



The Belo Herald

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

June 2012

Topic for the June meeting is:

Plans for Texas Division Reunion, Camp Business Meeting



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

Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

Commander - 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

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Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

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

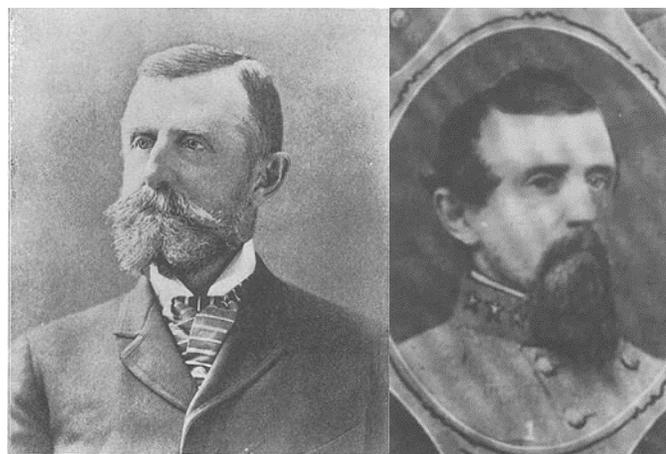
Thursday, June 7th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

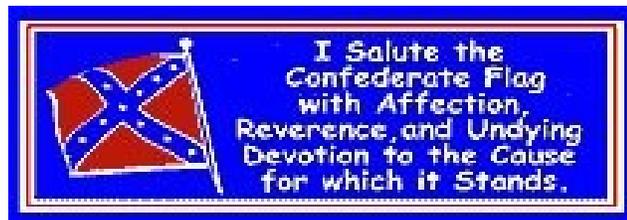
***we meet in the private meeting room.**

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Last month I'm pleased to announce that we officially installed Marty Gillespie as an official member. We're pushing for record numbers in membership this year and with our new-found momentum let's keep this train steaming along! Please invite any friends or contacts to attend a meeting or look us up online. All members can make a difference no matter how long you've been in the SCV. First weekend in June is the Division Reunion (yes, it's the whole state) taking place in Victoria, TX. If interested in attending and need more information, please contact one of our officers or visit the Texas Division SCV webpage. Also, we welcome any ideas for brainstorming on new events so bring them with you to our next meeting to present them.

**Respectfully,
Cdr. Paul Hamilton**





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Brothers,

May was another high-quality month for Belo Camp Dallas! It started off with the welcoming of Martin Gillespie as our newest member. Martin is a true Southern gentleman, knowledgeable of our culture and history, and definitely an asset to Belo Camp and the Texas SCV.

After welcoming Martin into the camp, I had the opportunity to attend the Scottish Festival in Arlington. It was wonderful to meet so many people from all over the State of Texas (and beyond!) that support the SCV. Commander Paul Hamilton, Adjutant Stan Hudson and myself contributed to the recruiting effort, as well as the tireless Kyle Sims.

June is going to be another blockbuster month. Adjutant Stan Hudson and Chaplain Jerry Brown will be representing Belo Camp at the State Convention in Victoria. We applaud their efforts and wish them (as well as everyone else) safe travel and good times at the Convention!

The next meeting will be Thursday, June 7. We will be discussing the Convention as well as progress towards the 2012 Camp Plan. There is exciting news about the upcoming Belo website, which will be revealed at the meeting. We also will formulate a plan concerning an email from a soldier in the US Army, who requests our help in locating his ancestor's grave.

I wish all of you the very best, and bid you Godspeed in the month of June. Deo Vindice!

Kevin Newsom
Lt. Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV
214-422-1778





Chaplain's Corner Where We Stand!



If we are serious about recruiting, perhaps we should consider the actions, methods, and thoughts of one of the greatest recruiters of all time. We may not think of the Apostle Paul as a recruiter, but that is basically what he was doing. Of course he had some difficulties and a lot of rejection, but he was also very successful.

A beautiful and pertinent message.
Thank you sir.

Michael Givens
CiC, SCV

What made Paul so successful? In Romans chapter one, verse sixteen, Paul writes, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." Paul was not a Jew when he was with the Jews, a Roman when he was with Romans, and a Christian when he was in church. Paul was a Christian at all times and believed everyone else should be a Christian also. And he didn't mind saying so. In speaking to King Agrippa in Acts 26: 29, Paul says, "I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost, and altogether such as I am."

I can't imagine anyone not being proud of what they chose to be. I can't imagine anyone not wanting to tell all who will listen, "I am a proud member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I am the proud descendant of a brave Confederate Soldier who deserves to be remembered with honor. I am proud of Generals Lee, Jackson, Forest, and all who fought for our just Southern Cause. This is where I stand, and I'm proud of it, and you should be 'altogether such as I am.'"

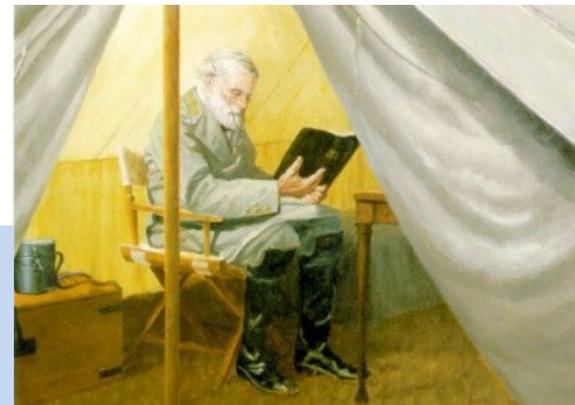
Paul wrote, "So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are in Rome also." (Rom. 1:15) Those who opposed Paul's message could ridicule him, and they did. They could beat him, and they did. They could imprison him, and they did. They could stone him, and they did. They could cut his head off, and they did. But Paul knew where he stood, and he wasn't going to compromise what he believed in. And, neither should we.

The more we compromise our message as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the more we compromise the honor due our Confederate forefathers. The more we give to those who oppose our Cause, the more we give of our Southern heritage. The more respect we show to the enemies of truth, the more respect we lose.

If we are to serve the Charge. If we are to recruit and retain. If we are to preserve our heritage. If we are to be successful in the mission handed down to us by our Confederate forefathers. We must draw a line in the sand, and like the Apostle Paul, proclaim who we are and where we stand.



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

Prayer Requests

It is my sad duty to report on Past Commander of The Major George W. Littlefield Camp # 59, Compatriot Anthony Johnson's passing on Saturday May 12, 2012 in Austin, Texas. . An Original Texas Supreme Court Flagger, Tony & Dan Galloway (also deceased) were the mainstay of the Tx Supreme Court Vigil (Flaggers when flagging wasn't cool) for 5 years, most weekdays and almost every weekend at the Texas Supreme Court plaza. Tony will be missed. Please keep his family in your prayers.



Our May meeting was a great success.

As with every meeting, we repeat the Charge as we work to perpetuate the memory of our honoured forefathers.



Our meetings are always times for friendship and fellowship.

It was good to have guests Lee Norman (an original camp founder), Kyle Sims from M.T. Johnson Camp in Arlington and Gary Bray from Wells Camp in Plano.



Mark Vogl presented an outstanding program on ***Jackson and the Valley Campaign*** and offered information on his [Confederate War College](#)

Mark's research and use of contemporary primary sources left us very impressed. As one camp member said, **"I finally understand the Valley Campaign!"** He has a way of tying together important parts of the historical puzzle that give great insights into the events and decisions made by our heroic ancestors.

Contact Mark Vogl to speak to your camp: johnyreb43@yahoo.com,
903-725-3175

Stonewall in the Valley

[Listen to "Jackson in the Valley" by the 2nd South Carolina String Band](#)





Commander Paul Hamilton led us in a brief business meeting (left) and we had the distinct pleasure of officially welcoming new member

Martin Gillespie

with his membership certificate (below).



***** **Upcoming events** *****

June 1-3 2012 Texas Division Convention Victoria TX

June 2, 2012 New "Major KM Van Zandt" Camp , "meet and greet", at 6:30 PM at David Beard's Catfish and Seafood (1303 NW Parkway {Jacksboro Hwy / Hwy 199 } Azle TX) 817-448-1361 or beau.purdom@yahoo.com for details.

June 9 Jefferson Davis Birthday Celebraton & BBQ - 11:00 am Rose Garden Center, Tyler POC Mary Wynn, President Molie Moore Davis 217 UDC

July 11-14 2012 National SCV Convention Murfreesboro TN <http://tennessee-scv.org/2012reunion/>

Reenactors Needed over 4th of July! This is an excellent opportunity to increase friendly relations with yet another Texas city and to educate a woefully ignorant populace about the causes of the war and those who fought it.

The **Kingsland 'Aqua Boom' festival** has put out a call for reenactors to provide living history displays, live fire demonstrations and basic teaching of the history of the War Between the States from June 30th - July 1st, 2012. Set up is next to the HEB in Kingsland and offers a nice area. Everything will be in the same area to increase public access and participation. For more information please call Mr. John Coleman at 254-913-0366.

ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY 4TH OF July ! David the Dunn Holt Midkiff camp 1441 is growing, slowly but surely. We find ourselves in a unique opportunity that on the 4th of July we have been invited to participate in a **Very Large Parade in Odessa** TX where we have with help, the chance to build a "Block Long Confederate Presence" within the parade. We will have a small color guard but need additional men in its ranks. We will have a large semi Gray in Color with Battle flags painted (the General Lee) on its doors with 45 ft flat bed trailer with chairs for non marchers AND ladies of the brigade, OCR , a pickup pulling a canon. a small group of elderly (we hope) UDC ladies, Our newly formed OCR chapter (all five of them) and a few individuals like WestTX Brigade commander Gaylon Harrison. This parade begins at 10 am and will last till noonish with a cook out for "our " people afterwards at the Vietnam Memorial at Midland International Airport. I can house 6 people if there is a need to come in the night before. Most anyone coming in from within a five hour radius could conceivably be home before dark. Usually the Parade is on a Sat and is attended by around 8,000 to 10,000 but since it is not on a weekend and folks cant be gone there are expecting twice that number with a large "firecracker fandango" after the parade into he evening. Folks can contact me if they are interested at this email stp74@suddenlink.net or 432-559-4536 cell or 432-697-4204 (evenings) Sir I am,yours in the cause, Steve Parnell ,1st Lt Commander Camp 1441 Midland-Odessa

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

June- Plans for Texas Division Reunion, Camp Business

July: Kirt Barnett- Orgins of American Slavery and its Expansion

August: Commander Paul Hamilton

September: Chaplain Jerry Brown- Christian Revival in the Confederate Army

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.



To Members of the Texas Division ,
Greetings! This notice is to inform everyone of the Sons of Confederate Veterans , **Major KM Van Zandt , "meet and greet" , at 6:30 PM on June 2nd at David Beard's Catfish and Seafood (1303 NW Parkway { Jacksboro Hwy / Hwy 199 } Azle TX 76020) ,** just outside of Ft. Worth in Azle TX. This will be an introductory meeting for the prospective SCV memebers who live in Azle, Springtown, Boyd and North West Ft. Worth. If you live in this area, know someone who does, or are looking to join a camp, come and visit us. The meeting will be held in a private room , and is open to all SCV and prospective members. If you have any questions , please call **817-448-1361 or email beau.purdom@yahoo.com for details.** A short presentation on the SCV , followed by a question and answer session will be the focus of the night. Applications and Genealogy help will be made available free of charge.
Thank You , Lt. Commander Beau D. Purdom , RE Lee Camp 239

Gentlemen,

Attached is my Texas Division Report to the National Convention. It basically covers the year, so it is a compilation of my other reports from this year. I hope you will find this acceptable for June 2012 quarterly report. It's still not too late to register for the June 1st -3rd Reunion, I look forward to seeing everyone in Victoria.

At your service,

Granvel J. Block

Texas Division Commander

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Texas Division

Granvel J. Block, Commander

It is an honor to report to the membership of the Confederation on behalf of the Texas Division. The Texas Division is strong, focused, and continues to grow. Our men have been tested this past year in many ways, but these tests have only created a stronger bond within the membership.

Division Strength and Accomplishments

The Texas Division continues to grow, and now stands at 84 camps, 11 Brigades, and over 2500 active members. The members of the Texas Division have involved themselves in hundreds of living histories, parades, and local reenactments. The camps are also heavily involved with Lee Jackson Banquets, Cotillions, and Confederate Balls. I am proud to say that in the month of April there were a number of History and Heritage Month Proclamations received, and several of our camps were allowed to fly one of our ancestor's flags from City or County flag poles.

Many of our camps have a working relationship with local schools. These camps are allowed to touch thousands of young people's lives each year by getting to teach the actual history of the South through living histories in the schools.

Our members continue to research and record graves. The count for grave rededications and installation of new headstones never seem to slow down, ranging from 70 to over a 100 every year.

For the past eight years the Division has presented over 30 "Robert E. Lee Leadership Award" per year to outstanding JROTC cadets. A new Texas Division Award was created last year which can be presented at each high school in the state. The new "Jefferson Davis Leadership Award" has the potential to be awarded to thousands of students each year. A new program that the Division is starting this year is the Guardian Program. This will be a spinoff of the one established at IHQ. This program is designed for members to adopt a Confederate soldier's grave and take care of it indefinitely. As we well know, there are many graves in need of adoption.

I am very pleased to announce that the Texas Division has commissioned a new Website. The new website will continue to maintain the same information as before, but the major improvement, is a 24 hour or less turnover on all updates. The website should be one of the best recruiting tools for any Division, and one of the best sources for Division information. The Texas Division is committed to utilize these marketing tools to their fullest potential.

In the past the Division produced a Muster Roll Book which was extremely beneficial to members needing to contact other member. Compiling and creating this book has always been a great undertaking, and a new Edition has not been issued for several years. I am pleased to say Compatriot Steve Gibson has volunteered to tackle this project, and the new edition will be ready for the Divisions use soon. The new edition will include the names and contact information for all Officers, Division, Brigade, Camp, and all 2500 +camp members. It will also include the contact information for all the appointed Officers and

Chairmen of the various Committees which help the Division to operate on a higher level. I look forward to seeing the finished product, and I know it will be a great asset to the Division.

The Division started a leadership training program to help Camp Commanders, Adjutant, and Heritage Defense/ Offence Officers about four ago. The training is normally conducted at the Brigade level and members of the Division and Brigade will conduct the training. This has been a great success for the Division, and is off to a great start this year as well. There has been two excellent training sessions completed in the 11th and 4th Brigades, and another is planned for early January in the 8th Brigade. The Texas Division was also well represented in Monroe, Louisiana for the IHQ training session as well. Our Texas membership has learned, that to share knowledge in a one on one basis will help each one of us grow, and motivate our membership to work together.

The Texas Division has appropriately had a mounted color for over seven years. The TDMCG has presented the colors on behalf of the Texas Division in many parades, memorials and dedications. They have presented the colors before thousands of people all over Texas, and have won many awards while representing the Division. But, more importantly they have honored our Confederate ancestors with their actions.

As they say, "all good things must come to an end." The founder of the TDMCG, Commander Bill Fowler has decided to back off from his duties, and start turning them over to someone a little younger, and some one who is able to stay on a horse a little better. I have appointed Mark Pike as the new Commander of the Texas Division Mounted Color Guard, but Bill will stay on as consultant, until he sees fit to do other wise.

On February 10th, I was contacted by IHQ regarding a Confederate Headstone that was being auctioned off at the Moody and Wells Auction House in Mesquite. The marker was inscribed "John A McLemore, Capt. 28th TX CAV." and was obviously issued by the VA. I contacted the auction house and explained the moral and legal aspects of what they were attempting to do. I then call Brigade Commander Gary Bray explaining the issue and asked him to contact the auction house as well. I later received a call from Commander Bray letting me know that the owners had decided to release the marker to the SCV, and he and Lt. Brig. Commander Askren would be picking it up the next day. Commander Bray has researched the location of Capt. McLemore's grave. He found that the stone was ordered from the VA in 1930 but never set. The marker is now being cleaned and prepared for its long awaited Memorial Service. Plans are now being made for services to honor of a soldier who has been resting in an unmarked grave for 82 years.

The Texas Division Executive Council consists of 43 dedicated voting members. 40 of which are elected by the membership and 3 members appointed by the Commander. We meet quarterly to conduct Division business, and those sessions have been extremely busy this past year. Below are a few of the more predominate issues that the Texas DEC has dealt with this past year.

Texas Supreme Court Building Plaques

It has taken over 12 years of determination for the Texas Division to prevail in litigation brought against the State of Texas. The case regarded the illegal removal of the dedicatory plaques which hung at the entrance of the Texas Supreme Court Building by the State of Texas. These plaques were placed in the entrance of the Supreme Court Building to honor the memory of the Confederate Veterans who fought to defend the State of Texas, and to acknowledge that the remainder of the Confederate pension fund was used to finance the Texas Supreme Court Complex after the majority of Confederate Veterans had passed away.

The Division entered into litigation in the year 2000, and the case was ruled upon in 2011. The summary judgment indicated that the plaques were illegally removed. Although this ruling fell short of requiring the replacement of the original plaques, it did open the door for the Division to seek determination of attorneys' fees, and that request for be reimbursed will be for \$190,000.

I realize that this is small money to the state, but the acknowledgement of the court that they acted illegally, and the requirement to reimburse our legal fees is a small victory for the Division, and a large loss for the state.

License Plates

As most Compatriots may know, The Division applied for a SCV specialty license plate and the application was denied on November 10th 2011. The law firm of George & Brothers, L.L.P. was contacted and a complaint was filed in Federal Court against the DMV board and the State of Texas.

Since November a number of preliminary motions have been filed. Fortunately these motions are now concluded and the case is nearing its first hearing before the court. The most recent ruling from the court which denied the request by the State of Texas to drop the case was extremely favorable.

The following quote from that ruling by Judge Sparks has a strong reflection of how well the Divisions battle to acquire a Specialty License Plates is going.

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

Confederate Texas Historical Marker

On January 27th, the Texas Historical Commission approved an application submitted by the Texas Division for a Historical Marker to acknowledge the Confederate Pension Fund. The marker was to tell the story of how the pension fund was created by the State of Texas for the honorable military service of our Confederate ancestors. The marker text would cover the pension fund from 1899 through the 1950s when it was converted to a fund that funded the Texas State Supreme Court Building as well as other buildings in the Capitol Complex. The marker was to be placed on the Texas State Capitol grounds in front of the Supreme Court Building, and would share many little known facts with the general public regarding our Confederate ancestors, and the role that the remainder of their pension played in creating the Capitol Complex. Unfortunately the ugly head of political correctness has risen again.

A letter dated May 8th was received from the Texas Historical Commission stating the marker has now been cancelled. The writer stating that a statutory prohibition against such monuments being placed on the capitol grounds.

This development is new and the Division has not yet been able to discuss further plans. Although it has been found out that several politicians wrote the THC after finding out the Historical Marker was approved, and I have asked that a request be made for the communications between the THC and those politicians.

Flags Across Dixie Memorial Projects

Since the initiation of the “Flags across Dixie Program” the Texas Division has either completed or made major advancements toward four memorial projects. Three of these memorials are positioned on Interstate Highways; the fourth will be located in Palestine across from an existing Veterans Memorial. Our men have worked exceptionally hard to make these memorials become a reality, and all four of these properties have been deeded over to IHQ.

- The Flag Memorial near Waco on I-35 was the first flag project to be completed, and a large “Battle Flag” has been flying now for about a year. There were some miscommunications regarding the transfer of property, but that has now been resolved and the deed has been sent to IHQ.

On January 15th vandals cut the hoist rope and stole the flag. The Waco Camp was in a predicament as they worked for hours trying to rethread the rope without hiring a bucket truck. Finally, one camp member remembered an old friend who was retired, but had previously worked installing flag poles. Mr. Arthur Gafner now 81 years old arrived at the site, assessed the situation, and then shimmied up the flag pole like a Cat Squirrel. Within minutes, he had the rope threaded and ready to fly the flag of our ancestors once again.

The Division has presented Mr. Gafner with a certificate of appreciation, and we are still in hopes of him becoming our newest member. It is obvious that a man with those types of climbing skills has Confederate ancestors. My bet would be either a scout, or a sharpshooter.

- The funding for the “Confederate Memorial of the Wind” is doing very well. The deed to the property was presented to IHQ in 2010 and the funds raised to date have exceeded \$63,000. Unfortunately we have been at a standstill on our first phase of the memorial for some time. There had been a burn ban for several months during the winter, and before we were able to move the equipment in the Gulf Coast monsoon season set in. I am still in hopes that the clearing can be done with on site burning. This will save the project several thousand dollars for debris removal.

On a positive note, The State of Texas has made great progress in their work. They have opened up the new overpass, and completely removed the old overpass which has created a spectacular view of the memorial property. Even though our memorial hasn't been erected and our flags aren't flying, just knowing what is to come makes it an amazing site. Even though

the weather has continued to slow our progress, I am confident that the clearing will move quickly as soon as we are able to get our equipment on the ground.

- The property deed for one our newest Confederate Memorial has been transferred over to IHQ. This property was donated in early November by Compatriot Timothy Kirby of the Abilene Camp. Compatriot Kirby is to be commended for his dedication to our ancestors. This property located on I-20 just east of Abilene will be a tremendous addition to the strategic locations where the Division is placing Confederate memorials.
- The property deed for our newest Confederate Memorial was sent to IHQ in March. This Memorial is an excellent addition to our "Texas Confederate Memorials". In April 2011, the Palestine Camp requested and received a Confederate History Month Proclamation, and was allowed to fly the "First National" from the County Court House flagpole. Shortly afterwards due to the proverbial squeaky wheel of political correctness the camp was asked by the County Judge to remove the flag, or told it would be removed. To assure that our ancestor's flag was treated with respect they honored the judge's request. The camp immediately started planning for a place where our ancestor's flag would fly and not be taken down. The ground has already been broken and plans for the dedication are scheduled for 2013. This property located in the center of Palestine will be a tremendous addition to the strategic locations where the Division is placing Confederate memorials.

Billboard Sale and the Gains Mill Monument Dedication

The Division has been blessed with many generous members, and Compatriot Donnie Roberts of the Brenham Camp is one of those members. In early 2011 Compatriot Roberts donated a full size billboard which had not been in use for some time, and the land it is located on to the Division. The Division promptly requested a permit, designed a skin promoting the SCV, and had it installed on the billboard. After a few months of bliss the Division received a letter from Texas Department of Transportation that indicated the billboard was considered illegal, and the permit was denied. It seems the billboard had never been permitted, and it did not meet the current requirements. TexDot was contacted to discuss our options and it was found that they were slim.

Fortunately as the Division attempted to select our best course of action the adjoining property owners expressed interest in the property. An offer was made to purchase the property for the sum of \$20,000.

Now, to add another twist to this drama, as the Division was in the final stages of selling the billboard property, vandals climbed the billboard and hung two hangman nooses. Obviously, this isn't good public relations for the SCV or the image that we wish to project. The Brenham camp was contacted to see if they could get the nooses removed. The Camp did an excellent job in responding to the situation, but the media still attempted to make it an issue. The Brenham camp performed extremely well under the pressure, and the Division commends their ability to keep what could have been a very bad PR situation held down to minimal coverage.

The billboard has now been sold, and even though this was not the most desirable conclusion for the property, it was the most logical for the Division. The zoning didn't allow the Division to utilize the billboard as we had hoped, but was favorable for the buyers. By owning the adjoining property and residing on location allows them to utilize the billboard without the same restrictions which were imposed upon the Division.

The DEC has voted that the funds received from the sale of the property, will be ear marked for advertising.

The first \$500 from this newly established fund was used on May 19th to hire a plane for a fly over at the Gains Mill Monument dedication near Richmond. The plane flew a banner with the "Battle Flag" and the words "I salute the Confederate Flag". This flyover was made due to the owners of the property where the marker is located refusing to allow any formal display of Confederate Flags, or the Salute to the Confederate Flag to be said during the dedication, even though the Texas Division SCV was one of the larger sponsors of the actual monument.

The Texas Division has gone through several challenges in this past year, and I am proud to say that the Division has only become stronger from these issues. Our Division membership continues to grow. Our members are focused and we continue to be in one accord. Even though the challenges have been great, the rewards have been greater.



Bold Cavalier

Painted By John Paul Strain

Governor's Mansion

Richmond, Virginia June 16, 1862

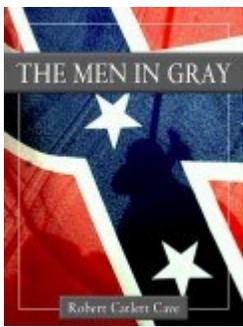
When General J.E.B Stuart rode to Capitol Square on June 16, 1862 to observe a military drill, he was already a hero to the citizens of Virginia. Arriving at the Governor's Mansion, members of the military and passersby instantly recognized him. According to a witness "the people, citizens and soldiers were pretty near crazy to see and hear him speak." Thanking the cheering crowds for their gracious welcome he spoke of the grand struggle of the Southern people and the heroic army he would help lead to victory. Stuart had just returned from an amazing feat that had captured the imagination of the South, his ride around McClellan.

General George McClellan and the Army of the Potomac had stood poised and ready to enter Richmond and end the rebellion. To prevent this from happening, General Robert E. Lee needed to devise a plan by which he could defeat a numerically superior army without sacrificing his own men. Lee knew he would have to bring Stonewall Jackson's army east from the Shenandoah Valley if he were to have any hope of turning back the Union tide. Jackson's march would bring him somewhere on the Federal's right flank. Lee needed to know if McClellan had fortified that flank or had left it open for an attack.

Orders were issued for General Stuart to make a reconnaissance of the right flank of the Federal Army and return with the intelligence Lee needed to put the overall plan into effect. Stuart took 1,200 cavalymen on a pounding one-hundred mile ride around the Army of the Potomac, stopping only to accept kisses and flowers from the ladies who watched. Pursued closely by Federal forces and once pinned against a seemingly impassable river, Stuart nevertheless brought his command through safely. A federal officer observed, "That one stroke, that one-hundred mile ride around the Army of the Potomac, did more to unsettle McClellan than any other event that took place in the early stages of the Seven Days' battles."

The story made the headlines in newspapers north and south. On June 16, 1862 the Richmond Daily Dispatch said, "History cannot show such another exploit as this of Stuart's! The whole country is astonished and applauds. McClellan is disgraced. Stuart and his troopers are now forever in history."

General Stuart's ride around McClellan accomplished several goals. First it gathered for General Lee valuable knowledge of detailed positions and size of the Federal Army. Second, Stuart and his cavalymen were able to disrupt Federal communications and supply lines. And finally, the ride dealt a psychological blow to McClellan and his army. General J.E.B. Stuart was well on his way in becoming one of the south's favorite sons.



[Click to view](#) **The Men in Gray, an excerpt**

By Robert Catlett Cave

But whether slavery as it existed in the South was humane or barbarous, good or bad, helpful or hurtful to civilization, it is not true that the Southern people withdrew from the Union to perpetuate it. The belief that they did so is not only inconsistent with all their previous history, which is so rich in deeds of devotion to the Union and patriotic sacrifices of their material interests for the common good, but it is altogether incompatible with the conceded intelligence and statesmanship of their leaders. Just a little intelligent consideration of the situation must have convinced them that secession, even if it could be peaceably accomplished, would not in any way establish slavery on a firmer and more enduring basis. They must have seen that secession would not prevent abolitionists from coming South in disguise to steal negroes and incite insurrection; that it would not make the Northern States more willing to enforce the fugitive slave law; that it would not give them any better right or greater power to take their slaves into the Territories, not one foot of which would have been surrendered by the North; and that it would not make slavery any more permanent in the Southern States themselves, where the Federal authorities professed to have neither the right, the power, nor the desire to interfere with it. If they thought about the matter at all, they must have seen that secession, instead of placing slavery on a firmer footing, would make its continued existence more precarious by hopelessly confining it to the States in which it already existed and more fully exposing it to the depredations of slave stealers and the machinations of incendiaries along a border stretching from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande.

By remaining in the Union the South, had she so desired, might have kept slavery in existence for perhaps a quarter of a century longer; for then it could not have been abolished against her will without such a flagrant and tyrannous invasion of her territory and rights as the Northern people would not for years have been prepared to attempt. But had the South been permitted to withdraw from the Union in peace, she could not have maintained slavery for a dozen years. Wendell Phillips saw this, and urged that the Southern States should be permitted to secede peaceably, for, said he, "I believe that dissolution of the Union, sure to result speedily in the abolition of slavery, would be a lesser evil than the slow, faltering disease — the gradual dying out of slavery — constantly poisoning us."

Greg states the case tersely and truly when he says : "To say that the South seceded and fought for slavery is to accuse her of political imbecility." But in the councils of the nation the leaders of the South, the men to whom her people looked for guidance, have ever proved themselves to be at least the peers of the foremost men of the North in logical acumen, political sagacity, and all high qualities of statesmanship. Their worst enemies will not say that they were political imbeciles. Hence they could not have seceded from the Union with the view of thereby perpetuating slavery.

Thousands of Southern men who did not own slaves and thousands of slaveholders who would have sincerely and earnestly favored any wise and just method of emancipation voted for secession, volunteered to serve in the army throughout the war, and bravely fought to uphold the cause of the South. Mr. Stephens expressed the belief that the nonslaveholders of Georgia, while devoted to the Union under the Constitution, were even readier than those who owned slaves to adopt the policy of secession. Surely their aim was not to perpetuate slavery.

But I have heard it said that slavery was the only Southern interest imperiled, that no property right other than that in slaves was in any way threatened, and hence that the protection and perpetuation of slavery must have been the reason for secession. Those who take that view of the matter seem to think that nothing can be dearer to the heart of man than his property. They cannot understand how the men of the South held all mere property rights cheap in comparison with their rights as freemen. They cannot comprehend the Southerner's self-respect, his jealousy of his good name, his quickness to resent insult, his disposition indignantly to spurn any impertinent interference in his affairs, his spirit of independence, his unwavering-devotion to self-government, and his readiness at all times to imperil fortune and life in defense of his honor or his principles. These characteristics, roused to activity by the attacks of Northern writers and speakers and by the danger to self-government involved in the avowed Northern policy in regard to slavery, fully account for the secession of the Southern States from the Union.

Death Toll from Lincoln's War Rises

For 110 years, the numbers stood as gospel: 618,222 men died in the Civil War, 360,222 from the North and 258,000 from the South — by far the greatest toll of any war in American history.

But new research shows that the numbers were far too low.

By combing through newly digitized census data from the 19th century, J. David Hacker, a demographic historian from Binghamton University in New York, has recalculated the death toll and increased it by more than 20 percent — to 750,000.

The new figure is already winning acceptance from scholars. *Civil War History*, the journal that published Dr. Hacker's paper, called it "among the most consequential pieces ever to appear" in its pages. And a pre-eminent authority on the era, Eric Foner, a historian at Columbia University, said:

"It even further elevates the significance of the Civil War and makes a dramatic statement about how the war is a central moment in American history. It helps you understand, particularly in the South with a much smaller population, what a devastating experience this was."

The old figure dates back well over a century, the work of two Union Army veterans who were passionate amateur historians: William F. Fox and Thomas Leonard Livermore.

Fox, who had fought at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, knew well the horrors of the Civil War. He did his research the hard way, reading every muster list, battlefield report and pension record he could find.

In his 1889 treatise "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War, 1861-1865," Fox presented an immense mass of information. Besides the aggregate death count, researchers could learn that the Fifth New Hampshire lost more soldiers (295 killed) than any other Union regiment; that Gettysburg and Waterloo were almost equivalent battles, with each of the four combatant armies suffering about 23,000 casualties; that the Union Army had 166 regiments of black troops; and that the average Union soldier was 5 feet 8 1/4 inches tall and weighed 143 1/2 pounds.

Fox's estimate of Confederate battlefield deaths was much rougher, however: a "round number" of 94,000, a figure compiled from after-action reports. In 1900, Livermore set out to make a more complete count. In his book, "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America, 1861-65," he reasoned that if the Confederates had lost proportionally the same number of soldiers to disease as the Union had, the actual number of Confederate dead should rise to 258,000.

And that was that. The Fox-Livermore numbers continued to be cited well into the 21st century, even though few historians were satisfied with them. Among many others, James M. McPherson used them without citing the source in "Battle Cry of Freedom," his Pulitzer-winning 1988 history of the war.

Enter Dr. Hacker, a specialist in 19th-century demographics, who was accustomed to using a system called the two-census method to calculate mortality. That method compares the number of 20-to-30-year-olds in one census with the number of 30-to-40-year-olds in the next census, 10 years later. The difference in the two figures is the number of people who died in that age group.

Pretty simple — but, Dr. Hacker soon realized, too simple for counting Civil War dead. Published census data from the era did not differentiate between native-born Americans and immigrants; about 500,000 foreign-born soldiers served in the Union Army alone.

“If you have a lot of immigrants age 20 moving in during one decade, it looks like negative mortality 10 years later,” Dr. Hacker said. While the Census Bureau in 1860 asked people their birthplace, the information never made it into the printed report.

As for Livermore’s assumption that deaths from disease could be correlated with battlefield deaths, Dr. Hacker found that wanting too. The Union had better medical care, food and shelter, especially in the war’s final years, suggesting that Southern losses to disease were probably much higher. Also, research has shown that soldiers from rural areas were more susceptible to disease and died at a higher rate than city dwellers. The Confederate Army had a higher percentage of farm boys.

Dr. Hacker said he realized in 2010 that a rigorous recalculation could finally be made if he used newly available detailed census data presented on the Internet by the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota.

The center’s Integrated Public Use Microdata Series had put representative samples of in-depth, sortable information for individuals counted in 19th-century censuses. This meant that by sorting by place of birth, Dr. Hacker could count only the native-born. Another hurdle was what Dr. Hacker called the “dreadful” 1870 census, a badly handled undercount taken when the ashes of the war were still warm. But he reasoned a way around that problem.

Because the census takers would quite likely have missed as many women as men, he decided to look at the ratio of male to female deaths in 1870. Next, he examined mortality figures from the decades on either side of the war — the 1850s and 1870s — so that he could get an idea of the “normal” ratio of male to female deaths for a given decade. When he compared those ratios to that of 1860-70, he reasoned, he would see a dramatic spike in male mortality. And he did. Subtracting normal attrition from the male side of the equation left him with a rough estimate of war dead.

It was a better estimate than Fox and Livermore had produced, but Dr. Hacker made it clear that his was not the final answer. He had made several assumptions, each of which stole accuracy from the final result. Among them: that there were no war-related deaths of white women; that the expected normal mortality rate in the 1860s would be the average of the rates in the 1850s and 1870s; that foreign soldiers died at the same rate as native-born soldiers; and that the War Department figure of 36,000 black war dead had to be accepted as accurate because black women suffered so terribly both during and after the war that they could not be used as a control for male mortality.

The study had two significant shortcomings. Dr. Hacker could make no estimate of civilian deaths, an enduring question among historians, “because the overall number is too small relative to the overall number of soldiers killed.” And he could not tell how many of the battlefield dead belonged to each side.

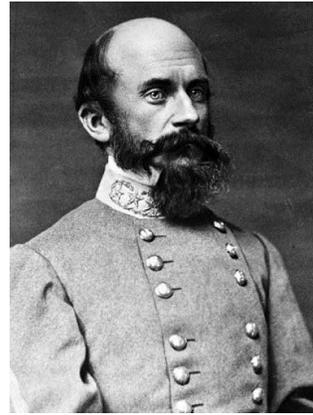
“You could assume that everyone born in the Deep South fought for the Confederacy and everyone born in the North fought for the Union,” he said. “But the border states were a nightmare, and my confidence in the results broke down quickly.” With all the uncertainties, Dr. Hacker said, the data suggested that 650,000 to 850,000 men died as a result of the war; he chose the midpoint as his estimate.

He emphasized that his methodology was far from perfect. “Part of me thinks it is just a curiosity,” he said of the new estimate. “But wars have profound economic, demographic and social costs,” he went on. “We’re seeing at least 37,000 more widows here, and 90,000 more orphans. That’s a profound social impact, and it’s our duty to get it right.”

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

CONFEDERATE SECOND ARMY CORPS
78 guns/20,224 men

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHARD STODDERT EWELL



On May 10, 1863, Stonewall Jackson had died. The most celebrated military figure in the Confederacy, and one of only two corps commanders in Lee's army, was gone. For the next two weeks, the main topic of conversation around every table and campfire in the army was who would take Jackson's place. Then on May 23, an announcement came from headquarters: Major (now Lieutenant) General Richard Ewell had been promoted to command of the Second Corps.

Dick Ewell inspired men in spite of, not because of, his appearance. Rather short at 5 feet 8 inches, he had just a fringe of brown hair on an otherwise bald, bomb-shaped head. Bright, bulging eyes protruded above a prominent nose, creating an effect which many likened to a bird--an eagle, some said, or a woodcock--especially when he let his head droop toward one shoulder, as he often did, and uttered strange speeches in his shrill, twittering lisp. He had a habit of muttering odd remarks in the middle of normal conversation, such as "Now why do you suppose President Davis made me a major general anyway?" He could be spectacularly, blisteringly profane. He was so nervous and fidgety he could not sleep in a normal position, and spent nights curled around a camp stool. He had convinced himself that he had some mysterious internal "disease," and so subsisted almost entirely on frumenty, a dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk and sweetened with sugar. A "compound of anomalies" was how one friend summed him up. He was the reigning eccentric of the Army of Northern Virginia, and his men, who knew at first hand his bravery and generosity of spirit, loved him all the more for it.

Ewell, like Lee, was a Virginian from a well-connected family in straitened circumstances. Ewell grew up on a farm called "Stony Lonesome" near Manassas. Despite his family's poverty, he received an appointment to West Point, and graduated 13th out of 42 students in the academy's Class of 1840. He served on the Southwest frontier, fighting Indians with the dragoons. He served in the Mexican War, then returned to fighting Indians. By the time of the Civil War, he had developed a reputation as a great fighter and horseman.

Although he was personally against secession, Ewell entered Confederate service when the Civil War began. Due to his lifetime of service (and despite his claim that in twenty years in the cavalry he had learned all about commanding fifty dragoons and had forgotten everything else), he rose rapidly: made lieutenant colonel in April 1861, colonel in May, brigadier general in June--in time to command an infantry brigade at First Manassas--and major general in January 1862. He was given a division under Maj. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and became Jackson's most trusted subordinate during the famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign in the spring of 1862, defeating Maj. Gen. N.P. Banks at Winchester and Maj. Gen. John Fremont at Cross Keys. In the following Peninsula battles, his marches were well-ordered and prompt, and at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, he seemed to be always at hand with his brigades. No officer was mentioned more often or more appreciatively in the reports of others.

Then in August came the Second Manassas Campaign. Ewell was renowned for his courage, a man who often led his division the way he had led his dragoon company--from the front. In the bloody slugout with the Union Iron Brigade at Brawner's Farm he once again yielded to his love of being in the middle of a fight. Leading one of his regiments forward in person, he was hit by a bullet which split his left kneecap, shattered the head of the tibia, then traveled down the marrow of the bone for six inches, fragmenting it into splinters. Surgeons amputated the leg the next day, and Ewell was out of the war for nine months while the wound healed, missing the Battles of Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

Part of the extended recuperation was inflicted by Ewell himself. Already frustrated at his slow recovery, on Christmas Day of 1862 his crutches slipped on icy pavement and he fell, breaking off another inch of bone and causing the leg to hemorrhage badly. He was flat on his back for weeks afterward. Prostrated and weakened as he was, he displayed the

essential generosity of his nature. A genuinely modest and decent man, he never looked for public recognition for himself, but fought hard for the reputations of his subordinates. He was convinced that the officer who had taken over his division in his absence--Brig. Gen. Jubal Early--had earned recognition as its permanent commander. From his bed, he wrote Early:

When I am fit for duty, they may do what they please with me, but I think your claims to the Division, whether length of time or hard service be considered, are fully equal, if not superior, to mine. I don't presume they will interfere with you. What is very certain is that I won't ask for any particular duty or station, but let them do as they see proper with me.

Another campaign occupied him while he healed. Ewell was a romantic and a man of fine sentiments, and admired women of quality. However, on the frontier they had been few, and as a result Ewell was one of the army's most notorious bachelors. In his time off, he wooed Lizinka Brown, a cousin who was the wealthy widow of a Mississippi plantation owner. When she said yes to his proposal of marriage, Ewell, who had always been of modest means, could hardly believe his luck--he was heard to introduce his new bride as "My wife, Mrs. Brown."

When he returned at the end of May to his promotion to the head of Jackson's Corps after long months of convalescence, "Old Bald Head," as the men affectionately called him, had many questions swirling around him: Had the loss of his leg affected his ability? Had the acquisition of a wife tempered his fighting qualities (as it had moderated his profanity)? Would he be able to handle a corps as well as he had handled a division? Would he perform under Lee, whose command style allowed his subordinates considerable discretion, as well as he had performed under Jackson, who always spelled out exactly what he expected?

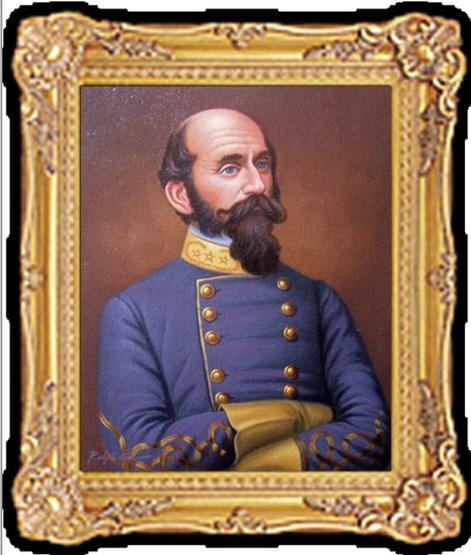
The immediate indications were that Jackson's successor would continue in the victorious Stonewall tradition. It was Ewell's corps which led the Rebel incursion into Maryland, then Pennsylvania. In the two weeks prior to the Battle of Gettysburg, Ewell performed flawlessly, winning a sweeping victory on the march northward at the Battle of Second Winchester, capturing 28 guns, close to 4,000 prisoners, and mountains of supplies at the cost of only 300 Confederate casualties. One soldier testified, "Our march had been admirably conducted. We were always on the road at an early hour and, without hurry or the usual halts caused by troops crowding on one another, we made good distances each day and were in camp by sunset. I never before or afterward saw the men so buoyant." Ewell's decisiveness had been consistent, his directions clear and forceful. The officers and staff were all convinced they were serving under a commander who would lead them to success as surely as Stonewall himself. Sandie Pendleton, Jackson's adjutant, wrote, "The more I see of him the more I am pleased to be with him. In some traits of character he is very much like General Jackson, especially in his total disregard of his own comfort and safety, and his inflexibility of purpose. He is so thoroughly honest, too, and has only one desire, to conquer the Yankees. I look for great things from him, and am glad to say that our troops have for him a good deal of the same feeling they had towards General Jackson."

Ewell now traveled at the rear of the column in a buggy, with "Rifle," a "flea bitten gray" which was his favorite horse, near at hand. His wooden leg prevented him from mounting, so he had to be lifted into the saddle and strapped to his horse to avoid falling off. A born fighter, Ewell had shown early promise as a corps commander--but he had not yet led a corps in a pitched battle with the stubborn Army of the Potomac.

At Gettysburg

On the morning of July 1, Ewell marched Rodes's and Early's divisions south from Carlisle (25 miles north of Gettysburg) to rejoin the rest of the army, under orders from Lee to "proceed to Cashtown or Gettysburg, as circumstances might dictate." Ewell was traveling at the rear of Rodes's column--which had not quite reached Middletown--when he got a message from First Corps commander Lieut. Gen. A.P. Hill around 9:00 A.M. that Hill was moving from Cashtown toward Gettysburg. Ewell reasoned he was more likely to find a fight in Gettysburg than Cashtown, so he ordered Rodes's division to turn toward Gettysburg once he reached Middletown. He also ordered Early's division to march to Gettysburg from Heidlersburg.

Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes soon came upon the vulnerable flank of the Union First Corps drawn up west of Gettysburg to oppose Hill's advance. Although Ewell was under orders from Lee not to bring on a general engagement until the



rest of the army was up, he felt such favorable circumstances warranted ignoring those instructions, so, said Ewell later, "I determined to push the attack vigorously." He ordered Rodes to attack the First Corps right flank, and also ordered Early to attack at once. Although Rodes was soon threatened by the Federal Eleventh Corps which came up north of the town, Early's division appeared to the northwest and outflanked the Union Eleventh Corps on its right, driving it back through Gettysburg at a run. Rodes's division meanwhile had pried the stubborn First Corps defenders off Seminary Ridge, and by 5 o'clock in the afternoon the disorganized remnants of both Union corps were attempting to regroup on Cemetery and Culp's Hills, immediately south of the town.

Lee had no way of knowing what condition Ewell's men were in, so he sent a message to Ewell suggesting, not ordering, that Ewell should take Cemetery Hill if he thought it "practicable," and without bringing on a general engagement. Ewell's assault had lost its momentum after Union resistance was crushed north of town. The town itself had become an obstacle to swift movement, especially since Yankee sharpshooters and skirmishers were still harassing the advance of the Confederates. Many Confederate units had been disorganized as a result of the afternoon's fighting. The men were fatigued. There were thousands of prisoners to round up and guard. The Union position looked formidable from the town, and there were few good positions for Rebel artillery. Brig. Gen. "Extra Billy" Smith had warned that the enemy was approaching from the east along the York Pike, and Early had sent two brigades, Gordon's and Smith's, to guard against the danger, making them unavailable for an assault. For all these reasons, Ewell decided to wait for Maj. Gen. Ed Johnson's division, arriving from the west along the Chambersburg Pike. Before Johnson could file through town and get into position east of Gettysburg, darkness had fallen, and Ewell abandoned the struggle for the day. His decision not to mount an attack against the hills on July 1 would forever afterward be one of the battle's most closely questioned decisions.

That evening, Lee rode over to confer about an offensive the next day. Ewell nodded silently while his subordinate, Maj. Gen. Early, gave a number of reasons why an attack should not be made by the Second Corps. When Lee then proposed withdrawing the Second Corps to shorten his lines, Ewell again nodded in agreement while Early strenuously objected. Perhaps Ewell had lost his ability to make decisions, perhaps he was just using the more articulate Early as a spokesman, but the fact remained that under Ewell, Lee could not get the Second Corps to move--either forward or back.

After Lee left the meeting that evening, Ewell received a report that Culp's Hill was undefended, and he went personally to Lee to get permission to remain in place so that he could seize those heights. Lee assented, but the decision was later criticized, since the hills in front of Ewell proved not only occupied but unassailable. Further, the Second Corps's isolated position made communication difficult, and the army's efforts were crippled by a lack of coordination in the last two days as a result.

On the morning of July 2, Ewell had placed Johnson's division on the left across Rock Creek, facing southward toward Culp's Hill, Early's division from the middle of town east to the Hanover Road, and Rodes's division from Gettysburg west along the Fairfield Road to Seminary Ridge. Lee instructed Ewell that when Longstreet started his offensive against the enemy left he was to "make a simultaneous demonstration upon the enemy's right, to be converted into a real attack should opportunity offer." However, problems beset Ewell. He could find no good artillery positions beside Benner's Hill, which was completely exposed and too small to accommodate many batteries. When Longstreet went into action after 4 o'clock that afternoon, Ewell was only able to get thirty-two cannon into action. They were outgunned by the numerous Federal batteries on Cemetery Hill and driven off Benner's Hill by 6:30 P.M.

At about 7:30 that evening, as Longstreet's attack was winding down, Ewell decided the time was right to send the Second Corps forward. According to Ewell's plan, Johnson's brigades would confront the enemy on Culp's Hill, then Early's brigades would attack Cemetery Hill from the northeast, then Rodes would join the attack from west of town. However, only Early's and Johnson's divisions would in fact hit the enemy lines. Rodes had not given himself

enough time to get his division in formation, and the fighting was over before he got his men into position.

Although Johnson's attack on Culp's Hill did not go as smoothly as planned, the Confederate brigades were in luck--almost the entire Twelfth Corps had just been pulled off the hilltop to go fight Longstreet. Even so,

Johnson's men were only able to capture a part of the Union line. Greene's New York Brigade, still manning the defenses on the crest of the hill, proved to be impossible to drive out. Early's men, on the other hand, succeeded in driving back the Federal defenders on Cemetery Hill in the gathering darkness. However, they were themselves driven back off the hill by Union counterattacks, since Rodes did not arrive to provide any support. The fighting sputtered to a stop by 10:30 that night. The ultimate fruitlessness of the attacks on the evening of July 2 must be laid at the door of Ewell, especially in regard to Rodes's tardiness--with so much at stake, Ewell should have been more aggressive in seeing to it that Rodes's large division was in position on time.

Ewell and Lee saw opportunity in the advantage that Johnson had gained on Culp's Hill, and worked during the night to exploit it the next morning. Two brigades from Rodes's division and one from Early's were added to Johnson's force on the hill. Lee's plan was for Ewell to attack at dawn, in concert with an attack by Longstreet on the other end of the line. Ewell did his part, hurling Johnson's augmented division forward at 4:30 A.M. on July 3. At 5:00 came word that Longstreet was not ready. By that time, however, Johnson was committed to the attack. As it turned out, the Union Twelfth Corps, aided by well-placed artillery which Ewell could not match, was enough by itself to defeat Johnson's attack, and Ewell's men were thrown out of their foothold on Culp's Hill with heavy casualties by 11 o'clock that morning. After this tragic waste of life, the drama passed to "Pickett's Charge" on the Union center, and Ewell's Second Corps no longer figured in the battle. (Ewell, however, was shot in his wooden leg by Union sharpshooters as he rode down an exposed Gettysburg street around noon. Ewell chirped to Brig. Gen. John Gordon, who accompanied him, "Suppose that ball had struck you: we would have had the trouble of carrying you off the field, sir. You see how much better fixed for a fight I am than you are? It don't hurt a bit to be shot in a wooden leg.")

Ewell was criticized after the battle for his failure to act aggressively under discretionary orders from Lee. Ewell, with characteristic modesty, freely admitted that "it took a dozen blunders to lose Gettysburg and I committed a good many of them." Again in the Wilderness the next year the same problems arose. In 1864, Ewell was in and out of command due to poor health and injuries, and was finally transferred by Lee to command the defenses of Richmond in June. At the end, Ewell was with the army in the Appomattox campaign until he was captured two days before Lee's final surrender.



For further reading:

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Haines, Douglas C. "R.S. Ewell's Command, June 29-July 1, 1863." *Gettysburg Magazine* 9, Jul 1993

Hamlin, Percy G. "Old Bald Head" (*General R.S. Ewell*), *The Portrait of a Soldier and the Making of a Soldier: Letters of R.S. Ewell*. Gaithersburg, MD, 1988

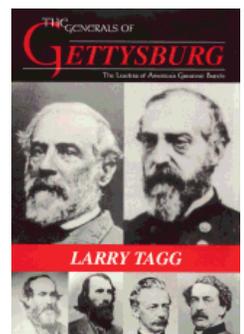
Martin, Samuel J. *The Road to Glory: Confederate General Richard S. Ewell*. Indianapolis, 1991

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

NEXT MONTH:

Major General Jubal Anderson Early

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



The most beautiful Southern accent

By Michael

George Mason University has compiled an archive of accents from around the English-speaking world. Some of these are real gems. In particular, I was interested to compare Southern accents from the various regions of Dixie and from folks of different ages. As noted on the [Vanishing American blog](#), the accents are generally stronger and richer among older folks. Some of my observations from comparing the accents are noted below:

[This lady](#) from Mt Holly, NC has a beautiful accent.

[This man](#) from Louisville, KY has a good, solid rather standard Southern (if there is such a thing, and there probably isn't) accent.

[This lady](#) from Plantersville, AR is at no loss for a Southern accent.

[This man](#) from Georgia sounds like an educated or middle class Black man. Even amongst well-educated Blacks there is a very noticeable difference in accent.

[This lady](#) from Mississippi has a very nice Southern accent.

[This lady](#) from Memphis, TN sounds like many Southerners today who have an accent but not a very strong one.

What observations did y'all make from listening to some of the folks on the GMU archive?

Thanks to [Vanishing American](#) for the link!

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/05/02/the-most-beautiful-southern-accent/>



Thunder on Little Kennesaw Lumsden's Alabama Battery, June 25

1864

On June 25, 1864, Captain Charles Lumsden commanded his Alabama Battery on an embattled section of the Confederate defenses known as Little Kennesaw.

Little Kennesaw Mountain is a mountain in Cobb County, Georgia, northwest of Marietta and south of Kennesaw. It is sub Peak of Kennesaw Mountain, the site of the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain in the 1864 Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War.

The defensive-minded Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston constructed a series of trenches from Kennesaw Mountain to Kolb Farm to prevent or delay Union general William T. Sherman's approach towards Atlanta, Georgia. For the purpose of defending the Confederate line, the Confederates constructed Fort McBride here, but Little Kennesaw Mountain experienced only skirmishes, with most of the fighting occurring to the south. Now a part of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, the mountain is part of a popular trail that strings from Burnt Hickory Road to the park visitor center, traversing Pigeon Hill and both mountains.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Kennesaw_Mountain

MEMOIRS OF THE CIVIL WAR

W. L. TRUMAN

CHAPTER 21 - ATOP LITTLE KENNESAW

Tuesday, June 21st.

Our other three guns were hauled to the top of the mountain last night, together with two guns of Capt. Haskins Battery, we now have six ten pound Napoleon guns on the top of Little Kennesaw. Our infantry helped us drag them up, and we worked the whole of last night, with the help of a detail of infantry in getting our guns in position, and building some kind of breastworks, out of logs and rocks as we had no dirt. We have worked a great deal on our works today, when the enemy were not shelling us, they do not see our guns, as they are behind the mountain enough to be out of view, but they seem to be suspicious of our maneuvers up here, and many of their batteries have been engaged in target practice.

, using us for their target, but not a target has been touched today.

Wednesday, June 22nd.

This has been a warm bright day and one long to be remembered by the 1st Mo. Battery boys, and the men of Haskin's two guns, we had gotten our guns ready for action and as the sun rose and revealed Gen. Sherman's army all spread out before us, his acres of white tents, his parks of artillery, and wagons and moving trains, and speeding courriers rushing to and fro from the quite headquarters, where breakfast was being prepared, and eaten, his serpent like line of breastworks, manned by thousands of trained brave men, his skirmish lines in front popping away at the Confederates all loomed up before us. They seemed to treat with silent contempt and indifference the eighty Confederate artillerymen, with their six ten pound Napoleon guns, perched some eight hundred feet in the clouds above them, but to be charitable will say that I believe they were ignorant of the volcano that was going to burst upon them, and their subsequent actions proved this to be correct. We were eager for orders to commence firing, that we might see the movements below, as we were sure that we would see much, that a soldier would enjoy. Gen. French soon gave the order, "to open fire, and to fire at will", which was just the order we wanted. The six guns belched forth their death dealing shells at the same time upon the heads of the unsuspecting foe. I aimed my gun upon a general's headquarters that had a large flag floating above it, and then upon the flying officers and men and flying headquarters wagons, artillery, ambulances, wagons, and cavalry. The ambulances were rushed to the officers headquarters, and hastily loaded with baggage, and then rushed away at full speed, we knocked the wheel off of many of them, as well as other vehicles, and they were abandoned with their contents. Thousands of men rushed wildly for shelter, abandoning everything, and in thirty minutes all was quiet in the camps below us, seldom a man could be seen. Their artillery did not dare fire a shot at us, today, they are not prepared for us yet. Many ludicrous scenes happened below us, that earth will never see again. We continued our target practise during the whole day, I fired one hundred and sixty-seven rounds to my gun, and doubtless the other guns fired as many. Our infantry men carried ammunition up the mountain to us. Gen. French gave us orders about dark not to allow the enemy to light a camp fire during the night. So when our General saw a light he would notify us, and we would get up, and fire upon it until it was put out. This we did several times last night. In this I do not think Gen. French was obeying the golden rule.

Thursday, June 23rd, 1864.

The enemy removed all of their tents and vehicles of every kind out of sight last night, we can see nothing to fire on but their breastworks. We cannot see the men that are in them but we know that they are there, and will plunge our shell into the work. We fired three or four rounds to a gun this morning, and then had to stop until twelve o'clock for a supply of ammunition. The enemy replied to us with about twelve guns, which seemed to be well concealed behind works. At two o'clock this evening we were ready, and opened fire, the enemy reply with twelve guns, the contest was kept up for two hours, before we were ordered to cease firing, having fired sixty rounds to a gun. When we quit, the enemy was replying with only three guns. Our commander Lieut. McBride was killed this evening, and four men were wounded. McBride had his right side, torn away by a shell, I saw right inside of a living human being, every movement of his lungs, as he struggled for breath, were visible. He called for his spiritual adviser, Father Donnelly, but the brave jolly priest could not reach him before he became unconcious. He was the only commissioned officer with our battery, Capt. Guibore, is on the sick list, and we very seldom see or hear from him. Harris, whom we have nick named Little Toby, our

3rd Lieut. is absent on the sick list also, and Sargent Murphy, the sargent of my gun is now in command of our battery. The fact is, every man knows his duty perfectly, and does it faithfully, and our own battery officers are merely figure heads, through which we receive orders from higher officers, after we get orders, a sargent and corporal is all the officers we need.

Friday, June 24th.

Two of our guns and Capt. Haskin's two guns, were taken down from here last night, leaving us but two guns up here. The artillery is quiet along our whole line, the batteries that shelled us so vigorously on yesterday have not fired a shot today, neither have we.

Saturday, June, 25th.

The weather warm and showery, we can make it rain any time up here, by firing about ten rounds to a gun, the clouds rush together with a low rumbling sound, and soon begin to pour out the rain upon us. When we stop firing, the rain will cease. We have gushing wet weather springs all around the sides of this mountain, some of them not more than twenty feet below the summit, and as we make it rain nearly every day, our springs continue to gush, and give us good water in abundance.

The four guns that were taken down last night were returned, with four others, placed in position, and we opened fire on the enemy this morning, with ten guns, and kept it up as long as we had a round of ammunition, which was about two hours. The last twenty rounds were fired very slowly and deliberately, as our guns were so hot, it was dangerous to load them, although the tactics say, they may be fired until they droop at the muzzle. We could only get six of our guns to bear on the enemy's batteries, the other four were used upon their entrenchments. We were quickly replied to by a great many guns, I had no chance to count them, but the whole valley below, seemed a blazing furnace. Gen French, who was watching the contest through his glasses, says, he counted forty guns trained upon us. We know that the shells came by cart loads, over, below, and around us, and strange to say, not a man was killed, only a few slightly wounded. One on my gun, and myself, were knocked down by the concussion of a shell, I was rolled over and down the side of the mountain a few yards, and when I jumped up and the boys saw I was allright, they had a big laugh at my expense. Blakely, who was, No. 1, was hurt more severely and it took him several hours to recover. At one time after I had sighted my gun, and stepped aside to order fire, a shell struck the muzzle tearing off a piece, and almost closing the opening, but as she was loaded, I ordered fire and my old gun had a hard time to bring forth she jumped about two feet high, and when delivered, started down the mountain in a run. I examined her and found she was not wounded bad enough to leave the field, so hauled her into position, and continued to fight. Another shell bursted in our midst, and tore the crown out of James Bybee's wool hat, he was No. 3 on my gun, he took off his hat and looked at it, and said, "Confound those Yankees, if they had ripped my scalp I would not have cared so much, as that would grow up, but my hat is ruined forever". The boys on my gun all had a laugh at him, we can laugh at such things, in the midst of a hurrican of bursting shells, we have become used to our occupation, and some what enjoy the excitement. If we do not damage the enemy any more than they do us, we are wasting much ammunition and doing a lot of hard work for nothing.

One of Capt. Haskin's ammunition chests on the limber of the piece was blown up today by a shell from the enemy's gun, and dreadfully burned two men from the waist of their pants to the rim of their caps, they were carried to Gen. French's headquarters and no doctor being there, a man was despatched to the firing line. The men were suffering great agony and W.L.P. Leigh of 32 Texas Ector's Brig. happened to be there, and remembering his mother's remedy for burns, molasses and cotton, rushed into the doctor's tent, but not finding any grabbed a bottle of castor oil poured it over their bodies, then sifted flour over them, as long as any would stick, the air was excluded and the men became eased of their misery. When the doctor arrived, he commended Leigh for his wisdom, saying, he could not have done better.

Our orderly Sargent John Dickerson took charge of gun No. 2, today as Sargent William Roberson, had his leg broken. When we quit firing this morning, the enemy was replying with about six guns, and ceased firing soon after we did. After resting and eating dinner. We fired six rounds for each gun, and stirred up the enemy's ill will again and they played ball with us for a while. About two or three o'clock this evening we noticed quite a number of men walking about, which we did not allow, so gave them three rounds to a gun, and stirred them up a third time today. I would judge they have fired two thousands shell at us today, and not a man on the 1st. Mo. Battery has been killed. Capt. Ward's Battery cannot say so much, do not know how many men he has lost, now I cannot say as to Capt. Haskin's Battery. My battery will elect officer tomorrow so we are told.

Sunday, June 26th.

Every thing is quite quiet except along the skirmish line. I wish Johnston and Gen. Sherman would agree to be good, on the Lord's day, and let our ministers preach to us. My battery has not fired a shot today. Considerable firing to our extreme left late this evening. My friend Frank Carr, spent an hour or more with me this morning he was on his way to Cockrell's Brig., to see our friend Kirkpatrick, and was much grieved when I informed him that Kirkpatrick was perhaps mortally wounded, and at the Atlanta Hospital. I received a note from him last night, dated on the 21st, from Atlanta, he said he was doing well and was well treated.

Monday June 27th.

There was a considerable battle fought this morning along our lines, by infantry, the affair did not last long. I would judge it lasted about two hours, from beginning to end, it opened by heavy artillery fire from the enemy all along our lines, and our lofty position received it double portion. We were ordered to keep quiet for a while as we knew by experience that there was something more to be dreaded behind all that noise, and we had not long to wait. The batteries ceased, except a few that were trained upon us, to keep us from giving our attention to more important matters, but they utterly failed in their object, and thousands of men, leaped from their entrenchment, and came in a run towards our line. Our skirmish line delivered its fire, and then fell back as best they could, to our main line. Some fifty of our Missouri boys were captured, and many killed, before they could make their way up the steep rough sides of the mountain, to our main line. As we looked over the valley to our left, we saw a long line of Northern Infantry, with flaunting banners, moving at a double quick, towards a smoking, blazing volcano, in their front. Quickly we wheeled three of our guns to the left, and opened fire, enfilading the enemy's advancing lines nearest to the mountain, who were attacking Walker's Division. Gen. Cockrell's Brig. who was on the right of Walker could not be seen, as it was too close to the mountain, but in front of Walker's and Bate's Division we could see the charging thousands, as they would rush up to our smoking lines, halt for a moment wheel, and go back, and then again and again come forward in a run, and at times the whole line would drop, and remain down for a minute and then arise and forward again in a run, only to be broken and scattered to the rear, before they reached the smoking breastworks of our men. We plunged the shells among them, as fast as we could load, and perhaps added to their rout. I saw their flag go down three times, and as often picked up and kept in front, it was to me an awful sight, to witness so many men being killed and wounded, but strange to say, the greater the victory, which generally means the greater the slaughter, the greater will be the joy, either at the North or at the South, just as to which side is victorious, or slaughtered. This rejoicing comes from the saints as well as the sinners. Now how can these things be? This contest of small arms was soon over, but the hundreds of wounded were left upon the field, all day to suffer more than words can tell.

French's Division all had a hand in the fight, and lost some good brave men whose places will never be filled. I will quote what Lieut. Warren, of the 1st Mo. Brig. says of that battle, he was in that fight, with the Brig, on the side of the mountain, and could see what took place in front, this quotation was taken from, R.S. Bevier's History of the 1st, and 2nd Mo. Brig. C.S.V. page 236-7 he also refers to my battery Guibore's, "Those of us that were sleeping late having been on picket for three consecutive days, were aroused by the terrific outburst of artillery that the enemy has yet treated us to, every gun that could reach us was brought to bear on Little Kennesaw, we knew what the shelling foreboded, every man sprang to his arms. Canniff shouted for each to take his place in the trenches, and in a minute all was ready. I shall always wonder how I got safely across that bald mountain top, through the flying mass of shells, and rocks. The artillery soon slackened its fire, and we could hear the volleys delivered by our skirmishers, as they met the first line of the enemy. Poor fellows but few of them could get back up that ragged mountain side, in time to save themselves, In a few minutes the enemy made their appearance, a solid line of blue emerging from the woods a hundred yards below us. We gave them a volley that checked them where they stood, as this line was melting away where it stood under our steady fire another presses forward, and reached the foot of the mountain. Behind this came yet another line but our fire was so steady and so accurate that they could not be induced to advance, though their officers could be plainly seen trying to urge them up the hill. Then came another column the heaviest that had yet appeared which made the final as well as the most determined assault, and which stood their ground longer than the others. Some of these men came twenty or thirty yards up the side of the mountain, but they were nearly all shot down, which deterred the other from following. Our men shot with unusual accuracy, because they had the low stone breastworks which we had constructed with such care and labor, on which to rest their guns. In three fourths of an hour the attack was over and the Federals were gone leaving large numbers of their dead lying at the bottom of the hill. I never saw our boys behave with greater coolness

and courage, the enemy renewed and kept up their shelling, until night, which was most efficiently and gallantly replied to, by the batteries Bledsoe, and Guibore."

We will now let Gen. French tell how he enjoyed the fight, and how the enemy tried to silence our three guns, on the mountain near where he was sitting, he says, "We sat there perhaps an hour enjoying a birds eye view of one of the most magnificent sights ever allotted to man, to look down upon a hundred and fifty thousand men engaged in the strife of battle below, twas worth ten years of peaceful life, one glance at that array." "Better an hour on this mountain top, Than an age on a peaceful plain." "As the infantry closed in the blue smoke of the musket marked out the line of battle, while over it rose in cumulative clouds, the white smoke of the artillery. So many were the guns concentrated to silence those three guns of ours on the mountain brow behind us, and so incessant was the roar of cannons and explosion of shells, passing over our heads or crashing on the rocks around us, that naught else could be heard, and so with a roar as constant as Niagra and as sharp as the crashing of thunder with lightning yet in the eye, we sat in silence watching the changing scenes of this changing panorama." Page 208, History of Two Wars.

My battery kept up the fire from early morn to late in the evening then knocked off tired and hungry. But the enemy hurled the shells at the mountain top until dark. Late this evening I went out, down the mountain side to the entrenchments of the Mo. Brrig, to see how the boys came and to try to learn some news of my friend Kirkpatrick, they said it was not much of a fight, and they were not half satisfied. They thought about their heaviest loss, was in prisoners on their skirmish lines, they stayed in their works too long, and let the enemy get so close before they started to retreat, they could not make it up the mountain. I learned that my precious friend Kirkpatrick was dead, my sorrow was so great that I was overcome and wept like a child. He was a good pure man and I loved him with my whole soul.

Tuesday, June 28th. All quiet except artillery firing at different points along our lines and Gen. Sherman does not forget to pay his daily regards to the Mo. Battery on the top of Little Kennesaw. I wrote a letter to Dr. Lewis Hadden, telling him of the death of Kirkpatrick, it will be sad news to him and his family, as they thought so much of him. As I wrote the shells were flying over and around me, and we do not know what moment we may be taken away, and what is strange none of us seem to think along that line, but we cannot know the thought of the spirit of man, wherefore we cannot judge. In the note my friend wrote me after he was wounded, he requested me to write to Dr. Hadden and tell him how he was getting along. Capt. Burk of the 1st Mo. infantry was with the battery this evening and said he heard that Kirkpatrick was doing finely, I do wish this last news is true.

June 29th. Weather warm, things were tolerably quiet with us until we opened fire upon the enemy this evening. We warmed up their batteries by giving our whole attention to them and after firing some twenty rounds to a gun took a recess for the balance of the day. They gave us Hail Columbia in return for our smartness and knocked out one of our boys, but he will recover.

Thursday, June 30th.

Sherman has behaved well to-day. I fear he has arranged a flanking movement, as he certainly knows, he can never move us out of this position any other way. He has so many men we can hardly prevent a flank move. I went down to the 2rth. Arkansas regiment a few minutes and had a chat with friend Carr. We had muster to-day. Rain, rain, we have it all to ourselves up here on this mountain.

Friday, July 1st

, Every thing quiet until this evening, when Sherman got mad about something and commenced to throw shells at us fellows, we stayed in a good humor for a while, but he kept it up until he got Sargent Murphey, who was in command of the battery mad, and he said, "Boys those Yanks want a fight and let us give them what they want[.]" We were soon ready and the order was given. Our guns belched forth in response to their challenge, and then the fight was on in dead earnest until nearly two hours after dark before Murphy ordered us to cease firing. We were hot, tired, thirsty and hungry. Many new guns were brought to bear upon us and the odds were so great against us that it seems nothing short of a miracle that we were not all killed. It seemed like nothing could live up here, the mountain trembled like it had a volcano under it. But as they could not knock us out, we kept up the fight. We had accepted the challenge, and would not come down off of the perch, without being knocked off, that they failed to do. More than five hundred pounds of shells were bursting over and around Little Kennesaw every minute for three hours this evening, and not a man was killed, only a few slightly wounded. How wonderful that such could be the case, amidst such a storm of deadly iron.

General French has an eye for the sublime and I will quote what he says of that artillery battle, on that evening of July 1st, 1864. " This afternoon the enemy turned fifty two pieces of artillery on the three guns (we had four) I have on the west brow of little Kennesaw and continued the fire until long after dark. Seldom in war have there been so insatnces where so many guns have been trained on a single spot. But it was only in the darkness of the night that the magnificence of the scene was displayed. Grand beyond imagination, beautiful beyond description, Kennesaw usually invisible from a distance at night, now resembles Vessuvius in the beginning of an eruption. The innumerable curling rings of smoke from the incessant bursting of shells over the mountain top added to the volumes belching fourth from our guns reathe Kennesaw in a golden thunder cloud in the still sky from which came incessant flashes of irridiscent light from shells like bursting stars. The canopy of clouds rolled around the peak looked softer than the downy cotton but ever changing in color. One moment they were as crimson as the evening clouds painted by the rays of the summer setting sun, and the next brighter than if lit by the lightnings flash or bursting mettors. However brilliant and varied and beautiful to the sight it was not one of pure delight, because it was not a grand display in the clouds for amusement, and when it died away, when silence came, and night threw her dark mantle over the scene, there was no feeling of joy, only one of relief from the excitement of hope and fear, ever incident to the wager of battle."

Saturday, July 2nd.

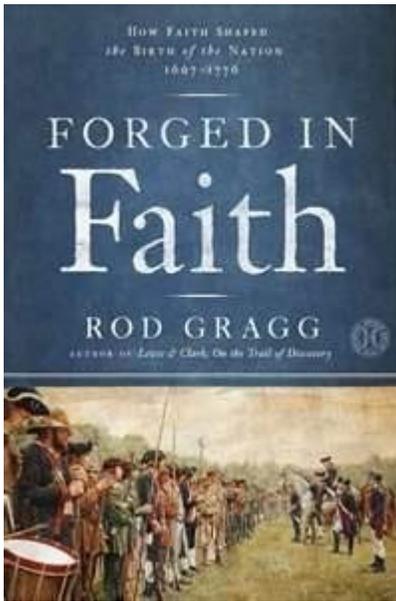
The enemy opened fire on us quite early this morning without cause, as we were attending to our own business, cooking our hoe-cake and making corn meal coffee. They made the mountain ring and the dirt and rocks fly for about two hours. We had great trouble to keep the dirt and fine pieces of stone out of our food. We can seldom cook and eat a meal up on this mountain, without being annoyed in this manner. They have wasted tons of ammunition trying to knock Guibore's 1st, Mo. Battery off this mountain, I would judge Sherman was thrown from his forty or fifty cannons, bearing on our battery on the top of this mountain, on an average of at least five hundred shells and solid shot, per day during the last ten days, making five thousand shells at ten pounds each, and there were none less, we would have fifty thousand pounds of iron hurled at the First Mo. Battery of C.S.V. for their destruction. We have lost a few brave men but are still in good fighting trim.

We held an election today, for Battery officers, and we elected Sargent Murphy for 2nd Senior Lieut., and Corporal Sam Kennard, was elected 2nd, Junior Lieut., Merphy was immediately promoted to Junior 1st Lieut. and placed in command of the battery, by Maj. Storrs, Harris who is Senior 1st, Lieut. is sick at the hospital. Corporal Ward Childs, was appointed Sargent of my gun, which does not give satisfaction, he is a brave intelligent, high toned young man, but belongs to gun No. 3, and we think the appointment should have been from our own gun.

Three o'clock PM we have orders to take our guns down off this mountain, and will commence to do so in about thirty minutes, I expect Sherman has out flanked us, and we will have to leave a strong position. I hope this move does not mean a retreat. We hate to leave our perch, it is such a lovely and exciting place, exciting to be a target up in the clouds, with half a hundred cannon trained upon us for ten days on a stretch, and besides we can see and enjoy so much, we witness artillery dueling and skirmishing all along the line, and the Rebel Yell has been heard from this lofty peak, as it floated on the breeze, from the valley of death below. I will quote what Gen. French says of the Rebel Yell, in his History of Two Wars, "The Rebel Yell was born amidst the roar of cannon, the flash of the muskets the deadly conflict, comrades falling and death in front, then, when rushing forward, that unearthly Yell rose from a thousand Confederate throats, loud, above the thunder of the captains and the shoutings and with the force of a tarnado, they swept in over the field to death or victory. Oh, how the heart throbs and the eye glares, as that Yell is the offspring of the tempest of the battle and death, it cannot be heard in peace, no, never, never. The Federal cheer lives on and is heard daily in the land. That Confederate was never as far as I know made while standing still, it was really and inspiration, a rising from facing danger and death, which as brave men they resolved to meet. We children of peace can never hear it; wherefore I write of a sound that was produced by the environment, ye will never have it, it died with the cause that produced it. The Yell produced awe; the cheer indicated joy." Gen French is about right I believe that awful Yell did produce Awe, in the hearts of the enemy, as it banashed all thought of death and fear, from the soul of the Confederate and made him a fearful animal to meet. To meet him was death to one or both parties. Up to this date the 1st. Mo. Brig. has never been able to get close enough to lock bayonets, with the enemy.

FORGED IN FAITH - a book review

by Mark Vogl Saturday, May 19, 2012 <http://www.nolanchart.com/article9636-forged-in-faith-a-book-review.html>



A history of the Christian foundation of the America, filled with little known stories which disprove today's PC's - revisionist history!

[Forged in Faith, by Rod Gragg](#) is a 200 page, heavily researched and footnoted, history of the settling of the colonies and the role Christianity played in the development of the American Way.

The stories in this book will surprise you, if you have not spent much time lately in the discovery, settlement and organization of the colonies. And the "PC" assertions that the signers of the Declaration and the Founders were all Deists, Unitarians and atheists will be disproven by the very words and writings of the men so often incorrectly described!

What may shock you even more is where the Christian faith came from, what part of the nation? And then, how the different colonies were actually founded by religious leaders of different faiths, from Catholic to Calvinist, from Baptist to Quaker! Each of the early colonies seemed to be a haven for a single religion, but later ones embraced tolerance for all Judeo - Christian faiths. But in every case, in every colony there was a

requirement to believe in a single God, with strong references to Christ.

This is not the first book to address these issues. Maybe the best base book for any library on this subject is *The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States*. This thousand page work, published in the heat of the American Civil War, in 1864, goes in to great detail in providing a starting point for understanding how America truly is a manifestation of God's love for man. In this work it is abundantly clear that the Christian faith was present at every step of the discovery, settlement, formation of the colonies and of the United States.

But there are other works you may want to consider for your library. *The Theme is Freedom, Religion, Politics, and the American Tradition* by M. Stanton Evans. Published in 1994, this book is more a political primer for modern times connecting history with the present. *We Hold these Truths* by Lawrence Patton McDonald has an introduction by Dan Smoot, Big Sandy, Texas just down the road from Rebel Mountain.

Forged in Faith is important because it talks a lot about the Higher Law as the source of American political thought. The Higher Law is the law emanating from God through the Bible. *Forged in Faith* walks the reader through the lives of the men who shaped the earliest political traditions of America. It smoothly, and in very interesting stories, shows the connection between God, church, Bible, and how American democracy and law are all connected. And the men who did it are the very men you know, Washington, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, et. el. But, what this work does is give you an inside look at these men's personal faiths and belief in Christ. And it is this intimate connection which destroys the myths of revisionist history!

A basic law of historical research is; read the words of the men themselves. Don't read secondary accounts, don't listen to the experts. Read it for yourself. You decide what they were saying! You decide what they meant.

In *Forged in Faith* you will see that this is not the first time America has drifted from God. You will also learn about the Great Awakening, the first national revival, even before we were a nation! *Forged in Faith* is not the end all book on this topic, but it's a great starter. You won't be able to put it down. It's well written and moves quickly. It's a great book to read aloud to your partner, husband or wife, or fiancée. If you have questions about your nation, or your God, this is a book that can lead you to the answers.

I strongly recommend *Forged in Faith*

Jack Hinson's One Man War

WINNER of the General Nathan Bedford Forrest Southern History Award
AWARD-WINNING FINALIST, History, National Best Books Awards, USA Book News

Jack Hinson never planned to become a deadly sniper. A prosperous and influential plantation owner in the 1850s, Hinson was devoted to raising his growing family and working his land. Though a slave-owner, Hinson was opposed to secession. But after a unit of Union occupation troops moved in on his land and summarily captured, executed, and placed the decapitated heads of his sons on his gateposts, Hinson abandoned his quiet life for one of revenge.

Equipped with a rifle he had specially made for long-range accuracy, Hinson became a dreaded enemy to the occupying army. By 1865, Hinson had likely killed more than one hundred men and had single-handedly taken down an armed Union transport in his one-man war against Grant's army and navy. By the end of the War Between the States, the Union had committed infantry and cavalry from nine regiments and a specially equipped amphibious task force of marines to capture Hinson, who was by that time nearly sixty years old. They never caught him. Since then, the story of Jack Hinson has evaded astute historians, and until now, he has remained invisible in the history of sniper warfare.

In this amazing biography, *Jack Hinson's One Man War* (Pelican Publishing, 2009), Lt. Col. Tom C. McKenney masterfully recounts Hinson's extraordinary feats as a lone Confederate sniper.

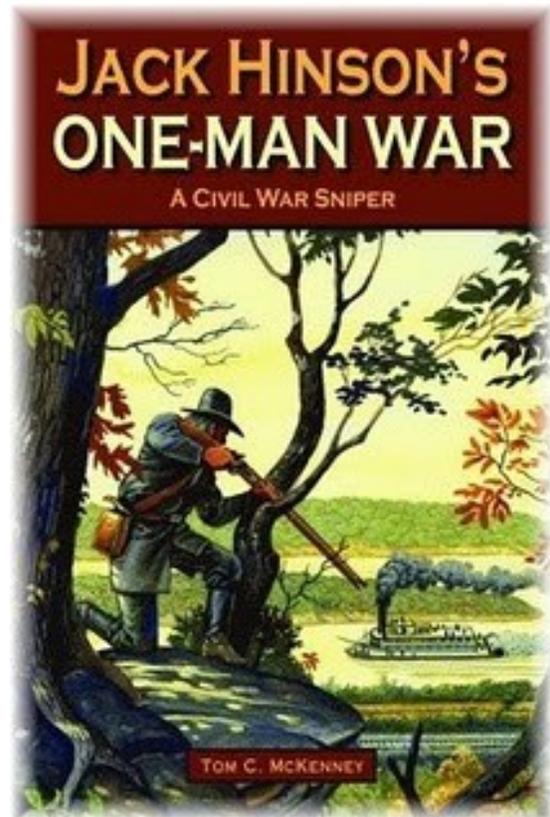
I recently had the opportunity to interview Mr. McKenney . . .

RW: First of all Colonel, tell us a little bit about yourself, where are you from, family, schooling, etc.

TM: I was born and reared in Lexington, Ky. Graduated from the University of Kentucky and the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). My ancestors came to KY in the late 18th century from Virginia and South Carolina. I am a retired Marine, Korea, Vietnam, infantry, parachutist, and special operations. I'm retired for a disability incurred in Vietnam.

RW: What drew you to the story about Jack Hinson and how did you first become aware of it?

TM: I love history and read all historical markers. About 1965 I stopped to read a marker at the site of Golden Pond in the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (on the TN & KY border & depopulated by the United States Government in the 1940s). It spoke of a Confederate sniper whose sons were murdered by Union troops, causing him to seek vengeance. I never forgot that, and never lost the desire to pursue the story, but was unable to do so until about 15 years ago.



The true story of one man's reluctant but relentless war against the invaders of his country. A quiet, wealthy plantation owner, Jack Hinson watched the start of the Civil War with disinterest. Opposed to secession and a friend to Union and Confederate commanders alike, he did not want a war. After Union soldiers seized and murdered his sons, placing their decapitated heads on the gateposts of his estate, Hinson could remain indifferent no longer. He commissioned a special rifle for long-range accuracy, he took to the woods, and he set out for revenge. This remarkable biography presents the story of Jack Hinson, a lone Confederate sniper who, at the age of 57, waged a personal war on Grant's army and navy. The result of 15 years of scholarship, this meticulously researched and beautifully written work is the only account of Hinson's life ever recorded and involves an unbelievable cast of characters, including the Earp brothers, Jesse James, and Nathan Bedford Forrest.



RW: What was the most intriguing thing about Jack Hinson?

TM: Jack Hinson was an amazing man. Perhaps the most interesting thing about him is the combination of his unique neutrality as a peace-maker before the murder and mutilation of his sons, and the relentless, expert, killing machine that he became after that. My original title for the book was "Reluctant Warrior, One Man's War against Grant's Army and Navy."

RW: What were your primary sources?

TM: At first, my only resource was that historical marker at Golden Pond. I went back there and noted the serial number. Then I drove to Frankfort, KY the State Archives, and read the file on that marker. It was a huge disappointment--there was almost nothing in that folder but some correspondence. Eventually I attended reunions of vanished communities in the LBLNRA, ran ads in county newspapers asking for information, and made the rounds of county libraries, combing their collections. Informal, privately published county histories had little about Hinson. One 19th Century history of the Army of Tennessee had a paragraph with a physical description of Hinson and the only quotation of a statement known to exist. The rest came from digging, travelling and asking a lot of questions. I found the [sniper] rifle and developed a chain of possession. Then I spent hundreds of hours in rare book and document collections at Duke, Chapel Hill, the Filson collection, the TN and KY archives and the National Archives. I would have to say that there were no "primary sources"; my primary sources were all of the above. It was rather like sorting

through document fragments from the Dead Sea Scrolls; all I had were fragments, from dozens of sources--mostly obscure--and it took a long time to put them together. One important thing I have learned about sources: Everywhere I went in the rural counties throughout the area I found zealous, local, unknown, amateur historians, who go about in obscurity, doing tireless research, people without a lot off education, who usually self-publish their work in fold-and-staple booklets or spiral binding at Office Depot. These people, and their publications, are priceless, largely unknown, treasures. There is not one of the five rural counties where most of the story took place that doesn't have an active, vital, county historical society.

RW: Are there any descendants still living?

TM: When I first began the research there were 4 living great grandchildren of Jack Hinson. During the research and writing the two great grandsons have died; the two great granddaughters are living, one in Montana and one in Tennessee.

RW: What do they think of your book?

TM: Both great grandsons were enthusiastic about the book and helpful; it is very sad that neither lived to see the final result. One great granddaughter was at times enthusiastic and at times unresponsive. The other great granddaughter has never been interested. My right arm, however, has been the widow of one great grandson, Frances Hinson; she is a zealous amateur historian, and was collecting information before I met her, but had very limited means to pursue it. We have been a team of two. As I say in the acknowledgements, she could qualify as co-author, but must not be held responsible for my mistakes.

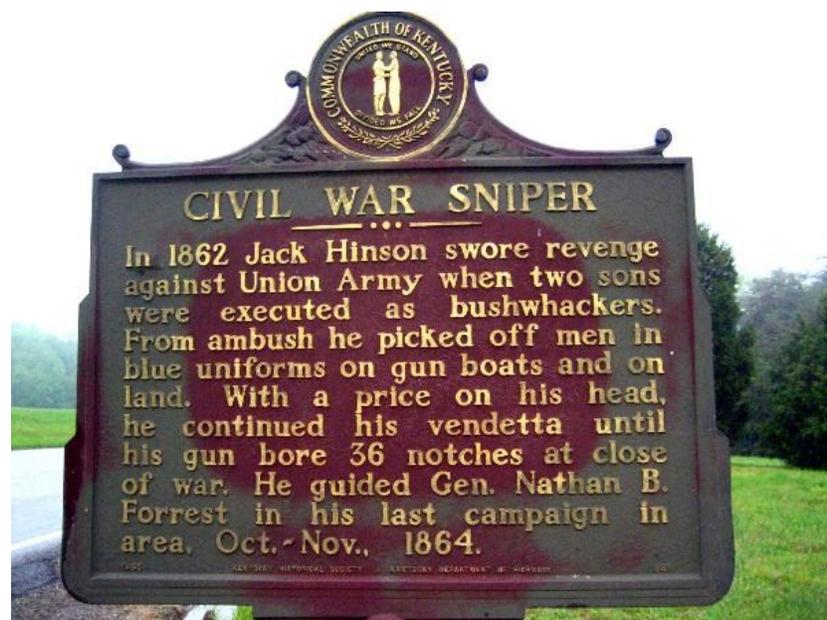
RW: How long did it take you to write the book?

TM: The research and writing began with a stroke--not of the pen, but the kind that happens in the brain. **In a very angry conflict with a publisher (over an index), I had a slight stroke. I decided to give myself a month off to recover, but didn't want to be idle. It occurred to me that I could finally begin to search for the Hinson story. In that month I found the rifle and made other progress, then went back to the regular schedule. Three years later I had another little stroke, so I gave myself another month to pursue the story, and much progress was made. Then about 5 years ago I decided that the project had languished long enough and gave it top priority. Altogether, it took about 15 years.

RW: Did Jack Hinson teach you anything and is there anything in particular you'd like for readers to learn from the story?

TM: The Jack Hinson story includes at least three important lessons in life: 1. It takes two to make peace, but only one to make a fight; he didn't want the war, but the war came to him. 2. A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city (Prov 18:19). The bitterest enemies are friends whom we have betrayed. 3. Vengeance has a high price. It cost him at least 6 of his children, his plantation, businesses, and life as he had known it before the war. Additionally, in a military sense, guerrilla warfare works. By the end of the war, the Union had committed elements of 9 regiments and an amphibious task force of Marines against that one old man, and they never got him.

RW: Thank you Colonel.



<http://oldviriniablog.blogspot.com/2009/02/jack-hinsons-one-man-war.htm>



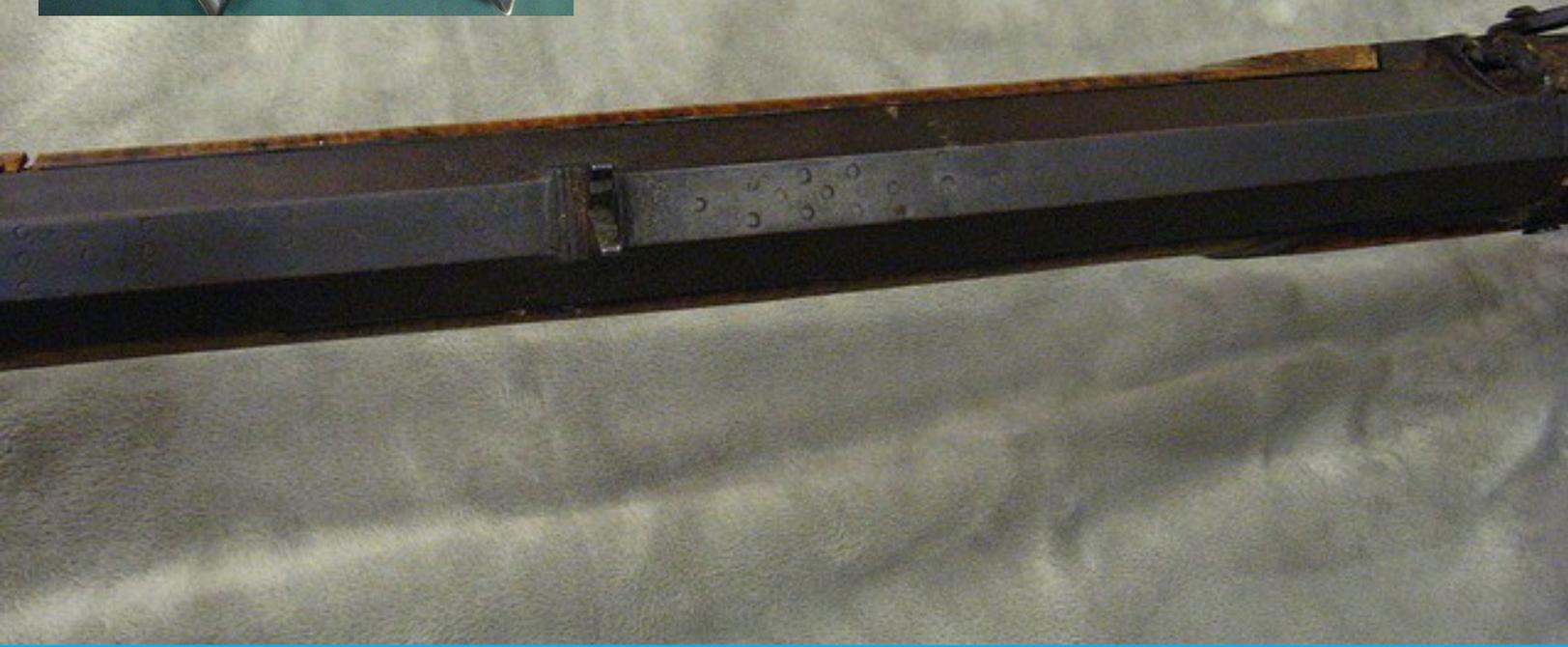
More great pictures of the rifle at http://www.flickr.com/photos/scott_fam_pics/sets/72157614976106266/





Here is a photograph of Hinson's pistols and a whiskey flask that belonged to Nathan Forrest.

<http://www.pelicanpub.com/proddetail.php?prod=9781589806405>



Justice Delivered! The circles on the barrel represent dead, that is, *good yankees* !



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Only known photograph (above).

Drawing by Robert DeWolfe (left).

THE RAPE OF ATHENS, ALABAMA

In the middle of April 1862, the 18th Ohio under Turchin's command occupied Athens, Alabama, a prosperous town of about 1200 population. On May 1, however, they were driven out by a combined regular and partisan Confederate cavalry force of only 112 men and retreated back to Huntsville. The Confederate cavalry was greeted with cheers and waving handkerchiefs by the citizens in the streets. Reports indicate that some Athens civilians may have fired on the Union troops from their homes as they left. The Confederate forces, however, quickly pulled out of town.

The next morning Turchin marched into Athens unopposed with at least three regiments of his brigade.

The townspeople, including the ladies, turned their backs to him as he rode into town. Turchin was furious with this gesture of impertinence and told his troops he would close his eyes for a few hours while they took their pleasure in looting the town and terrorizing its citizens. He then left them to their depredations for the rest of the day. At least some of Turchin's troops stayed a few weeks.

Later testimony indicated that numerous homes, offices, and stores were pillaged. Money, jewelry, dishware, silver, watches, clothes, shoes, medical supplies, medical instruments, and anything else of value were stolen. Furniture, carpets, artwork, and fixtures were destroyed. Books and especially bibles were viciously destroyed. Numerous testimonies indicated that the soldiers' language to women was rude, insulting, threatening, and vulgar. One white woman, the pregnant wife of a Confederate cavalryman, was singled out and gang-raped, shortly thereafter dying from a miscarriage. Several black servant girls were raped, and several more had to fend off attempted rapes. The commander made his headquarters in the home of a prominent citizen and refused to let his sick daughter receive any medical treatment. She subsequently died. Shots were fired into homes and terror reigned. Some of the troops billeted themselves in the slave quarters on a nearby plantation for weeks, debauching the females. They roamed with the males over the surrounding country, plundering and pillaging.

Some Union officers of integrity among Turchin's troops, however, reported this to his Division Commander, Major General O. M. Mitchell. Mitchell immediately rebuked Turchin and notified General Buell and Secretary of War Stanton. After some delay on the part of Stanton, General Buell, a very effective officer of high integrity who was especially concerned that his soldiers conduct themselves with honor, stepped in and relieved Turchin of command, insisting on his court-martial.

Most of the information in the previous paragraphs was taken from the court-martial proceedings of August 1862. Brigadier General James A. Garfield, a future President of the United States, presided over the court-martial. Turchin and one of his regimental commanders, Col. Gazlay, were found guilty and dismissed from the Army. Charges against several other officers were dropped on proof they were only acting on Turchin's orders. General Buell approved and signed the verdict.

The proceedings of Turchin's court-martial received considerable national attention and became the focus of a debate on the prosecution and conduct of the war. The Chicago newspapers bitterly condemned Buell for Turchin's dismissal and court-martial. Their howl for harsh policies including devastation and plundering by Union armies was picked up by many other papers. The Radical Republicans in Congress were especially pushing for a more vigorous and punishing war policy.

Turchin's wife, evidently a very formidable woman in many regards, personally went to see Lincoln and persuaded him that not only should Turchin be reinstated but that he should also be promoted to Brigadier General: Hearing of this, General Buell protested to Secretary of War Stanton that:

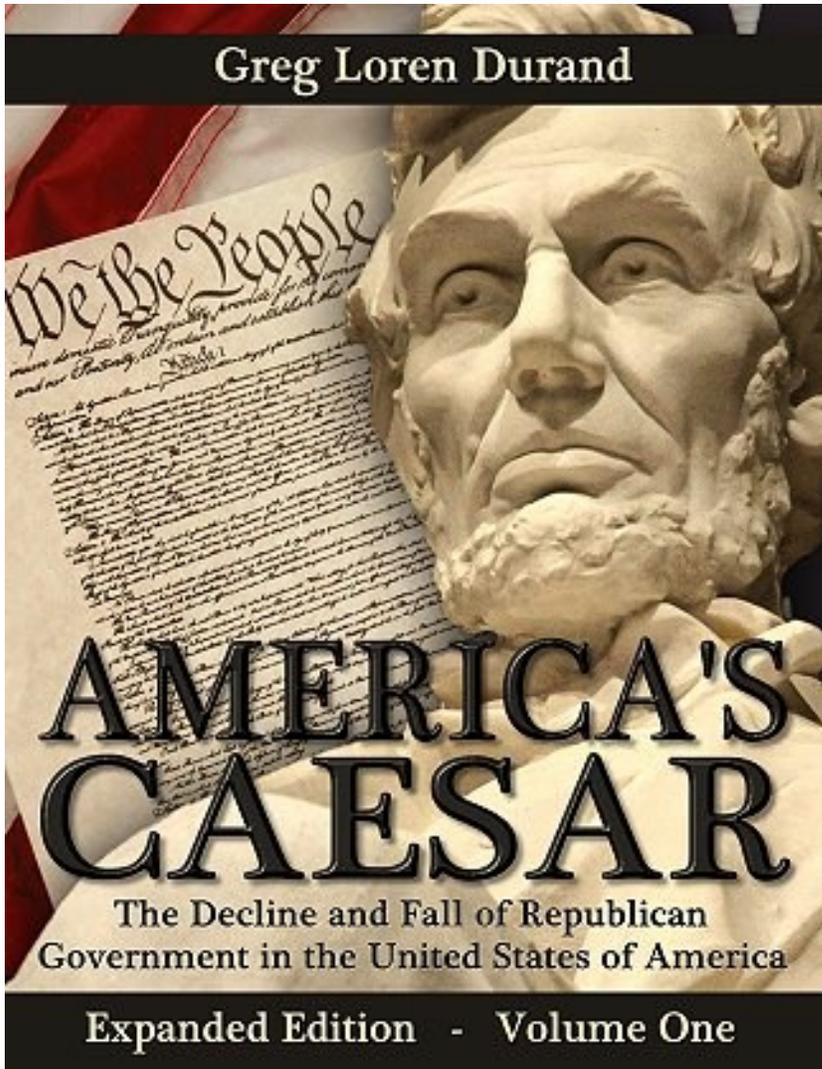
"If as I hear, the promotion of Colonel Turchin is contemplated I feel it is my duty to inform you that he is entirely unfit for it. I placed him in the command of a brigade, and now find it necessary to relieve him from it in consequence of his utter failure to enforce discipline and render it efficient."

But within a few days of the court-martial, President Lincoln reinstated Turchin and promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. A few months later Lincoln would make a similar promotion. In November Lincoln promoted Col. John McNeil, one of the senior officers responsible for the October 1862 Palmyra Massacre in Missouri, to Brigadier General. It was obvious that Total War policy had many advocates in Washington.

Brigadier General Turchin and his wife returned to their home in Chicago to cheering crowds. He was presented a sword, and a band played **"Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes."** On August 30, General Buell was informed that a large part of Athens, Alabama, had been burned by Union troops passing through the town.

http://www.fantasy.com/civil_war/2011/06/18_1

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A Constitutional View of State Sovereignty

The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield and government to gain ground.

-Thomas Jefferson

The topic of state sovereignty has been argued by many different persons, in various distinct ways, and for numerous divergent purposes. The question has been alive since the founding fathers affixed their names and fortunes to the Declaration of Independence in 1776. However, if one had taken the time intimately to examine the past and in particular the Constitution of 1789, the entire argument would be a moot point because legally each of the several states which make up the union known as the United States of America is in fact sovereign and independent. This position was held by many statesmen and noted constitutional authorities, both north and south, as irrefutable until 1865 when the sovereignty and independence of eleven of those states was unconstitutionally usurped by the Federal Government.

It is submitted and recognized that to have a legal standing, one must first establish a founding precedent. The precedent which establishes the right of sovereignty dates to 1776 when representatives of the thirteen American colonies, by signing the Declaration of Independence, acknowledged each of the colonies to be separate. Jefferson's draft of the Declaration proclaims the sovereignty of the new States thus: ...finally we do assert and declare these colonies to be free and independent states, and that as free and independent states they shall hereafter have the power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. It should also be noted that the plural form of the word state is used throughout, which indicates the idea of more than one state or nation. The idea that the founding fathers considered each of the states to be a sovereign power is also evident when the thirteen States combined in a mutual Union under the Articles of Confederation of 1781. Section 2 of The Articles states: "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States." This simply meant that the states were inclined to join and delegate certain powers to a central government, for the good of each other and for representation in world affairs. However, they carefully retained all other powers, known as States' Rights, for themselves. Once again it should be noted that the idea of separate, independent sovereignties is expressed by the authors of the compact.

The issue of sovereignty was further strengthened in 1783 with the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War. The treaty between the United States and England began thus: "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States." The King of England, which until this time had been the only power that denied the independence of the colonies, admitted in the Treaty of Paris that indeed the thirteen former colonies had taken their place in the world as thirteen sovereign and independent nations, denoted by the fact that he recognized each by name.

The terms State and Sovereign have been used extensively up to this point, therefore, the definition of the terms as used should be determined to prevent confusion. When the three foregoing articles were penned, the writers used the definitions that were accepted during the eighteenth century. These definitions were set forth by the authority of many of the leading statesmen, scholars, and historians of the early period of the Union. Lord Bacon who died in 1626 stated that "men are servants of the Sovereign or State." Boyar's Royal Dictionary, published in 1727, gives the definition of state as "A country living under the same government, and also as the government of a people living under the dominion of a Prince or in a commonwealth." The term State was a general term which could be applied to either people or their government with the terms kingdom, empire, and republic, being more specific terms of political power.

The term sovereign comes from the Latin *supremus* which in English is translated highest. By the eighteenth century this term had evolved to the point where it was accepted to be the man with the highest authority in the state. When the colonies declared their independence it raised the question of sovereignty; to whom, or what, did the citizens of each of the new states owe their allegiance? This was answered by each of the states after war had begun between each colony and the Crown when allegiance to the state was demanded of each of the inhabitants, and this often as much as a year before the Declaration of Independence. Sovereignty of each of the states was recognized as the end result of freedom from the Crown as was so noted in all of the early state constitutions, Declaration of Independence, and the Articles of Confederation.

The States never surrendered, renounced, or delegated their sovereignty, although they did delegate some powers of that sovereignty. However, just as the powers which are given to a tenant by a property owner do not make that tenant a landlord; neither do the powers given to the Congress of the States make it a sovereign being. That is exactly the relationship that was understood by the several states when they entered into the Articles of Confederation and then into the Constitution of 1789. Each of these agreements was merely a compact which formed a confederation and not a nation. The federal government was seen only as an agent for the sovereign states and was bound to represent all of them equally when using the powers delegated to it. "The compact provided no forum to adjudicate the constitutionality of the laws of the United States and of the States when they were in conflict, because the Supreme Court, as part of the subordinate government, could not bind the sovereign states. State courts could ignore federal court decisions that tried to bind them."

The framers of both the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution were so concerned with protecting the sovereignty of the States that it was expressly written into each document. It took the form of Article 2 of the Articles of Confederation which stated "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States." In the Constitution of 1789, the protection of the sovereignty of the states was included in the forms of the ninth and tenth amendments which stated "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" and "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

Under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress was the representative of each of the sovereign states and as such had legislative, executive, and in some cases judicial powers granted it. However, these powers were expressly limited and restricted in the ninth and tenth amendments of the Constitution. Therefore, the Congress of the Confederation could, as in the case of a state legislature, act on anything that had not been prohibited, but under the Constitution of 1789 the Congress could act only on those items which had been expressly enumerated. It is submitted then, that the Constitution of 1789 further tightened and secured the sovereignty of the States more than did any of the foregoing documents.

It is almost certain that without the inclusion of the tenth amendment the Constitution of 1789 would never have received the support and ratification of states such as New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and others. New Hampshire and Massachusetts each recommended several amendments to quiet the fears of the people and to guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government, the leading one being "That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several states, to be by them exercised." New York expressed her sovereignty in the following manner: "That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness." She also included that all powers not clearly delegated to the Congress by the Constitution remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same." The ratification process continued state by state with each showing some concern for the issue of their sovereignty and independence, with the strongest wording being in the Ratification Ordinance of Rhode Island which stated "That Congress shall guarantee to each state its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Constitution expressly delegated to the United States.

The constitution also provided for the protection of the sovereignty of the states in the form of the seventh article regarding ratification. Article seven states: "The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution BETWEEN the states so ratifying the same." This article further illustrates the framers acknowledgment of the States as sovereignties.

There appeared in short order after the ratification of the constitution two schools of thought as to the interpretation of the form of government under that compact. The leader of what would become the State Rights school of thought was Thomas Jefferson, a man opposed to a powerful central government. The leader of the other persuasion, Consolidation, was Alexander Hamilton, who favored a strong, all powerful central government.

The State Rights position used as its text of authority the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798. The Resolutions, written by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson were taken from the carefully worded clauses of the constitution that were designed to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each state was merged into one common government and nation. It must be asked who better could understand the meaning of the constitution than two of its authors?

In the first Kentucky Resolution, Jefferson stated the following: "That the several States comprising the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government, but that by compact under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government, for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are authoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded, as a State, and is an integral party; that this government created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since this would have made its discretion and not the Constitution the measure of its powers; but that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." Jefferson clearly demonstrates with his words that the states are indeed sovereign beings, by using such terms as a compact when referring to the constitution, and that each State acceded to the compact. The wording of accession also implies the right of secession if the general government fails to carry out its part of the agreement, or usurps powers not delegated to it.

The greatest conflict between these two schools of thought came in the tariff controversy of 1831-32 in which John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts debated and left on record the most complete commentary on the American political system. Calhoun saw that the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions involved the right of secession, but was not willing at that time to insist upon its usage for a resolution of the tariff question. It is also interesting to note that Webster even changed his view toward the right of secession later in his life. In a speech made at Capon Springs, Virginia, 28 June 1851, he distinctly held that the Union was a Union of States, that the Union was founded upon compact, and that a compact broken on one side could not continue to bind the other.

President Buchanan, in his annual speech to congress on 3 December 1860, in the very midst of the secession movement, referred to the states as sovereign States when addressing slavery and the settlement of the question. "...All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they and they alone, are responsible to God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible and have no right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or in Brazil." He perfectly illustrated with his words and the constitutional position of his office, that even as late as December 1860, the States were still considered to be sovereign beings.

Therefore, having established the sovereignty of the states from a constitutional viewpoint, it is necessary to examine the question of whether or not those same states had the right to secede from a compact to which they had freely acceded. The right of the people to alter or abolish their government whenever it ceases to meet the desired ends for which it was established was the justification used by the colonists in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The people of the Southern States in 1861 had not only this established precedent but also an additional constitutional sanction enabling them to do likewise. In support of this right of secession, the South used the literature and terms as applied during the period of the framing and adoption of the constitution. There can be no doubt that the South had overwhelmingly the best of the argument, and Northern writers have gradually abandoned any contest on this point to fall back on the argument of the necessity to "preserve the union" at all costs. This plea by Northern writers, even though small, is a confession that the war against the South in 1861 was a war of invasion and subjugation.

The idea of secession was nothing new in 1860 for it had emerged many times since the founding of the union. The Constitution, as has been shown, was considered by many to be a mere compact between the States and as such, the States, each being separate and sovereign, had the right to abandon that compact. This was a consistent thought throughout the history of the early union as shown by the Ratification Ordinances of Virginia and Rhode Island which reserved the right of secession; such was the belief of many statesmen in all parts of the union, both north and south, at different times. Some of the instances when secession was mentioned were when Virginia and North Carolina considered secession in 1797. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts urged the dissolution of the Union over the admission of Louisiana in 1803 and New England threatened secession in 1814 when her economy was in danger of collapse during the second war with England. William Lloyd Garrison proposed that Massachusetts should lead a secession movement during the war with Mexico in 1847 and John Quincy Adams supported New England secession over the admission of Texas. It is evident, therefore, that the people of the South, in the crisis which confronted them in 1860, had no lack either of precept or precedent for their instruction and guidance in the teaching and the example of the North and East. The only practical difference was that the North threatened and the South acted.

When South Carolina led the other southern states out of the Union in December 1860, she did so legally and properly. Her legislature met and passed an Ordinance of Secession which in effect was nothing more than a rescinding of her Ordinance of Ratification of the Constitution of 1789. This action on the part of South Carolina was not something that had come about overnight or in a hasty tantrum. She was followed in short order by six other Deep South states: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The primary reason for their departure from the union was that they felt that with the election of a sectional president the South no longer had any security or protection of its interests in the union. It should be noted that for sixty of the seventy years of the union, power had been in the hands of the South, during which time she patronized the northern political party, compromising many times in the face of threats of northern secession in an effort to maintain the union. The election of a sectional president did more than represent the shift of power from the South to the North. It represented the establishment of a despotism in Washington which threatened all that was held dear by the people of the southern states. The South decided to withdraw from the union because such total empowerment of the North and its radical political ideas would mean ruination for the lifestyle it had maintained prior to the establishment of the union.

Many of the northern newspapers, journals, and statesmen of the day even supported the South in its efforts to establish a new southern nation. Horace Greely of the New York Tribune, an abolitionist and supporter of the doctrine of free soil and probably one of the most popular and best informed of the northern journalists, wrote extensively and very outspokenly in upholding the right of secession. His writings show that the feeling of the North was to let the South go in peace. Some examples of his editorials are submitted for the record to validate his position and by acceptance, that of the northern states, toward the southern states. Except for the limitations of space, the excerpts could continue ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

He stated in the New York Tribune, November 9, 1860, - "If the cotton states shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. ... we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it {the seceding states}in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets. ... those who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it {the right of secession}would place themselves clearly in the wrong."

New York Tribune, November 16, 1860, - "Still we say ... we earnestly favor such separation. If the {southern} states shall say to the rest 'We prefer to be henceforth separated from you' we shall insist they be permitted to go in peace."

New York Tribune, November 19, 1860, - "Now we believe and maintain that the union is to be preserved only so long as it is beneficial and satisfactory to all parties concerned. ... But we insist that this union shall not be held together by force whenever it shall have ceased to cohere by the mutual attraction of its parts."

New York Tribune, December 8, 1860, - "We again avow our deliberate conviction that whenever six or eight states shall have formally seceded ... it will not be found practicable to coerce them into subjection. One or two states may be coerced, but not an entire section, or quarter of the union. If you do not believe this, wait and see."

New York Tribune, December 17, 1860, - "If it {Declaration of Independence} justifies the secession from the British empire of 3,000,000 of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not someone attempt to show wherein and why?"

And finally, after the official secession of South Carolina on December 20, Greely wrote in the New York Tribune edition of December 24, - "Most certainly we believe that governments are made for the peoples and not peoples for the governments; that the latter derive their power from the consent of the governed; and whenever a portion of the union large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall show that and say authentically to the residue, 'We want to get away from you,' I shall say, and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principles of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say 'Go.'"

The object of this thesis has been to illustrate from contemporary historical sources of the period 1860-1865 that the Southern States had the right to withdraw from a union which they had freely entered; that the rejection of that right by the Federal government was a blatant violation of both the letter and spirit of the compact between the States; and the subsequent invasion and subjugation of the seceding States was a disregard of the limitations of the Constitution, and destructive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Human history contains a record of the difficulty of maintaining the relationship between constitution, government, and the people throughout time. It is essential that for a government to protect and exercise proper care for the people there must be a homogeneity of the constituents. Because of this, the human race is divided into separate nations. One of the best examples of this was when the founders of this union broke away from Great Britain, establishing thirteen free and independent states, carefully asserting and preserving the sovereignty and jurisdiction of each.

If the researcher of today will carefully and candidly search out the political history of the Union, it will be found that whether under the Articles of Confederation or the Compact of Union the distinct assertion of sovereignty appears throughout and nowhere does there appear the hint of any purpose of the States to consolidate into one body. In fact, had that proposition been broached in the years after the War of Independence and preceding the ratification of the Constitution of 1789 there would have been no chance of adoption of that document by the States. Because of that assertion of sovereignty, and the free accession of the States to the Compact of Union, the right of secession also goes hand in hand.

Although the question of secession appears to have been temporarily settled on the battlefields of this Union, it nevertheless does not release the government of the 1860's from the violations of the law and the spirit with which the States came together to form a Union. The victors of that conflict have proven only that they were the stronger of the two nations which resulted from the differences of the States of the Union. The words of Senator James H. Hammond of South Carolina in response to William H. Seward's boast on the Senate floor that the North was about to take control of the country ring down through the years: "Do not forget - it can never be forgotten - it is written on the brightest page of human history - that we took our country in her infancy, and, after ruling her for sixty out of seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor, boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength, the wonder and the admiration of the world. Time will show what you will make of her, but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility."

Time has indeed shown what the Northern power did with its responsibility. The results have had far reaching effects, not only to the conquered States of the Confederacy, but also to the policies of the Union from 1865 until the present in its dealings with other sovereignties worldwide. Finally, as commonly quoted at the reunions of the Southern veterans in the years following the War for Southern Independence:

"Force may crush truth to the ground, but crushed or not, truth is still truth."

Deo Vindice.

http://confederatestatesmilitia.ning.com/?xg_source=msg_mes_network



If this be treason, make the most of it!



During the War against Lincoln's invaders, many regiments took animals with them that became mascots for those regiments. One such mascot was "Old Douglas" the "faithful, patient" camel of the 43rd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Douglas was a Dromedary (Arabian) camel, given to Colonel William Hudson Moore by 1st Lieutenant William H. Hargrove of Company B. Moore assigned Douglas to the regimental band, for which he carried instruments and knapsacks. The 43rd Mississippi was hence forth called the "Camel Regiment." Douglas served in the Iuka, Corinth, Central Mississippi Railroad, and Vicksburg Campaigns. Douglas remained with the regiment until Vicksburg where he was killed by hateful murderous foul damnyankee sharpshooters. Douglas is honored with his own grave marker and is buried

in Vicksburg's Cedar Hill Cemetery with the rest of our Soldiers. It's the City Cemetery and you don't have to pay to enter, just observe the open and closed hours. The invaders and soldiers from following wars are buried in the National Military Park, \$8 dollars to enter the Park (as of January at least). The heartless yankees refused to bury our soldiers and our own people buried them in the city cemetery and laid out the grave areas in sections by the States our heroes were from.

War Crimes Against Southern Soldiers & Civilians

The yankees Murder, Rape, Looting, starvation, & Destruction of Dixie

"Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it, but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and PEOPLE will cripple their military resources....I can make the march, and make Georgia howl."

Gen. W.T. Sherman

yankee biological warfare!

And they call Confederates NAZIS'???

In the archives of Louisiana, and in the book "The Conduct of Federal Troops in Louisiana ...", edited by David C. Edmonds, can be found first-hand reports of the Yankee army trying to "poison" innocent men, women, and children. The following is a letter written by one Dr. Sabatier for a report of the Yankee conduct; a report that was requested by the governor of Louisiana. (Pg. 91 - 92).

"... when the small-pox broke out among the Federal troops, then occupying New Iberia, it was impossible in our vicinity to procure the smallest portion of vaccine matter... I used my best exertions to procure some vaccine from the Federal physicians in New Iberia, and through one of my confreres succeeded in getting a few points loaded with vaccine, which I immediately inoculated to my own children."

Dr. Sabatier goes on to say how his children suffered more from the vaccine than from small pox. In fact, he states, "A few days after the operation, one of my poor little baby's arms was horribly swollen and inflamed, and on the second day appeared a pustule which had nothing of the appearance of vaccine..." Unfortunately for Dr. Sabatier many children died including his own. I sent a copy of this report to several doctors at Ochsner hospital in New Orleans, and their report back to me was that this "vaccine" was made to kill. The governor's report goes on to state that over "two thousand perished in six weeks." They died because of a poison passed off as a vaccine.

..... In the summer of 1863 another civilian doctor by the name of George Hill witnessed the Union army occupy what is today called Morgan City, at that time called Brasher. An event took place here, the likes of which would not be seen again until Hitler and the Nazis started their "final solution."

Dr. Hill was reported as being "a distinguished physician and surgeon of Opelousas." But all his years as a doctor did not prepare him for what he saw.

"In the summer of 1863, Berwick's Bay and a portion of the Lafourche country were taken possession of by the Confederate army. I, with many others who had lost property by the raid which the Federal army made between the 20th of April and the 20th of May of this year, visited the Bay for the purpose of recovering our property. I was among the first to cross the bay; and having been informed on the night of my arrival by a gentleman named March that several of my lost Negroes were at the sugar house of Dr. Sanders (Henry Sanders), and that others were there in a dying condition, I [left] in the morning [for the] sugar house of Dr. S. and entered it by a door in the west end.

[Original sentence says: I, in the morning as soon as sugar house of Dr. S. and entered it by a door in the west end.] -ed

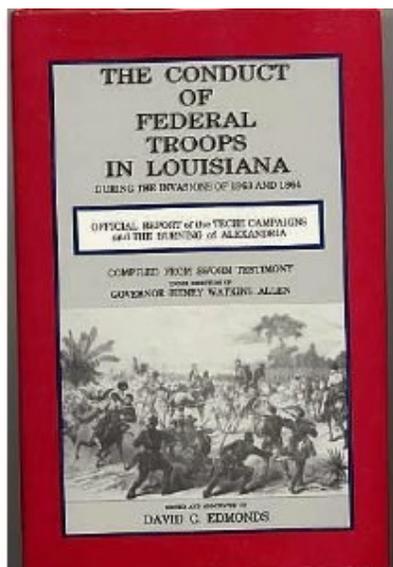
"The scene which then and there presented itself can never be effaced from my memory. On the right hand, female corpses in a state of nudity and also in a far advanced stage of decomposition. Many others were lying all over the floor, many speechless and in a dying condition.

"All appeared to have died of the same disease : bloody flux. The floor was slippery with blood, mucus and feces. The dying, and all those unable to help themselves, were lying with their scanty garments rolled around their heads and breasts - the lower part of the body naked - and every time an involuntary discharge of blood and feces, combined with air, would pass, making a slight noise, clouds of flies, such as I never saw before, would immediately rise and settle down again on all the exposed parts of the dying. In passing through the house a cold chill shook my frame, from which I did not recover for several months, and, indeed, it came near costing my life.

"As I passed from the house I met with a Negro man of my own, who informed me that he had lost his wife and two children. I asked him if his friends - the Yankees - had not furnished him with medicine. He said, 'No, and if they had, I would not have given it to my family as all who took their medicine died in twelve hours from the time of its being given.'"

This "deposition" ends with the remark that it was shown to Dr. Sanders, who was then a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives. Dr. Sanders knew of the incident and was recorded as saying, "Before the arrival of Dr. Hill, he had caused many decomposed bodies that filled the coolers to be removed and interred... A hundred others would, if necessary, add their testimony to that of these gentlemen."

This event has become known as the Sugar House Incident, or the Sugar House Murders and the house in which it occurred has been located by me and a few others. Our next step is to have the area scanned by infrared imaging to locate the mass graves that should be in the area.



The Conduct of Federal troops in Louisiana during the invasions of 1863 and 1864: official report compiled from sworn testimony under direction of Governor Henry W. Allen, Shreveport, April 1865; annotated and edited by David C. Edmonds

Publisher: Lafayette, La. : Acadiana Press, 1988.

ISBN: 0937614084 DDC: 973.7 LCC: E470.7

Order [HERE](#) Out of print and costly "used 70-80\$."

THE SOCIETY OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS

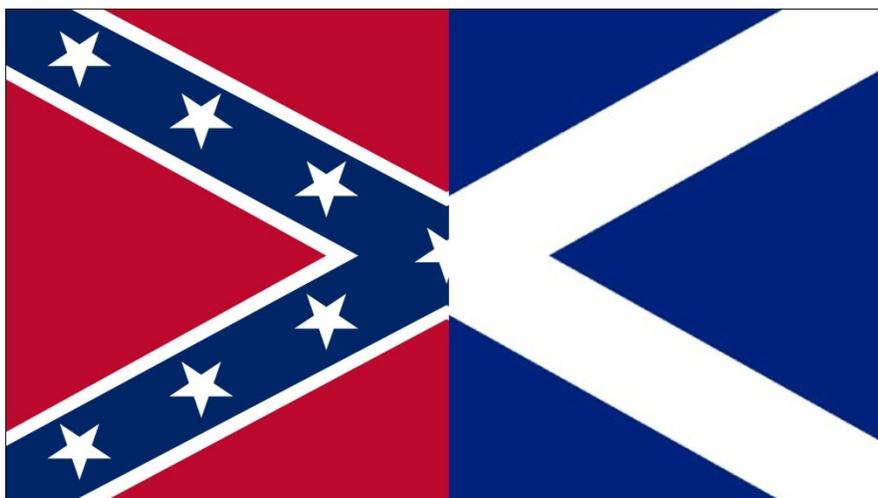


Once upon a time in Scotland there existed an organization called the Society of True Highlanders (SOTH). It was formed in 1815 by Alastair Ranaldson of Glengarry scarcely two generations after the heroic, but tragic, battle of Culloden (1746). The Society allowed those descendants of once-proud Jacobite Highlanders, a generation of men willing to fight for the preservation of their culture and civilization, a means of saving face. The Society's members ostentatiously imitated the warrior class to which their grandfathers had genuinely belonged. Their *raison d'être* was to celebrate the history, language, dress, music, and martial character "of our illustrious race in the Highlands and Isles of Scotland." In order to belong to the SOTH, a man had to prove descent from a real Highland chief; thus it was an exclusive, genealogical-based organization, a sort of club for men who had no heart for a real fight. The Highland gentleman and his lady, now thoroughly anglicized, were happy to play-act the part of their noble ancestors.

Glengarry 1812

But unlike the Jacobite warriors of a century earlier, the members of the SOTH were no threat to the established imperial order of the day. In fact, the men of the SOTH were quick to pledge allegiance to an alien banner (the Union Jack) and the imperial designs it represented. They conveniently forgot the red-coated troops who had invaded their homeland within living memory, and by giving their allegiance to the empire they also, by implication, gave approval to the depredations committed against Scotland.

Under Glengarry's direction, the Society flourished for some years. The members, inspired by Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels, spent festive nights with their ladies at Fort William drinking toasts and boasting of their forebears' deeds against the hated Sassanach (Gaelic for "Saxons"). **But while the men of the SOTH played at warrior, the Scottish people were being deprived of their birthright by a British Empire all too eager to emasculate Scottish culture while at the same time employing tens of thousands of Alba's sons to fight and die for London's imperial aspirations.**--Michael Hill Ed. Note: *Lest WE forget !*



This is an example of the kinds of **dangerous lies** that our society has been taught and our children have learned in public schools. Our fathers fought against invaders who came to take our wealth and destroy our democratic republic and the rule of law. We are **reaping the consequences** of their victory today with the all-powerful central state that now can arrest us without warrant or charge. We must consistently fight these lies for, as Joseph Goebbels, Nazi propaganda minister said, "If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it. The lie can be maintained only for such time as the State can shield the people from the political, economic and/or military consequences of the lie. It thus becomes vitally important for the State to use all of its powers to repress dissent, for the truth is the mortal enemy of the lie, and thus by extension, the truth is the greatest enemy of the State."

Neo-Confederates attempt to Whitewash Southern History



By George Ewert

The effort to revise the history of the Civil War to favor the South in popular memory began the moment that America's bloodiest war had come to an end. Former Confederate leaders, preachers and ideologues, determined to shake off the notion that they had fought to defend a society based on human servitude, launched a campaign to bury the real cause of the war that has not ended to this day.

The purpose of this myth of the Lost Cause, in the words of scholar Alan T. Nolan, was to rewrite history "to hide the Southerners' tragic and self-destructive mistake" by fostering "a heroic image of secession and the war so that Confederates would have salvaged at least their honor from the all-encompassing defeat."

Men such as Alexander Stephens, the rebel vice president who once famously described white supremacy as the "cornerstone" of the Confederacy, rushed out popular histories that claimed that the war had not been about slavery at all.

Now comes the latest effort in that tradition, a \$56-million, 216-minute blockbuster film called "Gods and Generals." Funded by Ted Turner Pictures and directed, written and produced by Ronald Maxwell, who made the successful Civil War film "Gettysburg," this 2003 "prequel" has neo-Confederates salivating.

The movie is "an American cultural event of major significance," "an arresting example of how a people's history should be told," writes Clyde Wilson, a neo-Confederate intellectual and founding member of the League of the South hate group.

It is a work "that presents truthful history rather than fiction or politically correct revisionism," says Phyllis Schlafly of the far-right Eagle Forum, adding that Southerners "certainly did not die to defend slavery."

The acting in this "deeply honest piece of film-making" is "uniformly superb" and emphasizes how "few men thought they were fighting about slavery," writes FrontPageMagazine.com reviewer John Zmirak (see also Center for the Study of Popular Culture).

The film, in sum, "is not only the finest movie ever made about the Civil War, it is also the best American historical film," American Enterprise Magazine enthused (see group description of American Enterprise Institute). "Period."

These thrilled reviewers and their ilk go on to elaborate reasons for their excitement. "Gods and Generals" is "more or less explicitly Christian, Southern and even libertarian," writes Daniel McCarthy of LewRockwell.com (see description of Ludwig von Mises Institute). It is "real history" that shows that "Lincoln didn't start the War Between the States to save black people," says a writer on The Sierra Times, a far-right Web site run by former Ohio militia leader J.J. Johnson.

"You have got to see this movie," concludes Claude Sinclair, a member of a South Carolina chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans heritage group. "It is very pro-Confederate. The movie even goes on to state that slavery didn't become an issue until after the North found themselves losing and as a political ploy."

The problem? These notions of the war are false.

Whose 'revisionism'?

"God and Generals," which focuses on the first two years of the Civil War, doesn't totally deny the role of slavery, but it minimizes it. It offers completely one-sided pictures of generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson as noble and impossibly pious characters whose conduct puts them in "the army of the Lord."

The entire film, save a couple of scenes, is told from the Confederate perspective. It has two black characters, but they are wildly unrepresentative of blacks in the South of that period. One, Martha, is a slave who remains in her master's house after his family flees so that she can protect it from the ravages of Union troops. The other, a freedman named Jim who volunteers to be Gen. Jackson's camp cook and mumbles in clichéd black dialect, is similarly depicted as a loyal Southerner. In one scene, the camera lingers on a free black man cheering the rebels as they march off to war.

As any serious historian knows, the impressions such scenes give us are hogwash. Very few blacks willingly aided the Southern cause, and in fact Southern leaders carried out at least one massacre of black Union troops.

Most important, the war was clearly, at base, about slavery. While mountains of scholarship support this conclusion, the case may be most eloquently made in a short and scholarly 2001 book, Charles Dew's *Apostles of Disunion*. The book describes how "secession commissioners" from the first states to secede appealed to other states to join them — in virtually all cases, by an explicit appeal to maintain white supremacy.

Luckily, quite apart from its political message, "Gods and Generals" is an extremely bad film. It is cloying and melodramatic, and its stiff characters give an endless series of ponderous, stilted speeches about God, man and war.

This didactic sermonizing is accompanied by a plethora of staged battle scenes, many of which are highly unrealistic to anybody familiar with real war. These scenes are leavened with even more preposterous pictures of officers singing "Silent Night" around a piano and cheering the bonnie blue flag at a singalong that includes Ted Turner.

The film is so flawed, in fact, that Rotten Tomatoes, a Web site that collects reviews from around the country and rates films accordingly, found that only 9% of the reviews were positive. "A lumpy three-and-a-half-hour glob," said *The New York Times*. "A stiff and stilted historical pageant," the *San Francisco Examiner* added. "Countless ringing speeches, endless stretches of flowery dialogue," the *Los Angeles Times* complained. Others used words like "repulsive," "numbing," "an unqualified disaster" and "monstrosity" to describe it.

"It's a plodding, episodic film, reverent and sanctimonious, and its pro-Southern viewpoint ... makes 'Gone With the Wind' look like a Northern polemic," concluded the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

"Gods and Generals" is part of a growing movement that seeks to rewrite the history of the American South, downplaying slavery and the economic system that it sustained. In museums, schools and city council chambers, white neo-Confederates are hard at work in an effort to have popular memory trump historical accuracy.

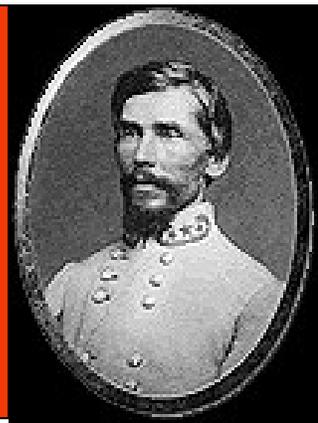
The silver lining in this cloud, however, is that the film is so technically and dramatically bad that it will convert no one, other than those who already want to believe.

George Ewert is a historian and the director of the Museum of Mobile.

<http://www.splcenter.org/get-informed/intelligence-report/browse-all-issues/2003/summer/lincoln-reconstructed/whitewashing-the-confederacy>

"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)**



Roswell, GA: The Civil War Exile of the Roswell Mill Women

Rhetta Akamatsu

Atlanta Historic Places Examiner

You all have probably heard of the Trail of Tears, when the Cherokee Indians were sent from North Carolina and Georgia to Oklahoma by force in the 1800's.

But very few people know the story of another forced exile that took place during the Civil War in Roswell, Georgia.

In 1864, at least 400 and possibly as many as 700 mill workers, nearly all women, black and white and their children, were arrested as traitors and shipped North by force, and very few of them ever made their way back home.

It was July, and the Atlanta Campaign was in full swing, General Sherman burning and slashing his way to Atlanta and his March to the Sea. Seeking a way to cross the Chattahoochee, General Kenner Garrard began his twelve-day occupation of Roswell, which was completely undefended. Everyone except the mill-workers had fled the city. The mills, two cotton mills and a woolen mill, remained in operation, making cloth for uniforms and other military needs, like rope and canvas.

The day after Garrard arrived, he sent a message to Sherman that he had discovered the mills and was in the process of destroying them. Sherman messaged back that the destruction of the mills met his "entire approval." He then added,

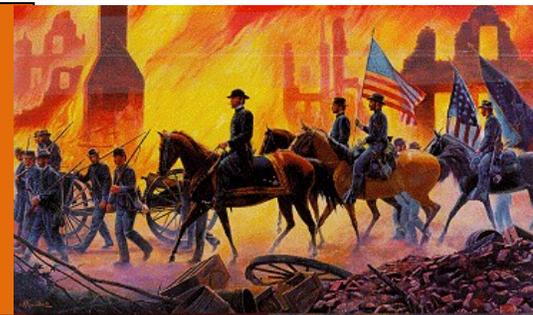
"I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by [railroad] cars, to the North. THE POOR WOMEN WILL MAKE A HOWL...Let them [the women] take along their children and clothing, providing they have a means of hauling or you can spare them."



How does one justify making war on women and children? How does one ever justify it?!!

"War is Hell," Sherman said.

May the war criminal Sherman burn in hellfire as hot as the flames he brought to our people. -Ed.



Then, a day later, he added, ""Whenever the people are in the way, ship them to a new country north and west."

The women and a few men who were too old or too young to fight and all the children were rounded up and marched, under guard, the ten or so miles to Marietta and brought to the abandoned Georgia Military Institute. Along the way, Garrard added more people who seemed to be "in the way."

There was another factory in the town of New Manchester on Sweet Water Creek due west of Atlanta where the women were also transported. But that city was burned to the ground and never rebuilt, so the women never returned and their fates have been lost.

See the Mill ruins on YOUTUBE:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sG-LKrF6MTE&feature=fvsv>

From Marietta, they were loaded into boxcars, given several days' rations, and taken, not knowing where they were going or what their fate was to be, to Louisville, Kentucky, where many were unloaded, while some others were taken across the Ohio River into Indiana.

In the beginning, the women in Kentucky were fed and housed by a Louisville refugee hospital, but then they were left to find living quarters and employment on their own. The ones in Indiana struggled from the beginning, taking whatever work they could find. They were uneducated and knew nothing but mill work. There was very little possibility that they would get home, and most were illiterate and could not write to anyone to let them know where they were.

Many of the women died from disease, which reached epidemic proportions, and others of starvation or exposure.

Eventually, not knowing if their husbands were alive or dead, many of the women who survived remarried in the North. In the South, men came home from the war to find their wives and families missing, and presumed them dead, and remarried.

Some few of the women did make it back. One such case was that of Adeline Bagley Buice. She had been pregnant when she was shipped away, and it took her five years to get back to Roswell with her daughter, only to discover that her husband had given her up for dead and remarried.

In 1998 that the Roswell Mills Camp No. 1547, Sons of the Confederate Veterans, undertook a project to try to identify the victims and locate their descendants. Intensive advertising and research led to many of the descendants being located, mostly in the North, and most of the mill workers were identified. In 2000, the city of Roswell erected a monument to these exiles.

How does one justify making war on women and children? How does one ever justify it?

"War is Hell," Sherman said.

The sad thing is that the howl of the women, loud as it much have been, resounded for so short of time through the years. How can a lesson be learned, if the stories are not told?



Rhetta Akamatsu is an author and journalist who lives in Marietta, which is part of metro Atlanta. Her latest book is *Haunted Marietta*, which combines history and the paranormal to tell stories of her home town.. Rhetta has visited nearly every historical place in the Atlanta area and fully intends to visit whatever she's missed so far.

<http://www.examiner.com/historic-places-in-atlanta/roswell-ga-the-civil-war-exile-of-the-roswell-mill-women>

The Monument of Honor
Old Mill Park, Sloan St. Roswell, GA
Dedicated July, 2000



On Sunday, July 10, the workers (who were women and female children) may have been sexually assaulted by Union infantry soldiers prior to the arrival of Garrard's cavalry to take them to Marietta.

THE STORY OF THE ROSWELL MILL WORKERS DEPORTATION

On July 5, 1864, Federal General Kenner Garrard's cavalry reached Roswell and finding it undefended, occupied the city. General Garrard reported to General William Sherman on July 6, 1864 that..." there were fine factories here. I had the building burnt, all were burnt. The cotton factory was working up to the time of its destruction, some 400 women being employed."

Former Associate Dean of Emory University, Webb Garrison writes of the destruction of the Roswell Mills. He says..."incidents of this occurred repeatedly throughout the Civil War. Had the usual attitudes prevailed, the destruction of the industrial complex would have ended the matter. That it did not was due to the temperament and inclination of the man (Sherman)."

When General Sherman did next would shock good people in the North and create a mystery that has endured to this day. On July 7, 1864, Sherman reported to his superiors in Washington... "I have ordered General Garrard to arrest for treason all owners and employees, foreign and native (of the Roswell Mills), and send them under guard to Marietta, whence I will send them North."

On July 7, 1864, Sherman wrote to General Garrard..."I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard to Marietta, then I will send them by cars to the North."

A northern newspaper correspondent reported on the deportation... "only think of it! Four hundred weeping and terrified Ellens, Susans, and Maggies transported in springless and seatless army wagons, away from their loved ones and brothers of the sunny South, and all for the offense of weaving tent cloth."

On July 10, 1864 General Thomas reported the arrival of four to five hundred mill hands, mostly women, in Marietta. Other documents indicate that an undetermined number of children accompanied their mothers. Webb Garrison writes of the women's arrival in Marietta..." for the military record that closed the case in which women and children were illegally deported after having been charged with treason." He further writes... "Had the Roswell incident not been followed immediately by major military developments, it might have made a lasting impact upon opinion. In this century, few analysts have given it emphasis it deserves."

In conclusion Dr. Garrison writes..." The mystery of the Roswell women, whose ultimate fate remains unknown, is one of major importance in its own right. Even more significant is its foreshadowing of things to come."

The mystery of the Roswell women is made up of four to five hundred tragedies. Most of these stories are lost to history; however, three men involved in the monument are either related to or descended from the mill workers. Wayne Bagley of the Roswell Mills Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is related to Adeline Bagley Buice. Adeline was a seamstress working at the Roswell Mills while her husband was off to war. Deported north with the other women, she went all the way to Chicago. Left to fend for herself as best she could, it would be five years before Adeline and her daughter would return to Roswell on foot. In time, thinking her dead, he remarried. Adeline's grave, in Forsyth County is maintained with a special marker by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

George Kendley, also a member of the Roswell Mills Camp, is descended from John R. Kendley who served early as a Sergeant in Company H, known as the "Roswell Guards", 7th Regiment, GVI, Army of Northern Virginia. He was captured, paroled, and returned to work in the mill. John later served as a Lieutenant in Company A, Roswell Battalion. Because he was paroled, he had to leave early when Union troops got close. If captured, he would have been shot on the spot.

Wayne Shelly is a member of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Rome, Georgia. His grandmother was a teenage mill worker and her mother and her grandmother also worked at Roswell Mills. All three were charged with treason and deported. The mother died on a train between Chattanooga and

Nashville, Tennessee. The grandmother died on steamship on the Ohio River, after being carried aboard in a rocking chair. Wayne's grandmother married a Confederate Veteran in Louisville, Kentucky. The two tried to make a new life in Indiana; however, the deportation had ruined the health of the young mill worker and a doctor advised that she she would not live through another Indiana winter. The couple moved south to Cartersville, Georgia.

The War Between the States was without question Roswell's moment on the stage of world history. If Roswell has a history, it is surely in the part the mill workers story.

-Excerpt from the Dedication Program for the Mill Workers Monument
July 8, 2000

Confederate Units from Roswell

The Roswell Battalion
Local Defense Troops
Company E, Cobb's Legion Cavalry Battalion
"Roswell Troopers"
Company H, 7th Georgia Volunteer Infantry
"Roswell Guards"

http://www.roswellscv.freesevers.com/story_of_the_roswell_mill_worker.htm

28



Area Map From Historic Roswell Convention and Visitors Bureau

The Roswell Founders Club

Located in The Old Bricks (1840) Built for the employees of the Roswell Mill, "The Bricks" are among the oldest apartments in the U.S. They overlook Vickery Creek and the mill village with its cottages and narrow winding roads. During the Civil War, Union troops took over and used The Bricks for a hospital. After the War, the Bricks were found to be undamaged and the mill houses were able to be repaired. Today, The Bricks serve as home of The Roswell Founders Club, the social, cultural, and business entertainment center of the Roswell, North Atlanta area.

29

Founders Cemetery

(Sloan Street) Contains the graves of some of Roswell's Founding Families, including Roswell King, James Bulloch and John Dunwoody. The many unmarked graves are graves of the family servants.

30

Vickery Creek Entrance and Dam

A thirty-foot dam and millrace were constructed on Vickery Creek in the mid-to-late 1830's to supply power for the mills. Today, one may enjoy the scenic beauty of Vickery Creek and observe the mill ruins by hiking Vickery Creek Trail. The trail is steep and has numerous steps, so be sure you have on proper hiking shoes and are in good physical condition.

31

Roswell Mill

The first mill in Roswell was fully operative by 1839. Many mills would follow and a settlement would soon become a town. During the Civil War, Roswell Mill was a leading manufacturer of materials used by the Confederacy, The mills were burned and the workers were charged with treason and sent north. The mill standing today was built in 1882. It operated as part of the Roswell Manufacturing Company until 1945 when Southern Mills purchased it. Southern Mills operated until 1975. It has been restored as office buildings and is still a vital part of Roswell's Historic District. The structure to the left rear of the mill is the ruins of the old machine shop. The original mill site has been identified near this area.

32

Lost Mill Workers of Roswell Monument

Located in Old Mill Park on Sloan Street, the monument is dedicated to the 400 women who were sent north when during the Civil War the Union Army occupied Roswell. Their fates remain a mystery.

SOUTHERN FLAGGERS IN ACTION

BY SUSAN HATHAWAY

2012/05/03

PATRIOTS IN THE TRENCHES DO NOT WANT CHEERS; THEY NEED PEOPLE IN THE TRENCHES WITH THEM. OUR HERITAGE IS SOMETHING NICE TO DEBATE AMONGST OURSELVES. WELL THAT AIN'T GONNA GET ANYTHING DONE IN THE MOVEMENT; THE NOSE MUST BE PUT TO THE GRINDSTONE ONCE AND AWHILE. KEEP TALKING WITHOUT ACTION AND WATCH THE MEMORY OF OUR HEROES, HERITAGE, FLAGS AND HONOUR FALL INTO OBLIVION. WE BETTER START JOINING IN AND HELP EACH OTHER BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE! WILL YOU STAND WITH SOMEONE??

Virginia Flaggers - Flagging Politicians, Scalawags, and Traitors!



It has been a very busy couple of weeks for the Virginia Flaggers!

On **Wednesday, April 18th**, the Va Flaggers joined the Edmund Ruffin Fireaters, SCV, at the 64th Annual Shad Planking in Wakefield, Virginia. 10 Flaggers carried flags in a VERY Confederate friendly environment! We talked to HUNDREDS of folks about the Va Flaggers and what we have been doing in the Commonwealth, gave out flyers and cards, and spoke with political candidates who were on hand, EXCEPT for George Allen, whose posse made sure he stayed a safe distance from us and our flags!

We were asked over and over again to pose for pictures with our flags and support was overwhelming! Kind of nice to spend an afternoon with so many people saluting, smiling, and whistling Dixie!

After the photo of Grayson and Trevor and their Confederate flags

made the press last year, signs were posted to keep flags and flaggers away from the stage, but it did not stop us from working the crowd, and a great time was had by all.

My favorite story of the afternoon...all of the Sherriff's deputies working the event were black. When I arrived, I had a conversation with four of them working the parking lot/gate. They had asked me why I was carrying the flag, and I explained about the Va Flaggers, my ancestors, and my desire to honor them. On the way out, one of the officers smiled, saluted, and told me to "keep on keeping on". When the others looked at him, he



said.. "Hey, I support whatever that lady does!" Several men were walking near me and were incredulous when they overheard the encounter. They mentioned that they couldn't believe he just said that. I just smiled and said... "happens to me all the time..." ;)



The following night, **Thursday, April 19th**, found the Flaggers back at the VMFA. 11 Va Flaggers were on hand to stand in protest of the removal of Confederate Battle flags from the Confederate War Memorial and in honor of our ancestors and our flags. The weather was good, and while traffic was light, good conversations were held and the colors were advanced

for all passers-by to see.

Just two days later, **Saturday, April 21st**, and we are back at the VMFA! A BEAUTIFUL day on the Boulevard, as **19** Va Flaggers gathered to forward the colors and protest the VMFA. A few of us posed in front of the Confederate Memorial Chapel, just minutes before security caught us on the grounds and came out to chase us off.



Traffic was very heavy and at many points during the afternoon, we were engaged in more than one conversation at a time, and most were VERY positive. We were fortunate to capture a few of these on video...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T3qCYBfi6Sw>

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

Wednesday afternoon, April 25th found 14 FLAGGERS on the Boulevard! Early on, the sidewalks were packed with Garden Week attendees and these ladies were almost all very supportive and vowed to "march right in there and give the museum a piece of their minds". LOTS of good convos!



Later, Jimmy Jones and Frank Anthony Yates tried to recapture Camp Grayson. They were eventually repelled by a couple of very unhappy museum guards, and the city cops were called to the scene. They, however we're repelled when Tripp Lewis and Jimmy Jones posed for pics in front of the squad cars.

In the meantime, Jimmy Creech showed off his new and improved flag display, had many occasions to use the dixie horn, and fixed some mean BLT's for the hard working Flaggers. Fresh pork rinds from NC topped off the evening. Thanks to EVERYONE who came out to forward the colors!!!!

We were able to get video of the Museum Security removing the Flaggers and another of a conversation at the Chapel.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0UFz_3pabQ

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Adai5z8OiJI>

More info. can also be found on our public **FaceBook page**,
"Confederate Flaggers: Stand, Fight, and Never Back Down".

<http://www.facebook.com/groups/ConfederataeFlaggers/>

Follow me on Twitter <https://twitter.com/#!/VaFlagger>

RETURN the flags!
RESTORE the honor!

Susan Hathaway
VA Flaggers



Museum doesn't tell real story

Published Friday, May 11, 2012

To the Editor:

There is a new museum open in Appomattox. You would think this museum would cover the greatest war and tragedy of our times.

But as things go, it is a political statement. Nowhere outside the building are the flags of the Confederacy found. One main display concerns a lunchbox of the Dukes of Hazzard and some men's underpants made from the Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag.

How revolting and disgusting this is to the memories of those who died in this conflict both North and South.

The board of the museum is in a war with some members resigning over the curator's decision to not allow the flags and the use of degrading material for a display case.

I support museums across the country that work hard to let the truth be heard and not the politically correct untruth we have today. I for one despise the use of the Confederate Flag by all those backward rednecks who display them on their vehicles and don't know a thing about the real reasons for the war.

The so-called GRITS sticker insults me to no end. Use of the flag is not for a laugh, but for remembrance of a group who gave its lives at Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Cold Harbor and many more places.

I ask all who read this to contact the museum in Appomattox and tell them to take down the insults, display the truth and let the flags fly. The flags of the Confederacy were flags of honor and importance to our nation today as was the flag of the United States.

Don't let our heritage be trampled by those in Appomattox.

The Sons of the Confederate Veteran has decided to pull all money from support to the museum system, so we have taken the first step.

Peter Griffith
Franklin

<http://www.tidewaternews.com/2012/05/11/museum-doesn't-tell-real-story/>

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May 2012

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All Things Confederate – Episode 13
May 8, 2012 11:31 am NathanaeIDTLyons Leave a Comment

In this Episode, more discussion on the Museum of the Confederacy.

nts:

9:42 PM 5/16/2012

Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's [ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE EPISODE 13](#). This 11 min 14 sec video was filmed on May 8th. In this Episode, **more discussion on the Museum of the Confederacy**. Dr. Neal H. Payne and Confederate Atty. Kirk D Lyons give the latest news on developments.

And [HERE for EPISODE 12](#) filmed on April 30th (12 min 15 sec). In this episode Kirk and Neil discuss **the "Bazz" Childress funeral**.

JOIN the SLRC and help fight the good fight!!

Only \$ 35.00/ yr. More information on Memberships in this issue of the Belo Herald.

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 **July 29th thru August 4th**. 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

Sam Davis Camp Scholarship

The Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose has allocated **four \$250.00 scholarships for the Sam Davis Youth Camp** this July 2012. A Chapter or Camp must only fill out the form below and have it to Director, Cindy Bobbitt **before June 2, 2012**. The names will be placed in a drawing and four names will be drawn at the TSOCR Annual meeting on Saturday morning, June 2, and announced Saturday Evening.

The _____ is submitting the name of
Camp or Chapter

_____ of _____
Campers name (print) Town & County

for the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose, Inc. Sam Davis Camp Scholarship draw on June 2, 2012. He or she has parents' permission to attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp and our camp/ chapter endorsement for stated child as a candidate for camp.

Signature of:

Chapter or Camp Representative

Camper

Parent or Guardian of Camper

Return form to:

Cindy Bobbitt, TSOCR Director

Cindys_floral_gifts@yahoo.com

644 E. Rusk Street

Jacksonville, Texas 75766

903-284-6722

Forgotten time capsule found at Virginia Historical Society

By Katherine Calos
Published: May 17, 2012

The historians of 100 years ago had an idea what the future should know about them. And they hid it on May 20, 1912, in the cornerstone of the new Confederate Memorial Institute on the Boulevard.

The building, soon to be known as Battle Abbey, and the Confederate Memorial Association that built it were subsumed over the years into the Virginia Historical Society.

The time capsule was forgotten.

Then the 100th anniversary of the building inspired some research by Nelson D. Lankford, vice president of the society and editor of its *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. He discovered a list of items placed in a box in the cornerstone.

Did they still exist?

Absolutely.

That was the answer after architects, builders and brick masons determined where the cornerstone was and how it could be reached from inside through layers of wallboard, plywood, cinder block, brick and limestone. After two days of work, they extricated a copper box sealed with lead solder to make it airtight.

Inside were newspapers, photographs, postcards, architectural drawings, construction contracts, Civil War signatures and records, a 5-by-5-inch Confederate battle flag, a delegate's pin for the 1912 United Confederate Veterans reunion and even a lawsuit over



fundraising — all of them in great condition, said Paul Levensgood, president and chief executive officer.

"It was amazing," Levensgood said. "We didn't know what to expect since it was in an exterior wall. It could have been damp, it could have been moldy, but it was dry as a bone."

On Wednesday, Levensgood re-enacted how he had pulled the box out from a hole in a corner of an exhibit, "The Story of Virginia." Then he showed the contents to the board of trustees during a break in the group's bimonthly meeting.

The most useful item probably is a copy of the architect's plans for the original building, Levensgood said, because the society didn't have a full set of plans. Now the staff is positive where the drains were placed, for instance, instead of being pretty sure based on experience with the building.

Deciding which items are most valuable would be like deciding which of your children you love the most, said Lee Shepard, vice president for collections and senior archivist.

"The pictures of the building construction were amazing to us. They are a wonderful visual documentation that we did not have," he said. Three photos of the foundation show other buildings in the background, including Benedictine College Preparatory in one direction and the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans in another. The veterans donated part of their land for the new building.

With a collection of 8 million manuscripts, the society relies on Shepard's institutional memory to recognize what's new.

"He can say, 'Oh, we don't have that. We do have that. That's not authentic. That's really unusual,'" said spokeswoman Jennifer Guild.

Shepard said he was impressed by the number of original pieces in such great condition.

"That's the real stuff from the real time period."

Curators will add the items from the box to the museum's collection. The hole in the wall has become such a curiosity that it will stay open, too, visible as another little paragraph in "The Story of Virginia."



COMPATRIOTS OF TEXAS DIVISION!

BRING YOUR TEXAS CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR'S IMAGE TO THE REUNION.

Texas Military Images, Inc. is a Texas non-profit Corporation that seeks to systematically collect organize and publish all known Texas Military images from the Colonial Period to 1876. Our Board of Directors are all SCV members. We hope to eventually publish a multi-volume series, beginning with Hood's Texas Brigade.

All known images of Texas Veterans are sought, including images of the veterans in old age - in many cases the only image of the veterans to survive. The bulk of the images published will be of Texas Confederates.

The images will be sorted by Branch of service, rank, Regiment and company and will be an invaluable reference for all future Texas Regimental histories.

Please bring a clear copy of your ancestor's image to the Texas Division Reunion, and we will scan it for our files (of which we will be happy to provide you a copy). If possible bring any biographical information & provenance. With your permission we will also share this image with the Texas Division's ancestor image project.

We are also seeking to purchase identified Texas Confederate images.

For more information contact Kirk D. Lyons, Chairman at kdl@slrc-csa.org; 828-712-2115



**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



Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

Saturday 2 June 2012 State Annual Convention Business Meeting Agenda Victoria, Texas

1. Meeting called to order at 0900 – Division Commander
2. Invocation – Chaplain.
3. Pledge to Flags – Division Chief of Staff
4. Introduction to Order of Business Matters and Procedures – Div Adjutant
5. Roberts Rules of Order Explanation and the governance that will dictate the business meeting – Rob Jones
6. Commanders Opening Remarks – Cmdr. Granvel Block
7. COS notes and administrative items
8. Division Officers Reports
 - 8.1. Commander Report
 - 8.2. 2nd Lt Commander Report
 - 8.3. 3rd Lt Commander Report
 - 8.4. Adjutant Report
9. Special Reports
 - 9.1. Kirk Lyons
 - 9.1.1. Plaques Case
 - 9.1.2. Historical Marker
 - 9.1.3. Sam Davis Youth Camp
 - 9.1.4. SCV Uniform
 - 9.2. Phil Davis- Guardian Program
 - 9.3. Gus Mistrot – V.A. Marker (new law)
10. Convention Business Items:
 - 10.1. Amendments to the Texas Division Constitution / Discussion
 - 10.1.1 -- 6.5.1.8 – Vacancies Filling Procedures
 - 10.1.2 -- 6.5.2 – Lt Cmdr. TX DIV Duty Description
 - 10.1.3 -- 13.2 – Disciplinary Committee Procedures /Description
 - 10.1.4 -- 16.0 – Amendment Provision Change – Renumbering
 - 10.1.5 – 16.1 – Vacancies – Changes to 16.1, 16.1.2, 16.1.3
 - 10.1.6 – 8.8.2 – Delegate Voting – Proposed Changes
 - 10.1.7 – 7.1 – Division Structure Change – Include Chaplain as DEC member
 - 10.1.8 – 8.1 – Change to Determination of Convention Location Procedures
 - 10.1.9 -- 5.3 – Brigade Officer Elections – JH - 2nd amendment by DL
 - 10.1.10 – 6.1 – Division Officer Elections -- JH- 2nd amendment by DL – 3rd 6.1 Amendment Offered by BH
 - 10.1.11 – 6.3 – Past Division Commanders -- JH- 2nd amendment by DL
 - 10.1.12 – 8.2 – Division Election Contingency Provisions -- JH- 2nd amend.by DL
 - 10.1.13 – 12.1 – Publically Elected Officials Eligibility for TX DIV Office
 - 10.1.14 – Open Amendments or late items
 - 10.2. Nomination and Election of TX DIV Lieutenant Commander
 - 10.2.1 – Nomination of Candidates
 - 10.2.2 – Discussion and Delegate Comments / Questions
 - 10.2.3 – Official Vote by delegates for TX DIV LT CMDR
 - 10.2.4 – Validation and Verification of Vote - COS
 - 10.2.5 – Announcement of Election Results – DIV CMDR
 - 10.3. General Business Items:
 - 10.3.1 – TBD
 - 10.3.2 – TBD
 - 10.4. COS Administrative Time –Open and Late Items
 - 10.5. Commanders Time and Closing Remarks
 - 10.6. Adjourn Business Meeting



**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

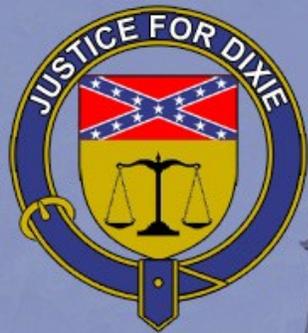
7603 N. Navarro St

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



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**

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

If you are an SCV member, please thank the GEC for its continued support of the [Hardwick case](#), now on appeal to the 4th Circuit. On a related note, Bazz Childress' family have elected not to pursue his claim against the Wingate/Wyndham Hotel (and its owner) in Concord, NC.

We filed our Notice of Appeal in the [Hardwick case](#) – the case now goes to the 4th Circuit in Richmond – which sits in the old Confederate Treasury Building near Jefferson Davis' office. this case has been going on since 2003 – but much is at stake – we will not rest until Candice, all SC students, and all students covered by the 4th Circuit get justice! **This is the case of Confederate flag shirts, no disruption, suspend anyway, punish wearing of shirts protesting banning of Confederate flag, no disruption, suspend anyway, no racial incidents worthy of the name – but we must ban the flag because it is "controversial" in SC.**

And, OH by the way! The National Association of School Boards has asked the courts to give up their jurisdiction over (only) Confederate flag cases – and give it to School superintendents (who know best after all.) We are not kidding. **Support Candice Hardwick – join SLRC!!!!**

Order of

Confederate Gray

Guard of Honor



The Order of Confederate Gray was formed from a need to honor the confederate patriots of the north Texas area. The organization, in most cases, can supply a Confederate Color Guard, as well as a fully equipped Guard of Honor for dedications etc. Members donate their time by placing headstones, cleaning, restoring and documenting confederate headstones in the North Texas area. The Order of Confederate Gray is independent, and not affiliated with any organization, but enjoy membership from various reenacting units, Sons of Confederate Veterans camps, and historical societies. Please see out [Forum](#) for current events of the OCG. If you are interested in joining the Confederate Gray, [contact us](#) and we will provide you with the information that you need.



We Are The Grays

We are the Order of Confederate Gray
We have been born again
And we're here to stay
As we honor those
Who have gone before
And long since passed
Through Heaven's door

Our charge is to Honor
And Serve, and Praise
Our Confederate dead
Who, in bygone days
Fought and died for a noble cause
They sacrificed and gave their all
And we shall not forget

When duty calls you'll find us there
At some veteran's grave
As we bow in prayer
Then load and fire a grand salute
To honor him
And tell the truth
About the noble Southern Cause

So rally 'round the colors, Grays
Stand tall, be proud
On those special days
When we salute our Confederate dead
And honor them
With colors spread
Keep the cause alive

-Sgt. Bob Looney

Poem for a Genealogist

Your tombstone stands among the rest;
Neglected and alone.
The name and date are chiseled out
On polished, marbled stone.
It reaches out to all who care.
It is too late to mourn.
You did not know that I exist.
You died before I was born.
Yet each of us are cells of you
In flesh, in blood, in bone.
Our blood contracts and beats a pulse,
Entirely not our own.
Dear Ancestor, the place you filled
One hundred years ago
Spreads out among the ones you left,
Who would have loved you so.
I wonder if you knew,
That someday I would find this spot,
And come to visit you?

Author Unknown





Compatriots,

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 held a work day at the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine this past Saturday, May 12, 2012. We were able to make our first major pouring of concrete. The center oval and the start of the bars of the cross of what will eventually be a Confederate battle flag, as seen from the air, was successfully poured and finished by members of the Reagan Camp. The flag pole bases you can see inside this oval in the attached photos, was previously poured on an earlier work day. As you know, this project is a part of the "Flags Across Dixie" program that the Reagan Camp has excitingly undertaken primarily in honor of Confederate veterans, but also on behalf of the Texas Division.

Memorial brick paver order forms to honor your CSA ancestors, SCV Camp, UDC or OCR chapter can be downloaded from our camp's web site: www.reaganscvcamp.org . The Reagan Camp respectfully

deductible donation for one or more memorial pavers for this plaza.

God bless the memory of the Confederate soldier.

**Marc Robinson
2nd Lt. Cmdr., 8th Brigade
Texas Division, SCV**



Reconstruction Sowed Seeds of Corruption and Exploitation

By Charles G. Mills

Despite attempts by contemporary historians such as Eric Foner to put a benign face on it, Reconstruction in truth was one of the most shameful events in American history.

By 1863, it was becoming probable that the North would win the War and that slavery would be abolished. Further, the South's power in Congress and in presidential elections would be increased because all of its black citizens would be counted as full people in the 1870 census, instead of three-fifths as slaves had been counted. In that year, Lincoln proposed that 10 percent of the electorate of any Southern state could form a new state government as long as it abolished slavery and swore allegiance to the United States. Congress eventually adopted this plan in 1874.

Between March 1867 and March 1868, however, Congress repudiated the Lincoln plan in a series of laws known as Reconstruction Acts. These acts divided 10 Southern states into five districts under the command of Army generals. These generals and their appointees were empowered to remove and replace civil officials, try civilians by military commission, schedule referenda on new state constitutions, register voters for these constitutions, and count the votes. Every male over the age of 21, who was not a felon or not prohibited from voting as a former Confederate, was allowed to vote in these referenda and in subsequent elections under the new state constitutions.

The apologists for Reconstruction justify it on the ground that it gave blacks the right to vote, yet this was a right they often did not have in the North at that time. The truth is that it established military power to conduct rigged elections, and neither white nor black voters had real electoral power. The corruption and violence of this period was a consequence of the lack of real democratic elections.

During Reconstruction, 16 blacks, 53 white Southerners, and 60 Northerners represented the South in Congress. This is a typical example of how Reconstruction elections generally favored Northern candidates in the South and of how rigged these elections were.

The only black to serve as a Southern Reconstruction governor was P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. Pinchback was Lt. Governor when Louisiana Governor Henry C. Warmouth, who came from Illinois, was impeached in 1872 for his extraordinarily corrupt four years in office. Governor Pinchback replaced Governor Warmouth but an election to replace him was held during Pinchback's first month in office. This special election was so disputed that the Army had to intervene to make sure that William P. Kellog, also of Illinois, could take office.

The Army was especially diligent at ensuring the election of Northern veterans. In Mississippi, Adelbert Ames, a Northern general from Maine served simultaneously as acting governor and Commanding General of the Fourth District (Mississippi and Arkansas). In 1870, he was appointed as United States Senator from Mississippi before he even had a physical residence in Mississippi. He became disillusioned with Mississippi Governor James L. Alcorn because Alcorn wanted to attract white Southerners to the Republican Party. In 1873 he defeated Alcorn and was elected governor. He resigned in 1876 to avoid impeachment. While governor of Mississippi, he spent most of his summers in the North. His wife never made a secret of her hatred for the South. She was the daughter of Beast Butler, the Northern general most hated by Southerners.

In South Carolina, Northern general Robert K. Scott from Ohio served as governor from 1868 to 1872. In 1874, a Northern colonel from Massachusetts, Daniel H. Chamberlain, was elected to the same office. He was known for his corruption and lost a disputed election in 1876. In Arkansas in 1872 another Northern Army veteran, Elisha Baxter, was named governor in an election that was disputed until 1874 and finally settled by the Army.

Reconstruction placed blacks in offices without real power or in places where they were merely reliable votes to support white Radical Republicans. Moreover, it actually betrayed them. For example, white Republican votes were critical to the expulsion of the black members of the Georgia legislature in 1868.

Historians have been unable to determine exactly how many of the black office holders during Reconstruction were former slaves. It appears that the overwhelming majority of the statewide blacks were not. This is not surprising, because only a small minority of rural slaves was even minimally literate. The free blacks from the cities were often qualified for the political offices they held, but the newly freed slaves were in a position that was beyond most of them. At a time when most Northern states did not allow blacks to vote, and even fewer states allowed blacks to vote who could not read, Reconstruction established universal black suffrage. This suffrage never matured into true rural black power. It was simply a mechanism for the election of the likes of Generals Ames and Scott and Colonel Chamberlain.

Reconstruction was the suspension of democracy. Never before nor since has the United States Army had such vast power over the civilian government. **Allowing black Southerners who could not even read the names on the ballots to vote for Northerners was far from true emancipation; on the contrary, it was the exploitation of these voters.**

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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.

<http://www.fgfbooks.com/Mills-Charles/Mills080909.html>

What would change if the South won?

Wednesday, May 16, 2012
By Gene Owens, Columnist

One of the favorite pastimes of inveterate Southrons is to imagine what things would be like had the Confederacy won its independence back in 1865.

I can think of a few differences off the top of my head.

The president of the Confederate States obviously would not ride around in a car named after the 16th president of the United States. Maybe there would be a Davis Town Car or a Davis Continental. Or, if Dixie failed to develop a homegrown automobile industry, he might ride in a BMW assembled right here in South Carolina, or a Mercedes, Hyundai or Honda, Volkswagen, Nissan or Toyota assembled in various corners of Confederate America.

Our money would surely be different. George Washington would continue to be revered in the CSA, but I suspect that his image on the \$1 bill would be replaced by that of Robert E. Lee. Jeff Davis might replace Thomas Jefferson on the seldom-used \$2 bill. George would replace Abe on the \$5 bill, and maybe Vice President Alexander Hamilton Stephens would replace his namesake on the \$10 bill.

I doubt that the Confederacy would wish to honor Andrew Jackson with a bill of his own, given Old Hickory's opposition to the South on the issues of nullification and secession. Who would replace him on the \$20 bill? His fellow South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, of course.

The image on the \$50 bill would belong to anybody except U.S. Grant. Stonewall Jackson would make an apt replacement. And on the Confederate C-note, how about Judah P. Benjamin, Davis' ablest cabinet member, instead of Pennsylvania's Benjamin Franklin? That way, you could still blow a Benjamin or two playing the ponies at Hialeah or the slots at Biloxi.

Of the men who have served the United States as president, few would have qualified to be president of the Confederacy. The men who occupied the White House for the 60 years following the War for Independence tended to come from Ohio, which is on the sinister side of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Woodrow Wilson might have made it, had he remained in the land of his birth. Harry Truman might have made it, had a postwar Missouri chosen to claim its star on the Confederate flag. Lyndon Johnson, Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton and the Bushes, dad and son, all hailed from the old Confederacy, though Bush Sr. had his origins in New England.

Who else might have served?

The Confederate presidency would have been Robert E. Lee's for the asking, but he died before his six-year term would have expired. Would Georgia's Robert Toombs, the fiery advocate of secession, have become the heir-apparent? War hero Wade Hampton, after a term as governor of South Carolina, might well have offered his services at some point during the 19th century. Nathan Bedford Forrest? Who knows?

During the 20th century, South Carolina's James F. Byrnes, Roosevelt's wartime "assistant president" and Truman's secretary of state, might well have claimed the top spot. Georgia's Walter George and

Richard Russell, Tennessee's Cordell Hull, Texas' Sam Rayburn and Louisiana's Huey Long might well have aspired to be Confederate chief executive.

But to me, the most intriguing question would be the Confederacy's international standing.

Even without the border states, the Confederacy would occupy nearly three-fourths of a million square miles and contain about 98 million people, making it larger than any country in Europe except Russia. It would rank 14th in square miles and 12th in population among the world's 195 nations.

Add the border states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri and Oklahoma, and its area would be close to a million square miles and its population would top 112 million. That would make it the planet's 10th largest nation and its 11th most populous.

Dixie would still be somewhat smaller than its sister to the north. If you subtract from the nation's 308 million people the 98 million in the Confederate South, you still find Southerners outnumbered more than two to one. That was about the way things stood in 1860, except that nearly two in five Southerners back then were slaves.

The largest city in the CSA, given the same rate of growth we've seen under the aegis of Washington, would be Houston, Texas, with just over 2 million people. Only two other Southern cities embrace more than a million people in their corporate limits, and both are in Texas. They are San Antonio and Dallas.

But looking at corporate limits does not give a meaningful measure of a city's size. Different states have different ways of drawing municipal boundaries, and the most accurate measure is the size of metropolitan areas. Corporate Atlanta is the 12th largest city, just behind Virginia Beach. Its metropolitan area is the fourth largest.

The Confederacy's old boundaries include 17 metropolitan areas with populations exceeding a million. Texas has four, ranging from Austin's 1.8 million to Dallas-Fort Worth's 6.5 million.

Tennessee has two - Nashville and Memphis. Virginia has two - Hampton Roads and Richmond. North Carolina has two - Charlotte and Raleigh - but the Piedmont Triad would have well over a million if the Yankee statisticians hadn't separated Winston-Salem from Greensboro and High Point.

Among other states, Florida has four metro areas topping a million. They are Miami-Dade, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Orlando-Kissimmee and Jacksonville. Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia have one each, though Atlanta's population is more than twice as great as those of Birmingham and New Orleans combined.

None of the urban areas in South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas top a million. But when it comes to places to live, size doesn't matter. At least down South.

The states that made up the old Confederacy constitute an impressive array of land and people and a combined economy that would put them in the forefront of developed nations.

Would they have achieved this level of social and demographic success under the Confederate government?

There are too many imponderables to consider, and I'm not going there.

Readers may write Gene Owens at 104 Belspring Lane, Anderson, SC 29621, or email him at WadesDixieco@AOL.com. Gene is a retired newspaper editor and columnist who graduated from Graniteville H.S. and now lives in Anderson.

<http://www.aikenstandard.com/story/051412-gene-owens-if-the-south-won--3994391>

DEFENDING DIXIE



HERE is the reason our Battle Flag and all Confederate symbols came under attack now about 20 years ago. Below is the 1991 NAACP resolution passed at Atlanta. At their 1991 national convention, the NAACP passed the following resolution:

VII. INTERNAL AFFAIRS Resolution Abhorring the Confederate Battle Flag on State Flags Approved WHEREAS, the tyrannical evil symbolized in the Confederate Battle Flag is an abhorrence to all Americans and decent people of this country, and indeed, the world and is an odious blight upon the universe; and, WHEREAS, African-Americans, had no voice, no consultation, no concurrence, no commonality, not in fact nor in philosophy, in the vile conception of the Confederate Battle Flag or State Flags containing the ugly symbol of idiotic white supremacy, racism and denigration; and, WHEREAS, we adamantly reject the notion that African-Americans should accept this flag for any stretch of imagination or approve its presence on the State Flags; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the national Office of the NAACP and all units commit their legal resources to the removal of the Confederate Flag from all public properties.



CIVIL WAR TRUST

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION OPPORTUNITY



Saving America's Civil War Battlefields | Civilwar.org



In 2009, the Civil War Trust worked to save 85 prime acres of the Chancellorsville Battlefield — land associated with Stonewall Jackson's famed Flank Attack on May 2, 1863.

Now we have a brand **new opportunity to save an additional 14 acres** of this threatened battlefield. This new tract not only sits squarely in the middle of Jackson's attack route, but it also contains significant road frontages on the Orange Plank Road and Orange Turnpike (Route 3).

Working with our preservation partners, the Civil War Trust **must raise \$95,000** to help save this historic property. I hope you agree with us that this is "must have" battlefield land within the heart of one of America's most historic and endangered Civil War battlefields.

Join us as we work to save this 14-acre tract at Chancellorsville: [Donate Today »](#)

Thanks to our partnership with the Commonwealth of Virginia, American Battlefield Protection Program, and the Central Virginia Battlefield Trust, every dollar donated will be matched \$5 to \$1.



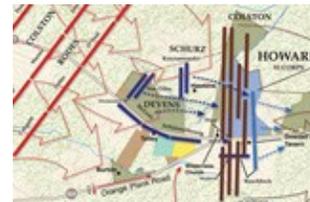
[History »](#)



[Photos »](#)



[Video »](#)



[New Battle Map »](#)

And to learn more about the Battle of Chancellorsville please visit our updated page: www.civilwar.org/chancellorsville

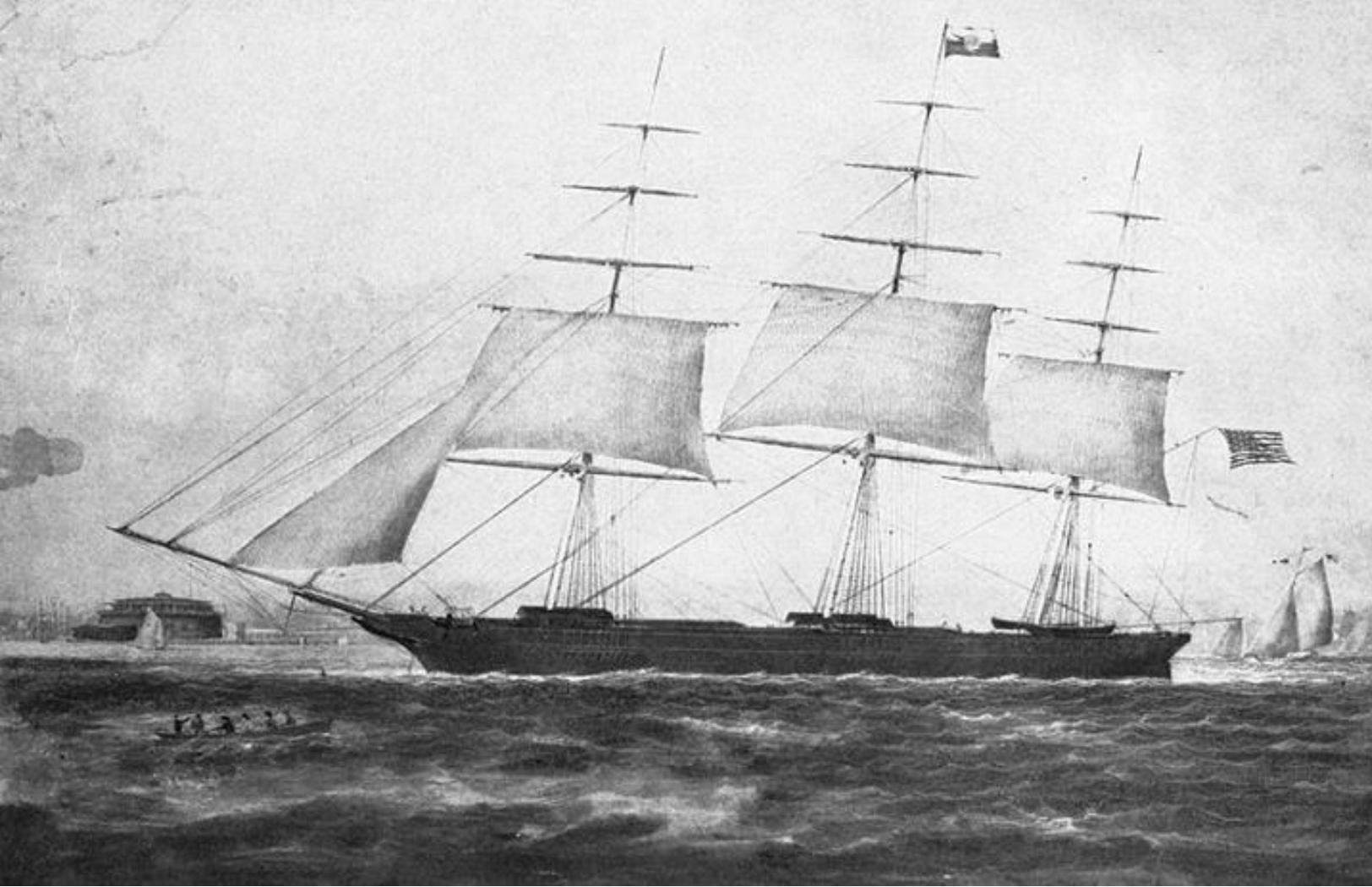
Very sincerely yours,

Jim Lighthizer
President
Civil War Trust

CIVIL WAR TRUST www.civilwar.org

1156 15th Street N.W., Suite 900, Washington D.C. 20005 | phone (202) 367-1861

Saving America's Civil War Battlefields | Civilwar.org



Another Inconvenient Truth...

The pride of the Yankee fleet the slave ship “Nightingale”

Notice the flag flying at the rear of the ship. Built in Maine and bought by a Massachusetts firm, commanded by a New Yorker. Captured off of the African coast with 961 slaves aboard in 1861; the mortality rate was three slaves per day. (The Confederate Constitution abolished the International Slave trade).

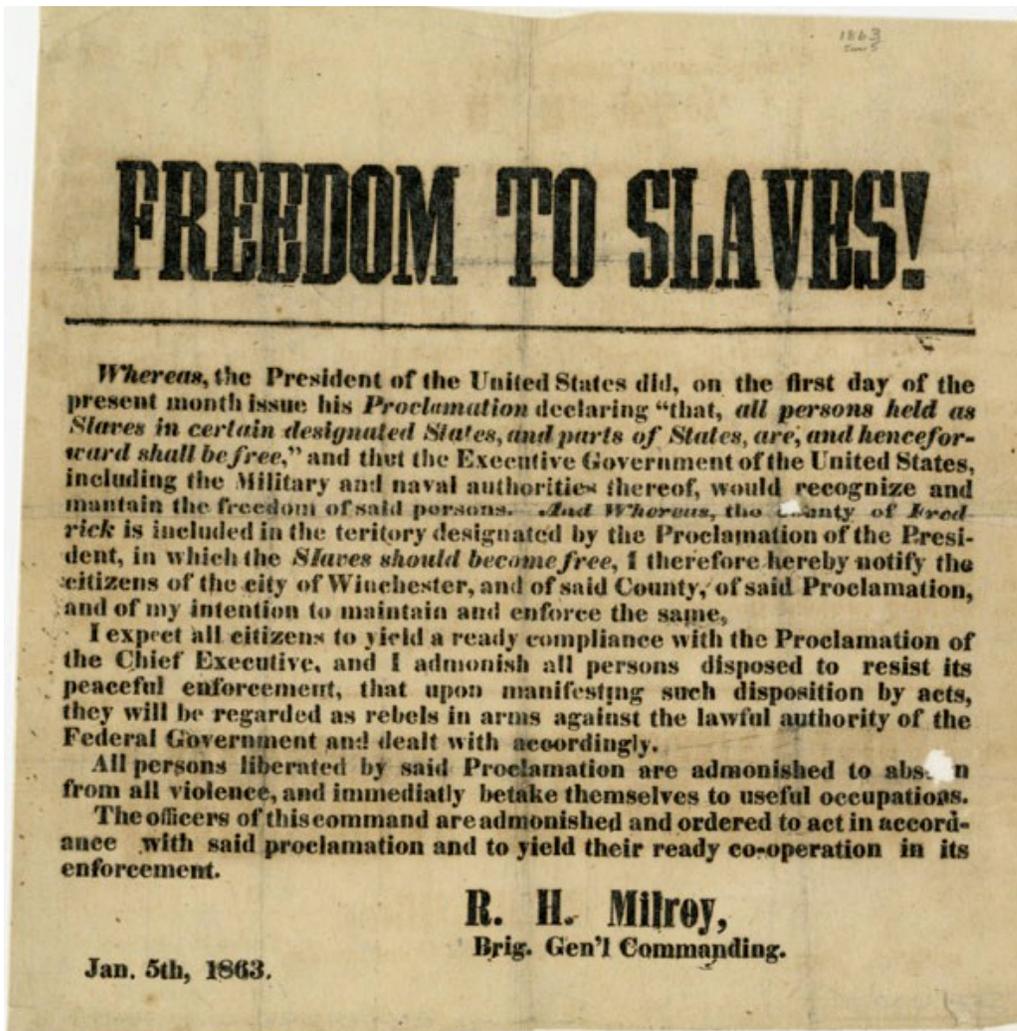
Years before “It would have been simple for the British and French navies to police the illegal American slave trade. They did attempt this practice, but the New England states set up such a protest that Secretary of State John Quincy Adams of Boston sent a strong message to those nations that no nation would be allowed to stop and search an American vessel.” Daniel Mannix “Black Cargoes”

“...the star spangled banner may be seen streaming in the wind where other nations would not deign to traffic. There are so many Yankee slavers and traders active in Zanzibar that the local population thought that Britain was a subdivision of Massachusetts...” English sea Captain Isaacs

THE MOST FAMOUS ACT IN AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY NEVER HAPPENED ...

Never did man achieve more fame for what he did not do and for what he never intended to do...

J.G. Randall, who has been called the “greatest Lincoln scholar of all time,” said the Proclamation itself did not free a single slave.



The best authority, Lincoln himself told one of his top aides that he knew that the Proclamation in and of itself would not “make a single Negro free beyond our military reach” thereby proving two critical and conclusive points. First is that Lincoln himself knew that his most famous act would of itself not free a single Negro. Second and most damaging point is that “the great emancipator” did not intend for it to free a single Negro, for he carefully, deliberately, studiously excluded all Negroes WITHIN “OUR MILITARY REACH.” (Dahlgren 382) Lerone Bennett editor Ebony Magazine, author “Forced into Glory”

The London (England) Spectator said *“the Union government liberates the enemy's slaves as it would the enemy's cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict. The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States.”*

The Emancipation Proclamation only applied to states “in rebellion” (states where the Union was powerless), and therefore, states like Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia (states where the Union did have authority) were allowed to keep their slaves throughout the war.

In other words, by Lincoln's decree, slavery was only legal and allowed in states that were loyal to the Union...

Fight for Historical Marker Sparks Race Concerns

by Brandi Grissom
May 9, 2012

<http://www.texastribune.org/>

 **THE TEXAS TRIBUNE**



Terry's Texas Rangers Monument at the Texas Capitol.

photo by: Allen Otto

<http://www.texastribune.org/texas-state-agencies/texas-historical-commission/fight-historical-marker-sparks-racial-concerns/>

Reigniting a racially charged debate many thought had flamed out, the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans association is working to install another historical marker on the Texas Capitol campus recognizing the Confederacy.

“It’s nothing, frankly, that anybody needs to get their knickers in a twist about,” said Kirk Lyons, the group’s colorful lawyer.

The organization argues that it is simply trying to highlight an interesting and important tale about how the Texas Supreme Court building came to exist through the use of Confederate veterans’ pension funds. Critics, including 12 lawmakers who fired off a letter Tuesday opposing the marker, say the group is making another attempt to glorify Confederate soldiers and revise the group’s history of racism and slavery.

“Confederate apologists have spent almost 150 years trying to change the Civil War into something that it was not,” the lawmakers, including state Sen. Rodney Ellis, D-Houston, wrote in a letter to the

Texas Historical Commission. “Here's what it was: an insurrection against the United States government with the main goal of maintaining the institution of African slavery.”

The Sons of Confederate Veterans received preliminary approval in January to install a historical marker at the Texas Supreme Court building that commemorates the use of Confederate pension funds to erect the structure. This week, though, the Texas Historical Commission informed the group that state law prohibits the installation of new markers on the Capitol grounds.

“We need to get that up,” said the group's highest-profile Texas member, Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson, of the marker. “It’s a historical monument, and it tells a story.”

With an official state holiday, an effort under way to secure an official license plate and at least three large monuments honoring the Confederacy already on the Capitol grounds, Ellis said, the losing side of the Civil War has gotten its due.

“This is getting ridiculous,” Ellis said. “There are more than enough tokens celebrating the Confederacy.”

The leader of the Texas NAACP said existing plaques at the Texas Supreme Court building already note the role of the Confederate pension fund in its construction.

“There is not much more to say about this, and hopefully no efforts will be made to glorify the Confederacy,” said Gary Bledsoe, president of the NAACP of Texas.

The latest effort comes after a 2010 court ruling in a decade-long legal battle between the state and the Sons of Confederate Veterans over plaques at the Supreme Court building. The back-and-forth over the Confederacy’s recognition has gone on even longer, and the lawsuit isn’t officially over. Lyons said installing the historical marker might finally end the fight.

“It is a byproduct, but a very peaceful byproduct, of the ongoing struggle,” Lyons said.

The group, he said, has not been informed that its application for the marker was denied. And he disputed the Historical Commission’s interpretation of the law regarding placement of monument on the Capitol grounds.

Texas voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1954 that allowed money from the Confederate veteran’s pension fund to be used for new buildings. At the time, the number of living Confederate veterans had dwindled, and the funds were sitting idle. Meanwhile, the state bureaucracy was growing, and the Capitol building wasn’t big enough to house all the new agencies.

The Supreme Court structure was built in 1957, and in its cornerstone are copies of the constitutional amendment and the law that designated the building as a memorial to Texas Confederate veterans. Two plaques were installed in the mid-1960s. One noted the building’s dedication to the veterans. The other bore a quote from Gen. Robert E. Lee: “I rely on Texas regiments in all tight places, and I fear I have to call on them too often. They have fought grandly, nobly.”

Nearly two decades later, voters repealed the constitutional provision relating to the Confederate pension funds, and in 1979 the Legislature repealed the law dedicating the building to the veterans.

The plaques were quietly replaced in 2000 amid then-Gov. George W. Bush's run for the White House and a national controversy over Southern displays of Confederate symbols. The new plaques are less overt in their praise. One simply says that Texas courts should provide equal justice to all "regardless of race, creed, or color." The other reads: "Because this building was built with monies from the Confederate Pension fund it was, at that time, designated as a memorial to the Texans who served the Confederacy."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans sued the state over the replacement of the plaques, arguing that the move violated the Texas Constitution and that it broke open-meetings laws and the government code.

Granvel Block, commander of the Texas division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the existing plaques are apologetic and don't fully explain the story of how the building came to be.

"The plaques that are there now are not something that acknowledges our ancestors," Block said.

In 2010, the 3rd Court of Appeals in Austin ruled that the new plaques did not violate any laws, but that the government code was not followed in the procedures to install the plaques. The court ordered the state to pay lawyers' fees in the case.

In a letter to Terry Keel, executive director of the Texas Facilities Commission, seeking permission to install the new marker, Lyons hinted that the marker could put an end to the litigation.

"It is hoped that this Marker may clarify any confusion and help to diffuse any remaining anger or frustration over the dedication," he wrote.

Fueling the controversy over the marker, though, is Lyons' own background. He is chief trial counsel for the Southern Legal Resource Center, a nonprofit law firm whose mission is "a return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans."

He has a history of representing defendants accused of racially motivated crimes and has been labeled a "white supremacist lawyer" by the Southern Poverty Law Center, a nonprofit civil rights organization. In 1990, Lyons married the sister of a convicted member of the Aryan Nation, David Tate, at a wedding ceremony at an Aryan Nation compound.

Lyons, however, vehemently denies that label and said he only represented men he believed were innocent. And he said he "made poor PR choices," but that he "got the most wonderful wife in the world out of it."

"I have never, ever, ever, ever, ever described myself" as a white supremacist, said Lyons, who is also a member of the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans, adding that the group shouldn't be judged based on negative — and, he contends, false — perceptions about his background. "There's nothing sinister about what they're doing. It's a good thing."

Lyons said the goal of the historical marker is simple: to explain how the court building was funded. "The state of Texas owes an inordinate, immense debt to men who came back from the war," Lyons said. "The C-word is going to be there. I'm sorry. People just need to deal with history."



The Legislature State of Texas

May 8, 2012

Ms. Sheri Shelby Krause
Chair, Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276

Dear Madam Chair:

We write in opposition to the historical marker application submitted by the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans. While we understand that their application has encountered some obstacles after its initial approval by the Texas Historical Commission and that the Commission makes the final determination regarding the content of historical markers, we cannot in good conscience stay silent on this subject.

Winston Churchill said that "history is written by the victors." This is apparently true except for the Civil War. Confederate apologists have spent almost 150 years trying to change the Civil War into something that it was not. Here's what it was: an insurrection against the United States government with the main goal of maintaining the institution of African slavery. Instead of facing that reality, Confederate apologists continue to try to rewrite history, couching it as a war in defense of states' rights.

As elected representatives, we must look no further than the Texas Capitol grounds to see evidence of this historical revisionism. Three enormous monuments to the Confederacy have sat on the Capitol lawn for over a century, proclaiming states' rights but making no mention of the horrors of slavery.

As the Chair of the Texas Historical Commission, I have no doubt that you favor historical accuracy. In that vein, should there be yet another marker on the Capitol grounds noting Texas' involvement in the Civil War, we believe it should quote extensively from the Texas declaration of secession, a February 1861 document that was written when Texas seceded. After all, who better knows why the Civil War was fought than those who actually fought it.

The declaration rails against the United States for "proclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color — a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of the Divine Law."

It goes on to state that "[w]e hold as undeniable truths that the governments of the various States, and of the confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and



The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite as simple as the nation's race experts make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag, but racists have also used the Bible and the U.S. flag. Should we get rid of the Bible and lower the U.S. flag? Black civil rights activists and their white liberal supporters who're attacking the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic black ancestors who marched, fought and died to protect their homeland from what they saw as Northern aggression.

Williams, Walter (Professor at George Mason University)

Ms. Sheri Shelby Krause
Page 2 of 2

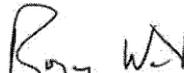
their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable."

That is the real Civil War: men united to preserve the fundamental wrong of one human owning another. Slavery was not a minor cause; it was part of its essential, detestable heart. The sooner that this is accepted — and the sooner that the markers that dot the Capitol lawn admit as much — the sooner all Americans, regardless of their race, color, or creed, can continue to form a more perfect Union.

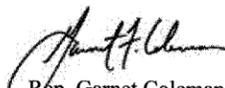
Again, we urge denial of the historical marker application submitted by the Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans. Should any future Confederacy-related applications be submitted, we ask that you notify us individually.

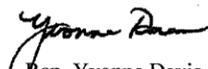
Sincerely,

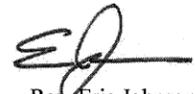

Sen. Rodney Ellis


Sen. Royce West


Rep. Alma Allen

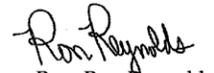

Rep. Garnet Coleman

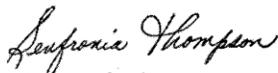

Rep. Yvonne Davis

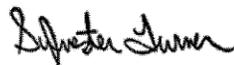

Rep. Eric Johnson

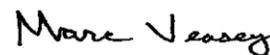

Rep. Ruth Jones McClendon


Rep. Borris Miles


Rep. Ron Reynolds


Rep. Senfronia Thompson


Rep. Sylvester Turner


Rep. Marc Veasey

CC: Members of the Texas Historical Commission
Mr. Terry Keel, Executive Director, Texas Facilities Commission

Announcement from Lt. CIC Barrow

Compatriots,

It has been a busy twenty-two months since our 2010 National Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina where you honored me by electing me as Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief of our beloved Sons of Confederate Veterans. As we have moved further into the Sesquicentennial of the war so bravely fought by our ancestors, we also have been faced by increased assaults on our Southern heritage around the country, distortions of our history and outright lies about our ancestors. It has been my honor to be on the front lines of many of these struggles and to help plot our course for the future.

Constitutionally, my duties are to be responsible for recruiting and retention of our membership. This is a duty that I have taken very seriously and have worked diligently to address that charge. We have conducted an electronic and print media-recruiting program that, in the words of Executive Director Ben Sewell, "has been the most successful in our history" and left our Headquarters "swamped" with responses from those seeking information on the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Also, at my direction, we have recently mailed letters from our National Headquarters to every member that did not renew their memberships this year, not only to attempt to recover them as members but to ask their feedback about why they did not renew so that those reasons might be addressed in the future.

To assist all of our Camps and individual members with recruiting, I have also negotiated discounted memberships to both Ancestry.com and Fold3 that have the added benefit of returning a percentage of that cost directly to the SCV.

Also, because of the direct relationship with recruiting and retention, I have initiated a leadership training and development program that is unprecedented in the SCV. To date we have held National Leadership Workshops in Chickamauga, Georgia, Burlington, North Carolina and Monroe, Louisiana featuring a variety of lectures from nationally recognized SCV leaders. Nearly 200 of our members have attended these conferences and several have found them of such benefit that they have attended all three. If I am favored with re-election we have already initiated planning for next year's schedule; Colorado Springs, Colorado in August, Richmond, Virginia in November and Foley, Alabama in March.

Consideration of any candidate for any office should begin with that candidate's record of service and VISION for the future. Much has been accomplished but much remains to be done and especially with the challenge of VISION 2016 to raise our membership to 50,000 by that date, the role of the Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief is of even more importance. Serving as you Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief is a great HONOR but it is not an HONORARY position. It requires boundless energy and hard work. It is for that reason after receiving the blessings from my wife, Cassie, my daughter, Georgiana and my son, William that I humbly ask your support for re-election to my post, that I may continue to work for the benefit of our organization in the challenging years to come. Please visit www.barrowscv.net or call me if you have any questions

Deo Vindice!

Charles Kelly Barrow
Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
www.barrowscv.net



"Those who supposed that the exercise of this right of separation could not produce war, have had cause to be convinced that they had credited their recent associates of the North with a moderation, a sagacity, a morality they did not possess. You have been involved in a war waged for the gratification of the lust of power and of aggrandizement, for your conquest and your subjugation, with a malignant ferocity and with a disregard and a contempt of the usages of civilization, entirely unequalled in history. Such, I have ever warned you, were the characteristics of the Northern people – of those with whom our ancestors entered into a Union of consent, and with whom they formed a constitutional compact."

-President Jefferson Davis

[Speech to the Mississippi legislature, 26 December 1862]

AOT Commander Strain Announcement

Compatriots of the Army of Tennessee,

I would like to thank each of you for allowing me to serve you during the past year and half as the Commander for the Army of Tennessee, the largest Army in the Confederation. What makes the AoT the "Best"? That's easy, Each of You. From banks of Lake Michigan to the warm beaches of Key West and everywhere in between, we are constantly at work doing what the "Charge" tells us to do; Defending the Confederate Soldier's name, Guarding his history, and Perpetuating the principles that he loved. In fact, by following these principles has allowed us just this past year to re-activate the Os' Confederados Camp #1653 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. This growth that we have had can only be credited to each member of each camp in every division. Let us keep up the good work.

I have been a member of the SCV many years now and it seems as if it was just yesterday that I decided to become more involved and become more than just a dues paying member. Looking back as they say with "hindsight being 20/20" I wish I had made that decision years sooner. I guess that's what happens when you are doing something that you love to do. I am 100% committed to our organization and I am looking forward to the many years that I have left to grow with you and more than ever to the next 4 years of the Sesquicentennial of the War.

It is with the hope of the future that I would like to offer my name so that I might serve you as "YOUR" Army of Tennessee Commander, once again. I am a Life member of the SCV and I have held offices at the camp level as Adjutant, 2nd Lt. Commander, 1st Lt. Commander and Commander which during my time the Hobbs Camp won both National Camp of the year and Historical project of the year awards. On the Division level as NE Brigade Commander, Alabama Division 1st Lt Commander, Alabama Division Commander, at the National level as Deputy Chief of Staff, Army of Tennessee Councilman and as Army Commander the past year and a half. It was also my great honor to have been awarded the General Robert E. Lee Gold Medal at this past convention in Montgomery. I was truly humbled by this award.

In serving you on the GEC, I have looked only to what is best for the Army of Tennessee and the SCV as a whole. I have always enjoyed the opportunity to come to your Division reunions and other events held by the camps each year from Memorial services to Lee/Jackson Banquets. I have always attempted to assist you in whatever problems you have ran into and always been honest with each of you when asked what I thought. I will continue to work for "YOU" if I am honored to get re-elected to the honorable position as Army of Tennessee Commander. I must admit that there have been many times when I have wondered what in the world have I gotten myself into, but the things that test us the most only make us a better person and leader.

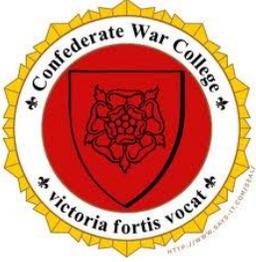
As we head into the next 4 years of our Sesquicentennial, the SCV has entered into the surge for our newest goal with the formation of the project "Vision 2016". We need your help in making this project's goals come to life. With the view into the future of 50,000 members by the year 2016, we must all be out on the battlefield making sure that the truth about our ancestors is being told and bringing in every new member that we can. In return we must be prepared for an assault like we have never seen before. Our organization will be made out to be the most evil and radical of associations on the face of the earth. I personally saw this first hand during the planning and during the Montgomery event this past February and we must be prepared for whatever our opponents can throw at us. We must stand up to them as our ancestors stood up to the Federal Government and say "Enough is Enough" and must be prepared to do whatever is necessary to protect ourselves and our history.

If we as members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will do as our ancestors taught us, Love and Honor thy God, Love and Protect our Families and Respect our fellow man. Quoting Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, "You may be whatever you resolve to be", and this is the men that we have resolved to be. I thank each of you for your love and support over the years and I cherish your friendship and support in the years to come.

I hope to see each of you at the 2012 Reunion in Murfreesboro, TN and I look forward to your support as I run for a second term as "YOUR" AoT Commander.

In Service to the AoT and the South, I remain,

Thos. "Tom" V. Strain Jr.
Commander
Army of Tennessee
Sons of Confederate Veterans
aot.commander@gmail.com



THE CONFEDERATE WAR COLLEGE **HOSTS FIRST SEMINAR, AUGUST 20 – 24,** **2012 IN EAST TEXAS!**

Written by Mark Vogl

Dear Friend:

Course Description: The course has three main areas of concern; military theory in terms of strategy leadership and management, the Confederate Constitution, and the modern Southern movement and politics.

I am writing to you to let you know that my newest initiative, the Confederate War College www.confederatewarcollege.com will be offering its first seminar in East Texas, August 20 – 24, 2012. Three different areas will be covered in 40 hours of instruction over a 5 day period:

a. Introduction to military planning, leadership, and thinking. The U.S. military has never lost a war! Want to find out why and apply those concepts to your business? The primary sources for instruction will be sections of the appropriate Army Field Manuals and my book "Military Lessons of the Civil War."

b. Introduction to the Confederate Constitution. There is an alternative American form of democracy which anticipated many of the challenges we face today!

c. Introduction to the modern day Southern movement. Who are they and what are they doing? The basis for this is an article at <http://www.nolanchart.com/article9323-is-there-a-southern-movement.html> and <http://www.confederatewarcollege.com/southernissues>

Instruction will begin sharply at 8 am on August 20th. Should you be interested a Schedule of Instruction will be available upon request and a demonstration that you are seriously considering attending.

This will be a very professionally run course. Attendees will be expected be in proper attire. The cost will be 500 dollars per student. The fee will cover instruction, all instructional materials, and five lunches. In addition, I expect to provide at least one evening of quality Southern entertainment. In addition, we will insure sufficient tourist information is provided to facilitate an excellent visit to East Texas.

We are offering thirty seats on a first come, first serve basis. I can promise that this will be a course found nowhere else offered. If you are a Christian, proud to be Southern and looking for a new methodology to improve your business while meeting people who share your Southern pride, this is an event worth booking now. Additional seminars will be offered in the future to follow up on what is introduced here.

God Bless,

Mark Vogl

**Listen to Mark Vogl speak about
the Confederate War College [HERE](#).**





These are photos of a Texas Division sponsored fly over which occurred on May 19th near Richmond during the Gains Mill Monument dedication. As you are aware the Texas Division was a primary sponsor for the memorial, but after the memorial was placed the land owner decided that neither the salute to the Confederate Flag, nor any display of Confederate Flags would be an official part of the dedication. The flags seen in the photos were brought by our Virginia Compatriots, and not invited as part of the dedication, but we are grateful that they attended in force.

To assure that our ancestors would be recognized, our plane flew over the dedication for its entirety, and circled downtown Richmond for the remainder of the rental time.

Gravel J. Block
TDC/SCV



Virginia Flaggers Fill Insulting Void in Gaines Mill Ceremony

D. Lyons

Acting upon the donations and requests of 10 Texas Businessmen, the Virginia Flaggers sponsored a plane banner flying over the grounds of the dedication of the Hood's Texas Brigade Marker dedication at the Richmond Battlefield Association's Gaines Mill Battlefield site near Mechanicsville, VA, shortly before the ceremony began.

The plane, pulling a large Confederate Flag with the words "I SALUTE THE CONFEDERATE FLAG..." was engaged after Richmond Battlefield Association insiders confirmed to the Virginia Flaggers that the Confederate flag would not be present at the podium, nor would the salute to the Confederate flag be part of the program.

Virginia Flaggers attending the ceremony – spontaneously recited the salute to the Confederate flag – after it was obvious that the salute would not be part of the ceremony.

"Our contacts in Texas very quickly donated the money for a flyover, once they heard there would be no official salute to the Confederate flag," said Virginia Flagger Susan Hathaway of Sandston, Virginia. "We were glad to help our Texas brothers and sisters out," added Grayson Jennings, another Virginia Flagger.

"It's insulting to the memory of the brave Texans of Hood's Confederate Texas Brigade, that anyone would think to honor these heroes without displaying their beloved Confederate Battle flag – a flag more often than not soaked with their blood," concluded Hathaway.

Matthew 10:36 "And a man's foes shall be they of his own household"

The Virginia Flaggers are an unincorporated association made up of people of all races and all walks of life, who seek to increase public awareness of the substantial Confederate heritage shared by all Virginians through public displays of the Confederate flags and symbols.

Contact Grayson Jennings at kingwm@aol.com (804)901-4970 for more information.

<https://slrc-csa.org/archives/620>

Compatriots,

I have been approached by Chief of Police Sam Allen of [Balch Springs TX](#), to have the [SCV present a short Civil War battle, march in a parade and hold a living history for his city](#). This is a "Juneteenth Jubilation" event. I meet with Mr. Allen who is a "Buffalo Soldier" and a member of the Col. M. T. Johnson Camp, SCV. We walked the battlefield and drove the parade route and this looks to be a very fun and safe event !

1. The Battle will be 8:30AM - 9 AM. We will be fighting against Buffalo Soldiers and Yankees.
2. The parade starts at 9AM so we march strait off the battlefield into the parade.
3. End of the parade we go into living history mode teaching the kids etc.
4. I need a head count, we have to register for this event and the reenactors will get to eat after it ends.
5. Horses are allowed on the battlefield and in the parade.
6. If anyone wants to build a float we have to know to register it.
7. I have been asked to set up a relic display so I will be locked down with that and not in the battle.

[Please let me know if you are going to make this. I need a good head count for the city.](#)

[They need to know how many meals to plan for.](#)

June is hot but the battle is early morning so that will help.

Thanks,
Gary D. Bray
Commander, 4TH Brigade
Texas Division, SCV
214-766-5639

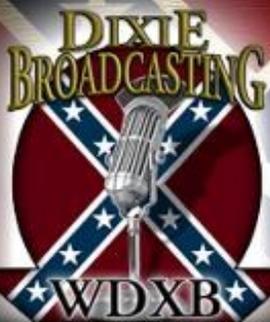


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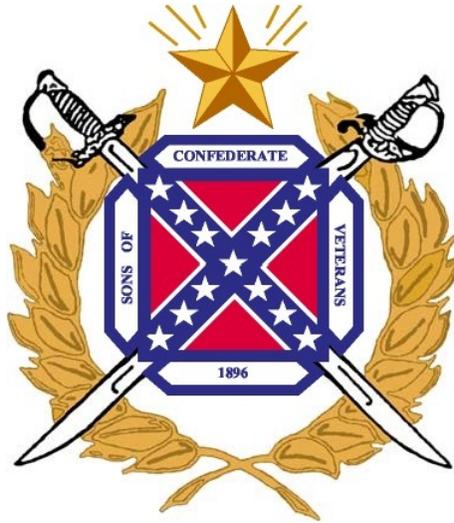
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TEXAS

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States

We Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the War of 1861-1865.

Why should we continue to commemorate a bloody and unnecessary war that was fought 150 years ago?

The War Between the States was the most defining event in our nation's history:

- ☒ Where there were more American casualties in this war, than in all other wars from the American Revolutionary War to the Vietnam War, all combined;**
- ☒ Where the effects of that war is still felt today by the way the government in Washington DC enforces control over it's citizens;**
- ☒ Where the principles of the old South: less government, less taxes, more local control, and more individual responsibility are principles embraced by most Americans today.**

We should all be aware of these important facts and understand the reasons our Southern ancestors fought. Now, how and why did Georgia become involved?

When Texas legally seceded from the Union of States on February 1st, 1861, in accordance with Amendment 10 of the United States Constitution, Texas was not at war with the Northern States. Texas, like the other seceding Southern States, was an independent Republic wanting nothing more than to be self-governing and to be left alone in peace.

Abraham Lincoln called upon 75,000 men to invade the Independent Southern States on April 15, 1861. This unconstitutional act prompted the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas to secede as well, joining the newly formed country, the Confederate States of America. Thus, with the invasion of the South, this began the bloodiest war in our American history.

Why Commemorate the Confederate Soldier?

When the South was invaded, Texas and other Southern States called upon their sons to do their duty to defend their state, homes and family from invasion. These men went to do their duty, not as aggressors or in the spirit of conquest, but to protect their homeland from an unjust invasion.

More than half of the Union and Confederate casualties were from the hardships and disease found in camp life. This was especially true for the Southern troops who nearly always lacked the basic necessities of food, clothing and medical supplies, unlike the Northern troops, who had plenty.

The sacrifices made by the Confederate Soldier are inconceivable today. They would march for days with little or no rest, very little food, some with no shoes and in the heat of summer and the frigid cold of winter. Fatigue, hunger and sickness was commonplace for these soldiers.

Despite the hardships endured by the Confederate Soldiers they pressed on to perform their duty. In nearly every conflict these soldiers were typically outnumbered and outgunned 3 to 1.

The “Rebel Yell” made these brave soldiers famous. It demonstrated a fighting spirit, courage, tenacity and gallantry allowing them to prevail in most of the major conflicts of the war. Sadly they fought an invader with unlimited reserves and resources, making victory impossible.

Even during the last year of the war when they knew that victory was impossible, the Confederate Soldier continued to fight courageously to protect their homes and families, to the very end.

They received no great bounty or pay for their service nor did they ask for any monuments or special attention. They wished only to be remembered with the truth behind their heroic and noble struggle, in America’s second War for Independence.

Why We Commemorate the Confederate Veterans?

We commemorate them because:

- ☒ nearly 258,000 Confederate Soldiers died protecting their homes, families and our Constitution;
- ☒ they fought bravely and nobly against overwhelming forces and odds;
- ☒ they suffered inconceivable hardships to the very end;
- ☒ they were called to do their duty as Americans.....as fathers and as sons, and they served without hesitation;
- ☒ these soldiers are owed that the truth be told about them and about the War;
- ☒ these Confederate soldiers were our ancestors, and without question, they deserve our respect.

You make your choice!



“Do your duty, in all things. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less”.

Robert E. Lee

Proclaim Your Southern Heritage

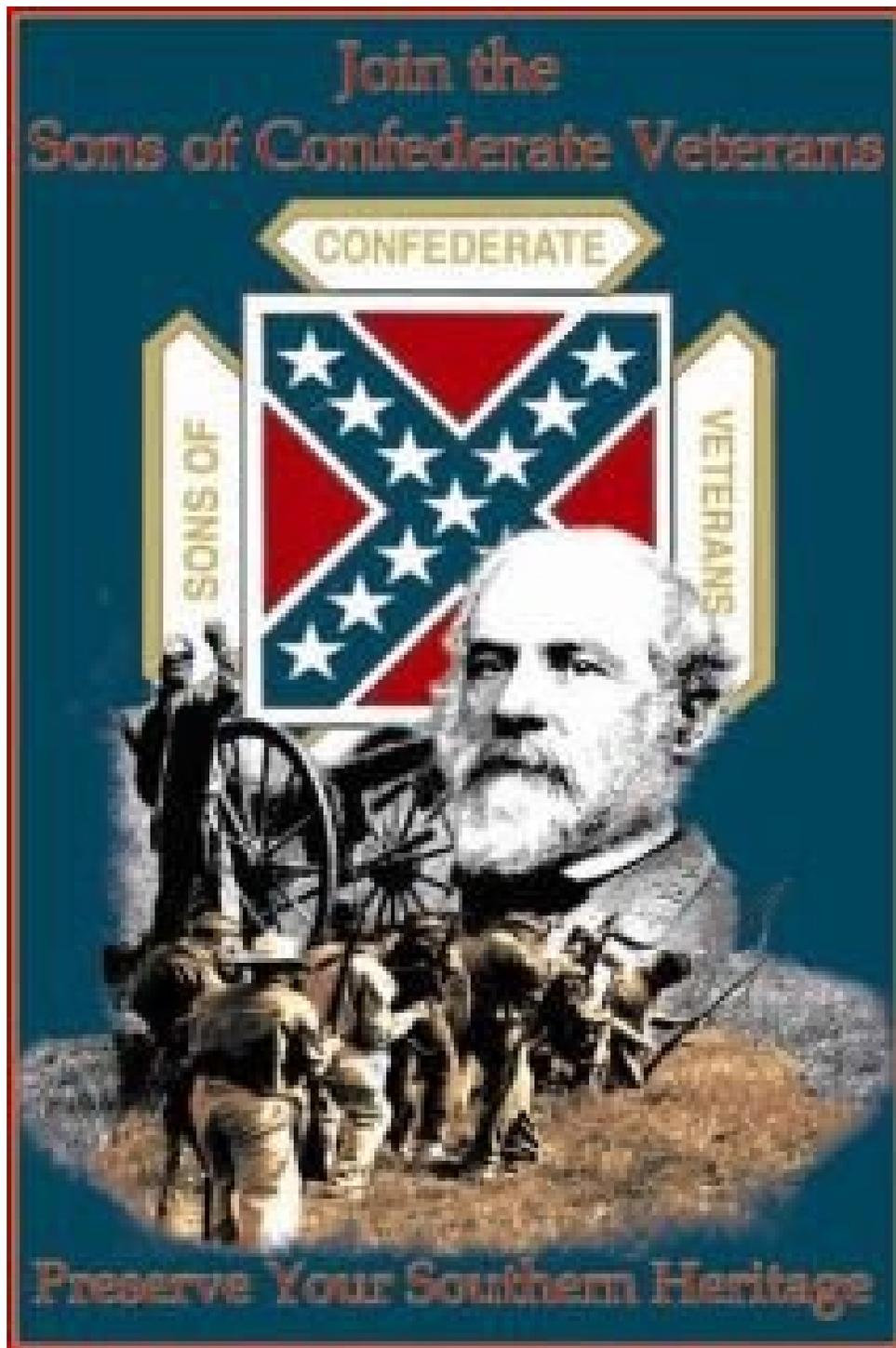
**JOIN THE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
*Est. 1896***

<http://www.1800mydixie.com/>

<http://www.scvtexas.org/>

[SCV Application Form](#)





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 !!!

**Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?**

If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

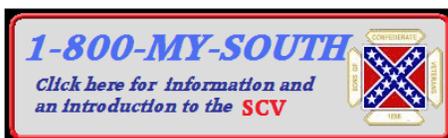
Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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



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



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

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

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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