuck McMichael, past national commander in chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, told the crowd.

Michael Rose, the Virginia commander, expressed outrage that the General Assembly considered a bill establishing a holiday to honor Lincoln "in Virginia" and drew cheers when he said it had been killed in committee.

The national event commemorated the establishment of the Confederate government in Richmond and the inauguration of Davis as president on Feb. 22, 1862.

Capitol Police estimated the crowd at between 300 and 400. One officer shoed away two passers-by who stopped to shout obscenities at the group, but the event drew little other attention.

However, two African-American women who joined the rally were the center of attention for some at the rally.

Karen Cooper of Chesterfield County said she was there "because I love the Constitution. ... I'm a big states' rights person."

Barbara Marthal of Tennessee wore a "Sunday-go-to-meeting" traditional dress from the era and posed for pictures for other rally participants with her husband, Bill Harris, who is white.

Marthal said her "third-great-grandfather" was a slave who fought for the Confederacy as a way to gain his freedom and because an army was invading his homeland.

"He fought for what he thought was right," she said. "It's part of my history. I live in the South. My ancestors all lived in the South."

Harris said one of his slave-owning ancestors hid in a smokehouse with two mules to save them from the Yankees.

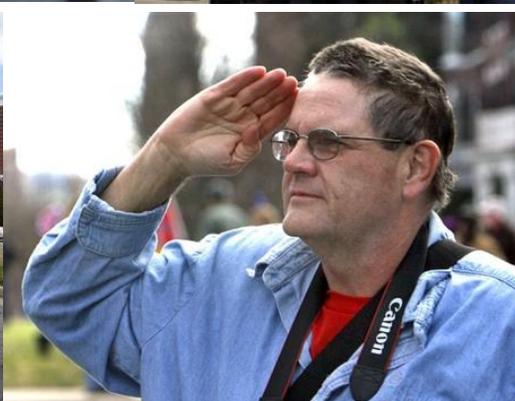
"Of course I get questions," Marthal said, "because we haven't told our history. When we're brave enough to talk about our entire history, then it won't seem odd."



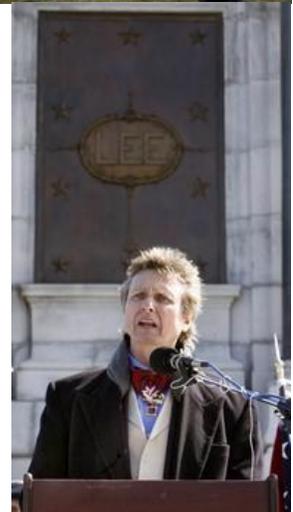
The event marked the Confederate government's establishment in Richmond and Jefferson Davis' inauguration as president. Representatives from Sons of Confederate Veterans camps of 12 states attended.



^ Participants march down Richmond's Monument Avenue for the annual Confederate Heritage Rally.
v Participants of the annual Confederate Heritage Rally march down Monument Avenue.



Michael Givens, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, speaks.



Jake Newman (from left), Chris Bunton, Joe Hill and others with the Kirby Smith Camp 1209 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from Jacksonville, FL march.

As the Sons of Confederate Veterans groups march past, Roger Hill of Alabama salutes.



David Denisch, with the Maryland Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

<http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2012/feb/26/tdmet01-sons-of-confederate-veterans-group-rallies-ar-1716494/>

Colin Lauret, 9, of Louisiana.

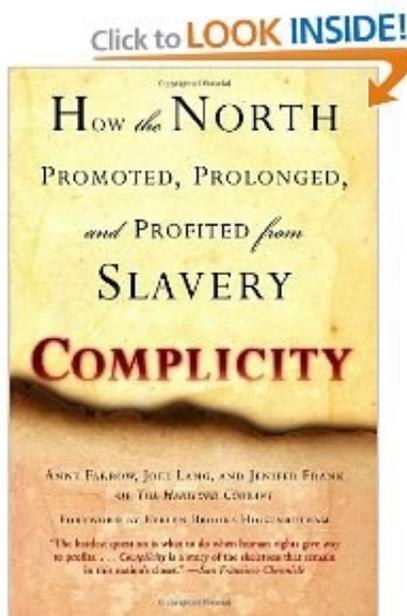


As high winds blow, volunteer flag handlers try to steady a large battle flag on the lawn of the Robert E. Lee monument. They eventually had to give up and take the flag down.

Troutman Cliff of Richmond walks with a Confederate flag at the Robert E. Lee monument while two men (right) hold a pole that supports a large battle flag.



Complicity: How the NORTH Promoted, Prolonged, and Profited from Slavery



Slavery in the South has been documented in volumes ranging from exhaustive histories to bestselling novels. But the North's profit from—indeed, dependence on—slavery has mostly been a shameful and well-kept secret . . . until now. In this startling and superbly researched new book, three veteran New England journalists demythologize the region of America known for tolerance and liberation, revealing a place where thousands of people were held in bondage and slavery was both an economic dynamo and a necessary way of life.

Complicity reveals the cruel truth about the Triangle Trade of molasses, rum, and slaves that lucratively linked the North to the West Indies and Africa; discloses the reality of

Northern empires built on profits from rum, cotton, and ivory—and run, in some cases, by abolitionists; and exposes the thousand-acre plantations that existed in towns such as Salem, Connecticut. Here, too, are eye-opening accounts of the individuals who profited directly from slavery far from the Mason-Dixon line—including Nathaniel Gordon of Maine, the only slave trader sentenced to die in the United States, who even as an inmate of New York's infamous Tombs prison was supported by a shockingly large percentage of the city; Patty Cannon, whose brutal gang kidnapped free blacks from Northern states and sold them into slavery; and the Philadelphia doctor Samuel Morton, eminent in the nineteenth-century field of "race science," which purported to prove the inferiority of African-born black people.

Culled from long-ignored documents and reports—and bolstered by rarely seen photos, publications, maps, and period drawings—Complicity is a fascinating and sobering work that actually does what so many books pretend to do: shed light on America's past. Expanded from the celebrated Hartford Courant special report that the Connecticut Department of Education sent to every middle school and high school in the state (the original work is required readings in many college classrooms,) this new book is sure to become a must-read reference everywhere.



A LIBRARY OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE

— Clyde Wilson

Southern writing, from the early eighteenth century to the present time, is a rich treasure of almost all forms of literature—poetry, fiction, essays, criticism, history, humour, political philosophy. (An exception is drama, which requires big cities and money—two things the South was long short of. The late exception to the exception being Tennessee Williams.) In fact, it is very possible that in the long view of history, Southern literature may be the most significant American contribution to civilisation. The body of Southern literature certainly constitutes the profoundest, world-class element of the generally superficial American culture. This lifetime reading list is drawn up in the understanding that Southern literature is Southern in a long continuing and unbroken tradition.

Anyone approaching Southern literature (and history) must be aware that there is an immense body of scholarly and popular work written from the viewpoint that the Southern experience is 1) culturally insignificant and indistinguishable, 2) worthy of attention (negative) because of the race question alone, 3) a peculiar Other the defects and failings of which are to be explained by superior outsiders, and 4) anything that is Southern and good is not really Southern but "American."

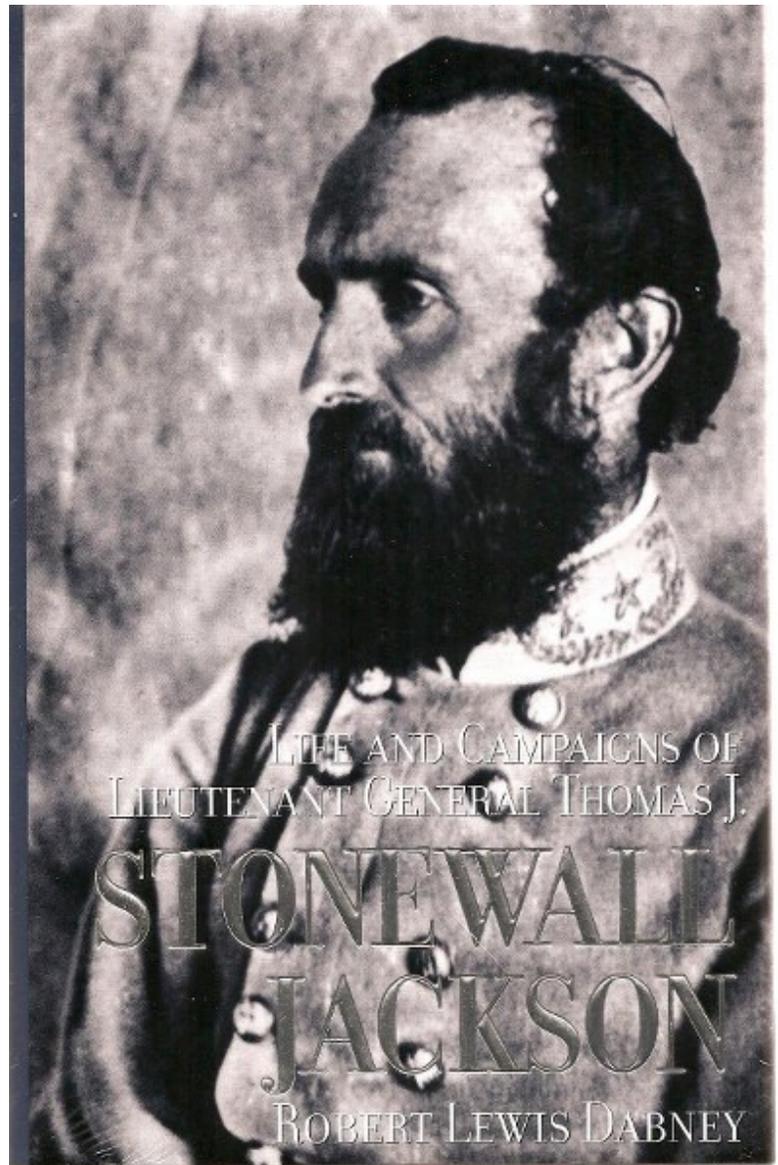
This reading list is prepared in rejection of that viewpoint. It should be regarded as only an introduction to the high points and variety of an immense body of literature, a cultural achievement that will be remembered when today's politicians, scholars, and trendy authors are long lost in oblivion.

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Albert Taylor Bledsoe, *Is Davis a Traitor?*
William Byrd II, *History of the Dividing Line*
Secret Diaries of Col. William Byrd of Westover
John C. Calhoun, *The Essential Calhoun*
Robert Lewis Dabney
Life and Campaigns of Lt. Gen. T.J. Jackson
Secular Discussions
Jefferson Davis, *Letters, Speeches, and Papers*
Marshall L. DeRosa, ed., *The Politics of Dissolution*
William Elliott, *Carolina Sports by Land and Water*
Walter Fleming, ed., *Documentary History of Reconstruction*
Hugh A. Garland, *The Life of John Randolph of Roanoke*
Charles Gayarre, *Louisiana: It's Colonial History and Romance*
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, *The Creed of the Old South*
George Washington Harris, *Sut Lovingood stories*
Joel Chandler Harris, *Uncle Remus stories*
Johnson Jones Hooper, *The Adventures of Captain Simon Suggs*



Thomas Jefferson,
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Notes on the State of Virginia

Mary Johnston, *The Long Roll*
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John Pendleton Kennedy, *Horseshoe Robinson*

Grace King, *Balcony Stories*
New Orleans

Robert E. Lee. Letters

Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, *Georgia Scenes*

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Thomas Nelson Page, *The Burial of the Guns*
In Ole Virginia

Eliza Lucas Pinckney, *Letterbook of Eliza Lucas Pinckney*

Edgar Allan Poe,
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 Poetry
 Tales

Elizabeth Allston Pringle, *A Woman Rice Planter*

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, *Reminiscences of Peace and War*

David Ramsay, *History of the American Revolution*
History of South Carolina

Anna Rutledge, *House and Home, or the Carolina Housewife*

Abram J. Ryan, *Father Ryan's Poems*

Raphael Semmes, *Memoirs of Service Ashore and Afloat*

William Gilmore Simms,
The Cassique of Kiawa, ed. by Sean R. Busick
The Golden Christmas, ed. by David Aiken
Life of Francis Marion, ed. Sean R. Busick
Paddy McGann
The Partisan (and other Revolutionary War novels)
Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, ed. as *A City Laid Waste* by David Aiken
Selected Poems of William Gilmore Simms, ed. James E. Kibler
Stories and Tales
Views and Reviews: American History and Literature
Woodcraft
The Yemassee

John Smith, *The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Capt. John Smith*

Walter Sullivan, ed., *The War the Women Lived*

John Taylor,
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Construction Construed, or Constitutions Vindicated
An Inquiry into the Principles and Tendencies of Certain Public Measures

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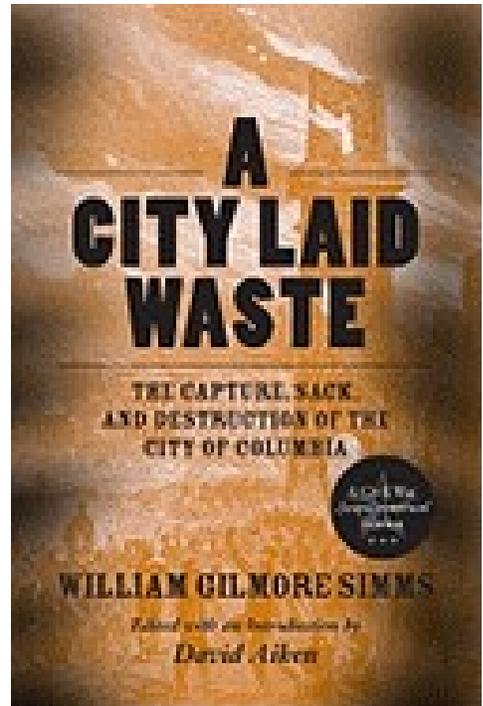
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Henry Timrod, *Poems*

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Augusta Jane Evans Wilson, *Macaria*

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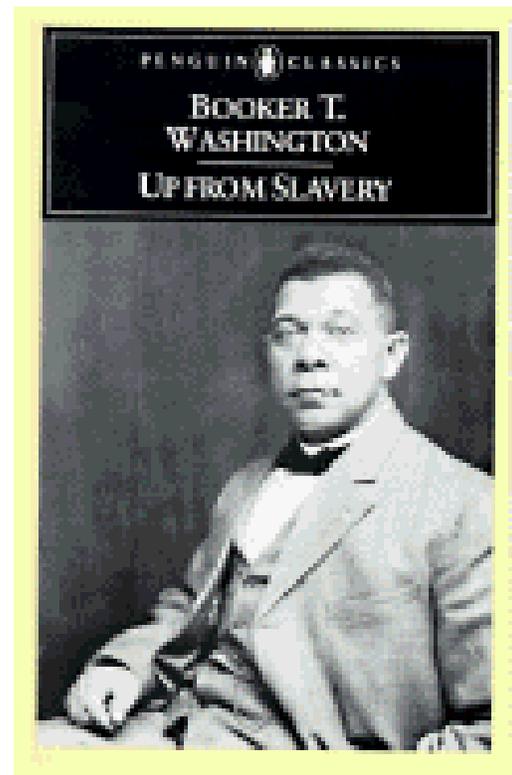
20th Century: Fiction

Harriette Arnow
The Dollmaker

James Warner Bellah
The Valiant Virginians

Wendell Berry
Hannah Coulter
Jayber Crow
The Memory of Old Jack
Watch with Me

James Lee Burke
Two for Texas



Fred Chappell

I Am One of Your Forever
Brighten the Corner Where You Are
Look Back All the Green Valley
Farewell, I'm Bound to Leave You

Donald Davidson,

Big Ballad Jamboree

William Faulkner

Absalom, Absalom
Collected Stories
Go Down, Moses
The Reivers

Snopes Trilogy: *The Hamlet, The Town, The Mansion*

The Unvanquished

George Garrett

Death of the Fox
Entered from the Sun
The Succession

John Graves

Hardscrabble

Caroline Gordon

Aleck Maury, Sportsman
None Shall Look Back
Penhally

Madison Jones

Nashville: 1864

James E. Kibler

Child of the Waters
The Education of Chauncey Doolittle
Memory's Keep

Andrew Lytle

Alchemy
At the Moon's Inn
The Long Night
Stories

Cormac McCarthy

All the Pretty Horses
Cities of the Plain
The Crossing
The Road

Caroline Miller

Lamb in His Bosom

Margaret Mitchell

Gone with the Wind

Thomas G. Moore

The Hunt for Confederate Gold

Flannery O'Connor

Stories
The Violent Bear it Away
Wise Blood

Walker Percy

The Last Gentleman
Love in the Ruins
The Second Coming

Tito Perdue

Opportunities in Alabama Agriculture

Charles Portis

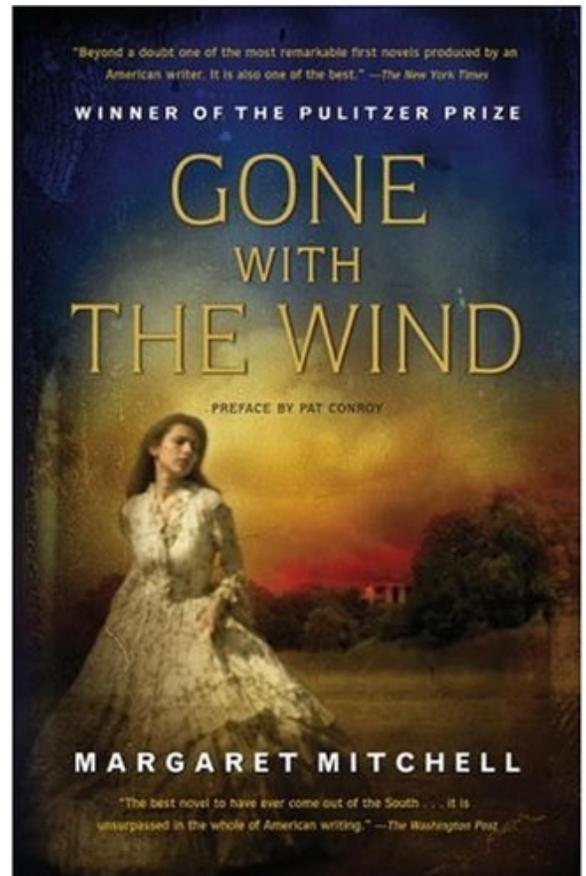
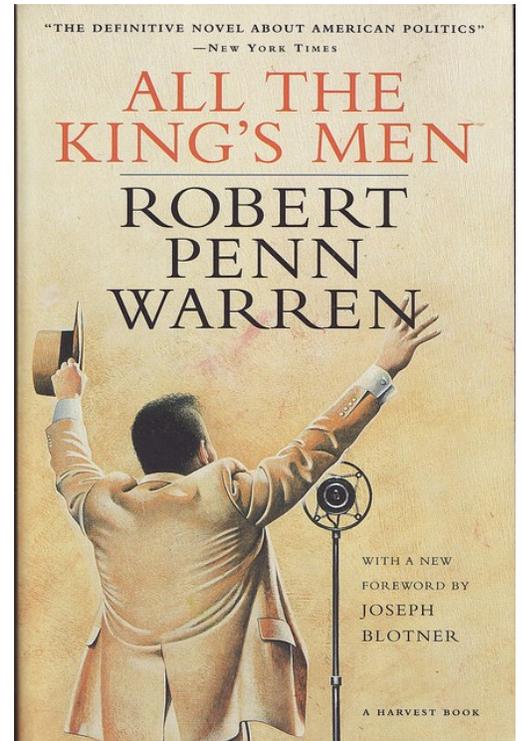
True Grit

Elizabeth Maddox Roberts

The Great Meadow
The Time of Man

Robert C. Ruark

The Old Man and the Boy
Something of Value



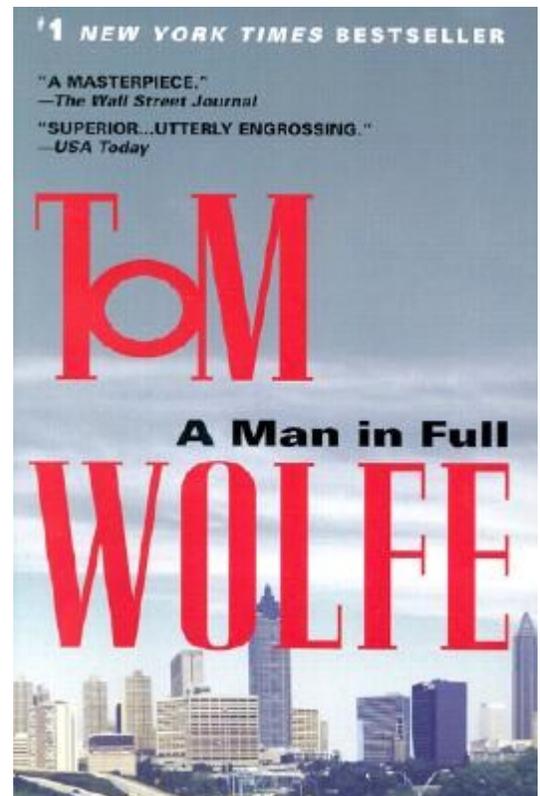
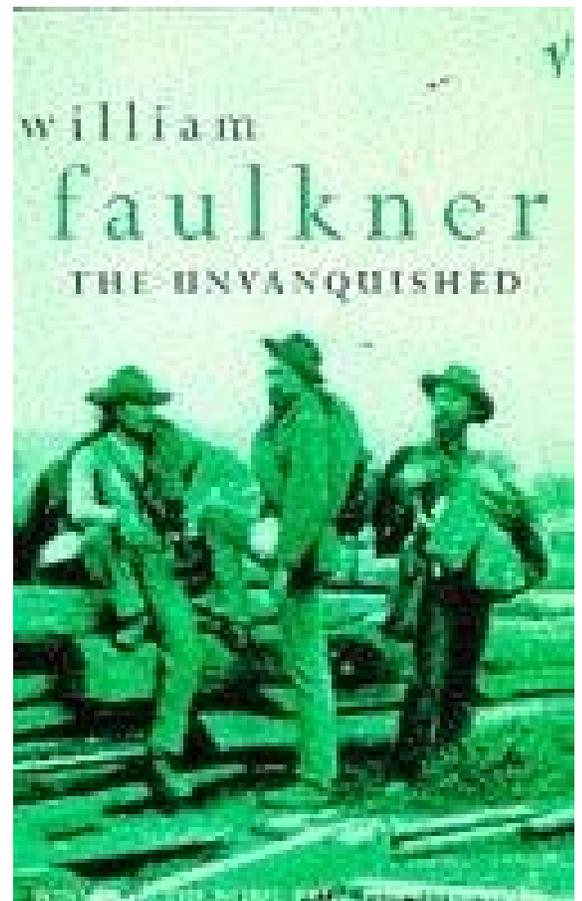
Ferrol Sams
Run with the Horsemen
 Franklin Sanders,
Hieland
 Mary Lee Settle
O Beulah Land
 John W. Thomason
Lone Star Preacher
 Robert Penn Warren
All the King's Men
Night Rider
 Eudora Welty
 Stories
 Owen Wister
Lady Baltimore
 Thomas Wolfe
O Lost!
 Tom Wolfe
Bonfire of the Vanities
I am Charlotte Simmons
A Man in Full
 Daniel Woodrell
Woe to Live on (Ride with the Devil)

20th Century Poets:

Wendell Berry
 Fred Chappell
 Donald Davidson
 James E. Kibler
 David Middleton
 John Crowe Ransom
 Robert Penn Warren

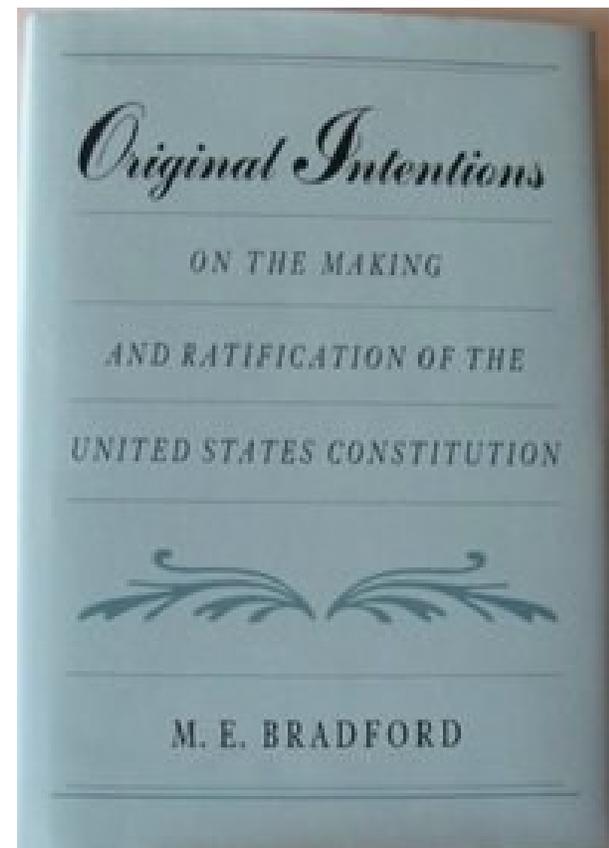
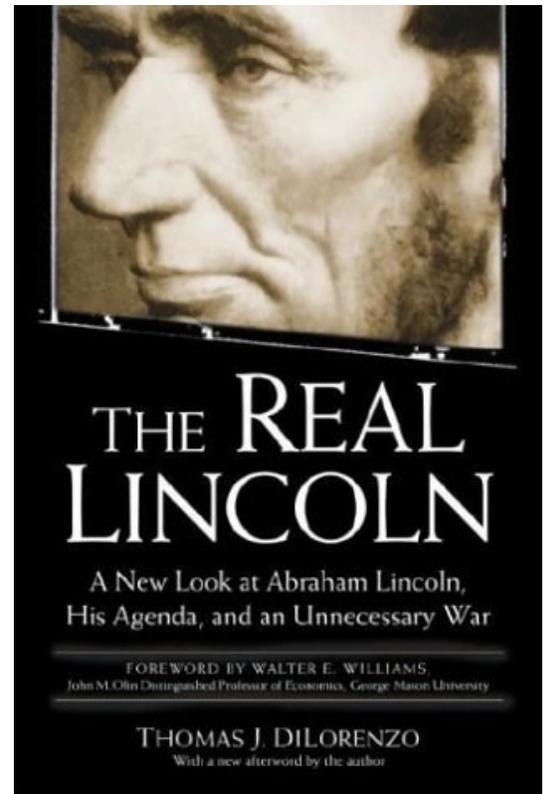
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 M.E. Bradford, *A Better Guide than Reason*
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 H. Lee Cheek, Jr., *Calhoun and Popular Rule*
 Donald Davidson, *Attack on Leviathan*
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 William Faulkner, *Essays, Speeches, and Public Letters*, ed. James B. Meriwether
 Thomas Fleming, *The Politics of Human Nature*
 George Garrett, *The Sorrows of Fat City*
My Silk Purse and Yours
 Eugene Genovese, *The Southern Front*
 John Graves, *Goodbye to a River*
 Michael L. Grissom, *Can the South Survive?*
 Kevin R. Gutzman, *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Constitution*
 Zora Neale Hurston, *Dust Tracks on a Road*
I'll Take My Stand, by Twelve Southerners
 Donald and Ronald Kennedy, *The South Was Right!*
 James E. Kibler, *Our Fathers' Fields*
 Florence King, *Reflections in a Jaundiced Eye*
 Donald Livingston, *Philosophical Melancholy and Delirium*
 Andrew Lytle, *From Eden to Babylon*



Flannery O'Connor, *Mystery and Manners*
 Walker Percy, *Lost in the Cosmos*
 Marjorie Kennan Rawlings, *Cross Creek*
 John Shelton Reed, *The Enduring South*
 Ben Robertson, *Red Hills and Cotton*
 Will Rogers, *Broadcasts*
 Mary Lee Settle, *All the Brave Promises*
 Lewis P. Simpson, *Mind and the American Civil War*
 R. Gordon Thornton, *The Southern Nation*
 John Donald Wade, *Selected Essays*
 Robert Penn Warren, *The Legacy of the Civil War*
 Richard M. Weaver, *Ideas Have Consequences*
 In Defense of Tradition
 Southern Essays
 Visions of Order
 Walter Prescott Webb, *Divided We Stand*
Who Owns America?, ed. by Herbert Agar and Allen Tate
Why the South Will Survive, by Fifteen Southerners
 Clyde N. Wilson, *Defending Dixie*
 Mark R. Winchell,
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 Where No Flag Flies: Donald Davidson and the Southern Resistance
 God, Man, and Hollywood
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 Tom Wolfe, *Hooking Up*
 The Painted Word
 The Right Stuff

Selected Southern History: Richard Adams, *Traveller*
 John R. Alden, *The First South*
 Felicity Allen, *Jefferson Davis: Unconquerable Heart*
 Charles Barrow et. al., *Black Confederates*
 M.E. Bradford, *Original Intentions*
 Phillip A. Bruce, *Social Life in Old Virginia*
 The Virginia Plutarch
 Walter Brion Cisco, *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*
 Margaret Coit (Elwell), *John C. Calhoun: American Portrait*
 Frank Connor, *The South Under Siege*
 E. Merton Coulter, *The South During Reconstruction*
 Avery O. Craven, *The Coming of the Civil War*
 Marshall L. DeRosa, *The Confederate Constitution*
 Everett Dick, *The Dixie Frontier*
 Thomas DiLorenzo, *The Real Lincoln*
 T.R. Fehrenbach, *Lone Star: A History of Texas and Texans*
 John Gould Fletcher, *Arkansas*
 Howard Floan, *The South in Northern Eyes*
 Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, *Time on the Cross*
 Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*
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 George Washington
 The South to Posterity
 Gary W. Gallagher, *The Confederate War*
 Richard M. Gamble, *War for Righteousness*
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 Roll, Jordan, Roll
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 Rod Gragg, *The Illustrated Confederate Reader*
 Susan-Mary Grant, *North over South*
 Lewis Cecil Gray, *A History of Agriculture in the Southern United States*
 J. Evatts Haley, *Charles Goodnight, Cattleman and Plainsman*
 A Texan Looks at Lyndon
 Robert Selph Henry, *The Story of the Confederacy*
 The Story of Reconstruction



"First with the Most" Forrest

Duncan L. Heyward, *Seed from Madagascar*

Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee*

Boy's Book of Robert E. Lee

Invisible Empire

Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson, Border Captain*

Ludwell H. Johnson, *North Against South*

Raimondo Luraghi, *The Rise and Fall of the Plantation South*

Brion McClanahan, *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Founding Fathers*

Bill C. Malone, *Country Music U.S.A.*

Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*

Glover Moore, *The Missouri Controversy*

Anne Norton, *Alternative Americas*

Frank L. Owsley, *The Plain Folk of the Old South*

Ulrich B. Phillips, *Life and Labor in the Old South*

James I. Robertson, *Stonewall Jackson*

Francis Butler Simkins and Charles P. Roland, *A History of the South*

John S. Tilley, *Facts the Historians Leave Out*

Lincoln Takes Command

Glenn Tucker, *Zebulon Baird Vance*

John Donald Wade, *Augustus Baldwin Longstreet*

Walter Prescott Webb, *The Great Plains*

The Texas Rangers

Bell I. Wiley, *The Plain People of the Confederacy*

Clyde N. Wilson, *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston*

Pettigrew

From Union to Empire

Raymond Wolters, *The Burden of Brown*

Race and Education

W. Kirk Wood, *Nullification: A Constitutional History*

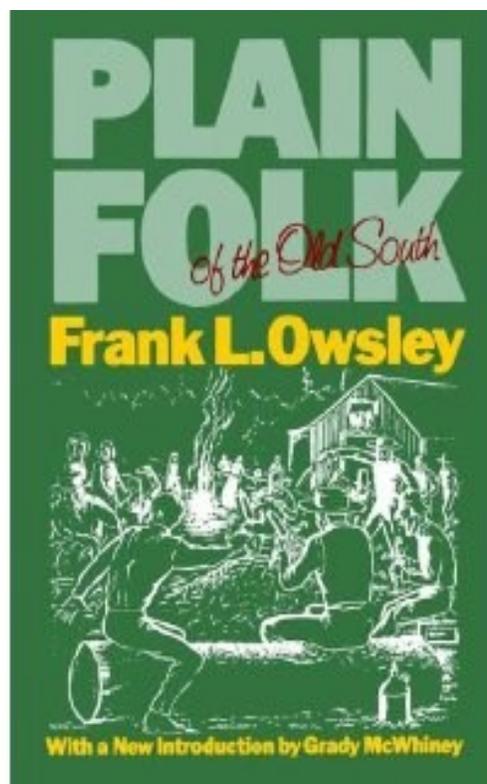
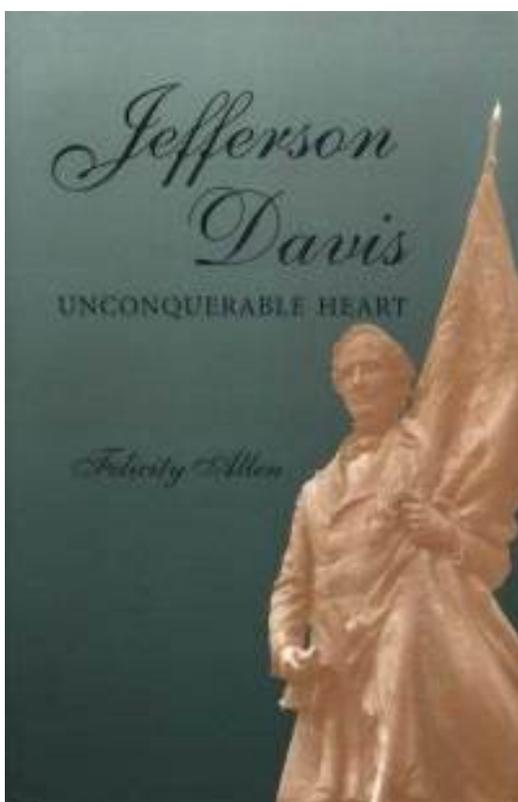
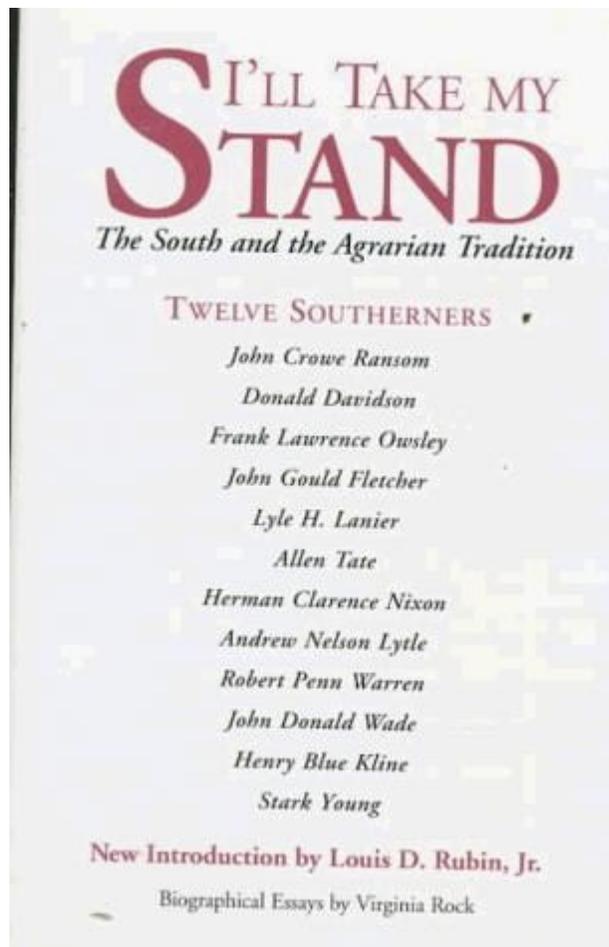
C. Vann Woodward, *American Counterpoint*

Tom Watson, Agrarian Rebel

Louis B. Wright, *The Colonial Search for a Southern Eden*

The First Gentlemen of Virginia

<http://abbeyvilleinstitute.org/library.php>



SCV CAPS AVAILABLE

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

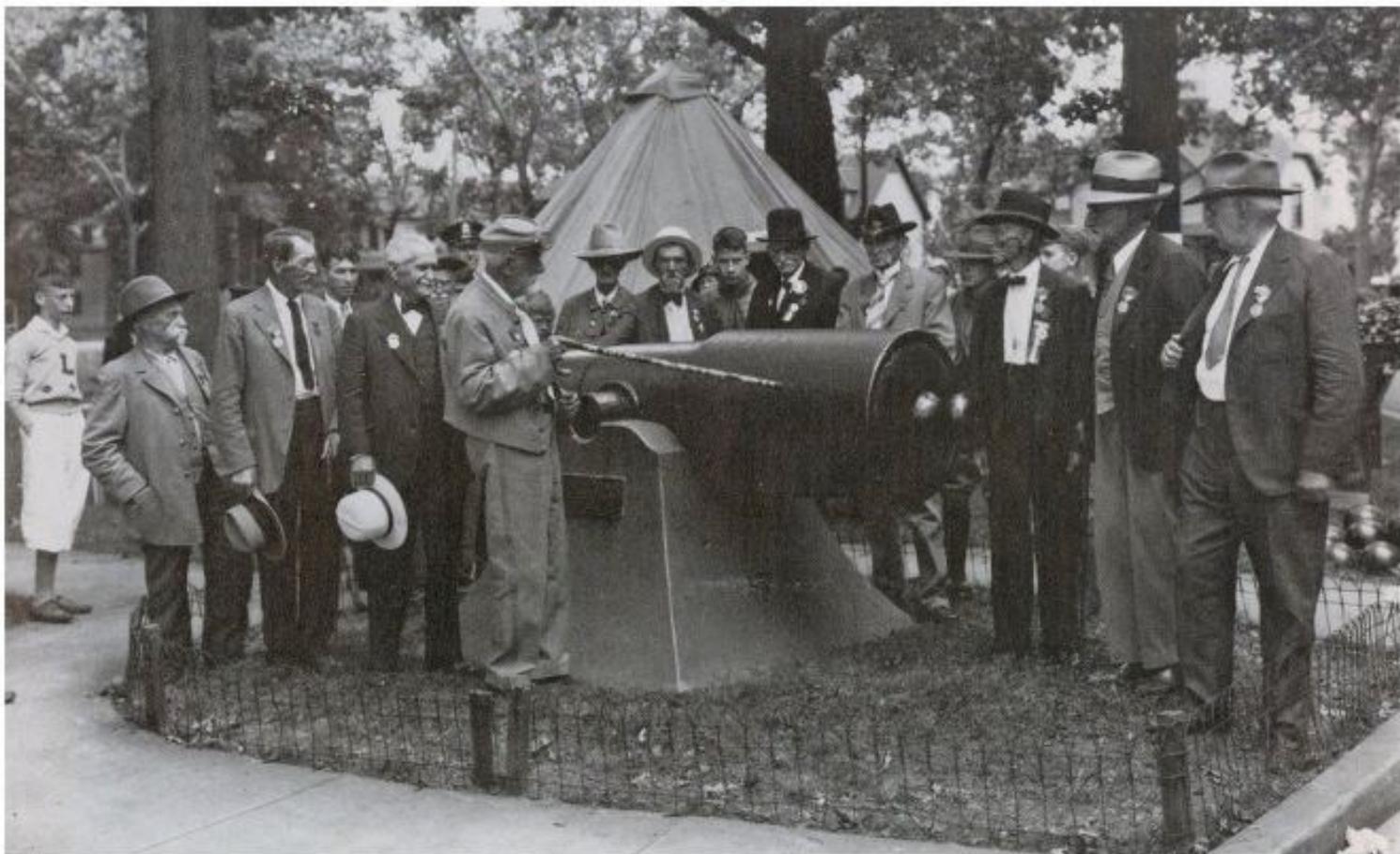


Order yours soon. This is a cap that anyone would be proud to be seen wearing. Shipping available.



R. E. LEE CAMP # 1 CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Boy, these old Lee Camp Veterans would have a Heart Attack, if they had heard that Confederate Flags had been **Banned in the Chapel, and on the Grounds of the Soldiers' Home**. More than 3,500 of these Old Boys lived on the Grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and More than 1,700 of them would have their "Last Roll Call Service" in the Chapel. Their AIM towards the VMFA Art Museum, as surely when they "Ceded" some of their Land to some Yankee Museum People, They Would Have to Rise from their Graves to Lock and Load, and Do Battle All Over Again. These Old Boys are on the Grove of the Soldiers' Home Grounds, with the Park Bench on the right, and the Cottages in the background. "FIRE" For Effect Boys, Fire for Effect.



These Old Boys are Getting Firing Instructions on Blasting the Walls of the VMFA. It seems that the VMFA failed to Honor their "Contract and Promise" to Honor the Grounds of the Confederate Memorial Park of the R. E. Lee Camp, when Governor Pollard on Bended Knees - "Begged for a Grant Deed from the Lee Camp, to Secure Valued Land of the Soldiers' Home". Of course many are beginning to understand, It's these Old Boys who made possible the Land "Grant Deed" to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, but In Exchange for that "Grant Deed" - The Museum Promised to Always Promote Confederate History.

These Boys would surely fire this Cannon at the Wall of the VMFA Museum, if they were Aware that the Museum under a Vote of their Board of Directors had "Forced" the Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 to Sign a Lease to the Chapel - "Without Flags", or the Lee Camp would not have been able to Lease the Chapel. The Museum had already recruited people to show the Chapel that were not part of the SCV Effort to Interpret the Confederate History of the Soldiers' Home. The Museum Simply Wanted the SCV out of the Museum, and If a Refusal to Sign the "No Flags Lease", Door Locks would have been Changed, and the SCV Lee-Jackson Camp "Evicted". The Lease was Signed "UNDER DURESS" to Continue the Process of Interpreting Confederate History of the Soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, and the History of the famed R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V. and S.C.V. - the First SONS Camp.

Today, the Commonwealth of Virginia has a Law in Place to Protect "War Memorials" and especially the altering or Removal of Flags from those Memorials. The Liberal Yankee's at the VMFA could Care Less about the Laws Honoring War Memorials, as they forced the Removal of the Flags from the Exterior of the Chapel - with an Ultimatum of their Board of Directors: "No Confederate Flags on the Chapel". Although, We Can't Fire that Cannon at the VMFA, We Can Sign a Petition for the Museum to "Return the Flags" to the Exterior of the Chapel. <http://www.change.org/petitions/vmfa-return-the-flags> After you Sign the Petition, Please Pass the Petition along to Friends to "Fire for Effect". Give them a Blast they won't forget.

New marker honors service by Union County slave in Confederate Army Dedication Saturday the result of efforts by family and local historian.

By Adam Bell
abell@charlotteobserver.com
By Adam Bell The Charlotte Observer
Thursday, Feb. 16, 2012



(L-R) Greg Perry and Aaron Perry stand next to the gravesite of Aaron Perry on Monday, February 12, 2012. Perry was a former Union County slave who served in the Confederate Army 37th NC Regiment. The grave now has a gravestone that mentions Perry's service in the Army. The grave also features a Confederate Cross of Honor. The descendants of Aaron Perry, joined by local historian Tony Way helped raise money for the marker. A dedication ceremony will be held on Saturday, February 18, 2012 at Philadelphia Baptist Church in Marshville, NC. Greg Perry is the great-great-grandson of Aaron Perry and Aaron Perry is the great-grandson. Jeff Siner

Aaron Perry, at a 1911 Carelock-Hailey-Perry family reunion. Photo Courtesy: The Perry Family



(L-R) Tony Way, Greg Perry and Aaron Perry talk near the gravesite of Aaron Perry on Monday, February 12, 2012. Perry was a former Union County slave who served in the Confederate Army 37th NC Regiment. The grave now has a gravestone that mentions Perry's service in the Army. The grave also features a Confederate Cross of Honor. The descendants of Aaron Perry, joined by local historian Tony Way helped raise money for the marker. A dedication ceremony will be held on Saturday, February 18, 2012 at Philadelphia Baptist Church in Marshville, NC. Greg Perry is the great-great-grandson of Aaron Perry and Aaron Perry is the great-grandson. Jeff Siner

MARSHVILLE Greg Perry gazed at the new marker on his great-great-grandfather's grave for the first time this week and smiled at what it represented: a bridge across the centuries.

Aaron Perry was a Union County slave who followed his owner into the Confederate Army during the Civil War. For more than 80 years, Perry's grave in a tiny Marshville church cemetery sat unmarked save for a few bricks over it.

Now the site sports a granite marker that identifies when Perry was born and died, 1840-March 14, 1930, and the unit he served, 37th N.C. Regiment. Behind the marker sits a shining Confederate Cross of Honor from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



The marker and iron cross came about through the effort of the Perry family and Tony Way, a local historian and SCV member. They will dedicate the site at a ceremony Saturday, complete with SCV officials, Civil War re-enactors and a cannon salute.

Aaron Perry was one of 10 black men from Union County, nine of whom were slaves, who were in the Confederate Army and much later received small state pensions. Last year, Union County refused Way's request to allow a marker commemorating their service to go up at the Old County Courthouse in Monroe next to a 1910 Confederate monument.

County officials said such a marker would be inconsistent with the other monuments. The Confederate monument lists regiments, but not individuals, while other memorials only list those who died.

As the nation marks the Civil War's 150th anniversary, the courthouse controversy highlighted the struggle to find an appropriate way to honor men largely ignored by history. Way still hopes the county will reconsider.

It doesn't bother Greg Perry, or his cousin Aaron, that markers on their ancestor's grave reflect a system that enslaved him. If anything, the Charlotte men said, they are glad the event at the Philadelphia Baptist Church gravesite has brought black and white people together.

"You know how ugly this race thing can be," Greg Perry said. "This is a celebration of life. It's not a Confederate or Union thing."

'An honorable man'

Virtually no black men fought in battle for the South, historians have said, although the Confederacy constantly used slave labor for support and logistical work, including cooking and building latrines.

It's impossible to say how many slaves willingly went to war, or seized the first chance to bolt to the Union lines.

Aaron Perry served as a "body servant" or bodyguard for his owner, Lt. Col. John B. Ashcraft, and helped build Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N.C. pension records show.

"(Perry) had already become a man of standing and trustworthiness in his community, though a slave," a Monroe paper later recounted. A petition arrived at the fort asking for Perry to return home and help protect the women and children, since all of the white men were at the front. The request was granted.

"He was faithful to his trust," the paper noted.

After the war, Perry remained in Union County as a handyman. He helped start several schools and churches, and rallied people to buy war bonds during World War I, said Union County librarian Patricia Poland. "Perry was a pillar in the community, there's no question about that," she said.

She noted that he named his son John, after his old owner. Poland said she and the family think he wouldn't have done that if he had disliked Ashcraft, a well-known veterinarian from one of Monroe's most prominent families, which owned a local paper for years.

Two years before Perry died at about age 90, when he was infirm and unable to work, he finally received a pension for his war-time service. White soldiers received their pensions much earlier.

In his obituary, the paper called Perry "an honorable and truthful man."

Thankful for the honor

For several decades now, Perry's family has known exactly where his grave was.

They had money to engrave a stone. But the bricks were already there and "that's just what they did back then," said Aaron Perry, who was named for his great-grandfather.

A few years ago, he began considering getting an engraved marker after working on headstones for other family members. Way, the local historian, came across the Perrys while researching the slaves who had received pensions.

"One of the best parts about doing this is meeting people like the Perrys and become friends with them," Way said.

The SCV helped the family pay for the granite marker and an SCV member donated the cross. One side of the cross shows a Confederate flag with the letters "C.S.A." On the back is a Latin phrase, "deo vindice," motto of the Confederacy: "God will vindicate."

When asked what his namesake would make of the marker, cross and ceremony, Aaron Perry said he thought the elder Perry would have thanked the SCV for honoring him.

Greg Perry agreed, saying, "Look at how me and Tony connected. We ain't no colors. We are people."

Then he walked back to the grave again, and said quietly, "I'm thankful for your contributions to my life, yes sir."

Read more here: <http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2012/02/16/3018925/new-marker-honors-service-by-union.html#storylink=cpy#storylink=cpy>

Myrtle Beach, Honours Black Confederate

Monday, February 13, 2012

South Carolina State Senator Robert Ford spoke at a ceremony to honor the service of Henry Craig Sunday afternoon at the Old Pickens Presbyterian Church.

Henry followed his childhood friend, John Craig, to fight in Virginia. They fought under the Company A. First South Carolina Rifles from 1861 to 1864. When John lost his arm because of a wound, Henry brought him home to Pickens. The two remained close friends, and when Henry married, he named one of his five children John.

The ceremony Sunday was part of a national search to identify the graves of Confederate soldiers, said Ron Sloan, commander of the Joseph Norton Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The group performed the ceremony that has been in the works since November.

Besides John and Henry Craig, three other Craig men fought in the Civil War and now reside in the family cemetery. William, Arthur and Lawrence were John's brothers.

Henry Craig chose to stay with the Craig family after he was granted freedom. When the elder John Craig died, Henry Craig moved away. But he returned to Pickens in his last years. He died on July 18, 1927.

<http://www.myrtlebeachonline.com/2012/02/12/2655718/100-gather-to-honor-black-confederate.html>



**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?**

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