



The Belo Herald

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

April 2012

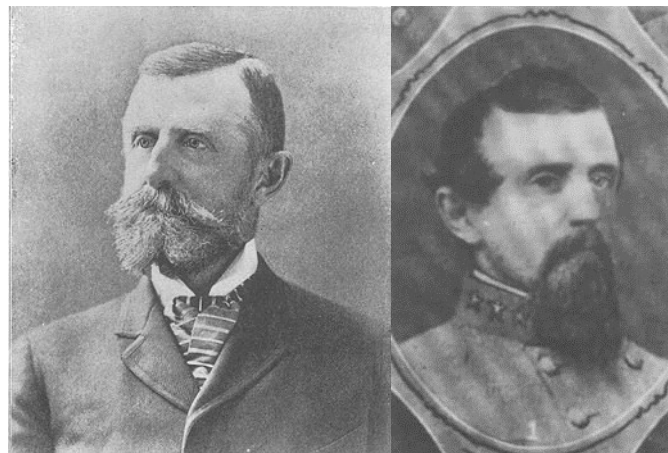
Topic for the April meeting is:

The Diversity of the Confederate Army

Presented by Kevin Newsom

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



Contact us: Belocamp49@hotmail.com

<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, April 5th: 7:00 pm

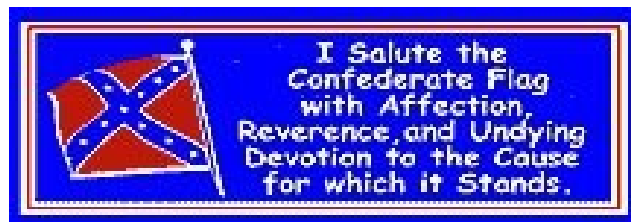
La Madeleine Restaurant*

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,

The first topic concerns the SCV license plates for the state of Texas which is undergoing litigation. The following information is per the Division Commander of Texas for the SCV. The law firm of George & Brothers, L.L.P is handling the Divisions complaint against the DMV and the State of Texas regarding the denial of our specialty license plate application. The case was near conclusion of filing motions, and counter motions in attempts to out flank the opponent. The last motion made by the State was a motion to dismiss the case without even holding a hearing. I am pleased to announce that Judge Sparks not only dismissed this motion by the State, but stated in his opinion:

"As pled, there is more than a "sheer possibility" that Defendants violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights"

The case will now move into the discovery phase. This is where we will request communications within the DMV to get more information from the state about how they conducted their decision making process. We also will be moving forward on seeking a temporary injunction against the DMV's decision to have our plate implemented.

I've also forwarded this information to all members sent to me by Brigade Commander, Gary Bray. There are also some more issues internally that threaten the fabric of the Texas Division which involves the dismissal of Mark Vogel and now retaliation via a letter sent out about Gary Bray and the North Texas area. I'll be sure to discuss this at our next meeting instead of forwarding all the miscellaneous e-mails about he-said-this and he-did-that which really weakens us as an organization.

The good news is that our own Camp #49 continues to grow with yet another possibility of recruiting another member this month and on average we seem to be getting two (2) applications per month adding members to our rosters. These past three months have been terrific for new membership response yet I don't want to overstate our growth. We all still need to be diligent in doing our part to help not only in adding members but seeing that new members are welcomed heartily and retained. Looking forward to our next meeting and hope to see ya'll there!

Respectfully,

Cdr. Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

I had the pleasure of working the North Texas Irish Festival this March in Dallas. It was great fun hanging out with compatriots and the leadership of the Texas Division. We met LOTS of people who are curious and interested about the SCV, and hopefully will help a great many find their way to your camp in the near future!

There were three main ideas that stuck in my mind at the festival. The first is that most people still have no idea what the Sons of Confederate Veterans are all about. Some people thought we were re-enactors. Others thought we were a club of some sort. When these folks were informed that we are both experts on the War Between the States as well as guardians of Texas and Southern history, they were VERY supportive and interested to learn more. We need to keep spreading the truth and waking people up.

The second thing that struck me is the quality of men we have in our Division. I got to speak with 4th Brigade Commander Gary Bray, Compatriot Kyle Sims of Arlington, as well as several compatriots from across the metroplex. I was impressed by the tireless efforts of both Gary and Kyle in promoting the SCV. I was equally impressed with the moral fiber of the men of the Texas Division. The strong character of the members of the Texas Division is a force multiplier.

And finally, I was truly amazed by the quality of Irish beer and music! If you haven't heard any of the Irish music from the War for Southern Independence, go to youtube and check it out. Truly inspiring stuff!

Deo Vindice!!!!

Kevin Newsom





Cmdr. Paul Hamilton proudly presents new member Marwin Sexton with his membership certificate at the March meeting.

About our namesake:

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

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



Chaplain's Corner

A Lost Cause?



We've all heard the Confederate States of America and all it stood for and fought for referred to as a "lost cause." Of course, we lost the War for Southern Independence, and as a result we lost our country. We also lost the opportunity to publicly denounce the likes of Lincoln, Sherman, and Butler for the war criminals they were. We lost the right to fully enjoy our proud Southern heritage, and show proper respect for honorable men like Lee, Jackson, and Forest. Many would even deny us the right to honor our brave and noble Confederate forefathers. Yes, a lot was lost at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, 1865 but not the Cause!

In fact, the Confederate Cause is alive and well, and getting stronger every day. Throughout this country, people are getting tired of big government. They're getting tired of Democrats. They're getting tired of Republicans. They're getting tired of Washington bureaucracy. They see hundreds of billions of their hard-earned tax dollars being used, abused, misused, and squandered, while tax paying citizens are fighting to keep their homes and jobs: And they're getting tired of it! The result is, more and more people are beginning to embrace the Confederate Cause. They just don't know it.

Jesus said in John 8:32, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Today, people everywhere are becoming more and more aware of the truth. And the truth is, "Big Brother" is getting bigger and more demanding and intrusive, while the concept of "we the people," upon which this country was founded, is being brushed aside. If one person or a small group of people, complain about a manger scene in front of a courthouse, or the Ten Commandments in a public building, or a monument honoring our brave Confederate soldiers in a town square, or a Confederate Battle Flag in the upper corner of a state flag, then they are removed, and "we the people" are not asked or consulted. People in this country are beginning to grow weary of truth and freedom being replaced by political correctness and personal agendas. They're beginning to see that the South was right, and still is. They just don't know it.

As the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we are charged with the "vindication of the cause for which (our Confederate forefathers) fought." Now it seems that the Cause is not only on the road to vindication, but acceptance by the vast majority of the country. The desire to restore the United States and the Constitution envisioned, and fought for, by our founding fathers, is truly a just and worthy cause. It was the cause of the Confederacy. And, it is rapidly becoming the cause of the people of the United States. Maybe they don't know it but we do!

My prayer today is that God will bless the Sons of Confederate Veterans and our just and most worthy Cause.



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

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE-



A Maryland Confederate Mother



I found this amusing incident in “Recollections of a Maryland Confederate Soldier under Johnston, Jackson and Lee” by McHenry Howard.

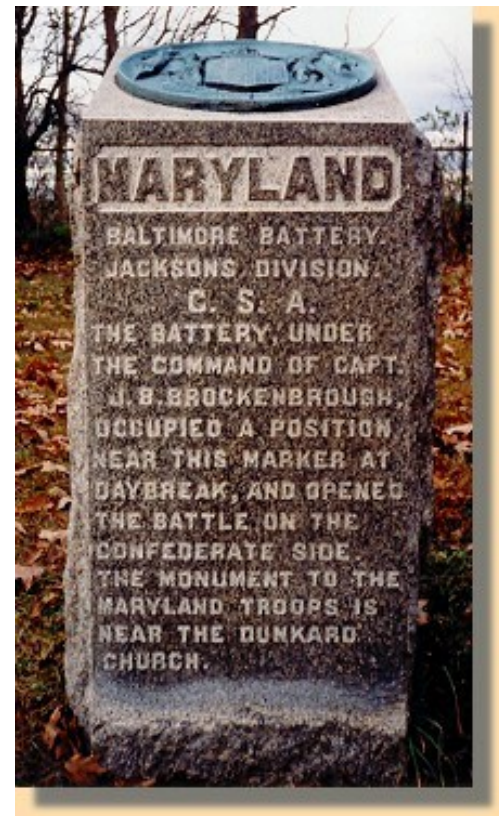
When McHenry Howard finally arrived home to Baltimore on May 27th 1865 he found a note waiting for him:

“To Mr. McHenry Howard,

You are hereby notified that you have been this day enrolled by us in the Militia Forces of the United States, in the State of Maryland, under the Act of Congress of July, 1862, in the Third Enrollment District of Baltimore County corresponding to the 3rd Election District of said County, and will hold yourself in readiness for any such Military duty as under the Laws and Constitution of the United States may be required of you.”

**R.S Williamson
John S Stitcher
Enrolling Officers
September the —1862**

McHenry found out the story behind the letter. Two men arrived at the Howard house and after talking with a servant insisted on seeing Mrs. Howard. Elizabeth Key Howard was the daughter of Francis Scott Key of the Star Spangled Banner fame as well as the niece of the Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. Mrs. Howard met the men at the door and they said “Madam, we are the enrolling officers and we have come to get the names of the male members of your family – Have you a husband or sons capable of bearing arms? Mrs. Howard said “**Yes a husband and six sons.**” “Your husband, what is his name and where is he?” “**Charles Howard (Charles Howard was the son of John Eager Howard, the hero at the Battle of the Cowpens in the Revolutionary War), he is a prisoner at Fort Warren**” “And your eldest son?” “**Frank Key Howard, he is also in prison with his father.**” “And your next son?” “**John Eager Howard, he is a Captain in the Confederate Army.**” “And the next?” “**Charles Howard, he is a Major in the Confederate Army.**” “And the next?” “**James Howard, he is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army.**” “And the next?” “**Edward Lloyd Howard, he is a surgeon in the Confederate Army.**” During this time the men were becoming flustered and finally said “And your youngest son?” “**McHenry Howard, he is also in the Southern Army and with Stonewall Jackson and I expect he will be here soon**” (This was during the Maryland Invasion by Lee and Jackson)



Mrs. Howard proceeded to shut the door in their faces and the enrolling officers retired to the sidewalk and wrote the above mentioned note, slid it under the door and left.

Upcoming events



<http://shiloh150th.com/>

Saturday, April 14, 2012

Event: Memorial/Marker Dedication Time: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Bardwell Cemetery, Bardwell, TX Directions: From US 287 and State Hwy 34 between Waxahachie and Corsicana, turn west on Hwy 34 and proceed about four miles to Bardwell. In Bardwell, turn left (south) on FM 984. Continue on FM 984 about 1 1/2 miles to the cemetery on the left.

Needs: Mounted cavalry, rifle squad, flag bearers, cannon battery and Black Rose to be coordinated by Douglas Camp POC: Jack G. Dyess 817-946-2099

Saturday, April 14, 2012 - Confederate Grave Marker Dedication: 11:00 am, by Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp #1479 & the Montgomery Rose 47, Willis Cemetery, Willis, Texas. For additional Information, Contact: Susan Sager.

April 20 - 22nd: Confederate Reunion Grounds, Mexia, Texas www.visitconfederatereuniongrounds.com/ Contact info: charlesoliver@grandecom.net

April 21st: Tom Green Camp #1613, San Angelo, Tx hosts the Mamie Yeary monument dedication. Fairmount Cemetery, San Angelo, Tx. Contact info: dmctx@verizon.net

Saturday, April 21, 2012 - San Jacinto Day: 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free to the Public. San Jacinto Battle Grounds.'

Saturday, April 28, 2012 - Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony: 2:00 pm, by the Montgomery Rose 47 and Granbury's Texas Brigade Camp #1479, Old Town Spring, Texas. Spaghetti fundraiser benefiting Civil War Museum following ceremony. For additional Information, Contact: Susan Sager.

April 28, 2012, 11:00 AM— UDC Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony and Grave Marker Dedication for two Confederate Veterans, Old City Cemetery, Palestine, Texas

Sunday, April 29, 2012 - Historical Marker Dedication: 2:00 pm, for Thomas Affleck by Texas Division, Children of the Confederacy. Brenham, Texas.

May 4-6 Battle of Port Jefferson Civil War Reenactment

Jefferson, Texas

May 5, 2012 Dedication of UDC TX Div 150 Years of Remembrance Monument, Texas Civil War Museum, Ft. Worth TX

Saturday, May 5, 2012 - Confederate Grave Marker Dedication: 1:00 pm, by Captain James Gillaspie Camp #226. Ebenezer Cemetery, Huntsville, Texas. For additional Information, Contact: Jerry McGinty.

Saturday, May 5, 2012 - Confederate Monument Dedication: 1:00 pm, Texas Civil War Museum, 760 Jim Wright Freeway N, Fort Worth, TX.

May 5th, 2012: Bonham Heritage Day and Fort Inglish Reenactment. Located at Hwy 56 and 121. Gunfights in downtown Bonham, reenactments at the fort. Hosted by Capt. Bob Lee Camp #2198. Contact Adjutant Jeff Minshew at Minshew/lebogart2002@yahoo.com for more info. This should be an excellent venue for us to recruit more members as well as a great time with Compatriots. Camping available.

Saturday, May 12, 2012

Event: Memorial/Marker Dedication

Time: 10:00 or 10:30 a.m.

Where: Zion Hill Cemetery (next to Zion Hill Assembly of God Church) off Highway 19 North, Van Zandt County

POC: Dolores Bain 903-316-1277 Email: doloresbain@suddenlink.net

Saturday, May 19, 2012

Event: Heritage Day at the Goodman Museum

Time: 9:00 am-4:00 p.m.

Needs: Re-enactors for atmosphere and fun! Come in your finest period dress and stay as long as you can.

POC: Patricia Heaton, Museum Director/Curator, Goodman-LeGrand House & Museum, 624 North Broadway Avenue, Tyler Tx

Office and Fax: 903-531-1286 Cell: 903-253-7014 Email: gmuseum@tylertexas.com

June 1-3 2012 Texas Division Convention

Victoria TX

June 9 Jefferson Davis Birthday Celebraton & BBQ - 11:00 am

Rose Garden Center, Tyler POC Mary Wnne, President Molie Moore Davis 217 UDC

July 11-14 2012 National SCV Convention

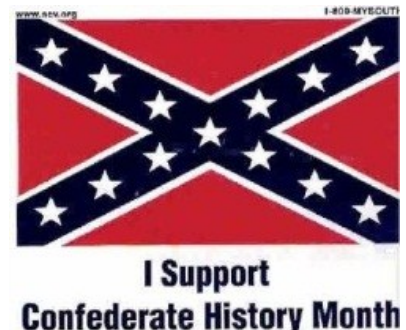
Murfreesboro TN <http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/>

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

May- Guest Speaker: Past Lieutenant Commander Mark Vogl.

Topic: Thomas Jackson and the Valley Campaign.

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



THE LEXINGTON OF 1861.

The Massachusetts Volunteers fighting their way through the Streets of Baltimore, on their march to the defence of the National Capitol, April 19th 1861. Illustration for the Glorious 61.

Abraham Lincoln and Treason in the Civil War:

The Trials of John Merryman

An excerpt from the book:

Violence erupted in Baltimore on Friday, April 19, when the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and one thousand unarmed Pennsylvania volunteers attempted to pass through the city on their way to Washington, D.C. The troops entered Baltimore in thirty-five railroad cars that arrived at President Street Station on the east side of the harbor at about 10 a.m. The cars had to be detached from the locomotive at the station and drawn by teams of horses about one-and-a-half miles to Camden Station, where they would be attached to different locomotives and sent southward to Washington. As the soldiers arrived in Baltimore they saw angry crowds gathering outside their train windows.



MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA PASSING THROUGH BALTIMORE.


The first six cars, carrying Companies A, B, E, F, G, and H of the Sixth Massachusetts (roughly four hundred men), made it to Camden Station without much trouble. The next car, carrying Company K, however, was pelted with stones and shards of iron. "Stones, brickbats, 'april' shells, and missiles of all kinds were hurled into and through the car windows, through which could be plainly seen the uniformed occupants, who although armed made no offensive attempt at defense," remembered one witness years after the riot. "It was an awful melee and a wild mob of crazy men and boys shrieking with fearful oaths their desire to annihilate the hated 'Yankees.'" Another witness recalled: "The soldiers bore the pelting of the pitiless mob for a long time . . . & more than three of them were knocked & shot down before they returned the assaults." Indeed, it was only after one Bay State soldier had his thumb shot off that an officer finally gave the order to fire. The soldiers had been ordered "not [to] fire into any promiscuous crowds, but select any man whom you may see aiming at you, and be sure to drop him." The boys of Company K aimed their muskets and side arms through the broken car windows firing into the chaos around them. Suddenly the car came to a halt because the mob had torn up the tracks and laid anchors, sand and other debris in its way. As the rioters were destroying the track, one James Whiteford of Baltimore yelled, "Rally boys! The cars ought to be stoned," and "Kill the damned sons of bitches." The Massachusetts men were forced to exit the car and fight the mob as they marched the remaining quarter mile to Camden Station.



APRIL 19TH 1861.

The remaining 228 Massachusetts soldiers at President Street Station formed ranks and marched toward Camden Station, leaving behind the thousand unarmed Pennsylvanians. They marched through the city exchanging volleys with civilians who hid in upstairs windows. Four Bay State soldiers fell dead, two from gunshot wounds, one who was knocked down and beaten to death, and one who was "mortally wounded by stones and other objects which fractured his skull." Another thirty-six were wounded. Henry S. Durkee, a citizen who lived on Orleans Street, recalled the horrors he witnessed: "Saw a soldier in the gutter & two men kicking him almost to death. . . . The police officers were holding him down while the men were kicking him." Another Marylander, who later enlisted in the Union army remarked: "At the depot they were attacked by the mob. [Police] Officer George Jones assaulted John Hoffman & broke his head with a spittoon, crying 'You black son of a bitch you came here to fight us white men.'" Another witness saw Jones "run . . . after one of the soldiers & strike at him with a club." Eventually about six hundred Massachusetts men reached Camden Station and boarded a train to Washington.

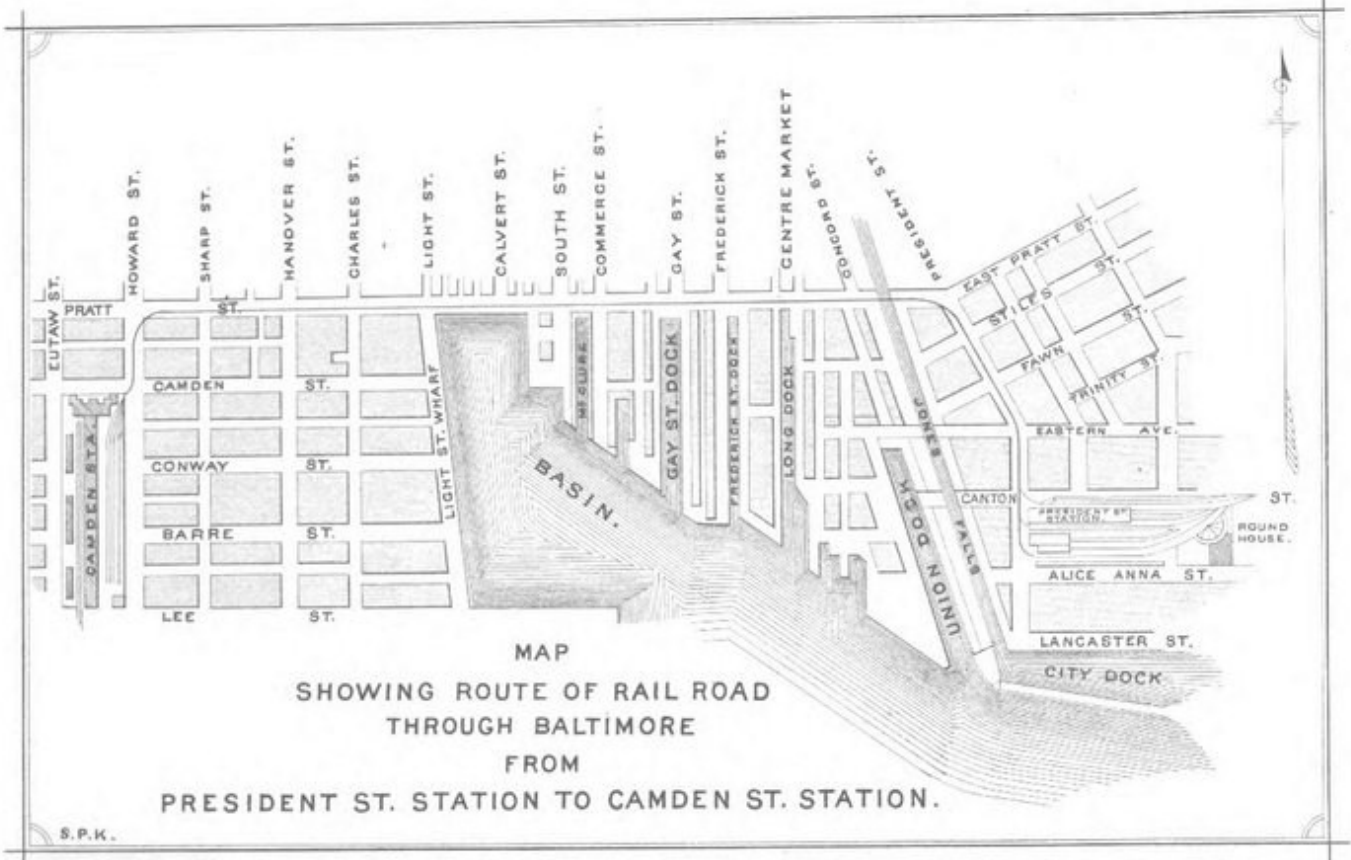
Robert E. Lee Proclamation to the People of Maryland



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

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

-General Robert E. Lee
[Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia
Near Frederickstown, Sept. 8, 1862]



The route the 6th Massachusetts had to march from President Street Station to Camden Station on April 19, 1861. (Above) A painting of the 6th Mass. in the Baltimore Riot. The painting is on the second floor of the Massachusetts State Capitol in Boston. (Below)





"MARCHING THROUGH BALTIMORE IN 1861 ON THE HISTORIC 19TH OF APRIL TRUE TO THE TRADITION OF THEIR OWN LEXINGTON AND CONCORD DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION AND CARRYING FREEDOM TO ALL WHO LIVE BENEATH THE STARS AND STRIPES."

John B. Kelly

Caption to the painting of the murderous invaders of the 6th Mass. at the Massachusetts State Capitol, memorialising the lies they teach their children.

MY MARYLAND.
Written by J. B. RANDALL, at Fufoto-Combe, London, April 26th, 1861.

The Dupont's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland, my Maryland!
His foot has left thy Temple door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Across the peaceful glen
That watered our gallant Baltimore,
And he the Battle-Queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Rise to a wailing Son's appeal,
Maryland, my Maryland!
My Mother-State, to thee I kneel,
Maryland, my Maryland!
For his sad death, for we and weal,
Thy griefs Calmly reveal,
And bid thy hosts and lions with steel,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Thou wilt not cover in the dust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thy banner word shall never rust,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike trust,
And all thy saviours with the just,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come with thy people's army,
Maryland, my Maryland!
With Russell's spirit for the day,
With Watson's blood at Monticoy,
With Keaton's love, and Shaler's May,
Maryland, my Maryland!

Come! for thy child's bright and brave,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Come! for thy daughter's feet the wrong,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Dance to thine own heroic throng,
Maryland, my Maryland!

That strike with Liberty's spear,
And give a new Key to thy ring,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Dear Mother! break the Tyrant's chain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Virginia should not call to vain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She needs her saviour on the plain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She craves: "In this good realm,
That I believe will none back stain,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Adopt the noble aim,
Maryland, my Maryland!
I see the link upon thy cheek,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But thou wilt ever heavily kneel,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But to I there surge forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek,
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland, my Maryland!

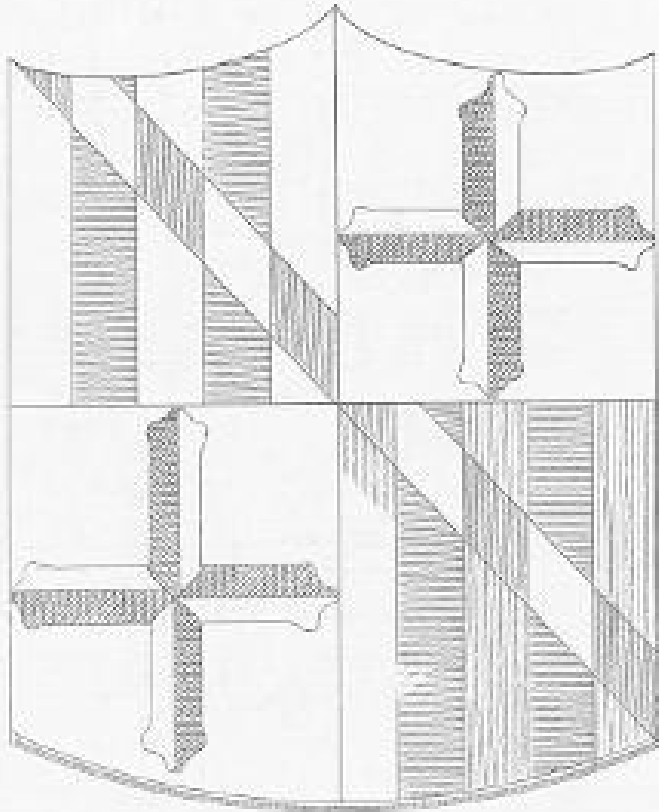
Thou wilt not yield the Yacht's toll,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Thou wilt not creak to hire and toil,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Better the loads, the stock, the bowl,
Thou'lt condition of it sell,
Maryland, my Maryland!
I have the distant thunder's boom,
Maryland, my Maryland!
The old land's voice, its old renown,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb,
Times if she grows the Nations seem!
She breathes the horse's snuff, she comes!
Maryland, my Maryland!

H. DE MARSHAN, Publisher,
44 Chatham Street, New York.

In Louisiana, twenty-two-year-old Maryland native James Ryder Randall stayed awake one night composing "Maryland, My Maryland," a rousing battle hymn that became Maryland's official state song in 1939.

MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND.

Crescite et Multiplicamini.



Written by

A Baltimorean in Louisiana

Music Adapted & Arranged by

C. E.



Published by MILLER & BEACHAM Baltimore.

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The nine-stanza poem, "Maryland, My Maryland," was written by James Ryder Randall in April 1861. A native of Maryland, Randall was teaching in Louisiana in the early days of the War, and he was outraged at the news of Union troops being marched through Baltimore. The poem articulated Randall's Confederate sympathies. Set to the traditional tune of "Lauriger Horatius" ("O, Tannenbaum"), the song achieved wide popularity in Maryland and throughout the South.

Original cover art of sheet music Maryland my Maryland

1861



MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!*
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

II
Hark to an exiled son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

III
Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,-
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

IV
Come! 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland!
Come with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

V
Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come to thine own anointed throng,
Stalking with Liberty along,
And chaunt thy dauntless slogan song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

VI
Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain-
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back amain,
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

VII
I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
For thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek,
From hill to hill, from creek to creek-
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

VIII
Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!
Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

IX
I hear the distant thunder-hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife, and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb-
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! she burns! she'll come! she'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!

* Although the words as written, and as adopted by statute, contain only one instance of "Maryland" in the second and fourth line of each stanza, common practice is to sing "Maryland, my Maryland" each time to keep with the meter of the tune.

[LISTEN TO THE SONG ON YOUTUBE HERE](#)

[LEARN MORE HERE, HERE AND HERE](#)



It was one of the war's most dramatic moments -and the soldiers of Robert E. Lee's army knew it. Artist Mort Kunstler notes that on June 25, 1863 they were crossing the Potomac River to take the war to the North. On the Maryland shore they shouted the "Rebel Yell," and someone in the 26th North Carolina infantry began singing the lyrics of "Maryland, My Maryland" - a poignant musical protest of the Northern occupation of Maryland. Other soldiers joined the chorus. An officer on General Pettigrew's staff ordered the 26th North Carolina's regimental band to play an accompaniment to the singing. The musicians took up the tune and continued to play it until thousands of soldiers were across the river. Just miles ahead, across the Pennsylvania border, lay the quiet crossroads hamlet of Gettysburg. . .



License Plate Update

March 15, 2012

Gentlemen,

As I mentioned in my most recent report, the law firm of George & Brothers, L.L.P is handling the Divisions complaint against the DMV and the State of Texas regarding the denial of our specialty license plate application. I stated that the case was near conclusion of filing motions, and counter motions in attempts to out flank the opponent.

The last motion made by the State was a motion to dismiss the case without even holding a hearing. I am pleased to announce that Judge Sparks not only dismissed this motion by the State, but stated in his opinion:

“As pled, there is more than a "sheer possibility" that Defendants violated Plaintiffs' constitutional rights”

The case will now move into the discovery phase. This is where we will request communications within the DMV to get more information from the state about how they conducted their decision making process. We also will be moving forward on seeking a temporary injunction against the DMV's decision to have our plate implemented.

Granvel J. Block
Texas Division Commander
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Pelosi's daughter, Maher unite to bash the South

Published: 3:51 PM 03/11/2012

By Caroline May - The Daily Caller

As Alabama and Mississippi prepared for their Tuesday primaries, the water was warm for “aren’t Southerners stupid” jokes on HBO’s “Real Time” Friday night. But host Bill Maher went a step further, deploying House Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s daughter to Mississippi to find out just how dumb voters are down in the South.

VIEW VIDEO HERE:

<http://dailycaller.com/2012/03/11/pelosis-daughter-maher-unite-to-perpetuate-southern-stereotypes/>

Maher claimed that Pelosi’s daughter, documentary filmmaker Alexandra Pelosi, told him she “did not seek out people who look like what some would say [are] rednecks.”

Pelosi told Maher, “If you took any of the footage we didn’t use, it would look just like the footage we did use.”

Pelosi’s film naturally begins with a stereotypical rendition of “Dixie” and stills of run-down homes. As narrator, Pelosi then points out that Mississippi is the most conservative — and poorest — state in the country.

Pelosi then proceeds to press a number of poor white men on why they are conservatives.

The footage has to be seen to be believed, if only because of how unrepresentative Pelosi’s sample is throughout the film. Pelosi only interviewed white men for the project, even though recent census data shows that the state is 51.4 percent female and just 59.1 percent white.

Nonetheless, the Maher panel appeared relieved that its stereotypes of the South were confirmed by Pelosi’s small, unrepresentative sample.

“By the way, she said she cut out 20 people who also did not have teeth,” Maher said. “Just so you know that is wasn’t like, ‘Oh we’re just going to show the guy with no teeth.’ She had to cut out a lot of people who also didn’t have teeth.”

Maher said he plans to send Pelosi to the inner city in the future.

When the guardians embrace treason, what then?

The South has been betrayed by her very daughters, the United Daughters of the Confederacy!

by Mark Vogl Monday, March 12, 2012 <http://www.nolanchart.com/article9458-when-the-guardians-embrace-treason-what-then.html>

A report from the frontlines of the Cultural War in America came in from Richmond, Virginia late this afternoon;

"The United Daughters of the Confederacy National Headquarters in Richmond have become ALLIED with the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in their OPPOSITION to the RESTORATION of the BATTLEFLAGS on the CONFEDERATE WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

FIRST the UDC HQ has said to USE A BATTLEFLAG is POLITICAL and they would not SUPPORT any efforts that included using a BATTLEFLAG to help the CHAPEL issue because the 501c3 tax status is MORE IMPORTANT than our ANCESTORS!

TODAY the U,D,C, HQ **called the Richmond Police to REMOVE the VIRGINIA FLAGGERS** who have been successfully Flagging the V.M.F.A. ,to restore the BATTLEFLAGS for the past 6 months **AND LIED TO THE OFFICERS to get them to respond!**

I was present at the scene as it happened."

Edits were made to extract those officials of the UDC responsible for the moment. I am told members of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans Camps were present supporting the flaggers at this engagement.

What should the South do? It is the Sesquicentennial. 150 years ago the South stood as one of the nations of the world. Her colors flew on ships around the world. Cotton backed Confederate dollars. Lee was in command in the East. In the west, the Southern Armies would invade Kentucky and almost reach the Ohio River. A government had been formed, and the initial thrusts of the union had been parried. Stonewall Jackson would earn his reputation when he defeated Yankee armies in the Shenandoah preventing reinforcements from reaching the Yankee army beseiging Richmond.

1862 was the South's best year in the field. The future was still possible.

But 150 years later the **United Daughters of the Confederacy refuses to fly Confederate colors at their buildings in Richmond.** And the Museum of the Confederacy refuses to fly Confederate colors at their extension at Appomattox. The Sons of Confederate Veterans national leadership is engaged in trying to rally support, but so far have been unsuccessful. The flaggers are operating but as you can see by this report the police have been called by the guardians of Confederate heritage, to escort the flaggers away from Southern historic places.

Just as America faces chaos and decline, so the cherished places and artifacts of the South are degraded by the decisions of those whom misled their peers concerning their commitment to the South!

And just as the Tea Party and Washington outsiders like Sarah Palin seem to be the only hope for a nation spiralling down, out of control, so the rising leaders of the Southern movement seem the most committed to the Cause.

Is the South broken after 150 years of Reconstruction and occupation?

Are great great grandfathers just too far away, too distant in terms of family to be of relevance to today's families? Though recent work indicates there may be as many as 50 to 80 million Americans who are descendants of Confederate gray, are their current circumstances to perilous for them to even think about their Southern heritage? Has Lincoln finally won?

The questions are important because they are not just about the South, but about America. Are we one people absent any history or heritage, just one big hodge - podge of people with no history or culture? **If the only region in America with a globally recognized symbol, the Confederate naval ensign, and a national anthem, Dixie can be crushed and obliterated, what does that mean for other regions of America?**

The **betrayal** of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is not a southern thing. Its an American thing.

Statement from the President General, UDC

I wish to clear up a few things regarding our beloved organization.

First, there have been comments that the United Daughters of the Confederacy has banned the use of the Battle Flag and that we no longer use this flag. That is an untruth. The flag used by the UDC is the First National Flag; however, the Battle Flag was and is used to mark the graves of the Confederate soldier. The Battle Flag was and is the Soldiers' Flag.

Second, as many of you know, the VA Flaggers have been 'flagging' the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) for many months now. According to a description from Ms. Susan Hathaway, member of VA Flaggers "Virginia Flaggers are the folks who have been carrying Confederate Battle Flags on the Boulevard, to bring awareness to the fact that the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts forced the Lee-Jackson Camp, SCV, to remove the Confederate Battle Flags from the Pelham Chapel, Confederate War Memorial."

There is no question in the minds of the UDC that the Confederate Chapel is a place of historic value and should be preserved and protected as such.

On December 14, 2011, an email was received from Ms. Susan Hathaway by the UDC Office Manager requesting that the VA Flaggers be allowed to use two flag poles outside the UDC Memorial Building to fly one Confederate Battle Flag on each. The email was forwarded to me for action.

On December 26, 2011, I responded to Ms. Hathaway advising that Pelham Chapel is not a UDC memorial and that our involvement in this issue could be construed as a 'political activity' that would possibly put our 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status at risk. I further advised that our Bylaws prevent our involvement in 'political activity' and for that reason; the UDC was unable to allow the use of the flag poles located on the front of our UDC Memorial Building. I reminded her that the First National Flag flies daily in front of the UDC Memorial Building in perpetual honor of our Confederate ancestors.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 7, 2012, Ms. Hathaway came to our building and asked to speak with me. Mrs. Lucy Steele, Chairman of the Memorial Building Board of Trustees (who was in the building on other business) and I met with Ms. Hathaway. The request was that they be allowed to 'gather' on the front of our property. She was advised that we would not allow that.

The request was then made to allow them to 'gather' on the back corner of our property. Mrs. Steele pointed out that the property at the back corner belonged to VMFA but that we did not have a problem with it but she would have to seek approval from VMFA.

Ms. Hathaway then asked if the "No Trespassing" signs that had been posted recently were because of them and if they gathered on our property would the police be called. She was told that, as with any trespasser, we would call the police.

We explained to Ms. Hathaway that there have been instances of people sleeping under the bushes around the building. Recently during a work day, a man was seen crouching between the bushes and the building with binoculars which raised questions as to his intentions. The police were called at that time. "No Trespassing" signs were placed on our property in an effort to protect not only our building but our employees as they come and go, often times during early morning and evening hours.

On Saturday, March 10, 2012, during our Annual Spring Board Meeting, the VA Flaggers gathered on the sidewalk in front of the UDC Memorial Building. A short time later, they were observed leaning and perched on the cannons ignoring signs stating do not climb on the cannons. They then moved from the cannons to the steps leading to our building for a group photo. At this point, Mrs. Steele went out to ask them to move from the steps to the sidewalk - some moved immediately. Others remained on the steps. During this time, the Richmond City Police were called.

The objectives of our organization have not changed since our founding. They were then and are now: Historical, Educational, Benevolent, Memorial and Patriotic. As Daughters, we work daily to honor and defend our Confederate ancestors and our Confederate heritage.

As I stated before, the First National Flag ("the Daughters' Flag") is flown daily in front of the UDC Memorial Building in perpetual honor of our Confederate ancestors.

According to the "History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy" Volumes I and II, at the meeting held December 31, 1900, a committee on constitution and bylaws with Mrs. L.H. Raines, of GA, Chairman, presented: "The objects and purposes of the federation, according to Article II, 'shall be social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever.'"

Our current Bylaws, adopted at the 118th Annual General Convention in Fort Worth, Texas, states: "Article XXIII, Political Activities and Use of Roster, Section 1. Political Activities. It is prohibited for members, Chapters, or Divisions to participate in political activities in the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy."

As I committed to you in November 2010, I will strive to represent you with dignity, dedication, and respect and that what I do is for the 'good of the organization' - NOT for the good of one person, Chapter or Division.

I trust I have answered your questions and concerns and this will end this discussion.

Martha Rogers Van Schaic, President General - 2010-2012

EDITORS NOTE: Martha Rogers Van Schaick failed to mention that the First National is hidden behind a Holy tree that is 30' high .

RESPONSE of the VIRGINIA FLAGGERS



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4fGjPtGFS2g>

Speaking as one who was on the Boulevard in Richmond last Saturday, I can say that the account in the the statement today by Mrs. Van Schaick, with a few minor exceptions, is accurate, and in fact, is almost exactly as has been previously reported. I believe that some of you, however, may have formed the wrong impression of the Va Flaggers. I hope you will allow me the privilege of sharing some information with you.

The Va Flaggers are a group of Southerners who defend our heritage when attacked. We are male and female, young and old, black and white. Although we do not discuss our affiliation unless asked, many of us are UDC Daughters, SCV Sons, and in almost all cases, proud descendants of Confederate veterans. Our youngest flagger just turned 3 years old, and we have elderly men and women and those that need chairs to stand/sit with us. Saturday, a majority of the group that was asked to leave UDC property, and that the police were called to investigate, were uniformed members of the Captain William Latane Color Guard.

When needed, we stand with our flags against those in opposition in a peaceful, yet forceful manner, to educate and inform the general public, and in open and visible protest against those who have attacked us, our flags, our ancestors, or our Heritage. Flaggers speak for those who have no voice. We relay a message of Honor, Dignity, Respect, and Heritage to those who never knew, or to those who have forgotten, and to attempt to reach those who refuse to hear. Our weapon is the Confederate Battle Flag. Our enemies are those who worship ignorance, historical revisionism and Political Correctness.

Over the past 26 weeks, over 160 people have stood vigil with us outside of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, in protest of their discriminatory actions in forcing the removal of Confederate Battle Flags from the Pelham Chapel/Confederate War Memorial. Following is a brief summary of the situation there:

Twenty years after Gen. Robert E. Lee rode into Appomattox and surrendered his tattered army, ending the War Between the States, a memorial chapel was built in Richmond in memory of the 260,000 Confederate soldiers who died during the conflict. The Pelham Chapel – Confederate War Memorial is designated a National Historic Landmark by the U.S., and has been granted the status of Confederate Monument by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The organ in the chapel was donated by a group of Union veterans from Lynn, Mass. One of the contributors to the soldiers' home that surrounded the chapel was Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. And a Union private from Massachusetts donated his annual pension to support the home.

Confederate flags had flown over the grounds since the opening of the Old Soldiers Home in 1885. Those flags did not trouble the Union soldiers who donated the organ to the chapel; nor did they trouble Ulysses S. Grant. They were placed there by Confederate Veterans, to memorialize the Confederate dead, and honor the living.

Fast forward 150 years...on the eve of the Sesquicentennial Commemoration of the War Between the States, June 1st, 2010, Confederate Battle Flags were forcibly removed from the Confederate War Memorial by a restriction in the lease renewal, at the insistence of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

This is in direct violation of Virginia law, which clearly states: "it shall be unlawful for the authorities of the locality, or any other person or persons, to disturb or interfere with any monuments or memorials so erected, or to prevent its citizens from taking proper measures and exercising proper means for the protection, preservation and care of same. For purposes of this section, "disturb or interfere with" includes removal of, damaging or defacing monuments or memorials, or, in the case of the War Between the States, the placement of Union markings or monuments on previously designated Confederate memorials or the placement of Confederate markings or monuments on previously designated Union memorials." (§ 15.2-1812)

As citizens of Virginia and descendants of Confederate soldiers who gallantly answered Virginia's call to defend her, we demand that the VMFA remove these blatantly prejudicial restrictions and allow the Confederate Battle Flags to once again fly on the Confederate War Memorial.

Our efforts have gained much attention and support as we change hearts and minds out on the sidewalk. As you can imagine, it was quite a blow when, in our entire 26 weeks out on the sidewalk, the only time we were questioned by the police, was at the hands of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

We had no "beef" with the UDC. We were not looking to "pick a fight". We do not expect all UDC members to be Flaggers. We WOULD, however, expect an organization whose main purpose is memorializing our Confederate dead, to support another organization, fighting for that very right, in their own back yard, or at least not hinder their efforts!

According to the IRS' own website, and counsel from various sound legal resources, the ONLY thing a 501(c)(3) status prohibits a group from doing is endorsing a political candidate. It does not prevent an organization from flying a battle flag to support the Confederate Memorial Chapel. The UDC Memorial building is in the same block as the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts AND the Pelham Chapel. The Veterans whom the VMFA are dishonoring are the reason they have a building, at all. Imagine the statement it would make for those flags to fly again! The Va Flaggers offered to pay for the flags and/or provide the manpower to raise and lower them daily, and were refused.

501(c)(3) status also does not prohibit an organization from allowing a group of people with Confederate flags to stand on, or cross their property, or to take a photo on their steps. Approximately 4 weeks ago, officials at the VMFA began prohibiting us from crossing their property with flags, of any kind. Since that time, we have crossed the UDC property to get to and from our vehicles, and, occasionally, used a portion of the land on which the HQ sits to stand and talk with Museum visitors. You can imagine our shock to see the property posted last week, and understand why I went inside to inquire about the purpose of the new signs.

Yes, there were some feelings of anger among our Flaggers after the incident on Saturday. I believe it was not misplaced. The men of the Capt. William Latane Color Guard, SCV have provided a color guard for the ladies of the UDC on many, many occasions. Most prominent, though, was a feeling of being punched in the gut...betrayal and hurt, by those who should be, if not standing with us, then at least not working against us.

Perhaps the saddest fallout of the incident will be the loss of prospective members. We were joined Saturday by the wife and daughter of one of the Latane color guard officers. There were also five UDC daughters flagging that day, and we had spoken with the ladies about joining our organization. (Yes, although it was not mentioned in the statement, I am a Daughter, as well) They were very interested and wanted to look into it further, but after what they witnessed, they told us they could never imagine joining an organization that would chase them, their Father, and elderly Grandfather off of their property and call the police to investigate.

I hope that this incident, as ugly as it was, will be a wake up call to the fact that WE, as an organization, need to take a closer look at what our founding Sisters had in mind in their efforts to preserve and protect the honor and memory of our Confederate Veterans. The UDC is a wonderful institution, with many fine and noble causes, but if we don't wake up soon to what is going on OUTSIDE of our doors, I fear there will be no more memorials left to decorate.

Thank you, and God Bless!
Susan Hathaway

Links with information regarding restricted activities of 501(c)(3) organizations:

<http://www.irs.gov/charities/charitable/article/0,,id=163395,00.html>

<http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=122887,00.html>

<http://www.form1023help.com/id17.html>

<http://www.asaecenter.org/Resources/whitepaperdetail.cfm?itemnumber=12202>

http://www.nscaw.org/docs/14_Examples_01.pdf

Message from the Commander In Chief

15 March 2012
Beaufort, South Carolina

Compatriots, Family and Friends of the South,

I hope you are all well. We are living in troubled times. Assaults on our beloved Southland and her rich heritage are now coming faster than ever. **Certain organizations that were once bastions of truth and providers of sanctuary for the noble story of the Confederacy are now aligned with the mythmakers of modern appeasement to downplay or falsify the deeds of our valiant ancestors. The dignity of our unique and decent people is being traded for an easy dollar.**

When I imagine a world without the influence of the traditional values of the Southern American I see a dangerous place. If you agree and like me, witness the deliberate damage being waged on our culture then we must act now or we will lose our best opportunity to stem this irreversible tide.

The Confederate Veteran magazine comes out once every two months. By the time I write my column and it arrives at your doorstep the news is old. For the first time, I wish to share my thoughts with you early. The following article will appear in the next issue of our magazine. I wanted you to have it now so we may begin to work together to turn back this vicious assault.

In this column you will read about the need to sharpen our communication skills and how to begin to use them so that we may work as the mighty force that we truly are. I cannot do this alone. In order to turn back this storm of misinformation, I will need every one of you and more. The time to strike is now! Will you help? Will you stand for your ancestors as they stood for you?

God bless you all.

Michael Givens
CIC, SCV

P.S. If you are interested in supporting a museum of the Confederacy, support your own <http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com/index.html> We will always be Confederate and we will all ways fly the Confederate Flag with the pride that it deserves.

**"Ray, I never went down, you never got me down."
Robert De Nero as Jake LaMotta in Raging Bull**

On Valentine's Day 1951 in the Chicago Stadium, Jake LaMotta defiantly stood his ground against Sugar Ray Robinson. In this his final fight with his longtime adversary, LaMotta had a point to prove. In the thirteenth round he dropped his hands and leaned against the ropes inviting Robinson to do his worst. Director Martin Scorsese heightened the drama in this scene from his movie Raging Bull by aptly demonstrating LaMotta's will and stamina <http://bit.ly/xsdywH> . After six fights and sixty-five rounds with Robinson, LaMotta never once went down. Like Jake LaMotta, the Confederacy will not go down. Our enemies keep punching us, but we will not go down.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are the vanguard. As for me, I wish others would stand and fight in this battle to honour and preserve the truth of the Southern Cause with us. But if we must fight alone, then so be it. When my days and efforts are discussed and debated by my own progeny, then I hope my actions to be considered in the same breath as my noble ancestors. For me, part of winning is the valiant act of standing for what is right, regardless of the consequences.

English writer, G.K. Chesterton said, "The true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him." Mr. Chesterton's phrase "what is behind him," may be interpreted in two ways; 1. our heritage is behind us and 2. our supporters are behind us. Our heritage defines the mission and our desire to defend it. Our ancestors were so committed to the cause that they were willing to fight, kill and die for it. I thank the Lord that there is little killing and dying in our battles today (always remember Michael Westerman), but even the bloodless battles are serious.

The supporters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans come from all walks of life. They are members of other heritage groups, unaffiliated Southerners and like-minded individuals from all over the world. Regardless of race, colour or creed, once people understand the true history of the South we often gain support.

During the War, Colonel John S. Mosby managed miraculous success, often with only a handful of men under his command. The reason for his triumph is attributed to his daring and relentless raids on the enemy. With surgical precision, Mosby caused such havoc behind the lines that the enemy was forced to expend their resources in places other than their front. Colonel Mosby was

certainly responsible for extending the war by weakening and distracting his foe. Again, this was accomplished with a virtual handful of eager compatriots.

Imagine if Mosby had had the command of say 31,000 men (nearly the current membership of the SCV). Imagine again if Mosby had the command of 100,000 men (estimate of SCV plus supporters). If this had been the case, Confederate Soldiers today would not be referred to as "Rebels" but as "Patriots." **We would not suffer a museum director who is intoxicated by the yankee dollar and terrified to display a Confederate flag outside of a Confederate museum. We would not have to fight a department of motor vehicles merely to enjoy the same civil rights as other organizations of displaying our non-profit company logo on a license plate. We would not have to fight a state supported art museum for the right to fly a Confederate flag at a church that was built for Confederate veterans. Nor would we have to reschedule and relocate a Christian service to another location because the church where Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee worshiped might be afraid that a Confederate flag may be seen in public.** No, if Colonel Mosby had had the power and support of this many men we would be enjoying the American brand of liberty today that was the vision of the founders of this grand republic at its inception.

Well, we certainly can't go back and join forces with Colonel Mosby, but we can follow his lead and do our duty as one massive fighting force today. To paraphrase the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu: I think that a strong SCV is the only SCV that will bring our enemies to the peace table. So how do we strengthen the SCV to force such an historic and life-changing event?

First, stop bickering amongst ourselves. Second, embrace the notion that some of our battles require a comprehensive strategy that is best directed from the office of your Division Commander and/or your Commander-in-Chief. Our ancestors relied on couriers and the signal corps to relay messages and prepare the line of battle. Can you imagine the extraordinary success that would have resulted if General Jackson had had a device to immediately communicate with all of his men on the field, at once? Can you imagine what would happen if we could orchestrate such a concentrated attack on an enemy position? If you can visualize victory then you can see the results of such an effort.

We are at a crossroads. We are approaching the midpoint of the sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. In a few years we will emerge from this unique opportunity as a fraternal gentlemen's association, quietly meeting in buildings with no outward exhibit of the emotions so openly displayed inside or as the victorious defenders of the Cause that our families sacrificed everything for one hundred and fifty years ago. The former is nothing to be ashamed of. An association of like-minded Southerners is a noble and comforting thought. But if your desire is the latter option then you must arm yourself quickly with the tools to ensure success.

Our enemies are smart and cunning. They are cruel and self-serving and wish for us to fail. Our task at hand is easier than you might imagine. Communication is the key element to this plan, followed by precisely focused action. First we need each and every SCV Camp to have a unique and free email account. You may use any free service available just make sure its' password information can be passed from the present camp commander on to the next when necessary. Set this up now and send the Camp's email address with the names of the Camp's officers to the SCV Chief of Staff, Spike Speicher. His email address is: colspike@hotmail.com. Once this is completed you will be subscribed to the Telegraph and will receive further directives only when it is deemed vital. Second, and this is very important, everyone, SCV member or supporter must open a Twitter account and follow the CommanderinChief@CICSCV. Go to: <https://twitter.com/> signup and sign up for an account. The service is free and it enables me (or our future CIC) to direct actions for the immediate surgical strikes that will lead us to victory. The whisper of 100,000 people can be heard from far away, envision a resounding Rebel Yell from such an army. It's deafening.

Albert Einstein said, The world is a dangerous place, not because of those who do evil, but because of those who look on and do nothing. You have the power to make a difference and effect a change for the better. I will not look on and do nothing and like The Raging Bull, I'm never going down! **Are you with me? Let's Roll!**

Respectfully yours, **Michael Givens, CiC**, Twitter = **SCV@CICSCV**



Attention SCV members and all other defenders of the South!

In light of all the recent attacks on our heritage, thank you for following Sons of Confederate Veterans Commander in Chief Givens on Twitter at CiC@CiCSCV .

“Help me get all defenders of the South on here... If I get enough followers we will cut the enemy deep and quick.” Michael Givens

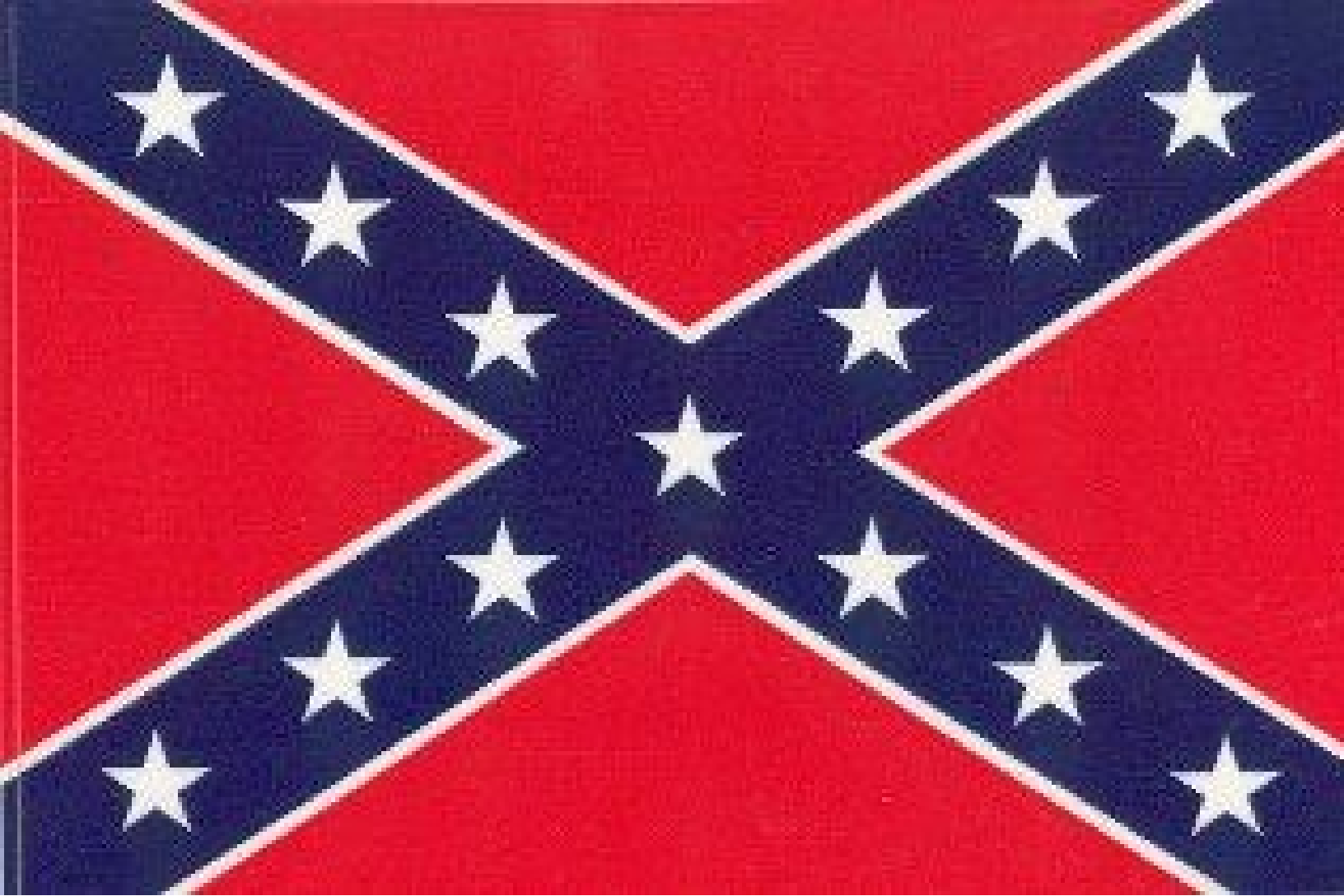
ANGELS OF MERCY

The Sisters of Mercy helped the sick and wounded during the siege of Vicksburg. After the defeat, they rode with the Confederates to Calera, Alabama and set up a hospital at what now is Shelby Springs Confederate Cemetery. This sign is in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Vicksburg, Mississippi along with some of their graves.

“During the roar and thunder of the War Between The States it was time to tend the wounded and the dead. The Sisters of Mercy of Vicksburg put their teaching careers on hold and volunteered their services. These heroines of the war have seen little recognition for their contribution and sacrifices so now we wish to honor their memory. Vicksburg # 77 UDC”

Where the Sisters of Mercy are buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery





Those who decry the Confederate Battle Flag...

... as a symbol of racism, hatred, or bigotry are at best ill-informed, and at worst malicious.

The flag that we know as the Confederate Battle Flag was used by many (but by no means all) Confederate military units during the War for Southern Independence (1861-1865). It was the Confederate soldiers' flag, and they alone had the right to interpret its meaning.

When the War was over, the Confederate soldiers became Confederate veterans. They formed an organization known as the United Confederate Veterans. The Confederate Battle Flag was still their flag, and they alone had the right to interpret its meaning.

In 1896, since many of the Confederate veterans were aged, infirm, and dying off, the Sons of Confederate Veterans was formed as the successor organization to the United Confederate Veterans. The legacy and authority of the United Confederate Veterans was transferred to them over the next ten years. This transfer of power culminated in a speech given 25 April 1906 at New Orleans, Louisiana by Stephen Dill Lee, Confederate lieutenant-general, and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, wherein he delivered the following charge:

"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."

Since 25 April 1906, therefore, the Confederate Battle Flag has been the flag of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. They alone have the right to interpret its meaning. They have interpreted its meaning, and explained (repeatedly!) that meaning – and it is not hatred, nor is it bigotry.

No group preaching hatred, bigotry, or the supremacy of any ethnic group has a right to use the Confederate Battle Flag. All such uses are spurious and unauthorized.

Anyone other than the Sons of Confederate Veterans who uses or attempts to define the Confederate Battle Flag does so on grounds at best shaky, and any interpretation so given is questionable.

- Charlie Quarles

Gen. Beast Butler the lowest of life forms: Political Opportunist

How novel was Gen. Butler's decision to treat escaped slaves as contraband and did he do it for humane or military reasons?

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling,



The problem with political generals is that, well--they tend to be political. There can be few finer examples of political generals than Benjamin "Beast" Butler, the beau ideal of pragmatic opportunists. Butler never showed any great ability as a military leader but as a politician, he fared better. He understood where his bread was buttered and was found all over the board politically. Prior to the war, attorney Butler served in the Massachusetts legislature as a Democrat. At the 1860 Democratic Convention, he even supported Jefferson Davis for President. A somewhat moderate Democrat, he became a strident abolitionist and Republican as the war progressed. By wars end, Butler was firmly in the Radical Republican wing of the party, a 180 degree switch.

Today, there is very little about Butler's memory that is positive. As a military leader, he was an abject failure. But, as a lawyer and politician, with an eye to advancing his own self-interest, he was superb. Lincoln's government, faced with the problem of violating its own Fugitive Slave law when dealing with newly liberated slaves, found a hero in Butler who devised the legal stratagem which became known as "confiscation" and actually provided the first real wartime opportunity to free slaves in occupied enemy territory. Of course, this was in actual opposition to the policies of Abraham Lincoln and Congress but it did relieve the problem posed by the Fugitive Slave Act.

Fresh off a stinging military defeat at Big Bethel, Butler was forced back into the safe confines of Ft. Monroe. Three escaped slaves from a neighboring plantation sought haven at Ft. Monroe. Butler discovered that they had been used in constructing fortifications for the Confederate Army. Butler used the novel legal approach of viewing them as "property" and calling them "contraband of war". This enabled Butler to ignore both the Constitution and the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 which would have required that they be returned to their owners. It was his theory that the escaped slaves had given or could give aid and comfort to the Confederacy, who he chose to view as a nation and not as states in rebellion which was the Lincoln position.

Butler obviously had not consulted with his Congress or his Commander-in-Chief. Lincoln had made it abundantly clear that his war aims did not include abolition. In both his First Inaugural Address and subsequent speeches and writings, Lincoln sought foremost to preserve the Union. He was not pleased with Butler but allowed it to happen. Other generals were not so fortunate. Lincoln overrode John C. Fremont and David Hunter who issued general emancipation proclamations in their respective Departments. Lincoln disavowed their actions and even fired former Presidential candidate Fremont, dismaying the Radical Republicans and European nations.

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves 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; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union." --Abraham Lincoln, from [letter to Horace Greeley, Aug. 22, 1862](#) (16 months after the war began)

On July 22, 1861, the [Johnson-Crittenden Joint Resolution](#) was overwhelmingly passed in both the Senate and House giving a sense of the Congress. The resolution emphatically declared the war was not fought over slavery, or to subjugate the South, but to preserve the Union .

As late as 1863, Butler wrote that he and Lincoln discussed Lincoln 's idea of colonizing the slaves. A new book, [Colonization after Emancipation](#), proves that Butler and Lincoln were planning on deporting freed slaves even up to three days before Lincoln's death. Butler is perhaps best known for his nicknames --"Beast Butler" and "Spoons Butler" for his ruthless occupation of the City of New Orleans. He was so unpopular with Southern citizens that Jefferson Davis branded him a "felon" deserving of capital punishment and that he should be hanged immediately. A popular item selling in New Orleans at that time were chamber pots with Butler's image inside the pot.

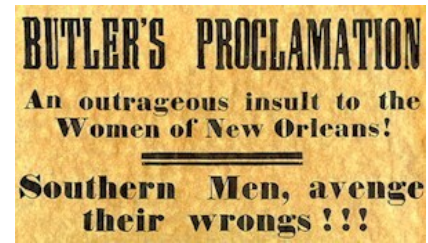
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Benjamin Butler's New Orleans

"Woman's Order"



One of the major problems that confronted by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler on his occupation of New Orleans in April of 1862, was the abuse his soldiers endured from patriotic Confederate women. Bitterly resentful of the Union occupation, whenever any of Butler's men were present they would contemptuously gather in their skirts, cross streets, flee rooms, cast hateful glances, or make derisive comments. Some sang spirited renditions of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and other Confederate songs, or spat on soldiers' uniforms, while teaching their children to do the same. One woman emptied a chamber pot on Capt. David C. Farragut from her window shortly after the mayor surrendered the city to him.

The women hoped their actions would force a retaliatory incident serious enough to incite paroled Confederates to revolt against the occupation troops. Butler's men showed remarkable restraint against the insults, but he realized that it was only a matter of time until one of them, pressed too far, would arrest some female belligerent. Undoubtedly the men of New Orleans would attempt a rescue, and Butler feared his small force would be overcome. He dealt with the problem on May 15 by issuing **General Orders No. 28, carefully worded to be self-enforcing:**

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous noninterference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

Except for a few isolated incidents, the insults stopped abruptly when the women learned they would be treated as common whores for demeaning a man wearing a U.S. army uniform. A few who persisted were arrested and imprisoned on Ship Island, notably Mrs. Philip Philips, who was confined from 30 June until mid-September for laughing when the funeral procession of a Federal officer was passing her house.

The "Woman's Order" provoked criticism throughout the Confederacy and in Europe from people who considered his proclamation an unpardonable affront to womanhood. In defense of the order he emphasized the restraint his soldiers had shown civilians in New Orleans. Nevertheless, the infamous order excited indignation and personal animosity toward Butler. Many felt his nickname, "Beast" Butler, was well deserved.

Immediately upon learning of General Orders No. 28, John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, wrote a scathing letter to General Butler decrying the order. Strangely, almost as soon as it was written, Monroe retracted it and issued an apology. However, one who did not issue an apology was Jefferson Davis. President Davis issued a "Proclamation" branding Butler and his officers as nothing more than outlaws that would be hanged if captured.

Most people like to see their picture prominently displayed. But, few people would like to have their picture show up where General Benjamin Franklin Butler's countenance appeared; on a chamber pot.

How did Butler's visage come to be displayed in such a manner? In order to understand, it is necessary to go back to 1861 when Ben Butler first earned an infamous name with Southerners.

While Butler was in command of Fortress Monroe at the tip of the Virginia peninsula between the York and James Rivers, the former lawyer found unexpected use for his legally trained mind. In May of 1861 three slaves, Frank Baker, James Townsend, and Sheppard Mallory had been contracted by their owners to the Confederate Army to help construct defensive batteries at Sewell's Point across the mouth of Hampton Roads from Union held Fort Monroe. They escaped at night and rowed a skiff to Old Point Comfort, where they sought asylum at the adjacent Fort Monroe. It was not difficult to figure out that the slaves had made their way to the fort, and when their Confederate officer owner arrived the following day under a flag of truce to collect the fugitives, Butler flatly denied him. The owner argued that under the Fugitive Slave Law the slaves had to be legally returned to him. Butler, in turn, insisted that since Virginia had seceded and joined the Confederacy, the Fugitive Slave Law was no longer binding. The owner left miffed and the former slaves were put to work for the Union army. This case would lead Congress to later pass acts of confiscation for Confederate property and coined the term "contraband" for slaves that escaped to Union lines. Certainly, Butler was off to a rough start with Southerners.

It wouldn't get any better when Butler was later transferred to New Orleans, which had fallen to Union forces in April 1862. While in New Orleans, the ladies of the city took particular pleasure in heaping insults...and worse on their occupiers. Naval commander David G. Farragut even had the contents of a chamber pot emptied on his head from a Confederate woman in an upstairs window as he walked down a street.

In effort to curb these disrespectful gestures Butler issued General Orders Number 28 on May 15, 1862. It stated, "As the Officers and Soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any Female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

For this order, that in essence said that the women of New Orleans would be treated as common prostitutes if they made disrespectful comments or gestures toward Union soldiers, Butler earned the nickname, "Beast Butler," and achieved notoriety as a target at the bottom of a chamber pot. Butler was also bestowed the alias "Spoons," for his alleged theft of silverware from the New Orleans residences he occupied.

<http://randomthoughtsonhistory.blogspot.com/2009/06/butlers-chamber-pot.html>



General Butler was so detested in the South that long after the war, chamber pots with Butler's portrait in the bottom were found in many Southern homes.

Currently for sale from the Confederate Memorial Hall for \$52.00; (504) 523-4522

Baltimore's Unlikely Confederates

By **FRANK TOWERS**

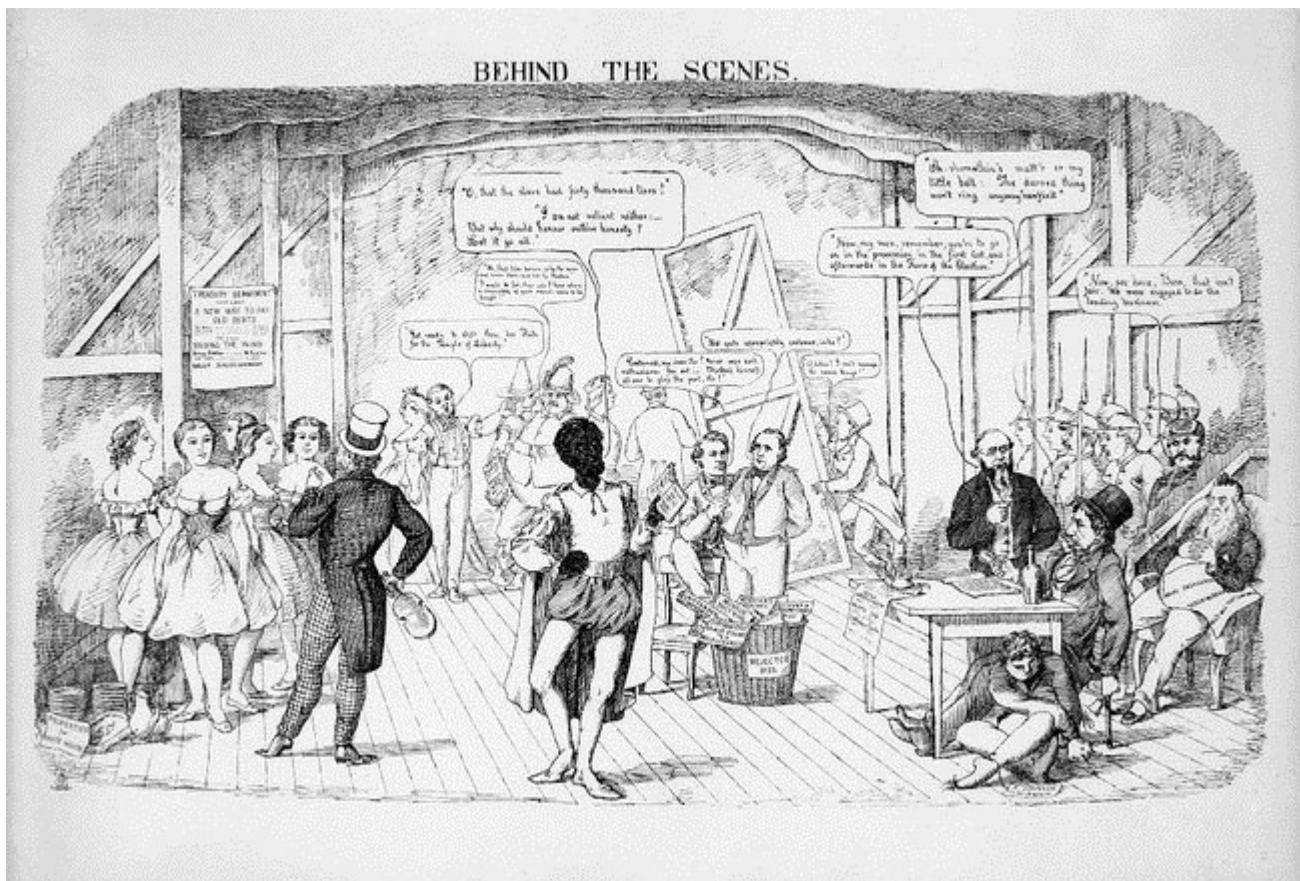
When Isaac Trimble left Baltimore in May 1861 to accept a commission as a Confederate officer, he probably figured he would return to a hero's welcome. This was, after all, supposedly the most pro-Southern of Northern cities, and he had every reason to expect that, by war's end, it might even be in Confederate hands.

Instead, injured and then captured by the Union at Gettysburg in July 1863, Trimble found himself imprisoned at Fort McHenry, the federal installation guarding Baltimore's harbor, the same place that had inspired Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner" almost 40 years earlier. What's more, he and other returning Confederates found the city, though still marked by pro-Confederate pockets, firmly in the hands of Union sentiment.

Indeed, though many then and now assumed that Baltimore tilted Confederate, it was actually a much more politically complex place. Many in Baltimore may have been pro-Southern, but from almost the moment Trimble left that May, the war began to inexorably turn it toward the North and its promise of industrial development and economic wealth. What Trimble represents, then, is less the city's dominant mood than a population, and a state, in tumultuous transition to modern life.

Men like Trimble could be forgiven for expecting a warmer reception; Baltimore's pro-Southern population was a passionate lot. But the state's Confederate sympathizers were outnumbered by those who, despite living in a slave state, saw they had more and more in common with the industrial North. In 1860 the city's 2,200 slaves comprised less than 1 percent of its population, while its more than 17,000 factory hands made up the largest industrial workforce in the South. Situated just 40 miles below the Mason-Dixon Line and tied by rivers and railroads to the North's economy, Baltimore had little to gain from secession and civil war. These demographic and economic realities help explain why, in May 1861, the majority of Baltimoreans welcomed Union troops when they re-entered the city three weeks after a [mob attacked federal soldiers](#) and temporarily pushed the city into conflict with the Lincoln administration.

Given these strong ties to the Union, it is surprising that Baltimore produced even one Isaac Trimble, much less another 5,000 volunteers for the Confederate military. So who were these men? Like Trimble, Baltimore Confederates had few ties to slavery or the traditional, rural way of life that Confederate nationalists often claimed to defend. Take, for example, the infantryman Augustus Albert, a 31-year-old, Maryland-born wallpaper hanger who lived with his wife and infant son above an ornament store. Or Jonas Friedenwald, captain in a Virginia regiment and the son of a German-Jewish dry goods merchant.



Library of Congress. A satirical sketch, believed to be by Baltimore's Adalbert Volck, showing Lincoln in black face, preparing to play "Othello." Various Northern politicians and officers stand around him, commenting. In the back, one says to another, "Not quite appropriately costumed, is he?" The other replies, "Costumed, my dear Sir? Never was such enthusiasm for art:—Blacked himself all over to play the part, Sir!"

These men were urban, working-class and of recently immigrated European stock. Yet they stood fast with the Confederacy: writing home in 1862, Friedenwald warned his family that a Union victory would "palsy the fervent immigrant from attempting to embark to a land of dissension, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations will be a land without law and Liberty." Friedenwald's fears for civil liberties echoed the pictorial work of the Confederate cartoonist Adalbert Volck, a German-born Baltimore dentist who produced a series of hyperbolic sketches depicting a demonic Lincoln at the center of a rogue's gallery of abolitionists and emancipated slaves.

Along with a subset of Baltimore immigrants and workers, Confederate service also attracted men from the city's elite. McHenry Howard, son of the city's 1860 police commissioner and grandson of a Maryland governor on one side and Francis Scott Key on the other, served on Trimble's staff. Other Confederates from prominent families included George Kyle, son of a wealthy businessman, and the celebrated cavalry officer Harry Gilmor, scion of a Baltimore dynasty who lived in a mock castle at [Glen Ellen](#), their estate just beyond the city limits. All three young men belonged to the Maryland Guard, a local militia of rich men's sons formed in the wake of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. Roughly half of the unit fought for the Confederacy, a rate of Confederate service far above the average for all white Marylanders.

Odd men out in an army of planters and farmers, this motley group of urban Confederates shared a hope that secession would remedy a new type of unruly politics that had been brought to Baltimore by the now-forgotten American Party. Also called the Know-Nothings because of its secretive origins, the American Party won elections in Baltimore and a few other southern cities by lashing out at immigrant job competition, abusive employers and the anti-urban policies and disunionist rhetoric of rural slaveholders who controlled state government. Know-Nothing efforts to mobilize working-class voters included hiring members of violent street gangs like the Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies onto the police force. Democrats had their own gangs — Albert belonged to one of them — but Know-Nothing rowdies had the upper hand and a more notorious record, one that included the election-day murder of George Kyle's brother.

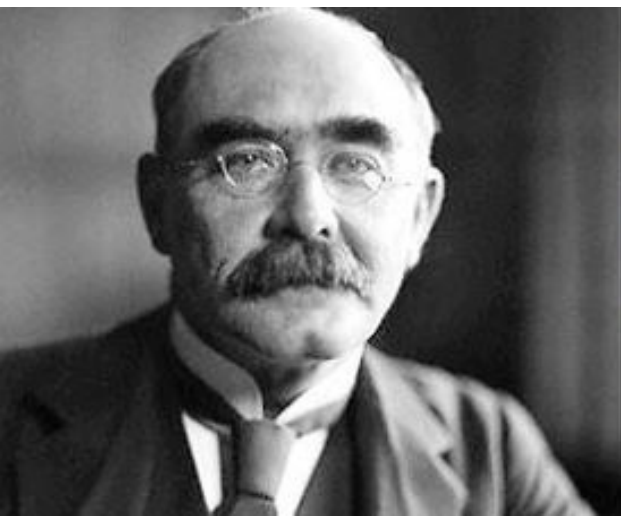
Baltimore's Confederates had been active in the Democratic Party, which fought the Know-Nothings on behalf of businessmen like Kyle, who worried about working-class militancy, and immigrants like Friedenwald, who opposed nativist discrimination. They also received help from rural planters worried that Southern Know-Nothings were a stalking horse for Lincoln and antislavery Republicans. During the secession crisis, this political alliance convinced some Baltimore Democrats to join the Confederacy despite having little connection to the plantation South. Explaining why he supported the April attack on federal volunteers, Howard said "the outbreak of April 19th was not the return of mob law as Northern papers say. The Unionists are roughs. It resulted from the irrepressible indignation of the people at seeing armed men pass over our soil to subjugate our brethren of the South."

In that short statement, Howard justified attacking United States soldiers, equated the cause of the Union with local street gangs and embraced the secessionist claim of federal tyranny. Never in the majority in either their home city or the Confederacy that they joined, Baltimore's unlikely Confederates nevertheless demonstrated that secession, like any mass political movement, had a flexible appeal that could, under the right conditions, attract a surprisingly diverse constituency.



Frank Towers is a professor of history at the University of Calgary and the author of "The Urban South and the Coming of the Civil War."

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/08/31/baltimores-unlikely-confederates/?ref=opinion%2F%3Fsmid%3Dfb-disunion>



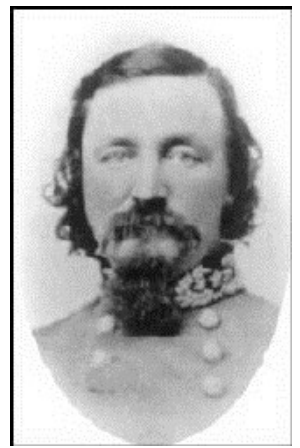
"There in the Southland of the United States of America, lives the greatest fighting breed of man . . . in all the world!"

-Rudyard Kipling

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

CONFEDERATE FIRST CORPS,
PICKETT'S DIVISION 18 guns/5,441 men

- a series



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE EDWARD PICKETT

Just about everybody was fond of George Pickett, one of the most affable officers in the Army of Northern Virginia. He combined conviviality with a swashbuckling image. "Dapper," and "dashing," were the two words most frequently on the lips of witnesses; one spoke of his "marvelous pulchritude." Moxley Sorrel, Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet's aide, called him "a singular figure indeed!" He was medium-sized, slender and well-built, and carried himself gracefully and erect. He rode a sleek black charger, and wore a small blue cap, with buff gloves over the sleeves of his immaculately tailored uniform. He held an elegant riding crop whether he was riding or not, his boots were always polished, and his gold spurs were shiny, as were the double row of gold buttons on his coat-front. Pickett wore a mustache that drooped gracefully beyond the corners of his mouth and then turned upward at the ends, and his hair was a subject of conversation all by itself--"long ringlets flowed loosely over his shoulders, trimmed and highly perfumed, his beard likewise was curling and giving out the scent of Araby." Pickett's locks were the subject of a light moment on the march north to Gettysburg, when a female admirer asked General Robert E. Lee for a lock of his hair. He replied that he had none to spare . . . but suggested she ask Pickett. The joke produced plenty of laughter from the staff, but Pickett, who was present, was not amused.

Pickett came from an Old Virginia family, and was thus known, if not related, to everybody of importance east of Richmond. He went West to Springfield, Illinois to study law as a young man. When he was appointed to West Point from there, a lawyer named Abe Lincoln, who like everybody else took to the youngster, gave him some helpful bits of advice on his departure. At the Academy, Pickett's strengths and weaknesses were brought into relief. He was the class clown and was, of course, one of the most popular cadets, but he also showed evidence of a meager intellect and an aversion to hard work and ended up graduating dead last in the Class of 1846.

Still, he had more than his share of glorious moments. Catapulted into the Mexican War within months of graduation, it was he who was the first to climb the parapet in the storming of the Chapultapec fortress, and, having taken the flag from the wounded James Longstreet, unfurled it over the castle with bullets whistling all around him, an exploit that made newspapers all over the country. Twelve years later, stationed in Puget Sound, he made news again and won the commendation of the government by providing the climactic moment of a territorial dispute called the "Pig War," this time by facing down a British force of three warships and one thousand men while commanding an American garrison of just sixty-eight. "We'll make a Bunker Hill of it," were his defiant words, reprinted nationwide for an admiring public. While there, he also performed outstanding service to the Indians. He learned their language, translated the Lord's Prayer and several hymns, and became a teacher to them; they called him "Great Chief."

Naturally, he went with Virginia after Fort Sumter. He had to return cross-country from Oregon, and thus missed the Battle of First Manassas. Made colonel and assigned to the defense of the lower Rappahannock in September 1861, he showed energy and attracted the attention of his superior, Maj. Gen. T.H. Holmes. Probably through the efforts of Holmes, he was commissioned brigadier general in February 1862. Later that same month he was given a brigade made leaderless after Brig. Gen. Philip Coker, its fifty-two year old general, left his command on sick leave the previous fall, grew despondent, and put a pistol ball through his temple the day after Christmas. Pickett led his new regiments to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, and they earned the nickname "The Game Cock Brigade" in fighting at Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and Gaines' Mill (this brigade would be Garnett's at Gettysburg). At Gaines' Mill, Pickett was knocked off his horse by a bullet in the shoulder, just before the charge that carried the day. Though the wound would add to his military mystique, the episode was actually less than heroic: Pickett was found by staff officer John Haskell soon afterward in a hollow "bemoaning himself," crying out for litter bearers because he was mortally wounded. Haskell examined the wound, saw it was not critical, and rode away, since, he said, Pickett was "perfectly able to take care of himself."

Pickett mended slowly however, taking three months to return to the army. (The arm would still be stiff the next summer at Gettysburg.) When he reported for duty, in late September 1862, he received a windfall promotion to major general, due almost entirely to the influence of then-Maj. Gen. James Longstreet, his corps commander and big brother in spirit--in addition to old Mexican War ties, their friendship had been cemented by Pickett's kindness upon the death of Longstreet's children the previous winter. Pickett received command of a division of two brigades in Longstreet's corps in the fall of 1862, but would have little chance to show what he could do with it until Gettysburg. At Fredericksburg, the division was only lightly engaged, not one man was killed. At Chancellorsville, Pickett wasn't present--his division had been detached, along with two others under Longstreet, to the uneventful Suffolk Campaign in southeastern Virginia.

By the time of Gettysburg, Pickett must have been itching for a chance to prove himself as a division commander. He was still receiving a sort of solicitous attention from Longstreet. Moxley Sorrel told how "taking Longstreet's orders in emergencies, I could always see how he looked after Pickett, and made us give him things very fully; indeed, sometimes stay with him to make sure he did not get astray." Sorrel himself didn't have a very high regard for Pickett, characterizing him sarcastically as a "good brigadier" long after he had graduated to major general. Sorrel also had little patience with Pickett's active love life: Pickett at age thirty-eight was a widower who was head-over-heels in love with a teenage Virginia girl, and in the Suffolk campaign had "commuted" back and forth between his fiancée and the front, which provoked Sorrel to conclude, "I don't think his division benefited by such carpet-knight doings in the field."

Though he was a career soldier and had been a division commander for ten months, in the summer of 1863 Pickett had never led his division in battle. However personally well-liked, it was largely the opinion of the other officers that he owed his high rank to the patronage of Longstreet and not native ability.

At Gettysburg

On July 1, Pickett's division was at Chambersburg, detached from the other two divisions of Longstreet's corps, which were at Greenwood, about seven miles to the east. All three were waiting to march over South Mountain toward the battle raging at Gettysburg about 20 miles away. Pickett's division, guarding the army's rear, was ordered to remain in Chambersburg until relieved by Imboden's tardy cavalry brigade, and it wasn't until that night that Pickett received orders to move toward Gettysburg.

Pickett's men got a late start, and made much of their march during the hot daylight hours of July 2, arriving exhausted about three or four miles east of Gettysburg late in the afternoon. Although Pickett reported to Lee that the men would be ready to pitch into the fighting that evening if given a couple of hours rest, Lee sent back word to go into camp--they wouldn't be used that day.

Pickett and his men rested in their bivouac on the Chambersburg Pike until the morning of July 3. Although Lee intended an attack early that morning, the balky Longstreet waited to issue marching orders to Pickett until 3:30 A.M., making Lee's dawn attack impossible. Lee made a new plan, wherein Pickett's three fresh Virginia brigades, plus all four of Heth's brigades, two of Pender's and two of Anderson's, would assault the middle of the Union line. The focus would be a Clump of Trees on Cemetery Ridge where the Rebel army had nearly made a breakthrough at the end of the previous day's fighting. This plan was put into execution, and would become one of the most famous assaults in the history of warfare--known forever as "Pickett's Charge."

After daylight, Pickett led his division forward to a spot "into a field near a branch," probably Pitzer's Run, a few hundred yards behind the main Confederate line on Seminary Ridge. The men fell out and relaxed in the morning air for about twenty minutes. Then they formed battle lines and advanced east a few hundred yards before they were ordered to lie down. They advanced again through Spangler's woods and lay down again behind another crest, on which Confederate artillery were perched. Pickett's division would form the right wing of the afternoon's assault. Pickett drew up his men in two lines, with Kemper and Garnett in the first line, right to left, and Armistead behind. Pickett at this time was "cheerful and sanguine," according to artilleryman Col. Porter Alexander, and in fact "thought himself in luck to have the chance." Another colonel remembered Pickett "in excellent spirits," expressing great confidence in the Confederates ability to "drive" the Yankees after the artillery had demoralized them.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederate artillery began their bombardment of the Union line where the assault would be directed. About 150 guns opened up at once--the biggest artillery barrage in the history of the North

American continent--and thundered with bone-jarring ferocity for nearly two hours. Pickett made a dangerous ride along the lines with answering Union shells bursting and cannonballs whistling all around him.

Just before 3 o'clock, while he was writing a letter to "Sally" Corbell, his fiancée, a note came to Pickett from Alexander: "For God's sake, come quick, or we cannot support you. Ammunition nearly out." Pickett read the note, then took it to Longstreet. "General, shall I advance?" he asked. Longstreet, with no confidence in the attack, could not speak, but merely nodded. Pickett saluted and said, "I shall lead my division forward, sir," and galloped over to his waiting division. Pickett's men rose to their feet and Pickett made "a brief, animated address," as Confederate generals were expected to do, ending with "Charge the enemy, and remember old Virginia!"

Pickett began his advance from the bottom of a swale, but within five minutes came to the top of a low rise where the whole line came into view of the Yankees. According to everyone present on both sides, the Rebels' perfect order and steady advance gave a sense of overwhelming power--"beautiful, gloriously beautiful," wrote one Yankee--and made one of the grandest spectacles in the annals of warfare. Pickett himself was by all accounts alert and active during the entire short affair. He sent aides in all directions. He was seen galloping to the left to steady the men there, and one aide remembered him personally ordering the division to double-quick at the end of the advance. But Pickett's whereabouts during the latter stages of the assault which bears his name is a mystery. He probably halted at the Codori farm, a couple of hundred yards behind the farthest advance (exactly where he should have been as a division leader, exercising command from a position where he could observe the situation). It probably took twenty minutes in all for the Confederate host to cross the shallow valley and hit the stone fence behind which the Federals crouched. After another fifteen minutes or so, though they breached the Federal line on the ridge at the Clump of Trees for a few precious minutes, the assault ended in a monumentally tragic loss of life and the annihilation of Pickett's division. Two-thirds of the division lay crumpled on the field or languished as prisoners. Pickett was the one who finally called retreat, according to Longstreet.

The heaps of Confederate dead left after the ill-considered assault could be seen as the price Lee and the Rebel army paid for their arrogance after a year of smashing, odds-defying victories over the Army of the Potomac. Immediately afterward, Pickett was seen in tears. When Lee asked him to reform his division to repulse a possible counterattack, he replied, "I have no division now." He became embittered, and blamed Lee for the "massacre" of his brave Virginians. For their part, there was no hint from Longstreet nor Lee that Pickett had performed less than correctly--he kept his command until near the end of the war, though he never rose further.

For further reading:

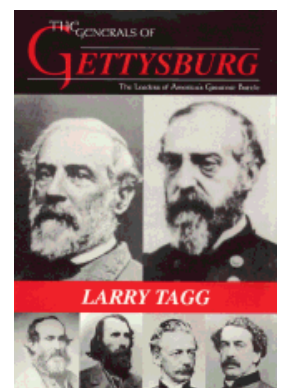
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Excerpted from "[The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle](#)" by Larry Tagg

NEXT MONTH:

Brigadier General Lewis Addison Armistead

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



Artifacts from Civil War blockade runner will be restored

Thursday, March 8, 2012
By News & Observer of Raleigh



KURE BEACH -- There are hundreds of shipwrecks along North Carolina's treacherous coast, and some, like those of the ironclad USS Monitor or the Blackbeard flagship Queen Anne's Revenge, are famous.

But that of the hapless Civil War blockade runner Modern Greece, which sits just beyond the surf near Fort Fisher, is in many ways the most important.

The wreck, which was excavated 50 years ago, led to the creation of the state underwater archaeology unit that studies the other wrecks. It led to a state law to protect historic wreck sites from pilfering. It yielded such a large trove of artifacts that many have been used in experiments that advanced the tricky science of how to preserve historical treasures found underwater.

As the first of about 30 blockade runners sunk along the coast near Wilmington while trying to bring arms and vital commodities to the Confederate states, the Modern Greece has an iconic status in North Carolina and maritime history.

And this week -- just in time for events marking the 150th anniversary of its sinking -- thousands of artifacts from the Modern Greece were recovered from underwater.

For the second time.



A team of East Carolina University graduate students and UNC Wilmington interns sponsored by the Friends of Fort Fisher waded into the muck of half-century-old storage tanks at the Department of Cultural Resources' Underwater Archaeology Branch facility on the grounds of the historic fort. Their job: Pull out the artifacts, clean and catalog them and put them in indoor tanks where they could finally begin to receive modern preservation treatment.

"It was just the right time to do this," said Mark Wilde-Ramsing, deputy state archaeologist and head of the Underwater Archaeology Branch. "There are a lot of reasons, but the bottom line is it would be a bit irresponsible to just leave it there. We don't even know what we have there."

In June, the state plans a seminar on the Modern Greece and other blockade runners. It also will throw open the labs at Fort Fisher so the public can see the artifacts and what it takes to preserve them.

New signs on the beach and roadside pointing out the wreck site are planned, and a researcher working with the state is seeking a federal grant to perform a full survey of the 30 blockade-runner wrecks off Wilmington, as well as facilities on land to put it all in proper context.

And the archaeologists are planning a modest spring expedition to use the latest gear to examine the Modern Greece site and create a proper record of it.

Broadly, all the activity is aimed at bringing more attention to the local blockade runners, Wilde-Ramsing said. They represent the largest collection of wrecks in the world dating from an unusually interesting period in naval architecture, and they have a central place in Civil War history.

Many are likely to be deteriorating quickly, but the state doesn't have a full picture of their location and condition.

Ship stranded, shot

The creation of the state's underwater archaeology and conservation lab -- which state officials think may have been the nation's first -- began, in a sense, on June 27, 1862.

The Modern Greece, a 210-foot English ship loaded with hundreds of tons of rifles, gunpowder and other goods, was creeping along the coast, making for the Cape Fear River and Wilmington, when it was spotted in the murky light just before dawn by two Union blockade ships.

They gave chase, and the heavily loaded ship ran aground, apparently while trying to get close enough to Fort Fisher for protection by the Confederate artillery there.

The passengers and crew escaped by lifeboat as both sides shelled the ship to keep the other from getting the valuable cargo.

According to historical accounts, some of the cargo was salvaged and brought ashore, though apparently part of a liquor shipment got no further than the Confederate soldiers on the beach.

Eventually, the sea claimed the rest.

Then, almost precisely 100 years later, in the spring of 1962, Navy divers stumbled on the wreck just off the beach while visiting the area essentially as tourists.

A violent storm had just cleared the thick bed of sand from the remains of the ship. The divers were startled to find much of the remaining cargo exposed, intact and all but begging to be pulled up.

State officials got wind of the find and asked the Navy to allow the divers to recover the cargo on behalf of the state.

By summer, 11 divers were working off a borrowed Coast Guard barge anchored over the site. Eventually the divers retrieved 11,500 pieces of cargo and other artifacts from the ship.

The challenge was what to do with the artifacts after they were brought ashore.

The glitzy part of maritime archaeology is the discovery of wrecks or the lifting of flashy artifacts like cannons from the sea.

Artifacts in the tank



But there's seldom enough money to cover the cost of storage tanks and buildings and the years of labor in cleaning away corrosion and accumulation of marine life. The years of care it can take to carefully leach the salt out of a cannon doesn't make for the kind of exciting television coverage the cannon gets when it breaks the surface.

After the Modern Greece's cargo was brought up, some was treated and eventually sent to several museums and other places for display. But much was dumped first into temporary tanks on Navy property, then into tanks at Fort Fisher.

The tanks were initially covered by plywood, as there wasn't money for

proper lids, said Leslie Bright, who was hired in 1964 as assistant at the lab and later ran it.

The plywood rotted away, and the water in the tanks filled with leaves from surrounding oaks, turning the water a swampy black.

In retrospect, Bright said, the rotting leaves may have been one of the best things that could have happened to the artifacts, as it leached the oxygen out of the water and slowed the deterioration.

Bright, who retired 13 years ago, dropped by this week to watch the students pull out the artifacts.

As he watched, he reminisced about having to learn how to preserve artifacts essentially from scratch, since there were few established techniques and every material has to be handled differently.

"No one was doing that sort of thing," he said. "We were trying anything our minds could come up with."

Also standing quietly nearby watching the students this week was Stan Register. Fifty years ago, he was 13 and working at a hot dog stand on the beach when the Navy divers showed up.

They were staying at a hotel across from the hotdog stand and one day invited him to come out on the barge and watch what they were doing. Register can remember seeing the outline of the wreck and the men working on it. He remembers the four buckets of bullets they let him take a few from, and the small cannon and the banded cases of rifles.

"I had no idea of the historical significance of what they were doing that day," said Register, who is now the chief of police on the Fort Fisher historic site and essentially guards the stuff he saw brought up that day. "I was just a kid then, so it was just more of an adventure than anything else."

Dirty work

Before the students arrived Monday for three days of work, most of the water was pumped out of the tanks, leaving a three-foot layer of mostly rotted leaves and muck to keep the artifacts wet.

It also kept the students wet.

Dave Buttaro, an ECU graduate student in maritime studies who was up to his knees in muck Tuesday handing artifact out to the other students, looked up at Nathan Henry, the assistant state archaeologist who oversees conservation.

"Man, you guys have left this alone so long that we're now engaged in habitat destruction," joked Buttaro.

The work was a kind of treasure hunt, with the students never quite knowing what they would pull up next.

There were British-made Enfield rifles that were a mainstay of the war on both sides, many of them fused together in bundles the shape of the boxes that had held them.

There was tableware. There were wicked-looking antler- and ebony-handled Bowie knives, some still in the remnants of scabbards. There were bayonets, cinder-block-sized stacks of tin sheets, ax heads and chisels.

The students processed the artifacts assembly-line style, hosing them off at a gridded table setup on sawhorses, then taking them to another table covered in white plastic where they were tagged and photographed and logged in a laptop.

Finally, the items were placed in tanks of clean water in a nearby building.

By Tuesday night, nearly everything was out of the last tank, and Henry, who had been down in the morass, decided it was time to call it a day.

"Well," he told the students, "I think you've got enough to keep you busy for awhile."

Maybe even another 50 years.

http://www.news-record.com/content/2012/03/08/article/artifacts_from_civil_war_blockade_runner_will_be_restored

Tin and lead ingots from the wreck of Modern Greece. From Leslie S. Bright, *The Blockade Runner Modern Greece and Her Cargo*, Archaeology Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1977. The scale shown in each photo is 6 inches long overall.

RECOVERED RELIC ENGLISH P1858 RIFLED MUSKET FROM THE BLOCKADE RUNNER "MODERN GREECE".



A. Fig. 46 Ingots, lead



B. Figs. 53, 54, and 55 Ingots, tin



R.M. Gano: A Christian Confederate General

By **Steven L. Warren**

CBN News Internet Producer



Today's political correctness would have many believe that one could not fight for the Confederacy and be a Christian.

But in fact, many of the officers who fought for the Confederacy were devout Christians, including Robert E. Lee and Leonidas Polk, who served as an Episcopal bishop.

The following is the story of one of those officers, a man not as famous as others, but a Christian who fought for what he believed in.

A Mild-Mannered Christian General

To some Civil War scholars and to many Civil War buffs, Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery Gano remains one of the most unknown of all the Confederate generals.

However, that's probably the way Gen. Gano would have liked it. Soft-spoken and mild-mannered, this Christian man was known in the later part of the 19th century for his fighting ability -- and for his faith.

A Family of Preachers

Gano was born into a family of preachers, June 17, 1830 in Bourbon County, Ky. His great-grandfather John Gano had served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary War and had baptized Gen. George Washington in the Potomac River. He also pastored the First Baptist Church in New York.

Gano's father, John Allen Gano, was also a preacher and elder in the local church known as the Disciples of Christ. It is claimed that during his lifetime, Gano's father baptized more than 10,000 people.

Young Richard Gano, or Dick as he was later called by his friends, was 10 years old when he was baptized by his father.

On to Texas

As a young man, Gano was very studious. At the age of 12, he attended Bacon College in Harriodsborg, Ky. By the time he was 17, he was admitted to what is now known as the University of Louisville's Medical School. He graduated under special dispensation in 1850 before he was 21. Gano first practiced medicine in Kentucky. He also practiced at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Baton Rouge.

He married Martha Jones Welch in 1853. They would have 12 children together, but only nine reached maturity.

Seeking more adventure, in 1857 he moved his young family to Texas near Grapevine Prairie. He served as a state representative and an officer in the local militia, fighting Indians on the Texas plains.

Today, part of the old Gano homestead lies under the runways of the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport.

An Example to His Men

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Gano used his connections to raise a Texas cavalry regiment for the Confederacy.

In the spring of 1862, he led his regiment of more than 200 men to Tennessee to join his friend Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson. However, Johnston had been killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., so Gano and his Texas Cavalry Squadron reported to Confederate Gen. P.G. Beauregard's headquarters.

Gano and his men were assigned to Col. John Hunt Morgan's command in Kentucky, who appointed him colonel of the 7th Kentucky regiment, The men who came with him from Texas remained under his command and were known as "Gano's Guards" throughout the remainder of the war.

Col. Gano tried to treat all of his men fairly, but there were two things he could not tolerate in his command -- drunkenness and the use of foul language. Once after a successful raid on Harrodsburg, Ky., one of Gano's troopers became drunk, and whiskey was found in his canteen. Gano ordered all of his men to fall in to line.

He then told his officers to go down the line, smelling each of the men's canteens. Those who were found to have whiskey in their canteens were immediately ordered to pour it out. Later, many of the men recalled that a lot of fine Kentucky bourbon was wasted that day.

Trying to be an example to his men, Gano never smoked, drank alcohol, coffee or tea.

A friend of Gano's later said, "During the war he led his men, doctored them when they were wounded, and preached to them on Sunday."

Serving with Distinction

After the death of Morgan, Gano was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and assigned to Gen. Samuel Maxey's command in the Indian Territory where he served with distinction.

He participated in more than 70 battles during the war and had five horses shot out from under him. He was wounded in the arm at the battle of Poison Spring, Ark.

One of Gano's greatest wartime accomplishments was the capture of a Union wagon supply train of more than 300 wagons at Cabin Creek located in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. He and Brig. Gen. Stand Watie had led their mixed command of 2,000 Texans and Indians on a raid far behind enemy lines to surprise, attack, and capture the wagon train in a rare night battle on September 19, 1864.

Watie, the only native American to attain a general's rank on either side during the war, is said to have led three cheers for "Gen. Gee-no" inside the Cabin Creek mule stockade with his Indian troops.

The captured supplies were estimated to have been worth more than \$1.5 million.

Gen. Edmund Kirby-Smith, commander of the TransMississippi Department, issued a congratulatory order calling the raid "one of the most brilliant raids of the war."

On January 19, 1865, both houses of the Confederate Congress passed a resolution recognizing Gano, Watie, and their respective commands for their capture of the wagon train.

Preacher & Cattleman

After the war, Gano returned to his native state of Kentucky to enter the ministry where he was ordained by his father. He preached his first sermon at Leesburg, Ky., in July of 1866 and continued for the next six years as a circuit-riding preacher for several churches in Kentucky.

Gano later wrote of his decision.

"At the close of the Civil War, I laid down my sword of steel and took up the Word of God as my weapon of warfare," he wrote in his journal.

The former Confederate general went back to Texas in the early 1870s to pursue his other interest - cattle ranching.

Gano and his sons bought and operated the G4 Ranch, consisting of 55,000 acres, which was located in what is now Big Bend National Park. By 1891, the herd was estimated at 30,000 head, making Gano a millionaire.

In his private journal, Gano recorded not only of his exploits as a rancher, but also as a minister.

"Surveyed three sections today, and saved four souls," he wrote.

The former warrior faithfully served as a minister in the churches of Christ in Texas for 45 years. He established many churches throughout the state of Texas, preaching at many meetings in Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He personally baptized more than 6,800 people during his lifetime, keeping a record of the names of those he baptized.

However, he did not add those who answered the gospel call as a result of his preaching. Church historians estimate he was responsible for more than 16,000 people being led to Christ as a result of his ministry efforts.

"On all occasions I have tried to do my duty, and should all my converts remain faithful when I reach heaven I will meet an army of soldiers of the cross," Gano wrote, as recorded in Mamie Yearly's "Reminiscences of the Boys in Gray, 1861-1865."

Gano was instrumental in the formation of the United Confederate Veterans in Texas and held the office of Chaplain General in the state organization. He served as an elder at the Pearl and Bryan Church of Christ in Dallas for more than 30 years.

He died on March 23, 1913 at his home in Dallas at the age of 84. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery next to his wife Mattie.

Gano's Legacy

The small town of Gano, Texas, was named in honor of the former Texas general during his lifetime.

Gano's eldest son, William, completed his studies at Harvard Law School, returned to Texas to practice law with his two brothers. Gano, Gano and Gano became one of the most respected law offices in Dallas.

William later became one of the most respected judges in the Lone Star State. He served as chairman of the board of the Southwestern Christian College in Denton, Texas and also wrote the legal charter for the school that eventually became Abilene Christian University in Abilene, Texas.

His daughter Alene, married a young man with the surname of Hughes. Gano's great-grandson, Howard R. Hughes, Jr., would become the world's richest man with his investments from Hughes Tool Company, Hughes Aircraft and motion pictures.

Gano Street in Dallas was also named to honor the Confederate general, rancher, and preacher. The street borders the Old City Park where Gano's dogtrot-style house along by other buildings from Dallas history can be toured by visitors.

<https://www.cbn.com/cbnnews/us/2010/November/RM-Gano---A-Christian--Confederate-General-/>



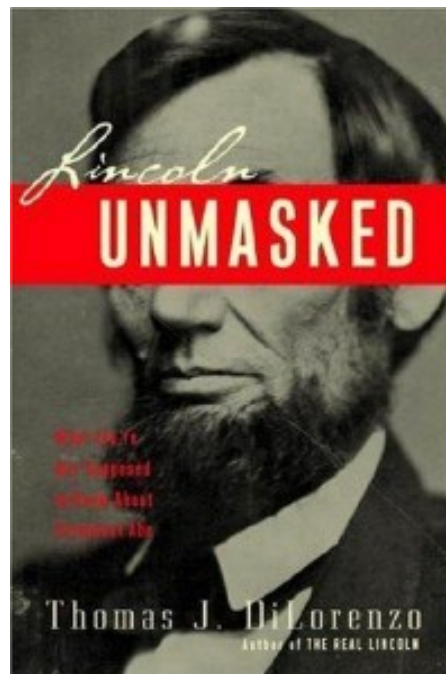
DiLorenzo on the US government's war on Southern civilians

The Genesis of the American Warfare State: 1861-1890

From: War: Big Government's Best Friend , Monday, February 27, 2012 by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

Union war crimes & the birth of the Empire

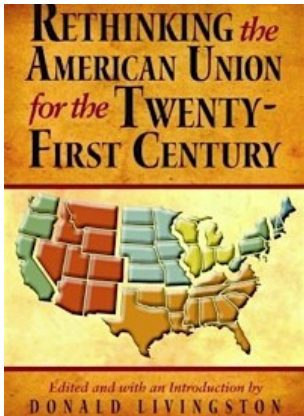
At a recent conference in South Carolina, Dr Thomas DiLorenzo (author of *The Real Lincoln* and *Lincoln Unmasked*) spoke about the genesis of the US warfare state from 1861-1890. Dr DiLorenzo began by contrasting the relatively enormous size of the US Federal Government after Lincoln's war to its comparatively tiny size before the war. He then dove into US war crimes against Southern civilians during the 1860s. He highlights cases of the US military committing mass arrests, burning down entire towns, randomly shooting civilians, torturing slaves and committing other unspeakable acts of violence against the Southern people. He also quotes Neo-conservative intellectuals and court-historians defending these US war crimes and the barbaric Union military leaders who over-saw them. Of course, today we are taught in Federally-controlled Southern schools that the Union's war of genocide against the South was a noble crusade against our evil, slave-owning ancestors. We are taught about the glories of Lincoln, Grant and Sherman and almost nothing is said of their slaughter of numerous criminal and immoral acts.



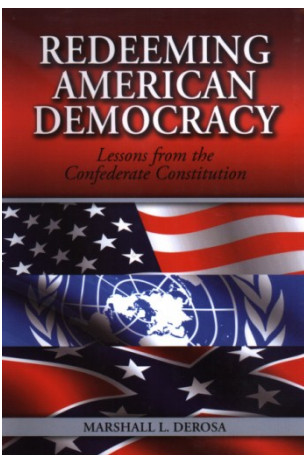
[Click here for the speech \(duration: 49:54\)](#) or go to:

<http://mises.org/media/7366/The-Genesis-of-the-American-Warfare-State-18611890>

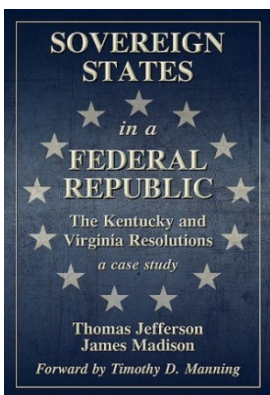
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"Camp near Camden, S. C., Feb 26, 1865.



My dear wife--I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. **Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day.** The chivalry [meaning the Honourable & Chivalrous people of the South] have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: Each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place--one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff; one-fifth to the corps commanders and staff; one-fifth to field officers of regiments, and two-fifths to the company. Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch from a Mrs DeSaussure, at this place. DeSaussure was one of the F. F. V.s of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally.. Officers over the rank of Captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back every thing that they can carry about their persons, such as rings, earrings, breast pins, &c., of which, if I ever get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking--I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. General Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches alone at Columbia was two hundred and seventy-five. But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides had valuables of every description, down to embroidered ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. I have my share of them, too. We took gold and silver enough from the damned rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This, (the currency), whenever we came across it, we burned, as we considered it utterly worthless. I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State". It would deck her out in glorious style; but, alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. **The damned niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men, (and to tell the truth, the youngest and best-looking women).** Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of niggers, by way of repaying secessionists. But the useless part of them we soon manage to lose; **[one very effective was to "shoot at their bobbing heads as they swam rivers" after the army units crossed over], sometimes in crossing rivers, sometimes in other ways.** I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro', or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and children. **Don't show this letter out of the family.** Your affectionate husband, Thomas J Myers, Lieut., P.S. I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it at Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear-rings for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. We found these on our trip through Georgia."
End of Letter.

The letter was addressed to Mrs. Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Massachusetts.

This letter was published in a book written by Henry Clay Dean, a Preacher and Lawyer from Iowa, who was once the Chaplain in the Senate in the late 1850's.

Lincoln's War so Disgusted him that he wrote a Book Called: "CRIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR" - His Books speaks Volumes about the Corruption in the North as Brought on by the War, and the Reckless Funding of the War by Tariffs, etc. The Book written in 1867 and enumerated a series of Issues that the Yanks got themselves into. This Letter Was One of His Exhibits.



Invading Yankees don't seem very menacing to the Confederate belles in artist Thomas Nast's illustration "Southern Plantation."

Here's the drawing that is supposed to show Sherman's courteous soldiery calling upon a Southern lady with all chivalry and courteous behavior. Bovine eschatology!

Calvin Crozier

**A Noble Texas Patriot
by James Dark**

When studying the involvement of the Lone Star State in the War Between the States, the name of Calvin Crozier comes up often in the remembrances of the old veterans. Many UCV, SCV, and UDC, and CofC camps and chapters are named after this Texas hero, but few even know who he is. I wish to bring more light on the subject of this genuine Texas hero from the War Between the States, who has been called "The Sam Davis of Texas."

Calvin Crozier enlisted in Dallas in Good's Battery, but later switched units to the company raised by future Confederate General Richard M. Gano, who was from Tarrant County. Gano's unit went by several designations after it joined the famous brigade of General John Hunt Morgan. It was referred to as the Third Regiment, Morgans Brigade, or as the 7th Kentucky Cavalry. Crozier was with this unit until the end of the war. He was captured during Morgan's Kentucky Raid, and confined in a Northern prison camp until the end of the war.

Crozier suffered greatly due to sickness contracted in prison, and his departure for home was delayed because of his illnesses. Finally in September, 1865, Crozier was passing through South Carolina enroute to his home in Texas. Crozier had been entrusted with the care of several ladies on the trip, and upon their arrival in Newberry, South Carolina on September 7, 1865, they discovered that a lack of hotel rooms would force them to stay on the train overnight.

During the night, several Negro troops from the 33rd U.S. Colored Troops entered the car and conducted themselves in a manner that the ladies found offensive. Crozier ordered the men from the car, and when they failed to do so, a fight erupted. Crozier's only weapon was a small knife, which he used to slightly injure one of the soldiers on the neck during the altercation.

The troops departed and returned later with more of their men and some white officers. In their search for their assailant, they set upon Mr. Jacob S. Bowers, the superintendent of the railroad, and despite his protestations of innocence, made preparations to lynch him.

Crozier, without hesitation, surrendered himself to the men, to save the innocent Bowers. He was taken to the camp of the 33rd U.S.C.T., where he was shot to death with little if any ceremony. He was buried on the spot in a shallow grave. The commander of the 33rd U.S.C.T., Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. Trowbridge, was heard to say that he took full responsibility for the act.

When the facts of the case became known, Colonel Trowbridge was taken to account for the actions of his men, and he was brought before a court-martial on a charge of murder in the death of Calvin Crozier. It seems that Crozier was executed for the murder of one Private Mills. The Union district commander was somewhat miffed to discover that Crozier's victim, Mills, was not only alive, but had in fact already returned to duty after being injured.

The good intentions of the district commander, Major General Charles Devens, a political general from Massachusetts, fell to pieces with the appointment of the

President of the Court-Martial board. Appointed to bring justice in the case was Brevet Brigadier General William T. Bennett. Unfortunately, before Bennett received his promotion to Brigadier General, he had served as the commander of the 33rd U.S.C.T., and had been Trowbridge's commanding officer. I probably don't need to say this, but Trowbridge was acquitted.

Devens was incensed by the findings of the court-martial board. He requested that the board reconsider its findings. In his statement to the board he said, "The execution of Calvin Crozier seems to me to be, an act without form of law or justifiable cause. That Crozier had committed an act worthy of death is not now even pretended in the defense. How then can this officer, who caused him to be executed, be held guiltless? It is earnestly urged on the court martial that this act is one which ought not to go entirely unpunished."

At this juncture, General Bennett, showing a remarkable lack of concern over his military career, sent a message standing by the findings of the board. He did not see fit to state any reason for standing by the findings, or to refute any of the statements made by his commanding officer.

Devens signed his last order on the subject on November 21, 1865. In it he said, "The findings of the above case are disapproved_Calvin Crozier was executed summarily by Lt. Col. Trowbridge for the murder of Private Mills 33rd U.S.C.T. who was not only not murdered, but is today alive and well_it was in my opinion, a most unjustifiable act and indicates a weakness in yeilding to momentary clamor and excitement unworthy of a brave and judicious officer." He then went on to state that he had requested reconsideration but that the board had adhered to its decision. Given that, he stated that he was "compelled" to order Trowbridge's release from arrest and return to duty.

In 1891, Crozier's remains were moved from the field in which he was carelessly tossed, and placed in the Rosemont Cemetery by the citizens of Newberry. In 1913, the UDC erected a memorial to Crozier on the spot on he died. On the marker are these words, and a quote from an O'Hara poem:

**Calvin Crozier
Born
At Brandon, Miss.
Murdered at Newberry, S.C.
September 8, 1865**

**Rest on embalmed and sainted dead
Dear as the blood you gave,
No impious footsteps here shall tread,
The herbage of your grave,
Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.**

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



Hear the **Ballad of Calvin Crozier** on Youtube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ku_Gv1mElpc

The Ballad of Calvin Crozier

(Words and music by Kirk McLeod, arranged by Seven Nations)

Good people of this town
You'd do well to gather around
There is something that I must say
A good man died here on this day
You'd do well to know his name
And it's here his gravestone lays
He was free and the soldiers didn't understand
When he returned and gave his life for another man

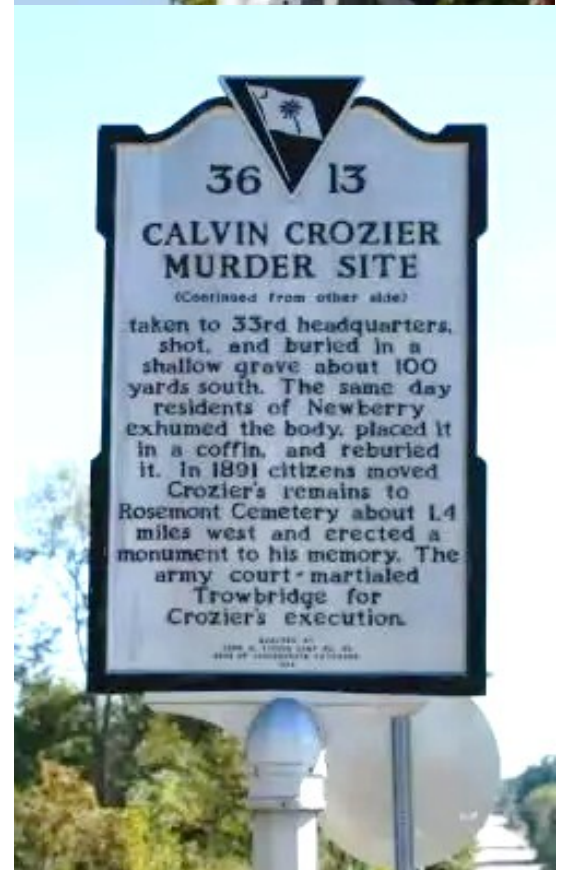
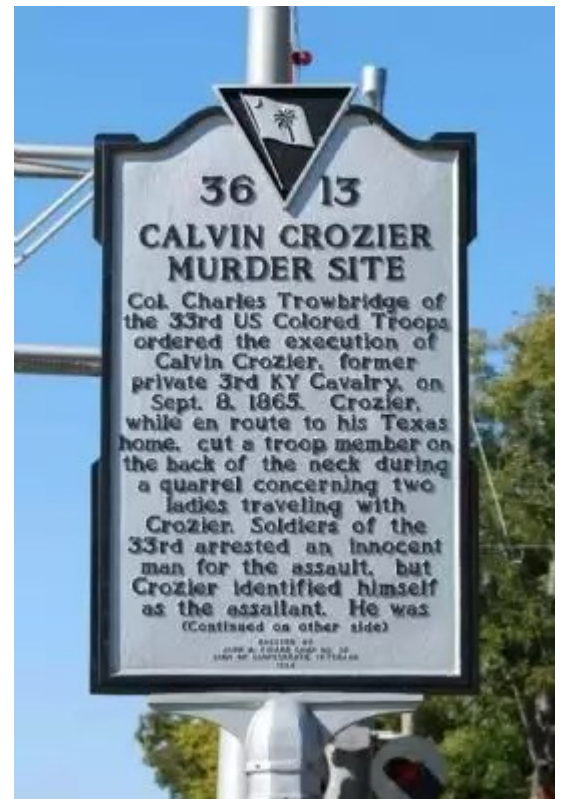
Calvin Crozier
They made him dig his grave
Calvin Crozier
Then they shot him where he lay
Then the soldiers danced, well they danced all night
On the shallow grave of Calvin Crozier

He had fought for four long years
Seen his share of blood and tears
He had earned his long ride home
In a boxcar for the night
Union soldiers for delight
Came to make their presence known

He was free and the soldiers didn't understand
When he returned and gave his life for another man

Calvin Crozier
They made him dig his grave
Calvin Crozier
Then they shot him where he lay
Then the soldiers danced, well they danced all night
On the shallow grave of Calvin Crozier

FOR ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM 1904, GO HERE:
<http://genealogytrails.com/scar/newberry/crozier.htm>



Interview; Kirk Mcleod, Author of The Ballad of Calvin Crozier

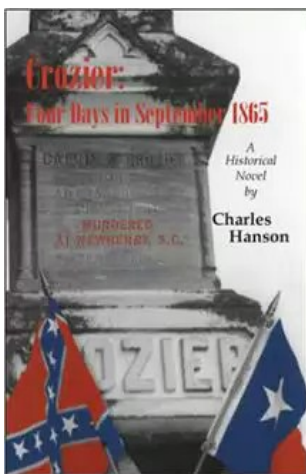
Celtic Grove: Your stature as a song writer continues to grow with each major release. We've seen very good commentaries on your song writing abilities in such major magazines as "Dirty Linen". There is a great personal touch to your songs and they seem to speak to something many Celtic music fans have in their hearts. "Can you tell us about the song writing experience and the drive you feel towards it?"

Kirk Mcleod: My first major motivation with the song writing is to capture a feeling. I want to capture a feeling in a bottle almost, so I can carry it around and share it with everyone. It is a very personal thing, but I love my heritage so of course that is what I'm going to write about as well. Some songs have a historical content of course, which may relate to my heritage or not, but they are there because I may have heard a story along the way somewhere that affected me, such as Calvin Crozier for example; you know I was really touched by that story so I write that up, so I can really capture the feeling once again that I had when I heard the story, and I want to share it with someone. And again, it's typically something that relates to my heritage in some way, or some very personal experience.

CG: Your heritage obviously means a lot to you and has had a great influence on your song writing. The story of Calvin Crozier was one that particularly sparked my imagination, so much that we are reprinting an article concerning his life from a 1901 UCV magazine in its entirety accompanying this feature. The connection between Celtic culture and the culture of the American South, particularly the Appalachian Mountain region is well documented. "Is this connection something you try to be conscious of in your writing? Is there something in particular that you want people to get out of it or understand?"

KM: Well I think it's the same deal, you know, my heritage is not only Celtic but also Southern American culture. So, once again I'm writing in general, but maybe that story touched me in particular because I had a lot of family who fought for the South. I have a lot of sympathy for what all the Southern people suffered during the occupation. In history, in school it's called "Reconstruction" but it should also be called "Occupation" because the South was a conquered country at the time. If I have one mission for my writing, I'd like to expose some of the white-washed periods of our own history, and lend clarity if I can...even if I can only get through to a couple of people.

I'm no white-supremacist or anything at all like that ... but I do have a problem with the stigmatism that the South has, and I want to address that in my writing if I can. With that song, the thing I really wanted to focus on was the sacrifice of the guy's life. I wanted to focus on the sacrifice he made and not on any racial issue really. I think we have a lot of problems today related to race ... and I'm really heartbroken by that fact, because I think it stems from the way it was abolished in this violent way. In countries where it was abolished peacefully, like in some of the South American countries, there really isn't this racism based on color and I believe that's because they were released peacefully. We were really damned by those circumstances for the next 100 years and it really is a shame that we couldn't have brought about a peaceful end to slavery, but we have to work now of course towards a common understanding and everyone getting along. <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=13305>



Crozier: Four Days in September 1865 is a factual account in story form of how a Confederate soldier from Texas became a hero in the small southern town of Newberry, South Carolina, in 1865. It is the story of a young man, long a prisoner in a Union prison camp near Chicago, who upheld his character, his principles, and his courage in the face of death in protecting two young ladies from insults from a US Colored soldier. He then protected an innocent stranger from harm when the stranger was wrongfully arrested for Crozier's actions. It is rare that one's man's presence for such a short period of time can have such a positive impact on a community as that of Calvin Crozier. His story is one that deserves retelling. It is one where character and courage transpire, but also can carry over upon future generations.

This is also a brief look at the soldiers that carried out an illegal execution while occupying the South immediately following the Civil War. The 33rd US Colored Troops are a contrast of the renowned 54th Massachusetts in background, training, character, and leadership of their officers. It is a brief look based on documented facts not intended to discredit who and what these men were, but to present them in a factual account of the settings and circumstances of their brief existence in the South during and immediately following that terrible period in American history.

<http://bookstore.trafford.com/Products/SKU-000147506/Crozier.aspx>



~ The Rebel yell ~

The rebel yell was a battle cry used by Confederate soldiers during the War of Northern Aggression. Confederate soldiers would use the yell during charges to intimidate the enemy and boost their own morale, although the yell had other uses. The exact sound of the yell is unknown and the subject of much speculation and debate. Likewise, the origin of the yell is uncertain.

Units were nicknamed for their apparent ability to yell during battle. The 35th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry "White's Cavalry" were given the nom de guerre of "Comanches" for the way they sounded during battle.

The sound of the yell has been the subject of much discussion and debate. Civil War soldiers, upon hearing the yell from afar, would quip that it was either "Jackson, or a rabbit," suggesting a similarity between the sound of the yell and a rabbit's scream. The rebel yell has also been likened to the scream of a catamount. In media such as movies or video games, the yell is often portrayed as a simple "yee-haw" and in some parts of the United States, "yee-ha". The yell has also been described as similar to Native American cries. One description says it was a cross between an "Indian whoop and wolf-howl".

Though hardly a definitive description, having been published some 70 years after the war ended, Margaret Mitchell's classic Civil War novel "Gone with the Wind", has a character giving the yell sounding as a "yee-aay-eee" upon hearing the war had started. The film version, by contrast, has the yell sounding as a high-pitched "yay-hoo" repeated several times in rapid succession.

Several recordings of possibly accurate yells exist. One, from a newsreel documenting the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, documents several Confederate veterans performing the yell as a high-pitched "Wa-woo-woohoo, wa-woo woohoo."

Given the differences in descriptions of the yell, there may have been several distinctive yells associated with the different regiments and their respective geographical areas.

In Ken Burns's documentary *The Civil War*, Shelby Foote notes that historians aren't quite sure how the yell sounded, being described as "a foxhunt yip mixed up with sort of a banshee squall". He recounts the story of an old Confederate veteran invited to speak before a ladies' society dinner. They asked him for a demonstration of the rebel yell, but he refused on the grounds that it could only be done "at a run", and couldn't be done anyway with "a mouth full of false teeth and a belly full of food".

Anecdotes from former Union Soldiers described the yell with reference to "a peculiar corkscrew sensation that went up your spine when you heard it" along with a claim that "if you claim you heard it and weren't scared that means you never heard it". In the final episode, a sound newsreel of a 1930s meeting of Civil War veterans has a Confederate vet giving a Rebel yell for the occasion.

In his autobiography *My Own Story*, Bernard Baruch recalls how his father, a former surgeon in the Confederate army, would at the sound of the song "Dixie" jump up and give the rebel yell, no matter where he was: "As soon as the tune started Mother knew what was coming and so did we boys. Mother would catch him by the coattails and plead, 'Shush, Doctor, shush'. But it never did any good. I have seen Father, ordinarily a model of reserve and dignity, leap up in the Metropolitan Opera House and let loose that piercing yell."

Origins

The yell has often been linked to Native American cries. Confederate soldiers may have either imitated or learned the yell from Native American groups, many of whom sided with the Confederacy. Some Texas units mingled Comanche war whoops into their version of the yell. The yell has also been associated with hunting cries. Perhaps Confederate soldiers imitated the cries of their hunting dogs.

Another plausible source of the rebel yell, advanced by the historian Grady McWhiney, is that it derived from the screams traditionally made by Scottish Highlanders when making a Highland charge during battle. At the Battle of Killiecrankie "Dundee and the Chiefs chose to employ perhaps the most effective pre-battle weapon in the traditional (highland) arsenal - the eerie and disconcerting howl," also "The terror was heightened by their wild plaided appearance and the distinctive war-cry of the Gael - a high, savage whooping sound...." Also earlier documentation during the Roman conquests of Britain suggest the use of a particular yell uttered by the northern Celtic tribes of the region, in conjunction with wearing blue woad body paint and no clothing There is another interesting reference in a book by Lord Frederic Hamilton: "By the way, Irish cheering is a thing sui generis. In place of the deep-throated, reverberating English cheer, it is a long, shrill, sustained note, usually, very usually, very high-pitched."

The notion that the rebel yell was Celtic in origin is further supported by James Hill: "The first United States census in 1790 revealed a well-defined ethnic division between the Northern and Southern states. In New England 75 percent of the people were Anglo-Saxons in origin, while Celts outnumbered Anglo-Saxons in the South two to one." "A decade before the American Civil War the South - from Virginia to Texas was probably three-quarters Celtic." This evidence is also supported by McDonald & McWhiney's research into the Celtic nature of the Southern States.

A third explanation, with special reference to the rebel yells uttered by the Army of Northern Virginia is that the rebel yell was partly adapted from the specialized cries used by men experienced in fox hunting. Sidney Lanier, the poet and Confederate veteran, described his unit's yell as "a single long cry as from the leader of a pack of hounds.

Considering the existence of many differing versions of the yell, it may have multiple origins.

One of the earliest accounts of use of the yell comes from the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) during then Brig. General Thomas Jonathan Stonewall Jackson's assault at Henry House Hill. An order was given during a bayonet charge to "yell like furies", which was instrumental in routing the Federal forces under General Irvin McDowell back to Washington D.C.

"Then arose that do-or-die expression, that maniacal maelstrom of sound; that penetrating, rasping, shrieking, blood-curdling noise that could be heard for miles and whose volume reached the heavens—such an expression as never yet came from the throats of sane men, but from men whom the seething blast of an imaginary hell would not check while the sound lasted." -Colonel Keller Anderson of Kentucky's Orphan Brigade

"It paragon's description, that yell! How it starts deep and ends high, how it rises into three increasing crescendos and breaks with a command of battle."-a New Orleans Times-Picayune reporter

"In an instant every voice with one accord vigorously shouted the 'Rebel yell,' which was so often heard on the field of battle. 'Woh-who-ey! who-ey! who-ey! Woh-who-ey! who-ey!' etc. (The best illustration of this "true yell" which can be given the reader is by spelling it as above, with directions to sound the first syllable 'who' short and low, and the second "who" with a very high and prolonged note deflecting upon the third syllable "ey.")"- Colonel Harvey Dew of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, in Century Illustrated Magazine (1892)

"At last it grew too dark to fight. Then away to our left and rear some of Bragg's people set up 'the rebel yell'. It was taken up successively and passed around to our front, along our right and in behind us again, until it seemed almost to have got to the point whence it started. It was the ugliest sound that any mortal ever heard — even a mortal exhausted and unnerved by two days of hard fighting, without sleep, without rest, without food and without hope..." – Narrative of then-Lieutenant Ambrose Bierce, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, XXI Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at the Battle of Chickamauga (Last Union defenses on Horseshoe Ridge, September 20, 1863)

William Howard Russell, war correspondent for The Times describes the rebel yell as follows: "...the Southern soldiers cannot cheer, and what passes muster for that jubilant sound is a shrill ringing scream with a touch of the Indian war-whoop in it." (Russell, W.H., 1863; 312)

War reminiscences and Stuart's cavalry campaigns by John Singleton Mosby William Henry Morgan 1911

While a prisoner during the last year of the war, I talked with a Yankee sergeant who was in the battle, and asked him why they were so badly routed. His answer was, "Well, when Kirby Smith came in on our flank and raised that yell, we just thought the Rebels were rising up out of the ground in those pines, everywhere, when we broke and ran, and never stopped until we crossed the Long Bridge into Washington City." This Yankee laid stress on the "yell." The Yankee cheering was done in unison and in time. It was "hip, hip, huzza, huzza, huzza," which sounded coarse and harsh to the ear, while the "Rebel yell" was one continuous shout of mingled voices, without any intermission, unisonance or time. Each man just opened his mouth as wide as he could, strained his voice to the highest pitch and yelled as long as his breath lasted, then refilling the lungs, repeated it again and again. It was a commingling of shrill, loud sounds, that rent the air and could be heard for a distance of two miles or more, often carrying terror to the enemy. It was awe-inspiring to the Yankees, but joyous sounds to the Confederates when victory was achieved. The "Rebel yell" was a child of victory, born that day on the plains of Manassas, and was afterwards, by common consent, adopted as the battle shout of the army of Northern Virginia.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH TURNS THE TIDE OF BATTLE

And there was to be another "Richmond on the field," very soon. Generals Kirby Smith and Elzey, of Johnston's command, were on the train on the Manassas Gap road, hurrying as fast as steam could carry them to Manassas Junction.

Hearing the firing to the left and knowing that the battle was not far away, instead of going on to Manassas Junction, General Smith stopped the trains before reaching that place, detrained the troops, and following the rule of war, "marched across the country to the sound of the heaviest firing," struck the enemy on his flank, with a wild yell that terrified the Yankees, and caused them to break in great confusion.

General Smith was shot from his horse, though not killed. General Elzey, who, with his brigade, had just arrived on the scene of action, then assumed command, and pushing his troops still further to the rear of the Yankee lines, completed the rout.

Such a rout and stampede as then and there occurred has scarcely been equaled in the annals of war. Of course, the Yankees had some troops back towards Centreville and on the left of their line, who were not routed and panic stricken, but I am quite sure from what I afterwards heard, and saw the next day, every mother's son of them who crossed to the west or south side of Bull Run that day were completely routed and demoralized.

Reminiscences of the Civil War by John W. Stevens 1902

Right here is a good place to say, that we were compelled at the close of this campaign to reform our previous views of the yankee as a fighter, he would fight, and he could with wonderful stolidity meet our artillery and small arms, but when we shot the "rebel yell" at him, he readily gave us the right o'way, and we learned to use it for all it was worth. The yankee soldier may forget much that he learned and endured in these terrible days; but those who were at the front, and heard the gentle cadences of the "Rebel Yell" as it was borne across the lines by the moving breeze, or the gentle evening zephyr, sounding like ten thousand demonds from the infernal regions on a mission of fury and destruction, will never forget it, they said it was not fair, we learned them a great many tricks of war, which they used against us with telling effect, but somehow they could never master the notes of this hideous elegy.

During the past winter a lady from Patterson, New Jersey, —the wife of a Federal soldier was in Hillsboro on a visit to some relatives; it was my pleasure to meet her, in a social way two or three times, and each time she expressed a great desire to hear the "Rebel Yell" she had heard her husband speak of it so often, that her curiosity was very great to hear it. I told her it was impossible, unless we could again inaugurate the same conditions that gave it birth, and that I hoped the world would never hear its gentle cadences again.

<http://onslowcountyconfederates.wordpress.com/rebel-yell/>

There are references to the fact that Gaels, both Scots or Irish, never cheered like the English but rather adopted a shrill high pitched shout. Even the current English word "slogan" comes from the Gaelic sluagh-ghairm (pronounced slua-gherum), which is literally Gaelic for "army cry", sluagh, meaning host or army ; gairm, meaning outcry, scream, bark, bay as a hound or shriek.

Also, a reference to the battle cry of the Scots Highlanders at the battle of Killeicranke: "By the way, Irish cheering is a thing sui generis. In place of the deep-throated, reverberating English cheer, it is a long, shrill, sustained note, usually very high-pitched."

Reference: Lord Frederic Hamilton, The Days before Yesterday, Published on Line by Project Gutenberg Etexts.

Confederate Soldiers Marching 1863 - Authentic American Civil War Footage.

Authentic American Civil War footage shot by **French experimental photographer** and inventor Léon-Alexandre Cànular (1810 - 1896) using a single lens camera that he had devised. It is one of the earliest examples of **motion picture** and the first with war as the subject matter. Shot at 16-18 frames per second, only photographic copies of parts of the paper filmstrip exist today.

The subject matter is thought to be The Army of Northern Virginia advancing through Maryland prior to the Battle of Gettysburg. This footage was preserved by the National Film Registry in 1991 for being "a historically significant film."

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAiG1ml3itk&feature=related>



Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First- the General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museum and in the media.

75 % of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second-we need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time.

Here is how you can take part. To join it is a minimum payment of \$200.(You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full).

Send a check to:

**Sons of Confederate
Veterans c/o
Sesquicentennial
Society P.O. Box 59
Columbia,
TN 38402**

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

**You may also use the on-line donation page at <https://scv.secure-sites.us/donation.php>
At this time the on-line page does not have a \$200 option. You can select \$250 (donating an extra \$50) or you can donate \$100 twice. If you choose to pay by installment there is \$50 option.
Be sure to put Sesquicentennial Society in the box marked purpose of payment.**

We hope that all Compatriots will take advantage of this opportunity to make a stand for the future. You can proudly wear your medal and display your certificate as a symbols of your commitment to teaching the true history of the South to future generations.



"I recall hearing Kent Masterson Brown retelling a humorous story about the centennial commemoration of Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Here's my best recollection of the story: According to Brown, Robert E. Lee, IV (I think) was to be on hand for the surrender event. Shortly after leaving Richmond, and headed toward Appomattox, Lee was pulled over by a Virginia State Trooper. Addressing Mr. Lee, the trooper asked, "Are you Robert E. Lee, IV?"

"Yes sir, why, was I speeding?" responded Lee. "No, sir" answered the trooper.

The trooper then asked, "Are you headed to Appomattox for the surrender event?"

"Why, yes, I am. Why do you ask?"

"I just wanted to give you some advice."

"What's that?" enquired Lee.

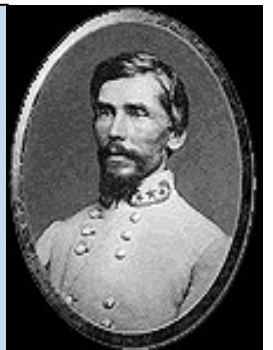
"Whatever you do, don't sign anything!"

And with that, the trooper saluted and returned to his car."

<http://oldvirginiablog.blogspot.com/2011/04/advice-on-lees-surrender.html>

"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision. . ."

**The prophetic words of Major General Patrick Cleburne, CSA
(Killed, Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864)**



An adventure-filled, Christ-centered,
week-long encampment for young folks
in the beautiful Texas Hill Country...

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



"Occupy till I come." -- Luke 19:13

Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

The Sam Davis Youth Camp offers an adventure-filled and Christ-centered week-long encampment for youth ages 12 thru 18, in a beautiful Texas hill-country setting.

Sam Davis Youth Camp

Great Activities!

Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2012 camp is scheduled for June 10th thru 16th. This annual event is comfortably hosted at the top of the Hill Country in central Texas at the beautiful Three Mountain Retreat, a scenic 260 acre privately owned Christian Conference Center near Clifton... all of which reflects the beauty of God's creation.

Visit our official website for more information and online registration. Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

Morning Prayer & Devotions
Christian Values & Education
Motivating Guest Speakers
Safe & Friendly Environment
Fine Christian Fellowship
Comfortable Accommodations
Delicious & Nutritious Meals
Cannon & Musket Training
Swimming
Scenic Hayride
Horseback Riding
Historic Classes & Field Trips
Period Music & Dancing
Confederate Ball & Cotillion

www.SamDavisYouthCamp.org

The Trans-Mississippi Sam Davis Youth Camp is scheduled for
July 29th thru August 4th, 2012 in Clifton, Texas!
All meals & lodging included. Cost per student: \$495



Rewriting Southern History

Part I: The Causes of the War Between the States

by Charles G. Mills

GLEN COVE, NY — Many members of the present generation of American professional historians are trying to rewrite Southern history in a way that discounts over a century of important scholarship and substitutes a simplistic view of the past.

In particular, they depict the conflict between North and South as one waged exclusively over slavery, and they portray Reconstruction as a noble struggle by New Englanders to protect the rights of black citizens from a racist white Southern majority.

There was always more than one American civilization. New England was settled by Calvinist Roundheads closely allied with the murderers of King Charles I; they consistently insisted on rigid conformity in their colonies. Virginia and the Carolinas were settled by Cavaliers, or champions of the King, who tolerated a high degree of nonconformity. Between the two were the Middle Atlantic colonies, settled in part by Dutchmen, Catholics, and Quakers. In some places (Western New York, for example) there was a resemblance to New England. In Delaware and Maryland, the culture was much like that of Virginia.

Kevin Phillips wrote a book published by Arlington House in 1969 called *The Emerging Republican Majority*, in which he explored the migration of Virginian culture to the South and from there to the Southwest, and the migration of New England culture to the Great Lakes and from there to the Pacific Northwest. In understanding why the North and the South fought a bitter war, it is crucial to understand that American cultures migrated West, not North and South.

Even before the adoption of the Constitution, it was generally agreed that there would be slavery in the territories that are now Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, and no slavery in the territories that are now Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. If slave owners were going to settle the West, they would take their slaves with them. If the slave owners did not go West, Southern agricultural society would not have done so.

Slavery did not emerge as a sectional conflict between 1791 and 1820 when five slave states and five free states were added to the Union. Instead, the first major conflict between North and South arose in 1814 out of reasons unrelated to slavery. New Englanders had close trade relations with Canada, hated the War of 1812, and resented the dominance of the Presidency by distinguished Virginia statesmen. At the 1814 Hartford Convention, the five New England states drafted a series of demands with an ambiguous implied threat of secession. One of the demands was for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting two consecutive Presidents from the same state. They brought their demands to Washington in 1815 and left in disgrace. All they accomplished was the destruction of the Federalist Party.

Slavery became a national topic of discussion by 1821. Although the huge Louisiana Purchase was completed in 1803, the issue of where to draw the line between slavery and non-slavery in it had not been widely discussed. In 1821, Congress did draw this line in the Missouri Compromise, which was sufficiently fair that it satisfied both North and South for a generation.

Relations between North and South, however, were fatally injured a few years later when Congress passed and the President signed the Tariff of Abominations. This new law imposed excessive protective import tariffs on manufactured goods. This allowed the domestic manufacturers to raise their prices, enriching the mill towns of New England but imposing a huge expense on the populations of the cotton, tobacco, and rice growing parts of the country. The tariff provided some protection for domestic sugar, but it had a substantial negative economic impact outside of the sugar-growing parts of the South. Northern tariff policy became a Southern grievance well into the twentieth century.

Slavery began to become a divisive issue between North and South in the 1850s for two reasons. First, Northern abolitionists, a small minority, began to assist escaping slaves. Second, a growing number of Northerners advocated a policy of excluding slavery from all of the territory acquired from Mexico in the hope of eventually extending Northern culture to the whole West and reducing the South to the status of a political minority.

Most Southerners had become Democrats and most Northerners had become Whigs. In the 1850s, however, the two-party system in the North began to fall apart. A nasty anti-Catholic Party was created, officially called the American Party but generally known as the Know-Nothing Party, which became dominant in New England and California. The Free-Soil Party advocated excluding slavery from all territories.

Democratic Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas engineered the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which opened up the entire West to slavery. The South had little reason to extend slavery to places like Montana and Idaho, but Southerners generally admired the bill for removing a cause of conflict. The bill, however, infuriated a number of people in the North who threatened to form an Anti-Nebraska Party.

In 1856, the Free-Soil Party became the Republican Party and appeared here to stay. The following year, the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case decided that it was unconstitutional to forbid slavery in any territory. By 1860, the Free Soilers, Anti-Nebraska people were all gathered in the Republican Party, the Democratic Party split into two parties, and the Know-Nothings became the Constitutional Union Party. The result was the election of Lincoln as a minority and sectional President.

While the issue of slavery in the West was a significant part of some of the issues that divided North and South, slavery had little to do with others. To characterize the South's secession as exclusively about slavery is to try to turn a complex issue into a childish over-simplification.

In the next column I will discuss Reconstruction.



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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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



**Hotel Registration Information
2012 SCV TEXAS DIVISION REUNION**

June 1-3, 2012

To Be Held At The Victoria Convention Center

2905 E. North Street

Victoria, TX 77901



The Following Are Area Hotels, Which Have Agreed To Block Rooms For our Reunion:

Cut off For Room Discounts: May 15, 2012

Hampton Inn

7006 N. Navarro ST

Victoria, Texas 77904

(361) 573-9911

1-8000-Hampton

Group: SCV

Or online: www.HamptonInn.Hilton.com

Online Group Code; SCV HX

Price \$115.00

Best Western Plus

8106 North Zac Lentz Parkway

Victoria, TX 77904

(361) 485-2300 (Call hotel direct to receive discount)

Group: SCV

Price: \$114.99

Fairfield Inn By Marriott

7502 N. Navarro St

Victoria, TX 77904

(361) 582-0660 (Call hotel direct to receive discount)

Group: Sons of Confederate Veterans

Price: \$119.99

La Quinta Inn & Suites

7603 N. Navarro St

Victoria, TX 77904

1-866-527-1498 (Use Code #0577GRXXSC)

Price: \$94.00 King; \$89.00 Double

Note: All Hotels are at the same intersection and 5 miles from the Convention Center

OUR HEROES
AND
OUR FLAGS



General Sherman

General Grant

Jefferson Davis

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Hood

General Grant

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

General Sherman

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY

Author Unknown

The marching armies of the past
Along our Southern plains,
Are sleeping now in quiet rest
Beneath the Southern rains.

The bugle call is now in vain
To rouse them from their bed;
To arms they'll never march again--
They are sleeping with the dead.

No more will Shiloh's plains be
stained
With blood our heroes shed,
Nor Chancellorsville resound again
To our noble warriors' tread.

For them no more shall reveille
Sound at the break of dawn,
But may their sleep peaceful be
Till God's great judgment morn.

We bow our heads in solemn prayer
For those who wore the gray,
And clasp again their unseen hands
On our Memorial Day.

http://dixierising.com/Holidays/memorial/confederate_memorial_day_ga.php



Lest They Be Forgotten ...

From the May, 1893 issue of "Confederate Veteran,"

The Origin of Memorial Day

It is a matter of history that Mrs. Chas. J. Williams, of Columbus, Ga., instituted the beautiful custom of decorating soldiers' graves with flowers, a custom which has been adopted throughout the United States. Mrs. Williams was the daughter of Maj. John Howard, of Milledgeville, Ga., and was a superior woman. She married Maj. C. J. Williams on his return from the Mexican War. As colonel of the First Georgia Regulars, of the Army in Virginia, he contracted disease, from which he died in 1862, and was buried in Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Williams and her little girl visited his grave every day, and often comforted themselves by wreathing it with flowers. While the mother sat abstractly thinking of the loved and lost one, the little one would pluck the weeds from the unmarked soldiers' graves near her father's and cover them with flowers, calling them her soldiers' graves.

After a short time while the dear little girl was summoned by the angels to join her father. The sorely bereaved mother then took charge of these unknown graves for the child's sake, and as she cared for them thought of the thousands of patriot graves throughout the South, far away from home and kindred, and in this way the plan was suggested to her of setting apart one day in each year, that love might pay tribute to valor throughout the Southern States. In March, 1868, she addressed a communication to the Columbus Times, an extract of which I give:

"We beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South to aid us in the effort to set apart a certain day to be observed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and to be handed down through time as a religious custom of the South, to wreath the graves of our martyred dead with flowers, and we propose the 26th day of April as the day."

She then wrote to the Soldiers' Aid Societies in every Southern State, and they readily responded and reorganized under the name of Memorial Associations. She lived long enough to see her plan adopted all over the South, and in 1868 throughout the United States. Mrs. Williams died April 15, 1874, and was buried with military honors. On each returning Memorial Day the Columbus military march around her grave, and each deposits a floral offering.

The Legislature of Georgia, in 1866, set apart the 26th day of April as a legal holiday in obedience to her request. Would be that every Southern State observed the same day.



Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

Company Overview

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

Mission

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

Website

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

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

<http://slrc-csa.we-care.com>

<https://slrc-csa.org/donate-to-slrc>

**Southern Legal Resource
Center
P.O.Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

A RECENT POST: Myself & 2 other seriously underpaid SLRC staffers have worked almost all weekend to prepare for going to Trial in Bazz Childress' case (SCV member arrested for having Confederate flag in his hotel window at the 2008 SCV Reunion) The hotel filed a Motion for Summary Judgment on the 6th - Atty Mabrito and the SLRC staff have been hard at work finishing the response. We stopped work at 3AM - it is now 5:30 AM we must now shower and drive 2 1/2 hour drive to Concord for the 9:00 AM hearing - The Court will hear the Summary Judgment Motion - if he denies it (our hope) and denies our Motion for Continuance (hope he doesn't) we start trial Monday afternoon - with almost no sleep.

We are not complaining, it is the nature of trial work. It would be nice however, if more people, including many of our personal friends, would choose the SLRC as their personal charity of choice. After all everyone should give something to charity and it is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for. **\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.**

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

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

<https://slrc-csa.org/donate-to-slrc>

Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

BAZZ CHILDRESS UPDATE:

by Nathanael D. Lyons SLRC Media Director 3/15/2012

As my Father, Kirk D. Lyons, has said for 25 years, there are 3 ways to get "justice" in the good Ol' US of A.

No. 1. Pull money out of your back pocket & buy it! \$20-30 million well placed a la OJ Simpson will usually end in the desired result.

No. 2. call in favors among officials in your local, state or federal judiciaries & elected officials, and ...

No. 3. (the only option available to us) bring 100,000 of your closest personal friends with you to the courthouse, fill the halls and stairways with packed humanity like vultures on a stoop, daring the magistrate to violate a single one of your rights. Repeat at EVERY court appearance.

I am sorry to report that neither 1, 2 or even 3 were available to Mr. Childress when his case was entirely, unethically, contrarily and summarily dismissed by Judge Kevin Bridges in the Cabarrus County Courthouse this past Monday, 12 MARCH 2012. For Confederates there is no justice in the Cabarrus County Courts, none. They are "US" and we Confederates are "Them" and it is a "Just-US" system, got it?

In 2008 Mr. Childress, Lt Cdr of KY Div, sponsored the John Hunt Morgan hospitality suite at the National SCV Reunion at Concord and booked a suite at the Wingate/Wyndham Hotel owned by Joel Griffin & Doug Stafford. as he had done in years past, Lt Cdr Childress hung a Confederate flag in his window. Although Griffin testified he knew of NO complaints, or problems caused by the flag in the window, Childress was arrested and charged with criminal trespass and hauled out of the hotel into a patrol car. Next day the SCV Reunion unanimously voted to support Bazz in his fight against the hotel.

In October 2008, Bazz (recovering from quadruple bypass surgery) appeared for the 2nd criminal hearing costing him about \$1000 in travel expenses per trip, when the hotel owner failed to show up, the DA asked for a 3rd continuance - Mr. Childress' attorney was able to get the case dismissed - opening up a prima facie case of malicious prosecution against the hotel & its owners.

The SLRC, working with local attorney Jeff Mabrito of Charlotte, filed a well researched complaint against the Wingate Hotel & its owner Joel Griffin in early 2009 alleging malicious prosecution and breach of contract and asking for compensatory & punitive damages. Without answering the complaint, the "Hitler" Hotel (Do az ve say or ve vill haul you raus!!!) hired a slick former prosecutor who filed a Motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim - a dodge that has become all too common as corporations try to keep plaintiffs away from juries. After a one hour hearing in March 2010, the court, without any reasoning or opinion, gutted the Childress case by dismissing the malicious prosecution claim, even though Lt Cdr Childress had pled all the elements for a successful malicious prosecution claim.

Now off to the Court of Appeals in Raleigh and another year (and a lot more \$\$\$) goes by. Cdr Childress smoked them at the Court of Appeals (finally in the Fall of 2011) and the case was reinstated on almost all counts and sent back to the trial court in Cabarrus. Things were looking up. Mandatory mediation was scheduled with a trial in March 2012.

Cdr Childress, my Father & Attorney Jeff Mabrito traveled to Concord in February for the mediation conducted by a very friendly old-school judge. I wish he had been Cdr Childress' judge. He was aghast at the way Cdr Childress had been treated and actually apologized that people in his hometown had treated him in such a way. But the mediation was a complete waste of time & money - the other side only willing to make an insultingly small offer. so next day we started depositions under oath of Cdr Childress & the owner Joel Griffin. Cdr Childress did a great job, but amazingly Hotel Owner Griffin was cool calm & collected, 180 degrees from his demeanor the night of Cdr Childress' arrest. Maybe he took qualudes?

In any event, after depositions, the next 3 weeks of frenetic activity were spent contacting witnesses, collecting exhibits and talking to potential witnesses, including SCV CiC Michael Givens, who manfully was prepared to travel to Concord to testify on a moment's notice - I wish all our potential witnesses were so gung-ho! at the last minute, the "Dachau" Hotel chain filed a Motion for Summary Judgment - essential a motion that says that dismissal is required because looking at the evidence in the light most favorable to the plaintiff - no case. The legal team thought this only a stalling tactic, after all, the Court of Appeals in Raleigh had come down pretty hard on the other side. Still we had to be prepared, so the team worked all through the weekend, finishing at 3AM Monday morning while Jeff, in Charlotte, worked on his response arguments as well as Opening Statement, jury voir dire and all the other things that had to be ready to go if we started trial - which we expected to begin right after the Summary Judgment hearing.

We left BlackMountain at 7AM and arrived at the Courthouse at 9:30 AM. docket call started at 10:00. When Dad walked in the courtroom and saw the judge, he got a sinking feeling that the Hotel's motion had a good chance of succeeding after all. We soldiered on. Our case was heard last - after waiting all morning - the Hotel's attorney began arguing in mid afternoon - her argument was simple - the hotel owner owns the hotel, he can do what he likes - period and NC law supports him in this. all I can say is that Cdr Childress eviscerated his opponent on every count - we will make the court transcript available when it is printed, not only did Cdr Childress make a textbook case of malicious prosecution under NC Law, but his opponent had completely got the innkeeper statute wrong on almost every count and that to legally bar Cdr Childress from the hotel for display of a window flag, the hotel would have to reduce their ban in writing & post it in the hotel room - that's the law! No secret rules or regs, no arbitrary evictions under NC law! But it didn't matter - Jesus Christ could have argued our case and it would have made no difference to this judge - However if Cdr Childress had been a Black Panther and placed a clenched fist flag in the window - I think the judge would have ordered a directed verdict for Brother Bazz. Such is the plight of Confederates in the modern courtroom - case summarily dismissed.

So back to the Court of Appeals. what do you think? are you mad enough yet to think that Cdr Childress deserves any justice? are you mad enough to stay with him? Are you mad enough to support Cdr Childress so that we can go back to the Court of Appeals, make another precedent, beat them again and then come back to Cabarrus County for trial - THIS TIME? Even if it takes 2 years?? Will you come back 2 years from now, so we have a courtroom packed with Confederates demanding a trial - are you ready for our legal, social & political efforts to be EFFECTIVE for ONCE!!!?

Remember Rule Number 3 - 100,000 of Cdr Childress' closest personal friends need to go with him next time to Concord - and 100,000 of his closest personal friends need to become members of the SLRC. Give the gift of Liberty to your children for \$35/yr SLRC P.O. Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711-1235 slrc-csa.org



NO CONFEDERATE FLAG TO FLY ON THE GROUNDS OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY - APPOMATTOX!

The Va Flaggers read with great interest the story in the Civil War News regarding the March 31st opening of the Satellite location in Appomattox. We were particularly drawn to the section that read... "After museum officials speak and noted Civil War historian James I. "Bud" Robertson delivers the keynote address, flags will be raised on the Reunification Promenade and the ribbon at the front doors will be cut."

Interested in which flags would be raised, particularly after the battle flag was removed from the Museum façade last year, we did a quick search. The only thing we could find was the artist's rendering in the museum's magazine (attached), which showed a large U.S. Flag, and what appears to be state flags in a row behind it.

Correspondence with representatives of the museum confirmed that NO Confederate flag will be flown ANYWHERE on the grounds of the new facility. We then contacted Waite Rawls, Museum Director and asked him to reconsider. He has refused our request and insists that he has the support of museum members, as well as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Rawls' statement to us, "In the past three months, I have personally shown the final plans, including the flag promenade, which we have named the Reunification Promenade, to 7 different camps of the Sons of Confederate Veterans... and one chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy,... where they have met with uniform acclamation and no objection" has proven to be false and/or misleading, in the case of AT LEAST 4 of the 7 camps who have replied to our request for clarification.

We are, frankly, shocked that the Museum of the Confederacy would even consider operating a facility without a Confederate flag flying on its grounds. Is the Museum leadership ashamed of the flag under which over 260,000 Confederate soldiers died? Are they catering to the NAACP, who insists "that it (the Confederate Flag) is something that should be placed in a museum and stay there."? I would suggest that this is the case and personally find it insulting to the memory of my four Great-Grandfathers who served under her.

The Va Flaggers are calling on all Southerners to rise up and let your voice be heard. Call the Museum of the Confederacy starting Monday morning and tell them how you feel. (804) 649-1861. We have set up an easy portal at www.vaflaggers.com, where you can send an email. We ask that you call and email SEVERAL times a day next week, forward this post, and spread the word far and wide.

It is obvious to us that this most recent assault on our flag shows that the Museum has strayed far from its original spirit:

"The need of an organization to preserve a true and faithful record of the gallant struggle made by the soldiers of the South for independence being keenly felt, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society was chartered and organized under the laws of Virginia, its object being to teach all future generations the true history of the war and the principles for which these soldiers laid down their lives."

[From the first paragraph of the Introduction Page: Catalogue of the Confederate Museum of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, 1905]

The Va Flaggers are ready to stand in opposition to this policy, and are asking for YOUR help.

Are you MAD enough yet?

Va Flaggers

vaflagger@comcast.net



MARCH 31, 2012

DON'T BE AFRAID.
THERE'S NONE OF
THESE CONFEDERATE
FLAGS OUTSIDE!

HAHA

GEE, THERE ARE
SOME FLAGS
INSIDE. WHAT'S
THE TRICK?

RECONSTRUCTION PARK! CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF
AMERICAN LIBERTY FOR 148 YEARS. JOIN THE FUN!
HELP US KEEP THE HEEL ON THE NECK OF THE SOUTH.

UPDATE: STILL NO PLANS TO FLY A CONFEDERATE FLAG ON THE GROUNDS OF THE NEW MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY IN APPOMATTOX

In an apparent attempt at appeasement, and after a week of overwhelming emails, phone calls, and cancelled memberships, the Museum of the Confederacy is now presenting a plan to place "images of flags on signs on the front of the building". Most of us know that museum banners are not permanent, change with exhibits, and most certainly, ARE NOT FLAGS.

They have also taken to attacking the Va Flaggers, with misleading statements such as "I'm sorry to disappoint you, but the bigger backlash has been from members who are astounded and disappointed that the Flaggers seem to have picked the wrong targets: the Museum of the Confederacy and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. I guess it is a tribute to the fact that the Flaggers have almost 6 months of experience, compared to the combined 240 years of experience of the MOC and the UDC." (when questioned about the outcry that has been raised).

In all of the pages and pages of copied and pasted responses that have been forwarded to us, they have NEVER answered the direct question:

WHY IS THERE NO CONFEDERATE FLAG FLYING ON THE GROUNDS OF THE MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY IN APPOMATTOX?

PLEASE continue to contact the museum. Ask them why there will be no Confederate flag...on a pole...flapping in the breeze...flying on the grounds?!?!? Then keep asking... until you get an answer! Call (804) 649-1861, or leave an email at www.vaflaggers.com.

Are you MAD enough yet?

Stand...fight...and NEVER back down!
Va Flaggers

**When it is time to draw the sword, throw
away the scabbard... Stonewall Jackson**

The Senate of the State of Texas



SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 526

WHEREAS, April is the month in which the Confederate States of America began and ended a four year struggle for states' rights, individual freedom, and local government control; and

WHEREAS, The State of Texas declared herself to be a free and independent state and subsequently joined the Confederate States of America of which it was a member state from 1861 until 1865; and

WHEREAS, The battlefields, monuments, museums, and other historical sites to be found in Texas allow our citizens and visitors to remember, study, and appreciate the men and women of that unique time in the history of Texas and the nation; and

WHEREAS, The flag of the State of Texas was carried by Texas Confederate soldiers in every major battle of the War Between the States and the state contributed over 115,000 soldiers and sailors to the service of the Confederate States of America; and

WHEREAS, During the period of reconciliation, Texas Confederate veterans became instrumental in the continued development of our state and local governments and our institutions of higher learning; and

WHEREAS, We honor our past and draw from it the courage, strength, and wisdom to go forward into the future together as Texans and Americans; and

WHEREAS, The State of Texas has long recognized her Confederate history and the leaders who made sacrifices on behalf of the Confederate cause; and

WHEREAS, The Texans who served in the War Between the States are memorialized in almost every county in the state, and many cities and counties in the State of Texas bear the name of Confederate veterans; and

WHEREAS, It is important for all Texans to reflect upon our state's past and to respect the devotion of her Confederate leaders, soldiers, and citizens to the cause of Southern liberty; and

WHEREAS, In years since the war, the morally abhorrent practice of slavery has in the minds of many Texans become the prime motivation of Southern soldiers, despite the fact that 98 percent of Texas Confederate soldiers never owned a slave and never fought to defend slavery; and

WHEREAS, Politically correct revisionists would have Texas children believe that their Confederate ancestors fought for slavery when in fact most Texans joined the Confederate armed forces to defend their homes, their families, and their proud heritage as Texans; and

WHEREAS, Confederate Memorial Day in April is a time for all Texans to honor those men and women who died for Texas, and also all the Texans who came afterward and benefitted from their legacy of honor and devotion to our state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 76th Legislature, hereby recognize April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Texas and encourage all Texas schools and citizens to join in efforts to become more knowledgeable of the role of the Confederate States of America in the history of our country.



Rick Perry

President of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above Resolution was adopted by the Senate on March 30, 1999.

Betty King

Secretary of the Senate



Mike Jackson

Member, Texas Senate

New Museum of the Confederacy to exhibit Cleburne's coat

By Linda Wheeler

Although the moths long ago had their way with the handsome grey officer's coat belonging to Maj. Gen. [Patrick Cleburne](#), it will be one of the star exhibits when the [Museum of the Confederacy](#) opens its new museum at [Appomattox, Va.](#) on March 31. Cleburne, sometimes called the Stonewall of the West, was wearing the high-collared coat when he was killed while attacking the Union breastworks at the [Battle of Franklin](#), Nov. 30, 1864.

Eighty years ago, the [White House of the Confederacy](#), which was then the museum as well, accepted the Cleburne family gift complete with numerous moth holes and stored it away. The present museum, next door to the Executive Mansion, wasn't built until the 1970s. This will be the first time the coat has been exhibited. Although it is unusual for the museum, or probably any museum, to show something in less than pristine condition, the coat makes a link to an important figure in the Confederate military, said spokesman Sam Craghead.

"We are telling stories about people and not just exhibiting artifacts," he said. "Even in its condition, it is still a way to draw people into the story of Cleburne and talk about his appeal in January, 1864, to the government to recruit slaves as soldiers."

The discussion of the role of slaves and freedmen during the war is an important element of the new exhibits, he said.

The 12,000-square-foot museum is the first of several that museum president and CEO Waite Rawls announced will open in Virginia during the war's sesquicentennial. Rawls said in 2006 that he felt he had to do something drastic to make the museum's extensive collections available, since the ever-expanding Virginia Commonwealth University hospital

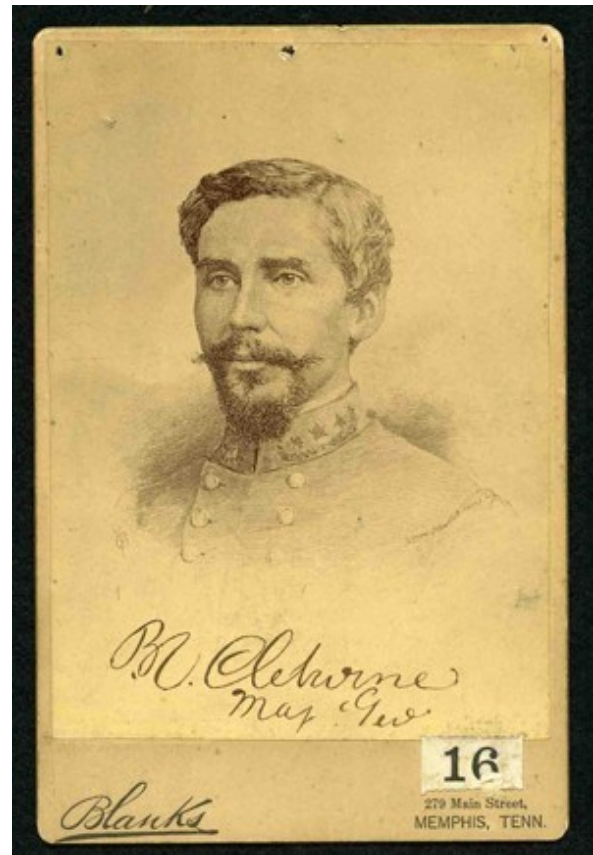
complex in the museum's backyard had made it difficult for visitors to find either the buildings or parking.

The new museum galleries will include 22 original Confederate flags—the largest such exhibit ever mounted—as well as the uniform and sword General Robert E. Lee wore at Appomattox, the pen he used to sign the surrender document and the parole he and his staff signed. Interactive workstations will allow visitors to see the original Confederate parole list and search for relatives among the names.

The 10 a.m. ceremony on the 31st is open to the public and will include a keynote speech by Confederate history expert [James "Bud" Robertson](#) and a procession of re-enactors representing the 23rd Regiment United States Colored Troops (escorting Gen. Ulysses S. Grant) and the Sons of Confederate Veterans Maryland Division color guard (escorting Lee).

Following the ceremonies, the museum will be open seven days a week, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Frock coat Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, CSA (Katherine Wetzel - THE MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY)



Cabinet Card Patrick Ronayne Cleburne Major General, CSA 1828-1864 Photographer: Blanks Portraits 279 Main Street Memphis, Tenn. and Clay Street Vicksburg, Miss. Loc: CS23-3, Box 3 (Museum of the Confederacy - MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY)





http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/house-divided/post/new-museum-of-the-confederacy-to-exhibit-cleburnes-coat/2012/03/09/gIQAg9jp1R_blog.html

Confederate Flag over Fort Sumter

THE SOUTHERN FLAG FLOATING OVER SUMTER ON APRIL 16, 1861-SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS DRILLING ON THE PARADE, TWO DAYS AFTER FORCING OUT ANDERSON AND HIS FEDERAL GARRISON.

THE FLAG IS MOUNTED ON THE PARAPET TO THE RIGHT OF THE FORMER FLAGSTAFF, WHICH HAS BEEN SHATTERED IN THE COURSE OF THE BOMBARDMENT FROM CHARLESTON.

<http://www.sonofthesouth.net/civil-war-pictures/navy/confederate-flag-sumter.htm> <http://www.sonofthesouth.net/civil-war-pictures/navy/confederate-flag-sumter.htm>

SHELBY FOOTE Defending the Heritage



HISTORIAN SHELBY FOOTE ANSWERS INTERVIEWER WHO ASKED:

Had you been alive during the Civil War, would you have fought for the Confederates?

FOOTE:

No doubt about it. What's more, I would fight for the Confederacy today if the circumstances were similar. There's a great deal of misunderstanding about the Confederacy, the Confederate flag, slavery, the whole thing. The political correctness of today is no way to look at the middle of the nineteenth century. The Confederates fought for some substantially good things. States' rights is not just a theoretical excuse for oppressing people. You have to understand that the raggedy Confederate soldier who owned no slaves and probably couldn't even read the Constitution, let alone understand it, when he was captured by Union soldiers and asked, "What are you fighting for?", replied, I'm fighting because you're down here. So I certainly would have fought to keep people from invading my native state. There's another good reason for fighting for the Confederacy. Life would have been intolerable if you hadn't. The women of the South just would not allow somebody to stay home and sulk while the war was going on. It didn't take conscription to grab him. The women made him go.

You would not believe how Shelby was assaulted by liberals and Yanks for his answer to this question.

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.

The Descendants of Point Lookout Organization's Project

To: All People Interested in Preserving Southern Heritage

We purchased over three acres of land next to the Pt. Lookout Confederate Cemetery in St. Mary's County, Pt. Lookout, MD. The purpose of Confederate Memorial Park, Inc. is to honor the sacrifices of the POWs (military & civilian of all races, men/women/children) who were imprisoned and who died at Pt. Lookout, MD 1863-1865.

There were over 52,000 imprisoned in Pt. Lookout. Think of all the descendants of these POWs throughout the United States. Hopefully, eventually, all of them will visit the memorial that will be erected to their family members. CMP will be a place where people can visit to learn of unedited, non-revised, no-compromise history. It will be a serene, reverent place to visit that teaches and honors the sacrifices of those American POW Veterans, who died in captivity serving their country.



We invite you to visit our web site. <http://www.confmemparkinc.plpow.com/> Please take a few minutes to browse the different web pages that we have created to help tell the story about Confederate Memorial Park. If you have any comments about our web site / project, please contact us. Also, if you have a back issue of the Confederate Veteran magazine March/April 2009 issue, we are the featured article and are on the cover.

The Texas Div. of the SCV purchased memorial bricks for all of the Texas POWs who are known to have died at Pt. Lookout, and were installed some time ago. The State tree (Pecan) was also planted years ago and is doing well. The Texas State flag on its 25 ft internal halyard flagpole flies 24-7-365 and is illuminated at night alongside the battle flag, which is on a 50 ft. internal halyard pole. We also fly the national flags of the Confederacy. Confederate Memorial Park is the largest and most elaborate memorial to any veterans, for any wars, in the State. More information on the park is available on our web site at www.confmemparkinc.plpow.com.

We are searching for excerpts from a letter, diary, newspaper article, Confederate Veteran magazine article, etc., of the experiences of a Texas Confederate soldier who was imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland, between August 1863 to July 1865, to inscribe on a granite tablet for the Voices from the Pen feature at the Memorial Park.

Jim Dunbar

301-934-1716
P.O.Box 1436
Harmony Farm
LaPlata, MD 20646

Chairman, Confederate Memorial Park INC
1st Lt Commander, Maryland Division SCV
Past Commander and current Adjutant, Private Wallace Bowling Camp #1400

Chemung Valley Living History Center

...Living our rich History...

Announcing.....

"HELLMIRA!"

As part of the ongoing commemoration of the **150th Anniversary of the Civil War**,
Chemung Valley Living History will present the

Ben Newton Memorial Civil War Event -- "Hellmira!"

May 4, 5, and 6, 2012

The event will take place on the actual ground
of the original Confederate Prison Camp at Elmira, New York!

Watch this website for more information.

Re-enactors may email. Rroel1949@stny.rr.com

A View of the **Elmira Prison Camp** for Confederate Soldiers
during the Civil War.

The camp was nicknamed "Hellmira" because of the horrible conditions,
which were reported to be as bad as, or worse than, those at Andersonville.



**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.*

1-800-MY-SOUTH

Click here for information and an introduction to the SCV



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

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

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

**Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General**

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