



# The Belo Herald

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

## May 2012

Topic for the May meeting is:

**Guest Speaker: Past Div. Lt. Cmdr. Mark Vogl**

**Topic: Thomas Jackson and the Valley Campaign**



### Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

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



Contact us: [Belocamp49@hotmail.com](mailto:Belocamp49@hotmail.com)

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

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Texas Division: [www.texas-scv.org](http://www.texas-scv.org)

National: [www.scv.org](http://www.scv.org)

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

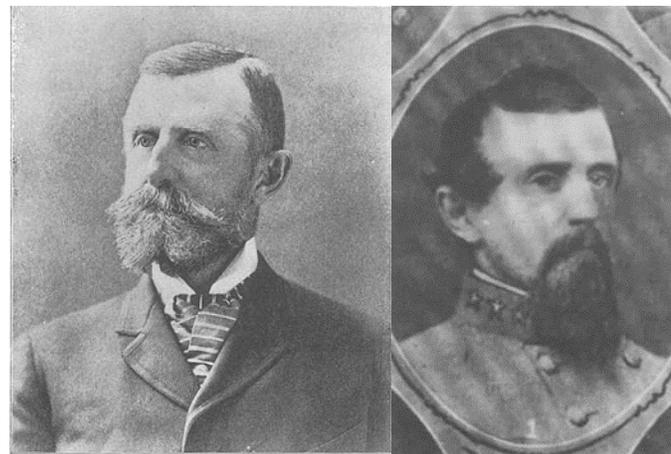
**Thursday, May 3rd: 7:00 pm**

**La Madeleine Restaurant**

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

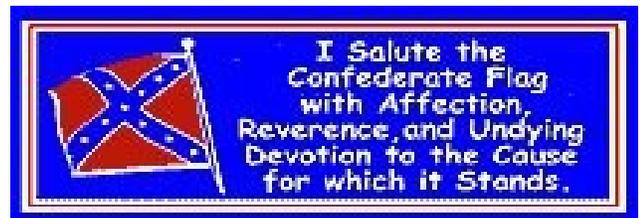
**\*we meet in the private meeting room.**

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



### Have you paid your dues??

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





## COMMANDER'S REPORT



Gentlemen,

An upcoming event of interest involves the Dallas 6 chapter of the UDC sponsoring Confederate Memorial Day on April 29th. It takes place at Greenwood cemetery in Dallas at 2:00pm on Sunday afternoon. FLAGS are needed but no guns and all members are welcomed to attend this event. Next up right around the corner is yet another recruitment opportunity. The Texas Scottish festival is slated for May 4th, 5th, and 6th this year. Being earlier means there's no conflict in our schedule with the Texas Division Reunion held in the first week of June every year. Please attend this month's meeting to get details and help plan our showing as the Scottish festival. As many of you already know, several of our dear Confederates were Scotts by heritage and birth. Let's keep adding new members and build up Camp Belo. We're closer than you think of possibly earning a growth award and all your work is greatly appreciated.

Gracefully & with much respect,  
Cdr. Paul Hamilton





## LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Greetings to our compatriots across the Confederation! April was an active month. I had the honor of representing Belo Camp at the Market Hall Gun Show in Dallas, and met some very nice people in the process! It's good to see so many liberty-conscious folks who are curious to learn about the SCV.

In addition to the gun show, I also had the opportunity to visit with the fine folks of Terrell during their annual Jubilee. It was refreshing and humbling to meet so many people who support and admire us. The people of Kaufman County are truly a pleasure, and represent the best qualities of the Texas Confederate soldier.

April also witnessed our newest member, Duncan Black, receive his SCV certificate. Duncan is a man of fast wit, sharp mind, and possesses many talents. He will be an asset to our camp as well as the organization as a whole. Welcome to the SCV Mr. Black!

Finally, I want to remind y'all that the Division Reunion is fast approaching. It will be held June 1-3 in Victoria, TX. Make sure that your camp sends two delegates, if possible. There are significant changes being proposed, and we need YOUR input to make sure that the Texas Division continues along the right path. Check out the Texas Division Webpage <http://www.scvtexas.org/> for more info.

Thanks and God bless y'all. Deo Vindice!

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





# Chaplain's Corner

## Look Up!



God's biggest events are associated with mountains. On Mount Ararat the Ark came to rest after the flood. On Mount Moriah Abraham was summoned to offer Isaac as a test of obedience. On Mount Sinai the law was given to Moses. On Mount Carmel Elijah prayed and fire fell and consumed his offering. On the Mount of Transfiguration Jesus was transformed and became as light. On Mount Calvary the Son of God died for the sins of a lost world. Then on the Mount of Olives, Jesus ascended into Heaven with the assurance that He would return. By this it would seem that to see God's greatness and glory we must look to the mountains, we must look up.

When the psalmist writes, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." (Ps. 121:1) he means that he will look up toward heaven so he can receive the strength, wisdom, and guidance that only God can give. A poet said, "Two men looked out through prison bars, one saw mud, the other saw stars." That's the trouble with so many of us today. We are looking down at the muck and mire of the world instead of looking up.

We often surrender to the things that drag us down. We buy and sell, work and play, strive and struggle. The great danger is that as we work, work, work, and worry, worry, worry, our eyes become glued on earthly things and we miss the abundant life God has promised. It may not sit well with some who think they are the captain of their own ship and in charge of their own life and destiny, but without God we are weak, powerless, and helpless. We may be able to chart our own course, but God is in control of the storms.

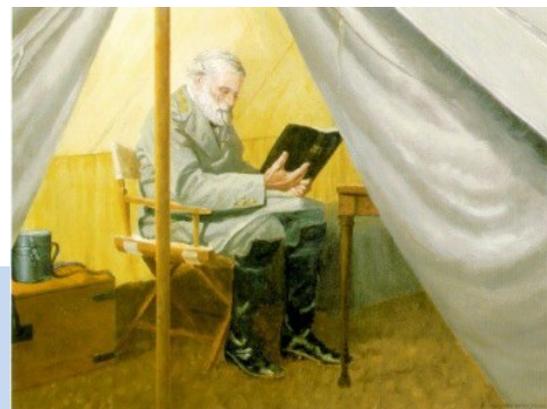
Of course it is important that we carry out our responsibilities. The Bible says, "If any would not work, neither should he eat." (2 Thess. 3:10) An Englishman came to America and asked the question, "Do you have any gentlemen here?" "What do you mean?" he was asked. "In England," he replied, "gentlemen are people who don't work for a living." "Yes, we have many of them," said the American, "but over here we call them tramps." Certainly there are things we must do, but through it all we must never stop looking up.

Looking up brings peace. Jesus said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." (John 14:27) Looking up brings joy. Again, Jesus said, "These things I have spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." (John 15:11) Looking up brings hope. The Apostle Paul writes, "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing that ye may abound in hope through the power of the Holy Ghost." (Rom. 15:13)

So, when we are in fear, we must look up. When in sorrow, we must look up. When in despair, we must look up. When our lives seem to be coming unraveled and everything is going in the wrong direction, we must look up. We must lift our eyes to the hills, from whence cometh help.



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

Carol Herman, Red River Chapter Rose, asks for prayers for her husband, James, who has finished his 4th round of chemotherapy.

Jim Burroughs of the Red Diamond Camp in Texarkana had an aneurysm in his aorta that ruptured. Please include Jim and his family in yours prayers.

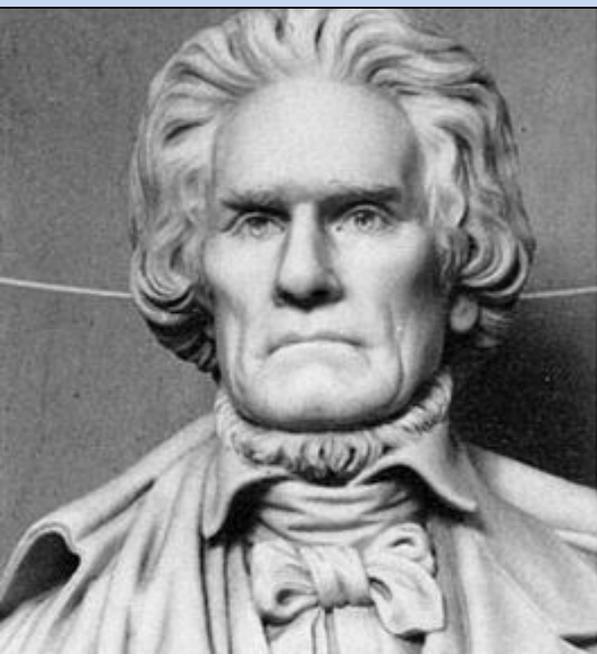
Sissy Bray, wife of Gary Bray, 4th Bdge. Cmdr. was taken to the Sunnyvale Hospital April 20<sup>th</sup> for a possible heart attack.



Kevin Newsom presented an excellent treatise on The Diversity of the Confederate Army at the April Belo Camp meeting. Kevin has thoroughly researched this topic and has presented his research at other camps. Groups we learned that fought for their Confederacy were Native Americans, Blacks, Asians, Hispanics, Irish, Scots, Germans, and many others. Even many yankee states' citizens came South to fight for freedom against tyranny and to do what they could to protect and defend the Constitution. Great Job Kevin and thanks for an outstanding and very informative presentation.



Belo Camp member Marcus Black welcomes nephew and newest member, Duncan Black to Belo Camp 49. Duncan is owner of [Black New Media \(BNM\)](#) an interactive & print design agency delivering the magic since 1994. Marcus has served many positions of leadership including as a past camp commander prior to joining the Belo Camp and has served as 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander for our camp.



"We are the serfs of the system... The survival of the South is at stake."

- John C Calhoun

[Senator, US Vice President]

# Ceremonies on May 5 in Freestone County

Compatriots,

Below is the newspaper announcement that I will release to the local newspapers about 10 days prior to the Confederate grave marker dedication ceremonies the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 is hosting on May 5th in Freestone County. A picnic lunch will be provided for reenactors/participants. Mrs. Dollye Jeffus, president of the Davis-Reagan Chapter UDC in Palestine, has offered to provide a very large box of fried chicken for us eat after the second ceremony. After that second ceremony, we will travel to my brother George Robinson and his wife Regina's home in Stewards Mill to eat and have a restroom available, which is on the way to the third ceremony. I will bring drinks, chips, and dessert, unless someone else would like to bring dessert, and if so please let me know. There is an outhouse at the first cemetery, but not one at the second cemetery. There will be restroom facilities at my brother George's home. There will not be a restroom at the third cemetery we will be going to. The reason for three ceremonies on the same day is that the Reagan Camp members voted several months back to hold all three of these ceremonies on the same day, so as to make one trip to Freestone County to honor all of these C.S.A. veterans (my ancestors) instead of multiple trips on various days.

Please let me know if you will be attending to help out, mainly so we will know how many can help, but also, so we will have the right amount of food and drink. At present, we are short on reenactors/participants. I will be bringing one of our camp's mountain howitzers to the ceremony. Also, at this time am still not sure that we will have a UDC representative to speak or dedicate the markers, but Mrs. Dana Stubbs is trying to get off work or arrange for another Mills Chapter UDC member to take care of that part of the ceremony. Thank you.

Yours in our most noble cause of honoring and preserving the true history of our beloved Confederate ancestors,

Marc Robinson mrobinson1836@yahoo.com

903-676-6069

## Sons of Confederate Veterans to Host Grave Marker Dedications at three Freestone County Cemeteries

The John H. Reagan Camp #2156 of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, located in Palestine, Texas will be hosting three separate Confederate Grave Marker Dedication Ceremonies on Saturday, May 5, 2012 beginning at 10:00 A.M. at the Bonner Cemetery, then 12:30 PM at the Hopson Burleson Memorial Cemetery, and another at 4:00 P.M. at the Rehoboth Cemetery. All cemeteries are located north of Fairfield in Freestone County.

The grave marker dedication ceremony to be held at the Bonner Cemetery at 10:00 A.M. near the Stewards Mill Community will honor Pvt. James A. McArthur, Co. A, 13th Alabama Infantry, C.S.A. To get to the Bonner Cemetery from Fairfield, Texas travel north on old State Hwy 75 (which runs parallel to I-45 about .5 miles to the east) and go approximately 2 miles to FM 2547. Turn right on FM 2547 and travel approximately 5 miles to the Stewards Mill Community at the intersection of FM 833. At Stewards Mill, continue due north on County Road 141. Be aware that the FM 2547 road becomes County Road 141 at this intersection. Travel approximately 1 .5 miles to Private Road 151. Turn right on Private road 151 and travel to the end of the road (approximately 2 miles). The Bonner Cemetery is on the right at the end of this private road. If traveling from I-45, exit FM 833 and drive eastward about 4 miles to Stewards Mill at the intersection with FM 2547 and turn left.

The marker ceremony to be held at the Hopson Burleson Memorial Cemetery at 12:30 P.M. near the Burleson Community will honor five Burleson brothers who served the C.S.A.. 2nd Lt. Oliver Burleson, Co. G, 7th Texas Infantry, Farrier David Burleson, Co. H, 28th Texas Cavalry, Pvt. Isaac Burleson, Co. G, 7th Texas Infantry, Pvt. Joshua Burleson, Co. H, 28th Texas Cavalry, and Pvt. Moses Wilson Burleson, Co. H, 28th Texas Cavalry. To get to the Burleson Cemetery from Fairfield, take I-45 north and exit FM 833. Turn east or right on FM 833 and drive only about .2 mile to gate near old small rock house. Turn right through gate and travel South East across the pasture to the cemetery on a hill about one tenth of a mile from gate.

The marker ceremony to be held at the Rehoboth Cemetery at 04:00 P.M. near the Young's Mill Community will honor Pvt. D. P. Bennett, Co. B (Freestone Boys), 12th Texas Cavalry, C.S.A. To get to the Rehoboth Cemetery from Hwy 84 in Fairfield, Texas travel north on FM 488 eight miles to FM 1124 and turn right. Travel 1.8 miles to County Road 210 then turn left. Travel .4 mile then veer to the right on County Road 211. Cemetery is across a concrete bridge about one mile on the left from CR 210 on CR 211. Confederate re-enactors in period uniforms will perform full military honors during the services including volleys of musketry and artillery. All Confederate veterans buried in the cemeteries will be honored with a roll call. The Colonel Roger Q. Mills, Chapter 2466 United Daughters of the Confederacy of Navarro/Freestone Counties and the Ladies of the Reagan Camp will also assist with the ceremony. The Public is invited to attend and is encouraged to bring lawn chairs for the approximate one hour ceremony at each cemetery. POC Marc Robinson at 903-676-6069.



## Compatriots

This year three SCV camps will sponsor a day of Memorial and living history for the Confederate Soldier at The [Rebel State Historical Park](#), 1260 Hwy 1221, Marthaville, LA., on May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2012. This Day of Memorials is for area SCV, UDC, and OCR organizations and their invited guests. We will have Living History and other demonstrations, Confederate drills, musket and cannon salutes and a variety of speakers all day.

Topics under consideration are lectures on how to grow membership, how to conduct a meeting, what projects will help your camp grow, the responsibilities of the camp officers, how to obtain markers from the VA and how to conduct yourself in public in Confederate dress.

The Park Manager will give sessions on ladies attire during the 1861-1865 time period and there will be a ladies' tea in the afternoon.

The following is an article about the Park by the Many, LA, camp Color Sergeant Rickey Robertson. Enjoy the History.

John Hillman  
Commander  
Camp 2031, Brigade 8, Texas Division  
Newton, Texas 75966  
1-409-379-3597 - [Hillman@valornet.com](mailto:Hillman@valornet.com)

## The Grave of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

By Rickey Robertson

In 1864 Union General Nathaniel Banks formed a large army and began what was to be known as the Red River Campaign. General Banks and his forces were advancing north from South Louisiana up the Red River Valley towards Shreveport. If the Yankee forces could capture Shreveport, all Confederate resistance in western Louisiana would be crushed. And after capturing Shreveport, General Banks planned on pushing on into the state of Texas, where Confederate munitions and supply facilities could be captured and destroyed. With this attack all the way to Texas, Banks was hopeful that he could make Texas and western Louisiana drop out of the Confederacy. But did he get a surprise!

General Banks had a vast army of nearly 45,000 men. Confederate General Richard "Dick" Taylor, son of former president Zachary Taylor, was in command of only 18,000 men. These men were comprised of Louisiana and Texas infantry, cavalry, artillery, and support units. The Louisiana boys were itching for a fight, since they had seen and heard of the hardships to their beloved state and its citizens by the Yankee invaders and the boys from Texas were ready to settle their score too.

When General Banks and his army got to Natchitoches, La. on its northward advance, Confederate cavalry units and scouts darted to and fro, observing the Yankees as they advanced. And on occasion, the Southern boys would conduct a hit and run skirmish with the Yanks. As the Yankees advanced near Marthaville, La. at a location named Crump's

Corner on April 2, 1864, the Southern cavalry and infantry hit a unit of Union cavalry in a hit and run attack. There was a heated skirmish with losses on both sides. The southern units after hitting the Yankee's turned and high tailed it north toward Pleasant Hill and Mansfield. Men were scattered throughout the area, and after the skirmish they began to try and rejoin their units. Near Crump's Corner was the homestead of William Hodge Barnhill. At the homestead was a well and spring. After the skirmish, a young Confederate soldier, cut off from his outfit, appeared up and was attempting to obtain water, when 3 Yankee cavalrymen suddenly appeared and shot and killed the young Johnny Reb. The Yankees rode away quickly, in search of other Confederate stragglers.

On April 3, 1864 Mr. Barnhill and his sons buried the Confederate soldier. There was no identification on the soldier's person, so, since April 3, 1864 there has been a grave for this Unknown Confederate Soldier on this farm. For over 98 years the Barnhill Family took care of this sacred grave. Due to the willing work of many folks such as Robert Gentry, the State of Louisiana created and opened Rebel State Park. This is one of the most beautiful and serene parks you can ever visit! In [this park](#) is the Grave of the Unknown Confederate Soldier and also the Louisiana country Music Museum. Many great and wonderful country, bluegrass, and gospel concerts have been held at the beautiful amphitheater located there. And many country music artifacts from items of Roy Acuff and other great country music legends are located there.

Last Memorial Day, 2011, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and United Daughters of the Confederacy conducted a Confederate Grave Dedication service for this Unknown Soldier. Camps from Many, Natchitoches, and Newton, TX. participated in this dedication. Full military honors, from a 21 gun musket salute, the laying of roses on the grave by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the playing of the immortal "Taps" were conducted. Many in attendance stated they did not know whether to cry or shout for Dixie!

On May 26, 2012 another larger Confederate Dedication Service and all day living history event has been planned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Louisiana Office of State Parks. This will be an all-day event honoring this Unknown Confederate, but will also give the public an opportunity to see how the Confederate soldier was equipped, how he camped, how he lived, cooked, and survived in the field, and how he fought during the battles of the Civil War.

[Rebel State Historic Site](#) is located at 1260 Hwy 1221, Marthaville, La. 71450-3459 and can be reached by telephone at 1-888-677-3600 or 318-472-6255. For this event, if you need more information on the upcoming dedication and living history event, please contact John Hillman of Newton, Tx. at 409-379-3597 or Robert Porter of Natchitoches, La. at 318-352-7941. Hope to see ya'll there!



# PIONEER DAY 2012



THE ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION  
AND THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS PRESENT THE

## Lunenburg Skirmish



**CAMP IS OPEN  
TO THE PUBLIC  
FROM 9 - 5!**

**ADMISSION  
AND PARKING  
IS FREE!**

## See History Come Alive!!

Saturday, May 5th, at 2 p.m. on the original battleground at Lunenburg  
Followed by a memorial service at the Lunenburg Cemetery for  
Pvt. William A. Hinkle who was killed in the skirmish.



**ARKANSAS  
CIVIL WAR**  
Sesquicentennial Commission

[www.arkansascivilwar150.com](http://www.arkansascivilwar150.com)

Reenactors from Barrel's Battery, Hubbard's Battery,  
Blocher's Battery, the 1st Arkansas Mounted Infantry,  
the 7th Arkansas, and others will participate.

WE WISH TO THANK THE FOLLOWING LOCAL SPONSORS  
American Burger Center, D & L Discount, Mark's Pharmacy,  
Miller Farms, Pizza Inn, Truck County, and Weatherford Farm  
Supply.



Job S. Neill Camp #286  
Batesville, Arkansas



# Ben Thompson

## *Graveside Dedication & History Conference*

Sponsored by: The Austin History Center, The Ben Thompson Preservation Foundation, The Sons of Confederate Veterans, The Former Texas Rangers Foundation, The Giddings Area Chamber of Commerce and The Wild West History Association.

**Sunday, April 29, 2012**

**1:30 P.M.**

**Graveside marker dedication and  
21 Musket & Cannon Salute**

**Oakwood Cemetery  
1601 Navasota, Austin, Texas.**

**History Conference**

**2:30 P.M.**

**Austin History Center  
810 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas.**

For more information please visit:

**[www.benthompsonfoundation.org](http://www.benthompsonfoundation.org)**

\*\*\*\*\* **More upcoming events** \*\*\*\*\*

**Saturday, 28 April 2012** - Albert Sidney Johnston Camp 67, SCV, and Texas District I, UDC will conduct a ceremony dedicating 16 Confederate headstones and markers, and honoring Confederate Memorial Day at Glenwood Cemetery, 2525 Washington Avenue, Houston, Texas, 77007, and will start at 10 AM. Attendees are requested to arrive by 9:30. The ceremony should be completed around noon, with reception to follow at Trinity Lutheran Church, 800 Houston Ave, Houston, 77007. contact Gus Mistrot, gmist@juno.com.

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

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

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

**May 4-6 Battle of Port Jefferson Civil War Reenactment** Jefferson, Texas

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

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

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

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

**Saturday, May 12, 2012** Event: Memorial/Marker Dedication Time: 10:00 or 10:30 a.m. Where: Zion Hill Cemetery (next to Zion Hill Assembly of God Church) off Highway 19 North, Van Zandt County POC: Dolores Bain 903-316-1277 Email: [doloresbain@suddenlink.net](mailto:doloresbain@suddenlink.net)

**General Pat Cleburne Days - Rescheduled to May 11-12, 2012 due to rain and flooding of the park.**

Terry's Texas Ranger's Artillery Battery is in need of 3 or 4 more cannons and crews to participate at General Pat Cleburne Days, to be held Friday, May 11th (School Day) and Saturday, May 12th (Public Day). The event will take place at Buddy Stewart Park (West Henderson Street-US 67 Business). There will be a bounty paid of \$160.00 for full size cannons and \$80.00 for mountain howitzers. If anyone can participate one or both days it will be greatly appreciated.

For more information, please contact Mike Smith, Terry's Texas Rangers Artillery Battery. His phone numbers are (800) 568-9376 (work) or (817) 556-1229 (cell).

**Saturday, May 19, 2012**

Event: Heritage Day at the Goodman Museum Time: 9:00 am-4:00 p.m. Needs: Re-enactors for atmosphere and fun! Come in your finest period dress and stay as long as you can. POC: Patricia Heaton, Museum Director, Goodman-LeGrand House & Museum, 624 North Broadway Avenue, Tyler Tx

Office and Fax: 903-531-1286 Cell: 903-253-7014 Email: [gmuseum@tylertexas.com](mailto:gmuseum@tylertexas.com)

**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](mailto:beau.purdom@yahoo.com) for details.

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

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

**Belo Camp 49 Meetings:** June- Plans for Texas Division Reunion, Camp Business Meeting



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

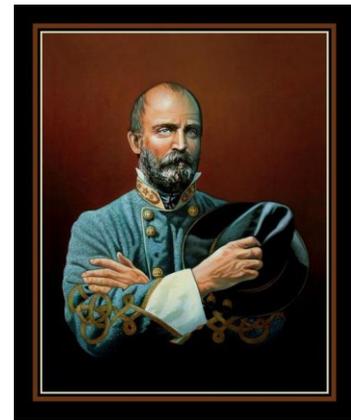
United States Declaration of Independence

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

CONFEDERATE FIRST CORPS,  
PICKETT'S DIVISION,  
ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE 1,946 men

- a series .....

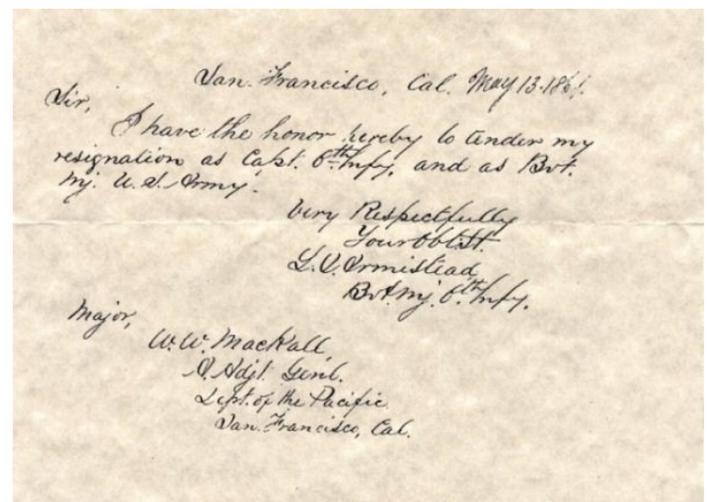
## BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS ADDISON ARMISTEAD



At forty-six, Lewis Armistead (pronounced "UM-sted" in nineteenth-century Virginia) was Pickett's eldest brigadier. His nickname was "Lo" to his friends, short for "Lothario," which was meant to be a joke--unlike the Shakespearean lover, he was a widower with a shy and silent mien. He was gray above a receding hairline, and his hair and grizzled beard were close-cropped, rather unusual for that woolly time.

Armistead came from a military family--his father and four uncles had fought in the War of 1812, and it was one of those uncles who had commanded Fort McHenry during the attack witnessed by Francis Scott Key. Young Lewis was sent to West Point to continue the family tradition, but was forced to leave: he was expelled for breaking a plate over the head of fellow cadet Jubal Early, but he would soon have been forced to leave anyway--he was failing in his studies on account of insufficient preparation. Despite this setback, he refused to be denied a career as a soldier, and was commissioned directly into the infantry in 1839 at the age of twenty-two. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, where he was wounded at Chapultepec and earned two commendations for bravery. Otherwise, he spent his pre-war years in the Old Army's frontier posts. When the South seceded, Armistead had been in the army for twenty-two years, but had risen only to captain of infantry due to the glacial promotion rate of the peacetime army.

Armistead was posted in the little adobe village of Los Angeles when the war began, and on June 15, 1861, Capt. Winfield S. Hancock's wife gave a party for the several officers that had resigned their commissions and were about to leave to join the Confederate army. Despite the awkward situation, everyone parted good friends. As the party was breaking up, Col. Albert Sidney Johnston's wife sat down at the piano, and sang "Kathleen Malvourneen." (A song of loss, the lyrics went "It may be for years, and it may be forever.") According to Mrs. Hancock, Captain Armistead walked across to his host, and put his hands on his friend's shoulders as the tears streamed down, and said, "Hancock, good-by; you can never know what this has cost me."



In mid-September 1861, back in Richmond after a grueling cross-country trek, Armistead was made colonel of the 57th Virginia volunteer regiment. The next April, before he had seen any fighting, he was promoted to brigadier general and given command of a brigade, which was serving near Norfolk in southeastern Virginia. Moving his brigade to Richmond when the Peninsula Campaign began, he fought first at the Battle of Seven Pines where, during the Federal counterattack on the second day, his regiments retreated, leaving Armistead alone to face an entire enemy brigade with only about thirty stalwart men. This courageous episode was noted admiringly by Maj. Gen. D.H. Hill in his report after the battle. A month later, at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Armistead was chosen to spearhead the attack after the Confederate artillery had softened up the Federal position, indicating that Lee had faith in Armistead's ability and judgment. As it happened, Armistead's unfortunate brigade lost 388 men in one of the worst-conceived and -executed assaults of the war.

At Second Manassas in August 1862, Armistead was situated on the extreme right of Longstreet's assaulting corps. As the last to come in contact with the retreating Federals, it was dark before he was called upon by Maj. Gen. "Jeb" Stuart, his superior on the scene, to deliver an attack against the stiffening enemy resistance. Armistead refused, believing that a night attack would be futile and the danger of collision with friendly infantry too great. This episode serves as an indication of Armistead's backbone and belief in his own judgment; also, perhaps, a cautious nature.

Twenty-two years of Old Army service had made Armistead crusty and blunt, qualities which didn't endear him to the numerous civilians in the officers' corps of the volunteer Confederate army. One of his colonels quit, stating that "on every occasion Brig. Gen. Armistead's manner and tone are so offensive and insulting that I can but believe he . . . wishes to force me to resign." Armistead replied, "I have felt obliged to speak to him as one military man would to another and as I have passed nearly all my life in camps my manner may not be understood or appreciated by one who has been all his life a civilian." A good indication that Armistead was widely known to be a hard-bitten, no-nonsense soldier was the fact that during the Maryland Campaign, from September 6 to September 26, Lee made Armistead the army's provost marshal--its "chief of police." It was a frustrating assignment--desertions were then at their peak in the Army of Northern Virginia, due to exhaustion, lack of shoes, bad diet, and many men's belief that invasion of the North was wrong--and General Lee evidently felt he needed a notoriously tough man to keep straggling to a minimum.

Armistead was back at the head of his brigade at the Battle of Fredericksburg, where the entire division held in reserve. The division missed the battle of Chancellorsville, being detached to Suffolk in southeastern Virginia.

By the early summer of 1863, Armistead was known for his toughness, sound judgment and great personal courage. However, his brigade had the least contact with the enemy of any in the Army of Northern Virginia over the previous year. Armistead and his men, with their unfortunate experiences at Seven Pines and Malvern Hill a full year past, were in fine fettle and eager for another chance to get at the Yankees.

## At Gettysburg

Armistead was with the rest of Pickett's division at Chambersburg in the army's rear on July 1.

On July 2, Armistead shared the division's march toward Gettysburg, going into bivouac in the late afternoon a few miles east of town, and was spared any fighting.

On the morning of July 3, Armistead and his men, along with those of Brig. Gens. Richard Garnett and James Kemper, were brought forward, finally lying down in a swale just east of Spangler's Woods, behind a low ridge on which was perched a line of Rebel artillery. For the coming assault on the Union center on Cemetery Ridge, Armistead's brigade was deployed alone in Pickett's second line, behind Garnett and Kemper.

During the nearly two-hour artillery duel between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Armistead exposed himself dangerously to the hissing Union metal. One of his men rose to protest, fearing the general would





be killed, but Armistead ordered him back down, saying, "Never mind me; we want men with guns in their hands." After the artillery had subsided, the infantrymen stood and prepared for the assault which would be known forever as "Pickett's Charge." Armistead addressed his men briefly with his usual speech: **"Men, remember your wives, your mothers, you sisters and your sweethearts."** As his brigade started forward in precise synchronization with the rest of the division, Armistead, going forward on foot, took his old black slouch hat off his close-cropped, grizzled head, placed it on the point of his sword, and held it high for the men to see and follow. Unfortunately, the point of the sword soon pierced the fabric, and the hat descended slowly along the blade, finally resting on the hilt. It sat on his fist as Armistead approached the Union lines, until he put it again at the tip. By the time Armistead had crossed the Emmitsburg Road and his men were trading musketry fire with the Union men in front of the Clump of Trees immediately in his front, he was the only brigadier left to lead the division-- Garnett and Kemper were both down. As he reached the stone wall, sensing that his men were hesitating, Armistead called out, **"Come on boys, give them the cold steel! Who will follow me?"** He stepped over the wall toward a battery of abandoned Union

guns, and somewhere between 100 and 300 of his men followed him across the barrier, where they faced a solid line of blue regiments with flashing rifles. This is the moment which would become famous as the High-water Mark of the Confederacy. Just before reaching one of the Union guns, Armistead was hit by three bullets in the chest and arm. He staggered forward, put his hand on a cannon to steady himself, then fell.

Armistead was carried into the Union lines and taken to a surgeon, who later described him as "seriously wounded, completely exhausted, and seemingly broken-spirited." The doctor told Armistead that he was dying. Armistead then spoke words whose meaning would later be heatedly debated by both sides: "Say to General Hancock for me, that I have done him, and you all, a grievous injury, which I shall always regret." He died two days later in a Union hospital.

For further reading:

Krick, Robert K. "Armistead and Garnett." in Gary Gallagher, ed., *The Third Day at Gettysburg and Beyond*, Chapel Hill, 1994

Motts, Wayne *"Trust in God and Fear Nothing": Gen. Lewis A. Armistead. CSA, Gettysburg*, 1994

Myers, J. Jay. "Who Will Follow Me?" *Civil War Times* 32, Jul/Aug 1993

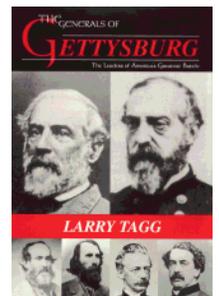
Poindexter, James E. "Address on the Life and Services of Gen. Lewis A. Armistead." *Southern Historical Society Papers* 37, 1909. Reprint, Wilmington, 1991



Excerpted from *"The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle"* by Larry Tagg

## NEXT MONTH:

### LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHARD STODDERT EWELL



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



**March 21, 2012: In this photo, a Confederate unit flag that belonged to the Emmett Rifles, a Georgia-based company during the Civil War, hangs at Fort McAllister state park in Richmond, Ga., 148 years after the fort fell to Gen. William T. Sherman's army. (AP)**

## Confederate flag back at Georgia fort after 148 years

RICHMOND HILL, GA. — As Fort McAllister fell to the Union Army of Gen. William T. Sherman days before Christmas in 1864, one of his artillery officers seized the Confederate flag of a vanquished company of Georgia riflemen.

The officer carried the silk banner home to Maine as a souvenir, and it stayed in his family for three generations in a box along with a handwritten note: "To be return to Savannah or Atlanta sometime."

Nobody knows for sure why the late Maj. William Zoron Clayton wanted his Civil War trophy flag returned to the South. But after 148 years, his wish has been honored.

The Union officer's great-grandson, Robert Clayton, donated the flag to be displayed at Fort McAllister State Historic Park in coastal Georgia, where a dedication is planned next month just before Confederate Memorial Day. Clayton suspects his ancestor wanted to pay back his former enemies after a Bible taken from him by Confederate troops during the war was returned to him by mail 63 years later.

"I think he had a little sympathy for the plight of the Confederates," said Clayton, a homebuilder who lives in Islesboro, Maine. "They returned his Bible, so he wanted to return their flag. One good turn deserves another."

With its canons pointed out over the Ogeechee River a few miles south of Savannah, Fort McAllister was where Sherman won the final battle of his devastating march to the sea that followed the burning of Atlanta. The Union general knew that taking the fort would clear the way for him to capture Savannah. On Dec. 13, 1864, he sent about 4,000 troops to overwhelm Fort McAllister's small contingent of 230 Confederate defenders.

Among the Confederate units defeated at the fort was 2nd Company B of the 1st Georgia Regulars, a Savannah-based outfit otherwise known as the Emmett Rifles. The company's commander, Maj. George Anderson, surrendered his unit's ceremonial flag after Fort McAllister fell.

Decades later, the flag's capture was no secret to Daniel Brown, the park manager at Fort McAllister, who kept research files on the Emmett Rifles banner and four others known to have been taken by Union troops under Sherman. He called the flag a "once in a

lifetime" find, especially considering that Civil War sites nationwide are still marking the 150th anniversaries of the war's battles and events.

"You can't put a price on it," said Brown, who put the flag on display last month. "Everybody has drooled over the thing."

Brown was well-versed in the flag's history during the war, but clueless as to what had become of it since.

That changed when Robert Clayton paid a visit to the Georgia state park during a vacation in October 2010. He struck up a casual conversation with Brown about the Emmett Rifles.

"I said, 'What would you say if I told you I had the Emmett Rifles flag hanging on my living room wall?'" Clayton recalled.

Clayton had found the flag, and its note with his great-grandfather's wish, about 20 years earlier stashed in a closet. He said he didn't know why older family members had never returned it, but also admits he wasn't at first eager to part with the flag himself. Instead he framed the banner and displayed it in his home.

Clayton said his visit to Fort McAllister made him change his mind. Before he left Georgia, he had agreed to donate the flag and follow through on his great-grandfather's written request. But it took months to make the final exchange -- mostly, Clayton says, because he couldn't work up the nerve to mail the flag 1,230 miles from Maine to Georgia. When he finally shipped it for overnight delivery last summer, he stayed up tracking the package online until it arrived.

Once the flag arrived in Georgia, park rangers turned it over to conservation experts who mounted and sealed it in a protective frame. Park staffers finally hung it above a display at Fort McAllister's museum last month.

Brown said he had some doubts when he first heard Clayton's story, but once he saw the flag he could quickly tell it was authentic. The dates of two prior battles in which the Emmett Rifles fought at Fort McAllister -- Feb. 1 and March 3, 1863 -- were also painted on the silk. Brown had records of the military orders authorizing the unit to add those specific dates as honors to its flag.

His files also confirmed that historians had identified the Union officer who captured the flag in 1864 as Maj. Clayton, the donor's great-grandfather.

Civil War flag experts say the Confederate banner is a remarkable specimen that was hand-sewn from pieces of silk with a fancy golden fringe.

There's one small tear and the red field has faded almost to pink, but its blue "X" and white stars remain crisp. So do the hand-painted words -- "Emmett Rifles" and "Fort McAllister" -- and battle honors.

"It's a terrific find," said Cathy Wright, a curator and flag expert at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va., which has a collection of about 550 Civil War flags. "It's not one-of-a-kind, but it's a relatively rare example of this kind of flag."

Despite orders after the Civil War to turn all captured flags over to the federal War Department, many Union troops kept them as souvenirs.

Many other unit flags were destroyed during the war, either by capturing units cutting them into pieces to divide the spoils or by units burning their own flags to stop them from falling into enemy hands, said Bryan Guerrisi, education coordinator at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg, Penn.

"A lot of them get lost or are in somebody's attic and they think it's a blanket or something," Guerrisi said.

In 1905, under orders from Congress, the federal government began returning its stash of captured Confederate flags to the Southern states -- a move aimed at reconciliation that provided museums with many of the flags in their collections.

Clayton is planning to travel back to Fort McAllister to see his great-grandfather's flag officially unveiled to the public April 21, two days before Georgia celebrates Confederate Memorial Day.

"It was my great-grandfather's wish," Clayton said. "I looked at it for 20 years, but it needed to go back where it belongs."

*Published March 23, 2012  
Associated Press*

Read more: <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2012/03/23/confederate-flag-back-at-georgia-fort-after-148-years/?test=latestnews#ixzz1s4ATAEoy>

## THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

The hands of our women made it,  
Baptized in our mothers tears  
And drenched with the blood of our kindred  
With hope for those four long years,  
Across vale and plain we watched it  
While the tide of battle rolled,  
And with streaming eyes have we followed  
The wave of each soft silken fold.

As high over our hosts it floated,  
Through dust and din of the fight,  
We could catch the glint of spearhead  
And the flash of crimson light;  
While the blood of men who bore it  
Flowed fast on the reddened plain,  
And our cry went up in anguish  
To our God for our martyred slain.

And we went and watched and waited  
By our lonely household fire,  
For the mother gave her firstborn  
And the daughter gave her sire,  
But the wife sent forth her husband  
The maiden her lover sweet,  
And hearts kept time in the silence  
To the rhythmic tread of their feet.

As they marched o'er vale and mountains,  
While our banners rose and fell,  
Though victory often crowned it  
As the Northern hosts can tell.  
But the whole world was against us;  
Our battle we fought alone,  
Till the conquerors - want and famine -  
Bade us lay our colors down.

Cold are the loved hands that bore it.  
Stilled are the brave hearts and true,  
Watching nor waiting can bring them,  
Weeping is all we can do.  
Light from our banner has faded,  
We, in its shadow forlorn,  
Have only our mem'ries left us,  
And our battle flag drooping and torn.

No hand of vandal shall touch it.  
'Tis shrined in our heart of hearts  
With dearest, holiest mem'ries;  
And the burning tear drops starts,  
While laurel we weave and cypress  
For the fair, the brave, the good;  
The only stain on our banner  
Is the stain of our heroes' blood.

by Mrs. D. Giraud Wright- **UDC**





# Rewriting Southern History

## Part II: Reconstruction

by Charles G. Mills

GLEN COVE, NY — Once it was clear that the South was losing the war, Lincoln began to formulate a policy of rebuilding the South on the basis of government by those white Southerners willing to accept the end of slavery and the illegality of secession. President Johnson attempted to implement this policy, although he refined it. Congress never allowed this policy, dissolved the governments Johnson and Lincoln had created, and instituted a new or “Radical” form of Reconstruction in 10 states.

For over a century, historians were in agreement that Radical Reconstruction was a corrupt and vindictive event. Although Reconstruction was placed in the hands of five Northern generals, it took a different form in each of the 10 states. Today’s historians want to simplify this complex period by depicting it entirely as a failed effort by Northern officers to protect the civil rights of blacks from wicked Southerners.

The one common element of Reconstruction throughout the South was that it was all about perpetuating Republican electoral majorities. Without the manipulated votes of the South, it is not clear that Grant would have been elected in 1868 or 1872.

Alabama was the first of the Southern states that Congress deemed reconstructed, but from 1868 to 1872 the Republicans won most, but not all, of the elections. There was a small Republican voting block on its Northeast, but elections were largely controlled by preventing former Confederates from voting, manipulating the votes of illiterate blacks, and placing control of vote counting in the hands of the Northern Army. In 1874, Alabama voted the Republicans out of office.

Arkansas adopted a Reconstruction constitution that denied the vote to former Confederates. The state remained Republican until the vote was restored to this group in 1874; the Republicans were voted out.

Florida was one of four states in which the Northern Army cracked down after the 1874 elections and imposed a military dictatorship disguised as a civilian government. When the 1876 election for governor was disputed, the Florida Supreme Court ruled against the Republicans, ending reconstruction in Florida.

Georgia was deemed reconstructed three times. After the original state government recognized by Johnson was dissolved, the Northern Army hoped that a coalition of Northwestern Georgia Republicans and big-city Republican blacks would rule. The Northwestern Republicans, however, sided with the Democrats and refused to seat the black legislators creating a Democrat majority. A new Reconstruction government was formed, but in 1870 the Democrats won the election and the Northern Army gave up on Georgia.

Louisiana, one of the two most corrupt Reconstruction governments in the South, was one of the four states put under military dictatorship disguised as civilian government in the last days of Reconstruction. Louisiana was the only state

ever to have a black governor under Reconstruction, but this was only for a few weeks following the impeachment of the elected governor, Henry C. Warmouth, a white lieutenant colonel in the Northern Army.

Black lieutenant governors, without real power, were common in the South during Reconstruction. One of the last acts of the Reconstruction government occurred when a group of soldiers entered the chamber of the Louisiana legislature, ejected several members, and replaced them with Republicans to ensure a majority. This was possibly the action that most turned the North against Reconstruction. Reconstruction in Louisiana lasted until Hayes was elected president and ended Army interference in politics.

Mississippi represents the clearest example of what was wrong with Reconstruction. It had a black majority, very few of whom were educated. Sensing that the political tide was turning against them in 1873, the Republicans elected General Adelbert Ames from Maine as governor. Like the last Reconstruction governments in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, his power depended entirely on the Northern Army. He had previously served as military governor of Mississippi in 1866. He and his wife made no secret of their hatred of Mississippi.

When the Democrats took over the legislature in 1875, he resigned and returned to the North to avoid impeachment. Although Mississippi's blacks were among the least educated in the South, a notable exception was Blanche Kelso Bruce, a highly educated former slave freed before the War and a Republican senator from Mississippi. The first anti-Reconstruction senator from Mississippi was Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, a former Confederate General and future Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. For the four years following the end of Reconstruction, the two friends and allies served as Mississippi's two senators. Contemporary historians often portray the overthrow of Reconstruction in Mississippi as a violent suppression of its black population. This is not true. The two senators worked together to get federal jobs for black Mississippians.

North Carolina ended Republican rule in 1870 but retained one black Republican seat in Congress until 1900.

South Carolina under Reconstruction was so corrupt that it frequently did not keep any records of government expenditures. The members of its black majority legislature once held a debate on wearing shoes in the legislature. In 1874, James Shepherd Pike of Maine published a book about the corrupt South Carolina Reconstruction government called *The Prostrate State*. This book — along with the highhanded interference by the military with the civilian government in Louisiana — were major causes of the rejection of Reconstruction by Northern public opinion. Sensing that power was slipping away in 1874, the Republicans installed General Daniel Chamberlain from Massachusetts as governor. South Carolina stayed under Reconstruction until Hayes was elected president and ended military interference in South Carolina and Louisiana politics.

The Reconstruction government in Texas disbanded the Texas Rangers and created a partisan state police force. Once the Republicans were finally voted out in 1874, the Texas Rangers were reconstituted.

Virginia resisted agreement with the Northern Army on a Reconstruction Constitution and remained under direct military rule longer than any other Southern state, but the state was spared a rigged Republican government pretending to be fairly elected.

Reconstruction was never really about black rights. It was about Republican congressmen and state governments and especially about Republican votes in presidential elections. That is why the recognition of eight Reconstruction constitutions was rushed through in time to elect Grant in 1868.



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## Was Lincoln a Christian?

From *The Real Lincoln*, by Charles Minor, 1901

### CHAPTER II.

#### Was Lincoln a Christian?

ALMOST all the Christians of Springfield, his home, opposed him for President. He was an infidel, and when he went to church, he went to mock and came away to mimic. He wrote and talked against religion in the most shocking words. He never denied the charge, publicly urged, that he was an infidel. His wife and closest friends attest all this. He became reticent about his religious views when he entered political life, and thereafter indulged freely in pious phrases in his published documents and passionate expressions of piety began to abound in his speeches; but he never denied or flinched from his religious opinions and never changed them.

As to Lincoln's attitude towards religion, Dr. Holland, in his *Abraham Lincoln*, says (p. 286) that twenty out of the twenty-three ministers of the different denominations of Christians, and a very large majority of the prominent members of the churches in his home, Springfield, Illinois, opposed him for President. He says (page 241): . . . . "Men who knew him throughout all his professional and political life" have said "that, so far from being a religious man, or a Christian, the less said about that the better." He says of Lincoln's first recorded religious utterance, used in closing his farewell address to Springfield, that it "was regarded by many as an evidence both of his weakness and of his hypocrisy, . . . . and was tossed about as a joke—'old Abe's last.' "

Hapgood's *Lincoln* (page 291, *et seq.*) records that the pious words with which the Emancipation Proclamation

closes were added at the suggestion of Secretary Chase, and so does Usher (*Reminiscences of Lincoln, &c.*, p. 91), and so does Rhodes; and Rhodes shows him "an infidel, if not an atheist," and adds, "When Lincoln entered political life he became reticent upon his religious opinions." (*History of the United States, Vol. IV.*, p. 213, *et seq.*). Of his words that savor of religion, Lamon says (*Life of Lincoln*, page 503): "If he did not believe in it, the masses of 'the plain people' did, and no one was ever more anxious to do what was of good report among men." Lamon further says (page 497) that after Mr. Lincoln "appreciated . . . the violence and extent of the religious prejudices which freedom of discussion from his standpoint would be sure to rouse against him," and "the immense and augmenting power of the churches," . . . (page 502), "he indulged freely in indefinite expressions about 'Divine Providence,' 'the justice of God,' the 'favor of the Most High,' in his published documents, but he nowhere ever professed the slightest faith in Jesus as the Son of God and the Saviour of men." (Page 501, *et seq.*) "He never told any one that he accepted Jesus as the Christ, or performed one of the acts which necessarily followed upon such a conviction." . . . "When he went to church at all, he went to mock, and came away to mimic." (Page 487.) Leland says (*Abraham Lincoln, Vol. II.*, p. 55, *et seq.*): . . . "It is certain that after the unpopularity of free-thinkers had forced itself upon his mind, the most fervidly passionate expressions of piety began to abound in his speeches." Lamon tells in detail (*Life of Lincoln*, p. 157, *et seq.*) of the writing and the burning of a "little book," written by Lincoln with the purpose to disprove the truth of the Bible and the divinity of Christ, and tells how it

was burned without his consent by his friend Hill, lest it should ruin his political career before a Christian people. He says that Hill's son called the book "infamous," and that "the book was burnt, but he never denied or regretted its composition; on the contrary, he made it the subject of free and frequent conversations with his friends at Springfield, and stated with much particularity and precision the origin, arguments, and object of the work." Rhodes (*History of the United States*, Vol. IV., p. 213) tells the same story, with confirmation in another place (Vol. III., p. 368, in note).

Herndon describes the "essay" or "book" as "an argument against Christianity, striving to prove that the Bible was not inspired, and therefore not God's revelation, and that Jesus Christ was not the Son of God." Herndon says that Lincoln intended to have the "essay" published, and further quotes one of Lincoln's associates of that day, who says that Lincoln "would come into the clerk's office where I and some young men were writing, . . . and would bring a Bible with him; would read a chapter and argue against it."<sup>1</sup>

A letter of Herndon (Lamon's *Lincoln*, p. 492, *et seq.*) says of Lincoln's contest with the Rev. Peter Cartwright for Congress in 1848 (page 404): "In that contest he was accused of being an infidel, if not an atheist; he never denied the charge; would not; 'would die first,' because he knew it could be and would be proved." And Lamon further says (page 499): "The following extract from a letter from Mr. Herndon was extensively published throughout the United State about the time of its date,

<sup>1</sup>Herndon's *Lincoln*, Vol. III., p. 39, *et seq.*, and 439, *et seq.*, and Lamon's *Lincoln*, p. 492.

February 18, 1870, and met with no contradiction from any responsible source: 'When Lincoln was a candidate for our Legislature, he was accused of being an infidel; of having said that Jesus Christ was an illegitimate child. He never denied the opinions or flinched from his religious views.' "

On pages 487 to 514 Lamon's *Lincoln* copies numerous letter from Lincoln's intimate associates, one from David Davis,<sup>2</sup> a Justice of the Supreme Court, and one from Lincoln's wife, that fully confirm the above as to his attitude of hostility to religion. Lamon copies (*Life of Lincoln*, p. 495) another letter of Herndon, as follows: "When Mr. Lincoln left this city"—Springfield, Illinois—"for Washington, I know that he had undergone no change in his religious opinions or views." And Lamon gives (page 480) a letter of Nicolay, his senior private secretary throughout his Administration, which states that he perceived no change in Lincoln's attitude toward religion after his entrance on the presidency. *The Cosmopolitan*, of March, 1901, says that Nicolay "probably was closer to the martyred President than any other man; . . . that he knew Lincoln as President and as man more intimately than any other man." . . .

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<sup>2</sup>The Appendix shows that he was an intimate friend of Lincoln.

# David Dodd

From *The Civil War Quadrennium*  
by William O'Donnell



The winter of 1863 came, and it was a cold, harsh winter. The Arkansas River was frozen solid at Little Rock for many months. Just before the New Year, great excitement swept the city because 17-year-old David Owen Dodd had been arrested by Union troops as a Confederate spy. Word of young Dodd's arrest sent shockwaves among the remaining permanent residents of Little Rock. The regenerating grapevine picked up the information shortly after the boy was lodged in the guard house at the arsenal after being brought in from the old Hot Springs Road where, by an unfortunate mischance, he crossed the path of a Union foraging party.

All the permanent residents of Little Rock knew young and handsome David Dodd, his father, mother and sister, Senhora. The Dodds had friends and relatives from Little Rock to Texas. David had worked briefly in one of the Main Street business establishments at the time when Confederate recruiting had decimated available manpower. Circumstantial evidence indicates David may have worked in Little Rock Alderman James A. Henry's mercantile store, although there is another report he had brief employment in Little Rock's new telegraph office. Alderman

Henry demonstrated his strong character at this juncture by doing what he could to help young Dodd, even though he ran the risk of tighter Union surveillance of his activities. He hired William Walker, a Fort Smith attorney, to defend the boy and he went to General Steele's headquarters, seeking permission to visit David, who meantime had been transferred from the arsenal to the State Prison on the western outskirts of the city (where the Arkansas State Capitol now stands).

The alderman's personal interest in David Dodd derived, at least in part, from the fact that the youngster had long been a personal friend of Henry's youngest son, who at this time apparently was still among the Little Rock children remaining in south Arkansas. Apart from the curiosity about the Dodd boy, Little Rock's chief concern as 1864 began was making a living and finding employment for a horde of freed slaves who followed the Union army into the city. Interest also began reviving in political concerns. There was no indication in the National Union in the first days of January that a military tribunal convened on January 2 to try David Dodd for espionage. So the chief interest of the city's residents was the arrival of delegates representing 24 counties in northern Arkansas who convened in a constitutional convention on January 4. They debated several days whether to amend the 1836 constitution to eliminate slavery, but on January 8 there was a dramatic interruption.

## The David O. Dodd Story

David Owen Dodd was born in Victoria, Lavaca County, Texas, November 10, 1846. At age 17 in 1863, he was a dark-haired boy of slight build and a winning personality. His father, Andrew Dodd, and his mother, Lydia, were married in a village somewhere south of Little Rock and immediately moved to Texas where David and his sisters, Leonora and Senhora, were born. Records provide little insight into Andrew Dodd's means of livelihood, but his movements indicate he earned his living in some sort of itinerant enterprise. David's sister Leonora died sometime before the war.



When David was 10 years old, the family returned to Arkansas and settled in the environs of Benton. It was there that David attended school for the first time. His sister Senhora was sent to Little Rock to live with her aunt, Mrs. Susan A. Dodd, and to attend school in the capital city. In the fall of 1861, the Dodds moved to Little Rock to be closer to Senhora, and David transferred to St. John's College, out beyond the arsenal, where, ironically, he was to die two years later. The Dodd family remained in the capital city until August 1862 when Mr. Dodd and David traveled to Monroe, Louisiana, leaving the boy's mother and sister with Mrs. Susan Dodd. David was now 16 and he took a job in the telegraph office in Monroe, staying with relatives there during the fall and early winter of 1862 while his father traveled to Mississippi to enlist, as he told David, in the Confederate army.

In January 1863, David quit his telegraph job in Monroe after about four months employment and went to Grenada, Mississippi. There, curiously, he found his father not in the Confederate army but operating some kind of store. For the next nine months, David worked for his father and then, in September 1863, he began his fateful journey back to Little Rock. The Union, meantime, had taken Vicksburg and word had just reached Grenada that Little Rock had fallen. So Mr. Dodd went to Union military headquarters and obtained a pass for David to go to Little Rock to bring his mother and sister to Mississippi. Once back in Little Rock, David took a job clerking in a Main Street store (perhaps the mercantile establishment of Alderman Henry). There being no mail service at this point in the war, three months passed without Andrew Dodd receiving any news from his wife, his son or his daughter. So the husband-father

crossed the Mississippi, traveled north through Confederate Arkansas and sneaked through Union lines at night. Reunited with his family, Dodd immediately arranged through friends and relatives to have a wagon waiting for the family beyond Union lines south of Little Rock, and on December 1, 1863, under the cover of darkness, the father, mother, son and daughter traveled cross-country toward Benton.

A week later, the Dodds arrived in Camden, and a curious thing happened. Mr. Dodd went to the headquarters of Confederate General James F. Fagan and obtained a pass for David to return to Little Rock, ostensibly to wind up some family business. David subsequently admitted that he delivered letters to several of his acquaintances on his re-arrival in the city. David moved in with his aunt, Mrs. Susan Dodd, and for the next couple of weeks he was a popular figure with the city's younger set, especially the girls. There were, after all, very few teenaged boys left in Little Rock, except for some of the Union soldiers. David even became popular with some of the younger servicemen stationed at the arsenal, especially because he usually was accompanied by a local girl or two.

On December 28, 1863, David visited the Provost Marshal's office at St. John's College (several hundred yards southwest of the arsenal) and had no trouble obtaining a pass through Union lines to rejoin his family in Camden. He headed out the Benton Road, riding a mule, showing his pass to Union sentries at the city line and again at a point eight miles from Little Rock, where the outpost sentry tore up the pass, explaining to David that he would have no further need for it because he was entering Confederate territory. A short way farther on, David detoured to spend the night with his uncle, Washington Dodd, who had lived in the area for years. He obtained some pocket money and a handgun from his uncle, and the next morning, December 30, he resumed his trip south. He took a cross-country route back to the Benton Road, instead of returning the way he had come to his uncle's house, and this proved to be a fatal mistake. Had he followed his earlier route, David would have stayed in Confederate territory. But his cross-country course took him back through an area controlled by the Union, and it was there he encountered a foraging party of Union cavalymen.

Challenged by these horsemen, who demanded to see a pass or other identification, David tried to explain how his pass had been destroyed the previous evening by the last Union sentry he met. But the foragers were not convinced. They forced the boy to ride his mule alongside them as they led him back to the sentry post. As it happened, the sentry who tore up David's pass was no longer on duty. So the cavalymen took their captive to the nearby guardhouse to be questioned by the lieutenant in charge of the guard south of the city. This officer, too, became suspicious when David was unable to produce personal identification. So he ordered him to empty his pockets. The money, both Confederate and Union, did not surprise the officer. Neither did the handgun. Anybody traveling in remote areas without at least a pistol would be thought foolhardy. Some letters David was carrying to relatives and friends in south Arkansas caused no concern, but a memorandum book aroused curiosity. The officer found most entries in the book innocuous, but one page, written entirely in Morse Code, prompted him to arrest the boy on suspicion of espionage and send him back to Union headquarters at the arsenal in Little Rock.

General Steele called in a telegrapher from the Little Rock telegraph office to decode the suspicious page of David's memorandum book. The result was formal charges of espionage and formation of a Court Martial to try the case. The Morse Code in the memorandum book proved to be a highly accurate synopsis of Union strength in Little Rock, even listing the number of artillery pieces in certain units. For two days, David Dodd was questioned by Federal military officers who were extremely anxious to identify the Union "traitor" who gave him detailed information about Little Rock defenses. They also demanded to know for whom David was working. Some histories claim the youngster steadfastly refused to answer either question, but Walter Scott McNutt's *Elementary History of Arkansas* maintains, without attribution, that David blamed General Fagan in Camden for his plight. He reportedly told Union investigators that Fagan refused to issue him a pass to Little Rock through Confederate lines unless he agreed to spy. David was now committed to the State Prison to await trial.

The military tribunal convened January 2, 1864, at the arsenal with General John Milton Thayer as the presiding officer of the Court Martial. The trial record indicates the boy was asked repeatedly to name the Union traitor and the person to whom he was directly responsible. But in the four days the Court Martial lasted, David kept silent. His attorneys, William Walker, who was hired by Alderman Henry, and William Fishback, who later became Governor of Arkansas, had little but David's ignorance on which to base a defense, and the defendant made only a feeble effort to explain his Morse Code information as something he did to exercise his telegraphic skills. The boy did not take the witness stand, but his attorneys submitted a written deposition of his testimony. The Court Martial lasted four days. David Dodd was convicted of spying for the Confederacy and was sentenced to be hanged at the discretion of General Steele. The boy was immediately transferred back to the State Prison to await his execution, and General Steele designated Friday, January 8, 1864, as the fateful day.

Much happened in the two days between David's conviction and his hanging. But through it all, there was no indication that the boy was ever other than stoical. Troops immediately set to work constructing a gallows on the front campus of St. John's College, but as the execution would demonstrate, the Yankees were much more adept at killing people in hot blood than in cold blood. Alderman Henry had been forbidden to attend the espionage trial. The occupying army still feared his ability to cause trouble. But the alderman courageously approached the Provost

Marshal following David's conviction and asked permission to visit the lad in his prison cell. Alderman Henry, it will be remembered, was a close friend of David Dodd and that apparently was the reason he was allowed a brief visit with the boy. It was during this visit that David asked Alderman Henry to take charge of his burial, and the alderman agreed, though he was certain the Yankees would object.

To avoid arousing further Union animosity, the alderman went directly from the prison to the home of friends, Dick Johnson and Barney Nighton, at Fifth and Rock Streets and arranged for them to apply for General Steele's permission to take responsibility for the boy's funeral." With the understanding that Alderman Henry would not attend, Steele chose a small delegation of David's friends to serve as bearers and mourners and granted Nighton permission to receive the body. As these plans were being made, there were repeated appeals to General Steele to grant the young spy clemency, but the commander explained that death was mandatory under military law when a spy is convicted by Court Martial. Nevertheless, the city still held out hope that there would be a last minute reprieve because of David's age.

Before he was moved to the guard house at the arsenal in the early morning hours of his execution day, David penned a heartwrenching farewell to his parents and sister. In his cell at the State Prison, he wrote:

***Military Prison Little Rock Jan. 8 1 o'clock a.m. 1864***

***My Dear Parents and Sister:***

***I was arrested as a Spy and tried, and Sentenced to be hung today at 3 o'clock. The time is fast approaching but thank God I am prepared to die. I expect to meet you all in heaven. Do not weep for me for I will be better off in heaven. I will soon be out of this world of sorrow and trouble. I would like to see you all before I die, but let God's will be done, not ours. I pray to God to give you strength to bear your troubles while in this world. I hope God will receive you in heaven - there I will meet you. Mother, I know it will be hard for you to give up your only son, but you must remember it is God's will. Goodbye. God will give you strength to bear your troubles. I pray that we may meet in Heaven.***

***Goodbye, God will bless you all.***

***Your son and brother, David O. Dodd***

Drama more poignant than anything Little Rock had ever seen now touched the soul of the city. There were grumblings about David's conviction, and there even were reports - idle gossip, perhaps - that Confederate troops would storm back into the capital city on a rescue mission. Such talk may have convinced some people, though it is doubtful the majority of Little Rockians believed it. Stricter surveillance of all now approaching the arsenal was an indication that General Steele had heard this talk and was taking it seriously.

Despite bitter cold weather with snow covering the earth and the coercive attitude of the Union military, the vast majority of Little Rock's residents trekked cautiously past the arsenal toward the campus of St. John's College where all had heard the execution would be carried out. Many hundreds of men, women and children trudged to the site from the north side of the Arkansas River, crossing on ice that had solidly covered the stream for several weeks. Many of those entering the arsenal area wondered why they were not challenged by military sentries, but they found the answer when they reached their destination.

Entering the college campus clearing from the woodland that surrounded it, the civilian spectators were awed by a military formation of hundreds of blue-clad soldiers who stood in a square human barricade around a simple gallows. The gibbet consisted of two tall timbers joined at the top by a rough crossbeam from which hung a hangman's noose. Silence was the order of the afternoon. One estimate said there were 6,000 spectators. Anyone who spoke kept his voice down, and complete silence spread across the throng just before 3 o'clock when the prison wagon bringing David Dodd from the guard house was seen approaching. The boy was sitting on his rough wood coffin. The northwest corner of the phalanx of troops parted to admit the two-horse team, and from that point on, all was very methodical, except for one obvious embarrassment a Union oversight caused. The prison wagon backed up to the hanging noose, and David was told to stand on the tailboard. His arms were tied behind his back and his ankles were bound. Then, to the dismay of the officers in charge, it was discovered that those who planned the execution had overlooked the military requirement that a blindfold be in place before any convict is executed. There were few, if any, at the scene who were more composed than David Dodd, and it was he who rescued his executioners from their embarrassment. "You will find a handkerchief in my coat pocket," he told the soldiers. Thus the doomed lad was blindfolded with his own kerchief.

There was a brief pause for the reading of the official sentence: Death by hanging. The Provost Marshal next fitted the noose around David's neck and stepped aside while a local minister, Rev. Dr. Peck, voiced an invocation. All the while, spectators standing outside the square of soldiers and crowding every window on the north side of the college building kept silent and virtually motionless, as if disbelieving what they were witnessing. Nobody seemed to notice the bitter cold that embraced the city. Spectators wondered what was being said when the Provost Marshal stepped onto the wagon tailgate and conversed briefly with the condemned boy. No one could hear and there is no written record of the conversation, but there has been speculation ever since that David might have been given one last chance to save his life by naming his co-conspirators.

The Provost Marshal stepped down from the tailgate of the prison wagon, and, in another instant, he tripped the tailgate latch. Thus began a horror that sickened even some of the battle-hardened soldiers ringing the area. Many of the civilians and not a few of the military men averted their eyes. The scene before them was a shocking demonstration of Union ineptitude as executioners. Hangings traditionally are conducted so that the victim's fall when the trap is sprung will break his neck and render him immediately unconscious. But that's not what happened to David Dodd. In the first place, the wagon tailgate was not high enough to provide the necessary fall, and the Provost Marshal had failed to realize that new rope would stretch. Thus, when the tailgate fell, David's tightly-trussed body simply slid to the end of the rope, stretching it and allowing the boy's feet to touch the ground. Slowly, David began to strangle and ever more frantically he began flinging his weight from side to side in agony and terror. A stalwart soldier quickly shinned up one of the timbers of the gibbet and, sitting on the crossbeam, pulled hard on the rope to hasten the boy's death. But it was more than five full minutes before young David's body hung motionless, and many onlookers were nauseous. A medical doctor finally was able to find no pulse, and the body was cut down.

The corpse was placed in the prison wagon and carried to the Provost Marshal's office at St. John's College. There, military doctors examined the pitiful remains and reported death due to "a disrupted spine." An hour or so later, after most civilians had left the area, David's body was loaded in a wagon provided by Dick Johnson and Barney Nighton and was taken to Johnson's home on Rock Street where it was prepared for burial. General Steele insisted that the funeral be kept simple and quiet. But, by Alderman Henry's pre-arrangement, the body, ready for interment, was displayed on a couch on Johnson's front porch and many mourning residents passed that evening to view the remains.

Early Saturday morning, January 9, a small cortege of selected mourners accompanied David Dodd's body across town to West Main Street (now Broadway) and buried it in a grave in Mount Holly Cemetery reportedly donated by Nighton. In 1913, an eight-foot marble spire was erected over the boy's grave and a simple low marble curb was installed to outline the plot. On the spire is engraved:

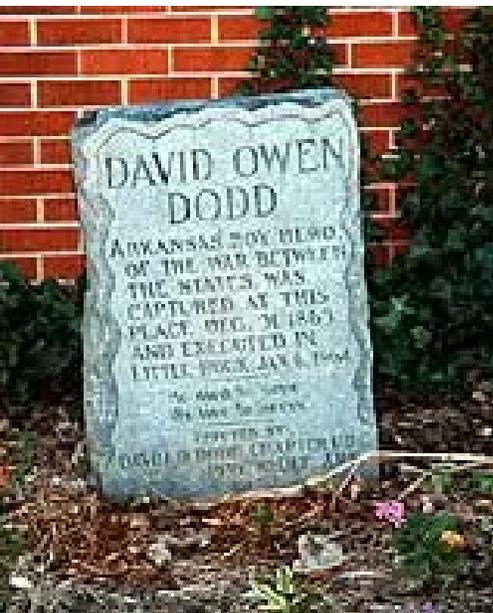
" Here lie the remains of David O. Dodd. Born in Lavaca County, Texas, Nov.10, 1846, died Jan. 8, 1864"

A marble scroll overlaying the curb that surrounds the grave bears the inscription:

## "Boy Martyr of the Confederacy"

The grave is in the southeast quadrant of Mount Holly Cemetery.

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



Text of monument reads, "DAVID OWEN DODD -- Arkansas' boy hero of the War Between the States was captured at this place Dec. 31, 1863, and executed in Little Rock, Jan. 8, 1864. -- 'He died to save. We live to serve.' -- Erected by David O. Dodd Chapter UDC Pine Bluff, Ark."



**Monument at the site of Dodd's execution.**

**READ MORE ABOUT DAVID DODD**

at

<http://arkansasroadstories.com/warriors/dodd.html>

# Confederate Humor

Military regulations forbade the use of liquor, however many soldiers including the generals used spirituous liquids to ease the boredom and loneliness of camp life. One such experience occurred during the Peninsular campaign of 1862. Confederate General John B. Magruder, while ordering his men to observe the ban on liquor, was not opposed to having a "smile" now and again. One fine Virginia morning, General Magruder noticed a soldier walking in such a manner as to arouse suspicion. "Halt. What is your name and what is in your canteen?" cried the general.

"Water, sir, and my name is Private Sharpe," answered the soldier.

"Well, sir, give me your water, sir," replied the general.

With trembling hands, Sharpe offered up his canteen, knowing the contents were most definitely not water. General Magruder took a long pull on the canteen and returned it.

"You, sir, are no longer Private Sharpe, but Corporal Sharpe, and thank you for the "water".

Now Sharpe, being a sharp fellow, decided to hang around the general's tent. Later that morning the general called, "Corporal Sharpe, may I have your canteen, sir?"

"Certainly, sir." Again the general took a long pull.

"You, sir, are no longer Corporal Sharpe, but now sergeant Sharpe, and thank you for your water." Sharpe was beginning to see grand and glorious things ahead in his life so he resolved to stay by the general for the remainder of the day. In the middle of the afternoon the general had another hankering for water and called to Sergeant Sharpe, "Sir, another drink of your water."

"Of course, general." Again the general "smiled" and as he returned the canteen said, "You are no longer Sergeant Sharpe, but Lieutenant Sharpe, and thank you for your water." Sharpe was now convinced that he was on the road to greatness, but to his horror and dismay, found that his canteen was empty. the rest of the day was spent in frantic search for some more water. None could be found. Toward evening, General Magruder called again for Sharpe.

Lieutenant Sharpe answered the general, "Sir, it is with deep regret that I inform you that the water is all played out, but Sir, if I had some more I'll be damned if I wouldn't go to bed a brigadier general!"

Source: A Civil War Pocket Reader Compiled by John Zwemer



**General John B. Magruder**



# 150th commemoration spotlight

## Museum of the Confederacy



By **Kristen Green** Published: March 18, 2012

The commemoration of the Civil War's 150th anniversary is a welcome gift for the Museum of the Confederacy, bringing rare attention to a Richmond institution whose annual attendance had dropped by half since 1991.

During its moment in the spotlight, the museum has seen a 25 percent uptick in visitation between 2010 and 2011.

Now the museum is hoping to grow attendance even more, capitalizing on the nearly 70,000 visitors who flock to Appomattox each year by opening another museum there at the end of the

month, said museum President and CEO S. Waite Rawls. The Museum of the Confederacy's Appomattox branch is the first of three new satellites that will make up a museum system.

The new site attempts to address one of the Richmond museum's great challenges — an awkward urban location that is difficult to find, has extremely limited parking and houses only a small portion of its collection.

The original museum will remain at its Clay Street location, dwarfed by the Virginia Commonwealth University medical buildings that have sprouted up around it. Museum officials decided the museum should stay next to the White House of the Confederacy, a national historic landmark built in 1818 and the former home of Jefferson Davis.

And while the challenges of the Richmond location won't disappear, opening a new location in Appomattox about 90 miles southwest of Richmond will take the museum directly to Civil War tourists. Rawls said that less than 100,000 of Virginia's 6.5 million Civil War tourists visit Richmond each year.

"When people come here, they mean to be here," said Ernie Price, a ranger for the 1,700-acre Appomattox Court House National Historic Park, which gets visitors from all over the country.

The new Appomattox location, located a mile from the entrance to the park, also will double the number of artifacts the Museum of Confederacy displays from its collection, the nation's largest of Confederate States of America artifacts, including 550 of 1,300 known Confederate flags from the period. One of Rawls' pet peeves is that only 10 percent of the collection is on display in Richmond, though the museum lends items to other museums. "If you're not using the collection, you're not impacting people," Rawls said.

The sword that Robert E. Lee carried to the surrender in Appomattox will be the centerpiece of the new 11,700-square-foot museum, displayed in a glass case visible at the beginning and end of exhibits.

Another challenge facing the museum is promoting a part of this country's history that many are not eager to revisit.

"I have never been, and I have no plans to," said King Salim Khalfani, a historian who serves as executive director of the Virginia State Conference NAACP. "These people are still fighting the Civil War. They're just not honest about the history and the story."

But Alex Nyerges, director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, disagrees, saying the Museum of the Confederacy provides "a real balance" of the causes and costs of the war.

"By no means are they about rhetoric, about espousing the Lost Cause," said Nyerges, who co-chairs the city's tourism task force. "Those notions, which certainly were part of the museum's founding, are long put aside, and they're looking at history from a very serious angle."

Museum spokesman Sam Craghead said the museum is trying to tell the story of a phase of American history. "If you're going to learn from history, you have to know everything," he said.

A few years ago, the museum considered a name change but ultimately decided against it, perhaps because of a backlash by Confederacy devotees. Craghead said no other word would have accurately described its collections.

Even advocates of the museum have mixed feelings. Jerry Pugh of Hanover said he wants the museum to be more prominent. "It's part of the history of this country, and it should be preserved," he said. But he also acknowledged the challenges, saying it's "politically not correct to talk about the Confederacy."

Convincing Virginians that the museum has a story to tell about the Civil War that extends far beyond the South's desire to maintain slavery continues to be a hurdle.

Sometimes Rawls doesn't even try, such as the times a school group cancels plans to visit the museum after a parent complains. He has instead worked to make the museum's exhibits more inclusive, a special focus at the new museum in Appomattox, where the facility was designed from the ground up.

The museum, for example, worked with a researcher to gather stories of how African-Americans were affected by the war and uncovered stories of people of color serving in the Confederate army, Craghead said. The new \$7.4 million facility will include those stories, along with the stories of women, in a prominent wall of 100 faces.

Kenneth Brown, an African-American who acts as a Union army Civil War re-enactor, said he was glad to hear that a wider variety of stories of the war are being included in the Confederacy museum's exhibits. Brown said the museum will also need to do more to reach out to African-Americans.

"They see the Museum of Confederacy ... as glorifying these people like Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson at the expense of their suppression," Brown said. "Whether it's accurate or not, that's how they see it."

Tracy Clary, an officer for the Virginia division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said he's excited to see the exhibits at the new museum. He said it's a struggle to find places where the Confederacy belongs.

"It's certainly not something that fits very snugly in today's society," Clary said. "That's why it's so important to people like myself to keep that history and that heritage alive and not allow it to be forgotten."



## Ignorant "Quote of the Month"

**"To put a Confederate national flag in there would be a historical mistruth," Rawls said. "We're historically correct, we're not politically correct."**

Waite Rawls, CEO and president of the Museum of the Confederacy

## Museum of the Confederacy sharing its Civil War trove, Lee's sword with Appomattox

- STEVE SZKOTAK Associated Press
- March 24,2012 -

RICHMOND, Va. — The sword Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had at his side when he surrendered to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is returning to Appomattox as the centerpiece of a new museum examining the post-Civil War struggle to heal the nation.

The uniform Lee wore that day in 1865 will also be on display March 31 when the Museum of the Confederacy opens an 11,700-square-foot museum within a mile of where the war effectively ended.

The Appomattox museum is the first in a regional system planned by the Museum of the Confederacy to make its vast collection of Confederate artifacts and manuscripts more accessible.

Only about 10 percent of its holdings are on display at any one time at the Richmond museum, located next to the former Confederate White House. The other museums are planned for the Fredericksburg area and Hampton Roads, perhaps Fort Monroe.

All told, 454 uniforms, muskets, swords, documents, flags and other artifacts will be displayed at the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox. The town of Appomattox kicked in \$350,000 for the \$10 million project.

Waite Rawls, CEO and president of the Museum of the Confederacy, said the museum's message will reflect its location.

"Appomattox is one of those words you can say anywhere in the world and people know what you're talking about, like Waterloo," Rawls said. "Appomattox is the very metaphor for the end of the Civil War and the reunification of the nation."

The museum about 90 miles west of Richmond will chart the start of the war, its end and its impact on everyone from women to freed slaves.

In returning to Appomattox, Lee's French-made ceremonial sword is leaving its display in the Richmond museum after nearly a century.

The sword is seen at Lee's side in many paintings of the momentous meeting with Grant at Appomattox to sign the document of surrender on April 9, 1865. The Army of Northern Virginia's formal surrender followed three days later, effectively ending the war that left about 630,000 dead.

It is an enduring myth, however, that Lee offered his sword to Grant, and that his Union counterpart refused the traditional gesture of surrender.

The sword has been freshly conserved after years of polishing had erased much of the golden luster from the brass. The nearly 3 ½-foot sword now sparkles, from the lion head on its pommel to the gilded relief on its steel blade. It has an ivory grip.

The sword was intended for ceremonial use. There is no evidence Lee used it in battle.

The sword and scabbard, along with Lee's uniform, were given to the museum by the Confederate leader's descendants.

The Appomattox museum will complement the attractions at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, said the park's historian, Patrick A. Schroeder. The 1,695-acre park includes the McLean House, where Lee and Grant met April 9.

*In this Feb. 24, 2012 photo, Cathy Wright, curator at the Museum of the Confederacy opens a box in the flag room, which houses hundreds of original civil war battle flags in Richmond, Va. (AP Photo/Richmond Times-Dispatch, Dean Hoffmeyer)*





In this Feb. 24, 2012 photo, Cathy Wright, curator at the Museum of the Confederacy opens an original battle flag belonging to the 3rd Virginia Infantry in the flag room, which houses hundreds of original civil war battle flags in Richmond, Va. An enduring myth has it that Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee offered his sword to his Union counterpart; Ulysses S. Grant, in surrendering at Appomattox \_ and that Grant refused the gesture. The sword is very real, unlike that tale of how the Civil War ended, and its the centerpiece of a new museum examining the struggle to heal a divided nation. (AP Photo/Richmond Times-Dispatch, Dean Hoffmeyer)

"We're pretty excited about it," Schroeder said. "It really gives people a reason to stay here."

Rawls is casting the museum as a stop for heritage tourists who can visit the national park as well as Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's retreat, Sailor's Creek state park, and even more contemporary attractions such as the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford County and the Robert Russa Moton Museum honoring the black scholar in Farmville. The latter chronicles the battle to integrate Virginia's public schools.

The sesquicentennial of the Civil War has increased visits to battlefields, including Appomattox and the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. While it has seen a 30 percent increase in attendance, the museum is difficult to find amid downtown high-rises.

"This is a bold step by us to take the museum where the people are, where tourists are going in growing numbers," Rawls said.

Virginia attracts approximately 6.5 million visitors annually to Civil War sites and battlefields such as the Wilderness and Petersburg's Battle of the Crater.

Civil War Trust president James Lighthizer said the Appomattox museum and the nearby battlefield help visitors make "physical connections to the past."

The museum in Appomattox is not opening without a small measure of controversy. A group calling itself the Virginia Flaggers has complained that a display of flags outside the museum will not include the Confederate national flag.

Rawls said the "reunification promenade" instead will feature the flags of states that seceded and then reunited after the Civil War.

**"To put a Confederate national flag in there would be a historical mistruth," Rawls said. "We're historically correct, we're not politically correct."**

<http://www.therepublic.com/view/story/689201eaf8224773b883c0990bb3e572/US--Confederacy-Museum-Appomattox/>

In this Feb. 13, 2012 photo, Teng Phung, left, Chris Lugt, center, and Jim Slingo lift a glass panel destined for a display window in the new Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va.



# MOC at Appomattox: HISTORICALLY INACCURATE... POLITICALLY CORRECT!

By Susan Frise Hathaway

In defense of his decision NOT to fly a Confederate flag on the grounds of the new Museum of the Confederacy at Appomattox, Mr. Rawls recently offered this statement to the press...

"To put a Confederate national flag in there would be a historical mistruth," Rawls said. "We're historically correct, we're not politically correct."

Historically correct? Really? Let's take a closer look at what the Museum of the Confederacy has planned for the "Reunification Promenade" and the opening festivities...

First of all, there was no 'reunification' at Appomattox!

A 50 star US Flag? If it was flown at Appomattox, someone must have visited camp in 1865 via Fluxometer!

US Colored Troops leading Grant? I don't claim to be a historian, but I have never read or heard about USCT leading Grant at Appomattox.

The State flags that will fly in the display will not be period correct. In fact, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri did not even have state flags in 1865.

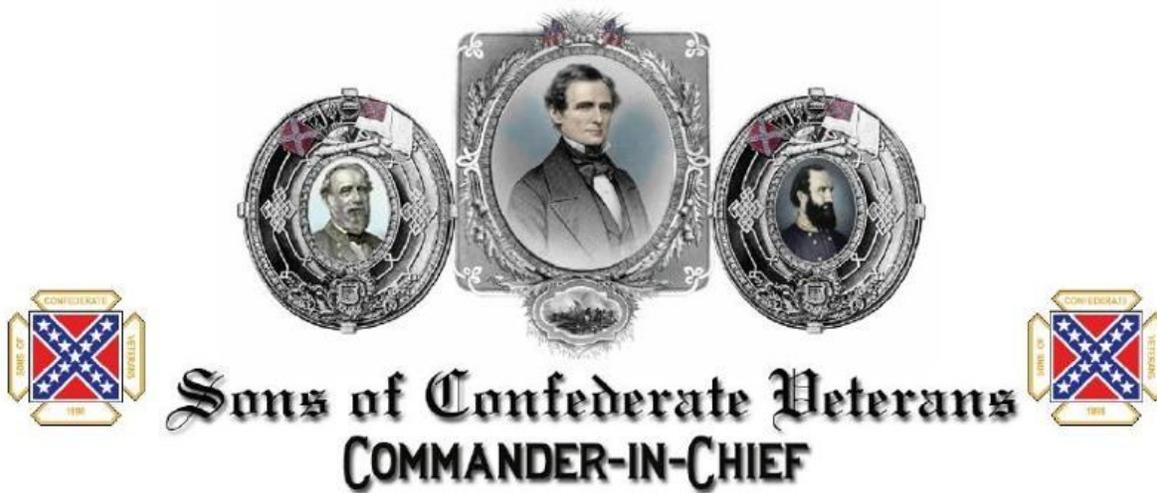
Neither "Dixie" nor "Battlecry of Freedom" were played at the surrender.

None of the 3 flags on the banners outside that we have been hearing about were at Appomattox, nor were the men or units they represent.

It seems like Mr. Rawls wants to have his cake and eat it too. At the Pelham Chapel, we call it "selective historical accuracy" when the VMFA picks and chooses what can and can't stay on the grounds of the Old Soldiers Home. It seems like Mr. Rawls is taking a cue from their play book. Perhaps he misspoke, because the evidence proves that the MOC is NOT HISTORICALLY correct, but is most certainly aiming to be POLITICALLY correct! Quite the opposite of his assertions.

Reunification...? eventually ...**By BAYONET!**





**Fri, 23 Mar 2012**

My letter to the Honorable Mr. Sam Carter, Board of Supervisors, Appomattox County, Va. You may wish to do something similar. Here is the gentlemans email address: [sam.carter@appomattoxcountyva.gov](mailto:sam.carter@appomattoxcountyva.gov)

Dear Supervisor Carter,

I hope you are well. I wish to make you aware of some rather disturbing events that have taken place at the Museum of the Confederacy. I am the president of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We have been around since 1896 and have around 31,000 members today. My organization has been keenly interested in the Museum of the Confederacy for as long as we have been in existence. In the past the museum has been a grand defender of the Southern plight to gain self-government and has been used to tell the story of our common ancestors.

Unfortunately, lately, and under the direction of Mr. Waite Rawls, the museum has taken a turn to the north. Recently Mr. Rawls attempted an effort to rid the museum's name of the word "Confederacy." He received much resistance from the community and he reversed his efforts (for now). With the new museum in your backyard he is once again senselessly fanning the flames of discontent. It boggles the minds of many a Southerner as to why there is to be NO Confederate flag flying outside of The Museum of the Confederacy.

There is a great deal of angst over this situation and my membership, joined by many others, is incensed. I bring this matter to you today because I know of your love for your community and I hope we share a common bond with our noble past. I would like to see the Museum a success that would not only benefit the truthful history of our region but bring prosperity to your fair city. Two weeks ago, with this same motivation, I called Mr. Rawls to speak with him about these present concerns. We spent over three hours on the phone over the weekend. I know that many people will be determined to see a flag fly outside of the museum and many will make their feelings known by protesting outside of the museum. I pleaded with Mr. Rawls to take action to divert this otherwise unnecessary disruption. But he only gave me weak excuses of not even considering their requests. He told me that your office would be "furious if he put a Confederate flag outside." He told me that the Mayor would be very upset, then he told me that his investors informed him that if he did anything controversial then they would withdraw their funds. With so many stories, I don't know what to believe therefore I am to believe none of it.

Due to Mr. Rawls past views of the symbols of the Confederacy and his apparent agenda to pander to the politically-correct and the northern dollar, I lean toward the notion that it is Mr. Rawls and Mr. Rawls alone that wishes for no Confederate flag to fly outside of the Museum of the Confederacy.

I could have helped resolve this problem long ago, but Mr. Rawls does not see fit to have the opinion of the largest and most respected heritage organization at their table to discuss matters so vitally important to us and our fellow Southerners.

I ask you today to help us change the mind of Mr. Rawls and let's find an amenable solution. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. I am most,

Respectfully yours,

**Michael Givens**  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Confederate  
Veterans  
(931) 442-1831  
<http://scv.org/>

**Attention SCV members and all other defenders of the South!:**

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

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

# Flagging the Grand Opening - Museum of the Confederacy – Appomattox

On Saturday, March 31st, 89 Flaggers made their way to Appomattox to stand in protest of the Museum of the Confederacy and its refusal to fly a Confederate flag on the grounds of its new museum at Appomattox. It was a beautiful day and our message was seen and heard by thousands. Many, many thanks to SCV National for sponsoring the banner plane, which buzzed the opening ceremonies with a message that was seen by all, and the Mechanized Cavalry for their participation. What a beautiful sight (and sound!) when they arrived! ;) Most importantly, thanks to each and every one of you who came out to stand with us! It was our largest event to date, and it was great to meet so many new friends and stand together against museum officials and their discriminatory policy!

**HONOR THE SOLDIER! FLY THE FLAG!**

<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10150773028539274.462860.698334273&type=3>



REUNIFICATION BY BAYONET SCV 1999







All of US Were well received,  
With the Crowed giving an  
applause as we started up the Hill  
to the Museum and people  
coming toward Us taking Pictures  
„Means There were others who  
also supported the Confederate  
Flag Flying over the Museum ..



**Susan Frise Hathaway,**  
an amazing Patriot and  
defender of our cause.

# Resolution adopted unanimously by the GEC

March 26, 2012

These being the facts: The Museum of the Confederacy has long been on a path to downplay its role in commemorating the Confederacy. It is opening a new facility in Appomattox where it refuses to display a Confederate flag on a pole outside the building.

Thus be it resolved: The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans does call upon the Museum of the Confederacy to display a Confederate Flag on a pole on the outside of the Appomattox facility. That such a display is both historically accurate and morally necessary.

Be it also resolved: The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans does strongly urge its Compatriots not to be participants in the opening ceremony of said facility. To do so lends credence to the claims of those refusing to display the Confederate flag in its proper station.



Library of Congress

John Pelham

7 September 1838—18 March 1863

## Confederate Medal of Honor

### CITATION

Major John Pelham

Stuart's Horse Artillery, C.S.A.  
Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia  
13 December 1862

"Advancing with just two guns—a Blakely rifle and a 12-pounder Napoleon—Major Pelham flanked and surprised an advancing division of enemy infantry with a furious bombardment of solid shot. Retaliation brought the concentrated fire of five enemy batteries to his position but despite losing the Blakely early in the action, Major Pelham continued his attack with the single Napoleon, skillfully maneuvering the piece to take full advantage of the terrain. Although notified that he might withdraw whenever he saw fit, Major Pelham replied, 'Tell the General I can hold my ground,' and again shifted his position in the midst of a storm of exploding shellfire for a better vantage on the enemy. Despite the continued bombardment, Major Pelham ignored a second advisory to seek cover and instead, joined his men in serving the gun. Only when his ammunition had nearly been exhausted and a third message to seek cover reached him, did Major Pelham order a withdrawal, his section having single-handedly halted the advance of an enemy division for more than an hour. In witnessing this gallant action, the commanding general of the army stated, 'It is glorious to see such courage in one so young!'"



# SIGN UP FOR TWITTER!

An important message from Sons of Confederate Veterans Commander-In-Chief, Michael Givens

"Let's build an army! Sign up for Twitter." Follow me and we will pinpoint our objectives and strike together for the most effective result.

**@CICSCV is his address (there is nothing before the "@").** For those of you who may not have an interest in Twitter, please know it is possible to create a Twitter account, **sign up to follow Commander Givens**, and have his tweets (messages) sent to you by text.

Go to [www.twitter.com](http://www.twitter.com) and set up an account. (Just a few easy steps) Once that is done, go to your Twitter home page. Click the drop down box next to the silhouette at the top right of the page. Click "Mobile". You can then set your preferences for mobile (text) alerts.

Once that is set, follow Commander Givens at @CICSCV. Once you are following him, go to his profile and click the drop down box by the profile symbol. Click the bottom item "turn off/on mobile notifications". If you turn the notifications ON, you will get your tweets from the Commander as a text message.

Twitter is the **most effective and efficient way to get word to a large group of people, INSTANTLY.** The idea is to be able to get a large number of people to act at once, against those who attack our ancestors, our Heritage, and our flags.

PLEASE sign up for Twitter if you have not done so already...**and follow the Commander!**

**"Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy; and when you strike and overcome him, never let up in the pursuit."**

**Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA.**

P.S. Follow us, too... @Vaflagger

How to sign up for Twitter: <https://support.twitter.com/articles/100990-how-to-sign-up-on-twitter#>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Southern Legal Resource Center website. The page features a header with the organization's logo, which includes a circular emblem with a Confederate battle flag and the text "JUSTICE FOR DIXIE". To the right of the logo, the text reads "Southern Legal Resource Center" in large yellow letters, followed by "Defending the rights of all Americans" and "Advocating for the Confederate community" in smaller yellow text. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "Home", "About Us", "News", "Contact", and "Donate". There are also social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Google+. The main content area includes a search bar, a "Subscribe to our Newsletter" section with a "Click Here to sign up for our email newsletter." link, and a "Donate" button. A video player is embedded on the page, showing two men, Dr. Neil H. Payne (Chairman of the Board) and Kirk D. Lyons (Chief Trial Counsel), sitting at a table in a library setting. The video title is "All Things Confederate - Episode 10" and it is dated April 23, 2012, 4:30 pm. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:15 / 12:30.

Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's [ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE EPISODE 10](#). This 12 min 30 sec video was filmed on April 4th, and extensively covers the opening of the Museum of the Confederacy, the Virginia Flaggers, and more. Dr. Neal H. Payne and Confederate Atty. Kirk D Lyons give the latest news on developments.

**JOIN the SLRC and help fight the good fight. Only \$ 35.00/ yr. More information on memberships in this issue of the Belo Herald.**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [slrc-csa.org](http://slrc-csa.org). The page title is "Flyover at Appomattox". The post is dated April 4, 2012, 1:37 pm, by NathanaelDTLyons. The text of the post reads: "The Confederate Battle Flag flew after all over the 'Museum of the Confederacy' opening Sunday. A plane (Courtesy of the SCV) flew overhead trailing a banner that included the Battle Flag together with a message that read 'Reunification by Bayonet SCV 1896'." Below the text is a video player showing a Confederate battle flag flying from a pole. A yellow box on the left side of the page contains the text: "CLICK HERE to see video footage of the FLYOVER at Museum of the Confederacy."

**The Flyover was arranged by the National office of the SCV to show our opposition to the MOC's "reconciliation" lies. God bless our leadership!**

## In Memory of Bazz Childress

Basil Dwayne "Bazz" Childress, 55, died peacefully last night at his home in Lexington, Kentucky. Bazz was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the only child of Sid & Geneva Childress. Bazz was a collateral descendant of George C. Childress, author of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

Bazz was a graduate of the University of Kentucky and a Lexington resident since 1975.

Bazz was a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Legal Resource Center, inc since 2008, Kentucky Division Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Kentucky Chairman of the League of the South.

**In 2008 during the SCV National reunion in concord, Bazz was arrested for displaying a Confederate Battle flag in his hotel room window and was arrested for criminal trespass by the hotel owner.**

The charges were dropped against Bazz and in 2010 he filed a malicious prosecution/breach of contract lawsuit against the Wingate/Wyndham hotel and its owner. In a display of justice typical for our day, the Judge dismissed the malicious prosecution claim, which was appealed to the Court of Appeals in Raleigh and unanimously reinstated. The case was set for mediation, discovery depositions on trial in early March.

Desperate to keep Bazz away from a Nascar town, Cabarrus County jury, the Hotel filed a Summary Judgment Motion which was heard hours before Bazz should have started picking a jury.

Despite overwhelming legal precedent (it had just come back from the Court of Appeals) and facts pointed out by Bazz' counsel, Judge Kevin Bridges dismissed the case again!

Bazz' appeal was in process when he died.

"One of the finest Southern political thinkers of our generation has left us," said Kirk D. Lyons, fellow SLRC Board/SCV member. "Sadly, the likes of Bazz is not being replaced," Lyons added.

Bazz is survived by his wife Rachel, daughters Julianna and Delaney and Mother Geneva.

Funeral is tentatively set for Tuesday at Central Baptist Church in Lexington, KY. **Family suggests Memorials for Lexington Habitat for Humanity 700 East Loudon Ave, Lexington, KY 40505**

**The SLRC Board is also accepting donations in memory of Bazz.**

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

# SOUTHERNERS WHO SUPPORT THE LINCOLN VIEW OF THE WAR



by Tim Manning

Founder at [The Southern Partisan Reader](http://TheSouthernPartisanReader.com)

The Institute of Southern History, Culture, and Governance

[tim@thesouthernpartisan.com](mailto:tim@thesouthernpartisan.com)

"The Confederate flag does not belong in that (the new Appomattox exhibit), because the Confederacy never seceded, nor did it reunify," said Waite Rawls, Executive Director of the Museum of the Confederacy. "The states took their own action."

This shows that Rawls at the MOC is just as brainless as was Abraham Lincoln and that he totally supports Lincoln's view of the war against the South. That is who is telling the story of the Confederacy at the Museum of the Confederacy. As usual "reconstructed" Southerners financially support the promotion of Lincoln's view of the war.

Yes, I know that this leaves "reconstructed" Southerners feeling conflicted and often angry. When they make donations to the MOC or buy a MOC membership they are paying for people to promote the views that the SCV and unreconstructed Southerners oppose. This is not good mental health. We CANNOT rationally complain about Rawls while we ENABLE him and the MOC to humiliate us and disgrace our ancestors.

When we lack the strength of character to oppose in peacetime those who propagandize against us and hate our views and believe that the USA was fully justified in forcing our subjugation then I feel that all of our well-reasoned rhetoric and dialogue in support of 1) secession, 2) the honour and bravery of our ancestors and 3) the hope many of us have for reviving the issues of freedom and liberty which our ancestors fought and died to reestablish is little more than empty blather.

It simply does not occur to the "reconstructed" that the USA has failed to demonstrate any desire or make ANY attempt to win the hearts and minds of Southerner's. They have continued for 150 years finding new ways of making stricter laws for the purpose of stopping us from honouring our ancestors or presenting the symbols in public that mean so much to us.

I continue to be amazed at Southerners who volunteer to serve in the USA military and then expect to win the hearts and minds of the citizens of foreign nations following the invasion and bombing of their countries and our subsequent occupation of their not-now-sovereign native lands. It is time for us to reject the social and political matrix forced on us and on our children as we continue to send them to government schools for indoctrination against us. We must develop our own schools, institutions and museums that will preserve a culture of our own choosing. We do not need the statist MOC or its drone Rawls that perpetuates the views of Lincoln and the actions of those who committed atrocities against our ancestors. Otherwise we are doing little more than celebrating the violence committed against our ancestors and our own continuing subjugation.

**OUR MEMORIES make us who we are. The ones who control what we are led to believe about our history control our corporate cultural memories molding who we believe we are. This, in the past, has produced the cultural cohesiveness that preserved a common civilised society. Now we are no longer in control of our own corporate memories and the institutions of OUR choice that held us together are extinct like the dodo bird. To regain freedom and liberty we must regain the power to teach our own children about who we are affecting who they will become. – T.M.**



The Commonwealth of Virginia has been working to establish this R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home building as a Commonwealth of Virginia Historic Landmark, however according to this official Commonwealth of Virginia Report - the **VMFA "Virginia Museum of Fine Arts" has been fighting the DHR "Department of Historic Resources" - So, that this building can either be Torn Down, Gutted, or Changed Forever with History ERASED from this Building** (that's my opinion from reading between the lines of what has happened here on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, and what is happening currently).

**FROM Page 49 of the Commonwealth of Virginia Official Report**, these comments were transcribed, and can be found in the report.

P-49 Robinson House (on the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts)

Location: City of Richmond

Agency: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Status: This was the pos-war Confederate veterans Camp Lee. The Robinson House was the commanders' dwelling and headquarters. This resource remains unlisted despite the fact that DHR staff prepared a nomination and expected the house to be considered at DHR's June 2008 quarterly board meeting. DHR staff also met with Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) Director Alex Nyerges to discuss permission for designation. After Nyerges met with the museum board, however, the board asked that the nomination not go forward. Subsequently, DHR offered to give the museum board a presentation to explain the significance of listing, but the board declined. The VMFA has completed and opened its new addition and the new landscape is installed. The Robinson House is now positioned prominently in the entrance area. It does not appear to be in use. There are signs of masonry failure on the rear deck area. Listing this vestige of early development of this significant city block remains a priority. Recently, the museum installed interpretive signage that highlights the history of the Robinson House, as well as other historic features of the museum grounds."

.....

**THE FAILURE to Historically Describe the Property, and the Efforts of the DHR or Department of Historical Resources being defeated by the VMFA tells you about the Intentions of the Director and the Board. These words are from the VA Report.**

TODAY, There is Legislative Money being Requested to Remodel this Historic Building, but I will Assure You - the VMFA has No Intention of Keeping the History of this R. E. Lee Camp HQ, Soldiers' Home, Museum, and Meeting Place for North South Reconciliation Viable for the Public to Enjoy.

Reported by Bobby Edwards



From John C. Crouch, Past President  
Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 SCV

To: Mrs. John H. Gum\*  
President, Virginia Division, U.D.C.

Reference a 1999 Service at the **Confederate Memorial Chapel** (\*Records of Camp Correspondence)

“The reason that the service is to be held by the Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1, S.C.V., is the Lee-Jackson Camp is the successor to the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 U.C.V. In 1958 the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts had a bill before the General Assembly to demolish the Chapel. (See the enclosed newspaper article dated January 23rd, 1958) The UDC and the Lee-Jackson Camp went before the General Assembly and had the bill defeated.”

**EDITORIAL PAGE: The Richmond News Leader**, Thursday, January 23, 1958 (transcribed by Bobby Edwards – Nov. 2011).

The Richmond delegation in the House, led by Mr. Bemiss, has sponsored a bill “to amend Chapter 184 of the Acts of Assembly of 1934, dedicating certain land to the use and occupancy of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.” The bill is poorly titled.

It might better be titled, "A bill to obliterate the Confederate Memorial Park, a bill to dishonor a pledge, a bill to repudiate a promise made just four years ago, a bill to forget the veterans of 1861-1865."

The bill would convey land, true. But it would accomplish these other ends also. What a short memory our legislators have! There was a time, not so terribly long ago, when the block on North Boulevard between Grove and Kensington was identified in everyone's mind with the "Old Soldiers Home." The property was acquired in 1883 by the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans; out of funds the soldiers raised themselves. In 1885 the Home opened, and one by one the two-story frame cottages arose—the George E. Pickett Cottage, the Governor William Smith Cottage, the Stonewall Cottage, and others named "Union," "Virginia," "Mosby," and "Stuart." The entire area was conveyed to the state in 1892.

Here an aging battalion of old warriors came to live out their golden years. They would gather in Randolph Hall, or sit puffing on their pipes on the wide porches, talking with occasional visitors, whiling away their time with dominoes and checkers. One by one their number dwindled. By 1934, only 35 men remained.

It was at this time that the Commonwealth turned over to the new Virginia Museum of Fine Arts a part of the Old Soldiers' property. There was not the slightest question of the terms and conditions under which the area was relinquished. Every newspaper story of the day bespeaks the understanding spelled out in the in the act of conveyance: The Park was to remain a Park, and as a Park it was to honor the Virginia Veterans who had lived and died there.

By 1938 only 12 old men remained. They were querulous old men, most of them in their nineties, though John Shaw and W.B. Jones were 103. Three years later, with the death of Captain Jack Blizzard, none were left. In the Spring of 1941 the last of the old cottages came down.

What was bequeathed to a rising generation? A few cannon, an old and awkward house (right), a small frame chapel from which 3,000 veterans had been buried, a grove of magnificent oak trees, a host of memories, a promise.

All these have been neglected. In 1949 the two remaining buildings were transferred to the new Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, with a promise that the institute would preserve the grounds "as a Confederate memorial park" In 1954, a large parcel of land was transferred to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, to be used for a parking lot. On January 31 of that year the museum trustees released a statement: "The museum has no thought of asking for any further land," the trustees said. "All the museum seeks is the privilege of using an L-shaped belt around the property..."

Now the land-grabbing Virginia Museum is reaching out for all the remaining land it can get its hands on. A companion bill would deed additional property to the Virginia Institute for property to the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research. A plot plan calls for demolition of the old superintendent's home and for erection of a new science building.

**Memorial Park? Memorial parking lot!**

How can this action possibly be justified? Surely the Virginia Museum has failed to demonstrate a need for additional parking sufficient to justify this repudiation of Virginia's past. Is it more important to cherish this tradition, or to arrange that the patrons who attend performances in the Museum Theater will not be inconvenienced by a little walking? The museum already has more parking space than any theater in Richmond. The Mosque, with a seating capacity ten times that of the museum, has none at all.

And though this newspaper warmly supports the program and future of the Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, we are not convinced for a moment that the institute has to operate from Confederate Memorial Park. The Commonwealth owns a great deal of land elsewhere. Why is it impossible to explore other locations?

With the centennial of the War just three years away, Virginia should be at least as concerned with honoring the Confederacy as with pampering theater goers. By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that these bills would honor the veterans or preserve the Commonwealth's agreement with them.

Our hope is that the General Assembly will not forget these old men and what they represented. Our hope is that the Assembly will say to the museum, **Not another inch.**

**1958 the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts had a bill before the General Assembly to demolish the Chapel. The UDC and the Lee-Jackson Camp went before the General Assembly and had the bill defeated!!!!!! The same UDC that now refuses to fly a Confederate Battle Flag in support of the Chapel, for fear of being "political".**

# ERASING OUR HISTORY

The Continual Story of the Quest of the VMFA to Eradicate the History of our Past: Some Thoughts as to why this Historic Building has been "Renamed - The ROBINSON House" by the VMFA. Our Group is About the Preservation of Southern Heritage, and this Building at the Heart of the Flow of Tens of Thousands of Visitors to the grounds of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, but 99% + Pass by this

Building, Without Any Knowledge of It's History. It's at the Center of Traffic on these Historic Grounds. Currently, the Museum has plans to turn it into something other than what this Building once was : A Head Quarters for the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, a Museum for the R. E. Lee Camp - before the Museum of the Confederacy or before the Battle Abbey. Little Sorrel's Taxidermy Work was Featured Here, where Tens of Thousands or Perhaps over a Period of Time, Hundreds of Thousands Visited. Today, the Museum Takes Down the Flags to the Chapel and Says: "The Flags are out of Period" when the Soldiers' were there, but They are "Mum" When they Have Changed the Name of the R. E. Lee Camp Soldier's Home to Robinson House. Is it possible that anyone will Call Them on This Erasing of our History. Steven Bonadies, what are you going to say here?

R. E. LEE CAMP SOLDIERS' HOME: "Renamed" the "Robinson House", as a Reminder of the Owners of the Farm that was Purchased by the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 Confederate Veterans. The Renaming Occurred in 1991, when the VMFA were presented the grounds of the Soldiers' Home by Gov. Wilder. The Building had been the R. E. Lee Camp Museum.

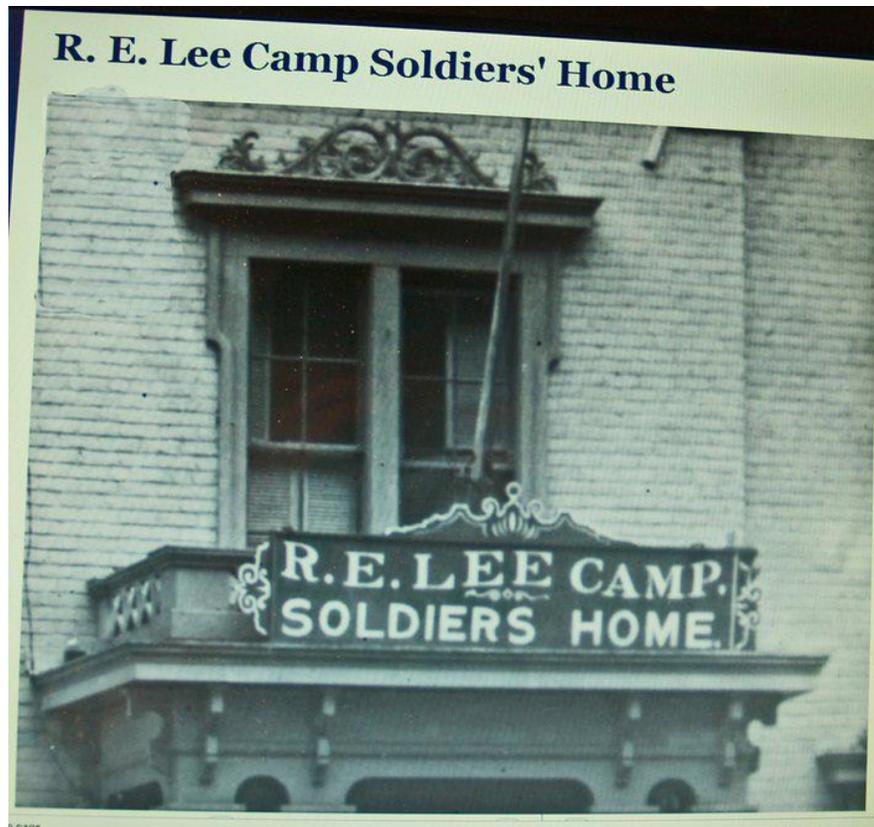
Since January 1st, 1885 When the Soldiers' Home Sign was Hung Up on the Robinson Home, The History of this Building has been centered around the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, in years and years of Unique Virginia History. Legislators Should Change the Name Back to the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, because it's on the Grounds of the R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park. The Commonwealth of Virginia Legislated in 1934 the Existence of "The R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Memorial Park" for the Purpose of Confederate Memory to the Soldiers who Lived on These Grounds. To Have this Building Named: "R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home", Makes Sense, Doesn't It?

Robinson House - Doesn't Carry the Same Historical Provenance, nor does it match the Legislative Wishes of the 1934 General Assembly of Making these Grounds Dedicated to Confederate History.

## MODERN DAY PLANS FOR THIS BUILDING:

- DESTROY The Southern Historic Value of This Home, and Deny any Confederate Interpretation of this Building. Revisionism is Alive and Well, although a bit Sickening with the Efforts to Do Many Things with this Building, Other than Interpret It's True History. Check out What Kind of Plans the Museum has for This Historic Treasure of Confederate History.

<http://rtylerking.com/this-old-house/2010/12/26/this-old-house.html>



**WHEN Someone Says, why are you Displaying Flags, It's About the Heritage Violations of the VMFA, and the "Robinson House" as they Call the Soldiers' Home a Blatant Attempt at REVISIONISM.**

# Civil War News

*For People With An Active Interest in the Civil War Today*

## ‘Flaggers’ Protest Weekly In Richmond

By Scott C. Boyd

(April 2012 Civil War News)

**RICHMOND, Va. –** The decision of a state-run museum to prohibit the display of Confederate flags outside the historic Confederate chapel it controls has prompted an ongoing protest by Southern heritage activists in front of the museum every weekend since last October.

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) in Richmond controls the historic Pelham Chapel — also known as the Confederate Memorial Chapel — on its grounds. Its \$1 a year lease with the Sons of Confederate Veterans for the chapel barred the outside flags.

The property dates from the 1883 sale of a house and 36 acres to R.E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, for a Confederate soldiers’ camp, or home.

Donors to the home included Union veterans from Lynn, Mass., who gave the chapel organ. The chapel, which features stained-glass windows and hand-hewn pews, was dedicated to Confederate war dead in 1887.

The house and chapel are all that remain of the camp, which operated from 1885 to 1941. After the last veterans died the property was deeded to the commonwealth.

By Executive Order 35 in 1991, the VMFA acts as the governor’s agent in leasing the chapel to the SCV. Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 of Richmond opens the chapel for tours. The lease is renewed every five years.

At its March 31, 2010, meeting the VMFA Board of Trustees’ Executive Committee unanimously passed two motions concerning the chapel: First, the museum would not renew the existing lease as written. Second, the museum “is opposed to flying the Confederate Battle Flag or any of its derivatives on the Museum property.”

The lease in 1999, which was renewed in 2004, allowed Camp No. 1 “to hang the Camp’s two Confederate flags only from the hardware permanently installed outside on the front of the Chapel porch to honor the memory of the Confederate dead who are memorialized at this site and premises.”

The new five-year lease read “Confederate national flags and battle flags may be prominently displayed at all times inside the sanctuary of this War Memorial to honor the memory of the dead Confederate soldiers, sailors and marines to whom the premises is dedicated, but no such flags may be flown on the exterior of the premises.”

According to several people familiar with the negotiations, the VMFA presented the new lease to the SCV on a “take it or leave it” basis. The SCV signed it on May 19, 2010.

The Flaggers

The newly formed Virginia Flaggers began “flagging” the VMFA on Oct. 1, 2011, and has done so every Saturday since then, according to spokesperson Susan Hathaway.

Flagging is when people demonstrate peacefully at a site by carrying and waving Confederate flags there. Hathaway’s group stands on street corners around the art museum’s buildings in downtown Richmond holding Confederate flags to protest the VMFA’s exclusion of Confederate flags from the chapel porch.

Although the group is not affiliated with the SCV or United Daughters of the Confederacy, eight of the nine flaggers present when Civil War News interviewed them said they belong to these hereditary Confederate heritage groups.

Hathaway wrote to VMFA Director Alex Nyerges last Oct. 25 that the ban on exterior flags more than a year earlier “is a direct insult to our ancestors, and the 260,000 Confederate soldiers who died during the war, who are memorialized by the Chapel and its designation as a War Memorial.”

She told him the Saturday flaggers talk to people who did not know about the lease provision and distribute fliers detailing the museum’s discrimination against American veterans. “Several people were so angered after hearing our story and reading the literature, that they turned around and did not visit the Museum as they had planned.”

She wrote, “We would ask that you not insult our intelligence ... and call the act what it really is ... a bow to political correctness and an affront to the men who built that Chapel in memory of their fallen comrades.”

Nyerges’ written response on Oct. 28 noted that “A review of documents and images dating back to the time of the Soldiers’ Home and through subsequent decades after the Commonwealth acquired the property in 1941 reveal that no flags hung from the Chapel.”

Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 hung the battle flags after it began leasing the chapel in 1993. “When renewing that lease in 2010, VMFA asked that the flags be removed, which returned the historic structure to its original appearance,” Nyerges wrote.

This echoes what VMFA Chief Officer, Collections and Facilities Management, Stephen D. Bonadies said in an interview: “Our perspective is, what is historically appropriate and accurate?”

He said the museum takes its mission to interpret the Confederate memorial park site seriously. He noted that the VMFA has spent \$250,000 on maintenance for the chapel since 1998, including a new roof, exterior paint and restoration of some of the stained-glass windows.

Over the past year, the VMFA has placed four interpretive signs on the grounds which tell the story of the Confederate Soldiers’ Home.

Bonadies said the VMFA is trying to interpret the postbellum era, when the soldiers’ home was established on the site. He also met with Hathaway in October.

“There is no reason to install a flag on the chapel,” he said.

“We are not going anywhere,” she recently said of the flaggers. “We’re in it for the long haul. We’ll be out there until the flags come back up.”

<http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/2012/april/protest-041205.htm>

# NAACP Attacks Confederate Remembrance

## Civil War remembrance monument stirs up tension in community

Mar 05, 2011 9:09

BELLMEAD- A dedication ceremony for a Confederate flag and monument to honor soldiers who fought for the confederacy is sparking controversy among residents and community leaders.

Dozens gathered along Interstate 35 in Bellmead, north of Waco, for the ceremony Saturday afternoon. The dedication was meant to coincide with the 150th anniversary of Texas joining the Confederacy.

McLennan County residents who supported the Confederacy as well as members of the group, "Sons of Confederate Veterans" say the monument and the battle flag are meant to honor the legacy and past of the Confederate soldiers. However, others say all it honors is hatred.

"It represents slavery, it represents oppression, it represents hypocrisy. It represents everything that the union fought, or the nation fought to get rid of," said McLennan County Commissioner, Lester Gibson.

"Slavery was an issue, but the thing about it is only four percent of the soldiers that fought owned slaves, so my question back to those people is why did the other 96 percent put their life on the line? It all goes back to because someone attacks your homeland and you have a rifle in your hand, you shoot at 'em, simple as that," said Charles Oliver, Commander for Waco's Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Oliver says those who came out for the celebration all understand what the battle flag stands for and why those soldiers fought for the Confederacy. He says the flag should remind people of the Civil War and those who sacrificed their lives.

"My ancestors that fought died for this battle flag right here. If you cut open a vein on me this blood comes out of my wrist here. I'm a third generation Confederate soldier."

Still, others like Commissioner Gibson believe it's all a past that shouldn't be celebrated.

"I'm a descendent of slaves. I am 61-years-old and I understand what segregation and Jim Crowe is."

While the Confederate battle flag is often thought of as a symbol of hate, Oliver says it's simply just misunderstood.

"The Texas flag that you see here, that's a Confederate battle flag. Our people have the same feeling against that flag that they have against the St. Andrews flag, so you can look at it that way."

"We're supposed to be Americans under one flag. It's not representing America at all and especially not Texas," said Pastor Larry Brown of the Waco NAACP.

The group did have to get permission to fly the flags. Both the flag and the monument are on private property. Therefore, despite the division the two have already caused, community leaders say there is nothing they can do about it.

"They have a right to assembly, they have a right of speech, but at the same time it's a repressive idea that is bad for McLennan County," said Gibson.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans say they hope the display will raise questions by the thousands of people who drive by them every day. They want to teach others about their past and what the confederate soldiers stood for.

"Our main purpose as the sons and daughters is to keep alive the good name of the Confederate soldier and that's exactly what we are going to do," said Oliver.

The ceremony in Bellmead is also part of a much larger program called "Flags Across the South." The purpose of the program is to fly flags across the South on private properties. The organization says they also plan on putting up flags in different parts of Central Texas, including Fletcher Cemetery of Highway 77 and off Highway 281, south of Lampassas.

<http://www.kxxv.com/Global/story.asp?S=14195471>



The Albany Herald newspaper-Albany Georgia published the following article posted below April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012 as a Guest Editorial:

# U.S. headed toward a police state

**Robert E. Lee had to make a decision in 1861. Defend the Constitution or defend the Union?** He made the correct decision to defend the Constitution. This makes him an American hero — not a traitor, as claimed by some who do not understand the ideas and concepts of government as established by Americas founding fathers. America was founded as a constitutional federal republic composed of a Limited Federal Government and Sovereign States. In 1861 the federal government of America was taken over by New England socialists, zealots, fanatics, and hypocrites who were driven by greed. They had a blatant disregard for the Constitution when it stood in the way of profit and power.

Former Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee stated in 1866: “All the South has ever desired was that the union, as established by our forefathers, should be preserved; and that the government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth.”

Campaigns all across America have resulted in removing or suppressing Confederate symbols. The Confederacy has been the victim of one of America’s most successful smear campaigns. Certainly, part is due to the old truism “the victors write the history” and much is due to heightened racial sensitivities in our current era, in which the Confederacy, which lasted four years, is seen as the principal villain in North American slavery, an institution which lasted more than 200 years in both North and South.

There are more profound reasons for the extreme contempt heaped on the Confederacy. The dominant interpreters of American history have assigned antiquated concepts such as slavery, disunion, and state’s rights to the Confederacy to purify and transform America into a modern and progressive social democracy. Their efforts are only successful if one accepts the superficial view of history presented by the all-pervasive supporters of the current American regime.

Much of the great intellectual foundation of the early republic, such as the Federalist papers and their anti-federalist counterparts, the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, and the writings of John C. Calhoun (Disquisition on Government and Discourse on the Constitution and Government) are ignored in flagrant omission.

Why argue the Confederate cause 147 years after surrender? Why are Confederate principles and values important to the preservation of American liberty? Constitutional issues surrounding the secession of the Southern states; Lincoln’s destructive and brutal suppression of secession; criminal, corrupt, and immoral reconstruction policies; and post 1865 constitutional amendments are fundamental to understanding the erosion of liberty and expansion of Federal power.

The other facet is the Lincoln myth. The metamorphosis of a shrewd partisan operative into a national demigod sanctified violation of the Constitution as acceptable. If the great and good Abe Lincoln did it, it must be right. Former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo defended an unconstitutional act by referring to Lincoln’s expedient violations of the Constitution. If Lincoln’s gross violations of the Constitution are justified, that gives a pass to later presidents, Congress and federal courts to do the same.

**If Lincoln and the Union cause in the War for Southern Independence are axiomatically right, then all arguments for limited federal government and strict adherence to the Constitution will eventually fail.** Those who believe that the constitutional compact of limited government is the essential characteristic of American liberty realize that freedom is not guaranteed by a taxing, regulating and war-mongering government. A vigorous defense of the Confederate cause as among the purest expressions of true American liberty and patriotism is essential. The founding fathers saw the Constitution as a contract between the states, not a sacred blood oath binding one to obedience to a national regime. Modern day liberals and conservatives both promote the use of federal force and confiscation to achieve their goals.



Subsequent history has shown that our Confederate ancestors were right. The modern central government is a swollen monstrosity, with its tentacles grasping into every aspect of our lives. The constitutionally limited government of the founding fathers died at Appomattox, Va., on April 9, 1865. Abraham Lincoln broke the original Constitution and Bill of Rights, and changed America from a republic to a socialist democracy. **Day by day, America is becoming a fascist police state.**

James W. King is commander, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 141, Albany, Georgia.

<http://www.albanyherald.com/news/2012/apr/12/us-headed-toward-police-state/>



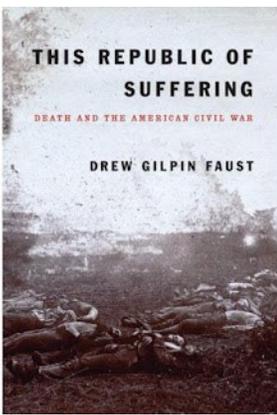
# Learn True History



**Facts before the politically correct historical revisionism:**

**Source / Harpers Pictorial History the Civil War. 1866 !**

The Confederates had from the very outset employed slaves and free colored persons in a military capacity. The works before Charleston, commenced late in 1860, were mainly thrown up "by large gangs of negroes from the plantations,"<sup>1</sup> and by free negroes of Charleston, of whom 150 in a single day offered their services to the Governor of South Carolina.<sup>2</sup> In April the Lynchburg Republican proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free negroes of Lynchburg," of whom seventy had "tendered their services to the governor to act in whatever capacity may be assigned them in defense of the state." It was triumphantly announced that all the fortifications required for the harbor of Norfolk could be erected by the voluntary labor of negroes.<sup>3</sup> In June the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the governor to "receive into the military service of the state all male free persons of color between the ages of fifteen and fifty;" and if a sufficient number did not volunteer they were to be impressed. The Southern newspapers of 1861 were full of accounts of colored volunteers. One told of a grand display, held November 23, at New Orleans, where 28,000 troops were reviewed, among whom was a "regiment composed of 1400 free colored men." The works at Manassas Junction were mainly thrown up by the slaves of the neighboring planters.<sup>4</sup> In February, 1862, the Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill ordering the enlistment of free colored persons for six months. On the 10th of March Mr. Foote declared in the Confederate Congress that, when Nashville was surrendered, 1000 or 1500 slaves had been called out and employed on the fortifications. In November, Governor Brown, of Georgia, called for slaves to complete the fortifications of Savannah; if these were not voluntarily tendered, a levy would be made upon every planter in the state of one slave out of five, which would give a working force of 15,000. Subsequent to this time still more stringent measures were taken to bring negroes into the Confederate service.



## This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War

Americans of the present day, who are generally appalled when battlefield deaths reach even double-digit proportions, have almost no real comprehension of the tremendous loss of life suffered during the American Civil War. Because it all happened almost 150 years ago, it is easy for most to simply gloss over even a number as large as the 620,000 total deaths usually attributed to that war. That kind of number just does not have an impact on most of us because we find it difficult to put it into its proper perspective. Readers of Drew Gilpin Faust's *This Republic of Suffering* will never make that mistake again.

Those who lived through the bloody days of 1861-1865 were almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of their losses. In addition to the estimated 620,000 soldiers who lost their lives during that four-year span, approximately 50,000 civilians died as well. All told, the United States lost about 2 percent of its population in less than half a decade of civil war, the equivalent of a 6,000,000 person loss if today's population were to suffer a similar rate of attrition. There was hardly a family in the country not impacted by the horrors of this war so it is little wonder that the country struggled to understand what was happening to it.

Faust details what it was like for small towns near the fighting when the townspeople could suddenly find the dead bodies scattered on adjacent fields to outnumber the townspeople themselves. She explains what it was like for the several hundred thousand families whose fathers and sons became part of the vast number of "unknowns" buried in unmarked or mass graves, lost to them forever. Equally importantly, Faust places human faces on those who struggled not only to cope personally with so much death but to create the very procedures modern Americans expect their government to use today in order to fully account for every soldier who has paid the ultimate price in service to this country. One cannot read this book without coming away with a new respect for the Civil War generation.

The best coping mechanism available to nineteenth century Americans was the concept of the Good Death. Parents and spouses were greatly comforted if able to determine that their loved ones had died a Good Death, one in which they were able to express an awareness and acceptance of their fate, a belief in God, and some message for those who were unable to be at their side when they died. Soldiers and hospital workers did their best to inform families back home that this was the case for those lost in the war but almost 50 percent of those who died were never identified, leaving families wondering for years.

Faust points out an interesting side effect of the widespread acceptance of the Good Death concept. In her estimation, although the religious concept of a Good Death offered comfort to mourners and helped prepare soldiers for the likelihood of their own deaths, the concept was also one of the things that "enabled the slaughter" in the first place. Soldiers, confident in their individual mortality, were more willing to face death both as a fulfillment of their duty and as a potential relief from the tortures they were enduring on a daily basis.

In the years following the war, the United States government, in response to the feelings of its citizens, formalized many of the procedures to handle soldiers lost at war that are still in place today. **A system of national cemeteries was established and the government spent slightly over \$4 million by 1871 to locate and rebury every Union soldier who had been lost in the South.** Formal procedures were established in the military to account for every soldier lost on the field of battle and to notify next-of-kin in a timely manner. Military pensions and disability payments became the accepted way for the government to reward

soldiers for their service. That none of this was in place before the Civil War illustrates just how unprepared the country was for a war of the magnitude of the one it faced in April 1861.



Of course, the new procedures were solely for the benefit of Union soldiers. **Confederate bones were often left in the field to rot** even after the bodies of Union soldiers had been recovered, ensuring that southerners would have to bury and honor their own dead through the use of private funds (most often raised by southern women), ensuring the animosity of the South for decades after the war. The contempt shown by the Federal government for the soldiers of the South reinforced the hostility still present there and contributed to the sectionalism problems that persisted into the twentieth century.

*This Republic of Suffering* is more than a book for historians and Civil War buffs. This is a book with lessons for a country that even today finds itself in another long and challenging war.

<http://bookchase.blogspot.com/2008/04/this-republic-of-suffering-death-and.html>

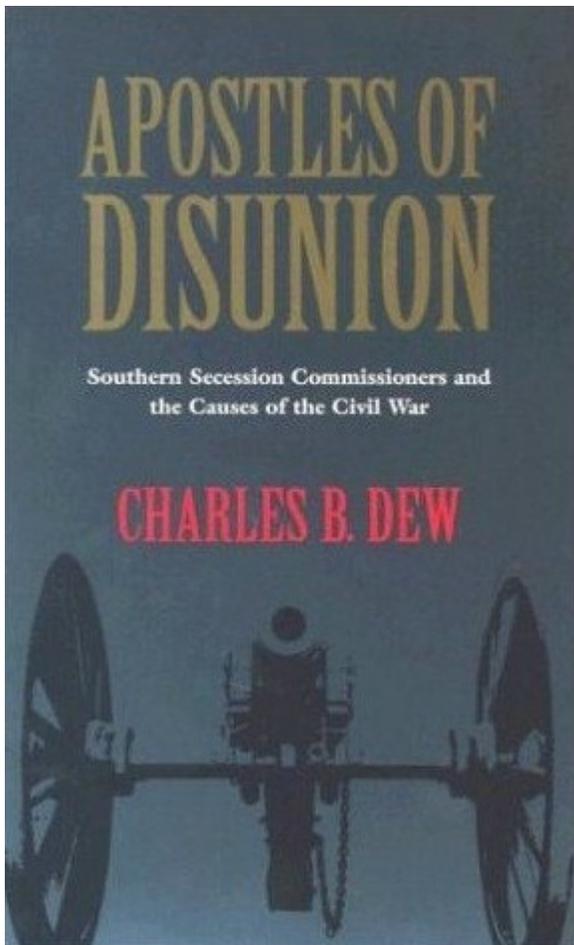
# The Lower South moves towards confederation

April 12, 2012 <http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/04/12/the-lower-south-moves-towards-confederation/>

by Michael

Charles B Dew's book *Apostles of Disunion* (published by University of Virginia Press) attempts to prove that Southern secession in 1860-61 was all about slavery. Indeed, the question of slavery (but especially its relationship to the much broader and more important issue of race and civilisation) and how to address it was the occasion for disunion, though as early as 1827 some Southern leaders were calling for secession over the issue of the Northern protective tariff (in fact, South Carolina and the US Federal Government nearly went to war over the tariff in 1833 before a last minute compromise preserved the peace). The Southern nationalist movement had been growing for decades prior to the 1860s and every political and social issue of that age which divided the South and the North had been fiercely contested. Dew, a self-hating Southerner (his introduction is all about how he became such; notice his choice of words in this short excerpt; even the endorsements of the book on its back cover are extremely anti-Southern), does provide much interesting information in his short work despite his admitted bias in writing the book. On pages 37-39, for example, he describes the Lower South's (notice that he uses the pejorative Yankee term 'Deep South') advancement towards secession and confederation after the Northern radical Abraham Lincoln was elected US president:

On December 24 the Charleston Mercury enthusiastically endorsed the idea of putting a new Southern government in place as quickly as possible. "The Convention now sitting in South Carolina, and all the other Conventions which shall assemble to dissolve the existing Union, have the power... of speedily organizing a Confederacy," the editor wrote. "Uncertainty and delay are dangerous," he warned, and other seceding states would be looking to South Carolina for leadership. The editorial suggested a meeting in Montgomery, Alabama, in early February "to form a Constitution for a Southern Confederacy, and to put the same into operation."

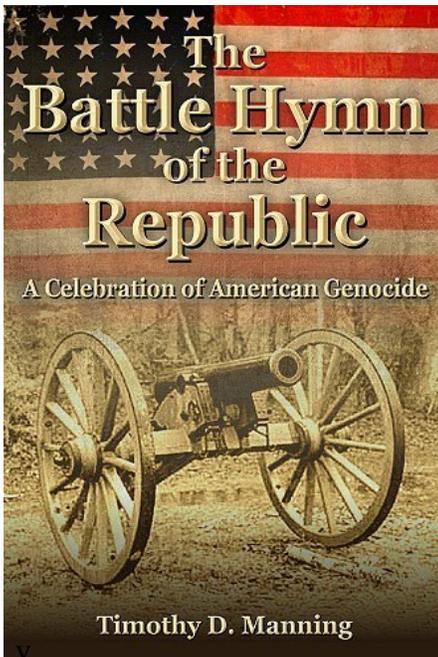


The Mercury was the organ of Robert Barnwell Rhett, one of South Carolina's most outspoken secessionists. Rhett was also a convention delegate and the chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding States. Attorney General Hayne's ideas came back to the floor of the convention on December 26. Rhett's committee proposed the immediate selection of commissioners and their dispatch to other Southern states that had announced they would call conventions. South Carolina's agents, like their counterparts from Alabama and Mississippi, were to do everything in their power to advance the cause of secession, but they were given an additional charge as well. They were to propose a meeting in Montgomery on February 13, 1861, to draft a constitution for a Confederate States of America.

...The day after their appointment by the convention, the South Carolina commissioners met in Charleston to plan strategy. They agreed to suggest Montgomery as the site for a constitutional convention. Convenient rail and river access and good hotel accommodations recommended the Alabama capital, and the fact that Montgomery was the home of William L Yancey made it doubly attractive to the South Carolinians. They also decided to propose the earliest possible date for this meeting – the first Monday in February. South Carolina's commissioners were now ready to sow the seeds of revolution across the Deep South.

# The Battle Hymn of the Republic: A Celebration of American Genocide

Forward by Timothy D. Manning  
98 Pages, Paperback



The ultimate purpose of this book is to help pastors, choir leaders and their choirs present a higher level of music ministry to their congregations. There are some songs that congregations sing out of the beauty and meaning of the words and, in other cases, the beautiful nature of the hymn tune itself.

There is a song still sung by some churches, mostly in the United States of America, that is repulsive to any Christian who takes even a few seconds to think about its words and their meaning. It is a song that celebrates a savage and unjust war against peaceful Christian agrarian societies and the genocide perpetrated against their families and neighbours. The war was Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence and the song is The Battle Hymn of the Republic.

For many decades Southern Christians and orthodox Christian churches even in the northern States would not have even thought about having this song performed in their churches. Even Elvis Presley refused to sing the stanza's of this song in his Southern medley of tunes for stage performance. He sang Dixie and the chorus of the Battle Hymn which was first a Methodist camp meeting song, but not its obnoxious verses. Elvis knew what most Southern pastors today with their doctorates have never been taught or just don't care about. For churches who fly the flag of the United States in their sanctuaries and place the Christian flag in a subservient position they are accustomed to honouring the secular government over the symbol of Christ's sacrifice in our behalf.

For years thousands of faithful well-educated and informed Christians have walked out of their own church services when the Battle Hymn was sung. When they have approached their pastors about the song some have been rebuffed while others were successful as their churches removed the Battle Hymn from their hymn books and/or destroyed the sheet music to the piece. This book contains the information about the Battle Hymn of the Republic that *every* Christian should know.

This is a fascinating and insightful read for every serious student of U.S. history who seek to honour God above every earthly authority. It can be ordered by sending \$12.95 plus \$4.00 for shipping to the above address or phoning or sending me an email.

**Paperback:** 98 pages

- **Publisher:** Heritage Foundation Press
- **Language:** English
- **Product Dimensions:** 8.2 x 5.4 x .6 inches

**Shipping Weight:** 1.2 pounds

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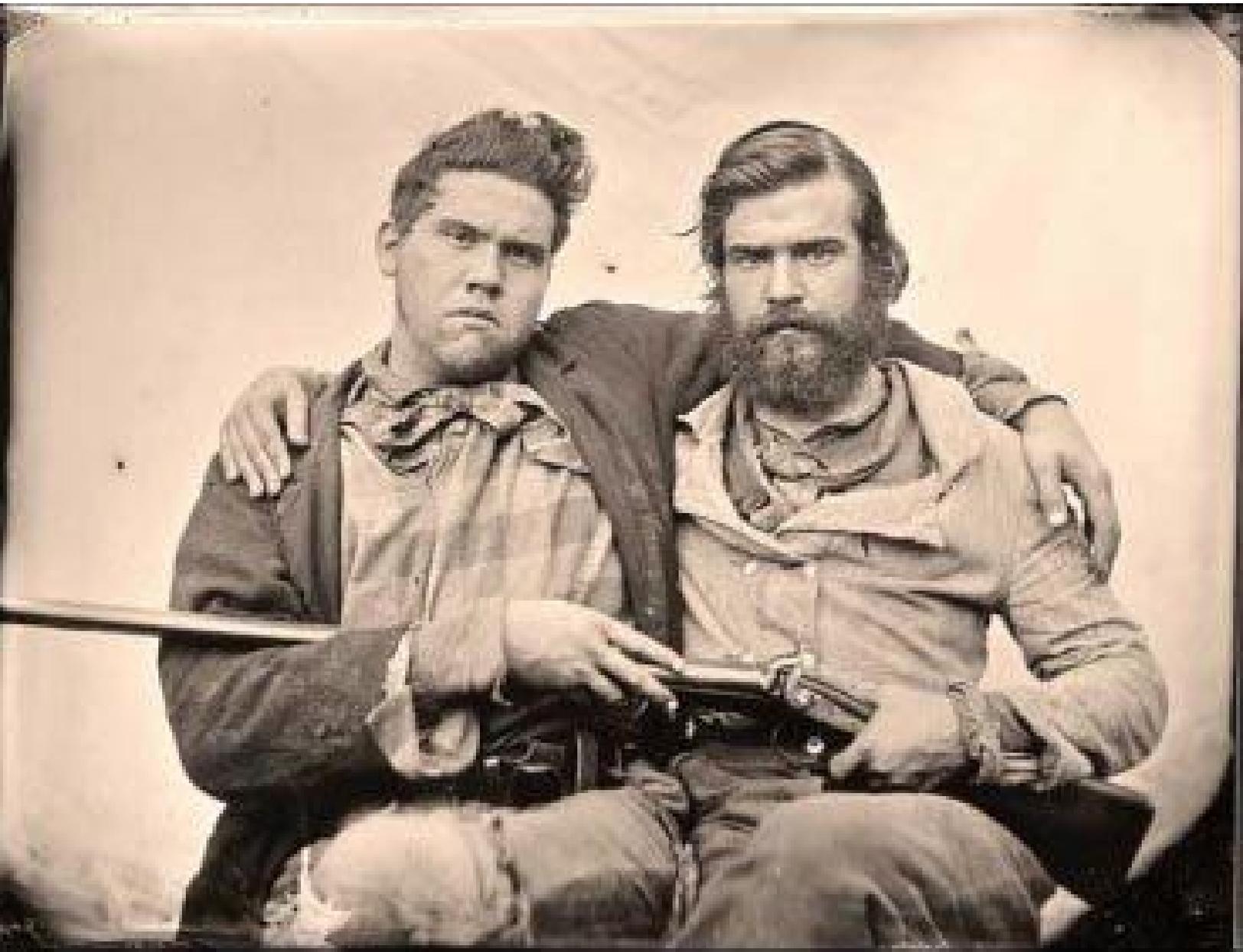
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tmanning1@triad.rr.comm

# Graves of Confederate brothers dug up in Raleigh

Monday, March 19, 2012

By News & Observer of Raleigh



(the photo is NOT of the two brothers)

RALEIGH -- They marched into the woods carrying shovels, axes, hatchets and a Sawzall, tools for digging a pair of Confederate brothers out of the red clay.

When they reached the spot, they brushed the leaves off a pair of cracked tombstones until they could see a soldier chiseled on one of them and a stack of cannonballs.

They ran a metal detector over each slab, but before they turned the first spade of dirt, they stopped to pray.

"We know these young men have left their earthly shell," said Donald Scott, head bowed. "We want to respect and honor these remains, even though we know their souls are with you. They were Tar Heels. We don't want them lost."

With the traffic buzzing past on Trinity Road Saturday, two dozen volunteers worked to pull Joseph and Joel Holleman from their graves, grown less peaceful after a century and a half.

Nothing specific threatens their rest, but Interstate 40 passes near enough to hear traffic, and across the road, an advertisement for single-family homes describes this corner of west Raleigh as "the intersection of tradition and tomorrow."

To the diggers in these woods, the Hollemans belong in Oakwood Cemetery, led there by honor guard, laid alongside men who fell at Gettysburg.

"My heart says this is the right thing," said Scott, who represents the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the 26th N.C. re-enactment unit. "These boys have been here 150 years. Their blood is our blood."

Joseph Holleman was a private with the 26th N.C. Regiment, just 22 when he died of pneumonia near Morehead City.

His brother Joel was older, 28, and nobody knows for sure how he died. He was a teacher, not a soldier, and a secretary with the Masons in Cary. But he had connections to the state Fairgrounds Hospital in Raleigh, and the federal government still lists him as a "Confederate collaborator."

In 1862, they were buried on quiet farmland, side by side.

"My kids played here all the time," said Marilyn Hicks Geisler, whose family owns the land. "We played hide and seek. We had a basketball hoop, and when the ball would come over here, the kids would look at each other like, 'Who is going to get it?' We knew it was a graveyard."

Her daughter Anna, 27, recalls being fond of the brothers' company.

"We grew up with them," she said. "It's going to be strange not having them around anymore."

The diggers worked in shifts, three to a grave. They pried up the stones and carted them away in pieces, moving slowly and carefully.

One foot down, they hit thick roots, chopping them with axes and tearing them with a Sawzall.

Two feet down, the roots got thicker.

Three feet down, someone found a golf ball.

At the edges of the graves, a pair of pine caskets waited to collect the brothers' remains.

"What we'll likely find is discolored soil in the shape of a human torso," Scott said. "You may find a row of buttons where his shell jacket would have been. Belt buckle, as well."

After hours of digging, six pieces of coffin appeared in Joseph's grave, along with eight buttons in a row. He had a small, antique bottle with him, possibly containing spices.

In Joel's grave, the diggers found more buttons, another bottle, pieces of what appeared to be suspenders and a pair of cufflinks.

Nothing else.

They collected these remnants, exposed to daylight for the first time in 150 years, and loaded them in the pine boxes. Now, neither kudzu nor concrete will cover Joseph and Joel Holleman.

They will rest as brothers, two more men in the long row of white markers.

[http://www.news-record.com/content/2012/03/19/article/graves\\_of\\_confederate\\_brothers\\_dug\\_up\\_in\\_raleigh](http://www.news-record.com/content/2012/03/19/article/graves_of_confederate_brothers_dug_up_in_raleigh)

Dear Friends,

Hood's Texas Brigade Association, Re-activated has the opportunity to support the **Children of the Confederacy** in their cemetery monument at Winchester, Virginia. **Five Hood's Texas Brigade Soldiers are buried there.** (See details below.)

Attached is a sketch showing the monument. It will be a nice size. The top section will be close to 6 ft. tall (not including the stainless steel star which will be added to it); the three bases will total 42 inches so we are looking at a very nice size monument. The front corners will have a laurel spray. The top base will read "Texas" in large letters.

This endeavor is consistent with our purpose of honoring the graves of Hood's Brigade Soldiers. With the Gaines' Mill Monument in Richmond, we have established a Monument Fund that we want to apply to projects of this kind.

Hood's Texas Brigade Association, Re-activated will have its name on the monument as a contributor.

**If you feel you can contribute to the Monument Fund, please send a check made out to HTBAR, for the "Monument Fund," mailing it to Ann Oppenheimer, our Corresponding Secretary/Treasurer at 11 Dallari Court, San Antonio, Texas 78216.**

Thank you so much!

Cordially,

Martha Hartzog, President

**Hood's Texas Brigade Association, Re-activated**

●●●●●●●●

605 Pecan Grove Road • Austin, Texas 78704

512/447-3881 (H); 512/431-2682 (Cell) BURIAL INFORMATION (from Shirley Woodlock)



### **This is what we have found thus far:**

**Grave 1.)** \_\_\_\_\_ Skinner, Co., M, 1st Texas Infantry Regiment, enlisted 5 May 1862, Sumpter, TX, died 20 Oct 1862 (sickness), Winchester, VA. This is Jesse Skinner who married a woman named Lucretia. She received a widow's pension. I have the marriage date, her maiden name and the names of their two sons; also a photo of her and information on her burial site, etc. We hope to get dirt from her grave to take with us to VA for the dedication.

**Grave 2.)** W. S. Riley, Co A, 5th Texas Infantry Regiment. Marker apparently is wrong as no W. S. Riley has been found in this company. There is a W. T. Riley who served in Co. A, 5th Texas, He enlisted 20 Mar 1862 in Houston, Harris Co., TX and died of typhoid pneumonia on 18 Oct 1862 in Winchester. The death date on the marker appears to be Oct. 21, 24 or 29.

**Grave 3.)** John Smith, Co. (appears to be an M), 5th Texas, died Oct 22, 1862. This man is giving us all fits. There is no record for him.

**Grave 4.)** M. H. Newman, Co. M, 1st Texas, died Oct. 14, 1862. The marker shows the death date as Oct. 17, 1862. This is M. Harvey Newman who enlisted 5 May, 1862 in Sumpter, TX and died of sickness in Winchester, VA. This appears to be the correct gentleman.

**Grave 5.)** H. Hollingsworth, Co. H, 1st Texas Infantry Regiment. Marker shows he died on Oct. 18, 1862. We have located a Henry Hollinsworth who served in the 5th TX Cavalry (does not appear to be our man); also a Joseph C. Hollingsworth (2nd Sgt.) who served in the 1st; died on this date during the Battle of Sharpsburg, MD. This is most likely our man. Assistance is needed on proving this man. This man also had brothers who served.

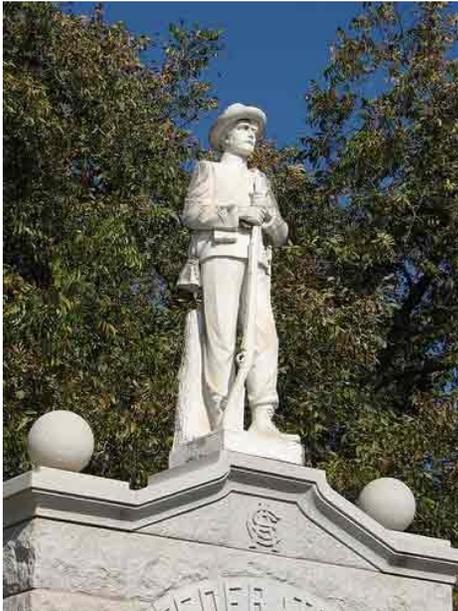
**Grave 6.)** Lieut Graham, Co I, 5th Texas, wounded 1862 at Brucetown, no further info on the marker. Found to be Lt. C. A. Graham, Co I, 5th Regt. TX Inf. enlisted 3 Aug 1861 in Washington Co., wounded 20 Aug 1862, Battle of Manassas (chest wound), wounded 2 Jul 1863, Battle of Gettysburg (thigh wound), died 15 Jul 1863, Winchester, VA. As you probably know Brucetown is a small unincorporated community in northern Frederick Co., VA and is the same county where this cemetery is located.



OUR CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

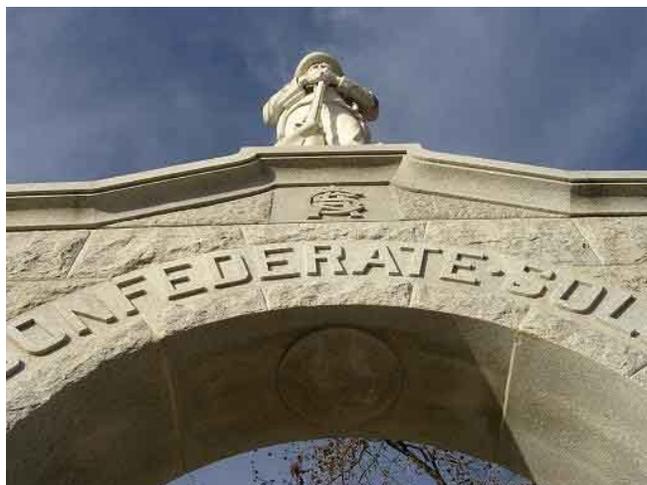
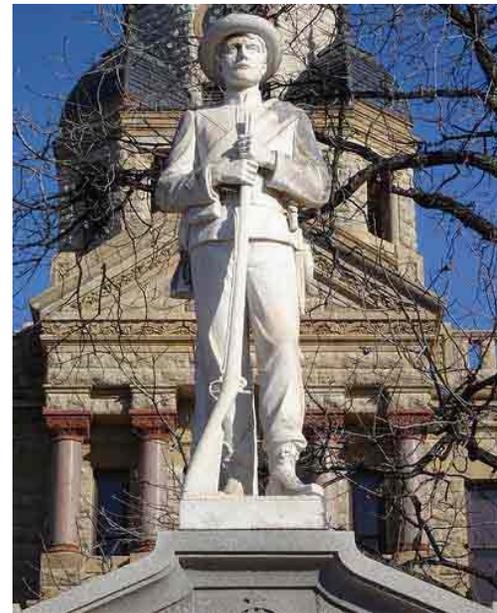
# Denton County Texas Courthouse Confederate Memorial 1918

Original Cost: \$5,000 - Today's Dollars: \$80,200



The Texas Confederate Statue located in Denton, Texas that was erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and The Texas United Confederate Veterans has been under attack by the NAACP and by two college students that are currently attending the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas. This issue of taking down the Denton Confederate monument has come up twice before in recent years. We have contacted the Texas Historical Commission about the Denton Confederate Statue and found that the Denton Texas monument is protected in several different ways by State of Texas. The County of Denton Texas or the City of Denton does not have a voice in the matter of the Denton Confederate Statue, but yet the decision falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Texas Historical Society. The Denton Confederate Monument is protected through a lien

placed on the Denton County Courthouse grounds due to a grant given to restore the old Denton courthouse and Denton courthouse grounds. The Denton Confederate Statue is protected and considered a Texas Archeological Site and is also registered as a Texas Historical Landmark. If for any reason the Denton Confederate Monument was taken down by the County of Denton or the City of Denton, the State of Texas would impose a fine of \$1,000.00 per day until the Confederate Statue was replaced. So, in other words the number of signatures a petition that is circulating for the removal of the Denton Confederate Statue is not relevant and will be ignored by the County of Denton, The City of Denton and the State of Texas Historical Society.



**Texas Historical Commission confirmed that the monument is protected under several laws of the State of Texas:**

- a) All buildings that are serving or have served as the courthouse are protected under a statute entitled, "County Courthouses" in the Texas Government Code. All buildings that are serving or have served as the courthouse are protected under a statute entitled, "County Courthouses" as described in the Texas Government Code, Title 4, Chapter 442, Section 442.008. Rules for implementing this law are found in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, Part 2, Chapter 17.2.
- b) The courthouse is protected by a fifty-year easement, conveyed to the THC by Denton County in 2003.
- c) The Denton County Courthouse is a State Archeological Landmark (SAL) designated in 1981 and is therefore protected under the Antiquities Code of Texas.

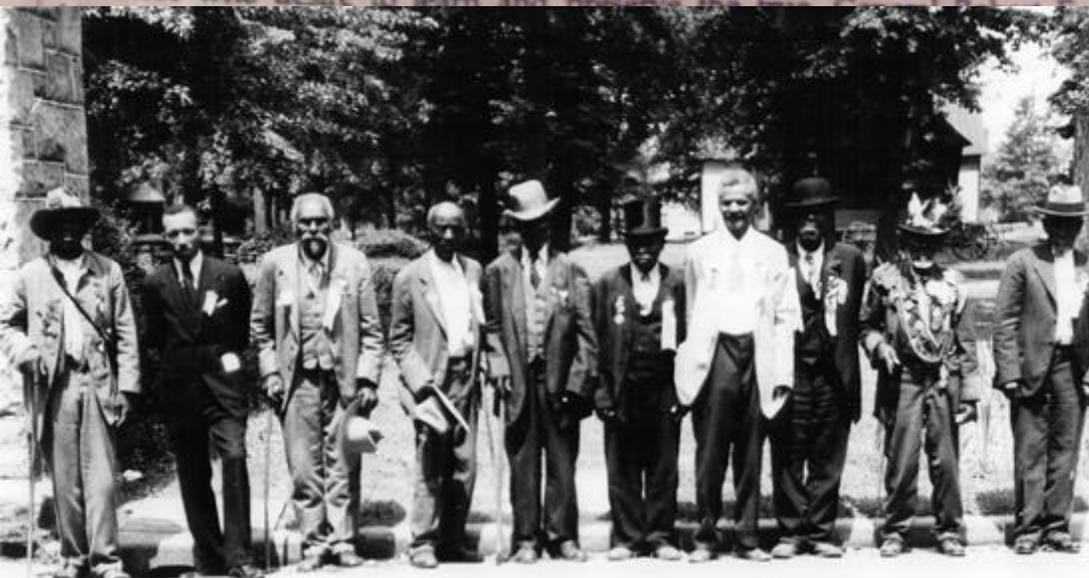


Photograph Collection, Library of Virginia

United Confederate Veterans at the 1917 reunion in front of the Confederate Memorial Chapel, R.E. Lee Camp No. 1, Soldiers' Home.

## CELEBRATE CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH AT THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' CHAPEL

All those who desire to learn and preserve the true Confederate History...



### 1917 U.C.V. Reunion in Richmond.

Black Confederate soldiers participating in the 1917 Reunion and Parade go to the Soldiers' Home for Conversations - Music - Tea & Lemonade. This historic photograph was taken in front of the Confederate Memorial Chapel.

This digital image is from the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Photographs at the Library of Virginia

# "For Now He Lives in Fame, Though Not in Life"

Pvt. Dee Jobe, who had just turned 24 in June, was near Nashville, probing for information, speeding it southward. With him had come Tom Joplin and other Coleman Scouts. They were operating around College Grove, Triune and Nolensville. Danger didn't matter. They knew what had happened to their fellow scout, Sam Davis.

Monday comes, Aug. 29. West of Atlanta, Sherman is tearing up 13 miles of the Montgomery line. In Chicago, the Democrats are nominating McClellan, with bright prospects of victory. A former Tennessee governor, William B. Campbell, addressed the Democrats assembled in that city, urging peace, amnesty for Southerners, restoration of rights and property. He blasted Gov. (Andrew) Johnson as a despot. Near Nolensville, the luck of Jobe is running out.

Between Nolensville and Triune, Jobe was in grave danger. He had an important message on his person and Yankees from Murfreesboro were scouting nearby.

The father of two Rebel soldiers had given Jobe breakfast. The house might be searched. Jobe hurried away on his horse. It is said that, as he rode on, a telescope lifted on a farm not far away. It searched the hills to the west. Did a Yankee see a horseman going along a fencerow, uphill, in a cornfield? Jobe had been spotted. Soon the horse was being tracked, perhaps as Jobe lay sleeping.

Did Jobe hear corn leaves rattling? Was that when he yanked out his message and tore it up? He started chewing and swallowing. Too late! The Yankees grabbed him - a patrol of 15 men, under the command of a sergeant of the 115th Ohio Regiment. They grabbed the scraps of paper. What remained could not be made out. The nearness of their miss must have been maddening.

They tied Jobe up. Now talk! What did the message say? Where'd you get it? What's your meeting place with other scouts, and when?

Jobe didn't talk. They put a bridle rein around his throat and hung him up a few times, then let him down. They knocked out some of his teeth with a pistol butt.

Bound and disarmed, helpless and bleeding, Jobe revealed nothing. They were dealing with a man in gray who held the welfare of the Confederacy above his life.

The torture went on. The Yanks were whooping now, yelling so loudly that they could be heard at a distant farmhouse.

They put out Jobe's eyes. Perhaps then it was that Jobe heaped epithets upon them. How much courage did it take to do what they did then? They cut out Jobe's tongue.

Enough? They're at him again. Tell, and we'll let you live. Did they want him to write out a few words? This, Jobe, is your last chance.

They're tying something to a horse's tail. The reins, or a leather strap? The other end - Jobe, it's about your throat. (Did you think for a moment of your friend Sam Davis, who was hanged . . . ? Ah, but they let him die in dignity, compared to this.) The horse is struck. It gallops away. Jobe's agony is ending.

Some of the Yanks, when they reached the Nolensville Road, had the grace to say that Jobe was the bravest man they'd ever seen.

A woman friend rode by, dismounted, and placed a handkerchief over Jobe's face, to keep off the hot August sun. Word of the crime was spreading.



For years afterwards, an aura of evil would seem to linger there, and passersby would shudder.

***Many good men who passed the spot  
Would think of Jobe and the deal he got,  
Or cross themselves like nuns.***

***And say, on nights when the dark clouds toss,  
Can you hear the clatter of a runnin' hoss?***

***Oh, Lawdy! What's the matter? But nobody talks.  
The clatter stops and the ghost hoss walks.***

***It's the Yankees teachin' Dee Jobe who's boss.  
... At the point of 15 guns.***

Days hence, the news would reach DeWitt Smith, Jobe's cousin and friend, of the 45th Tennessee Regiment. They had been close companions and may have been namesakes. Smith's mind would become "unhinged" when he heard it. He would break away from Hood's army and "run up the black flag." That is, he would vow to take no prisoners; to kill every Yankee he met. Smith would come riding back into Middle Tennessee as the avenger. Many a Yankee, as many as 50 of them some said, would die in the night, his throat quietly slit with a butcher knife.

The August sun is sinking. A spring wagon is creaking through the shadows. Old Frank, the Negro slave who had tended Jobe as a child, is driving. His cheeks are wet as he lifts his young master's body, places it in the wagon, and heads back to the big log house where Jobe was born, June 4, 1840.

Today a roadside marker speaks of Jobe, on U. S. Highway 31A in Williamson County between Triune and Nolensville:

*"DeWitt Smith Jobe, a member of Coleman's Scouts, CSA, was captured in a cornfield about 1 1/2 miles west, Aug. 29, 1864, by a patrol from the 115th Ohio Cavalry. Swallowing his dispatches, he was mutilated and tortured to make him reveal the contents. Refusing, he was dragged to death behind a galloping horse. He is buried in the family cemetery six miles northeast."*

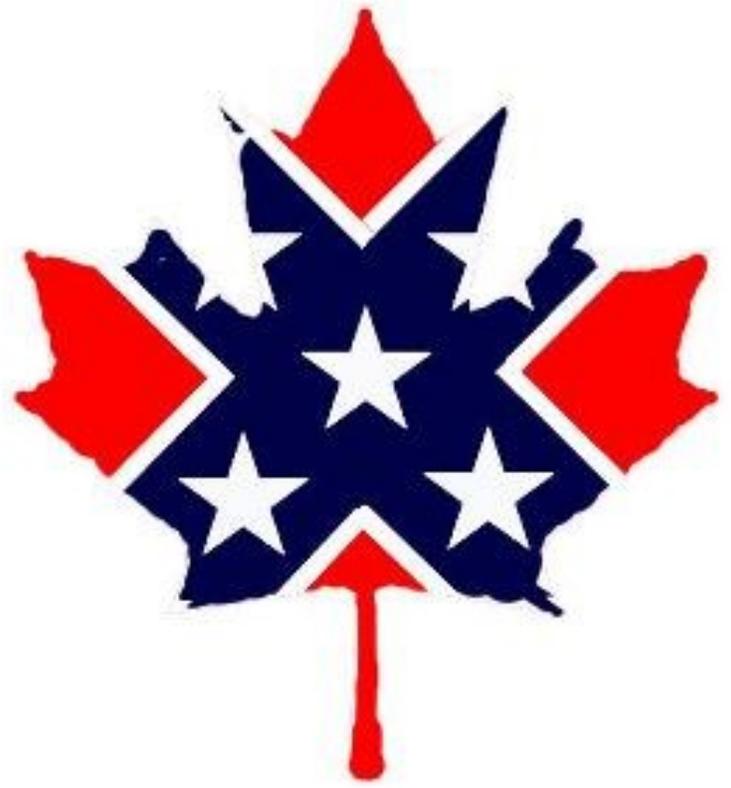
No granite shaft stands tall today to mark the spot of the Middle Tennessean who wouldn't be brain-washed. On a lonely little knoll he sleeps, where visitors seldom go, near the site where he was born. There is no inscription on the stone. The night of oblivion has almost closed in. Ask anyone, who was Dee Jobe? And the answer may be, "I don't know what you're talking about."

## **Epilogue**

The preceding narrative was adapted from *"The Civil War in Middle Tennessee"* by Ed Huddleston. Originally published as a series of supplements to the "Nashville Banner" in 1965, the series was later assembled and published in book form. In the years that have passed since this was written, the resting place of Dee Jobe has come under the care of the William B. Bate Chapter of the MOS & B, and now receives perpetual care. The grave is located on private property - a farm a few miles off the Smyrna / Almadale Road exit of I-24, about 20 miles southeast of downtown Nashville. Some years ago, a Sam Davis Camp member and Real Son, Robert Herbert, whose father also rode with Coleman's Scouts, installed an appropriate marker at the grave.

<http://www.tennessee-scv.org/dee.html>

# Confederate Operations in Canada



From the earliest days of the Civil War the Confederacy had a secret operation in Canada with two main purposes. First, Canada provided a safe haven for Confederate prisoners of war who escaped from the prison camps in the North, and second, it served as a relay point for communications between England and the Confederacy. During the early days of the war Rose O'Neal Greenhow, of Washington, served as an intermediary between Washington and Toronto.

On 7 April 1864, the mission of the Toronto operation was drastically changed. On that day President Jefferson Davis sent the following telegram to the Honorable Jacob Thompson, in Mississippi: "If your engagements permit you to accept service abroad for the next six months, please come here immediately." Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, statesman, ex-member of Congress, and Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, was above all a loyal Confederate. He quickly responded to President Davis call.

The reason for his summoning by President Davis was that the Confederacy, in a last desperate action, wanted Thompson to go to Canada and from there direct a secret operation to create hostile activities in the Northwest, specifically another secession movement against the Union government--thereby, hopefully, the Union would sue for peace to prevent a further breakup.

Thompson accepted the challenge and was joined in Canada by Clement Clay, an ex-senator from Alabama, who was given the title of Commissioner of the North. The action officers assigned to the effort were James P. Holcombe, a University of Virginia law professor, and Captain Thomas Henry Hines, a veteran Confederate spy (even though he was only in his early twenties).

Why go to Toronto? By 1864, Toronto was much like Lisbon during the Second World War. Everyone had spies there and it was not infrequent that the spies traded information. In addition, C.L. Vallandigham, who was the Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty and an outspoken sympathizer for the Confederacy, had fled from the U.S. to Canada in 1863. He purposed to detach the states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio from the Union, if the Confederacy would move sufficient troops into Kentucky and Missouri to ensure their entry into the new Confederacy. Vallandigham wanted to form the five states into a new Northwestern Confederacy and thereby break the Union into three distinct pieces. He felt this action would force the Union to sue for peace. It is for all of these reasons that President Davis sent his powerful delegation north to Canada in the spring of 1864.

Hines and his fellow agents did work closely with all of the Copperhead organizations in the Northwest, mainly the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Order of the American Knights, and the Sons of Liberty, in attempts to create uprisings. All that resulted from this liaison was a great deal of inflammatory talk and no action. It appears that

Captain Hines, in his youthful optimism, often misread the rhetoric as a guarantee of action--action that never came to fruition.

The following chronology summarizes the action undertaken by the Toronto operation:

- During May, June and July of 1864 Maine coastal residents noticed artists sketching along the shore. These artists, about 50 in number, were in reality Confederate topographers sent to Maine to map the coastline. They were looking for coves and inlets that could be used by armed steamers in a joint land and sea attack on Maine. The full attack never took place, again stymied by Union actions, and their scaled down attempt met with disaster. On July 14, 1864, the governor of Maine, Samuel Cony, received a telegram from the U.S. Consul in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. The telegram warned Governor Cony that a Confederate party of 14 men was planning to land on the Maine coast. A later telegram stated the team was headed for Calais, in Maine, to rob a bank. It further stated the team was led by a man named William Collins.

- On July 18, 1864, the man named William Collins and two other men, Phillips and the famous Confederate courier Francis Jones, were captured on the Main Street of Calais walking towards the bank. When arrested and searched, a Confederate flag was found on Collins and he openly stated he was a Confederate, claiming to be a captain in the 15th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. No trace could be found of the other reported 11 men.

- No real connection could be found between the intended robbers and the Confederacy in Richmond or the operation in Toronto, and therefore the men were tried merely for "conspiracy to rob." Each was sentenced to three years in the Maine State Prison.

- Francis Jones, a disenchanted Confederate, confessed not only to his part in the Maine plot but also supplied information regarding Confederate weapons caches in the North as well as the names of 20 key Confederate agents operating in the Union. The operatives were in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. Based on the disclosure mass arrests were made and weapons confiscated.

- In early June of 1864, Captain Hines planned an uprising in the Northwest timed with a raid by General John Morgans raiders in the Ohio/Kentucky area. General Morgan commenced a raiding mission in Kentucky on the 11th of June and was successful until he met the forces of General Burbridge who drove him out of the area and into Virginia. The raid did not create the desired unrest in the Northwest states.

- An uprising was planned for August 29, 1864, timed with the Democratic Convention in Chicago. While the planning was extensive and assurances were given--no actual uprising occurred in Chicago as planned. President Davis comment after the failure of the mission was that the Copperheads did not do well as they had no military leaders.

- Political methods were also attempted. The Toronto operation funded the campaign of Democrat James C. Robinson for governor of Illinois. They were led to believe that if elected Robinson would turn over the states militia and arsenal to the Sons of Liberty. He lost the election.

- In the fall of 1864, operatives from Toronto did go to St. Louis, Missouri, to destroy the Union transports used to ferry Union troops and supplies on the Mississippi. They intended to use an inflammatory known as "Greek fire" (a Molotov cocktail), which was only successful about 50 percent of the time. The group did in fact manage to destroy or damage 5 to 10 of the 75 Union transports in port.

- In need of money, the Toronto operation staged a robbery in St. Albans, Vermont, in mid-October of 1864. The robbery was successful and the agents returned with over \$200,000 in gold and U.S. currency. (When pressed by the U.S. for the return of the bank robbers, Canada refused since they were able to prove they were on a military mission--they produced their orders from Richmond).

- Uprisings were next planned in Chicago, New York, Boston, Cincinnati and other locations for Election Day, November 8, 1864. The operation in Canada supplied the money and weapons to make the uprisings happen--but to no avail.

- On November 25, 1864, Confederate operatives from Toronto came to New York City with the intention of "flaming" the city. They selected 19 hotels as targets and hoped to create a riot similar to the New York City draft riots. While some of the hotels did in fact sustain fires, in several cases the Greek fire did not ignite and the total effect was not what was desired. All of the operatives did manage to escape from the city which was a neat trick since a double agent, Godfrey Hyams, had informed the Union of the threat to New York.

- The next target was the USS Michigan, the only gun ship on the Great Lakes. The attempt, made on December 19, 1864, was abortive due to a Union counter spy, J. Winslow Ayer, placed in the Confederate prison camp on Lake Michigan as a patent medicine salesman. He heard the Confederate prisoners talking about the fact that when the ship was taken over they were to rise up, take over the camp and then depart on the steamer.

- In December of 1864 Confederate operatives working for Hines decided to kidnap Vice President-elect Andrew Johnson on his way to Washington for the inaugural. They had a specific plan to capture him in his hotel room in Louisville, Kentucky, and take him away in a covered coach. The first night they attempted to execute the plan events made it impossible. On the second attempt, the agents rushed into the vice presidential suite all too easily, then found that the official party had left about an hour earlier. Vice President Johnson had decided to continue on his journey by boat instead of train.

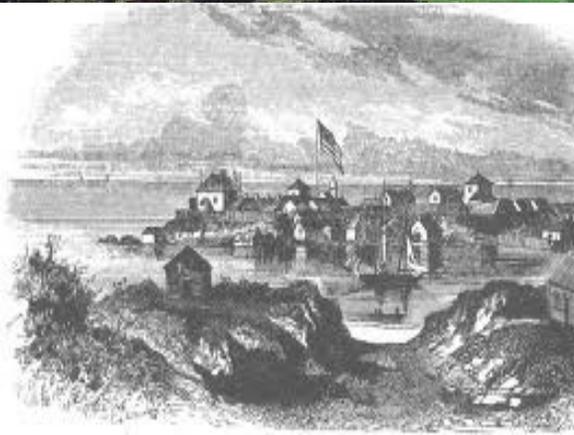
- After the war, at the Lincoln assassination trial, a witness testified that the Toronto operation actually attempted "pestilence warfare" late in the war. The effort was reported to involve the delivery of "Yellow fever infected" blankets and clothing to Washington, D.C., in hopes of infecting the President and his cabinet with the disease.

The Union was well aware of the threat represented by the actions of both C.L. Vallandigham and the Toronto operation and a major effort was made to infiltrate one of the Copperhead organizations to avert surprise. They were very successful in this endeavor in the person of Felix Stidger. Stidger was a Midwesterner by birth and was very familiar with Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. He was a Union soldier under the command of Brigadier General Henry Carrington, who headed the intelligence operations in Indiana. On orders from Carrington, Stidger successfully infiltrated the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana in early 1864 and over time rose to the rank of Secretary General of the Grand Council of Indiana. Until October of 1864 Stidger submitted continual reports on the activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle and their involvement with the Toronto Confederate group to General Carrington. In October of 1864, Stidger along with over 100 of the Knights of the Golden Circle hierarchy were arrested. The Knights did not realize that Stidger was a Union agent until he appeared to testify against them.

All in all, it is estimated that the Confederacy spent over a million dollars funding their efforts to get the Copperheads to rise up, all to no avail due largely to Captain Hines. He was a young idealistic officer who believed that everyone with whom he had contact had the same genuine enthusiasm for the cause that he did. Therefore his reports back to Thompson in Toronto were glowing and full of guarantees that all was well and indeed moving the way the Confederacy wanted it to go. The operation finances could well have been used by the Confederacy for many other purposes, however, in his desperation President Davis felt an uprising had a chance and he refused to let his hopes die.

The overall failure of the Toronto operation was not only the fault of Captain Hines; it was also due to the excellent counter-espionage efforts of the Union. By this late stage of the War the Union had a very sophisticated counter-espionage organization that had great successes--due in no small part to the lack of appreciation of their work by the Confederacy. While the Union began the war well behind the Confederacy in the world of espionage and counter-espionage, by the final stages the situation was completely reversed.

Source: "Spies and Spymasters of the Civil War" by Donald E. Markle

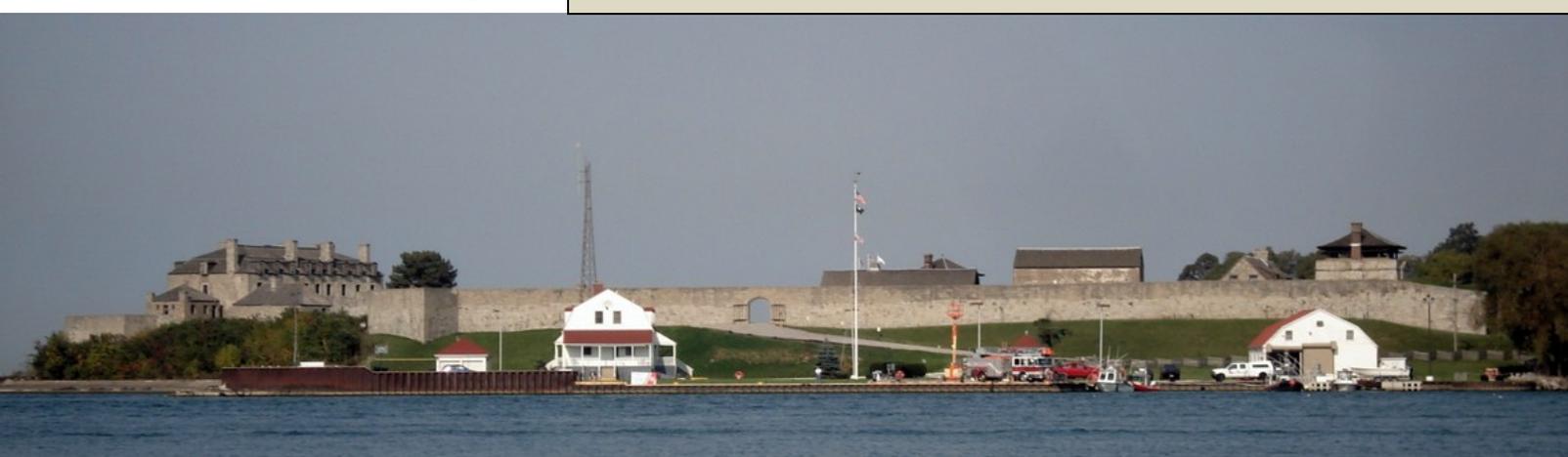


President Jefferson Davis arrived in Toronto aboard the steamer Champion on May 30th, 1867, met by several thousand well-wishers at the foot of Yonge Street. He boarded the Rothesay Castle at 2PM for the journey across Lake Ontario to Niagara on the Lake. He was met there by the Town Council along with General Breckinridge and George Mason.

Upon leaving the wharf, Davis looked across the river to Fort Niagara with the Stars and Stripes floating over it.

He turned to his former commissioner and exclaimed:

“Look there Mason, there is the gridiron we have been fried on.”



Fort Niagara in New York State as seen from Niagara-on-the-Lake on the Canadian side of Niagara River.



## **Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins, C.S.A.**

**1833-1916**

**Born in "Poplar Grove," Mathews City., Va., 9 Nov. 1833, after her husband's death, Sally's mother moved the family to Richmond, where Sally lived at the outbreak of the War of Northern Aggression against the resources of the South.**

**When the government asked the public to help care for the wounded of First Manassas, Sally responded by opening a private hospital in a house donated for that purpose by Judge John Robertson. Robertson Hospital, subsidized by Tompkins' substantial inheritance, treated 1,333 Confederate soldiers from its opening until the last patients were discharged 13 June 1865.**

**Because the hospital returned more of its patients to the ranks than any other medical-care facility, officers tried to place their most seriously wounded men in Tompkins' care. She used her high rate of success to convince President Jefferson Davis to allow her hospital to stay open even as his orders shut down other private hospitals in the city. To circumvent the regulation calling for all hospitals to be run by military personnel, on 9 Sept. 1861 Davis appointed Tompkins captain of cavalry, unassigned, making her the only woman to hold a commission in the Confederate States Army. Her military rank allowed her to draw government rations and a salary to help defray some of her operating costs. Only 73 deaths were recorded at Robertson Hospital during its 45-month existence.**

**Tompkins remained a beloved celebrity in postwar Richmond, active in the Episcopal Church and a popular guest at veterans' reunions and Daughters of the Confederacy meetings. The war, her continued charity work, and her generous hospitality to veterans eventually exhausted her fortune. In 1905 "Captain Sally" moved into the Confederate Women's Home in Richmond as a lifetime guest, dying there 26 July 1916, in her 83d year. An honorary member of the R. E. Lee Camp of the Confederate Veterans, she was honored with a full military funeral. Four chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are named in Tompkins' honor.**



## MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

1 Schofield   2 Sickles   3 Pope   4 Ord   5 Sheridan

*Tennessee had been readmitted before military reconstruction was established in 1867.*

### State

1868 Date of readmission to Union

1871 Date conservative rule reestablished

**Chairman Mao was right when he said that power comes out of the barrel of a gun.**

The Readmission of the Southern States is a confusing policy of the Northern Government. As the Northern Government contended that the Southern States had never really left the Union, and that session was illegal. Many Northern soldiers would say they were fighting to preserve the Union. Yet we learn during Reconstruction that evidently they did not succeed in doing that. For the Southern States had to be readmitted back into the Union, though they said they had never left. The only way to get rid of the U.S. occupation troops was to draw up new Constitutions agreeable to the yankee Congress that surrendered the right to secede. How could they surrender a right, unless they had it in the first place? The Arkansas Constitution of 1868, adopted so as to end occupation, had as its first clause: "The paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers as the same may have been or may be defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and no power exists in the people of this State of the Federal Union to dissolve their connection therewith, or preform any act tending to impair, subvert or resist the supreme authority of the United States."

The people of North Carolina were made to adopt a constitution stating, " There is no right on the part of this State to secede." Similar constitutions were drawn out in the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Virginia, each adopting a new State constitution specifically relinquishing the right to secede. Morse wrote, " Obviously, these promises not to secede were the price the former Confederate States had to pay for the withdrawal of the northern armies of occupation. But, by insisting that the former Confederate States surrender their right to secede, the United States government had implicitly admitted that those states originally had the right." This is a map of the Military Districts.



# For they were Mighty Men of Valor: The Confederate legacy on board the Titanic

By Stephen Boyd <http://www.tothelastditch.com/history/for-they-were-mighty-men-of-valor-the-confederate-legacy-on-board-the-titanic>

The anniversary of the sinking of the Titanic (15 April 1912) has been remembered for many years as a tribute to Godly masculinity. Many people do not know, however, that there were many Confederate veterans and sons of Confederate veterans, who put their chivalrous legacy and training to the ultimate test. Here are a few of their stories:

## **Sgt. Henry Wylie**

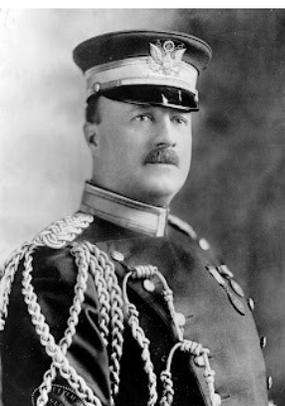
Henry Wylie was born in Tennessee in the early 1800's, into a typical backwoods family. The war began soon after he married and he joined one of the regiments commanded by a little known colonel named Nathan Bedford Forrest. He fought through the whole war, was wounded at Chickamauga, and surrendered with Forrest at Gainsville. After the war, he became a writer for the *Saturday Evening Post*. His assignment was to cover the maiden voyage of the Titanic. History records that he gallantly loaded lifeboats with women and children as the Titanic sank. He did not survive.



## **Isidor Straus**

### [Isidor and Ida Straus](#)

Isidor Straus was born in Germany in 1845. His family immigrated to the United States and settled in Georgia. When the war began, he became the Confederate commissioner to Europe, purchasing supplies for the Confederacy. After the war he became very wealthy as a merchant. In 1871, he married Rosalie Ida Blun. On a business trip back from Germany, he and his wife booked passage on board the Titanic. After the iceberg was struck, the elderly gentleman refused a seat in the life boat because there were still women aboard. His wife of 40 years refused to leave him because of their devotion to each other. They both died.



## **Maj. Archibald Butt**

Archibald Butt was born in Georgia the year the war ended. His father, Joshua, had been killed during the war and he was raised by his mother, who made sure he had an excellent education. During the Spanish-American War, he enlisted and eventually was promoted to major. During this time he met Theodore Roosevelt. He would later serve as an ambassador to foreign countries under Roosevelt. He also served in this

capacity under William Taft's administration. On his journey back from a six week vacation in Europe he boarded the Titanic. As the Titanic took on more and more water, he continued to assist women and children onto the lifeboats, until the boat sank. When Taft and Roosevelt were told that the Titanic had sank, they instantly knew that Butt had not survived. Because he was always a gentleman, they knew that he would not go to safety unless all the women and children were safe.

### **Col. Archibald Gracie**



Archibald Gracie was six years old when the war ended. His father, Brig. Gen. Archibald Gracie, had been killed during the siege of Petersburg. Archibald's mother always reminded him of his father's legacy, which he never forgot. Because of his father's relatives in New York, he was able to get a good start in life. He eventually became wealthy enough to spend his time researching the battle of Chickamauga, a battle in which his father had distinguished himself. In 1912, he traveled in Europe for some time, researching family history, and gaining a rest from writing his first book, about Chickamauga. As he journeyed home, he decided to travel in style aboard the Titanic. As the ship began to sink, he assisted Officer Lightoller as the boats were loaded. When the Titanic went down, he was sucked under. Miraculously, he made it back up to the top and spent the rest of the night on top of a overturned lifeboat. After being rescued by the Carpathia and giving his testimony in the congressional hearing, he wrote a book about his experiences aboard the Titanic. He died later that year from the effects of being in the freezing water for so long.





# O ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

-Julia Mildred

O ABRAHAM LINCOLN! we call thee to hark  
To the song we are singing, we Joans of Arc;  
While our brothers are bleeding we fear not to bleed,  
We'll face the Red Horror should there be need.  
By our brothers we'll stand on the terrible field,  
By our brothers we'll stand, and we'll ask for no shield;  
By our brothers we'll stand as a torch in the dark,  
To shine on thy treachery, we Joans of Arc.



Behold our free plumes of the wild eagle dark,  
Behold them and take our white brows for they mark;  
We fear not thy cannon, we heed not they drum,  
The deeper they thunder the stronger we come.

Is woman a coward? No, no, she is brave!  
OH! nothing but love ever made her a slave:  
In home's happy circle she's poetry's lark,  
But threaten that home and she's Joan of Arc.



O Abraham Lincoln! we call thee to hark,  
**Thou Come of Satan! Thou Boast of the Dark!**  
Take off thy red shadow from Washington's land -  
Back! Back! For thy footstep is slavery's brand.  
Future-eyed prophecy cries to thee, DOWN!  
For she sees on they forehead the hope of a Crown;  
The fire that sleep in our Southern eyes dark,  
Would lighthen in battle - we're Joans of Arc.



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

# Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



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

## Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

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

### Sam Davis Youth Camp

### Great Activities!

Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2012 camp is scheduled for June 10<sup>th</sup> thru 16<sup>th</sup>. 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](http://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



“In the future revisionists will try to rewrite history and the cause for which we fought, they will say we were racists fighting to keep people enslaved; they will make heroes out of the people that burned our homes, destroyed our towns and trampled the Constitution. They will forget that we were only defending our way of life, the rights of our States and our homes against invaders. They will try to ban our flag and pull down our monuments,

**I hope that someone will be there to defend us and tell the truth of our cause.”**



Do your duty in all things.  
You can never do more;  
you should never wish to do less.

Gen. R.E. Lee, CSA  
1807-1870





In 1870 as General Lee and many other former Confederates were meeting together, Union General Rosecrans asked Lee to say a few words on behalf of the Southern people proclaiming how happy they were to be back in the Union. **Lee refused**... Rosecrans asked each of the ex-Confederates the same question until he got to Fletcher S. Stockdale, former governor of Texas...here was his reply:

**The people of Texas will remain quiet and not again resort to forceful resistance against the Federal Government, whatever may be the measures of that government. But, General Rosecrans, candor requires me to explain the attitude of my people. The people to Texas have made up their minds to remain quiet under all aggressions and to have peace; but they have none of the spaniel in their composition. No sir, they are not in the least like the dog that seeks to lick the hand of the man that kicked him; but it is because they are a very sensible, practical, common-sense people and understand their position. They know that they resisted the Federal Government as long as any means of resistance was left and that any attempt at resistance now must be in vain and they have no means and would make bad worse. This is the view of the matter which is going to keep Texas quiet.**

At this point General Lee rose from his chair and General Rosecrans took the hint that the meeting was over...

"The South Was Right" by the Kennedy Brothers



**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) -100<sup>th</sup> 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, 12<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:stonercamp@yahoo.com) or (361) 219-1193*



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

**June 1-3, 2012**

**To Be Held At The Victoria Convention Center**

2905 E. North Street

Victoria, TX 77901



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

***Cut off For Room Discounts: May 15, 2012***

**Hampton Inn**

7006 N. Navarro ST  
Victoria, Texas 77904  
(361) 573-9911  
1-8000-Hampton

Group: SCV

Or online: [www.HamptonInn.Hilton.com](http://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*



## Heritage Group to find Permanent Site to fly Confederate Flags

The John H. Reagan Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce their plans to locate and obtain private land for an **Anderson County Confederate Heritage Plaza** somewhere in the county...

...During the War Between the States, approximately 1,000 men joined the Confederacy from Anderson County. More than one-third of these men died in the service of their county, state and newly formed nation. Over 500 Confederate Veterans are buried in Anderson County.

“These men from Anderson County answered the call to arms to do their duty, no different than any other veterans who have answered the same call from the citizens of our county.” Robinson said. “Our intent is to honor the memory of these brave soldiers and let them and their living descendants know that their sacrifices aren’t forgotten” he continued.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans in other cities and towns in Texas and across the South are procuring land for Confederate Memorials as part of the “Flags Across Dixie” program. The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will work closely with the Reagan Camp to help fund and develop an appropriate memorial to honor Confederate Veterans from Anderson County.

For more information, contact:

Marc Robinson, Reagan Camp Commander 903-676-6069

Marshall Davis, SCV Texas Division PR Officer 512-443-4030

The Reagan Camp is very happy to have located the necessary land and accepted a generous \$10,000 donation for full ownership of the 100 ft. x 60 ft. lot from Joe and Anne Coleman of Palestine, Texas in August 2011. This lot is located immediately across main street from the current Veterans Park in Palestine. We then acquired a building permit from the city and began the construction of the plaza. The full cost of the project including the value of the lot is estimated at \$25,000. As of March 2012, we have raised approximately a little over \$18,000 which includes the 4ft. x 3ft. x 6 in. Grey Georgia Granite memorial monument everyone will see as they walk into the plaza. We will also have interpretive markers at the end of each of the four sidewalks.

The Reagan Camp would like to again express its sincere and genuine appreciation to the camps and individuals who have already donated funds to get this project to where it currently is. Without you, we could not have arrived at the point we are not at. And that is to the phase of selling Memorial Bricks/Pavers that will be set in a three tier fashion on each side of the four sidewalks extending out from the center of the plaza (Please see the attached photo of what the finished plaza will look like). The compatriots of the John H. Reagan Camp #2156 ask that all of the members of the Texas Division and others please consider a most kind and generous donation of purchasing one \$50 brick in the memory of your ancestor who was a Confederate veteran or Confederate government official. We will also accept donations for bricks in the name of SCV Camps, UDC Chapters, and OCR Chapters. (Also attached to this message is a form to order these bricks.) For this Confederate memorial to have the full intended meaning and effect it should have, and to raise the funds to complete this project, we need your help in the purchasing of a memorial paver.

As you remember, the news story of the so called controversy of the SCV raising the Confederate First National flag at the Anderson County courthouse made state, national, and even international news during the first of April 2011. We are in hopes that construction of this memorial plaza continues at a good pace so that we can have a dedication ceremony somewhere near **John H. Reagan's birthday during the first part of October 2012**. We are also in high hopes that many of you will be able to attend and/or take part in this dedication ceremony to send the message to many in our area and elsewhere that we very much love and cherish the honorable history of our Confederate ancestors and will never stop doing our best to fulfill the Charge given to the SCV by Lt. Gen. S. D. Lee. Further information on a dedication ceremony will be released in early June as we see how paver sales and construction progresses. (FYI. Reagan Camp members are providing almost all of the labor for this project.)

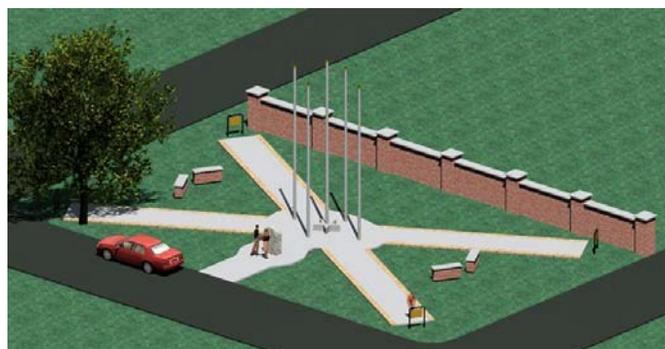
May God bless the memory of our beloved Confederate ancestors.

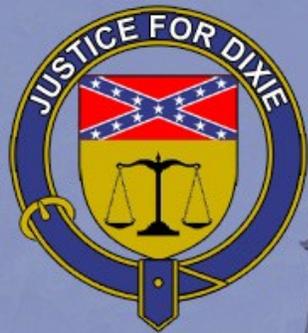
Deo Vindice!

Marc Robinson

2nd Lt. Cmdr. East Texas Brigade

Past Cmdr. John H. Reagan Camp #2156





# Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans  
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

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

## Company Overview

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

## Mission

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

## Website

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel



### Jefferson Davis Funeral Richmond, Virginia - May 31, 1893

Richmonders lined the streets to watch the procession and over twenty thousand gathered at Hollywood Cemetery to witness the burial.

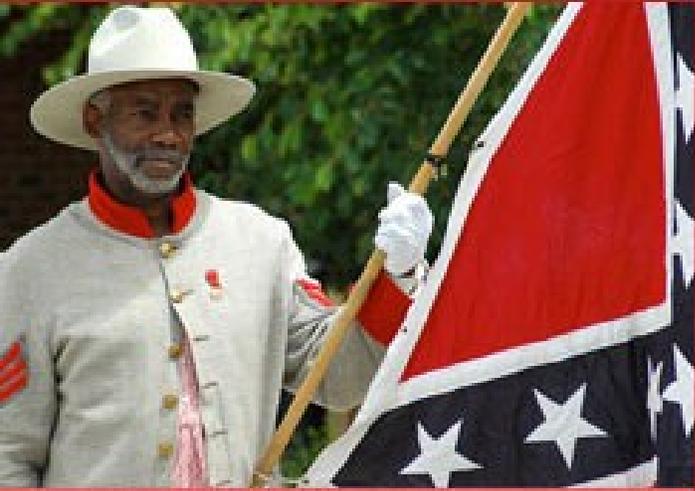
“The lamp of life waned low as the hour of midnight arrived; nor did it flicker into the brightness of consciousness at any time. Eagerly, yet tenderly, the watchers gazed at the face of the dying chieftain. His face, always calm and pale, gained additional pallor, and at a quarter to 1 o’clock of the morning of the 6th day of December death came to the venerable leader. There was nothing remarkable about the death-bed scene. The departure of the spirit was gentle and utterly painless. There were no dry eyes in the little assembly about the bed, and every heart bled with the anguish which found vent in Mrs. Davis’s sobs and cries.”

The Times-Democrat gave the following account of the closing scene: At 12:45 o’clock this morning Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, passed away at the residence of Associate Justice Charles E. Fenner. Only once did he waver in his belief that his case showed no improvement, and that was at an early hour yesterday

morning, when he playfully remarked to Mr. Payne: "I am afraid that I shall be compelled to agree with the doctors for once, and admit that I am a little better." At 7 o'clock Mrs. Davis administered some medicine, but the ex-President declined to receive the whole dose. She urged upon him the necessity of taking the remainder, but putting it aside, with the gentlest of gestures whispered, "Pray, excuse me." These were his last words."

The Daily States said in its editorial: "Throughout all the South there are lamentations and tears; in every country on the globe where there are lovers of liberty there is mourning; wherever there are men who admire heroic patriotism, dauntless resolution, fortitude, or intellectual power and supremacy, there is sincere sorrowing. The beloved of our land, the unfaltering upholder of constitutional liberty...is no more..." "Jefferson Davis is dead; but the principles for which he struggled, for the vindication of which he devoted his life, for which he suffered defeat, and unto which he clung unto death, still live. The fanatical howlings of the abolitionists, the tumult and thunders of civil war, the fierce mouthings of the organizers of reconstruction, and reconstruction itself, that black and foul disgrace of humanity, are all departed, sunk into silence like a tavern brawl, but the constitutional principles upon which the Confederacy was founded and for which Jefferson Davis spoke and struggled, for which he gave life and fortune, still survive in all their living power; and when they shall have been, if ever, really destroyed, this Republic will be transformed into one of the most oppressive and offensive oligarchies that has ever arisen amongst the civilized nations of the earth."

The Times-Democrat of the 10th had this editorial: "If there was ever the shadow of doubt in the minds of the people of the United States of the hold of Jefferson Davis upon the hearts of the Southern people that doubt has been removed. From city and country, from every nook and hamlet, have come expressions of profoundest sorrow over his death; of grief at the passing away of the great Confederate chieftain. They turned to him as the Mussulman to his Mecca---the shrine at which all true Southern-born should worship. There has never been any division of sentiment as to the greatness of Jefferson Davis. He has always been the hero of his people---their best beloved. From the day that Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox to the hour of Jefferson Davis's death the Southern people look upon the ex-President of the Confederacy as the embodiment of all that was grand and glorious in the Lost Cause. Standing alone as a citizen without the power to exercise his citizenship, the last surviving victim of sectional hate and malevolence, he was an exile while on the soil of his native land and in the midst of his own people. Jefferson Davis will go to the grave bathed in a people's tears." (The Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis, J.W. Jones, 1889, pp.473-509)



## H.K. Supports Flying The Flag In Lexington

*"....out of all the battles that have taken place around this flag, Lexington, Virginia at this point in time in history, is the most important place on God's earth in America right now, for those of us who call ourselves Southern."*

Listen to HK address the Lexington City Council  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aG1i1Z4c8t8&feature=related>



## 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 Hearren, [ahearren@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ahearren@sbcglobal.net)

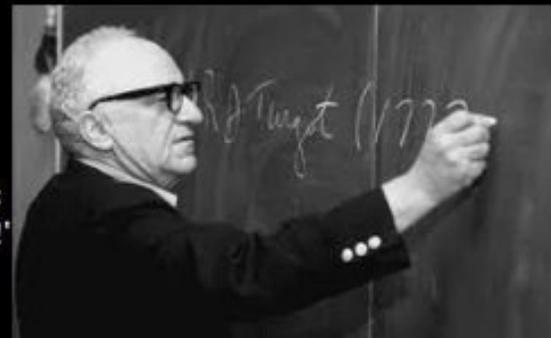
**Order yours soon!!!**

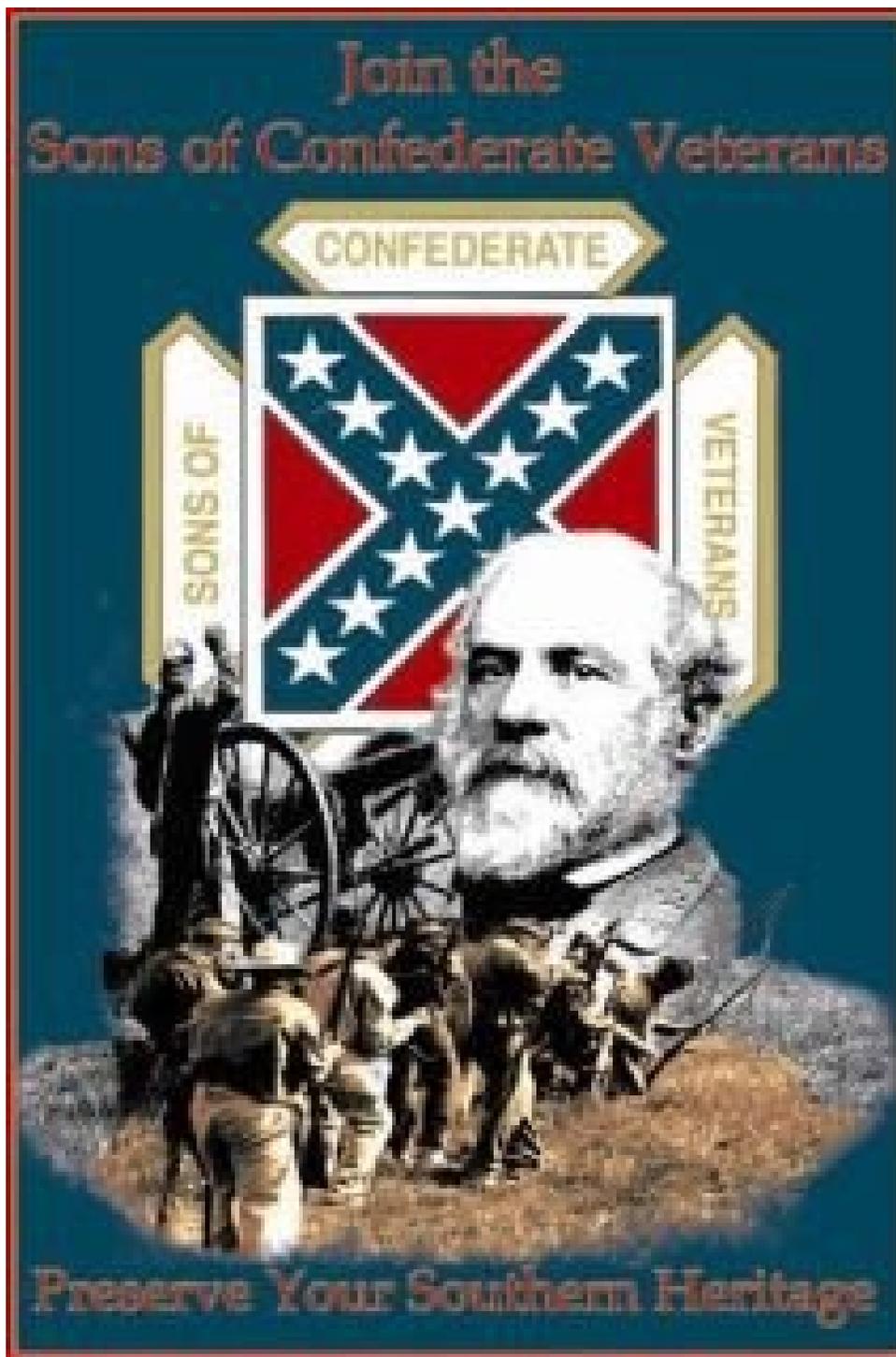
**This is a cap that anyone would be proud to be seen wearing. Shipping available.**

'We must never forget, we must put in the dock and hang higher than Haman, those who, in modern times, opened the Pandora's Box of genocide and the extermination of civilians: Sherman, Grant, and Lincoln.

Perhaps, some day, *their* statues, like Lenin's in Russia, will be toppled and melted down; their insignias and battle flags will be desecrated, their war songs tossed into the fire. And then Davis and Lee and Jackson and Forrest, and all the heroes of the South, "Dixie" and the Stars and Bars, will once again be truly honored and remembered. The classic comment on that meretricious TV series *The Civil War* was made by that marvelous and feisty Southern writer Florence King. Asked her views on the series, she replied: "I didn't have time to watch *The Civil War*. I'm too busy getting ready for the next one." In that spirit, I am sure that one day, aided and abetted by Northerners like myself in the glorious "copperhead" tradition, the South shall rise again!"

-Dr Murray Rothbard





### 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 !!!

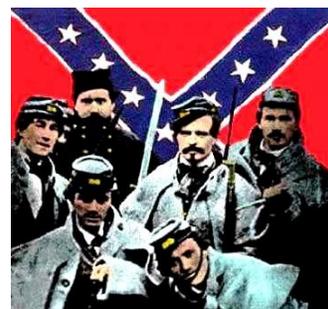
**Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?  
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?  
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?  
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?**

**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.*

**1-800-MY-SOUTH**

Click here for information and an introduction to the SCV



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

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

### **CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,  
Commander General

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