



The Belo Herald

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

July 2012

Topic for the July meeting is:

Kirt Barnett- Origins of American Slavery and its Expansion



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

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

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



Contact us: <http://belocamp.org> (coming soon !)

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

Follow us on **Twitter** at [belocamp49scv](#)

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

Commander in Chief Givens on **Twitter** at [CiC@CiCSCV](#)

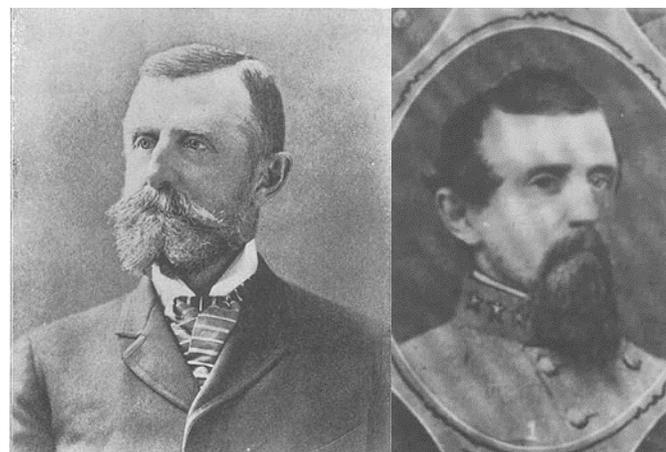
Thursday, July 5th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

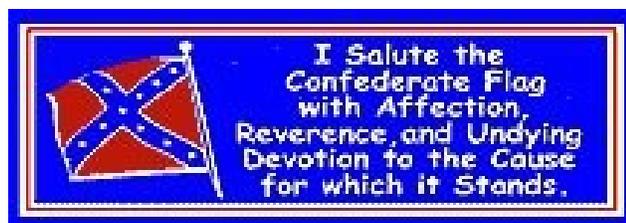
***we meet in the private meeting room.**

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Gentlemen,

For those that didn't hear, we had a bit of a 'snag' last month with the meeting. It seems that La Madeleine had electrical problems and was closed. We then decided at moment's notice to relocate to El-Fenix down the street. This meeting was informal but covered a lot of business. Presented at the meeting was samples of what our new website page will look like as well as new t-shirt designs for Camp Belo. Also by now, the National Convention has passed and we'll try to have updates on the SCV news for the next upcoming meeting. Another reminder is that membership dues (renewals) will be coming up, so if you have any questions, contact our adjutant, Stan Hudson. Exciting things are happening so be sure to try and attend our next meeting to vote, decide, and help out to make our camp better than ever !

Respectfully your Commander,
Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

July is going to be big. The main focus for the month will be education. We will open July with a presentation on slavery and its progression and spread across the North American continent. This will be an excellent opportunity to learn a fact-based history provided to us by our friend Kirt Barnett.

We will also discuss a weekend for Belo Camp to take our place at the Vigil site in Austin. For those wishing the SCV to become more proactive in its approach to politicians, this is a good place to start. We will have the opportunity to educate the political class as well as the visitors to the Texas Supreme Court Building. Read a little further along the Herald for more info...

July will continue us pursuing our goal of doubling the Camp membership by the end of December. Our "Bring a Friend" campaign has been a wonderful success to date, and we are looking forward to receiving paperwork for our good buddy John Rowell. Three cheers for John and the band of brothers in Camp Belo! Keep up the good work!

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





Chaplain's Corner



What Is Truth?

According to John 18:37, when Jesus was brought before Pilate, He told him that He came into the world to "bear witness unto the truth." Then said, "Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice. To this Pilate asked. "What is truth?" Then immediately walked out. He wasn't interested in hearing an answer. (Verse 38)

In the Gospel according to Matthew 24:4, Jesus states, "Take heed that no man deceive you." Here, in what is known as the "Olivet Discourse," our Lord is warning us to be on guard against deception and deceivers. The Devil is the father of deception, just as God is the author of truth. In fact, the Bible tells us that the devil "is a liar, and the father of it" (Jn. 8:44), and that God cannot lie. (see Tit. 1:2 & Heb. 6:18) It is amazing to me that so many people will reject the truth and except a lie just because it suits their purposes or interests.

The Scripture also states, "If God be for us, who can be against us." (Rom. 8:31) So, is God for us? That is, the SCV and our Cause. We need only ask, who are the deceivers? Who has been lying about the War for Southern Independence? Who has been lying about our proud Southern heritage, our honorable forefathers, the Confederate Cause, and yes, even Christ and all things Christian?

In referring to the last days, the Apostle Paul writes, "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived." (2 Tim. 3:13) We are certainly in those days. The two things that the liars and deceivers can't stand is the Cross of Christ and our honored Confederate Battle Flag. Why? Because they both represent the one thing they fear and the Devil hates. TRUTH!

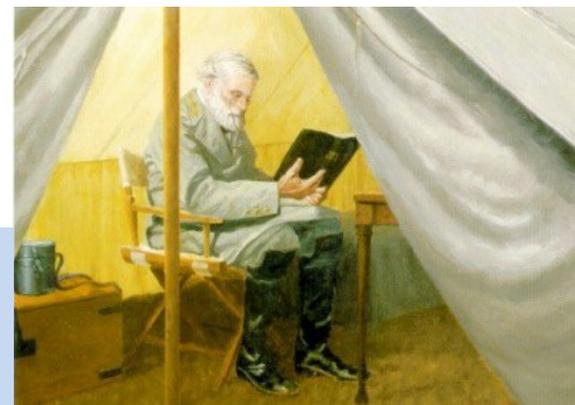
All truth is God's Truth. If we stand for the truth, then yes, God is for us, and there are none that can prevail against us. The Apostle Paul also writes, "And they shall turn away their ears from the truth, and shall be turned unto fables.:" (2 Tim. 4:4) So, what is truth? It is absolute truth that the Sons of Confederate Veterans cannot succeed in it's mission without the guidance, strength, and blessings of Almighty God. To think otherwise is to turn to fables.

It is also truth that all men are sinners bound for eternal destruction and in desperate need of Jesus Christ as their Savior and Lord. To believe that men can live and die without the saving grace of our Lord is the Devil's biggest lie and greatest fable of all.

May God in His love and mercy guide, strengthen, and bless the Sons of Confederate Veterans and each member as they seek to serve Him and our most worthy Confederate Cause.



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE



Prayer Requests



Please be in prayer for jobs and financial situations for members in our camp and for the health issues of family members.

Please pray for our Dixieland and our people in these difficult times.



Our June meeting was an informal but very productive business and planning meeting that began with an impromptu venue change resulting from a power outage at La Madeleine. We soon found ourselves at El Fenix amidst good company and good food!

Camp Commander Paul Hamilton led our meeting as we discussed upcoming developments and plans for future growth.



Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson gave a well prepared and detailed report on the State Convention held in Victoria, Texas.

SEE REPORT BELOW

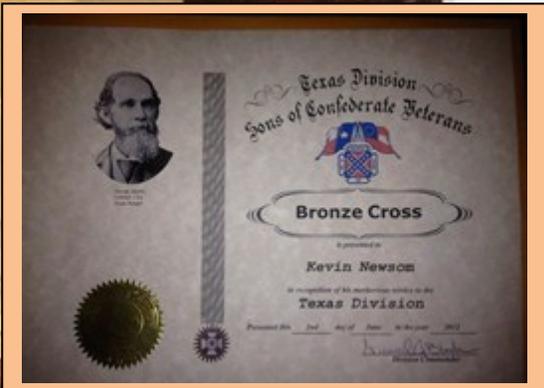




Duncan Black, our Camp Webmaster, showed previews of our [new website](#), which should be up and running very soon. It will feature camp news, downloadable newsletters, topical article library and a camp store.



Cmdr. Paul Hamilton presented 1st Lt. Cmdr. Kevin Newsom with the Bronze Cross, on behalf of the Texas Division, in recognition of meritorious service. We are proud and appreciative to have Kevin in our camp.





DIXIE
 The Confederate States of America
 Motto: Deo Vindice
 Anthem: Dixie (de facto), Bonnie Blue Flag, God Save the South (unofficial)
 Capital: Richmond, VA (May 29, 1861)
 Largest city: Houston, TX (2,242,193)
 Total Area: 983,063 square miles
 Languages: English (de facto), Spanish, French, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Czech, Polish, Yiddish, Slovak, Chockaw, Cherokee, Creek, Mikasuki, Chickasaw, etc.
 Population: 116,628,559 (2008 est)
 Demonym: Southerner, Southerner
 Government: Confederation of 13 states and 1 territory, plus occupied MD and WV (1861) Occupied since 1865



"Whatever of bloodshed, of devastation, or shock to republican government has resulted from the war, is to be charged to the Northern States. The invasions of the Southern States, for purposes of coercion, were in violation of the written Constitution, and the attempt to subjugate sovereign States, under the pretext of "preserving the Union," was alike offensive to law, to good morals, and the proper use of language. The Union was the voluntary junction of free and independent States; to subjugate any of them was to destroy constituent parts, and necessarily, therefore, must be the destruction of the Union itself."

-President Jefferson Davis
 [The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, p 439]

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

AUGUST 20 – 24 THE CONFEDERATE WAR COLLEGE HOSTS FIRST SEMINAR, See ad below.

August 25th: SCV National Leadership Conference, Holiday Inn Express, 1855 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80916.

September 12th: Third Annual "Save Texas History Symposium" This year the topic is THE CIVIL WAR IN TEXAS: DEATH, DISEASE AND MINIE' BALLS. Thompson Conference Center on the University of Texas campus in Austin. For information contact: Adrian Loucks at: 512-463-7497 or adrian.loucks@glo.texas.gov

Gentlemen,

The Sam Davis Youth Camp is rapidly approaching, It is time for all camps to think about selecting at least one deserving youth between the age of 11-18 to sponsor for a Southern learning experience The camp will be held on August 5th through the 11th in Clifton, Texas. Please go to the Texas Division website under "Sam Davis Youth Camp" for more information, or contact the "Sam Davis Youth Camp Director" Bruce Cunningham at bvcunningham@gmail.com or (940) 393-6789 for more information.

Granvel J. Block, Texas Division Commander, Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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

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

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

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

August: Commander Paul Hamilton

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



SCV CAPS AVAILABLE

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

Order yours soon!!

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

The Texas Division Reunion Report

The Texas Division Reunion was held (6/1/12 to 6/3/12) in Victoria, Texas. Belo Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson delivered a report about the Reunion as follows:

Reunion Opening Remarks:

1. The Texas Division is the third largest division, with 2,540 members, 84 Camps, and a Charter Camp in McAllen, TX.
2. The lawsuit involving the S.C.V. car license plates in Texas is in the discovery phase of litigation. It is a great accomplishment for the S.C.V. to file a lawsuit against the State of Texas.
3. The S.C.V. now has four new flag memorials in Texas. These memorials are located in Waco, Palestine, Abilene, and on I-10 between Houston and Louisiana. The land for the memorial in Abilene was recently donated to the S.C.V. The construction for the memorial on I-10 has been postponed due to weather.

Michael Hurley (2nd Lt. Commander of the Texas Division) in re: recruiting:

1. Division e-mail list: Mr. Hurley encourages every member to become a part of the e-mail list.
2. The Division has a membership goal of 5,000 members. In the last fiscal year, the Division gained an additional 140 members.
3. The Division is in the process of developing an iPhone App for recruiting. This App will be unique for the S.C.V.
4. If any Camp is interested in displays for its recruitment efforts, the Division is able to provide the material for those displays.

Adjutant Ray Wainner's Report:

There were 54 Camps represented at the Reunion, with a total of 111 delegates. A quorum of the Camps was announced.

Postcards from National:

A large portion of National's budget involves the sending and receiving of postcards to and from people who are interested in joining the S.C.V. Each Adjutant in the Texas Division receives copies of these postcards from prospective members who reside in the State of Texas. In order to make certain that everyone in the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex receives a response, Stan will send a letter to every prospective member within the metroplex.

Kirk Lyons- Southern Legal Resource Center Report:

1. Kirk is compiling images of Texas soldiers who fought for the Confederacy.
2. Kirk will be selling S.C.V. uniforms that are made in the South. The cost of the gray three- piece suit and hat should not exceed \$400.00. The suit should be suitable for all S.V.C activities. His company will come to each Camp for the fittings.
3. In re: the Texas Supreme Court Building plaques that were removed by Governor Bush. The lawsuit involving this issue has been ongoing since 2000. In 2009, the Court of Appeals found that the removal of those plaques was "contrary to Texas law." As such, the S.C.V. should be entitled to prove its attorneys' fees which should total around \$200,000.00. In lieu of a Motion for Attorneys' Fees, the S.C.V. may ask that the current insulting plaques be removed and restored by the original plaques. The old plaques are still in the safe custody of the Texas Historical Society.
4. In order to encourage the restoration of the original plaques, Kirk is requesting vigils by volunteers from the Camps located in Texas. These vigils will be held in the Supreme Court Plaza, on every Saturday during the summer. Each vigil will feature flags and pictures of the original plaques. The vigils will require a two hour commitment by the volunteers.
5. Money from the unused Confederate Pension Funds was used to build the Texas Supreme Court Building and many of the government buildings in Austin. As a part of the deal, the Supreme Court Building (the first building) was to be dedicated to the Confederacy. Prior to the

construction to the Supreme Court Building, the Court records were in disarray. Many of the records were filed in restrooms and in warehouses that were subject to the elements. The Supreme Court Building, built by funds designated for Confederate Pensions, later served as a proper storage place for the Court records. The filing system prior to the erection of the Supreme Court Building is depicted in a video, which was partially sponsored by Jerry Patterson, of the Texas Land Office.

6. In honor of the building contributions, which came from Confederate Pension Funds, Kirk Lyons requested a plaque from the Texas Historical Commission. The plaque would be placed in the capital complex, and it would explain how the buildings were erected as a result of the pension funds. The requests for the plaque were blocked by twelve (12) members of the Black Caucus, who were backed by Governor Rick Perry. Garnette Coleman wrote a letter to the S.C.V., wherein he explained the Caucus' reasons for denying the plaque, and he challenged the S.C.V. to a debate. H.K. Edgerton wrote a response to Mr. Coleman. On Monday (6/4/12), the S.C.V. will write a letter to Mr. Coleman, wherein the S.C.V. will accept Coleman's challenge to a debate.

Phil Davis Report in re: the Guardian Program:

In 1993, the State of South Carolina started a movement to ensure that Confederate graves were properly marked. Thereafter, Mr. Davis organized a program called the Guardian Program, which established a life-time commitment to the restoration and maintenance of Confederate graves. A prospective member of the Guardian Program will maintain an individual grave for two years, and then he will become a full-fledged member of the Guardian Program. For information concerning this program, search "Guardian."

Gus Mistrot Report in re: the V.A. Program for V.A. Markers on Graves:

V.A. markers will apply to unmarked graves. Previously, an unmarked grave meant that there were no name and date of birth or date of death on the marker. Now, according to new regulations that only apply to graves made prior to World War I, an unmarked grave means that there is no name or no number recorded in a ledger. Under these new regulations, it is much more difficult to claim that a grave is unmarked. Further, under these current regulations, the application for a V.A. marker on an unmarked grave may only be made by the next-of-kin or someone authorized by the next-of-kin. At present, the Texas Division has no plans in re: this issue. However, it is expected that a resolution will be proposed at the National Reunion.

Richmond Battlefield Museum Resolution:

The Richmond Battlefield Museum refused to fly the Confederate Battle Flag, and it refused to play "Dixie" at its monument dedication. Therefore, the Texas Division will write a letter to the Reactivated Granville Society and others in re: the exclusion of these items.

Rocky Sprout on Grave Preservation:

If Camps are interested in a presentation on grave preservation, they should contact Rocky Sprout.

2015 National Reunion:

Prior to the 2013 National Reunion, members from the Texas Division will present a presentation in re: a National Reunion at the Renaissance Hotel in Richardson, Texas. The main events will be held at the Eisman Center, which is a theatre that seats 1,000 persons. Battle Flags may fly anywhere within the hotel, and a projector in the entranceway will display images of the S.V.C. and the Confederacy.

2013 Texas Reunion:

The 2013 Texas Reunion will be held at the Tanglewood Resort and Spa, located around Gainesville, TX. The hotel is located on the lake. The cost for each room is \$125.00, and large villas are available for reasonable prices. All costs are tax-deductible. The area features horseback riding, a free boat launch, the first S.C.V. golf scramble, 3 pools, a spa, a marina, a playground for the kids, tower suites with a restaurant and bar, and a Friday night banjo and fiddle session. As always, the Reunion will occur on the first weekend in June, and 2013 will be an election year for the Division.



Texas Division Reunion Report

6/7/2012

Gentlemen,

It was an honor to officiate the 2012 Texas Division Reunion as Division Commander in Victoria this past weekend. We had 50 camps represented, and they sent 125 delegates from all over the state to meet in lawful reunion. The purpose was to vote on many very important issues, including the need to elect a Lt. Commander. I am please to say that this turn out was a slight increse from last years election year reunion in Bryan where the delegation count was 116. Over all the Division was well represented with over 200 attending the reunion, including members who were not voting delegates and of course the ladies.

There were several amendment proposals to various sections of the Texas Division Constitution. Some passed, some did not, and others were thoughtfully withdrawn by there aurtheres. But, in all cases the delegates conducted themselves in the bonds of brotherhood, and delt with the items presented in a fair and orderly fassion. Each item was discussed, and given the full attention it deserved by the reunion.

The bussiness agenda before the delegation was extreamly large. The need to cover the various reports, vote on the proposed amendments, and elect a new Lt. Commander, required the delegates to put in a very long day. As could be expected everyone did not agree upon every amendment presented. But, all delegates voted, and excepted the results of the vote based on the founding principle of the Division Constitution, which is the majority rules. It was a pleasure to be part of the comoradery and brotherhood that prevailed over the reunion.

I would like to thank Texas Division Inspector General Rob Jones on behalf of the Texas Division for stepping in as parlormentarian. Without his strong knolage of Robert's Rules and his ability to use that knolage, our business would not have been conducted nearly as smooth or orderley.

As they say, "Even the best laid plans of mice and men often go astray". Well this weekend was no exception to that saying. There was a slight confusion with the facility name, the similarities of local street names didn't help, and we even need to change scheduled event times on the fly due to the bussiness meeting running over. All these issues and more were experanced, delt with, and over came, with very few delegates even being aware of an issue.

It takes a team of dedicated workers in all the right places to acomplish a smooth and well organized reunion, especially when there are hickup in the system. The Stoner Camp, Stoner Camp Adj. Chester, Lt. Commander Hurley, and Commander Hurley's family certinly fit the description of a dedicated team. The reunion facilities were great, the food was excellent, and the Stoner Camp did an exceptional job. The Division thanks them for all of their hard work and a great reunion.

Recently the members of the Texas Division, the DEC, and me were accused of being "Grannies". We have been accused of being afraid to step out before the public to follow the "Charge" and vindicate our Confederate ancestor's good name.

I submit to you that this could not be any further from the truth.

All public activities are a form of vindication. Every time a member wear a Confederate related T-Shirt in public, attends a Memorial service, participates in a local parade as a SCV member, presents an award at a local high school on behalf of the SCV, represents the SCV in a living history, we are stepping out, and we are vindicating our Confederate ancestors, and I am proud of our men for what they do.

Our Division has not been afraid to take on the State of Texas through the legal system as a last resort to stand up in defiance of political correctness. As a result, spokesmen for the SCV were called to speak out in many forms to the media which included much National coverage. This has resulted in the public seeing the SCV as the foremost vindicators of our Confederate ancestors. We continue to move forward with a number of flag and memorial projects that will permanently stand to honor and vindicate our ancestors. If there has not been more done, it is only because of a lack of resources, not from a lack of desire.

If those who claim to honor our ancestors would have focus their energy toward vindicating the Confederacy, rather than spewing insults toward an organization that has honored our Confederate ancestors for 116 years, the "Charge" would have been move forward that much more. A true defender of our ancestors would focus on opposing the NAACP and others who slander our ancestors rather than to attempt to disrupt the membership of the SCV.

Anyone who would prefer to complain about an issue rather than work within an organizations guidelines to attempt to make that organization better does not have the good of the organization at heart. Those who would prefer to put their own agenda above the positive works of their own membership do not deserve to be part of that group.

I have also recently been accused of being part of a click, and to that I must confess, it is true. My click is small in comparison to those that appose us. But, I would rather stand with those which hold the same values, than to set on the sidelines complaining.

My click is the membership of the Texas Division, and the “Sons of Confederate Veterans”. I am proud of what the Sons of Confederate Veterans have accomplished, and of what we are accomplishing everyday with our ever growing presence. I am proud to be a member of the largest and oldest association of male Confederate descendants in the world.

You the members of the SCV are my click. I am proud of what we have accomplished, and I am proud to be a member of the SCV.

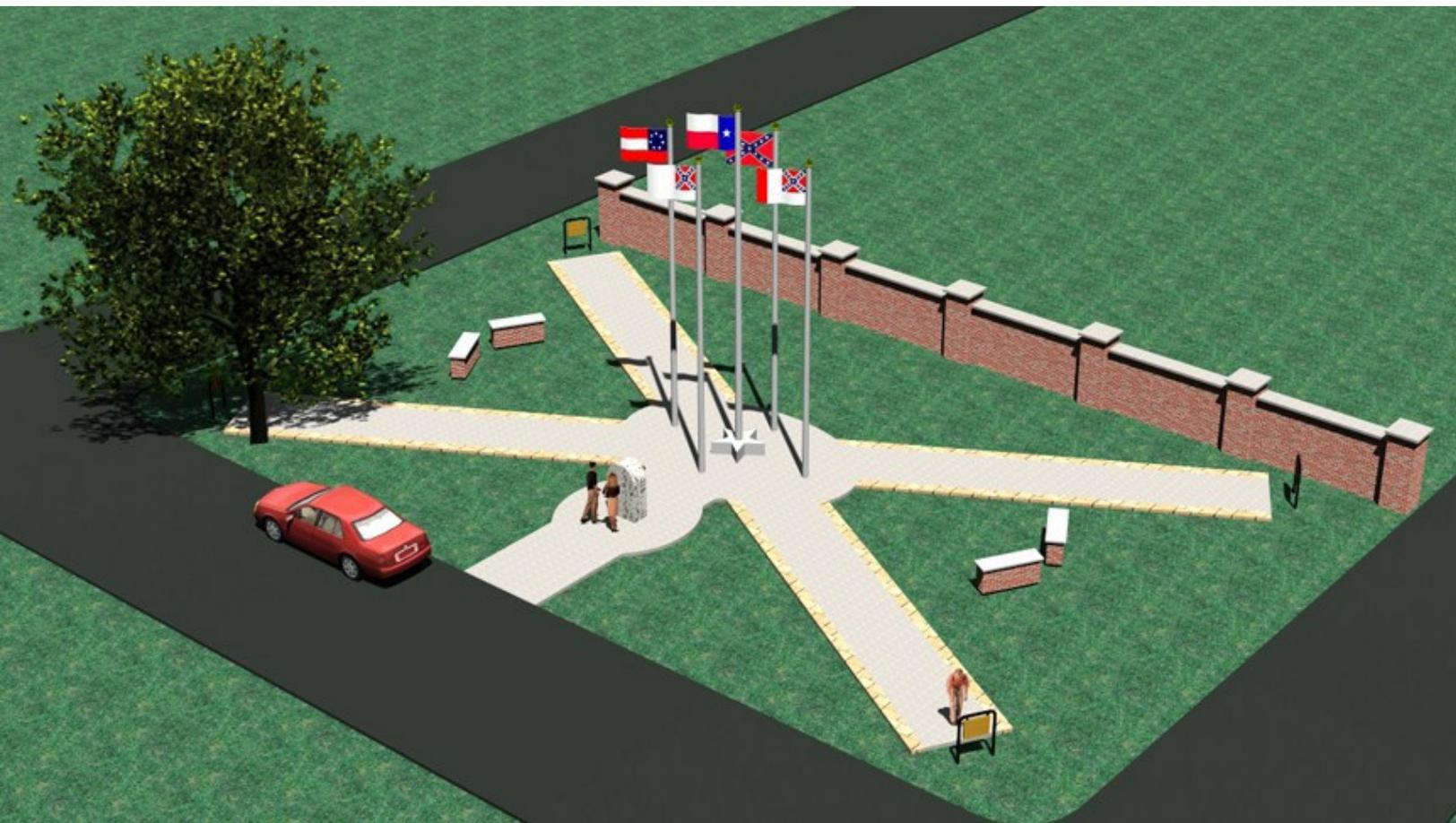
Granvel J. Block

Texas Division Commander

Sons of Confederate Veterans



**Scenes from the State Convention.
Belo Camp was ably represented by
Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson.**



The Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza in Palestine, Texas is part of the SCV's "Flags Across Dixie Program." The lot has now been deeded over to the National SCV, Inc. Columbia, TN from the John H. Reagan Camp 2156. The Reagan Camp has made plans to hold a dedication ceremony on April 6, 2013 and we are in high hopes for a great turnout of SCV members from across the State.

Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza—Palestine Honor Your Ancestor with a Memorial Brick Paver!!!



**The John H. Reagan Camp #2156
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Texas Division, Palestine, Texas**



is pleased to announce an opportunity to place memorial brick pavers in the Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza—Palestine in honor of Confederate veterans and government officials, SCV camps, UDC and OCR chapters. Your donation for these pavers is tax deductible. This memorial plaza is officially a part of the SCV "Flags Across Dixie" program and will honor CSA veterans from across Anderson County, Texas and the South. The construction of this memorial plaza is well underway as well as the organization of what we hope will be a very large **dedication ceremony at 11:00 AM on Saturday April 13, 2013** with a parade just prior to the ceremony and a reception the evening before. The 100 ft. x 60 ft. tract of property for the memorial plaza is very nicely located in Palestine (across the street from the current veterans memorial park) and is owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. Columbia, TN. The Reagan Camp members are providing the labor for the construction and will maintain this permanent memorial park worthy of the Confederate veterans who so proudly served the Confederacy in the War Between the States, 1861-1865! Reagan camp feels that we are simply the custodians of this park and that it truly belongs to the Confederate veterans and their descendants.

As one can see from the graphic below, the memorial plaza will consist of flagpoles, lighting, a 3 ft. wide X 4ft.6in. tall X 6 in. thick memorial monument made from gray Georgia granite, memorial brick pavers lining the sidewalks, benches, and interpretive markers denoting the historical contributions, both during and post war, of the men who helped form Anderson County, the state of Texas, and the Confederate States of America.

We also look forward to the opportunity to offer on-site educational programs to the public on a regular basis, and give the many descendants of those veterans a place to pause, to honor and remember! This will be a place to proudly fly the sacred symbols of those veterans, thus directly working toward the reclaiming of those symbols from the parties who have abused and misrepresented the truthful and honorable meaning of them!

We Need Your Support!

We need many memorial brick pavers representing hundreds of Confederate veterans (your beloved ancestors) to make this plaza complete.. These brick paver sales will also help to raise the remaining balance of funds for the completion of the project. The John H. Reagan Camp 2156 SCV with the assistance of the Davis-Reagan Chapter 2292 UDC and a few other camps and chapters in Texas, within one year, have raised approximately two-thirds of the money necessary to finish the construction of the plaza. As our Confederate ancestors enlisted beside their neighbors to achieve their goal of independence, we are calling for the descendants of these men to help us in completing this project in honor of them! Please help us finish the job of raising these necessary funds by purchasing at least one or more memorial brick paver(s) in honor of your ancestor(s)!



I'd Love To Help! What Do I Do Now?

Donors may fill out the memorial brick paver order form on the reverse side of this flyer and send their tax deductible donation to: Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer, John H. Reagan Camp 2156 SCV, P.O. Box 913, Palestine, Texas 75802. Please make checks payable to the John H. Reagan Camp 2156 Heritage acct. All donations will be used entirely to fund this project.

We thank you in advance for your dedication and your generous support!

Memorial Brick Paver Order Form

Send questions to:
Adjutant/Treasurer Dan Dyer, danieldyer@embarqmail.com (903) 391-2224



John H. Reagan Camp #2156 Sons of Confederate Veterans Donation Receipt

501 (c)(3) Organization

Mail to: Adj./Treasurer Dan Dyer, JHR Camp 2156, P.O. Box 913, Palestine, TX 75802; Cell [903]-391-2224
Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza - Palestine, Texas - 2012 Donation (Please print in ink.)

Donor name	
Address	
City	
State/Province	
Postal code	
Phone and Email	
Total pledge amount	\$50.00 (Make checks payable to John H. Reagan Camp 2156, Heritage acct.)

4x8 Brick, 3 Lines, 18 Characters including spaces per line (Maximum)

(***All CSA Veterans or CSA Govt. officials, SCV Camps, UDC Chapters, and OCR Chapters only)

Line #1	
Line #2	
Line #3	

Type of donation	Cash
Description	John H. Reagan Camp #2156 SCV - Confederate Veterans Memorial Plaza Fund
Value	\$50.00

Please feel free to make a copy for your records.

Thank you for your generous support!



"The United States has the right, and ... the ... power, to penetrate to every part of the national domain.... We will remove and destroy every obstacle - if need be, take every life, every acre of land, every particle of property, everything that to us seems proper."

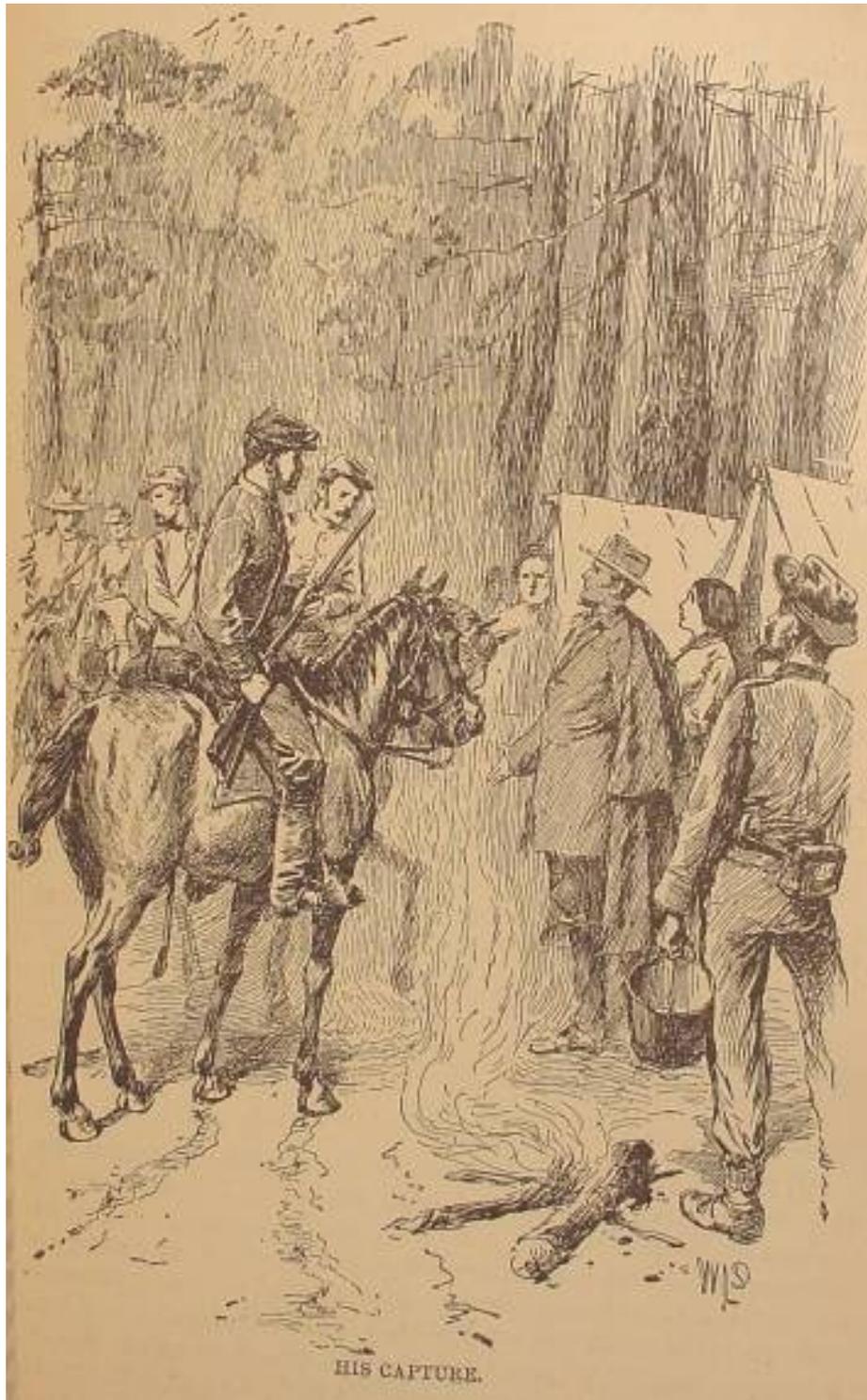
Writing to his wife in 1862, Sherman said, "We are in our enemy's country, and I act accordingly...the war will soon assume a turn to extermination not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the people." By this he means women, children and elderly.

In the North this man is a hero, in Russia there are monuments to the mass murderer Stalin too...I guess the thinking is the same.

The True Story Of The Capture Of Jefferson Davis

By Major W. T. Walthall, (Late A.A.G., Confederate Army.)

Part 1 of 2



HIS CAPTURE.

(The following article was written and ready for publication a few weeks after the appearance of that of General Wilson, which was the proximate occasion for its preparation. It was sent to the *Philadelphia Times*, in which General Wilson's paper had appeared, and which had agreed to publish it. In consequence, however, of protracted and unexplained delay in the fulfilment of this agreement, it was withdrawn from the office of that journal, after lying there for some months, and is now submitted to the readers of the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, with this explanation of the delay in its publication.)

The publication, in the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* of July 7th, 1877, of an article by Major General James H. Wilson, professing to give an account of the capture of the Confederate President in 1865, has not only revived a fictitious story circulated soon after that event occurred -- perhaps still current among the vulgar, though long since refuted -- but has surrounded it with a cluster of new embellishments, which had heretofore been either "unwritten history" or unimagined fiction. To which of these classes they belong, the reader may be better able to determine after an examination of the evidence which it is one of the objects of this paper to lay before him.

The keynote to the temper, as well as the truthfulness of Gen. Wilson's narrative, may be found in its first paragraph, which I quote entire:

"On the first Sunday of April, 1865, while seated in St. Paul's church in Richmond, Jefferson Davis received a telegram from Lee, announcing the fall of Petersburg, the partial destruction of his army, and the immediate necessity for flight. Although he could not have been entirely unprepared for this intelligence, it appears that he did not receive it with self possession or dignity; but with tremulous and nervous haste, like a weak man in the hour of misfortune, he left the house of worship and hurried home, where he and his more resolute wife spent the rest of the day in packing their personal baggage. Those who are acquainted with the character of Mrs. Davis, can readily imagine with what energy and determination she must have prepared her family for flight, and with what rage and disappointment she resigned the sceptre she had wielded over the social and fashionable life of 'Richmond on the James.' They may be sure, too, that although heartsick and disgusted, there was nothing irresolute or vacillating in her actions. At nightfall everything was in readiness; even the gold then remaining in the treasury, not exceeding in all \$40,000, was packed among the baggage, and under cover of darkness the President of the Confederacy, accompanied by his family and three members of his Cabinet, Breckinridge, Benjamin, and Reagan, drove rapidly to the train which had been prepared to carry them from Richmond. This train, it is said, was the one which had carried provisions to Amelia Courthouse for Lee's hard pressed and hungry army, and having been ordered to Richmond, had taken those supplies to that place, where they were abandoned for a more ignoble freight. As a matter of course the starving rebel soldiers suffered, but Davis succeeded in reaching Danville in safety, where he rapidly recovered from the fright he had sustained, and astonished his followers by a proclamation as bombastic and empty as his fortunes were straightened and desperate."

Whether the tone of this extract is that of chivalrous generosity and courtesy, or of coarse and bitter vulgarity, is a minor question, which it is not necessary to discuss. Whether its statements are true or false, is one of more interest, with regard to which it will be found on analysis that there is but one positive truth in the whole passage. There are at least four positive falsehoods in relation to matters of fact, susceptible of proof; one assertion of a sort perhaps not capable of being finally tested for positive evidence, but contrary to the statements of witnesses and to all moral and circumstantial proof to which it can be subjected; and two others, with regard to which I am not fully informed, but which are at least improbable and not in harmony with known facts.

To come to particulars, the one truth is that contained in the first sentence, that a certain telegram was received on a certain day by President Davis, while seated in St. Paul's church, Richmond.

The statement immediately following, that he did not receive this dispatch "with self possession or dignity," but that he left the house "with tremulous and nervous haste, like a weak man in the hour of misfortune," is that which have classified as one perhaps not capable of being tested by positive proof; and this not from any doubt as to its entire untruth, but on account of the subjective character of the only evidence that can be applied to it. Two observers, the one self possessed and impartial, the other, either frightened himself, or imbued with the malignant spirit that seems to animate the pen of General Wilson, might form very different estimates of the demeanor of the object of their observation. General Wilson does not profess to have been a witness of what he describes, nor does he give the name of his informant, although his account is directly contrary to all the statements of actual witnesses that have heretofore been generally received. Whatever other accusations may be entertained, no one familiar with the character and history of Jefferson Davis, whether honest friend or candid foe, will believe that he ever exhibited weakness or lack of self possession in time of peril or calamity.

Let us hurry on, however, to an examination of the positive patent falsehoods in respect of matters of fact, contained in Gen. Wilson's first paragraph. (I am very desirous of avoiding hard words, but really know no euphemism for falsehood at all applicable to this case.)

1st. "He left the house of worship and hurried home." President Davis did not hurry home at all. On the contrary, he went to the executive office, which was not in the same part of the city with his home, and there called a meeting of his Cabinet, which continued in session for several hours. At this session there was no hurry or confusion. On the contrary, the calmness with which the grave questions under consideration were discussed by the principal member of the council, and his apparent indifference to his personal safety and private interests, were subjects of remark by others present. He did not go to his home until late in the afternoon.

2nd. "He and his more resolute wife spent the rest of the day in packing their personal baggage," &c. This statement and the highly colored description which follows, of the "packing" and of the "rage and disappointment" of Mrs. Davis, are pure fiction, presumably of General Wilson's own invention; for it is well known that Mrs. Davis and all the President's family had left Richmond some time before, and were at this very time either in Raleigh or Charlotte, North Carolina. The "packing" of Mr. Davis' official papers was done by the gentlemen of his personal staff; that of his wearing apparel by his servants.

It would be beyond the scope of my present purpose to pause here to pay more than a casual tribute to the soldier like and chivalrous magnanimity that could invent a story like this for the sake of making an opportunity to jeer and sneer at the distress of a lady in time of danger and calamity.

3rd. "He drove rapidly to the train, * * * accompanied by his family." This statement is merely a variation of the

previous fiction, without even an atom of foundation in fact, and needs no further comment.

4th. He was also accompanied, says General Wilson, by "three members of his Cabinet, Breckinridge, Benjamin, and Reagan." He was really accompanied by five members of his Cabinet, Messrs. Benjamin, Mallory, Reagan, Trenholm, and Davis; Gen. Breckinridge was not among them, and did not leave Richmond until the next morning. The misstatement in this case is altogether immaterial. It seems to spring out of the very wantonness and exuberance of untruthfulness in the narrator; but it serves to show how much reliance may be placed upon the accuracy of his assertions in minor matters, as well as in greater.

The two other statements which, by way of abundant caution against doing any injustice even to General Wilson, I have designated merely as "improbable" and scarcely consistent with known facts, are first, that the gold in the Confederate treasury was "packed among the baggage," which from the context seems to be intended to mean that it was packed among the President's baggage; and second, that the train in which the party traveled, "it is said," was one which had carried provisions to Amelia Courthouse for Lee's army, had thence been ordered to Richmond, and had abandoned the supplies for a "more ignoble freight" accompanied. With regard to the first of these statements, it need only be said that the gold which was taken was in charge of Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury. How and where he "packed" it, I am not informed; but it is not at all likely that it was packed among the President's "baggage."

As to the other point, waiving all question of the nobility or ignobility of the Confederate President and Cabinet, considered as freight, it is enough to say that they traveled by a passenger train, not adapted nor employed for carrying provisions; and moreover, that, if supplies had been sent by this or any other train to Amelia Courthouse, a village on the Richmond and Danville railroad, they were no doubt sent through it, on the way to Richmond. The Commissary General of the Confederate army has shown in a recent publication (*Southern Historical Society Papers* for March, 1877), that no requisition for supplies to be sent to Amelia Courthouse was ever received by him or his assistants, and that the Secretary of War had no knowledge of any such. Mr. Harvie, the president at that time of the Danville road, also testifies (*ibid.*), that ample supplies could have been sent to Amelia Courthouse for an army twice the size of Lee's, but that neither he nor the superintendent had any notice that they were wanted there. General Wilson qualifies this particular statement by the vague limitation, "it is said," but the *on dit* seems to be entitled to little more credit than if it had been his own assertion.

Passing over all subordinate and incidental matters we come, in the next paragraph, to a yet more astounding historic revelation, as follows:

"It is stated upon what appears to be good authority, that Davis had, many weeks before Lee's catastrophe, made 'the most careful and exacting preparations for his escape, discussing the matter fully with his Cabinet in profound secrecy, and deciding that, in order to secure the escape of himself and principal officers, the Shenandoah should be ordered to cruise off the coast of Florida to take the fugitives on board.' These orders were sent to the rebel cruiser many days before Lee's lines were broken. It was thought that the party might make an easy and deliberate escape in the way agreed upon, as the communications with the Florida coast were at that time scarcely doubtful, and once on the swift sailing Shenandoah, the most valuable remnant of the Anglo-Confederate navy, 'they might soon obtain an asylum on a foreign shore.'"

General Wilson, it will be observed, adopts this remarkable story from some source which he does not indicate otherwise than as "what appears to be good authority." He does injustice both to its inventor and his readers, in failing to specify the authority, for it surpasses in reckless audacity of invention anything else that he has told us. To appreciate this, we must remember that the *Shenandoah* was at that time on the other side of the world. Indeed, if I mistake not, she had never been and never was, on or near the American coast. Cruising in remote seas, her commander was not informed of the fall of the Confederacy and close of the war until long afterward. It was late in the autumn of 1865 before she was surrendered by him to the British authorities. Blockaded as the Confederate coast was, there could have been no reasonable hope that such orders as those described could reach her and be executed, within six or eight months at the least. And even if she had been within reach, an order to a ship of war to cruise "off the coast of Florida" a coast of more than a thousand miles in extent, with all its ports in possession of the enemy -- to take off a party of fugitives at some point which could not possibly be designated beforehand, would have been too stupid a thing to have been done, or discussed even "in profound secrecy" by a government, the members of which have never been charged, even by their enemies, with total insanity.

Although the facts above stated with regard to the *Shenandoah* are well known, the following letter from a distinguished authority on Confederate naval history may serve to confirm them. The death of the illustrious author soon after it was written invests it with a painful interest:

Letter From Admiral Semmes.

Mobile, Alabama, August 13th, 1877.

Major W. T. Walthall:

Dear Sir: You are quite right as to the *locus in quo* of the *Shenandoah*. She was either in the North Pacific or Indian ocean at the time of the surrender. The news of the final catastrophe to our arms reached her in the latter ocean, when she struck her guns below in her hold, made the best of her way to England, and surrendered herself to the British government in trust for

the conquering belligerent.

It is well known to the country that only a few weeks before the surrender of Lee, President Davis had no thought of surrender himself. His speech at the African church in Richmond, after the return of the Commission from Old Point, is ample evidence of this. If he had meditated flight from the country, as is falsely pretended by General Wilson, and to facilitate this, had desired to communicate with the *Shenandoah*, three or four months must have elapsed before a dispatch could reach her, and an equal length of time before she could return to the coast of Florida -- even if he had known her precise locality; which was a matter of great improbability under the discretionary orders under which the ship was cruising.

I was, myself, commanding the James river fleet in the latter days of the war, and was in daily communication with the Navy Department, and if any such intention as that mentioned had been entertained by the Executive, I think I would have been consulted as to the whereabouts of the *Shenandoah* and the means of reaching her. Nothing of the kind transpired.

I remain very truly yours, &c.,
Raphael Semmes.

General Wilson continues:

"When Davis and his companions left Richmond in pursuance of this plan, they believed that Lee could avoid surrender only a short time longer. A few days thereafter the news of this expected calamity reached them, when they turned their faces again toward the South. Breckinridge, the Secretary of War, was sent to confer with Johnston, but found him only in time to assist in drawing up the terms of his celebrated capitulation to Sherman. The intelligence of this event caused the rebel chieftain to renew his flight; but, while hurrying onward, some fatuity induced him to change his plans and to adopt the alternative of trying to push through the Southwest toward the region which he fondly believed to be yet under the domination of Forrest, Taylor, and Kirby Smith, and within which he hoped to revive the desperate fortunes of the rebellion. He confided his hopes to Breckinridge, and when he reached Abbeville, South Carolina, he called a council of war to deliberate upon the plans which he had conceived for regenerating what had now become in fact 'The Lost Cause.' This council was composed of Generals Breckinridge, Bragg, and the commanders of the cavalry force which was then escorting him. All united that it was hopeless to struggle longer, but they added that they would not disband their men till they had guarded their chieftain to a place of safety. This was the last Council of the Confederacy. Davis, who had hitherto commanded with all the rigor of an autocrat, found himself powerless and deserted. From this day forth he was little better than a fugitive, for although his escort gave him and his wagon train nominal company and protection till he had reached the village of Washington, just within the northeastern boundary of Georgia, they had long since learned the hopelessness of further resistance, and now began to despair even of successful flight."

In all this, as in what precedes it, there is scarcely an atom of truth. When Mr. Davis left Richmond he did not expect Lee to have to surrender. His preparations for defence at Danville would have been wholly inconsistent with such an expectation. Breckinridge was not "sent to confer with Johnston," nor did he find him "only in time to assist in drawing up the terms of his celebrated capitulation to Sherman." On the contrary, he arrived at Greensboro' on the 12th or 13th of May, in time to take part in a conference already in progress between President Davis and some of his Cabinet, Generals Johnston and Beauregard. Several days afterward he again met General Johnston, in response to a telegraphic request from the latter, in full time to take part in the negotiations with General Sherman, which resulted, on the 18th, not in the final "capitulation," but in the armistice which the Government of the United States declined to ratify. General Breckinridge was not present and took no part in the celebrated capitulation. *See Johnson's Narrative, pages 396-407.*

There was no such change of "plan", fatuous or not fatuous, as represented by General Wilson. No "council of war" was held at Abbeville. General Bragg was not at Abbeville. No cavalry commander was a member of "the last council of the Confederacy." Mr. Davis had no wagon train. But it would be tedious and unprofitable to follow the misstatements of General Wilson and expose them in detail. They are too manifold even for enumeration. Enough has been said to show how utterly unworthy of credit is his evidence in support of any statement whatever.

Admiral Semmes, in the letter above copied, has briefly noticed the falsity of the representation that President Davis had been preparing to leave the country, or had even entertained any thought of surrender. The removal of his family from Richmond was not in anticipation of such an event, but as an example to encourage what the government was recommending to the citizens in general, that all should leave that city who conveniently could, on account of the increasing scarcity of supplies. It is reasonable to presume -- and I speak only from presumption, not from any positive information -- that the possibility of having to abandon the capital had been considered by the Confederate authorities for nearly three years previous, and that some degree of preparation for removal of the archives of the government in such case may have existed during all that period; but no expectation of the necessity for an early evacuation had been entertained until Gen. Lee's telegram of the 2d April was received. General Lee himself had expected to be able to hold his position at Petersburg at least "until the roads were hardened," (to use his own expression,) and continued to entertain that hope until his attenuated lines were broken at Five Forks, on the 1st of April; nor did he anticipate, in leaving Petersburg, the series of disasters which compelled the surrender of his army, within a week afterward, under circumstances which made the surrender more illustrious than the conquest.

As to the charge that President Davis was preparing for "flight" from the country, there is not even the pretence of any evidence to support it. It is a mere calumny, without any basis of truth whatever. The only proposition of that sort of which we have any evidence, proceeded from a very different quarter - from the headquarters of the Federal army. General Sherman, in his Memoirs (pages 351-52), says that, in a conference with his general officers, pending the negotiations for an armistice, they discussed the question whether, "if Johnston made a point of it," he (Sherman) should assent to the "escape from the country" of the Confederate President and Cabinet; and that one of the council insisted that, if asked for, a vessel should be provided to take them to Nassau. He does not say whether he himself favored this proposition, or not; but General Johnston, in a note to his account of the negotiations, which Sherman pronounces "quite accurate and correct," says "General Sherman did not desire the arrest of these gentlemen. He was too acute not to foresee the embarrassment their capture would cause; therefore, he wished them to escape."

Comparing these statements with each other, and with impressions made upon others who were participants in the events of the period, there can be no doubt as to General Sherman's inclinations in the matter, "if Johnston *had* made a point of it;" but General Johnston made no such point. He knew, no doubt, that any proposition to abandon the country would have been promptly rejected by President Davis, and no Confederate General would have made so offensive a suggestion to him.

A week or two later, when it was proposed by one or more of his friends, that he should endeavor to reach Havana or some other West Indian port -- not for the purpose of escape, but as the best and safest route to "the Trans-Mississippi" -- he refused, on the ground that it would require him to leave the country, although it were only for a few days. Some allowance ought perhaps to be made for General Wilson's offences against truth in this particular, on the score of his inability to comprehend the high sense of official honor by which Mr. Davis was actuated. Men's ethical standards are very diverse.

General Wilson shows as little regard for common sense, or consistency for truth and candor. Thus, we find him saying that "Davis, instead of observing the armistice, was making his way toward the South with an escort." And again: "I still felt certain, from what I could learn, that Davis and his Cabinet would endeavor to escape to the west side of the Mississippi river, notwithstanding the armistice and capitulation." The armistice was one thing, and the capitulation another. The capitulation of General Johnston did not take place until after the armistice had been repudiated by the United States Government and the forty eight hours allowed for notice of its disapproval had expired. President Davis became a party to the armistice by giving it his consent and approval, but had nothing to do with the capitulation. So far was he from failing to observe the former, that he remained in Charlotte, quiescent, not only until he was informed of its rejection at Washington, but until the forty eight hours were completed, when he mounted his horse and rode off, having scrupulously observed it to the letter and the minute. This was on the 26th of April. On the same day took place, near Durham's Station, the capitulation of "the troops under General Johnston's command," which certainly did not include the President of the Confederate States, who was not "under General Johnston's command," and who had no part whatever in the transaction. Leaving General Wilson to describe the disposition made of his own troops, and to recite their movements -- a task which, in the absence of any other information, I can only presume that he has performed with more fidelity to truth than is exhibited in the other parts of his article -- I now proceed briefly to narrate the facts immediately connected with the capture of President Davis.

In doing this, it will suffice to repeat the substance, and, in general, the very words of a narrative published more than a year ago (in the *Mobile Cycle* of May 27th, 1876), which probably met the eye of but few who will be readers of the present article. Proceeding in either case from the same pen, it will be unnecessary to designate such passages as are repetitions of the same language by quotation marks.

The movements of President Davis and his Cabinet, after the evacuation of Richmond, on the night of the 2d of April, are related with substantial accuracy in Alfriend's "Life of Jefferson Davis" -- a great part of them in the words of a narrative written by the late Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy -- until the dispersion of the party at Washington, Georgia, where Mr. Mallory parted with him. It is not necessary to go over this ground. The incidents that follow have not been so well known, but I am enabled to give them on the best authority. If there is any inaccuracy or uncertainty, it is merely with regard to minor matters of dates, places, names, &c.

Mr. Mallory's narrative mentions the passage of the Savannah river "upon a pontoon bridge" (which was really only a ferry flat), by the President and his escort, about daybreak on the morning of one of the early days of May. The main body of the troops (perhaps a thousand cavalry, or more,) which had accompanied them, were left, under command of General Breckinridge, to follow as soon as they could cross the river, the President pushing forward with only a few gentlemen of his Cabinet and personal staff, and an escort of a single company, commanded by Captain Campbell, to the little town of Washington, in Georgia. On the way he was informed that some Federal troops in the vicinity were preparing to attack the village and capture some stores which had been deposited there, and he sent back a messenger to the officer commanding the advance of the troops left at the river, urging him to come on with his command with all possible speed.

Arriving at Washington, the President was hospitably received and entertained at the house of a private citizen, and

preparations were made to resist the expected attack as effectually as possible with the small force at his disposal. He soon ascertained, however, from the reports of scouts sent out into the surrounding country, that there were none but small and scattered squads of Federal soldiers in the neighborhood.

Meantime, advices were received from General Breckinridge, to the effect that, in the demoralized condition of his troops, it was almost impossible to hold them together. They were demanding money, and he asked that the Secretary of the Treasury should send some specie, to make a partial payment to the troops, hoping by this means to prevent a disintegration of the command. The specie was sent, but the troops did not come forward.

Under these circumstances the President determined to abandon the design of taking the troops with him, and to endeavor to make his own way, with only a small party, by a detour to the southward of the parts of the country occupied by the enemy, across the Chattahoochee. It was believed that Generals Taylor and Forrest were yet holding the field in Alabama and Mississippi, and that many soldiers who had not been surrendered and paroled in Virginia or North Carolina, would join those commands and might constitute a formidable force. In the event, however, of finding the position in those States untenable, it was then his purpose to cross the Mississippi river, in the hope of continuing the struggle with the forces yet free to operate in the "Trans Mississippi Department," until the Government of the United States should agree to such terms of peace as would secure to the States of the Confederacy at least those rights which it had declared there was no intention to invade.

Calling for Captain Campbell, the President announced his purpose, and asked for ten volunteers of that officer's company, if they were to be had, with the understanding that they were to incur any danger, or endure any hardship, that might be necessary; to obey any order, and to ask no questions. The whole company promptly volunteered when the call was made, but ten trusty men were selected. With these, under command of Captain Campbell; Mr. Reagan, Postmaster General, and Colonel William Preston Johnston, Colonel John Taylor Wood (formerly of the Confederate Navy), and Colonel Lubbock, of Texas, Aids to the President, he set off on his journey toward the southwest.

How long or how far they had proceeded, we are unable to state with precision - certainly, however, not more than a day or two when they learned from some persons met with on the way that Mrs. Davis and her party were in danger of being attacked by some marauding banditti, composed of deserters and stragglers from both armies, who were prowling through the country. (The President's family, it should be understood, had been sent, by his direction, several weeks earlier, from North Carolina southward, and after a delay of some days at Abbeville, South Carolina, had passed through Washington, Georgia, only a day before his own arrival there. They were travelling in ambulances, or wagons, under escort of a few paroled Confederate soldiers. Aiming to reach East Florida, their route diverged from his own, being more to the southward and less to the westward.)

On receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Davis at once changed his course. Four of his small escort had already been detached to assist and protect a quartermaster's train going to the southward with some valuable stores. With the remaining six, and the gentlemen of his personal staff already mentioned, he struck off in the direction of his family, intending to see them safely through the immediate danger and then prosecute his own journey. Riding rapidly and without halting, they came, near midnight, to a ferry, where they learned that his family had not crossed, and must have taken another route. Here Captain Campbell reported the horses of his men to be exhausted, and proposed to wait until morning. The President, unwilling to wait, and attended only by his staff officers and two colored servants, pressed on by a bridle path to the road which it was thought Mrs. Davis' party had followed. A little before daybreak they encountered a party of men on foot, but with a number of bridles and other suspicious articles, who, on being questioned, said they belonged to the Thirty sixth Alabama regiment, and stated that a party in which were some women and children were encamped not far off. It was afterwards ascertained that these men were of the band of marauders who had been heard of. The moon, which had shone brightly during the night, was just sinking below the tree tops, and the dark hour that precedes the dawn was probably what they were waiting for.

Riding on a little further, the President was challenged by a sentinel on guard in the woods, whose voice he recognized at once as that of his private secretary, Barton N. Harrison, Esq., who had accompanied Mrs. Davis and family, and was now keeping watch for their protection from imminent peril.

Mr. Davis remained with his family two days, until he had reason to suppose that they had passed the range of immediate danger. On the evening of the second day (which was the 9th of May) preparations were made for departure immediately after nightfall, when Colonel W.P. Johnston returned from a neighboring village with the report that a band of one hundred and fifty men were to attack the camp that night. The President, with abiding confidence in and attachment for all who had been



Confederate soldiers, did not doubt that, if any such were in the party, they would desist from the attack on his appeal to them, and even take sides with him in case of conflict with others. He remained, therefore, fully confident of his ability to protect his family.

Meantime his horse, already saddled, with his holsters and blanket in place, was in charge of his body servant, and he himself was lying clothed, booted, and even spurred, when, a little after day break, the alarm was given that the camp was attacked. Springing to his feet and stepping out of the tent, he saw at once, from the manner in which the assailants were deploying around the camp, that they were trained soldiers, and not irregular banditti, and returning he so informed Mrs. Davis.

As we have said, the President was already fully dressed. He hastily took leave of his wife, who threw over his shoulders a water proof cloak or wrapper, either as a protection from the dampness of the early morning, or in the hope that it might serve as a partial disguise, or perhaps with woman's ready and rapid thoughtfulness of its possible use for both these purposes. Mrs. Davis also directed a female servant, who was present, to take an empty bucket and accompany him in the direction of the spring -- his horse, on the other side of the camp, being cut off from access by the interposition of the assailants.

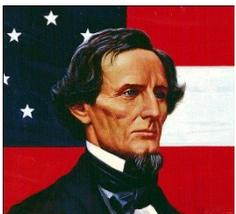
He had advanced only a few steps from the door of the tent, when he was challenged by a mounted soldier, who presented his carbine and ordered him to "surrender." The answer was: "I never surrender to a band of thieves." The carbine was still presented, but the man refrained from firing -- it is but fair to presume from an unwillingness to kill his adversary -- while the President continued to advance. This was not from desperation or foolhardy recklessness, but of deliberate purpose. I take the risk of going perhaps a little beyond the limits of the authorized use of information obtained in the freedom of personal confidence, in stating that, with the rapid process of thought and formation of design which sometimes takes place in moments of imminent peril, Mr. Davis recalled an incident of his own experience that had occurred many years before. On the field of Buena Vista, while riding along a ravine in search of a slope that his horse could ascend, he was fired at and missed by the whole front rank of a squadron of Mexican cavalry on the crest of the bank above.

Remembering this, and observing that the man, who was finely mounted, was so near as to be considerably above him, he had little apprehension of being hit, and believed that, by taking advantage of the excitement of the shot, he might easily tip him from the saddle and get possession of his horse. The feasibility of this design was not to be tested, however, for at this moment Mrs. Davis, seeing only his danger, and animated by a characteristic and heroic determination to share it, ran forward and threw her arms around his neck, with some impassioned exclamation, which probably none of the parties present would be able to repeat correctly. The only hope of escape had depended upon bringing the matter to an immediate issue, and, seeing that this was now lost, the President simply said, "God's will be done," as he quietly turned back and seated himself upon a fallen tree near which a camp fire was burning.

While these events were occurring, there had been some sharp firing around the camp. It appeared afterward that the assailants had been divided into two parties, and, approaching from different directions, had encountered and fired upon each other by mistake, killing and wounding several of their own men. In the confusion consequent upon this, some of the Confederate party escaped -- among them Colonel Wood, who afterwards accompanied General Breckinridge in his perilous and adventurous voyage in an open boat from the coast of Florida to Cuba.

After some delay, an officer with a paper, on which he was taking a list of the prisoners, approached the spot where the President was sitting, and asked his name. This he declined to give it telling the questioner that he might find it out for himself, but Mrs. Davis, anxious to avoid giving provocation as far as possible, gave the required information.

When Colonel Pritchard appeared upon the scene, President Davis, under the influence of feelings naturally aroused by certain indignities offered by subordinates, and by the distress inflicted upon the ladies of his family, addressed him with some asperity. It would probably be impossible (as it always is unclear such circumstances) for any participant, or even any witness, to recite with accuracy the conversation that ensued. I may say, however, that Mr. Davis has never made any complaint of the language or demeanor of Colonel Pritchard to himself, personally. Among the remarks made in that, or some subsequent conversation, by that officer, was one to the effect that, having refused to surrender, Mr. Davis had given the soldier who demanded the surrender the right to shoot him -- a right, under the laws of war, of which President Davis was well aware at the time, and which he did not deny. As to the conversation recited by Wilson, Colonel Johnston, in his very temperate, cautious, and conscientious statement, appended to this article, avers most positively that no such remark was made (about Mr. Davis' "garb," means of "rapid locomotion," &c.) as is there attributed to Colonel Pritchard.



Continued Next Month....

Source: Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. V. Richmond, Virginia, March, 1878. No. 3.

Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis (1865-67)

1865

May 22 - Imprisoned at Fortress Monroe

May 23 - Manacled, irons removed less than a week later because of public outcry and Davis' ill health

June - First indictment for treason handed down in U.S. Circuit Court, District of Virginia; another indictment brought later in the year in the District of Columbia

August 21 - Writes first letter to Varina Davis since his imprisonment

December 9 - Charles F. E. Minnigerode, rector of St. Paul's in Richmond, allowed to make the first of what become twice-a-month visits to Davis

1866

March-April: Varina Davis and family in Canada, along with Varina's mother, Margaret K. Howell, who keeps the children when Varina returns to Virginia

April 26 - Andrew Johnson grants Varina Davis permission to visit her husband

May 3 - Varina Davis sees her husband for the first time in almost a year; makes regular visits for three months; Davis' former secretary Burton Harrison also allowed to visit

May 8 - Indicted for treason by grand jury for the U.S. Circuit Court, District of Virginia June 5, 6 Court convenes in Richmond; decides that trial cannot be held that summer

June 7 - Salmon P. Chase declines to issue writ of habeas corpus, claiming that it would be invalid since Virginia is under martial law

June 11 - U.S. Circuit Court Judge John C. Underwood refuses to set bail since Davis technically a military prisoner

August -December: Varina Davis in Montreal

December 23 - Varina Davis arrives at Fortress Monroe

1867

January-February: Varina Davis stays nearby and visits regularly

April 10 - Varina Davis returns to Fortress Monroe after traveling to Charleston and Baltimore

May 1 - Writ of habeas corpus granted

May 8 - Franklin Pierce visits

May 10 - Burton Harrison arrives at Fortress Monroe with the writ of habeas corpus

May 11 - Taken to Richmond; housed under guard at the Spotswood Hotel in the same room he had when he reached Richmond in May 1861

May 13 - Appears in court before Judge Underwood; bail set at \$100,000; bond posted by Horace Greeley, abolitionist Gerrit Smith, a representative of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and ten Richmond businessmen; to "deafening applause," freed after two years of confinement; meets Greeley for the first time.

<http://arete-designs.com/southernprimer/varina.html>

"If you bring these leaders to trial, it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution, secession is not a rebellion. His [Jefferson Davis] capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one. We cannot convict him of treason."

-- Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court, 1867

“What really happened with the Civil War was the destruction of the first American republic, created by the Revolution. It dies in the Civil War. That’s really the argument that Lincoln is making in the Gettysburg Address of rebirth. We have the second American republic, defined in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution. And ever since, we’ve been trying to line up to, define and fight over the nature of that second republic.” - Historian David Blight

UNION SOLDIERS IN ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.
SICKNESS,—STARVATION,—DEATH.



THE CONTRAST OF SUFFERING—ANDERSONVILLE & FORTRESS MONROE



THE REBEL LEADER, JEFF DAVIS, AT FORTRESS MONROE.
HEALTH,—PLENTY,—LUXURY.

AND THEN ON THIS!

SOLDIERS! LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

SOLDIERS! HAVE YOU FOUGHT IN VAIN?

SHALL THE REBEL LEADERS BE RESTORED TO POWER?

This is the kind of vicious lie the yankee press typically spewed out in order to enflame the yankee people and justify their WAR CRIMES.

Notice here our President is shown living a life of health, plenty and luxury !
In reality he was treated horribly.

Please see this report from the [Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XXXII. Richmond, Va., January-December, 1904.](#) Regarding the actual treatment of our Honourable President.

As for Andersonville, Those in charge did everything they could to find a solution. Hear the [TRUTH ABOUT ANDERSONVILLE](#)

[In this audio sermon](#) by Pastor John Weaver



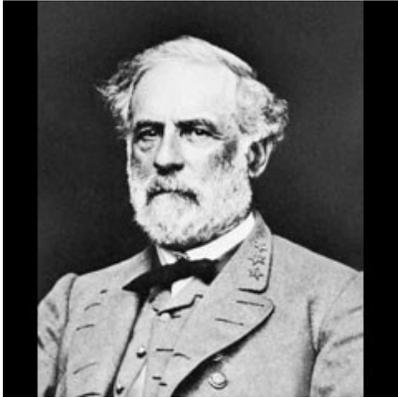
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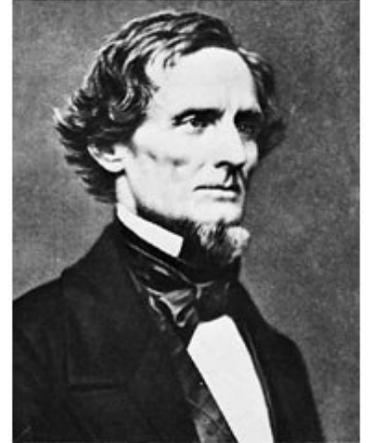
FOULDAMNYANKEE LIES !

Jefferson Davis: The famous trial that never was

By Bill Ward



When the War Between the States ended, the victorious Northerners viewed Jefferson Davis, as the former President of the Confederate States of America, much differently than others who had served the Confederacy. For example, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, the meeting between the two generals was amicable. Lee was received and treated with courtesy as a senior officer. The terms were so apparently lenient, with Grant conceding to Lee's requests on behalf of his soldiers, the surrender was referred to as "a gentleman's agreement."



However, even after signing a loyalty oath, Lee and other former Confederate Army officers and members of the CSA government were later disenfranchised and treated as second-class citizens. But in the eyes of the northern public, Jefferson Davis was set apart for still a different kind of treatment.

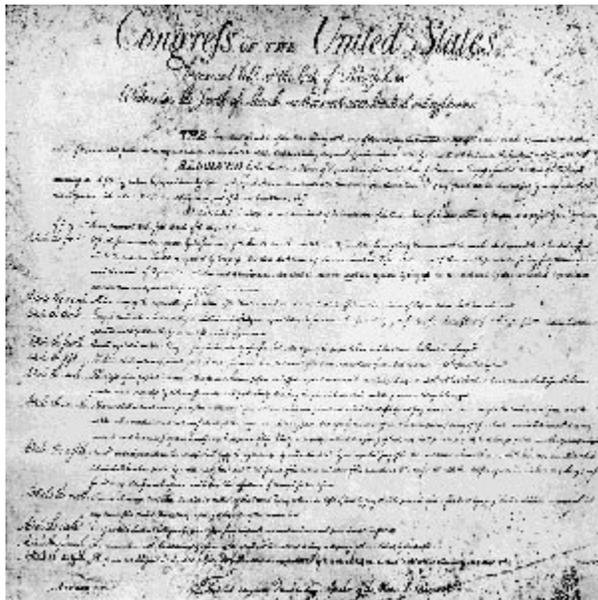
On May 10, 1865, about a mile from the town of Irwinville, Georgia, Federal troops captured Davis. With his arrest on that spring morning, his government ceased to exist. His wife, Varina, and their children were sent to Savannah, where she was kept under virtual house arrest and forbidden to leave the city. Because the soldiers, carpetbaggers and Union supporters treated the Davis children so badly, Varina arranged for them to go to Canada along with her mother.

Davis had been taken back to Virginia and imprisoned in Fort Monroe, where he would stay for the next two years. At first, he was bound in leg irons. Guards watched him around the clock but were not permitted to speak to him. He was allowed no visitors; a light burned in his cell day and night; and his only reading material was a Bible. His treatment was a clear violation of the Bill of Rights.



Many Northern Congressmen and newspapers were nothing short of vicious in their public attacks of Davis. They wanted to see him tried for treason and hanged. In one article, and in one very long sentence, the New York Times referred to Davis by every insulting comment and offensive name that was fit to print. Rhetoric far outran legal reasoning.

But if Davis was in an unusual legal predicament, so was the United States government. The dilemma faced by Washington was how to handle the Davis case. The government under Lincoln had created its own major obstacles by spending four years proclaiming that secessionists were “traitors and conspirators.” The U.S. military had silenced opposition to the administration by closing down newspapers that dared challenge the party line or to make the slightest suggestion that secession might be legal. Thousands of Northerners had been jailed for exercising their First Amendment rights, and those thousands had friends with long memories in the Northern bar.



Northern lawyers were angry for having their clients locked in prison with no civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution; having civilians tried by military courts for non-existent crimes; having a government that ignored the Supreme Court, setting itself above the

constitutional plan of checks and balances. They didn't like having to beg the president for justice for clients convicted by phony courts-martial or locked up for long periods without any trial. Under Lincoln, the U.S. government had become tyrannical, and certainly anything but a free and constitutional society.

The best lawyers of the day were willing to volunteer to defend Jefferson Davis, because they were angry at the way Lincoln's government had trampled the Bill of Rights and the Constitution for four years. Even those who didn't believe in secession were repulsed by the conduct of the Republican administration and the U.S. military.

Charles O'Connor of New York, one of the most famous trial lawyers of the era and a man of great stature in the legal profession, volunteered to be Davis's counsel. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, would be the trial judge.

But interesting things began to happen, and the government's dilemma became even worse. University of Virginia Law Professor, **Albert Bledsoe, published a book, "[Is Davis a Traitor?](#)" Bledsoe methodically took apart the case against secession, delivering a solid blow to the prosecutors and dampening their zeal to try Davis. Prosecutors actually began to look for a way to avoid trying him without vindicating the South.**

BOOK AVAILABLE FOR FREE DOWNLOAD [HERE](#):

http://books.google.com/books?id=XqIBAAAAAYAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

Then another method was decided on for prosecution. The attorney general would bring in outside, independent counsel, as we have seen in modern times, such as in Watergate or the Clinton scandals. The government needed someone of great standing in the legal community to be the lead prosecutor. It chose John J. Clifford. But after reviewing the case, Clifford withdrew citing "grave doubts" about the validity of the case. The government could "end up having fought a successful war, only to have it declared unlawful by a Virginia jury," where Davis's "crime" was alleged to have been committed.

President Johnson, Lincoln's successor, thought the easiest way out would be to pardon Davis, as he had pardoned many other Confederates. But Davis refused, saying, "To ask for a pardon would be a confession of guilt." He wanted a trial to have the issue of secession decided by a court of law — where it should have been decided to begin with — instead of on battlefields. Most Southerners wanted the same.

Northerners either forgot or were unaware of a great secessionist tradition in America. Southerners were not alone in their view that each state had the right to determine its own destiny in the Union. The procedure for joining the Union also applied to withdrawing from the Union.

That thought harkens back to an editorial by the Cincinnati (Ohio) Daily Inquirer, in the summer of 1861, after the "traitor" label was let loose by the North: "The Republican papers are great on treason. . . . It is treason to circulate petitions for a compromise or peaceful readjustment of our national troubles . . . to question the constitutional powers of the President to increase the standing army without authority of law . . . to object to squads of military visiting private houses, and to make search and seizures. . . to question the infallibility of the President, and treason not to concur with him. . . It is treason to talk of hard times; to say that the war might have been avoided. It is treason to be truthful and faithful to the Constitution."

A year after John Clifford withdrew, the government appointed another special counsel, Richard Dana of Boston, who had written the novel, "Two Years Before the Mast." But after reviewing the evidence, he agreed with Clifford; the case was a loser. Dana argued that "a conviction will settle nothing in law or national practice not now settled...as a rule of law by war." Dana observed that the right to secede from the Union had not been settled by civilized means but by military power and the destruction of much life and property in the South. The North should accept its uncivilized victory, however dirty its hands might be, and not expose the fruits of its carnage to scrutiny by a peaceful court of law.

Now, over two years after Davis's imprisonment and grand jury indictments for treason, the stage was set for the great public trial of the century. Davis had been released from prison on a \$100,000 bond, supported by none other than Horace Greeley, the leading abolitionist writer in the North and a former Lincoln supporter. Greeley and a host of others were outraged at the treatment Davis had received, being locked up in a dungeon for more than two years with no speedy trial.

Since two famous special counsels had told the government its case was a loser, finally, none other than the Chief Justice, in a quirk of Constitutional manipulation, devised an idea to avoid a trial without vindicating the South. His amazing solution was little short of genius.

The Fourteenth Amendment had been adopted, which provided that anyone who had engaged in insurrection against the United States and had at one time taken an oath of allegiance (which Davis had done as a U.S. Senator) could not hold public office. The Bill of Rights prevents double jeopardy, so Davis, who had already been punished once by the Fourteenth Amendment in not being permitted to hold public office, couldn't be tried and punished again for treason.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase secretly passed along his clever argument to Davis's counsel, Charles O'Connor, who then made the motion to dismiss. The Court took the motion under consideration, passing the matter on to the Supreme Court for determination.

In late December 1867 while the motion was pending, President Johnson granted amnesty to everyone in the South, including Davis. But the Davis case was still on the docket. In February 1868, at a dinner party attended by the Chief Justice and a government attorney, they agreed that on the following day a motion for non-prosecution would be made that would dismiss the case. A guest overheard the conversation and reported what was on the minds of most Southerners:

"I did not consider that he [Davis] was any more guilty of treason than I was, and that a trial should be insisted upon, which could properly only result in a complete vindication of our cause, and of the action of the many thousands who had fought and of the many thousands who had died for what they felt to be right."

And so, the case of United States versus Jefferson Davis came to its end — a case that was to be the trial of the century, a great state trial, perhaps the most significant trial in the history of the nation — that never was.

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

**CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS,
EARLY'S DIVISION 5,424 men**



MAJOR GENERAL JUBAL ANDERSON EARLY

Everybody respected Jubal Early for his accomplishments in the two years of fighting before Gettysburg. Almost nobody liked him. In Pennsylvania, Irish stragglers under his command were quoted as saying that there were many Confederates who would shoot him "just as quick as they would a damned Yankee." Early was derisive of subordinates, overbearing with his peers, and abrasive with everybody. A non-stop talker, he spoke in a snarling rasp, and was opinionated and dogmatic on every subject. Though he was an accomplished scholar, his conversation was rough, ungrammatical, and profane. Neither was he physically attractive. Balding, with black hair and flashing black eyes, he seldom bothered to trim his graying beard. He chewed tobacco, and had a habit of shifting his quid from one cheek to the other during moments of excitement. Though slender and about six feet tall, he had rheumatism, which twisted him and forced him to be badly stooped, both riding--"solemn as a country coroner going to his first inquest" was how one man described him on horseback--and walking. As a result, he appeared much older than his forty-six years. Early was a disciplinarian so strict it shaded over into vindictiveness. Once when a regiment failed to protect a wagon train to his satisfaction he rode up and roared that he would put the regiment on the front line "where he hoped every one of them would get killed and burn through all eternity." He did what he promised, and the unit was decimated, yet at least one survivor of this affair mixed a grudging admiration for the general in with his resentment, writing that Early was "a queer fish . . . but no humbug." Even the precious few who discerned a warm human being under the harsh exterior admitted the general almost never betrayed tender emotion. One such man, John Daniel, recalled such a moment during the Battle of the Wilderness when Early got news of the death of a young cousin who had recently served him as an aide. "Poor Robert," he heard Early remark, and saw a tear glisten on his cheek. One war, one tear.

While it is true that "Old Jubilee" was notorious among the men for his unsavory personality, his record in battle prior to Gettysburg was unsurpassed. Leading the brigade whose arrival was decisive at First Manassas in July 1861, he was promoted to brigadier general from that day. In his next battle, at the height of an ill-considered charge at Williamsburg in May 1862, he was severely wounded by a bullet that went through his back from shoulder to shoulder. After recovering at home, Early returned to duty at the end of June after he heard that battle was imminent in front of Richmond. He arrived to command a new brigade at the battle of Malvern Hill on July 1, though he was still so feeble from his wound that he needed assistance to mount his horse.

His new brigade, one of the largest in the army with seven regiments, belonged to Maj. Gen. Richard Ewell's division. During the Second Manassas Campaign which followed immediately after the Peninsula, Early gave a brilliant performance across the breadth of Northern Virginia. He was the most conspicuous figure on the field at the Battle of Cedar Mountain. He was gritty and steadfast when his brigade was stranded by high water on enemy's side of the Rappahannock. He was praised by corps commander Maj. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson for his timely action at Broad Run at the end of the famous Rebel flank march. Finally, he came to Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill's rescue at a critical moment on Jackson's embattled left at the climactic Battle of Second Manassas. Ewell, who was put out of action with the loss of a leg at Brawner's Farm on the eve of the latter battle, joined Jackson in lauding Early's performance.

At Sharpsburg in September, Early was at one point facing the Federals on three sides, but he made his dispositions shrewdly and not only held his ground, but "attacked with great vigor and gallantry," according to Jackson himself. When acting division commander Brig. Gen. Alexander Lawton was wounded during the battle, Early took his place. After the battle, he was commended by Lee, who recognized that Early had shown himself capable of division command and rewarded him by keeping him at the head of the division.

At Fredericksburg in December, the only dangerous moment for the Confederate army came when Maj. Gen. George Meade's Pennsylvanians hit a hole in A.P. Hill's front and threatened to blow through the Rebel line. Just as he had at Second Bull Run, Early pulled Hill's fat out of the fire. Told that Hill's line had been pierced, Early's men came on the run, shouting "Here comes old Jubal! Let old Jubal straighten out that fence!" Meade's men tumbled back, and the line was restored.

Early received an overdue promotion to major general in April 1863, and the division, which at Fredericksburg was still being called "Ewell's Division," was permanently handed over to "Old Jube" with Ewell's blessing. His new prestige made him no less bad-tempered. That spring, Early, a life-long bachelor, rekindled the resentments of his men when he petitioned Jackson to order all the visiting wives, mothers and sisters to stay away, citing them as an interruption in the army's work. Jackson read Early's letter and roared to those standing anxiously nearby, "I will do no such thing. I wish my wife could come to see me!"

Soon after, at Chancellorsville in May, Early was put in the precarious position of holding, with his lone division (augmented by Barksdale's brigade), the Fredericksburg line that Lee's entire army had occupied the previous December. The assignment was an indication that Lee considered Early the division commander he most trusted with an independent command. Hampered by a confusion in orders, Early was overrun by the 23,000-man Union Sixth Corps, but kept his head while he withdrew. In the last stage of the battle, he reoccupied the lost ground and organized a counterattack which ended the Union threat, drove the offending Sixth Corps back across the river, and ended the battle.

The man who had thus achieved so much in so short a time was from the Blue Ridge hills of southwest Virginia. Early graduated from West Point in the top third of the Class of 1837, but left the army within a month and hurried back to Virginia to study law. He interrupted his practice in 1841-2 to serve in the state legislature as a Whig, then in 1848 to participate in the Mexican War as a major of volunteers, where he saw no fighting. Being a Whig, Early strongly opposed secession and voted against it at the 1861 secession convention, but once it was an accomplished fact, he offered his services to the Confederacy. He was sent to Lynchburg to raise three regiments, one of which, the 24th Virginia, was assigned to him. Though still a colonel, he was given a brigade in June 1861, with which he started his Civil War career at First Manassas a month later.

Early had weaknesses as a commander. He had a poor sense of direction, which he exhibited early on when he had trouble finding the battlefield at First Manassas. At Malvern Hill he had floundered through forest and swamp, and frequently thereafter his command arrived late at its destination due to Early's inability to grasp the guiding features of the ground over which he operated. His unpopularity with those he had scorched with his arrogance and irascibility--which included just about everybody--also hampered his ability to handle men effectively. One notable exception, though, was Lee himself. Perhaps Lee recognized how Early worshipped him. In any case, even though Early was the only officer ever heard to swear in Lee's presence, the army leader had a certain affection for him, calling him "my bad old man."

As the army approached Gettysburg, Jubal Early was once again serving under the familiar Richard Ewell, now his corps commander. In the combination of the two men's personalities was potential for trouble. Ewell, the superior, was by nature generous. Early, the subordinate, was by nature arrogant, overbearing and independent-minded. It was foreseeable that their roles might become confused at a critical time. Capt. Robert Stiles, the observant artilleryman, vividly remembered Early's determination going into battle at Gettysburg on the first day, "his glossy black ostrich feather, in beautiful condition, seeming to glisten and tremble upon the wide brim of his gray-brown felt hat, like a thing of life."

At Gettysburg

In mid-morning of July 1, Early, moving his division west from York to rejoin the army, received a message from Ewell to march south to Gettysburg when he reached Heidlersburg. As he approached Gettysburg ahead of his division's column, he heard the thud of distant artillery fire. About a mile north of Gettysburg, he came over a rise and surveyed the Union Eleventh Corps, deployed to stop Rode's division, which was attacking from Oak Hill to the west. Seeing his chance, Early soon skillfully threw his men forward, hitting the Eleventh Corps right flank north of town and routing that unlucky corps, which lost thousands of casualties and prisoners in a pell-mell dash through the town to the safety of the hills beyond. It was a masterful performance by Early--his attackers inflicted three times as many casualties on the defenders as they themselves suffered.

Before a pursuit beyond the town could be organized, Early received word from Brig. Gen. "Extra Billy" Smith that the enemy was approaching from the east along the York Pike. Early took the precaution of sending Gordon's brigade to join Smith's, two miles east of town, to guard against the threat. Early rode forward into Gettysburg in the late afternoon, and again received word of enemy presence to the east from Smith. Although Early didn't believe the threat was real, he couldn't disregard it, and as a result he was unable to organize an attack on the rapidly strengthening Union line on Cemetery Hill south of town. Early, along with Ewell and Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes, finally rode east of town to look down the York Pike for themselves, and they could see nothing of the enemy, yet Early left his two brigades guarding the approach until the next day.

That evening, Lee rode over to confer with the Second Corp leaders, asking specifically if the Second Corps could storm Cemetery Hill at daylight. Early, never at a loss for words, presumed to speak for the Second Corps, answering that Cemetery Hill was too steep to assail from its northern side, and that tomorrow's attack should be made on Longstreet's front instead. In that case, Lee asked, shouldn't the Second Corps be withdrawn to shorten the lines? Again Early answered (when his superior Ewell would be expected to have done so): it would hurt morale to give up the ground the men had gained, he said. Gettysburg should not be given up, and the ground in the Second Corps front was good for defense. It was a vintage Early performance--presumptuous and argumentative.

By mid-day of July 2, Gordon's brigade was recalled from the York Pike and put into position behind Hays's and Avery's brigades, which were placed in low ground just east of town, in a place where they could charge Cemetery Hill if a favorable opportunity presented itself. Smith's brigade was left to guard the York Pike approach. A little before dusk, Maj. Gen. Ed Johnson's division struck across Rock Creek against Culp's Hill, which was the signal for Early to attack Cemetery Hill. Early ordered Avery's and Hays's brigades forward in the dying light, and these overran the Union lines on the northeast slope of the hill, but were thrown back after reaching the crest, a moment which was perhaps the true "High-water Mark of the Confederacy," an honor usually bestowed on Pickett's Charge.

During the night Early detached Smith's brigade to Johnson for an all-out attempt to capture Culp's Hill on the morning of July 3. Early's other brigades were not further engaged in the battle. Early's division suffered the least casualties of any Confederate division at Gettysburg--1,188 men, compared to the more than 2,000 men lost by most of the other divisions.

Lee's opinion of Early's qualifications for independent leadership, already high, were probably enhanced at Gettysburg. During the next year Early led the corps several times in Ewell's absence. At the end of May 1864 Early was made lieutenant general and given the Second Corps after Ewell was transferred to command the Richmond defenses. Early was given the task of taking the corps and moving up the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington. Early succeeded in this task, but was subsequently soundly defeated by Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan in the Valley, and Lee was forced by public opinion to remove Early from command in the last days of the Confederacy.

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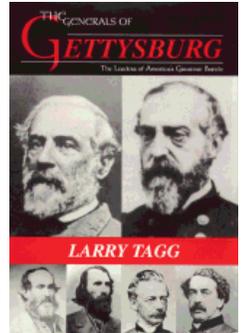
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Excerpted from "[The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle](#)" by Larry Tagg

NEXT MONTH:

Brigadier General John Brown Gordon



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



GENERAL EARLY, DISGUISED AS A FARMER, WHILE ESCAPING TO MEXICO, 1865



MAJOR THOMAS P. TURNER, COMMANDANT OF LIBBY PRISON, AND GENERAL EARLY IN HAVANA, 1865



...In July, 1891, when the impressive statue of Stonewall Jackson was dedicated over his grave, 30,000 people gathered in Lexington, Virginia. On the day before the dedication, survivors of the Stonewall Brigade, dressed in faded and tattered gray uniforms, were the center of attention in the town.

That night when citizens of the town wanted to ensure the old soldiers comfortable lodging, a diligent search of homes and hotels yielded not one of the men. Near midnight the Brigade was found, huddled in blankets around Jackson's statue in the cemetery. Urged to leave the damp ground and partake of the town's hospitality, none of the men stirred. Finally one said, "Thank you sirs, but we've slept around him many a night on the battlefield, and we want to bivouac once more with Old Jack." And they did.

The next day, 21 July, was the thirtieth anniversary of the memorable battle where Thomas Jonathan Jackson became forever "Stonewall". The day began with a procession featuring a brand-new Confederate battle flag made especially for the occasion. When the graveside ceremonies ended, the Stonewall Brigade fell into ranks and marched slowly to the cemetery gate. There one of the veterans paused and gazed around at the land he had defended with the general. When his eyes reached Jackson's grave, he removed his hat and shouted in a choking voice, "Goodbye, old man, goodbye! We've done all we can for you!"

Lexington doesn't allow the flying of Confederate flags on their streets anymore...SHAME ON THEM!



On The Front Lines

Federal District Court Dismisses First Amendment Lawsuit Against City of Lexington, VA, Over SCV's Right to Fly Confederate Flag

June 15, 2012

ROANOKE, Va. — A federal district court has dismissed a First Amendment lawsuit against the City of Lexington, Va., based upon the City prohibiting a civil war heritage society from flying the Confederate flag on flag standards maintained by the city, while other organizations were allowed to do so. In dismissing the First Amendment lawsuit filed by attorneys for The Rutherford Institute on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), U.S. District Judge Samuel G. Wilson ruled that the City of Lexington was free to adopt an ordinance denying private parties the use of flag standards along City streets even though it had previously allowed local organizations to fly their flags from the standards. The court ruled that the City's motive for adopting the flag ordinance—allegedly in response to an SCV request to fly the Confederate flag and because of the City's opposition to the message conveyed by that flag—was “immaterial.”

The District Court's decision and The Rutherford Institute's complaint in *Sons of Confederate Veterans v. Lexington* are available [here](#) and [here](#).

“The First Amendment was penned by the Framers of the Constitution to protect our ideas and speech, both the popular and the unpopular,” stated John W. Whitehead, president of The Rutherford Institute. “The issue here is not whether the Confederate flag should be displayed but whether we, as Americans, remain committed to the idea of free speech. If we allow the censoring of something simply because it may be controversial, we open the door for the government to discard anything deemed disturbing or offensive.”

According to the complaint, the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is a nonpolitical fraternal organization that seeks to recognize and preserve the heritage and history of military personnel who fought for the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. In early 2010, the SCV began planning and organizing a parade to be held in January 2011, in Lexington, Va., a city with rich ties to Confederate history. For example, Lexington was the home of Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, who is also buried in Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery. Gen. Robert E. Lee also is buried in Lexington at the chapel of Washington & Lee University, where Gen. Lee served as president from 1865 until his death in 1870. Lee-Jackson Day has also been designated as an annual holiday every January in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

As part of its preparations for the parade, the SCV requested permission to temporarily display the Confederate flag from street standards owned by the city. In years past, other groups, such as college fraternities, had been granted permission to fly their flags from the standards for special events. Although the SCV's request created some controversy, city officials granted them permission to temporarily display the Confederate flag during the January 2011 event. However, at a March 2011 meeting to discuss the policy governing use of the flag standards, several persons expressed opposition to the Confederate flag display. Subsequently, in September 2011, the City adopted an ordinance providing that only the national flag of the United States, the flag of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the City flag of Lexington may be flown from the standards on designated holidays.

In filing the First Amendment lawsuit in January 2012, Institute attorneys alleged that the City not only violated the 1993 injunction assuring the SCV of the right to display the Confederate flag but also discriminated against the SCV in violation of their right to free speech and equal protection under the law. Affiliate attorneys Thomas E. Strelka and Correy Diviney of Roanoke, Va., assisted The Rutherford Institute in its defense of the SCV.

Heritage group vows to appeal decision on Lexington's flag ordinance

The Sons of Confederate Veterans said the ruling allows the silencing of unpopular groups.

By [Laurence Hammack](#)

Turned back in its skirmish to fly the Confederate colors from streetlight poles in Lexington, a Civil War group is refusing to wave a white flag.

Sons of Confederate Veterans said Friday it will likely appeal a federal judge's decision upholding a city ordinance that effectively bans the Southern flag from public light poles.

"The city's solution was to discriminate against everyone," the organization said of a policy that prohibits all private groups from using the city-controlled flag standards.

In a city steeped with Confederate history — Gens. Robert E. Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson are buried here — an appeal could prolong lingering tensions between defenders of that heritage and those who see the Confederate flag as a symbol of hatred and racism.

The conflict came to a head last September, when the Lexington City Council adopted an ordinance that allows only the city, state and national flags to fly from its light poles on designated holidays.

To some, the ordinance represented an even-handed approach to all private entities. After all, it rescinded a previous policy of allowing on occasion not just the Confederate flag, but those of Washington and Lee University, Virginia Military Institute and several school-related fraternities.

But to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the vote was an affront to their cause.

"The process was so biased and egregiously discriminatory that the Sons decided it could not go unchallenged," the group's Lexington-based Stonewall Brigade Camp said in a written statement released Friday.

In a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Roanoke, the Sons of Confederate Veterans alleged the city shirked the First Amendment by taking a politically correct vote against its controversial flag.

Judge Samuel Wilson rejected that argument in a written opinion released late Thursday, which happened to be Flag Day.

"The ordinance is perfectly reasonable," Wilson wrote in a 10-page opinion that found it to be viewpoint neutral and therefore an offense to no one's constitutional rights.

No court has forced a municipality to allow private-party access to government flag poles, Wilson wrote, saying he could find no reason to do so in this case.

"The constitution does not compel a municipality to provide its citizens a bully pulpit, but rather requires it to refrain from using its own position of authority to infringe free speech," the opinion stated.

A key part of the case rested on what kind of forum the flag poles represented.

The U.S. Supreme Court has recognized three categories of forums: a traditional public forum, a nonpublic forum, and a designated public forum.

A traditional public forum includes streets, sidewalks and parks, where First Amendment rights are generally the strongest. (Consider the failed attempt earlier this year to ban anti-war protesters from the sidewalk in front of the Roanoke City Market Building.)

A nonpublic forum is government property not used for public communication. The city of Lexington maintained its flag standards fell into this category.

A designated public forum is a hybrid of the first two, in which government has allowed some expressive conduct in an otherwise closed area. In an ongoing dispute over the posting of the Ten Commandments in a Giles County school, the school board maintains that a multidocument display including both the commandments and historical screeds is a designated public forum.

In deciding the Confederate flag case, Wilson determined that the city created a designated public forum some years ago when it allowed private groups to fly their colors from its flag poles on a case-by-case basis.

When such a forum is later restricted — as Lexington decided to do last year — the motives of the governmental decision-makers are subject to scrutiny.

However, Sons of Confederate Veterans were unable to convince Wilson they were discriminated against because the city ordinance is consistent in prohibiting all private flags.

"The court finds that the city's alleged motivation in closing the forum does not override the facially content-neutral character of the city's new ordinance," the judge wrote.

In its written statement, Sons of Confederate Veterans maintained that Wilson's ruling would allow governments to deny everyone access to public places in its effort to silence the groups with whom it disagrees.

"That logic would legitimize many of the wrongs committed by state and local governments during the Civil Rights era," the statement read.

With a possible appeal looming, Lexington officials were reluctant this week to comment in detail on their victory.

"We welcome the decision, which we believe is sound," said Paul Beers, a Roanoke attorney who represented the city.

"The city worked long and hard to develop the ordinance, and believes the ordinance has been vindicated."

<http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/310282>

WATCH WDBJ CHANNEL 7 NEWS REPORT [HERE](#).

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Stonewall Brigade Camp - Sons of Confederate Veterans

Late yesterday evening, the Sons learned that Federal District Judge Samuel G. Wilson had dismissed our lawsuit against the City of Lexington, Virginia which was filed over the adoption of a city ordinance banning or ending all private flag displays for special events from the city's street poles which had been a practice for over twenty years. The Sons had requested and received permission to fly various historical state and Confederate flags (the familiar Battleflag was not flown) for Lee-Jackson Day in January 2011. Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. 'Stonewall' Jackson are both buried in Lexington. Immediately, the City began working on an ordinance to prevent that display from occurring this year. The City's solution was to discriminate against everyone and shut down the forum. The SCV is represented by the law firm of Strickland, Diviney, and Strelka who were assisted by The Rutherford Institute. Our attorneys have not thoroughly reviewed Judge Wilson's ruling at this time although their initial impression is that the ruling was in error. The Sons intend to appeal the decision to the Fourth US Circuit Court especially if our attorney's sentiments on the merits remain unchanged.

Several issues were conceded by both sides during the court hearing earlier in the week. The City, upon questioning by Judge Wilson, had to admit that the city had created a limited public forum in the past use of its street poles. The Sons conceded that the ordinance adopted is viewpoint neutral because it banned all private expressive activity. The point of contention is on the process that was used to change the designation of the street poles. The process was so biased and egregiously discriminatory that the Sons decided that it could not go unchallenged as it was a direct affront to our views and an action taken directly against our Constitutional rights.

The judges ruling, as we interpret it, would allow any government facility to be closed off to private use if the government disliked certain individuals or their views, so long as the government then prevented everyone else from using that forum. If this line of reason was accepted and applied to other issues and areas of law, then it will be perfectly legal and legitimate for the government to block access to or close public schools, parks, pools, libraries, public meeting rooms, etc. to deny access to those facilities by a certain group, so long as everyone is barred by the closure. That logic would legitimize many of the wrongs committed by state and local governments during the Civil Rights era.



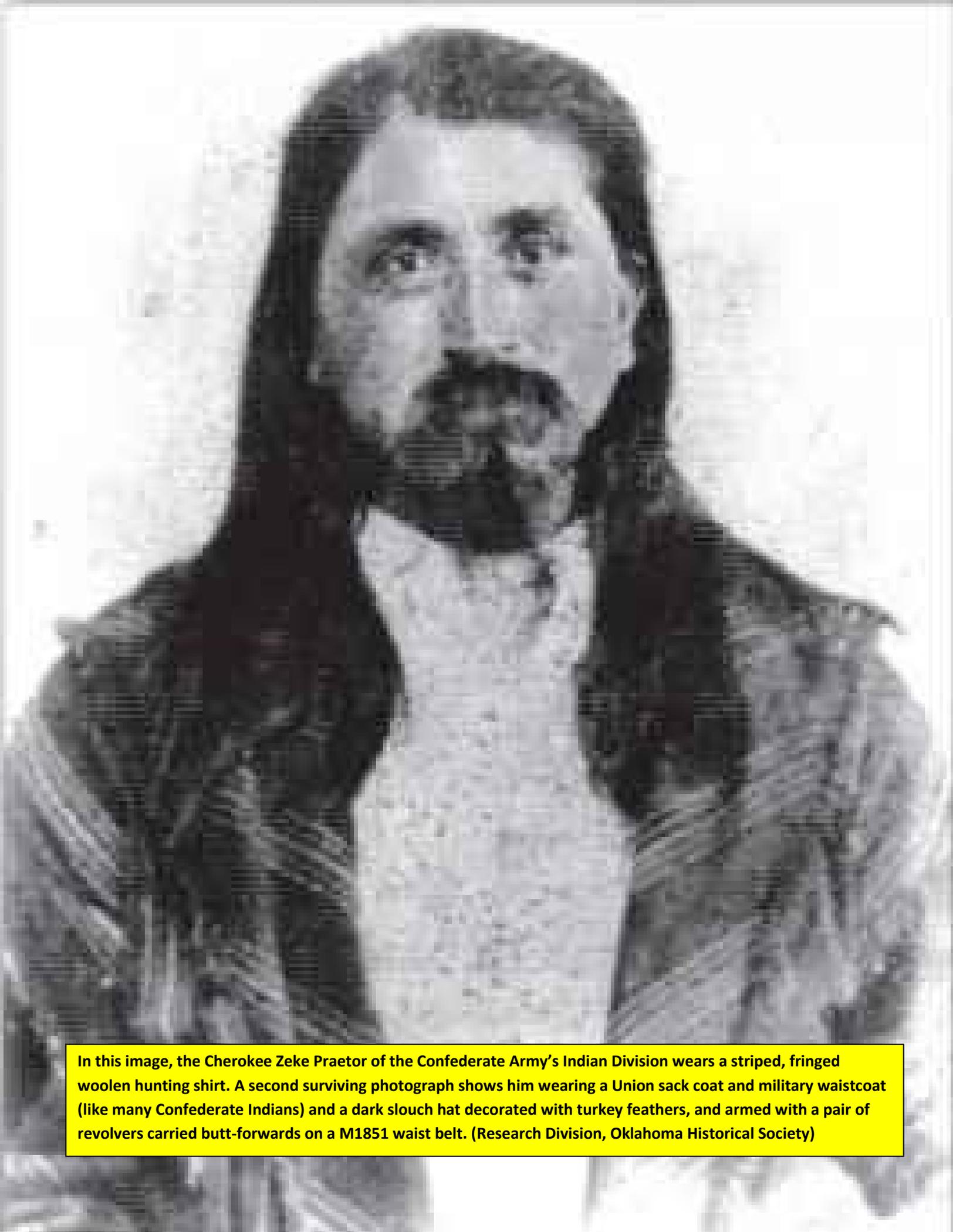
"My plans are perfect, and when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on Bobby Lee, for I shall have none.

"General 'Fighting' Joe Hooker

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.

Proverbs 16:18

Lee's greatest victory was against Hooker at Chancellorsville. 133,000 Federals against Lee's 61,000 Confederates.



In this image, the Cherokee Zeke Praetor of the Confederate Army's Indian Division wears a striped, fringed woolen hunting shirt. A second surviving photograph shows him wearing a Union sack coat and military waistcoat (like many Confederate Indians) and a dark slouch hat decorated with turkey feathers, and armed with a pair of revolvers carried butt-forwards on a M1851 waist belt. (Research Division, Oklahoma Historical Society)

'Dissent in Command'

On May 4th 1861 Brigadier General Beauregard boarded a train bound for Montgomery in Alabama. In his despatch case were plans he intended to present to the new Confederate Government. Plans he believed would not only shorten the war; but bring about victory for the Southern cause. This train journey however was to result in a meeting that would lead to Beauregard's intervention and attempt to influence naval matters, for also undertaking that journey was the young, William L. Trenholm.



During the long journey to Montgomery, Beauregard and Trenholm spent most of their time earnestly discussing the course of the war. William Trenholm, the son of George Trenholm, who already ran several mercantile companies in both Charleston and Liverpool, England - disclosed his visit to the capital was his third in recent months to seek support for their (Trenholm's) proposal to operate a line of steam ships, able to run supplies and trade profitably between the Southern states, Europe and the Caribbean. This new shipping line however would require significant funding from the Confederate government to ensure equal investment by a number of English companies; not to mention the immediate procurement of three new, iron-hulled steamships from the Liverpool shipbuilding firm of William Laird & Son at a cost of \$228,000 dollars. No firm decision was forthcoming at that time but William, acting for his father had accepted two invitations to visit Secretary of State for the Treasury, Christopher Memminger and others from the cabinet, for further discussions.

Beauregard was intrigued to learn that during one of these meetings, news that Fraser, Trenholm & Co. had obtained the option to purchase ten and possibly twelve, large East India Company steamships* which could be fitted out and crewed at relatively short notice; and thereby provide the Confederacy with an ocean-ready fleet in a matter of months, had already been relayed to the government! William is reported to have pressed the point with Beauregard, that these steamships being large, iron-hulled ocean-going vessels fitted with both sail and auxiliary power, would be of immense value to the fledgling Confederate fleet. Some of these vessels were already proven in a passenger and cargo carrying capacity; and operating extensively between Great Britain and her colonies. Along with the 'new-build' ships now available, they were in the opinion of his fathers business associates, eminently suited to the South's immediate needs!

There is no doubt Beauregard viewed the potential of these ships seriously and took every opportunity over coming weeks and months, to press the point home to anyone who would listen, Despite these entreaties, Secretary to the Department of the Navy, Stephen Mallory, eventually decided against the proposal and to concentrate instead on securing ships from Europe. On May 9th 1861 just days after meetings with Trenholm and Beauregard, he sent Commander James Bulloch to England to commence the purchase and acquisition of new, naval vessels.

There is no doubt the possibility of purchasing, converting, crewing and arming ships from the East India Company was seriously discussed. These discussions would have involved Jefferson Davis, Stephen Mallory, Bulloch and probably Memminger too; but at the end of the day, considerations such as they were weighed heavily against the vast outlays of monies that would be needed to complete the purchase at that time. Mallory also took seriously the advice of his purchasing agent, James Bulloch, who allegedly inspected two of the proposed fleet and reportedly commented later, their purchase as seen against the ships that could be obtained with little delay from Britain, was 'a senseless waste of money!' Despite this, it must be remembered that Bulloch's adverse reaction to the Fraser-Trenholm proposals, endorsed by General Beauregard, did not stand in the way of him (Bulloch) actually purchasing one of their number in the autumn of 1863. This, the Sea King was bought and fitted out for £243,000 before eventually being renamed the CSS Shenandoah!

Appeasement as a Strategy

Appeasement – 1. the political strategy of pacifying a potential enemy in the hope of avoiding conflict—often by granting concessions. 2. an attempt to stop complaints or reduce difficulties by making concessions.

Concession – 1. an act or an example of conceding, yielding, or compromising in some way, often grudgingly or unwillingly.

Compromise – (n) 1. a settlement of a dispute in which two or more sides agree to accept less than they originally wanted. 2. something that somebody accepts because what was wanted is unattainable. (v) 1. to settle a dispute by agreeing to accept less than what was originally wanted.

Ronald Reagan used to tell the story of the man trying to drain a swamp who finds himself surrounded by hungry alligators. In panic, he starts throwing his fellow workers to the monsters to protect himself. Of course, the end result is still the same: he *will* be eaten! Reagan was illustrating the futility of appeasement which gains nothing for the user but a little time before the end.

Actually, many people confuse appeasement with compromise. This is not difficult to do, especially if one is inherently honest. However, the difference between the two concepts is that in a compromise, *both* sides accept what is agreed upon. On the other hand, when one side considers the agreement a step towards the desired result while the other believes it is the solution to the problem, “compromise” is in fact, an act of “appeasement” by the second side. For far too long, *our* side has believed that each “compromise” we have accepted regarding Southern symbols and heritage is the final answer to that particular heritage problem—only to find out that in a day, or a week, or a year, the other side is back demanding more and greater “compromise” on an issue that we, at least, had considered settled.

Now, the first time this sort of thing happens, no blame obtains to us. We were honest in our negotiations but our adversaries were not. However, the *second*—not to mention every time thereafter—that the *same* thing happens, we lose all right to call ourselves ill-used. We cannot blame “the other side” when we knew—or *should* have known—that the concept of “compromise” existed on our part alone while our adversaries were determined to continue to work towards total victory. Indeed, I am willing to state unequivocally, that some fifty years after the end of The Grand Bargain and the commencement of the second war on Southern heritage and culture, most defenders of the South *have to be aware* that “compromise” with our enemies is actually appeasement and that to continue down that particular road will end in our extermination. As this is the case, Southern apologists and leaders have no business engaging in such ill-considered “compromises.” Whatever they choose to call these arrangements, they represent concessions by us and thus they must be recognized as appeasement. To paraphrase Ronald Reagan yet again, if it looks like a

duck, and it walks like a duck and it quacks like a duck, it's a duck—even if you call it a pig.

Given this situation, how *should* we deal with our adversaries? Is there *any* hope in attempting valid compromise or are we dealing with an unrelenting, uncompromising, intractable mindset that will settle for nothing less than Southern cultural genocide? Sadly, the answer to the above questions is, “no,” there is no hope and “yes” we are dealing with a mindset that will accept nothing less than the total extermination of the culture, history and heritage of the South. Furthermore, no amount of manifest good will and conciliatory gestures on our part will change a damned thing. With that in mind, we must determine how to proceed. First and foremost I would say that all of the efforts to foster good will by many Southern “leaders” is seen not only by our own side but by our adversaries as—to use a vulgar phrase—“kissing butt.” However sincere Southern leaders may be in attempting to re-establish the previous attitude towards the South that existed under The Grand Bargain, the sad fact is that the nation has passed *beyond* actual compromise and adopted a Marxist revisionist version of “history” that requires nothing less than a complete condemnation of all things Southern and that the manifestations of a unique People must be consigned to oblivion or, in the alternative, remembered only with contempt and disgust. If we do not recognize this existing state of affairs, we are not only woefully naïve, but we continue to labor towards our own extermination.

Having accepted the matter as it stands, what then is left for us to do? First, we must not “concede” or “compromise” without understanding that such “solutions” are nothing but appeasement by our side, the only benefit of which—at least to us—is that it creates a momentary lull in the struggle. Secondly, we must make *much* better use of that lull to forestall total defeat even if we cannot achieve total victory. We must also understand that all such “agreements” are incremental victories for our adversaries. Most important, we must be prepared to use the time to regroup and go on the offensive rather than congratulating ourselves that we have at least forestalled total defeat—for a little while anyway. At the *very least* we must understand that the other side will never compromise on its stated goal of cultural genocide while there is any hope of victory. Therefore we must develop strategies to use when the enemy’s assault is momentarily halted by these bogus “compromises” because we know from experience that they are formulating their next plan of attack—and the whole thing starts again with each cycle leaving us a little more isolated and impotent.

The Southern heritage movement cannot continue to be caught flat-footed by these constant assaults. We have to push back. Only in that way is there any hope of having at least *some* control over the outcome of the struggle. Right now, we do nothing but *react*. We must become far more proactive and we will never do that while many of our leaders work so tirelessly to “get along” with our adversaries. Remember, it is *easy* to “get along” with the enemies of the South. All we have to do is surrender—and die.

<http://pcers.blogspot.com/>

Friday, June 1, 2012

SCV, CIC, shows his support!

The Virginia Flaggers !



Just as during the WBTS, the General has taken to the front lines.



**Michael Givens, SCV
Commander-In-Chief.**

**Thanks for your support
Mr. Givens!**

**It's nice to see the General is not
afraid to stand on the frontlines.**

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

The [REDACTED], The United Daughters of The Confederacy, met on the 15th. Members discussed the Presentation that you so generously offered to our Chapter. Because of the use of the Battle Flag, we have decided to not present the award. It was called to our attention that we should be using the First Flag/ The Daughters Flag. We do use those in our Meetings but have used the Battle Flag when placing flags on the graves. We are to be Politically Correct!

We thank you for all your trouble

Sincerely,

The day I was inducted into the UDC was one of the proudest of my life. I have long admired the organization, and its history of memorializing our gallant ancestors and fighting to preserve the honor of their glorious cause! Very soon, however, I found that although the majority of our members have the best of intentions, and there are many good works performed every day by the ladies of the UDC, it is also rife with a shameful political correctness and unfounded fears of losing 501c3 status that has permeated down through the organization with results like this!

This letter is in response for a request to recognize a SCV member. This man battled a huge corporation that had violently removed Confederate flags from Confederate Veterans' graves...AND WON A VICTORY! The flags were returned and the Corporation CANNOT remove them again. A local UDC Chapter was approached about awarding a Jeff Davis Medal to this man and enthusiastically agreed! However, when the Chapter met to discuss the recommendation, and photos were shared, the recommendation was refused. The reason? The SCV member used a CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG to decorate the graves.

Some folks are leading a smear campaign against me, saying that I am somehow "out to get" the UDC. NOTHING is farther from the truth. I am just out to prevent anything as disgraceful as this from EVER happening again!

I want to be a Daughter of whom my Great-Great-Grandfathers and the ladies who founded the UDC would be proud...one who STANDS, FIGHTS, and NEVER BACKS DOWN...just like they did!

- Susan Frise Hathaway in Southern Heritage News & Views

<http://www.tampabay150.org/>



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Confederate History and Politics

by [Confederate Rebel Burtman](#)

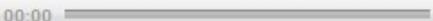
in [History](#)

Fri, May 4, 2012 10:30PM 

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Confederate Grays at Glenwood



Photo by Home-Grizzled Veterans' Organization, which drilled, marched and sang War Time songs at picnic Monday.

Confederate Veterans Here Opposed to Proposal to Abolish Yearly Reunion

With an emphatic "no," Confederate Veterans spoke their sentiments here yesterday on the proposal to abolish annual reunions of the soldiers who fought for the South in the Civil War.

Just returned from the fortieth annual reunion at Biloxi, Miss., a group of the hoary veterans and their daughters asserted they will never agree to disband as long as a "soldier in gray" or his son and daughter is able to wave a flag and make trips to reunions.

As usual, the proposal to abolish the reunions after two more years arose for informal discussion at Biloxi last week. It was not presented before the convention. But on sidelines and after business sessions a few "agitators," it was said, insisted that the abolition is wise.

Against Joining "Yankers."

Another thing to hear the Fort Worth Confederate Veterans talk, the boys will continue forever. But not so long as the stars shine, will never, "Yankers" of the "gray" in the South will consent to join the "boys in blue" of the North for a reunion. The joint reunions are for discussion again at Biloxi. Back home the veterans bring the report that the

joint reunion was voted down after reports were circulated from the "Northern camp" that the Northern veterans would agree to the joint meeting if the Confederate soldiers would burn their flags before the parade starts.

One and all the veterans and their daughters, who were being interviewed jointly, voiced the opinion there won't be any parade unless the "stars and bars" of the Confederacy are waving through the breeze.

What would happen if the Northern and Southern soldiers of the Civil War met in a reunion was guessed with a degree of reasoning by Capt. M. J. Bonner. Captain Bonner pointed out that a "young fellow from the North arose at the convention to plead for the joint reunion."

"Laid for Him."

"I laid for him," Captain Bonner said. "When the meeting adjourned I met him at the door and said 'young man I would like to talk with you.'"

"What do you want to do, come down here and start another war?" Captain Bonner said he asked the man.

Captain Bonner then explained that it is difficult for the Confederate Veterans to get along together at

times, that frequently they get in Confederate homes and fight is pretty sure there would be a real fight if the fading reunion met with the survivors of the Union Confederate Veterans.

Gen. J. M. Hartsfield, former commander of R. E. Lee Camp here, remarked "h— no" when asked if he favored abolition of the reunions. But he explained that the veterans are dying in large numbers and that there will be few left in two more years. He pointed out that 14 of the 1,500 veterans at the Biloxi reunion were in the hospital.

W. A. Williamson, first lieutenant commander, doesn't believe the reunions ought to be discontinued. "Let the veterans have their reunions as long as possible" is his sentiment.

As Good as Ever.

"The reunions are as good as ever," P. J. Inglo, wearing a white hat, has kept his mental and physical alertness, said. "There will be plenty of us left for a long time to go to the reunions."

Inglo is sure the soldiers of the South will never agree to burn their

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 15)

Battle of Temple Junction

By Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff
MAY 21, 2009 | LEISURE

TEMPLE – All the pageantry, passion and pride surrounding the Civil War were brought to life during the Battle of Temple Junction, a historical re-enactment held May 16-17 on a makeshift battleground in the North Temple Industrial Park.

While Temple's first Civil War reenactment wasn't based on actual battle, it most closely replicated many skirmishes that took place during the four-year-long conflict between the states.

Full-scale battles were scheduled for both days of the event, but Saturday's fight was washed out by a heavy rain shower. However, cannon fire was heard around the countryside as the battle resumed Sunday.

For the battle here, the usual opposing military forces, representing the U.S. Army and the Confederate States Army, engaged in a pitched battle for supremacy.

Before it ended in 1865, more than 900,000 Texans were embroiled in the actual dispute. The majority fought for the Confederacy, **Kirt Barnett** said, a teacher, historian and former Soldier.

"To do these re-enactments, you have to know the history. Despite the common thought of us as dumb rednecks who can't get over the war, many of us are actually highly-educated."

A lawyer by trade, Civil War buff Lonnie Palmer of Fort Worth agreed, "Actors do extensive research to play the parts."

A fifth-generation Texan, Barnett said many of the re-enactors have ancestors who fought in the war. Actually, Wendy Shannon, another re-enactor, is distantly related to Nathan Bedford Forrest, a renowned Confederate tactician who routinely routed the federals.

For the battle here, artillerymen wheeled working cannons onto the field while cavalry and light infantrymen took offensive positions. Ranks of riflemen traded volley after volley of shot, as was customary for that period.

More genteel happenings on Saturday included a mid-morning "Ladies Tea," followed by a competition that pitted the cavalry groups against one another in an exhibition of horsemanship and military tactics.

The second day of the event began with reveille and later, a noon church service

After lunch, the battle ensued again. Injuries suffered by both sides were inevitable. Military surgeons demonstrated, well...actually simulated, their rudimentary, but necessary skills. Many of today's medical advancements are attributed to battlefield doctors.

Medical troops, engineers, blacksmiths and civilians in period attire were also featured. David Lowry, a blacksmith, traveled from Kemp to showcase his creations in metal, both practical and artistic.

From handspun cloth, Atlanta Shannon, 18, fashions simple designs into clothing worn during the late 1800's. For economy of material, squares of fabric are sewn together as shirts, adorned with ivory or bone buttons. Trousers made from a blend of wool and cotton are dyed with crushed walnuts.

American War re-enactments draw a fairly sizable following of enthusiastic participants, young and old, willing to brave the elements and expend money and resources in their efforts to duplicate the events down to the smallest recorded detail. Participants may even attend classes put on by event sponsors where they learn how to dress, cook, eat, and even "die" just as real Civil War Soldiers would have.

Other than fighting, the re-enactors spend time comparing period accoutrements, socializing and "politicking," or hashing out issues of the day.

Reasons given for participating in such activities vary. Some participants are interested in getting a historical perspective on the turbulent times that gripped the nation, particularly if they can trace their ancestry back to those who fought in the wars.

Depending on where the re-enactors hail from determines why they joined the real fight, explained Spencer Covey, 21, of Gilmer. He routinely portrays an enlisted infantryman. "Usually people from Tennessee fought because someone else in their family did. Texans fought for Texas."

Many of the historical recreationists as they are also called involve themselves in several period battles throughout the year, as well as other themes.

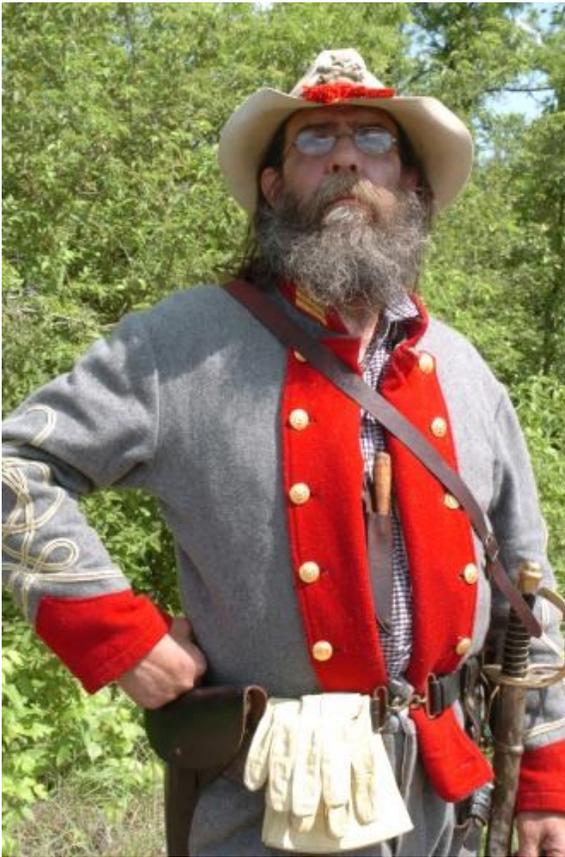
Don Herlitz of Baytown fights as leader of the 11th Texas Artillery Brigade, but has also perfected his impression of Blackbeard the Pirate, who once roamed the East Coast shallows.

"Besides being enjoyable, I mainly do this to remind kids where freedom comes from," Herlitz said. "It doesn't come in a PlayStation...and it damned sure doesn't come from China."

Perhaps the most important lesson learned or reinforced for the re-enactors is the level of resourcefulness required for living as early Americans did.

"At home, we have pared down the things we have around the house," Wendy Shannon said. "The way we see it, we do without it out here on the weekends, why do we need it during the week?" Admittedly, she has yet to give up her clothes washer and dryer. But even the youngsters showed their resourcefulness by picking blackberries for a cobbler.

The event ended when the colors or unit flags were lowered and cased with reverence. Re-enactors hugged, shook hands, issued farewells and returned home...to a time more complex and burdensome. Until the sabers rattle again.



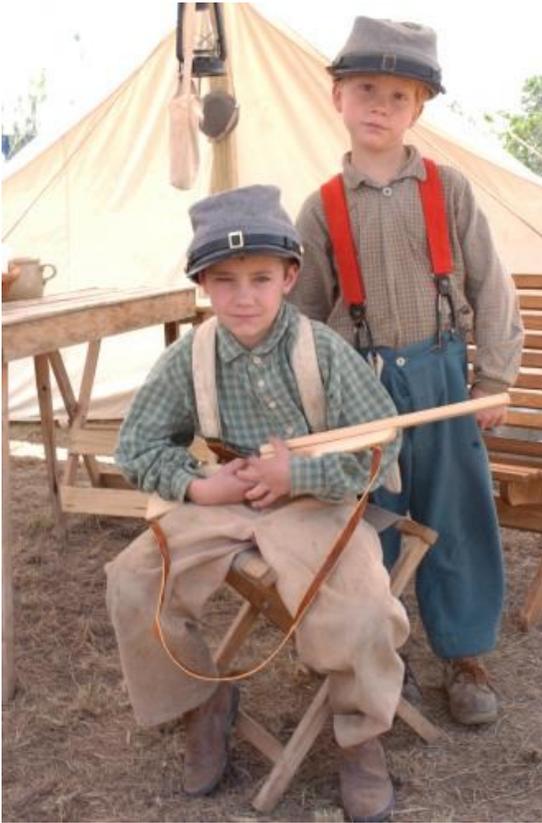
Don Herlitz of Baytown, a captain in the 11th Texas Artillery, is also involved in several other period re-enactments, including the Spanish-American War. He also does a fair impression of Blackbeard the Pirate.

Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff

Little girls still enjoy playing dress-up, especially in Civil War-era attire. Jessica Larson, 8, sells silk floweres for the Confederate cause.



Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff



Boys will be boys, and sometimes they grow up to be Civil War re-enactors. Seven year-olds Stockton Shannon (right) and Oliver Colvey enjoy portraying Confederates and building forts.

Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff

Mounted volunteer riflemen stand ready with horse and gun to ensure states' rights, the primary argument that spurred the war between the states.

Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff



David Lowry creates both artistic and practical items from raw and recycled metals. Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff

Handmade items including clothes, furniture and personal essentials, such as soap, were commonly made in early-American households. Here, Carolina Shannon, 5, dressed in a handspun cotton dress, sells scented handmade soap made of all natural ingredients. Andrew Pomykal, Sentinel Staff



For more information on Civil War re-enactments, visit www.reenactmenthq.com or www.12htexasartillery.org/april2009.html.

<http://www.forthoodsentinel.com/story.php?id=909>

**"If it is a crime to love the South, its cause and its President, then I am a criminal. I would rather lie down in this prison and die than leave it owing allegiance to a government such as yours."
- Belle Boyd**

Dear Members,

GUEST EDITORIAL - On US Flag at SCV

As I sit here on Memorial Day trying to get my thoughts together to write down for our newsletter in re-buttal of our previous newsletter's article regarding the use of the U.S. Flag at SCV events. I am reminded of the fact of why I joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I come from a long line of veterans of all wars. My father was a 22 year retired CPO in the Navy. I had cousins who are Pearl Harbor Survivors. Every war from the Revolutionary war to the present has consisted of my family.

I was blessed to have been raised on my Great Grandfather's home place in Young Co. Tx. His name was Lewis Pinkney Brooks, a 1st. Lt. of Co. "B" 7th Ga. Inf. Army of Northern Va. I have somewhat of a head start on most of the members of the SCV, as I was raised on the grounds of a Conf. Veteran and I heard many stories of his experiences during the war and how he got out of Ga. and moved to Texas at the be-ginning of Reconstruction. He saw what was going on during Reconstruction and left as soon as he could. He became the 2nd Sheriff of Young Co. and achieved many things that he could never have done if he stayed in Ga. My Brooks family was recipient of the dastardly Yankee atrocity of Sherman's March through Northern Ga.

My 3rd Great Grandfather Charles Poff in Arkansas went off to war and never returned, leaving a widow with 7 children to survive the best they could. We still don't know what became of him.

I can go on and on about the severity of the war on the Southern people, but due to time and space I will refrain from such an arduous task and try to remain on the subject matter at hand.

With my experiences in growing up under Confederate minded people and accumulating a library of books on the "War Between the States" I will inform you this much about me. I am Unreconstructed, Pro-Confederate, Pro-Southern, Pro-Christian, Anti-big government, and Pro-Constitution. My belief is that every Confederate descendent should be a member of the SCV.

I am going to present my case from simply a historical document. I am going to quote from a CSA ser-vice record of Thomas W. Wayne of the 35th Ga. Inf. who died during the war leaving a widow and fami-ly behind.

*"Maria L. Wayne, who after being duly sworn according to Law,
Declares and says that she is the wife of Thomas W. Wayne, deceased.
Who was a Pvt in Capt. Richardson's Company H of 35 Regiment of Georgia volunteers.
Commanded by Col. E. L. Thomas in the service of the CONFEDERATE STATES in the present war with the UNITED STATES."*

Please note the wording of this service record. **Our ancestors WERE Americans of the Confederate States and were at war with a tyrannical Government representing the United States.** They legally broke away from the Union and legally formed their own Government. The citizens of Texas overwhelmingly voted to leave the Union. This just goes to show you the sentiment of the average citizen.

How many of our members have had a family member lost in the war? How many men came back from the war disabled and dismembered and had to go through life in great discomfort?

How can we, as descendants of these men, represent their sacrifices by not displaying the flags they fought under? Show me one picture of a Confederate veteran carrying a U.S Flag during the war? What flag was being waived by men representing an invading army known as the Union Army and trying to kill a man who was trying to protect his homeland? It was the U.S. Flag.

Compatriots, our family was at War with the United States of America and I am sorry to say, the U.S. Flag was not the flag of the Confederate States of America. I am not here to disrespect the U.S. Flag or be anti- American in any way. I am simply stating that to properly honor our ancestors is to honor them with the flag they served under and not the flag of their enemy. However, I truly believe that our ancestors were the true Americans who fought for the preservation of the Constitution as written by our Founding Fathers.

Some of my compatriots have forwarded me pictures of Confederate Veterans carrying U.S. Flags. I can only surmise that these men possibly could have sons who served in the U.S. Military and wanted to show their patriotic side. Or, they could have been deserters during the war and last time I checked, a man couldn't join the SCV if his ancestor was a deserter.

I have enclosed a picture of some fine Confederate Veterans who are proudly displaying a flag they served under. One of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen is going to a cemetery and seeing the confederate flag being displayed over the grave of the Confederate Veterans. Did you know that the National Park Service does not allow confederate flags to be placed on a Confederate grave buried on a National park battlefield or cemetery?

Everywhere I look, I see anything Confederate being deleted, replaced, and disrespected. If the SCV doesn't protect it, who will? That's why we have the task of not only educating the public but our own members as well.

Winston Churchill who was a bastion of freedom, once said, "The United States is the key to preserving the West". I have heard at the National Convention by past CIC Chris Sullivan, that the "South is the key to preserving the United States." And I also heard by CIC Michael Givens that "the SCV is the Key to preserving the South."

The SCV was formed in 1896 by the Confederate Veterans. This was their gift to us to preserve and cherish. We need to keep the SCV as right as we can be. Keep it as Confederate as can be. I am astonished at the Pro U.S. Flag sentiment within our organization and the UDC. I know the military faction embraces it, but do they realize how they are disrespecting their fellow soldier who served under the Confederate Flag. This is a slap in the face of those brave men who died defending liberty.

In the beginning of my article, I wanted to impress upon you a little bit about me, so you might have some empathy of where I am coming from. In my opinion, when we are at an SCV event and we are rep-resenting our ancestors and trying to promote the SCV, **anytime we display the U.S. Flag, it is disrespecting the Confederate Veterans, it's disrespecting my family, and it's disrespecting me who joined the SCV to embrace the Confederate heritage.** I am astonished at the members, especially those who are wearing confederate uniforms carrying a U.S. Flag. Let me ask you this. If you are at a parade and you see the SCV marching down the street, what do you and the general public want to see? Do they want us carrying U.S. Flags or Confederate Flags? If we were carrying U.S. Flags, that would look pretty ridiculous, don't you think?

As a member who has been in numerous parades and other events, I can safely say without any doubt, the general public wants us to be Confederate and loves to see us carrying Confederate Flags. I can't tell you how many compliments I have received because of what we represent.

I doubt anyone has set up recruiting booths more than I have. When I set up these recruiting booths, I try to display several flags. Guess what? I am recruiting for the SCV so I display Confederate Flags. How would it look if I was displaying a U.S. Flag?

There are plenty of other organizations you can belong to that display the U.S. Flag and I wish we all could be proud Americans. Well, I am a proud American, I am proud of my Confederate heritage, I am proud of my family, I am proud of our founding Fathers, and I am proud of our Constitution which formed a unique Republican form of Government. I hate to inform you of this, but our Republic was lost at Appomattox.

A true American pursues his right of association. That is why I love the SCV so much. It gives me the right of assembly with men who think like I do, believe in the things I do, and appreciate their heritage like I do. If we can't keep the SCV right and become more Confederate then we will become nothing more than a history club and a political correct history club at that.

Respectfully,

Kyle Sims

Life time member of the SCV

Original article ran in last month's Confederate Voice:

http://media.wix.com/ugd/b5c128_2102f5e3941e9fae03ed48d14c1edaa1.pdf?dn=0612.pdf



Pledge of Allegiance — Yankee Propaganda?

by Rev. Steve Wilkins

The issue here is not should we be thankful for our country or should we give honor to those to whom honor is due — clearly we should. The issue is not the legitimacy of individuals "pledging allegiance" to a nation — under proper circumstances this may be appropriate.

The issue is should the Church, which is made up of folk from every people, tongue, tribe, and nation (a truly trans-national and multi-cultural institution — in the right sense of the term), pledge its "allegiance" to one particular nation? It wasn't that long ago that such a thought would have been abhorrent to God's people. Not because they were unthankful for God's blessings upon their country and not because they didn't love their country, but because they would have viewed such an activity as a compromise of the spiritual integrity of the Church — which does not belong to any nation and is not beholden to any government. This distinction is lost on most modern Americans. Most, I'm afraid, view the Church as indebted to the State, existing for the good of the State, and established to promote loyalty to the State.

Sadly, this is just the sort of thing the "Pledge of Allegiance" was designed to instill in the people of this country. It was originally written by Francis Bellamy (of the famous Bellamy family). The Bellamys were prominent socialists (Edward Bellamy, cousin to Francis, wrote the famous 19th century work of socialist fiction *Looking Backward*). Francis wrote this pledge in connection with the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America. It was first recited at the National School Convention in 1892. Francis' plan was to have the school children recite this as a form of indoctrination (much like the tactics Hitler later used to indoctrinate German youth). [It was originally recited with the arm outstretched, hand pointed, palm down — identical to what the world would later recognize as the Nazi salute]

By this means (Francis hoped) the children would learn to think of the nation (in its new, post Civil War form — i.e. "indivisible") as the proper recipient of their ultimate allegiance. They would give reverence to the nation and never again think of it as a "voluntary union." The nation began to be viewed like unto God Himself (i.e. "indivisible", worthy of our deepest trust and highest commitment). We would become one people who would all be devoted to promoting the one nation as opposed to our individual, familial, or religious interests. [btw, the phrase "under God" was not in the original — that was added in 1954 during the Eisenhower administration — Francis did not believe in God]

We have indeed become such a people. The vast majority of our fellow citizens view the Government as the one indispensable institution. They believe in it, trust in it, and depend upon it. There is no longer any analogous loyalty to the family or the Church (neither of which is viewed as important to our well-being) — only the State holds that revered position in the minds of most Americans.

Now even the Church views it as part of its duty to "pledge allegiance" to the nation. Methinks something is badly amiss.

— J. Steven Wilkins <http://www.reformed-theology.org/southern/pledge.htm>



Millions of American children go to public schools, where they will begin each day with the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States flag. The ritual began in 1892, at the instigation of "Christian Socialist" Francis Bellamy (1855-1931).

A harmless recitation or nationalistic indoctrination? How can an empire as diverse as the USA be "one nation"? If the people of Vermont or Alaska or South Carolina should want out, what becomes of that very permanent word, "indivisible"? And if people are denied their right to choose, can there truly be "liberty and justice for all"? That the Federal Flag Code requires the US flag be flown in a superior position to any other, including the Christian flag, makes meaningless the phrase "under God."

The original pledge required the fascist salute pictured above. Don't know why that was ever changed.

Consider these commentaries on the history, meaning and implications of the "pledge" to the Southron People:

[PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE Part I of a Three Part Commentary - Joan Hough](#)

[PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE Part II of a Three Part Commentary - Joan Hough](#)

[PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE Part I of a Three Part Commentary - Joan Hough](#)

Shenandoah Valley Campaign



One hundred and fifty years ago, on June 9, 1862, during the American Civil War, the remarkable Shenandoah Valley Campaign concluded in a decisive Confederate victory. Thus, the life of the young, imperiled Confederacy had been extended. This feat was attained under the seeming unlikely leadership of Confederate Gen. Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson (1824-1863).

Reinforced to approximately 17,000 strong, Gen. Jackson’s mission was to divert the surrounding Union forces, totaling nearly twice his own army’s size, to prevent their junction with the huge Federal host — already just outside of Richmond. Via rapid, razzle-dazzle marching and counter-marching, the use of masking mountainous terrain, conducting sudden hit-and-run tactics, and having the benefit of local spy intelligence — all adroitly coordinated on interior defensive lines — Stonewall Jackson’s “foot

cavalry” defeated three separate Union commands, which had threatened to close their combined grip upon his rebel army from exterior lines.

During five successive battles (**McDowell, May 8; Front Royal, May 23; Winchester, May 25; Cross Keys, June 8; and, Port Republic, June 9, 1862**), Jackson often brought to bear in combat superior numbers at the precise point of contact with the enemy.

Stonewall’s prayers were granted when his renowned Valley Army won all of the above battles, which Jackson attributed to “an ever kind Providence” inflicting more than 3,000 Federal casualties, plus taking an additional 2,000 Union prisoners — while by comparison, losing about 1,900 Confederates, killed and wounded.

Also, a captured Union wagon train, worth the equivalent of \$500,000 (yielding 9,000 rifles, two cannons, food, livestock, and crucial Northern-manufactured medical supplies) comprised Jackson’s booty — courtesy of the ampler Yankee “commissary.”

More significantly, approximately 60,000 potential Union reinforcements were prevented from joining the 105,000 Federals adjacent to Richmond (so as to crush the 64,000 defending Confederates there), which ruined Federal strategy in the Eastern Theater, and lengthened the war. Coincidentally, the fertile Shenandoah Valley, with its plenitude of cattle, pigs, sheep, and grain, continued to be preserved as the breadbasket of Confederate Virginia for the next two-plus years, as well.

Stonewall Jackson’s soldiers, many of whom had marched (some even barefoot) for up to about 350 miles during the Valley Campaign of 1862, now proudly called their general “Old Jack.” Those who survived as his crack veterans had finally learned to cherish Stonewall Jackson in war, as well as in later memory.

Despite local white opposition, as well as the Old South’s anti-black education laws — both of which Jackson completely ignored — Jackson’s Colored Sunday School flourished, lasting until 1884 and producing literate African-Americans.

[Video](#) on: Shenandoah Valley in 1861: Prior to Yankee Invasion

[Read more](#): Stonewall Jackson and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign

Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow



A native of Culpeper County, Virginia, Stringfellow was a school teacher in Mississippi when the Civil War erupted. Slight of build at 94 pounds, he became one of J.E.B. Stuart's most productive spies during the War working with such men as John S. Mosby in Northern Virginia. A master or "mistress" of disguise, there was a \$10,000 reward for his capture by the end of the War. After the War, Stringfellow grew increasingly spiritual and became an Episcopal minister. As Rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Martinsville, he helped build the church's current building in the 1890s

There is an apocryphal story of Stringfellow attending a Yankee ball dressed as a young lady. His small stature and blond hair (along with some rumpled newspapers placed in appropriate areas under his dress) made him a believable Southern belle. Of course, John Mosby was only slightly bigger than Stringfellow at probably 5 foot five or six inches and 125 pounds (soaking wet with his pistols!). Mosby was also blond, if not AS blond and he had amazing eyes which were testified to change color depending upon his emotional state. In any event, before he escaped from the festivities, young Frank went upstairs to re-arrange his now somewhat rumpled appearance (Yankees were apt to grab at beautiful young ladies). While there, it is said that Stringfellow decided to play a

joke not only on the Yankees, but on John Mosby who was a sort of rival for JEB Stuart's affections. So he took a piece of burnt wood from the fireplace and wrote on the wall, "Had a wonderful time!" and signed it "John S. Mosby!" I don't know if that ever happened, but if it did, I can just imagine the chagrin of the evening's hosts upon reading it! Mosby wouldn't have been too pleased either !!

SOUTHERN VIEW OF JULY 4TH, INDEPENDENCE DAY

We have no inclination to deprive that day of its just honors on which was, for the first time, effectively and solemnly enunciated - "the right of the people to alter and abolish a form of Government, deriving it's just powers from the consent of the governed." This is the principle for which we are even now contending, and which we have never violated; and, therefore, whatever associations are connected with that mid-summer day in the year of our Lord 1776, ought to be peculiarly and perpetually cherished by the citizens and citizen-soldiers of these Confederate States.

When the time and our means permit, we shall be glad to see renewed, with every return of the occasion, the bonfires and rejoicings with which it used to be celebrated, and we shall read, with hardly less pleasure than in the season of our boyhood, the familiar but ever fresh truths appropriate to the day written by the art of the pyrotechnist in letters of emerald and crimson against the dusk evening sky.

Yet while we advocate the celebration of the 4th by ourselves, we don't know what right the Yankees have to regard it with like respect. It is one of the most remarkable proofs of their effrontery as a nation that they would dare to take the name of that day in vain. The impudence of the thing almost surpasses belief. But it is a piece of the bold hypocrisy of a people who represent themselves as the philanthropists of the world while they are engaged in a crusade of extermination against another.

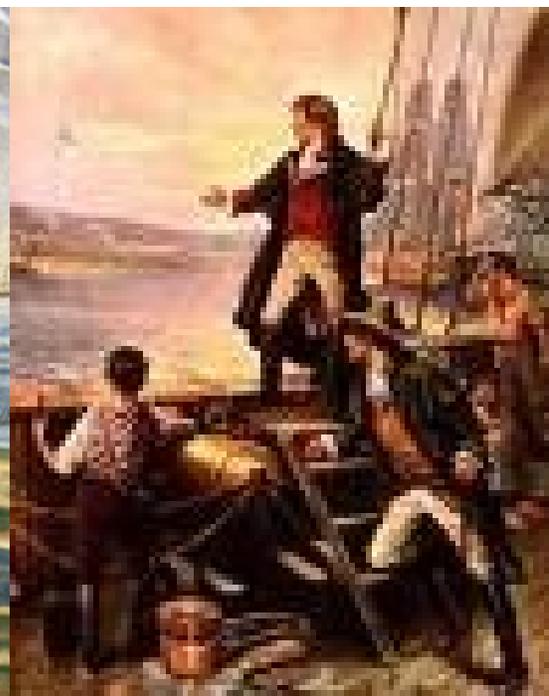
July, 1864

Henry Timrod, Southern Poet

Printed in the Charleston Mercury

*Francis Key Howard wrote a book on his experiences as a political prisoner completed in December of 1862 and published in 1863 titled **Fourteen Months in the American Bastiles**. Howard commented on his imprisonment;*

*"When I looked out in the morning, I could not help being struck by an odd and not pleasant coincidence. On that day forty-seven years before my grandfather, Mr. Francis Scott Key, then prisoner on a British ship, had witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. When on the following morning the hostile fleet drew off, defeated, he wrote the song so long popular throughout the country, the Star Spangled Banner. As I stood upon the very scene of that conflict, I could not but contrast my position with his, forty-seven years before. **The flag which he had then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed.**"*





Douglas Southall Freeman, Southron Historian, Man of Faith

"We Virginians do not go to the storied shrines of the past to do worship but rather to gain inspiration." - Douglas Southall Freeman, born, May 16, 1886, in Lynchburg, VA

"Douglas Southall Freeman is best known as a military historian and winner of two Pulitzers, one for [his monumental biography of Robert E. Lee](#) (a massive, four-volume biography that took 18 years to complete), and a second (awarded posthumously) for his equally imposing seven-volume biography of George Washington.

Born on May 16, 1886 in Lynchburg, Virginia to Walker and Bettie Freeman, young Douglas had in his father an excellent role model for perseverance and Christian faith. After fighting for the Confederacy, Walker Freeman returned to the family farm in the shadow of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Bedford County, Virginia. But there wasn't much to return to; the war had left Virginia's economy, along with the Freeman farm, in shambles. Nonetheless, after three years of hard work, Walker Freeman returned the farm to profitability, providing sufficient income to support the family. Freeman promptly turned his share over to his mother and family and began a mercantile business, going on to become a successful salesman and store owner. After surviving an almost disastrous downturn in his shoe business, Freeman changed careers and became a very successful insurance agent with the New York Life Insurance Company.

Sixty-five years later, Douglas Freeman would credit his own success to the example his father had provided in adversity: "Any man is apt to lose his way. The test of his manhood and of his intelligence is to find a new way" ([David E. Johnson, Douglas Southall Freeman \[Gretna, LA: Pelican, 2002\], 35](#)).

Douglas' proclivity for success and hard work is truly inspiring. After earning his bachelor's degree from Richmond College (now the University of Richmond), Freeman enrolled in Johns Hopkins University's graduate program and in 1908 was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy in history, with subordinate applications in political science and political economy. Freeman was ready to tackle the world—almost.

He had once considered a calling to the ministry, but chose not to and entered a season of doubt about his faith. But while still a young man, he returned to the faith of his fathers through an invitation to speak in a dingy, "skid row" Richmond, Virginia mission. As the service began, the former drunks, thieves, and derelicts, their faces aglow with the glory of the new birth, stood up one by one and gave testimony to the life changing power of Christ's forgiveness. "I saw men as sinful, perhaps, as I was who had been lifted out of themselves. If it works for them, it may work for me," he wrote (81).

Freeman would always refer to that service as the time he committed himself to "try to lead the Christ life," and he came to realize it was God's will that he write: "Every man must have his work, and that is mine—to labour earnestly, to labour honestly, and bring out something that may be worth men's while to read" (66). So he "went to work for the Kingdom . . . I saw what the name of Jesus was doing with men, how this power was transforming their lives" (144).

And go to work he did. Freeman compressed four full-time careers into his life of sixty-seven years. He was an educator (teaching journalism at Columbia University), an historian and biographer, broadcaster (with a daily commentary on Richmond radio stations for a number of years), and served as editor of The Richmond News Leader. He was also active in politics as an advisor to governors, senators, and several presidents.

Freeman first became editor of the News Leader at the age of twenty-nine. In just seven years under Freeman's leadership, the paper's circulation exploded from 22,000 to 47,000. His editorials and morning radio broadcasts became a necessary staple in the morning diet of thousands of Virginians. The newspaper continued to prosper under Freeman and on July 24, 1924, the News

Leader moved into a new building in downtown Richmond. Freeman led the staff into the building and had them all bow in prayer to dedicate the paper's new home.

How did he accomplish all of this? Discipline. For many years Freeman adhered to a time management system that has become legendary. According to biographer David Johnson, this was his typical day:

2:30 am . Awake.

2:31-2:44 Dress, shave, devotional.

2:45 Downstairs to kitchen.

2:45-3:08 Prepare and eat breakfast, walk to car.

3:08-3:25 Drive to Richmond News Leader office.

3:25-3:29 Park, walk into building, up to office.

3:30 At desk, Associated Press wires in hand.

3:31-7:58 Read wire dispatches and morning paper, write editorials, mark items for index.

7:58-8:00 Walk to WRNL radio

8:00-8:15 Broadcast.

8:15-8:17 Walk back to office.

8:17-8:32 Morning staff meeting.

8:32-11:58 Attend to duties of editor: answer mail, receive visitors, attend meetings, check first edition of paper, block and set editorials. In later years, Freeman sometimes took a brief nap at 11:00.)

11:58-12:00 Walk to WRNL radio.

12:00-12:15 Broadcast.

12:15-12:17 Walk back to office.

12:17-12:30 Complete last details of day and prepare for next day. Walk to car.

12:30-12:47 Drive home.

12:48-2:00 Lunch with Mrs. Freeman, work in the garden, walk the grounds. A less structured time.

2:00-2:30 Nap (sometimes the nap would last only fifteen minutes).

2:30-6:30 Work in study on historical projects.

6:30-8:45 Dinner; evening with family.

8:45 Retire for the evening.

Freeman once stated that scraps of time "may seem so trivial they are not worth saving but the wise use of them may make all the difference between drudgery and happiness, between existence and a career" (225). He was so conscious of the Apostle Paul's admonition to "redeem the time" that he purchased a ready-knotted bow tie and boasted it saved him one thousand minutes a year!

His punctuality was legendary. Freeman's nephew, Mallory, served as his radio show's announcer and recounted that he would be looking at an empty microphone as he began every broadcast with the phrase, "and here is Dr. Freeman," but by the time the last word left his lips, the dependable Dr. Freeman would be seated in his chair, ready to speak!

Freeman was dependable in his service and devotion to God. For many years, he was active in the Second Baptist Church in Richmond, where he was a member and a Sunday School teacher, just like his father before him. He had a small room in his home that included an altar. "There is no history behind this little altar," he wrote, "except that one needs a place for prayer and meditation—a place apart" (217).

Douglas Southall Freeman, biographer, historian, educator, businessman, and Christian leader, rested from his labors on June 13, 1953 at 4:20 pm. Words he penned in 1948 serve as an appropriate epitaph for his life: "I expect to die with a pen in my hand, with thanks to God on my lips for the opportunity of having led a life where I was permitted to work on the glorious yesterdays adorned by the noble figures whom I had the privilege of knowing" (351).

Today, Freeman rests from his work in historic Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. There, he is surrounded by many of "the noble figures whom he had the privilege of knowing."

(Taken from *Christian Business Legends* by Richard G. Williams, Jr. & Jared Crooks – The Business Reform Foundation © 2004.)

The **Tyrant** who is **Obama's** Role Model

Originally published in German in [Junge Freiheit](#) ^[1], no. 16, 2009

Translated by Greg Johnson



At the beginning of this year, when Barack Obama was officially inaugurated as President of the United States, the ceremony was charged with symbolism. The figure of Abraham Lincoln, assassinated in 1865, seemed omnipresent. Remember that 2009 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, who has become a kind of patron saint of Western democracy. Obama was not merely content to retrace Lincoln's route, in the spring of 1861, departing from Philadelphia, passing through Baltimore, to arrive at the White House in Washington D.C. When he took the oath of office, Obama also insisted on placing his hand on the 156 year old velvet-covered Bible that "Old Abe" had used, swearing "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

No one, though, has violated the Constitution more than Lincoln . . .

These attempts to draw parallels between the legendary statesman and the young president who is now America's new hope, inadvertently stirred up all sorts of uncomfortable memories. Indeed, no President of the United States in the last 220 years has violated the Constitution and suppressed the basic rights of citizens more than Lincoln. His mandate was deployed under the bloody banner of a civil war between the Northern and Southern states. The latter left the Union in 1860-61 and founded their own state, the Confederacy. The American Constitution by no means prohibited secession of this type since it was only in 1868 that the Supreme Court ruled to the contrary. Initially, the two parties accepted the secession of the South. Thus it was that Horace Greeley, the influential editor of the *New York Tribune* and political friend of Lincoln, wrote in his newspaper, on November 9th, 1860: "I hope we will never have to live in a Republic maintained by bayonets."

But it was these very bayonets that Lincoln used shortly after taking office. He seized the first excuse he found: in fact, an exchange of fire around Fort Sumter, which actually belonged to the Confederacy. This incident, which caused only some slight injuries, was used as pretext for a de facto



declaration of war against the South, namely an appeal for 75,000 volunteers on April 15th, 1861. Lincoln then ordered an economic embargo against the Confederacy. The appeal and embargo were two serious political errors because they prompted the immediate secession of four hitherto neutral states: Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

In Maryland—which, by tradition, leaned toward the Confederacy, but which was to remain in the Union because of its proximity to Washington, D.C.—the population protested *en masse* against Lincoln's warmongering. Lincoln immediately suspended the Constitutional principle of "Habeas Corpus" which protects the citizen from arbitrary arrest and guarantees his right to be heard by a judge within a short time. Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and Baltimore, where Barack Obama went to follow Lincoln's footsteps, were placed under martial law. On May 13th, 1861, the mayor of Baltimore, the chief of police, and

all the members of the city council, were arrested, without any legal pretext, and were imprisoned until the end of the war in 1865. Ironically, among these political prisoners was the grandson of Francis Scott Key, who had composed the American national anthem, which sings the praises of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

When the Maryland legislature condemned these illegal and tyrannical actions, Lincoln immediately arrested 31 legislators, who were imprisoned from three to six months without trial. This forceful action clearly violated the sixth amendment to the Constitution, according to which any defendant is entitled to an immediate public trial by an independent jury. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney, the man before whom Lincoln had officially sworn his oath on the Bible, ordered the President make null and void these arrests because they too obviously violated the principles of the Constitution. The President had arrogated powers that are the sole prerogative of Congress. Following the admonitions of Roger B. Taney, Lincoln issued an order encouraging all public authorities to purely and simply ignore the judgment of the Supreme court, which itself constitutes, obviously, a manifest violation of the Constitution. One observer, otherwise favorable to Lincoln, the German democrat Otto von Corvin, correspondent of the *Times*, noted at the time that Lincoln's antics reminded him of a "village schoolmaster."

In the course of the war, there were other infringements of the Constitution. The most notable of these occurred in June 1863, when Virginia was partially occupied by Northern soldiers, and a new state, West Virginia, was proclaimed, in violation of the Constitution's stipulation that no new state can be created or established out of the territory of another.

All these assaults on the Constitution are excused today under pretext that Lincoln liberated the slaves. However, in the summer of 1862, a half year before the official proclamation of their emancipation, the President still held that: "If I could save the Union, without having to free even one slave, I would do it."

Maintaining the Union eventually cost the lives of 600,000 people.

Americans should hope that in the future, Obama will be satisfied to imitate Lincoln only on festive occasions. For let us not forget that shortly after taking office in January, Obama said: "My politics consists in not having politics."



Why The Word “Tyrant” Accurately Describes Obama



May 27, 2012 By [Alan P. Halbert](#)

“Sic Semper Tyrannis”,

latin for “Thus Always to Tyrants,” is the rallying cry against tyranny dating back to the Roman Empire with the utterance of this phrase by Marcus Junius Brutus upon the assassination of Julius Caesar. This simple phrase has been used by countless European nationals as a cry to arms for independence from their oppressive monarchs, as well as others down through the ages since first spoken two thousand years ago. To give an American context to this phrase, John Wilkes Booth immortalized it as he leapt to the stage from the Presidential Box after mortally wounding Abraham Lincoln at Fords Theater 147 years ago, and it is the motto for the state of Virginia.

Throughout history, man has always sought self-determination as a God-given or natural right as they struggled against the rule of man through kings, royalty, and monarchs. This nation was founded upon the principle that man, given the ability, the will, and means to do so, could flourish under self-rule and the rule of law. Flourish, we have; the amount of economic growth and wonders this nation has seen in its short existence of

only 236 years is astounding and has not been rivaled in history.

Many wonder at how this came about that we have stood in the belief of personal freedom to champion the individual, the cornerstone of our Republic above all else. We have accomplished this by creating a unique identify that embraces all, while giving none dominion over others. Our history is not blemish free, with the stain of slavery and oppression of the Indian Nations on our national honor. We have endured, being true to our founding principles by righting these injustices with the blood of our ancestors shed in battle as this is the only way these sins can be paid.

One seminal danger that the Founders sought to address was that our President would never have divided loyalties with the simple requirement that our president be a natural born citizen as enumerated in Article II, Sec. 1 of our Constitution. These men were wise beyond their ability to foresee the future, though keen to realize the frailty of mere men to govern themselves.

What does it mean to be a “natural born citizen” for the president? The historical context means that one has certain duties bound to themselves and their nation to act in the best interest of all its citizens as they mark their service to the nation while shunning any allegiance to another. Recognizing that there is a hereditary distinction requiring both parents to be citizens differs from an ordinary or naturalized citizen, these wise men would not have otherwise placed this requirement amongst the pages of our Constitution!

The concept of “natural born citizen” is being faced in a manner that our founders never dreamed would happen; that a man would rise to usurp the office of president that would tear down the very [fabric and framework](#) of our Nation.

Our founders believed in the possibility that day would come to challenge this principle, making this a national security issue, so they placed this frail, meager, and humble [requirement](#) into the framework of our Government. We are now facing that day with ruin of our nation’s economy by reckless spending of the nation’s treasure that is fully spent and requiring even more. Signs of our decline are practically the same as Brutus eloquently spoke and are shown by the following:

-Authorizing the borrowing of revenues against the future, though spending it in the present is dangerous and foolhardy, practiced without any restriction of sound fiscal management.

-Division of our nation by a president that is using wealth, race, gender, creed, class distinction, sexual orientation, and political ideology to create doubt and fear in the nation’s citizens while advocating another vision for our nation, solely of his creation.

-Shrouding of the president’s identity of his past thoughts, deeds, actions and credentials by not allowing any scrutiny of his bona-fides by this nation citizens. He alone creates the narrative that he wishes to be seen, and only that narrative which has been malleable, embellished, and fabricated to suit his current fancy. Too many judges and courts have been all too willing to assist him in this shameless endeavor.

-The president declaring to a sovereign State Court, after being served a valid subpoena from this court, that their demands are not applicable to him, as he seeks reelection within the State of Georgia and that he is above the [rule of law](#).

-Creation of a tax system that forces 51% of the nation’s citizens to pay federal income taxes while the rest either pay no federal taxes or receive more than they paid in benefits. He does this while manipulating the definition of citizens that are in poverty, further straining these all too few taxpayers as they are wrung of their last dime to pay ever increasing amounts of taxes to the indolent.

-Usurping the powers of the other two separate but equal branches of our government by redefinition of laws and using regulatory powers to thwart the legislative and judicial branch purview into the office of president. And using signing statements rather than veto power granted to him by the Constitution to subvert legislation by his own hand.

-Deliberately defying and usurping the authority of congressional oversight by making unconstitutional appointments of secretaries and commissioners to agencies of the federal government while they are in session.

-Appointment of Czars who have overlapping authority to cabinet level positions that lack any congressional approval or oversight, making their actions absolute without recourse against them by Congress, the courts, or the people.

-By passing final and absolute judgment upon the nation’s citizens without their 5th Amendment rights to due process of law, and denying them the ability to face their accusers in open court. By summarily executing these citizens in defiance of the Constitution with the use of [secret panels](#).

-Granting of Constitutional rights and requiring a Miranda warning be given to this nation's sworn enemy when captured on foreign battlefields. The Geneva Convention designates these belligerents as illegal combatants and are not accorded any rights under this Treaty. However, they are given these rights over our citizens by the granting of due process of law, while denying the same to our citizens.

-Designation of the entire nation as a battle zone with authorization to use military assets in a law enforcement role sweeping aside the exclusive police powers granted to the several states by the Constitution. This designation has the authority to arrest citizens by military forces and subject them to indefinite confinement without trial or charges, causing the abolishment of [Habeas Corpus](#) and [Posse Comitatus](#), as long standing Constitutional guarantees to our nation's citizens from abuse of process and power of the federal government.

-Callous, wanton, and reckless spending of the nation's treasure upon sycophants that fawn upon this president to fill his election coffers with their lucre; in deference to his duty to safeguard the treasury to the benefit of all our citizens versus dispensation to the select few that curry his momentary favor.

-Allowing corrupt law enforcement policies and practices that caused the death and destruction of hundreds if not thousands of a neighboring nation's citizens without their knowledge or consent, with [illegal arms](#) sent across their border as a guise, impetus, and artifice to curtail our Constitutional right to keep and bear arms.

Electing a president with divided loyalties has hastened these events and the weakening of our nation. The wisdom of the founders can only be embraced while we are forced to endure these inequities and injustice as a debasement of our freedom and heritage.

These are the acts of a wanton and craven Tyrant and Dictator, and it is up to each and every citizen to stand against the deliberate corruption of our founding principles. These things will test our commitment to freedom, justice, and liberty, and it is each patriot's duty to see that he does not succeed!

<http://www.westernjournalism.com/word-tyrant-accurately-describes-obama/>



Southerners!!!

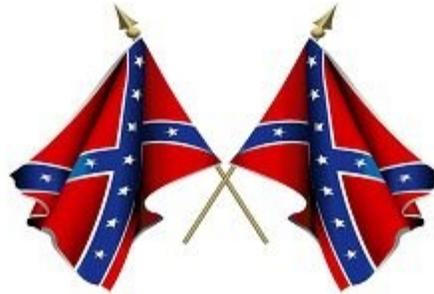
Do you want someone who thinks of you like this to be President?



Mitt Romney on Southerners- from a Q & A session from 2008 presidential debate, when asked about teaching Southern Heritage in public schools

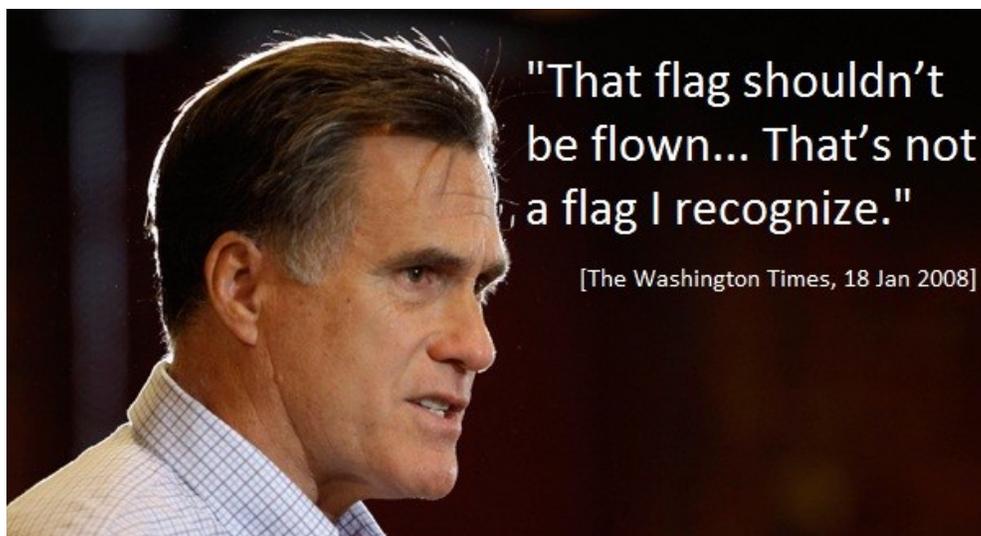
“People in the South need to stop talking about ‘Southern Heritage’, there is NO Southern Heritage”

“There is only one America, and that is the one the federal government has made. Anyone who says the South is any different from the North needs to grow up.”

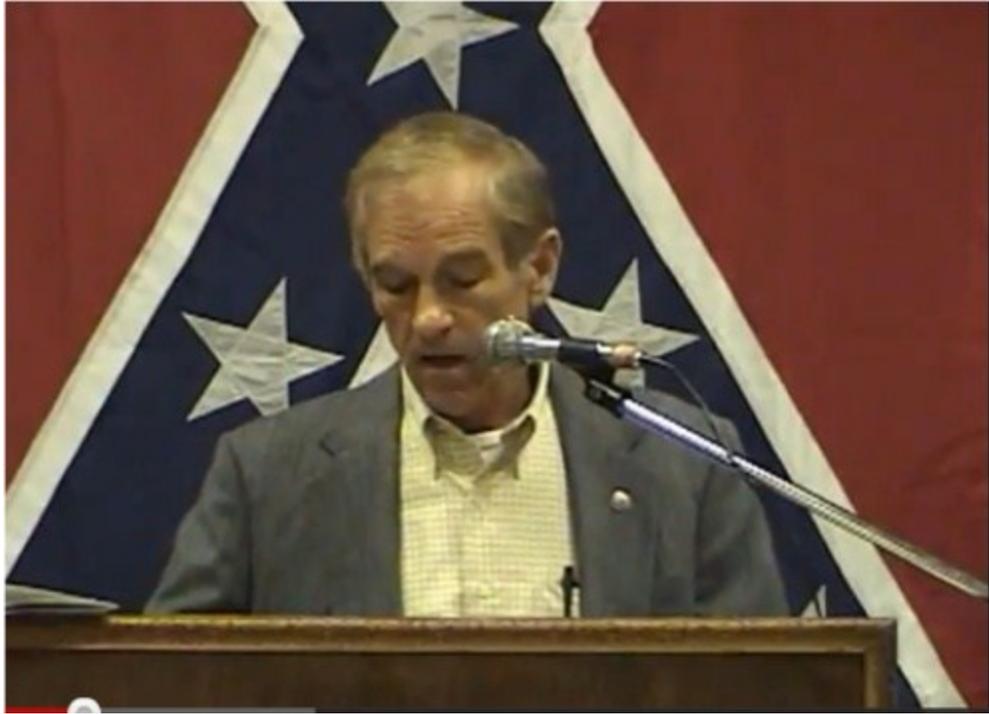


Mitt Romney- during Q & A session during 2008 presidential debate when asked his opinion on a Confederate Battle Flag

“That is not a flag I would recognize or hold up, this country should go beyond that stuff. That flag is frankly, divisive and shouldn’t be shown”



Mitt Romney on the Confederate flag



Ron Paul Speaks Out About Lincoln And The War For Southern Independence

On The Morning Joe Show

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sRx-trdMGtY>

7 min, 30 sec

Here is Ron Paul giving his standard view of the war to Tim Russert:

MR. RUSSERT: I was intrigued by your comments about Abe Lincoln. "According to Paul, Abe Lincoln should never have gone to war; there were better ways of getting rid of slavery."

REP. PAUL: Absolutely. Six hundred thousand Americans died in a senseless civil war. No, he shouldn't have gone, gone to war. He did this just to enhance and get rid of the original intent of the republic.

MR. RUSSERT: We'd still have slavery.

REP. PAUL: Oh come on, Tim. Slavery was phased out in every other country of the world. And the way I'm advising that it should have been done is do like the British empire did. You, you buy the slaves and release them. How much would that cost compared to killing 600,000 Americans and where it lingered for 100 years? I mean, the hatred and all that existed. So every other major country in the world got rid of slavery without a civil war. I mean, that doesn't sound too radical to me. That sounds like a pretty reasonable approach.



The Rose Farm "Then (July 6, 1863) and Now (April 21, 2012)"

by David Spivey

The Battle of Gettysburg - Thursday July 2, 1863

<http://www.brotherswar.com/Gettysburg-2j.htm>

CSA Brigadier General Joseph Kershaw & the Rose Farm

West of the Wheatfield on the grounds of the Rose Farm, weathering a hailstorm of shot, shell, and canister, Confederate Brigadier General Joseph Kershaw's troops forced the Federals from their positions occupying the grounds just hours earlier. Referring to the Rose Farm, General Kershaw said, "In my center front was a stone house, and to the left of it a stone barn, both about 500 yards from our line, and on a line with the crest of the orchard hill. Along the front of the orchard, and on the face looking toward the stone house, the enemy's infantry was posted." General Kershaw's South Carolinians took this ground despite the obstacles the General later described. He said, "...examining the position of the enemy, I found him to be in superior force in the orchard, supported by artillery.

Despite his brigade's eventual successes on this second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Brigadier General Kershaw offered in his official report, "It was now near nightfall, and the operations of the day were over. Gathering all my regiments, with Semmes' brigade, behind the wall, and placing pickets well to the front, I commenced the melancholy task of looking up my numerous dead and wounded. It was a sad list."

'The end of slavery led to hunger and death for millions of black Americans': Extraordinary claims in new book

- President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation gifted freedom to four million black Americans in 1863
- Former slaves struggled to begin their free life and up to one million died or got sick
- Challenges the accepted wisdom of the Unionist North being sympathetic to the cause of freed slaves
- Whole families returned to work on the plantations they had escaped because there was no work and no food

By James Nye

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2160484/The-end-slavery-led-hunger-death-millions-black-Americans-Extraordinary-claims-new-book.html#ixzz1y5oLQ1fj>

PUBLISHED: 20:05 EST, 16 June 2012

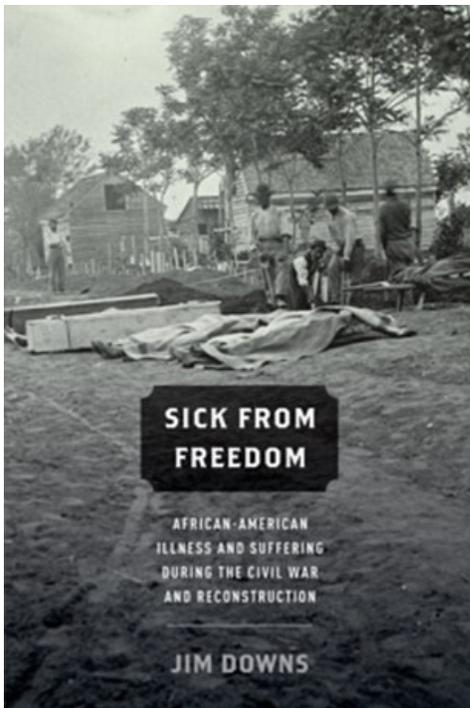
The end of slavery in the United States led to anarchy and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of black Americans claims a new revisionist history of the Civil War.

Instead of a granting former slaves a glorious moment of freedom, President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation condemned millions to a life of disease and hunger says historian Jim Downs in his new book, 'Sick from Freedom'.

Scouring through obscure records, Professor Downs has revealed that freed slaves were subject to outbreaks of cholera and smallpox as they attempted to start new lives for themselves and that thousands starved to death.

Writing about the period of 1862 to 1870, Professor Downs claims that one million of the four million slaves former slaves freed by Lincoln's 1863 executive order died or got sick.

This number includes at least 60,000 who lost their lives in a smallpox epidemic that started in Washington and spread to the south as black Americans left their former slave-masters in order to find work.



More...

- [Stunning pictures of men and women who were born into slavery and photographed more than seventy years after being freed](#)
- [The 'white' slave children of New Orleans: Images of pale mixed-race slaves used to drum up sympathy among wealthy donors in 1860s](#)

Calling this 'the largest biological crisis of the 19th century', Downs states that this tragedy has failed to be acknowledged because it does not match with the rosy view of the Civil War being a fight between the Unionist North and Confederate South for God-given rights.

'The freed people we want to see are the ones with all their belongings on the wagon, heading towards freedom,' said David W. Blight, a professor of history at Yale to the [New York Times](#).

'But the truth is, for every person making it there may have been one falling by the way.'

Professor Jim Downs new revisionist history of the Civil War and Emancipation Proclamation claims that a million black Americans suffered hunger and died following the end of slavery



Slave Family In Cotton Field near Savannah, Georgia in 1860: A new book has shed new light on the struggles of freed slaves in the U.S. after the end of the Civil War

As the anniversary of President Lincoln's order approaches, Mr. Downs, 39, is part of new school of thought re-addressing commonly held beliefs about the history of emancipation.

'We're getting ready to celebrate 150 years of the movement from slavery to freedom,' said Professor Downs to the [New York Times](#).

'But hundreds of thousands of people did not survive that movement.'

In fact in the years following 1863, the public health problems that freed slaves experienced attempting to set up their own homes, getting jobs and feeding their families seemed so intense that some historical observers wondered whether all black Americans might die.

In 1863, one white religious figure wrote, 'Like his brother the Indian of the forest, he must melt away and disappear forever from the midst of us.'

While the accepted view is that the Unionist North was sympathetic to the plight of all southern slaves, Professor Downs feels that there was in fact an element of turning a blind eye to the problems the newly freed people experienced.

'In the 19th century people did not want to talk about it,' said Professor Downs to the [Observer](#).

'Some did not care and abolitionist, when they saw so many freed people dying, feared that it proved true what some people said: that slaves were not able to exist on their own.'



Harriet Tubman (far left), was an American abolitionist and she is photographed with a group of slaves she helped escape in the 19th century



© © CORBIS

A family of former slaves outside their ramshackle house in Fredericksburg, Virginia in 1865



© © CORBIS

A group of freed slaves gather on the plantation of Confederate General Thomas F. Drayton in Hilton Head, South Carolina, during the Union occupation of the property in 1862



Professor Jim Downs has written 'Sick from Freedom' which takes a fresh look at the continued racism which freed black Americans encountered in the U.S. in the years following the end of the Civil War

Professor Downs paints a desperate picture of freed families staggering away from southern plantations and finding themselves in Union run 'contraband camps' struggling for food and living in unsanitary conditions.

His book points out the irony that these camps were sometimes no better than the freed slaves previous living conditions and that the only way out was to offer to return to the same plantations from which they had escaped.

In 'Sick from Freedom' Professor Downs recounts the tragic story of one former slave, Joseph Miller, who arrived at a union camp in Kentucky with his wife and four children in 1864 and watched them all die within months, before he died in 1865.

During his research, Professor Downs discovered the horrific conditions within what were essentially refugee camps dotted around the south.

A military official with the Union army wrote that life for the former slaves was so appalling that they were: 'dying by scores - that sometimes 30 per day die and are carried out by wagon-loads without coffins, and thrown promiscuously, like brutes, into a trench.'

Not wishing to cast aspersions on the Emancipation Proclamation, for which Professor Downs still holds its true moral value, he nonetheless wants to bring a fuller picture to the public.

'I've been alone with these people in the archives,' said Professor Downs. 'I have a responsibility to tell their stories.'

Read more:

- [the Guardian: How the end of slavery led to starvation and death for millions of black Americans](#)
- [Sick From Freedom by Jim Downs, About Freed Slaves](#)

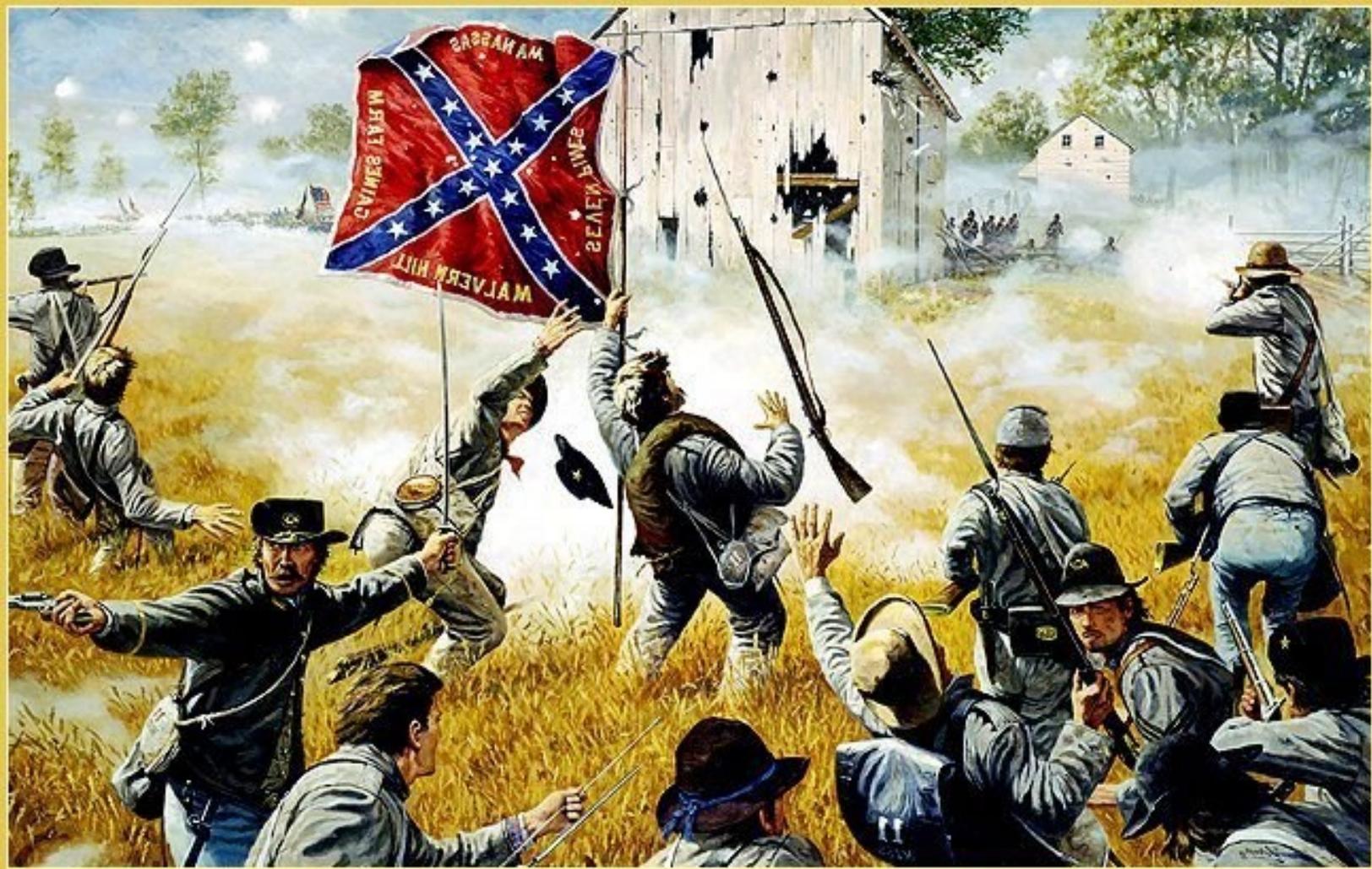
Fugitive slaves in Virginia in about 1863.

Photograph: Andrew J. Russell/Medford Historical Society Collection/CORBIS



Learn True History





“It is stated in books and papers that Southern children read and study that all the blood shedding and destruction of property of that conflict was because the South rebelled without cause against the best government the world ever saw; that although Southern soldiers were heroes in the field, skillfully massed and led, they and their leaders were rebels and traitors who fought to overthrow the Union, and to preserve human slavery, and that their defeat was necessary for free government and the welfare of the human family.

As a Confederate soldier and as a citizen of Virginia, I deny the charge, and denounce it as a calumny. We were not rebels; we did not fight to perpetuate human slavery, but for our rights and privileges under a government established over us by our fathers and in defense of our homes.”

---Colonel Richard Henry Lee, C.S.A.

Union County board approves marker honoring slaves who served in Confederate Army

By Adam Bell



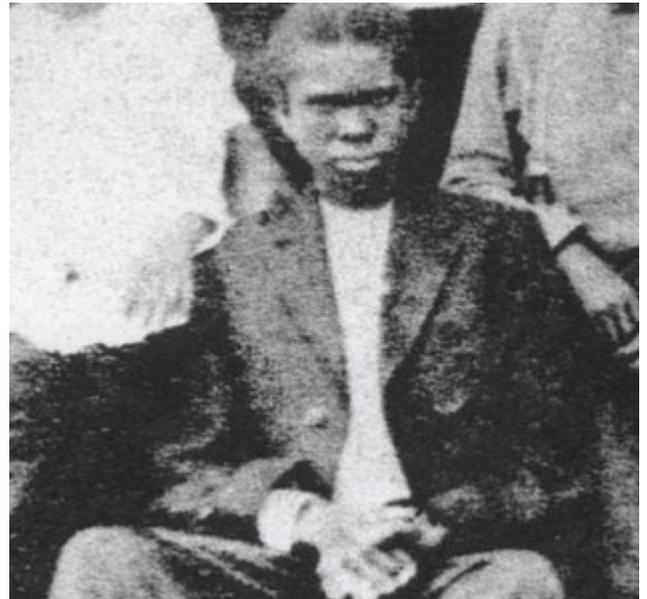
Wary Clyburn was a Union County pensioner who served in the Confederate Army. Earl Ijames, an N.C. Museum of History curator, said the photo probably was taken in 1913. Clyburn played the fiddle, considered a prime diversion of the time, Ijames said. Clyburn passed the picture down to his daughter.

MONROE
Long ignored by history, local slaves who served in the Confederate Army finally will receive some rare recognition.

The Union County Historic Preservation Commission voted

unanimously Thursday to approve a plan for a privately funded marker to honor 10 black men, nine of whom were slaves, who eventually received small state pensions for their Civil War service.

It will be one of the few public markers of its kind in the country, and arrives in the midst of state and national commemorations of the Civil War's sesquicentennial. The granite marker will be placed on a brick walkway at the Old County Courthouse in Monroe in front of the 1910 Confederate monument.



Aaron Perry, shown at a 1911 family reunion, was one of the slaves who served in the Confederate Army.

"I'm glad to see Union County is finally stepping out of the Jim Crow era and being all-inclusive of its history," said Tony Way, the local amateur historian and Sons of Confederate Veterans member who has led the push for the project.

The divisive issue of how, or even whether, to honor the men has percolated in the county for several years.

Some said the plan was inconsistent with other markers at the 1886 courthouse that honored people who died during conflicts. The existing Confederate monument lists regiments, not individual names of soldiers.

Forgotten history

But a racially diverse group of supporters said honoring the men was a long overdue way to tell a part of the county's history that had been all but forgotten.

There is no way to know how many slaves were coerced into service or willingly followed their masters to war. **Virtually no black men fought in battle for the Confederacy, historians have said.** Slave labor provided logistics and support, including digging ditches, building latrines, working in armories and cooking. **SEE NOTE BELOW***

In pension applications, all 10 men were described as "body servants" or bodyguards. They hauled water, carried supplies and helped build forts. Two were wounded.

By the time they received meager state pensions half a century after white veterans collected theirs, they were around 90 years old and near the end of their lives.

Mattie Rice, the 89-year-old daughter of one of the slaves being honored, Wary Clyburn, simply thanked God. "I know my father would've been so very proud," she said.

Two descendants of another slave, Ned Byrd, echoed Rice's sentiments outside of the courthouse. "I hate that it took so long, but I'm glad" for the outcome, Walter Byrd said. Nodding, his cousin Hettie Byrd Wright added, "I know my great-grandfather is in heaven smiling down."

Union County owns the courthouse site, and county commissioners had asked the historic commission to approve a "certificate of appropriateness" for the marker. During Thursday's meeting, historic commission members said they wanted to see more details about the size and wording, issues that should be worked out in time for it to debut by the end of the year.

Several board members said they had wrestled with their decision. But before the vote, board Chairman Jerry Surratt said, "(The marker) will correct an omission long suspected but only recently known."

Although pension records survived for these men, there's no telling how many other black men found themselves aiding the people who wanted to keep them enslaved.

One of the only other slave monuments sits at Confederate Park in Fort Mill, S.C., south of Charlotte. An inscription on the 1895 monument honors the "faithful slaves" and was "in grateful memory of earlier days" when slaves protected the homefront and helped the army during the Civil War.

And in Tyrell County in Eastern North Carolina, a 1902 Confederate statue at the county courthouse includes the phrase, "To Our Faithful Slaves." Both monuments went up in the Jim Crow era.

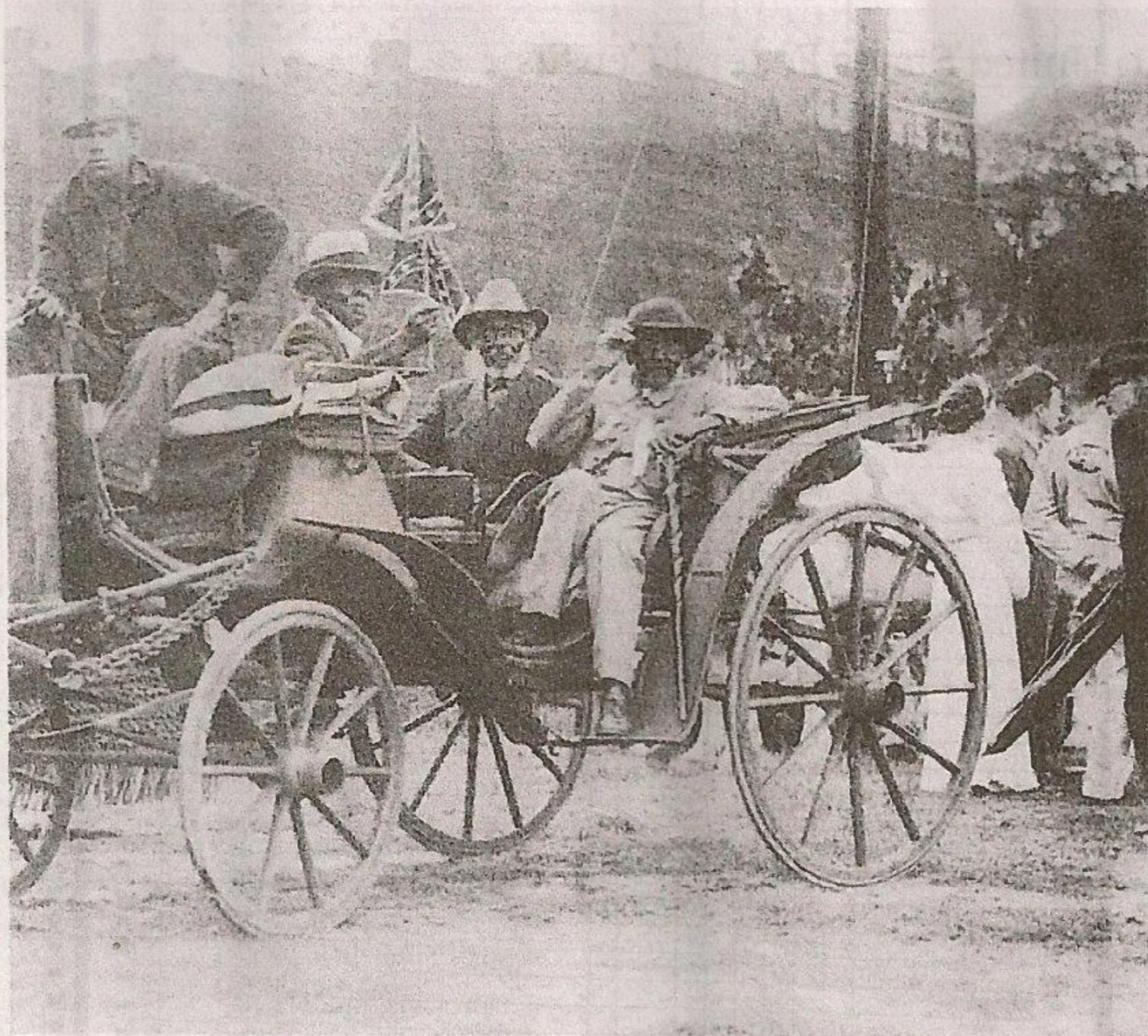
***This is not factual. It is well documented that Confederate Blacks, both free and slave willfully took up arms against the United States Armies in defence of the Confederacy, their homes and families.**

<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2012/06/08/3299495/union-board-approves-confederate.html#storylink=cpy>



Aaron Perry talks near the gravesite of his great-grandfather Aaron Perry on Monday, February 12, 2012. Perry was a former Union County slave who served in the Confederate Army 37th NC Regiment. The grave now has a gravestone that mentions Perry's service in the Army. The grave also features a Confederate Cross of Honor. The descendants of Aaron Perry, joined by local historian Tony Way helped raise money for the marker.

[See More Here.](#) On Black Confederate Soldiers -ED., Belo Herald



Black Confederates Ludwell Brown, Silas green, and Gabe Hunt in parade in Lynchburg, Va. in early part 1900's. Ludwell is buried in Charlotte Co. Va., @ the Patrick Henry Plantation, Gabe is buried in Campbell Co., Va. and Silas is buried in the Old City Cemetery in Lynchburg, Va

UDC Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 900 Dedicates Two Black Confederate Soldiers Headstone

Thursday, June 14, 2012 - by Tonya Brantley



UDC Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 900 members (left to right) Harriett Caldwell, Mary Margaret Stamper, Katy Tippens, Mariann Dietrich, Marilyn Kinne, Tonya Brantley, Lillian Griffith and Robin Ramsey dedicate grave marker for black Confederate Alfred Brown at Fort Hill Cemetery.

was given by Chapter Chaplain Mariann Dietrich.

Special music was performed by bagpiper Jack Pierce and banjo player/singer Anita Green. Chapter Vice President Marilyn Kinne presented a biography and a brief history of the two black Confederates followed by the dedication and unveiling of the headstones by President Ramsey. A



Members of the John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 Sons of Confederate Veterans, Athens, Tn. give Presentation of Colors during black Confederate grave marker dedication.

went with his "young master" Dr. James Brown to act as carrier of messages and packages from the doctor to others. He also helped with the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. At the Battle of Chickamauga, the

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 900 held dedication ceremonies marking the graves of two black Confederate soldiers in Cleveland. At both ceremonies, Chapter President Robin Ramsey welcomed everyone and the Presentation of Colors was given by members of the John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 Sons of the Confederate Veterans, Athens, Tn. Chapter Secretary Tonya Brantley led the pledge to the American flag and salute to the Confederate flag and the invocation



Lea Williams Rose along with her husband Noah gives her appreciation to everyone for honoring her Great Great Grandfather Benjamin Moore during grave marker dedication at Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

gun salute was given by the John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 followed by "Taps" played on bugle by Camp Adjutant and Historian Steve "Mac" McAllister and benediction by Chapter member Lillian Griffith.

The first dedication ceremony took place at Fort Hill Cemetery for Alfred Brown. He was born a slave on Feb. 4, 1844 in South Carolina. His father's name was also Alfred, but his mother is unknown. His master was Dr. George Brown. Before the War, Dr. Brown bought a plantation in Murray Co., Ga. and moved his family and slaves there.

When the War Between the States started, Alfred

doctor's tent was very near the battlefield. The shells and bullets were flying all around. It was there that Alfred Brown was wounded twice in one day. A mini-ball went through his left thigh and a piece of bombshell hit his right leg. He was badly wounded.

Dr. Brown took Alfred to Dalton, Ga. to a cousin's home to recover. After the War, Alfred lived in Murray Co., Ga. for a few years and then moved to Cleveland. He had one son which preceded him in death. He applied for a pension in 1927 and drew this pension until his death on April 6, 1928.

UDC Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 900 Vice President Marilyn Kinne extensively researched Alfred Brown's history and was unable to find any of his descendants.



Members of the John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 Sons of Confederate Veterans, Athens, TN fold First National Flag of the Confederacy to present to Benjamin Moore descendant Lea Williams Rose (not pictured) during grave marker dedication at Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

The second dedication ceremony took place at Pleasant Hill Cemetery for Benjamin Moore. He was born a slave on May 10, 1832 in Huntsville. He was the son of Archie and Leticia Moore. When the War Between the States started, his master Mistress Caroline Robertson sent him to serve in the Confederate Army. Her husband was deceased and she probably sent Benjamin so her son would not have to go. He served with Generals Longstreet and Beauregard at the battles in Franklin, Tn., Pulaski, Bulls Gap, Mississippi and Chattanooga.

After the War, Benjamin Moore moved to Bradley County and married Isabella Lee. They had 11 known children. He applied for a pension in 1930 at age 98. It was approved and he drew this pension until his death on March 11, 1931. Many of his descendants are still residents of Bradley County.

Several descendants of Benjamin Moore attended his

grave marking ceremony including his great great granddaughter Lea Williams Rose and her husband Noah who travelled from New York City. Mrs. Rose was presented with a First National Flag of the Confederacy during the unveiling of the headstone and expressed her appreciation to everyone for honoring her great great grandfather and marking his grave for future generations.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis Chapter No. 900 would like to give special thanks to the late Commander of the John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 George "Rick" Park Jr. of Riceville, Tn. and his wife Vicki Park for their contributions to the effort to place these markers and to Chapter Vice President Marilyn Kinne for her research and dedication to the black Confederates in Bradley County.



John C. Vaughn Camp No. 2089 Athens, TN Adjutant and Historian Steve "Mac" McAllister plays "Taps" on bugle during black Confederate grave marker dedication.



Here is a photo of Mr. Ronnie Smith Roach escorting Mrs. Mattie Clyburn Rice at the 2012 N.C. Division Reunion. Mrs. Mattie is the Real Daughter of Pvt. Weary Clyburn, Co. E., 12th S.C. Infantry. She was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation and a Cross of Honor lapel pin in honor of her father's service. She is a member of the UDC and the OCR and attends meetings regularly in High Point, NC.

Lincoln: Slavery Irrelevant to War

President Lincoln stated repeatedly before and during the war that his paramount purpose was to prevent southern independence, or as he termed it, to "Preserve the Union."

Commentary by Bragdon Bowling,

Originally published in the *Washington Post* March 4, 2012.

On August 20, 1862, Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune, published a sharply critical and passionate editorial titled "*The Prayer of Twenty Millions*" which took Abraham Lincoln to task for his failure to free the slaves in Union occupied territory. Greeley, one of the nation's leading abolitionists, spoke through his newspaper as an advocate for emancipation.

Greeley felt he spoke for the millions of Northerners who were angry at Lincoln's conduct of the war and his failure to aggressively move forward by his halfhearted use of the Confiscation Acts. Greeley should have known better. Lincoln, throughout his political career had steered clear of radical abolitionists like Greeley, but felt he needed to answer the powerful editorial. He would once again make his position on the war perfectly clear. Lincoln had previously expressed his opposition to the expansion of slavery into western territories but conversely, he actively supported the Corwin Amendment, a measure which would permanently allow slavery in the states where it was presently legal.

On August 22, 1862, Lincoln responded in a famous open letter to Greeley and the Tribune.

My paramount object in the struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

Nobody should have been surprised by Lincoln's letter. He had made his position known many times. His primary purpose in conducting the war was clearly the preservation of the Union. Lincoln was peripherally interested in slavery but was quite willing to leave it in place and allow it to die a natural death. His strong support of the Corwin Amendment which failed only because the South had left the Union illustrates Lincoln's slavery position both pre-war and well into the war. The Corwin Amendment would have forbidden any attempt to amend the Constitution "to abolish or interfere with the domestic institutions of the states, including persons held to labor or service (slaves).

In Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, he said he had no objection to the Corwin Amendment being made "express and irrevocable." It also begs the question—if the South was seceding to keep slavery, all that was needed to avoid war and preserve the Union would be for the Southern states to accept the Corwin Amendment. This offering did not move the South. The South fought for a higher purpose, their political independence.

The First Inaugural Address as well as the Lincoln-Douglas debates illustrated Lincoln's constitutional limitations regarding slavery when he stated "*I have no purpose directly or indirectly of interfering with slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.*" This does not mean Lincoln was pro-slavery but that he regarded the Constitution as a brake on abolition. His ideas on race were similar to most Americans in the 19th century. Lincoln's solution to ending slavery was through colonization to Africa (Liberia) and throughout Central and South America.

But on August 22, 1862, the farthest thing from Abraham Lincoln's thoughts was the ending of slavery. *Preservation of the Union* was his goal.

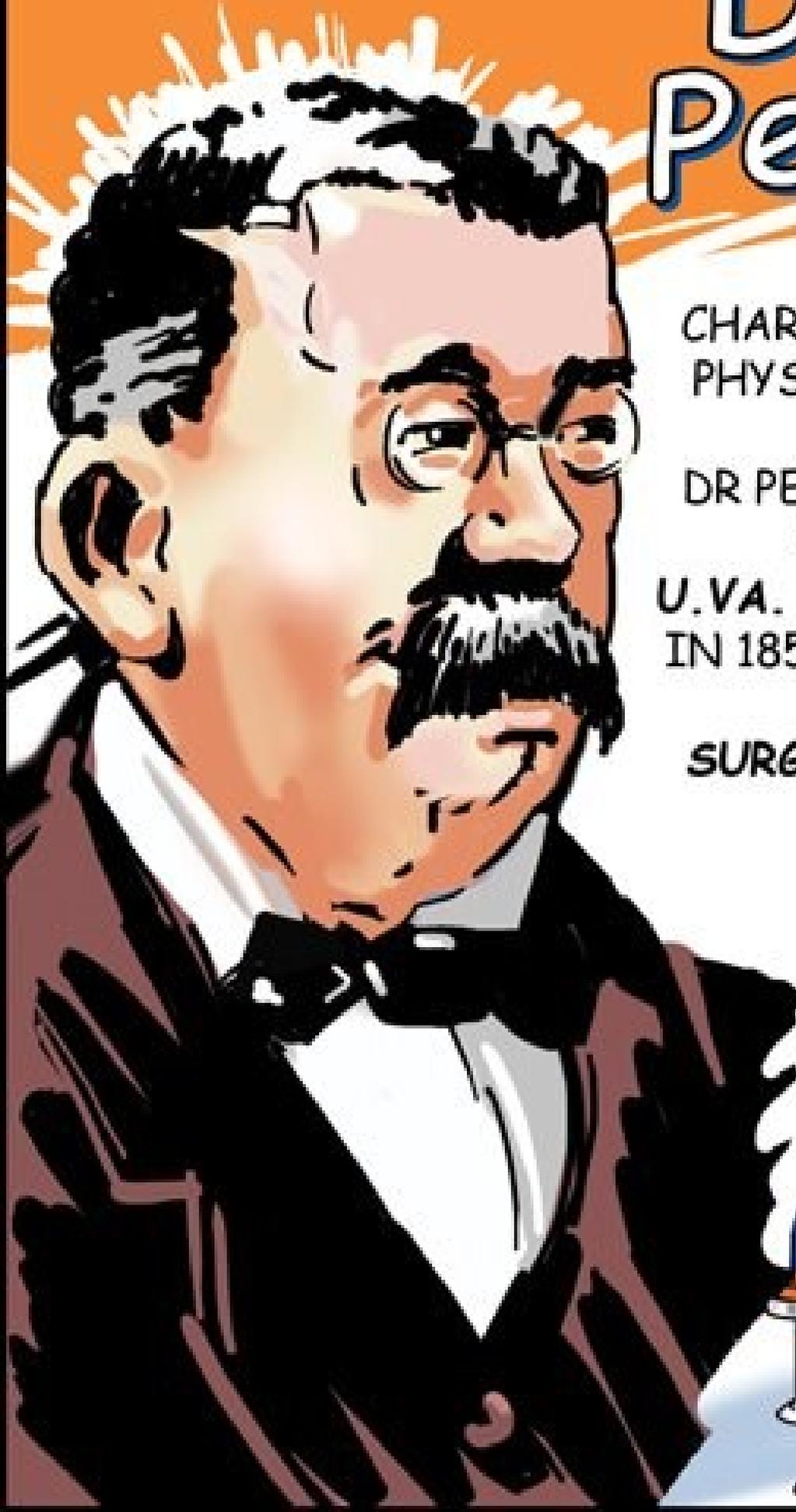


Brag is a native Virginian who grew up in Arlington. He graduated from the University of Richmond with a BA in History and also has a JD Degree from the University of Richmond Law School. He served as a First Lieutenant in the US Army for two years. He worked as a staff attorney in the Virginia General Assembly for 5 years before changing careers and going into real estate, which is his present occupation. He has served the Sons of Confederate Veterans in a variety of positions including Commander of the Virginia Division and Adjutant-in-Chief for the International Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Brag Bowling

Dr. Pepper

CHARLES T. PEPPER, THE PHYSICIAN FOR WHOM THE SOFT DRINK DR PEPPER WAS NAMED, GRADUATED FROM U.VA. MEDICAL SCHOOL IN 1855 AND SERVED AS A CONFEDERATE SURGEON DURING THE CIVIL WAR.



 DID YOU KNOW?

The Citadel Corps of Cadets

The Citadel Corps of Cadets fought as a unit during the Civil War, earning nine battle streamers. They are:

Star of the West, January 9, 1861

Wapoo Cut, November 1861

James Island, June 1862

Charleston and Vicinity, July to October 1863

James Island June 1864

Tulifinny, December 1864

James Island, December 1864 to February 1865

Williamston, May 1 1865

Confederate States Army

No other college, academy, or educational institution spent more time in combat or fought in more Civil War battles than The Citadel's Corps of Cadets. Cadets fired the first shots of the Civil War on January 9, 1861 and the last shots east of the Mississippi River during the Battle of Williamston on May 1, 1865. The last shots of the Civil War were fired during the Battle of Palmito Ranch near Brownsville, Texas on May 13, 1865.

The Citadel campus was captured by Gen William T. Sherman's Army and served as their headquarters in South Carolina and the southeast. The Arsenal Academy in Columbia, SC, The Citadel's preparatory school, was burned by Sherman's Army on February 18, 1865 never to be reopened again. The only

building left standing on The Arsenal campus, the Officer's Quarters, built in 1855, became the Governor's Mansion of the State of South Carolina. It is the only Arsenal Academy building remaining today and it has been the home of every Governor since 1868 including five Citadel graduates.

Citadel Cadets served with honor, courage, and distinction. Twelve cadets died of wounds and the "hardship of the service." Eleven Cadet Rangers were wounded and four died in combat. The last cadet killed in action was Cadet William McKenzie Parker, Jr., class of 1868. The 16 year old cadet veteran of the Battle of Tulifinny and Williamston was killed on May 9, 1865. He was on his way home after the Corps was furloughed on May 9 with some other cadets when they encountered a detachment of Stoneman's Raiders. These were the same union soldiers they engaged at Williamston just days earlier with the Corps of Cadets on May 1, 1865. Cadet Parker ordered the federal soldiers to surrender and when they tried to escape he pulled the trigger on his rifle. It misfired and an opposing federal soldier shot and killed him on the spot.

Graduates of The Citadel also served with honor and distinction. Of the 240 alumni that graduated from The Citadel between 1846 and 1864, 224 were alive when the Civil War began. Of the living graduates 209 served in combat. The fifteen graduates that did not serve in the Civil War were Ministers (5), Civilian Physicians (2), Civilian Engineers (2), three living in California, one Civilian Railway Official, one graduate studying in Germany, and one serving as a Civil Engineer in the far west territories of Utah, Colorado, Nevada and California. Forty-nine died from combat wounds and several more were wounded in action. Many served as prisoners of war (POW). Most alumni served in the Confederate States Army with a few serving in the Confederate Navy, Marine Corps, and other government agencies. Citadel men served in all officer grades from Second Lieutenant to Major General.

<http://www.citadelsanantonio.org/civilWar.html>



Gen. Forrest and the Confederate flag



Monday, July 13th, in the year of our Lord 2012, is the 191st birthday of American legend and Southern Hero - Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

President Obama continued a century-old tradition, on Memorial Day, by honoring American Servicemen and women buried at Arlington National Cemetery and sending a wreath to the Confederate and Black Union soldier's section.

Some criticized Obama for remembering the Confederate soldiers buried at section 16 but, like his predecessors, the president did the historically-correct and Patriotic thing in remembering 'All' American Veterans.

Almost a century earlier, on June 4, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson spoke at Arlington National Cemetery on occasion of the unveiling of a new Confederate Monument by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. His speech echoed praise for the Confederate soldier and he received applause from a crowd of thousands that included Confederate and Union Veterans.

Will the circle, of remembering our American family, be unbroken?

Some, today, seek to ban the Confederate Battle flag, the blood-stained soldier's banner of many hard fought battles, from Veterans Day events and the soldier's monument at South Carolina's State Capitol. There is also a push to ban the Confederate flag at all NASCAR races. Some groups claim the Southern flag is offensive to Black people.

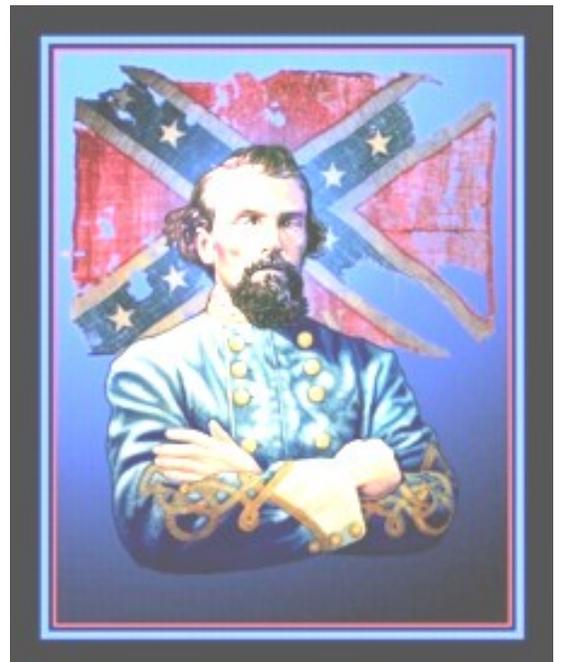
But, what do they say to Black folks who call the Confederate flag a symbol of Southern Pride like Nelson Winbush of Florida who is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans—www.scv.org? Mr. Winbush speaks truthfully and from the heart about the War for Southern Independence, 1861-65, and of his grandfather who fought for the South. He may even 'proudly' show you a picture of himself, as a child, with his Grandfather, Louis Napoleon Nelson, who rode with Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest in Company M of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry and was buried with his Confederate uniform and Confederate flag draped casket.

Gen. Forrest said of the Black men who rode with him, "These boys stayed with me ... and better Confederates did not live."

You might also ask Black Southern-Historian H.K. Edgerton who marched across Dixie from North Carolina to Texas attired in Confederate uniform, carrying the Confederate flag and educating many Black and White people along the way about their Southern Heritage. Edgerton is also past president of the local NAACP Chapter in Asheville, North Carolina.

Was Gen. Forrest an early advocate for Civil Rights?

Artist: Ken Hendricksen (<http://www.civilwarartist.com>)



Forrest's speech during a meeting of the "Jubilee of Pole Bearers" is a story that needs to be told. Gen. Forrest was the first white man to be invited by this group which was a forerunner of today's Civil Rights groups. A reporter of the Memphis Avalanche newspaper was sent to cover the event.

Miss Lou Lewis, daughter of a Pole Bearer member, was introduced to Forrest and she presented the former general a bouquet of flowers as a token of reconciliation, peace and good will. On July 5, 1875, Nathan Bedford Forrest delivered this speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the Southern states. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies I believe it is myself. (Immense applause and laughter.) I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man, to depress none. (Applause.)

I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics today. I don't propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict. Go to work, be industrious, live honestly and act truly, and when you are oppressed I'll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you, and to assure you that I am with you in heart and in hand." (Prolonged applause.) End of speech.

Nathan Bedford Forrest again thanked Miss Lewis for the bouquet and then gave her a kiss on the cheek. Such a kiss was unheard of in the society of those days, in 1875, but it showed a token of respect and friendship between the general and the black community and did much to promote harmony among the citizens of Memphis, Tennessee.

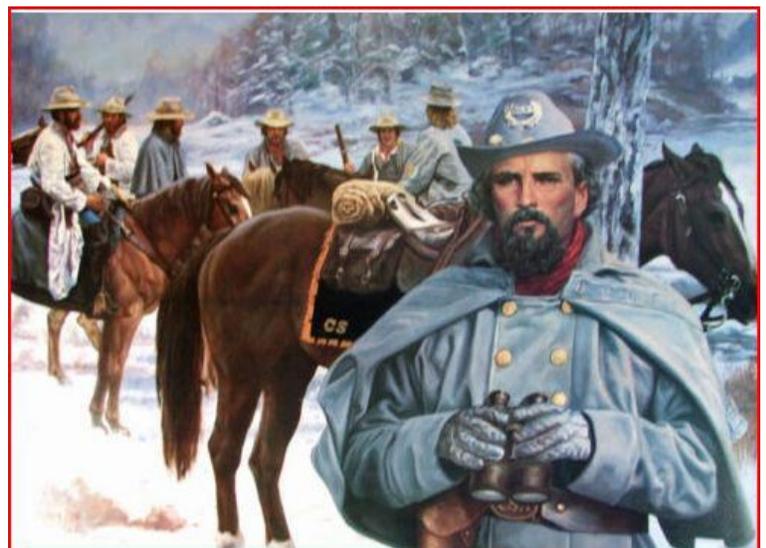
Some people have claimed that Forrest was associated with the Ku Klux Klan but he officially denied participation. He encouraged the friendly reunion of North and South and the remembrance of both the Confederate and Union Dead.

Forrest died on October 29, 1877, in Memphis, Tennessee and is buried with his wife at Forrest Park.

Lest We Forget!!

~About The Author ~

Calvin E. Johnson, Jr. is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a retired government employee, and a Freelance writer of American Historical stories and author of the book, 'When America Stood for God, Family and Country.' His home for 22 years has been in historical Kennesaw, Georgia, home of the famous Civil War Locomotive 'The General.' Send the author an email with your comments and inquiries to cjohnson1861@bellsouth.net



Causes of Southern independence movement 1860

The Tariff of 1828, was a protective tariff passed by the Congress of the United States on May 19, 1828 designed to to protect industry in the northern United States. It was labeled the Tariff of Abominations by its southern detractors because of the effects it had on the antebellum Southern economy and led to the Nullification Crisis. Source

The second great period in the tariff history of the United States opens with the Civil War. It is true that the first steps towards a policy of higher protection were taken just before the war began. In the session of 1860-61, immediately preceding the outbreak of the conflict, the Morrill Tariff Act was passed by the Republican party, then in control because the defection of Southern members of Congress had already begun. It substituted specific duties for the ad valorem duties of 1846 and 1857, and made some other changes of significance, as in the higher duties upon iron and steel. Nevertheless, the advances then made were of little importance as compared with the far-reaching increases of duty during the Civil War. These formed part of the general resort to every possible fiscal device. Source



The goal of the tariff was to protect industry in the northern United States which were being driven out of business by low-priced imported goods by putting a tax on them. The South, however, was harmed firstly by having to pay higher prices on goods the region did not produce, and secondly because reducing the importation of British goods made it difficult for the British to pay for the cotton they imported from the South. The reaction in the South, particularly in South Carolina, would lead to the Nullification Crisis that began in late 1832.

"What were the causes of the Southern independence movement in 1860?" "Northern commercial and manufacturing interests had forced through Congress taxes that oppressed Southern planters and made Northern manufacturers rich." "... the South paid about three-quarters of all federal taxes, most of which were spent in the North." - Charles Adams, "For Good and Evil. The impact of taxes on the course of civilization," 1993, Madison Books, Lanham, USA, pp. 325-327

"The South has furnished near three-fourths of the entire exports of the country. Last year she furnished seventy-two percent of the whole...we have a tariff that protects our manufacturers from thirty to fifty percent, and enables us to consume large quantities of Southern cotton, and to compete in our whole home market with the skilled labor of Europe. This operates to compel the South to pay an indirect bounty to our skilled labor, of millions annually." - Daily Chicago Times, December 10, 1860

"They (the South) know that it is their import trade that draws from the people's pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest.... These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union. They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it." ~ New Orleans Daily Crescent, January 21, 1861

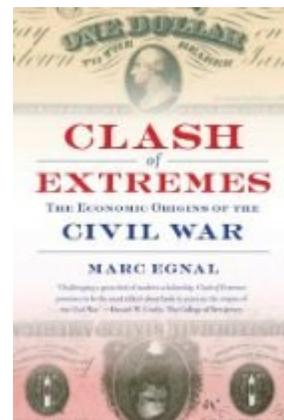
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HERO

Lt. Charles Powell
(enlisted at age 17)
Co. B (Black River
Tigers) 10th
Battalion NC
Heavy Artillery.
When attacking
Union breastworks
at Bentonville, Lt.
Powell charged
armed only with a
shovel which he
held across his
stomach as a
shield. Paroled at
Greensboro May
2nd 1865

Two men who died in Civil War camp remembered in Watkinsville

By [WAYNE FORD](#) Saturday, April 21, 2012



Photo by Wayne Ford / Staff

A memorial for two men who died in a Union prison camp during the Civil War was placed on the grounds of the Eagle Tavern Museum not far from the historical marker for Stoneman's Raid, when they were taken by Union soldiers. The memorial is scene here on April 20, 2012 in Watkinsville.

When a Union raiding party came through Watkinsville in August 1864 during the Civil War, the soldiers seized two local businessmen who never returned leaving a mystery that wouldn't be solved until many decades later.

“Their families went to their graves not knowing what happened to them — were they summarily shot or hanged outside town. What happened?” said Kaye Reeves, a current resident of the city and a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Almost a century passed before a Watkinsville woman researching old Civil War records discovered the men died in an Ohio prison camp. Sunday, those two men — George Jarrell and Jacob Klutz — will be

remembered when a granite monument is unveiled on the grounds of Watkinsville's Eagle Tavern Museum near a historical marker erected for Stoneman's Raid that was part of Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's forces that invaded Georgia during the war.

The Laura Rutherford Chapter of the UDC will host the dedication at 3:15 p.m., but an hour before, at 2 p.m., the Sons of Confederate Veterans will dedicate a flagpole and granite monument at the Watkinsville City Cemetery to honor the 300 Confederate soldiers buried in Oconee County.

The cemetery monument will also honor Robert Hale, a former SCV member who died about a year ago. Hale was instrumental in researching the services of more than 500 Confederate veterans in the area, said Gen. T.R.R. Cobb Camp SCV member Sydney Johnson of Bishop.

There are 34 known graves of Confederate soldiers in the cemetery and at least 250 elsewhere in the county, Johnson said.

During the dedication at the Eagle Tavern, David Evans, the author of "Sherman's Horsemen" published in 1996, will speak about Stoneman's Raid and specifically about the two men taken prisoner. At the time, Oconee was part of Clarke County.

"The Yankees snatched up several residents in Clarke County when they came through," Evans said. "Most either escaped or were released, but these two had the misfortune to be confined at Camp Chase in the bitter winter of 1864-65."

The two men died and were forgotten.

"The memory of what happened in Watkinsville that day simply faded as the years rolled by. **Somebody once told me it only takes one generation to forget,**" Evans said.

Both men have graves at the Ohio prison camp with their status as "citizen" carved in stone.

Today, the UDC has rekindled the memory of what happened. Klutz was well known at the time because his family owned a large cotton mill at High Shoals, according to Reeves.

"We needed to put up a memorial for these two gentlemen," she said.

Both dedications services are open to the public and will include Civil War reenactors doing a gun salute.

Another Yankee War Crime – Belo Ed.

Confederate controversy



Matthew Newcomb started flying a Confederate battle flag in the back of his truck several weeks ago as a display of his Southern pride. Newcomb contends the flag is not meant as a symbol of racism, but instead as a symbol of the South's history of self-sufficiency.

TAHLEQUAH — When 17-year-old Matthew Newcomb started flying the Confederate battle flag in the bed of his truck, he was admittedly doing what he thought was “cool,” going along with what a few of his friends were doing.

But flying that flag – which Newcomb believes is wrongly perceived in the U.S. as a symbol of racism and hatred – has turned into something he never expected. In just a matter of weeks, he has been called an

ignorant “redneck” and received a gun threat on Facebook. And he’s been at odds with administrators at Tahlequah High School, which prompted top officials from the Oklahoma affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union to review the issue.

“After I’d been flying the flag for about a week, a buddy showed me a Facebook post,” he said. “A woman had taken a picture of my truck with the flag in it, and said, ‘Way to show your ignorance, redneck.’”

Newcomb took offense, but not at being called a “redneck” – he readily admits he’s a hard-working “country boy.” What bothered him was the inference that he is ignorant for flying the flag.

His mother, Michelle Armstrong, told him not to fly off the handle at the woman’s comment, but to first do some research.

“It was important to me that, before he mouthed off at that lady for calling him ignorant, he made sure he wasn’t ignorant, that he understood what he was doing,” said Armstrong.

She suggested a few readings, and Newcomb took the challenge to heart. For several weeks, he’s been glued to his computer screen, pushing the Internet data plan on his cell phone to its maximum allocation.

“There’s so much that I never would have known if I hadn’t started flying the flag,” said Newcomb.

“I read the Confederate constitution, and I read the secession letters. People say, ‘Oh, the flag represents slavery.’ That’s not even why the war started. The war started because [the South] wanted to get away from federal law.”

Newcomb acknowledges slavery played a role in the American Civil War, but said he believes the overarching theme was self-reliance.

He stresses he isn’t racist, and has friends from many different backgrounds and cultures. He only wants to highlight what he feels was the overall message of the South during the war.

“There was no one to rely on but themselves,” said Newcomb. “They didn’t take loans from other countries when they were trying to start. All the money they used to start up the Confederacy was from the people who lived in the South. They relied on themselves for everything they needed. They didn’t ask for anything. That’s Southern pride.”

Newcomb eventually responded to the woman who’d called him an “ignorant redneck.” He used his research to compile his response, which read in part: “For the record, neither the content, nor the design [of the Confederate flag] have anything to do with racism, slavery, hatred or white supremacy, or anything worse.”

In recent weeks, Newcomb has displayed the flag in the back of his truck and driven to the THS campus. His pattern has been to arrive every morning for an early class and place the flag inside the cab of the truck, where it stayed until the end of the school day.

Then, on April 2, a THS administrator told him he needed to be “more street-smart,” Newcomb said.

“That’s how he said it to me; it was strange,” said Newcomb. “He didn’t tell me to take the flag down or anything.”

Newcomb said he was later summoned to a THS office, and administrators asked to voluntarily stop flying the Confederate flag. Apparently, some students had complained.

“I told them no, because that’s how I felt,” said Newcomb.

“Then another principal said they had fielded complaints about my driving on campus.”

Newcomb said school officials threatened to forbid him from parking in the THS lot – not because of the flag, but for what they said were unrelated complaints about Newcomb’s driving habits. Newcomb contends the first stemmed from a transmission problem with his truck, and the second complaint was lodged after his vehicle hit a gravel patch and slung some of the gravel.

“They told me they would suspend me from parking, and I’m like, ‘Well, if I take my flag down will you let me drive?’ Prior to that, they said neither things had anything to do with each other,” he said. “And then [a THS principal] said if I’d take it down, he’d take the suspension away.”

Newcomb’s mother asked for that agreement in writing, but says one of the principals denied her request, and added he’d withdraw his decision if the family wasn’t content with the verbal agreement. Later, Newcomb said he was called to a meeting with THS administrators and told that flying the flag, or displaying it in any way, would subject him to punishment – including suspension, and after three offenses, expulsion from school.

“Flying that flag is my constitutional right, my freedom of speech and expression,” said Newcomb. “It’s not earned; I get that for just being born in this country.”

TPS Superintendent Dr. Shannon Goodsell confirmed Friday the district does not permit flying the Confederate flag on school property.

“Ultimately, for the school district, the flag being on campus created an academic disruption to the school day,” said Goodsell. “The issue the school district has is that the flag was displayed on school property during school hours, and it represented, or became, a symbolism of racism, making students upset. Students projected racism and bigotry as a result of the flag, and that is something the district will not tolerate or accept in a public setting. TPS is about education, and our focus is centered on education.”

Goodsell said that while he is precluded under privacy laws from directly discussing a particular student, TPS is a multi-cultural, diverse district, and administrators want to honor and protect all races, all nationalities, and all beliefs while creating a safe educational environment.

“The school district cannot accept or allow any forms of racism that threaten our student population, or that prohibit the academic process of that site,” said Goodsell.

“We believe everyone has the right to a free and appropriate education, and that the high school is not the forum to express that type of speech.”

Newcomb and his mom disagree with the district’s position. Armstrong contacted the Oklahoma affiliate of the ACLU, and Executive Director Ryan Kiesel traveled to Tahlequah Friday to meet with the family and TPS officials during a due-process hearing.

“First, I want to make it clear the ACLU is not defending the Confederate flag,” Kiesel told the Daily Press after the meeting. “Our interest in this is that we, as the defenders of the Bill of Rights and constitution in the state of Oklahoma, want to make sure that any time the government – in this case, the school district –

wants to limit or censor an individual's speech, that they meet the compelling justifications required by the Constitution. Anytime we hear a report of a government entity limiting speech or censoring speech, regardless of whether a majority of folks might find that speech offensive, we take it upon ourselves to ensure there are no violations of civil rights or the Constitution."

Kiesel said the Oklahoma ACLU's goal isn't to file litigation, but instead to review the case, talk to all parties involved, and resolve the issue without a lawsuit.

"We've asked the school [to] articulate to the student and his family, then to the ACLU, why they're taking that action," Kiesel said, speaking of TPS' prohibiting display of the Confederate flag.

"It's important to remember that, while schools do have some constitutionally permissible discretion in limiting the speech rights of their students and teachers, the Supreme Court has held that you don't lose your constitutional rights when you walk into the school."

Kiesel believes TPS officials will respond to the request, and Goodsell confirmed Friday that administrators are compiling a report to submit to the ACLU.

"Our end goal is to make sure the rights of the students are protected and recognized, and so long as the school does that, then there's really no need for further action on our part," said Kiesel.

Following Friday morning's hearing, Armstrong said school officials issued a four-day suspension to her son for flying the Confederate flag.

"And they claim Matthew had made some threats based on race," said Armstrong.

"Of course, none of that was mentioned until today, and they don't seem to have means of backing that up."

Armstrong said she's willing to pursue whatever means necessary to clear up what she sees as a clear civil rights violation.

"When this began, Matthew was flying the flag because it's the thing rebel redneck boys do - they fly their rebel flag," said Armstrong.

"I wanted him to not be one of the crowd. I wanted him to know and make an informed decision about his choice. I do feel like my son's civil rights are being violated - and not just my son, but students at-large. Students aren't being taught lessons on constitutionality. And not just regarding this flag, but regarding expressions of their individuality, which would not hurt a fly."

Newcomb wants his critics to "look outside the box" before rushing to judgment.

"I want the school to recognize what they've done wrong, and I want to get recognition for not being racist, for truly standing up for what I feel is right and what I believe in," said Newcomb. "Don't assume, 'Oh, they're racist because they have a flag,' or, 'Oh, they're a troubled teen because of how they express themselves with their hair.' It's not like that. Ask that person what it means to them."

<http://tahlequahdailypress.com/local/x1344827782/Confederate-controversy>

Confederate Flag Dress Keeps TN Teen from Prom

by Tracie Simer/The Jackson (TN) Sun

7:33 AM, Apr 24, 2012



Gibson County High School senior Texanna Edwards says she was turned away from the prom because her dress looks like the Confederate battle flag. / Submitted photo

Jackson, TN -- High school senior Texanna Edwards was -- like many of her classmates at Gibson County High -- looking forward to her prom last Saturday.

But Edwards' choice of attire -- a knee-length red dress decorated with bright blue stripes and white stars inside the stripes, kept her out of the dance. The school's colors are red, white and blue, but the dress resembles the controversial Confederate battle flag.

Edwards, 18, said she wasn't allowed inside the prom after school officials told her the dress was "offensive and inappropriate."

"We asked why they thought that, but they kept saying the same thing over and over," she said Monday. "We kept asking people walking inside -- black and white -- and everyone said they loved it. Two black women even went off on the principal. They were upset with the principal. No one was upset with me."

School officials said a teacher warned Edwards about two months ago that the dress might not be acceptable. The teacher, who served as prom sponsor, expressed concern and suggested to Edwards in February that she should clear the idea with the principal, but Edwards did not do so, said Eddie Pruett, director of schools for the Gibson County School System.

Pruett said there have been race-related issues at the high school in recent years and that Principal James Hughes thought Edwards' dress could have caused a problem.

"She was told because of the dress and what it would look like, it would be considered inappropriate," Pruettt said. "She had talked with the prom sponsor and they told her it would be inappropriate. ... I feel like Hughes followed legal precedents set by other court cases. Students have legal rights, and we don't infringe upon those. But we have to follow legal precedents, and if there is a reason to believe something could happen, we don't wait until after the fact to do something."

Offer to change is rejected

Edwards said she told several people about her idea and many liked it. Only the one teacher said the dress was a bad idea and that she should check with school administration, she said.

"I didn't talk with administration because we wore rebel flags all through my four years at Gibson County," she said. "I didn't ask for approval because I didn't think I needed to. I had one teacher tell me it was a bad idea. but I just thought she only said that because it would offend people. But I asked a bunch of people before I had the dress made and they all loved the idea."

Kim Lee, Edwards' mother, said her daughter was told by school officials when she arrived at the prom that she could go home and change and then be admitted, but she didn't. About \$500 was spent on her hair, makeup, the custom-made dress and her date's apparel, the family said.

Edwards said, in a way, she wanted her dress to look like the Confederate flag because she lives in the South and at the time she didn't know if there was a dress like hers.

She said in her four years as a student, she's seen students wearing clothing bearing the Confederate flag with no incident.

But she said on Monday friends were sending her texts and messages saying school officials were checking for rebel flags and making students hide them as a result of this incident.

'Unfortunate incident'

Pruett said the dress code for each school is left to the discretion of the principal. Pruettt was the principal of the high school until the end of the school year in 2011.

"I hate that the girl was not able to attend prom, and this is an unfortunate incident," he said. "But as a school district, we have to look out for the best interest for all students. You have to try to do what's best for every child. Because of past incidents, Mr. Hughes felt that by admitting that dress it could cause a problem that night, or it could continue on throughout the school year."

<http://www.wtx.com/news/watercooler/article/185402/363/Confederate-Flag-Dress-Keeps-TN-Teen-From-Prom>

The Great Prom Dress Debate SEE VIDEO <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pYSREc9anHc>

Young Southern Americans



Those of you who are young Southern Americans, or have roots and ancestors going back into the history of the South, should take heed of the chance to truly be independent in your life.



Liberty, Freedom, Independence. Only three words, but they represent lofty ideals; and, if you are Southern, they are your inheritance that came from people from the South such as; Patrick Henry; sponsor of the 1st Amendments, "our bill of rights", John Paul Jones; founder of our American Navy, George Washington; " Founder of our Country" , Thomas Jefferson; Author of the Declaration of Independence , also from the South, Andrew Jackson, "Ole Hickory" - Jim Bowie, Davey Crockett, Sam Houston, Thomas Travis, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Nathan Bedford Forrest . These are only a few of the great men you need to read of and honor their sacrifice and the values that they stood for. Our schools today do not teach this message. Only the message of their failures in an effort to portray them as bad Americans.

Your ancestors worked hard for a better life for their families and you are now reaping the benefits of their sacrifice. Most came from Europe, with a strong Christian background, only asking for the opportunity to build a better life. Some came from Africa, brought to America in chains and ALL have become what is now America, the USA. None came from a single Southern vessel; they were brought here by British, Portuguese and yankee ships flying the flag of THAT country, (not under a Confederate flag). All became Americans, and in the end, most would never have traded that facet of their being for anything. Very few Southerners were wealthy enough to own slaves, (less than 7%). Many whites were in fact indentured servants in order to win passage to the "New World". Representatives from the South pleaded to the Northern slave traders to STOP any more importation of slaves, to no avail. The Confederate flag (St. Andrews Cross) had not been even thought of at this time.

In 1776, your ancestors took up arms against what they labeled a tyrant Britain, and led a fledgling confederation of colonies to independence. In 1861, your ancestors (from the South) legally & peacefully broke away from an ever increasing tyrannical government that sought to dominate, control, and economically control by tariff (taxes) 24% , off the sweat of blacks, colonize the Southern states and her people -" the same reasons for the rebellion of 1776". (No Taxation without representation). You owe it to yourself and to your ancestors to learn about this, an integral part of their history - and yours as well. Those that care less of history tend to repeat it or either fall into an abyss of ignorance. After the fall of the Confederacy, an oppressive reconstruction period was imposed on the Southern people. Under Subjugation they worked hard to get back into the political and economic system to try to make their children's prospects better. They again took up arms to defend the United States in the Spanish American War, the 1st Great War, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam and all wars thereafter. In fact Southern patriots (Black & White), took an active part in winning these conflicts while trying to secure liberty, freedom and independence in a greater proportion than any other section of the country per population. Again, in Desert Storm and the current anti-terrorist actions, our Southern people - men and women - are leading the way in fighting for freedom and for that better life for others. You don't read about these things very often in history books. You don't hear the news media reporting from this viewpoint. You may even find political leaders and celebrities not only suppressing and ridiculing your heritage, but outright lying about it to promote their own political agendas.



Hate is not part of what you are, although to listen to some politicians, watch TV or movies, you would think most Southern blacks and whites can't stand each other. Thankfully, we know better. We share far more than most of us realize.

Celebrate the Real Heroes - like your parents, a Grandfather, an Uncle or a mentor of the South. Don't be duped by the trash of our society, those that call themselves players or pimps. Don't be fooled by the advertising, the false images in TV and movies about what happiness and life is all about, about alternative lifestyles, or the demonization of the Christian contribution to this country, world peace, and civilization. For them it is all about power, control and money. They wish to enslave you, the way you think, the way you act, what you do - and only because they profit from your allowing yourself to be a lemming, ready to go over that cliff just because everyone else is too.

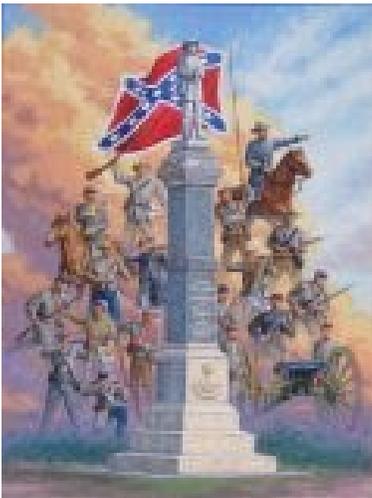
Celebrate the real heroes - "Your Ancestors", those who came before you, those who did what had to be done so that you could be here now, and don't grip because you've had it a little rough; - - Believe me, They had it MUCH rougher than you'll ever know. Today & Now; clear your mind totally from the race baiters and politically correct media and politicians. Do this by learning your own history, and celebrate it, whatever it may be. Become independent in thinking. Don't let the rap or rock musicians, movie stars, TV celebrities, fashion models, news media or athletic stars do your thinking for you. Again, for them it is all about power, control and money \$ \$ \$ - period !

No one said that everything done by your ancestors was perfect. They were human and they, too, made mistakes, just like you and everyone around you. Yes, some were brought here against their wishes. But, in general, they all tried to do their best for the situations and times they lived in, (and don't be brainwashed too much by today's movies).

We may say our morals are not quite the same as our forefathers yet our standards have also changed. - Morals are always a part of " what is wrong - & what is right " - That will never change. Standards are; what the general public conforms to, (this is always changing according to what the public accepts or submits to)

So Today, make a pledge of independence from the false world that these high profile personalities and politicians try to trap you in. Instead celebrate your history and heritage. Celebrate your parents, grandparents, and ancestors. Learn about them, and about the ancestors of your friends. Live the values and traditions of your Southern roots. I promise; Once you go on this journey of your Forefathers, - you shall eternally be immersed in the joy of life.

Seek and ye shall find!
Tom Manning
SCV Camp 308
Ashville, Al



Southron youth, you have no reason to be ashamed of your ancestors.
See to it that they have no reason to be ashamed of you!" ...Charlie Reese

"Let us be certain that our children know that the war between the States was not a contest for the preservation of slavery, as some would have them to believe, but that it was a great struggle for the maintenance of Constitutional rights, and that men who fought Were warriors tried and true, Who bore the flags of a Nation's trust, And fell in a cause, though lost, still just,
And died for me and you." J. Taylor Ellyson

"The first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory. Destroy its books, its culture, its history. Then have somebody write new books, manufacture a new culture, invent a new history. Before long the nation will begin to forget what it is and what it was." Milan Kundera

We must educate our children about the difference of truth and lies, so they can understand the difference between freedom and tyranny. If children do not understand what is 'right' they will ultimately except wrong as right... Many suffer from this wrong teaching already..They are taught that their heritage is racist and proud symbols of their fathers are of hate. If a parent, please teach you kids truth about their proud Southron heritage...Our honoured past is in your hands will it be passed to the hands of your children's??...PoP Aaron

<http://thesouthernamerican.blogspot.com/2011/06/young-southern-americans.html>



We Take Our Stand

"The Battle Flag has suffered much abuse and we, the descendants of the Confederate heroes whose honor that Cross verifies, must continually do battle with ignorance and defamation from those who choose to misunderstand our heritage. We, whose ancestors gave us that centuries-old Cross, have a duty to protect it, to restore it to its position of dignity and respect, and that we must do. The Confederates were neither cold nor timid...neither can we be.

It is a privilege to have inherited the Southern Cross, to have such an honorable standard with which to align our hopes and dreams for the future. Just as the Southern Cross has become popular in other countries and is used by them as a beacon of courage, so to, will there surely be a renaissance in our own country...a renewal of things good and noble and pleasant and right. The time will arrive when ALL people are allowed to honor their history, yes, even Southerners. The day will come (and IT WILL) when people learn what we already know. They will realize where the true patriots of freedom thrive, and their eyes will turn Southward. And the Southern Cross, as it has for centuries, will lead us all. Deo Vindice."

Carolyn Kent, Southern Cross Chapter #2578, UDC!

"If you are true Southerners, reach back to your Southern roots for enough fortitude to stand up...Our heritage cannot be saved if they see us as weaklings. During Lincoln's War the South had 104,000 deserters. Think before you join them."

- Elijah Coleman —



We made sure our Confederate dead were honored and memorialized.

Monday morning, May 28th, 2012 the Virginia Flaggers headed North on Interstate 95 to join the newly formed Fredericksburg flaggers for their first official flagging event. It was a hot day in the Old Dominion, with temperatures approaching 90 degrees by 11:00 a.m.

When we arrived in Fredericksburg, we met Mike Virts, who explained that the route for the remembrance walk had changed. Instead of taking the main street through town, the procession would travel along a side street. Karen, Tripp, and I had parked at the end of the route, so we decided to walk the along the original main route, to get to the step off point. Three flaggers from Fredericksburg positioned themselves with flags at the end of the route. The reaction from passers- by as we walked was 100% positive, with many honks, waves, and thumbs up. Several pedestrians asked why we were there and we told them about the procession and invited them to attend.

When we got to the parade step off point, we were surprised that there were very few participants gathered. The "official" members of the procession were made up of about ½ dozen USCT members and ½ dozen Union and civilian re-enactors. We waited on the corner across from the church where they had gathered and were greeted warmly by all the participants and interviewed by the press. When the parade stepped off, we fell in behind the civilians who had joined the walk.

During the procession, we chatted with other participants, and again, met with no resistance from anyone in the group walking, or any of those gathered to watch. A trolley full of tourists clapped and waved as we walked by, and shouts of "keep it flying" were heard. At the end of the route, we shouted for the Fredericksburg flaggers to "fall in" with us, and Al Bruner did just that, finishing up at the Fredericksburg National Battlefield Visitor's Center. There were an abundance of National Park Service Rangers on hand, and we learned that they had heard we were coming and wanted to make sure there would be no "trouble". We assured them that we were there to honor our Confederate dead on Memorial Day, not to cause trouble, and if they were looking for any, they were sorely disappointed.

After the walk, we met with the Fredericksburg flaggers, exchanged information and literature, and we passed out our Flagger flyers to those from the procession who remained at the Visitor's Center. Having commitments in Richmond later that day, we could not stay for the noon service scheduled on the grounds.

The Va Flaggers accomplished what we set out to do, and more! We brought a Confederate presence to a Memorial Day Service in Fredericksburg, Virginia...forwarded the flag for many to see and appreciate...and made sure our Confederate dead were honored and memorialized on a sacred day of remembrance.

Freelance Star report here... <http://blogs.fredericksburg.com/newsdesk/2012/05/28/procession-highlights-memorial-day-role-of-blacks/>



Confederate Monument Rededicated in Victoria, Texas

Confederate statue rededicated for 100th anniversary ([Video](#))

Ceremony at DeLeon Plaza marks 100th anniversary.

By Dianna Wray

June 1, 2012



"The war is over, and that flag waves above a united people where it is loved by every heart and would be defended by every hand. And coming from the South as I do, I can say that if Abraham Lincoln were alive this evening, there is not a foot of soil under Dixie's sky on which he might not pitch his tent and pillow his head upon a Confederate soldier's knee and rest in safety there."

Mayor William J. Craig

during speech formally accepting monument in June 1912. Read Friday by Victoria City Councilman Paul Polasek.

A man in full Confederate gray pressed a bugle to his lips and music reverberated off the buildings surrounding DeLeon Plaza.

Standing before the monument to Confederate soldiers, Susan Purcell's eyes widened beneath the wide-brimmed hat and she held her body rigid to control the emotion, biting her lip to keep the tears from spilling over.

"When you stop and think that one of my ancestors was one of the honored, it brings out a lot of emotion about what those men gave up to fight for this, for their people," she said.

She watched as children stepped forward to rest wreaths of flowers against the base of the marble monument.

It has stood in this spot on the square for a century.

On Friday afternoon, more than 100 people turned out to mark the anniversary and take part in the rededication of the statue.

The statue was placed in DeLeon Plaza in 1912 by the William P. Rogers Chapter 44 of the Daughters of the Confederacy in honor of the Confederate soldiers.

The Civil War started 151 years ago, but that wrenching part of American history felt much more recent as men dressed as Confederate soldiers marched flags toward the gazebo at the center of the square to open the rededication ceremony and women in hoop skirts fanned themselves beneath the shade of the trees.

For a moment, it was another time.

"This is to remember what our ancestors did a long time ago, how they fought to defend their homes. That's what this is about," said Ann Heinrich, president of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Michael Hurley, commander of the George Overton Stoner Camp, a branch of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said they conduct the event to honor their ancestors who fought in the Civil War and to ensure that they won't be forgotten.

"It's just important to remember those who came before us, and this is a way to remember our heritage" Hurley said.

The rededication featured speakers from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and others to mark the event.

People fanned themselves, limp in the heat, but sprang to their feet to sing "Dixie's Land" as the Crossroads Community Band played the tune.

Sylvia Garza grew up in Victoria. She remembers playing on the statue as a child, but she never knew what the statue represented. She stood in the crowd watching the ceremony with a smile.

"That's why they do this, to remind people what this stands for," Garza said.

As the ceremony ended, Purcell looked up at the statue, studying the bronze profile of the soldier depicted in the monument. The war ended long ago, but Purcell, a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy since 1973, is just one of many working to make sure their ancestors are not forgotten.

"Our history is something we hold very dear and we try to keep that alive. Some people don't understand that, but if you come from here, you hold the past very dearly to your heart," Purcell said.

http://www.victoriaadvocate.com/news/2012/jun/01/dw_confed_reded_060212_178271/





DID YOU KNOW?

Jefferson Davis was among Judah Benjamin's Senate colleagues, and Benjamin once challenged him to a duel when he believed Davis had made insulting remarks about his character. The duel was called off after Davis apologized, and the two men eventually formed a close friendship. When Davis became president of the Confederacy, he appointed Benjamin attorney general and, unofficially, a close personal adviser.

Later Confederate Secretary of State Benjamin was one of the most vocal advocates of arming the slaves to fight the invader, and offering freedom in return for defending their country. He said in February 1865, "Let us say to every Negro who wishes to go into the ranks on condition of being made free, "Go and fight – you are free." Let us imitate [the Yankees] in this. *I would imitate them in nothing else.*"

The Nationalist Myth and the Fourth of July

Greg Loren Durand

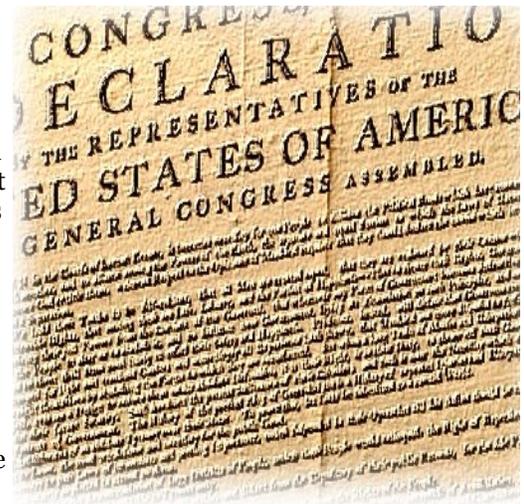
Millions of Americans will soon gather in stadiums across the country to celebrate a myth — one that has been carefully constructed over many years to elicit the highest levels of emotion and devotion, while just as carefully concealing the historical facts which undermine it. The myth: we commemorate the birth of our nation on the Fourth of July.

The truth is that there was no birth of an American nation on 4 July 1776. Instead, there was merely a joint declaration of independence of thirteen States from their former allegiance to the British Crown — an allegiance that each, while in their colonial character, owed separately, not collectively, to the King via their individual charters. The official title of this declaration was "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America." This was a shortened form of "The unanimous Declaration of Georgia, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, *etc.*" According to the rules of English grammar, the lower case letter in the word "united" rendered it an adjective rather than a part of the proper noun which followed, thus identifying their association with each another as one of purpose, not of a political nature. Prior to 1781, the closest the several States had ever come to establishing a common political bond between themselves was the First Continental Congress, which met briefly in Philadelphia in 1774 and consisted of delegates from twelve of the colonies (Georgia was not represented), chosen to consider an economic boycott of British trade and to petition King George III for a redress of their grievances. The Second Continental Congress was simply a reconvening of the First, for the purpose of organizing the defense of the colonies against British invasion and whose power was limited to issuing resolutions which had no legally binding authority whatsoever over any of the thirteen colonies. In fact, the resolutions of the Congress and its requests for funding for the Continental Army were frequently ignored.

Another misconception that requires correction is that the independence of the States from Great Britain is legally dated from the signing of the Declaration on 4 July 1776. However, this is an inaccurate understanding of the purpose of that document, which was merely to serve as a notice and justification to the world of what had already transpired. For example, Virginia had declared its independence and adopted a State constitution on 29 June 1776, five days before the Declaration was signed. The people of each colony, separately and for themselves alone, determined that "as Free and Independent States," they should have "full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do." In other words, sovereignty had passed from the King to each new State separately, and not to the thirteen States as a collective body. Consequently the allegiance of each individual man, woman, and child was now owed to their own State as its Citizens rather than to the King as his subjects. This is how patriotism was understood at that time.

The thirteen States were again separately recognized as sovereign in the Articles of Confederation of 1781, in the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and again in the Constitution of 1787, particularly in the Tenth Amendment. Calling to mind the former title of the Declaration of Independence, the original wording of the Preamble to the Constitution read, "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia do ordain and establish this Constitution..." This wording was later shortened to read, "We the People of the United States," but the meaning remained the same: the Constitution was being "ordained and established" by distinct States, each acting for itself in its own sovereign capacity. This fact is clearly seen in Article VII, which states, "The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." In other words, the constitutional bond would exist only between those States ratifying it, therefore excluding the non-ratifying States from the political compact known as "The United States of America." As it turned out, two of the thirteen States — North Carolina and Rhode Island — did remain outside of the Union for several months and in the case of the latter, were treated with by the newly-established federal Government as a foreign nation during that time.

It is noteworthy that the terms "nation" and "national" do not appear in the Constitution, except when referring to foreign nations. In fact, the term "federal" was deliberately chosen by the framers over "national" to describe the government created by the Constitution, thereby defining it as the creation of the Union and the common agent of the ordaining sovereignties. The compacting States agreed to surrender certain enumerated powers to this common agent for the general welfare of all, while reserving to themselves the continued exercise of all other powers not so enumerated. One of the reserved rights of any sovereign when entering into political compact with other sovereignties is that of withdrawal should the agreement fail to answer to its purpose. We find this reserved right expressly stated in the ratifications of three of the original thirteen States — Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island — and accepted without question or objection from the other ten States. Declarations of sovereignty were also embodied in many of the State constitutions, such as that of Massachusetts, and the reserved right of secession was proclaimed numerous times throughout the first several decades



following the ratification of the Constitution by both Northern and Southern States. Thus, it is beyond dispute that the United States of America were legally a confederacy, not a nation, and were repeatedly described as such in the writings of the earliest political commentators.

The theory of a unified American nation was not popularly advanced until 1833 when Joseph Story of Massachusetts published his *Commentaries on the Constitution*. In this extensive work, Story argued that the "people of the United States" in the preamble of the Constitution referred to the "people in the aggregate," rather than the people constituting several States, and that the States were therefore dependent upon the Union for their existence. Daniel Webster, also of Massachusetts, relied on this fallacy in his congressional debate with South Carolinian Senator John C. Calhoun that same year. Calhoun so soundly refuted this theory that it nearly completely vanished from the political scene only to be resurrected thirty years later by Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address on 4 March 1861 and his address to Congress on 4 July 1861. In the latter speech, Lincoln declared the absurdity that "the Union created the States," rather than vice versa, and that therefore, secession by any State or States was tantamount to treason. He further expounded this theme in his celebrated Gettysburg address on 19 November 1863, wherein he dated the now-familiar idea of the "nation's birth" in 1776 and claimed that Northern soldiers had shed, and were shedding, their blood so that this imagined entity "would not perish from the earth." Finally, during the Reconstruction period, the Republican radicals in Congress admitted that the war had been fought against the Southern States to overthrow "the pernicious heresy of State sovereignty" and to consolidate forever the American people into a single nation under an all-powerful central Government.

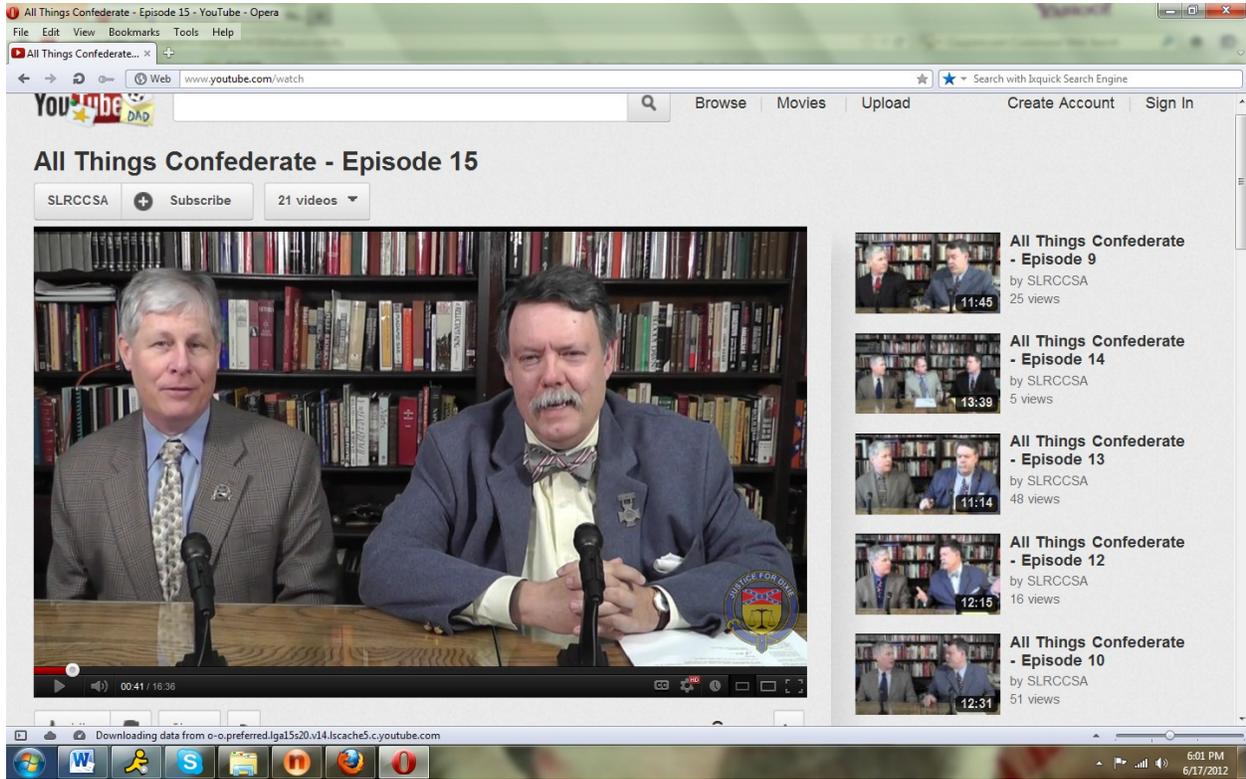
Unreconstructed Southerners refused to observe the Fourth of July for several decades after the War Between the States because they saw it as a day of mourning rather than one of celebration. Not only had Lincoln chosen that day to deliver a virtual declaration of war against the founding principles of American constitutionalism, but it was also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg in the West (by which Lincoln's Government gained control of the Mississippi River, effectively cutting the Southern Confederacy in half) and of the defeat of Robert E. Lee's army at Gettysburg in the East (which marked the point of decline for Confederate military strength). Moreover, they saw the terrible irony of celebrating the independence of the original thirteen States from an oppressive central government in 1776 when their own States had just been so unjustly denied their own independence and their people subjugated to an even greater tyranny than that from which their forefathers had fought to free themselves.

That there is an American nation today is obvious; in fact, it can more accurately be described as an empire. Not only does the central Government in Washington, D.C. claim ultimate sovereignty over the American people, but it also asserts the prerogative of controlling every aspect of their lives. In addition, it seeks to militarily impose its own ideas of democracy and freedom on other nations and people around the globe. However, the question remains: just when was this modern nation born, if not in 1776? In his book entitled, *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution*, historian James M. McPherson gave the answer:

[After the war] the old decentralized federal republic became a new national polity that taxed the people directly, created an internal revenue bureau to collect these taxes, expanded the jurisdiction of federal courts, established a national currency and a national banking structure. The United States went to war in 1861 to preserve the Union; it emerged from war in 1865 having created a nation. Before 1861 the two words "United States" were generally used as a plural noun: "The United States are a republic." After 1865 the United States became a singular noun. The loose union of states became a nation (page viii).

Tyrants throughout history have understood that in order to keep a subjugated people under control, they must be cut off from their own history and provided with an alternate view of reality that is constantly reinforced through its symbols, ceremonies, and fabricated traditions. "[The conquered] must at least retain the semblance of the old forms," wrote Niccolo Machiavelli, the renowned political philosopher of the early Sixteenth Century, "so that it may seem to the people that there has been no change in the institutions, even though in fact they are entirely different from the old ones. For the great majority of mankind are satisfied with appearances, as though they were realities, and are often even more influenced by the things that seem than by those that are." Such is the power of this myth-making that the people will not only automatically react negatively against dissent from the accepted view, but they will also be willing to die, or to kill, for it. The ancient Grecian and Roman empires, and the more recent Nazi and Soviet regimes of the Twentieth Century, all relied on the power of propaganda and pageantry and are standing testimonies to the truth of Ecclesiastes 1:9: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun."

Greg Loren Durand is the author of [*America's Caesar: The Decline and Fall of Republican Government in the United States of America*](#).



Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's **ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE EPISODE 14**. This 13 min 39 sec video was filmed on May 16th. In this Episode, an update on the **Supreme Court Plaques and Texas Historical Commission**. Dr. Neal H. Payne, Ex. Dir. Thomas Lee Willis and Confederate Atty. Kirk D Lyons discuss the letter from 12 black senators who played the race card in their effort destroy history.

And [HERE](#) for **EPISODE 15** filmed on May 23rd (16 min 36 sec). In this episode Kirk and Neil discuss more on the Texas **Supreme Court plaques and Confederate Pensions Fund and other news**.

And [HERE](#) for **EPISODE 16** filmed on June 4th - 15th (12 min 14 sec). In this episode Kirk and team take to the road to Texas, issuing a debate challenge to Tx. Rep. Coleman! He takes a walking tour of the Capitol Building to show the place locations involved in the fight to restore the plaques.

JOIN the SLRC and help fight

the good fight!!

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

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

Sam Davis Youth Camp Clifton, Texas



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

Attention! Young Ladies & Gentlemen!

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

Sam Davis Youth Camp

Great Activities!

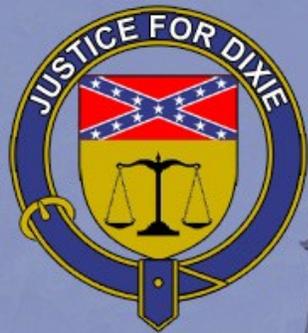
Sponsored by the Texas Division of the SCV, the 2012 camp is scheduled for **July 29th thru August 4th**. This annual event is comfortably hosted at the top of the Hill Country in central Texas at the beautiful Three Mountain Retreat, a scenic 260 acre privately owned Christian Conference Center near Clifton... all of which reflects the beauty of God's creation.

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

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

www.SamDavisYouthCamp.org

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



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
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P.O.Box 1235
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It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.

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

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

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

Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Kirk, I appreciate you keeping these guys honest. It is obvious that they did not do their homework, and you did. I'm sure that the "Sons of Confederate Veterans" has never been held in high regard, and the assumption has been we were a bunch of dumb Rednecks. I suppose they have thought we could be told almost anything and it will be believed. But, between the Plaques, the Plates, and now the Marker, I think they are starting to realize that we aren't as dumb as they thought, and we will call their hand. This was an excellent job, Thanks,

/S/ Granvel

SEE BELOW

Granvel J. Block, Texas Division Commander,
Sons of Confederate Veterans

KIRK D. LYONS, J.D.
90 Church Street
P.O. Box 1237
Black Mountain, NC 28711
828-669-5189
kdl@slrc-csa.org

May 23, 2012

Mark Wolfe
Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission
Austin, TX 78711

Re: Reinstatement of Texas Supreme Court Building historical marker application, Austin, Travis County, Texas

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

We are in receipt of a copy of your May 8 letter (attached) to Barry Hutcheson, wherein you state that the Texas Historical Commission has "cancelled the historical marker application for the Texas Supreme Court Building submitted as "Converting the Confederate Pension Fund into a Building Fund: How the Texas Supreme Court Building became a Confederate Memorial."

The cancellation, you state, is because the THC "determined that there is a statutory prohibition against such monuments." You fail to state the precise statutory reasons for that determination, but your Commission's spokeswoman gave a written statement, citing similar language found in our cancellation letter, to a reporter for the Texas Tribune. You told that same reporter Government Code Chapter 443.0152 "prohibits the installation of additional historic monuments on the capitol grounds after September 1, 2009, including historical markers." You further told her that "the area outside the Texas Supreme Court building, where the marker the TX SCV has requested would go, is considered capitol grounds."

Based on our research we believe that the area in front of the Supreme Court Building does not come under the jurisdiction of the State Preservation Board, is not part of the historic Capitol complex and thus the continued processing of our historical marker is completely in order.

The Texas Administrative Code, Title 13, part 7, Chapter 111, Rule 111.22(a) states that the board "shall define the building's grounds, except that the grounds may not include another state office building." Section "b" then defines the boundaries of the Capitol grounds, a careful reading with a map, makes clear that the area in front of the Texas Supreme Court does not fall under State Preservation Board jurisdiction.

Lastly, on June 23, 2004 in a letter (attached) to a member of the History and Preservation Committee of the State Bar of Texas, the Executive Director, Gaye Polan, of the State Preservation Board answered the precise question of State Preservation Board jurisdiction over the area in front of the Texas Supreme Court Building in the negative and involving the same subject matter historical marker now requested by the Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Polan's response is based on staff research and states unqualifiedly: "Based on blueprint measurements, the Capitol Grounds begin 61 feet from the face of the Supreme Court Building. Therefore, the State Preservation Board has no jurisdiction and cannot be considered the "owner" of the property."

Therefore, your reliance on Texas Government Code § 443.0152 (a) and (a)(1) is misplaced. Note the restriction applies only to the "historic grounds" of the capitol and "grounds under the jurisdiction of the (State Preservation) board." As provided by the Texas Government Code and the rules of the State Preservation Board the area where the marker would be placed is not within the zone prohibited by § 443.0152.

Please reinstate the historical marker application of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans at your earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,
Kirk D. Lyons
Attorney for Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Cc:
Barry Hutcheson, Travis County Historical Commission
Terry Keel, Facilities Commsn
John Sneed, State Preservation Board



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

Written by Mark Vogl

Dear Friend:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

God Bless,

Mark Vogl

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



“EXCEPT THE LORD BUILD THE HOUSE
THEY LABOUR IN VAIN THAT BUILD IT.”
—PSALM 127:1

of THE American View

GOD • FAMILY • REPUBLIC

What Might Have Happened Had The South Won And **Lincoln** Put On Trial For **War Crimes**?



Well, it might have gone like what you will see if, for a **donation of \$25 (which includes shipping & handling)**, you request from “The American View” the DVD titled “[If The South Had Won the Civil War: The Trial of President Abraham Lincoln](#).” This presentation is almost four hours long, it is credible, it has believable actors in it and it is chocked full of information everyone should be aware of. **Send**

your payment (check or money order) made out to: John Lofton, The American View, 8028 Ritchie Highway, Suite 315, Pasadena, Maryland 21122.

To reserve a DVD for you **right now**, email me (JLof@aol.com), tell me you want one (or more – great to give a Yankee for Christmas!), and I'll set it (them) aside.

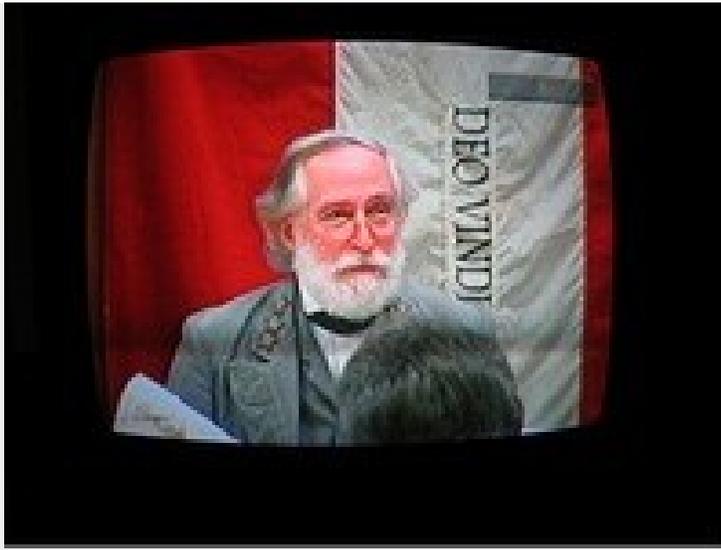
This docudrama was conducted by Liberty University's "Center for the Study of the Civil War" as a part of its 9th Annual Civil War Seminar. This Seminar used MacKinlay Cantor's 1960 alternate history novel, "If the South Had Won the Civil War," as its premise. It explored what might have transpired if Grant had never survived the siege of Vicksburg, if Lee had won at Gettysburg, and if Lincoln and the US Capital had fallen into Southern hands.

Using 1860's legal jurisprudence, Lincoln's trial explores the legal and moral aspects of his actions from 1861 up to and including the summer of 1863 (before Sherman's terrorism against Atlanta, other places.) Appearing in the Lincoln trial are the nation's premiere Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee impersonators. They are:



'Jefferson Davis'

Jim Bazo is a veteran reenactor and has been doing an impression of President Jefferson Davis for several years. Besides being a member of the 21st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry and the 38th Mississippi Infantry, Mr. Bazo can also be found helping to tell the true story of the Confederacy and promoting the real history of the War for Southern Independence. Born in Key West, Florida, Mr. Bazo is currently a resident of Canada. He can be found every year performing at the Thompson Estate in Ontario. Mr. Bazo appeared in the 2002 seminar "The Trial of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee".



‘ Robert E. Lee’

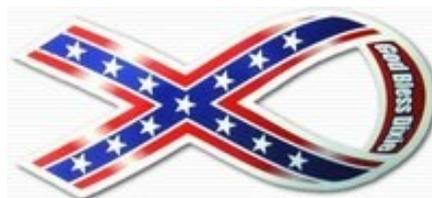
Al Stone (Robert E. Lee): Al Stone has been portraying General Lee for eight years at reenactments and has made live presentations and special appearances for church groups, award ceremonies, theatre and school audiences, parades, Civil War Roundtables and SCV and other Civil War related groups. Mr. Stone is also a repeating participant of this seminar, having appeared in the 1998 seminar “Civil War Voices” and 2002 seminar “The Trial of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee”.

— Fritz Klein (Abraham Lincoln): Fritz Klein is considered by many to be one of the nation’s foremost Lincoln actors, appearing since 1980 in 35 states for film, for television, on stage, and as a motivational speaker. A professional actor since 1980 and having the same height, weight, and physical appearance as Lincoln himself, he brings both professionalism and realism to the role. Mr. Klein is a repeating participant of this seminar, having appeared in the 1998 seminar “Civil War Voices” and 2002 seminar “The Trial of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee”.

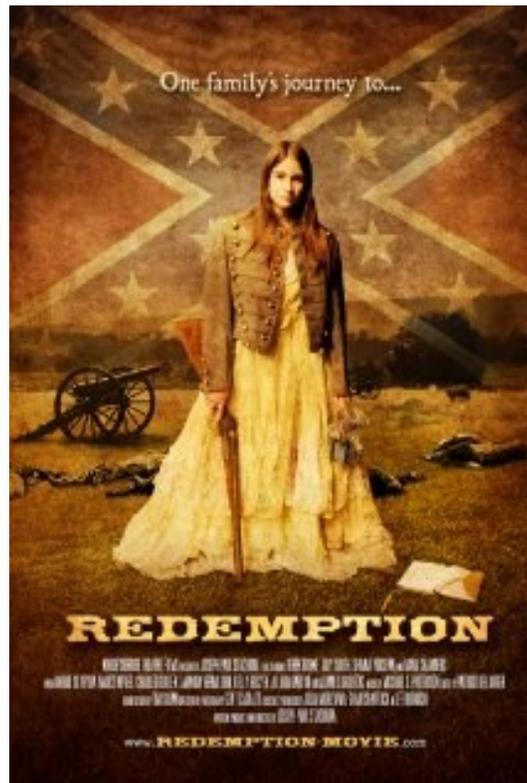
— Bevin Alexander, Jr. (The CSA Prosecutor): Bevin R. Alexander, Jr., Esq. Freeman, Dunn, Alexander, Yeatts & Tiller, P.C., Lynchburg, Virginia. A life-long resident of Virginia, Bevin received his undergraduate degree in History and Anthropology from the University of Virginia in 1976 and a law degree from Washington & Lee University in 1981. After clerking for a year for Justice A. Christian Compton on the Virginia Supreme Court, he entered private practice of civil litigation in Lynchburg. In 1994, Bevin joined his current firm, now known as Freeman, Dunn, Alexander, Yeatts & Tiller, P.C. He was appointed by the General Assembly in 2000 to fill one of the two attorney positions on the Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission. He was reappointed to a second term in 2004, and served as Chairman for the 2004-05 year.

— Judge J. Leyburn Mosby (The Presiding Judge of the Tribunal): Judge Mosby (a descendent of famous CSA raider John Mosby) is a sitting judge on the Lynchburg, VA Circuit Court. He is a 1962 graduate of the Washington and Lee Law School.

— James H. Massie III (The Defense Attorney for Lincoln): James H. Massey III is a criminal case lawyer in Madison Heights, VA.



Redemption Movie



Video Trailer <http://www.imdb.com/video/wab/vi3455912217/>

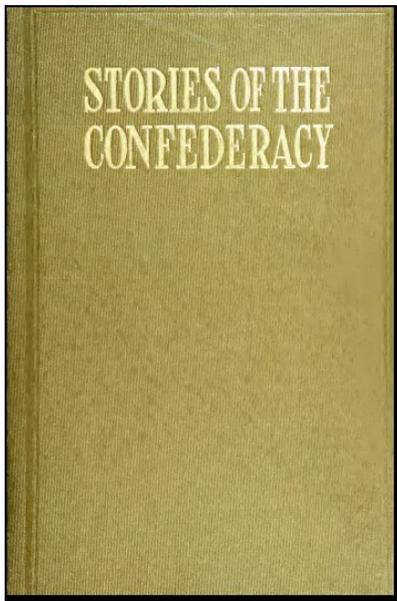
Watch Free here: <http://www.tubeplus.me/player/1728083/Redemption/>
Go down to bottom of page

1865, the War of Northern Aggression has just ended. The last remaining members of a now destitute Southern family journey to California. The guilt and scars they carry from the war are deeper and more painful than the loss of their family fortune and home. The war is over, but the battle to survive has just begun, they are in search of a new life, a new fortune, a new world and something else that they do not yet understand, the redemption of their very souls. [Watch free.](#)

“Redemption” won Best Feature Film at IFQ Film & New Media Festival in NY, where it screened on Nov. 20, 2011.

“Redemption” won Best Dramatic Feature at the Beverly Hills Film, TV & New Media Festival, where it screened on Oct. 23, 2011.

“Redemption” won the Golden Ace Award at the Las Vegas Film Festival and was and Honorable Mention at the LA Movie Awards.



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	9
Women of the War	15
To Mark Women's Monument	17
Recollections of a School Girl	22
The Queen of the Tournament	28
Forgives but Cannot Forget	29
The Confederate Woman	33
Battle of Gettysburg and Hardships of Soldiers	35
The Maiden of Fairfax	41
"Old Miss" on the "Old Plantation"	44
Visits Scenes of Battles of Half a Century Ago	51
Experience of Two Ladies with Abraham Lincoln	56
A Confederate Wedding, March, 1865	58
Memorial Day, May 10, 1892	60
Miss Mary J. McLaurin	62
General Jenkins to His Wife	64
History of a Sword	66
Sketches of Hampton's Cavalry, '61-2-3	67-218
The Third South Carolina Cavalry	219-233
Ode to the Heroes Who Sleep	233
A Brilliant Little Charge	234
How Some of the South Carolina Rangers Gobbled a Fine Gobbler	236

	PAGE
Four Scouts of the Fifth S. C. Cavalry Got Away from the Yankees	237
How a Member of Co. D, Fifth S. C. Cavalry, Exchanged Courtesies with One of Sheridan's Men	239
Report Made by Major Jenkins of the "Rebel Troop"	241
Record of Hart's Battery from Its Organization to the End of the War	246-272
W. H. Grimball's Glowing Tribute to the German Fusiliers	273
Sketch of Bachman's Battery	276-283
Ambrosio Jose Gonzales	284-299
Part With Regret	300
Report of Major-General Gustavus W. Smith of Engage- ment at Honey Hill	301-303
The Last Days of the Confederacy	304-307
Captain R. ap C. Jones	308, 309
"Lieutenant-Colonel" J. H. Brooks	310-312
Story of Brooks's Battalion	313-327
The Dead Confederate Soldier	328
Report of the Committee Appointed to Collect Testimony in Relation to the Destruction of Columbia, S. C., on the 17th of February, 1865	329-346
The Ku Klux Klan	347-357
Copy of Commission Issued to James C. Brooks	358
Building Monuments to Heroes	359-378
A Horse Battery	379-382
Appendix (Reply to Criticism of "Butler and His Cavalry")	383-398

DICK DOWLING DAY

COMMEMORATING THE 149th ANNIVERSARY of the BATTLE of SABINE PASS

CONFEDERATE VETERAN



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<http://csa.tripod.com/reenactment.html>

CONFEDERATE VETERAN UNIFORMS

www.different-drummer.org

Welcome to Confederate Veteran Uniforms!

We are a new company made up of two SCV members with a dream; to attire the Sons of Confederate Veterans in a distinctive, traditional but functional uniform that will strengthen the ties of our fraternity while advertising the organization as a whole. The United Confederate Veterans adopted a cadet grey uniform and grey Stetson hat in the early 1890's with distinctive Confederate Battle Flag buttons and "SCV" hat wreath. For many of these veterans it was not only the only uniform they ever had, but in many cases was their "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes. By the 1920's the UCV uniform was styled as a 3-piece cadet gray wool suit with open lapels. What many compatriots do not know is that the Sons of Confederate Veterans adopted a similar uniform, save with "SCV" insignia. It is this uniform we hope to offer to our compatriots at a reasonable price.

We are working with a North Carolina clothing manufacturer to make the uniforms. (Yes, the uniforms will be made in Dixie.) We estimate that a 3 piece uniform should cost no more than a comparable wool suit at "Men's Warehouse." We are also researching wool manufacturers and an American hatter.

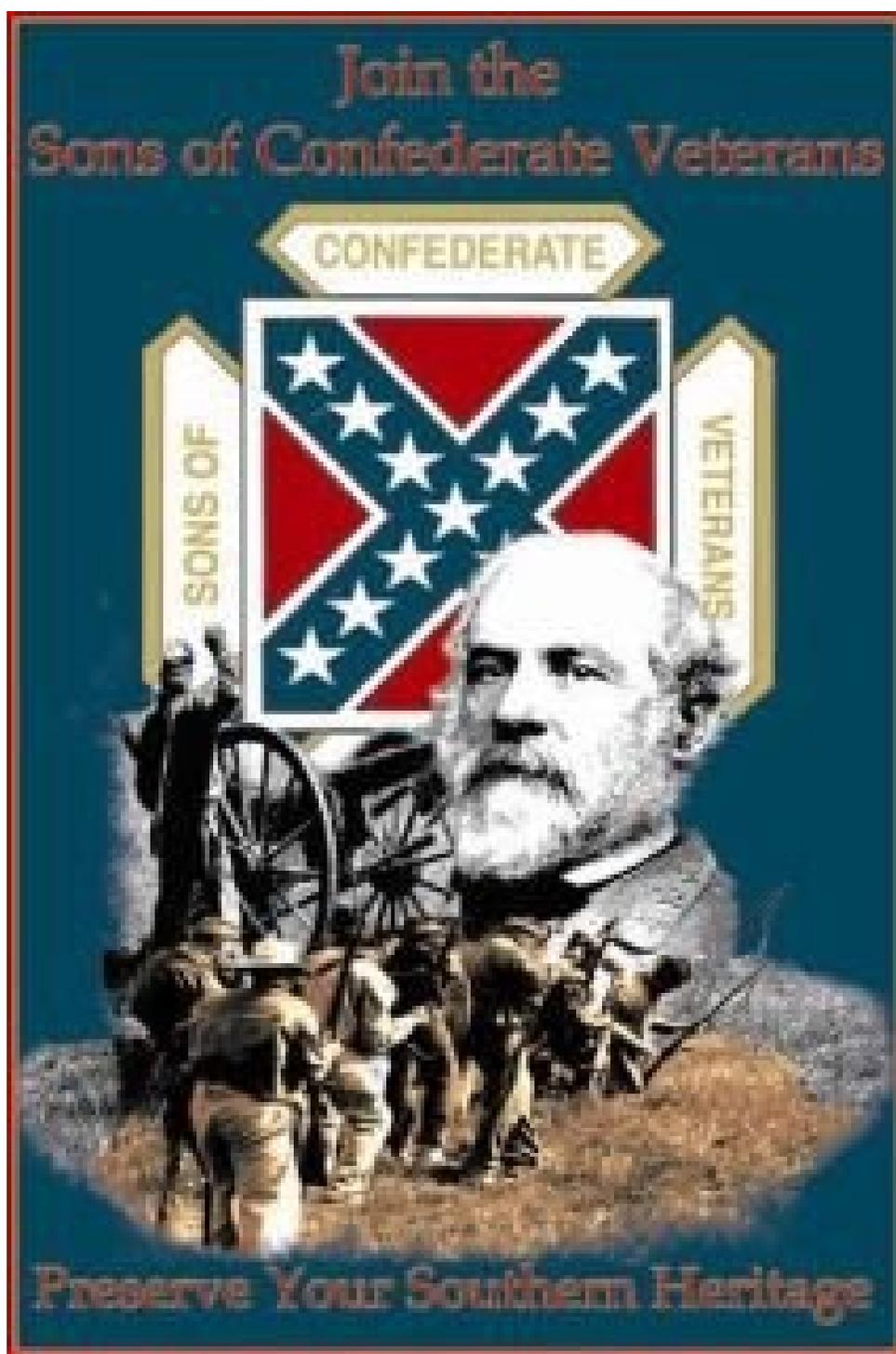
The first uniform, which was custom made, has been sent to the pattern makers who will make industrial pattern in every size. These patterns will be sent to the clothing manufacturer who will make a prototype uniform in every size. Once the kinks are worked out, we go into production.

BUT,

To get started we need an initial order of about 700 yards of wool (at about \$8/yard) plus other start-up costs. That's where we need your help! By selling approved SCV Buttons & Hat Wreaths, we hope to raise the necessary start-up costs to go into production for the uniforms.

Check out what we have for sale by visiting the products page, or [Click Here](#) to view our downloadable catalog and order-form.





About our namesake:

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

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

Sic Semper Tyrannis !!!

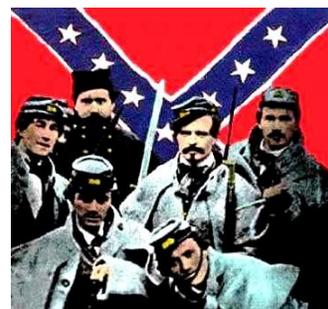
**Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?**

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

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

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?

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



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

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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