



The Belo Herald

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

August 2012

Topic for the August meeting is:

Cmdr. Paul Hamilton-
On Captain Franklin G. Dupree
of Company 'H' 26th Texas Cavalry



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](#)

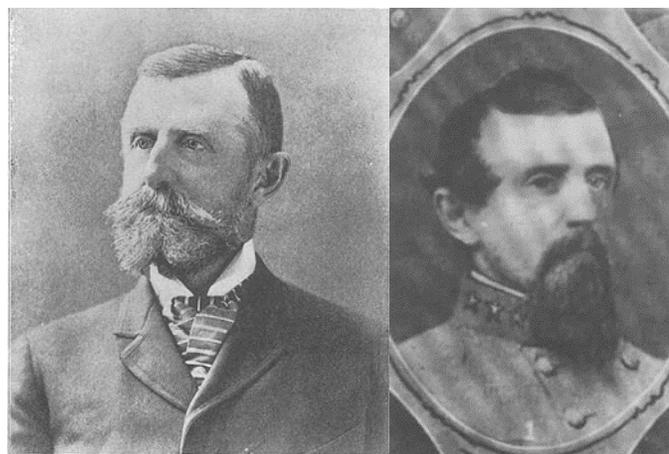
Thursday, August 2nd: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

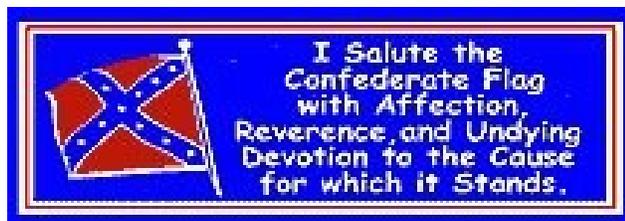
***we meet in the private meeting room.**

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,

Membership renewals are upon us. If you haven't mailed in your payment as of yet, then contact our Adjutant, Stan Hudson to keep your membership current. Although it's still summer, fall is fast approaching which brings a few more events our way before finishing the year. October is the Bluegrass festival in Farmer's Branch which is a good opportunity for recruitment (and listening to good Southern music). Also, we'll be planning our annual Christmas party as well as another Lee-Jackson dinner for the beginning of next year. This coming month in August, I'll be giving a presentation on Captain Franklin G. Dupree of Company 'H' in the 26th Texas Cavalry. The Captain is an ancestor of my wife and I'll be sharing a letter written to his family during the war. His service and life speaks volumes not only about the war, but about life here in Texas during those harsh years of trying to live off our native southern soil. Hope to see ya'll at the next meeting and God bless.

Respectfully,
Cdr. Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Compatriots,

July was a wonderful month for Belo Camp, and I expect August to be even better! Last month we welcomed our newest member, Howard Case. Mr. Case is a gentleman, and a true believer in the vindication of the cause. I predict that he will make a big impact on our camp in the coming weeks and months. Welcome Howard!

The focus for August will be education. The majority of people outside the SCV have no idea what the War Between the States was about. This historical disconnect leaves them in a vulnerable state, and often times unable to discern what's going on around them. We at Camp Belo believe in taking a proactive approach to this matter.

With this in mind, it is with great pleasure that I announce the opening of the Belo Library! At each meeting books about The War for Southern Independence, Texas & American History, current events, etc., will be available for members to borrow at no cost, for as long as they need them. New books and periodicals will be available each month. This informaton will help our members solidify their knowledge base of both historical and current events. Thus fortified with the truth, we can then engage the world around us...and vindicate the cause our fathers fought for!

Belo Camp is also continuing to put the finishing touches on our new website. This new home on the internet will allow us to beam our message worldwide. We look forward to the completion of this undertaking, and will let you know about the upcoming debut.

Finally, we are all looking forward to hearing our Commander, Paul Hamilton, speak this month. It's always good to see camp members willing to step up and present the group with new information. Not only does it improve our skills as public speakers, but also gives each camp member the chance to teach the camp a new skill, talent, or bit of information. DEO VINDICE and God bless each and every one of you.

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





Chaplain's Corner

God Had A Plan!



In Genesis 12:2, God promised Abraham that He would make of him a great nation. This promise, or covenant, is repeated in Chapter 17. Then Abraham begot Isaac, and Isaac begot Jacob, and Jacob had twelve sons, the second to youngest being named Joseph. Joseph was sold by his brothers to Midianite merchants who then sold him to Potiphar in Egypt as a slave. (Gen 37:28 & 39:1) Later, Potiphar had Joseph thrown into prison. Joseph went from a favorite son in his father's house, to slavery, then "into the prison, a place where the king's prisoners were bound." (Gen. 39:20)

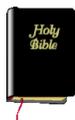
Although the Scripture doesn't indicate it, we might understand how Joseph may have despaired. He had lived upright and faithful before God and man, he was innocent of any wrong doing, but now he was in prison. He may have wondered why this had happened to him when he was on the side of truth. He may have felt that God had abandoned him, as we might. But, God had a plan.

Most of us know what happened next. Under God's guidance, Joseph went from the king's prison to being the second most powerful man in Egypt. As such, Joseph was able to save his father, brothers, and their families from a great famine and bring them to Egypt where they multiplied and flourished. Of course, after the death of Joseph there would be generations of Egyptian bondage, and the Hebrews did despair. Many thought that God had forgotten them in their plight. But again, God had a plan. We can go on to speak of Moses, who went from living in the luxury of a king's palace to a desert shepherd. We can think of David, the Babylonian captivity, and all the trials of the Hebrew Nation. In the new Testament, we are told of the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist, the Lord's Apostles and other Christian Saints. And most importantly, the crucifixion of Christ. But in all of this, God had a Plan.

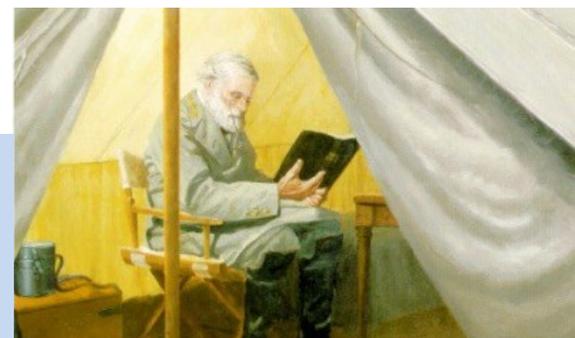
We know the South was right and was on the side of truth. The Southern Armies were more Christian, moral and honorable. But, the South lost its bid for independence. Then followed the suffering and humiliation of Union occupation. Since then, the Union has constantly and with determination mocked and vilified everything Southern. So now, many Southerners agree and believe, what they've been taught and brought up to believe, that the South was wrong, their Confederate forefathers were criminals, Robert E. Lee was a traitor, Abe Lincoln was a great man, and our Southern heritage is a legacy of shame. It seems that the bad guys are winning. But we should not despair, because I believe God has a plan.

We may not know what God's plan is. But, we do know that there is a purpose in everything He does. God always has a plan and a purpose. The Bible tells us, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose." (Rom. 8:28) God has a plan and purpose for you and me. I believe that God has a plan for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. What we must do is trust Him, follow His guidance, understand that He is still in control of every situation, and accept His authority and Lordship in our lives.

It is my prayer that every member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans would turn to Christ and put their life and future in His hands. May God bless you as you serve Him in faith, and our just and most worthy Southern Cause with honor.



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



The Col. A. H Belo Camp would like to extend its sympathy to Col. Middleton Tate Johnson Camp compatriots **Craig Stone** who lost his father and **Jim Floyd** who lost his son. Both Craig Stone's father and Jim Floyd's son were in the process of joining the SCV.

Dan Dyer, Adjutant/Treasurer of the John H. Reagan Camp 2156, is in the hospital in Palestine. He had severe chest pains and both arms were aching to the point it woke him up last night. He was taken by ambulance to the Palestine Hospital emergency room where he was later moved to a regular room. Initial enzyme tests show that he did have a heart attack. During the tests, they found a couple of spots on his lungs that will now have to be checked out. Please keep Adjutant Dyer and his family in your prayers.

God bless these compatriots and their families.

A H Belo Camp 49 is proud to welcome our newest member, Compatriot Howard Case. Commander Paul Hamilton presented Howard with his membership certificate at the July meeting.





Guest Speaker Kirt Barnett gave a very informative presentation on the ORIGINS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY & ITS EXPANSION. Beginning with the sugar and tobacco trade and expanding eventually to cotton, slavery largely had its beginnings in the north. The northern colonies were involved in shipping and the first trading occurred in the slave markets of Boston and other northern cities. A suggested reading list is included in this newsletter.

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

August 5th - 11th, 2012 SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP Clifton, Texas! **See ad below.**

August 18th: Civil War Symposium. Visitor's Center, 305 E. Austin St, Jefferson. Registration begins at 8:00 a.m. **See ad below.**

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.
Registration form below.

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

September 15--General Land Office Save Texas History Symposium in Austin
<http://www.glo.texas.gov/save-texas-history/symposium.html>)

Sept 21-22 Waxahachie Living History - 6:30 pm Getzendaner Park, Waxahachie, TX

September 22-- Waxahachie Chautauqua Preservation Society Assembly, focusing on the Civil War as it affected Ellis County
<http://www.waxahachiechautauqua.org/>

Oct 20 Confederate Marker Dedication – TBA Canton POC TBA

Oct 27 Marker Dedication for James F. Henry – TBA Old Knoxville Cemetery, Cherokee County POC TBA

Dec 13 Victorian Christmas at the Goodman - 4:00 pm Goodmsn-LeGrand Home and Museum, 624 N Broadway, Tyler TX

February 1-2, 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel
www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com **See ad below.**

June 7-9, 2013 Texas Division SCV Convention Tanglewood Resort, Pottsboro, Texas <http://www.tanglewoodresort.com/>

July 24-27 2013 National SCV Convention Vicksburg MS

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

August: Commander Paul Hamilton- on Captain Franklin G. Dupree, 26th Texas Cavalry.

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

Send the leaders of the Texas Division tomorrow to camp this summer.

Just a reminder that this year's Youth Camp will be held 5-11 August in Clifton. We need all Texas Camps to nominate/support one camper, ages 11-18, to make this a successful Confederate effort.

I could not be at the Texas Division Reunion due to my work with the Army. However, I have daily correspondence and availability for commanders or parents that have questions or concerns.

Kirk Lyons will be speaking at the National Convention in July about the successes of the Eastern camp in Virginia and the prospects for a similar success in Texas. But, we cannot wait to start recruiting. Most camps will only meet once more before the 2012 Texas SDYC; so if you can help spread the word, it will enable us to have the attendance that this great project warrants.

YOS,

Bruce Cunningham
Director

Texas Sam Davis Youth Camp
bvcunningham@gmail.com
940-393-6789

DETAILS AT END OF NEWSLETTER

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.



2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: SOUTHERN VIEWS

It is my pleasure to announce the scheduling of the 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute in St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel on February 1-2.

Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma..

We are pleased to announce that the following speakers have agreed to speak in St. Augustine.

1. Donald Livingston -- "How the North Failed to Respond to the Moral Challenge of Slavery"
2. Colonel Jonathan White -- "Forty Acres and a Mule: Miscarriages of Justice in Post-Emancipation Federal Policy"
3. Kirkpatrick Sale -- "Emancipation Hell: The Disaster the Emancipation Proclamation Wrought"
4. Marshall De Rosa -- "Emancipation in the Confederacy: What the Ruling Class doesn't want you to know and why"
5. Kent Masterson Brown -- To be Announced

Please join us and our outstanding faculty for a one of a kind academic experience on February 1-2, 2013. We will soon have our website, www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com up and running with event and hotel information. Thanks for supporting our efforts.

Brag Bowling
Director
Stephen Dill Lee Institute

Confederate War Veteran Grave Registrations

Mark Lancaster, Adjutant for the W.R. Scurry Camp #606 in Wichita Falls has taken on the task as Grave Registrar for the 3rd Brigade. This is a daunting task to say the least but something we ALL need to get involved with. There is a spreadsheet if you are interested. The FIRST step is leg work, walking the cemetery looking for men born between 1800 and 1852. These would have been the "able bodied" aged. Secondly, do research on names for military records. Thirdly, this is where the spreadsheet comes in. We will fill those out and submit them. I encourage everyone to get involved in this. You can contact Mark Lancaster via lancaster7588@hotmail.com if you have further questions. Come on Men.....let's do this to honor all those who fought to save the Homeland!

SCV National Leadership Workshop

As we process through the challenging years of the Sesquicentennial, leadership training has become even more important to the defense of our Southern heritage. In an effort to insure that our members better understand the challenges of leadership roles and to aid our leaders in acquiring the knowledge to better perform their duties, the SCV has scheduled a Summer National Leadership Workshop.

This year's event will be held August 25, 2012 at the Holiday Inn Express, 1855 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80916. It will be hosted by the Colorado Division. A tentative schedule for the day is posted below along with registration and lodging information.

Please note that this event will include relevant presentations and individual workshops for more specialized training for Commanders and Adjutants; however, ALL members are invited to attend!

8:00 – 8:15	Welcome & SCV Protocol	Div. Cmdr. Patrick Gerity
8:15 – 8:30	Introductions & Overview	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
8:30 – 9:15	Commanders & Command	CIC R. Michael Givens
9:15 – 9:30	<i>BREAK</i>	
9:30 – 10:15	Adjutants & Administration	AIC
10:15 – 10:30	<i>BREAK</i>	
10:30 – 11:15	Recruiting & Retention	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
11:15 – 12:30	<i>DINNER</i>	
12:45 – 1:30	Heritage Defense	Chief of Heritage Defense
1:30 – 1:45	<i>BREAK</i>	
1:45 – 2:30	Commander's & Adjutant's Workshops	CIC, Lt. CIC & AIC
2:30 – 2:45	Concluding Remarks & Discussion Benediction	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow

Registration is **\$10 each** and will be handled through our General Headquarters at Elm Springs. You may mail a reservation with a check or call 1 (800) 380-1896 ext 209 (Cindy) or email accounting@scv.org with credit card information (MC, VISA or AMEX)

Holiday Inn Express
1855 Aeroplaza Drive
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916
(719) 380-8516
SCV Workshop rate: King or DQB \$99
Free shuttle to/from airport 5am-11pm

Super 8 Motel
1790 Aeroplaza Drive
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916
(719) 570-0505
\$69.99 + tax

America's Best Value Inn
1780 Aeroplaza Drive
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80916
(719) 574-7707
\$49.99

Registration Sheet

Name _____ Address _____

_____ Email address _____

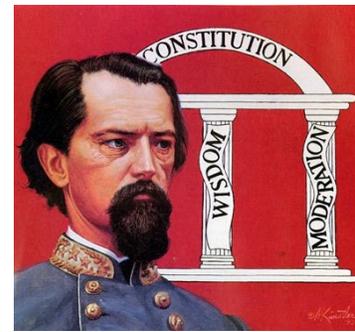
Camp number _____ Check enclosed () or

Credit Card (MC, VISA, or AMEX) Number _____ Expires _____

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

CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS,
EARLY'S DIVISION,
GORDON'S BRIGADE 1,807 men

a series....



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN BROWN GORDON

The longest arc of any Confederate career was that of John Brown Gordon. A civilian coming from the coal industry in the northwest corner of his native Georgia, Gordon raised a company of mountaineers from his coal district--the "Raccoon Roughs"--in the opening weeks of the war. When Gordon's raw recruits, all wearing coonskin caps, reached Atlanta, they were told they were not yet needed, so Gordon fired off telegrams offering their services to all the southern governors. Alabama finally found room for them, and they boarded the train for Montgomery.

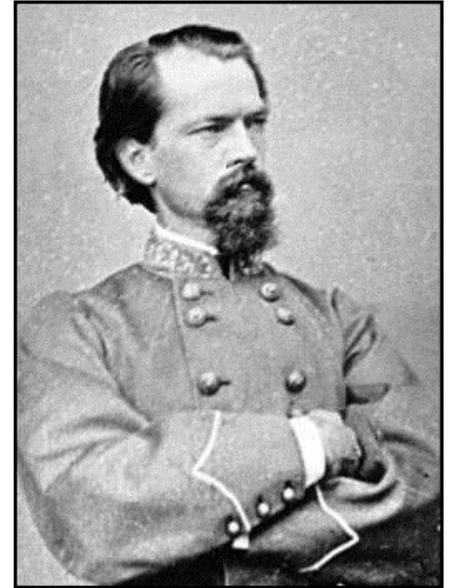
Married and with two children, Gordon arranged to leave his children in his mother's care so he could devote himself to campaigning. His wife came with him to the front, following so devotedly that it became a tradition in the army that when Mrs. Gordon was seen on her way to the rear, it was a signal that action was about to open. With no military experience whatsoever, but with the natural instincts of a born leader, the persuasive power of an orator, and incredible luck at escaping death, Gordon rose to from the head of his company to command a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, and finally an entire Confederate corps. Gordon was "the most prettiest thing you ever did see on a field of fight," testified one of his soldiers. "It 'ud put fight into a whipped chicken just to look at him."

After leading the Raccoon Roughs at First Manassas in July 1861, Gordon was elected colonel of the 6th Alabama regiment in April 1862, just before the serious campaigning began on the Peninsula. At Seven Pines, he was thrust suddenly into brigade command when Brig. Gen. Robert Rodes was wounded. There he distinguished himself, leading the brigade in a charge through murderous fire. Every one of his field officers was killed. He alone survived, with bullet holes in his coat; his horse was killed under him. After the battle of Gaines' Mill a month later, Rodes, exhausted and still suffering from his Seven Pines wound, again surrendered brigade command to Gordon. Two days later Gordon led the costly charge at Malvern Hill, where he was temporarily blinded when dirt from an exploding shell hit him in the eyes. There, four hundred of his brigade were casualties.

Left in southeastern Virginia with the rest of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division during the Second Manassas Campaign, Gordon's regiment rejoined Lee's army for the Maryland Campaign in September. On the Confederate left at South Mountain, the brigade again plunged boldly into action. Although the other regiments were shattered, the 6th Alabama stayed put behind the flawless bearing of the inspirational Colonel Gordon. Rodes said that on that day Gordon handled the 6th Alabama "in a manner I have never heard or seen equaled during this war." At the climax of the campaign three days later at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Rodes's brigade defended the Bloody Lane in the Confederate center. While repulsing assault after assault, Gordon received five wounds. The first went through his right calf. The second struck higher up in the same leg, but neither bullet hit the bone. Later in the day, a third bullet pierced his left arm and tore the tendons and flesh, but he remained on the field, blood running down his fingers. A fourth bullet pierced his shoulder. The fifth, in the face, pitched him forward unconscious with his face in his cap, and only the fact that yet another Yankee bullet had put a hole in the cap kept him from drowning in his own blood. After the battle, division commander Hill styled Gordon the "Christian

hero" and asserted that Gordon "had excelled his former deeds" at Seven Pines and Malvern Hill. "Our language," Hill concluded, "is not capable of expressing a higher compliment."

After he regained consciousness, Gordon was carried back across the Potomac, where his young wife promptly arrived to nurse him. He was so blackened and disfigured that he was afraid she would be shocked by the sight of him. To relieve her, he summoned all his strength and, as she entered the room, he cried, "Here's your handsome husband; been to an Irish wedding!" Years later he recalled, "The doctors told Mrs. Gordon to paint my arm above the wound three or four times a day with iodine. She obeyed the doctors by painting it, I think, three or four hundred times a day."



Promoted to brigadier general in November 1862 while he mended, Gordon returned to the army in April 1863 after seven months of convalescence. He was assigned temporarily to the command of Brig. Gen. Alexander Lawton's brigade of Georgians (Lawton had been wounded at Sharpsburg, then had resigned after despairing of receiving the promotion he thought he deserved). At the Battle of Chancellorsville in May, when Gordon was selected to lead an attack to retake Marye's Heights from the Union Sixth Corps, he assembled his new brigade and addressed them. He called on every man willing to follow him up the Heights to raise his hat. According to Henry Walker of the 13th Georgia, every man did so. "I don't want you to holler," Gordon told them. "Wait until you get up close to the heights. Let every man raise a yell and take those heights. . . . Will you do it? I ask you to go no farther than I am willing to lead!" Gordon had once again found the right note of inspiration--"We all stepped off at quick time," Walker wrote. Although they found Marye's Heights undefended, they were soon called upon to make another attack into the Sixth Corps lines. Gordon rode out in front of his troops again. This time, he said he wanted them "to charge some batteries and drive every Yankee into the river." Again, every man waved his hat. In the fighting that followed, the brigade lost 161 men. By the next morning the Yankees had retreated across the river.

So completely had Gordon won the hearts of his fellow Georgians at Chancellorsville that before the Gettysburg Campaign the officers of the brigade unanimously petitioned that Gordon remain their chief. The sole stipulation of one of the men was that Gordon should not again address them before they went into battle. When asked why, the soldier replied, "Because he makes me feel like I could storm hell."

At Gettysburg

On July 1, Gordon's brigade was marching at the head of Early's division as it approached the battlefield from the north by the Harrisburg Road. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, finding himself on the flank of Brig. Gen. Francis Barlow's Union division around Blocher's Knoll a mile or so north of Gettysburg, Gordon approached the enemy slowly. Then, when they were within 300 yards of the enemy Gordon's men rushed forward in one of the best executed attacks of the war. Artilleryman Capt. Robert Stiles described the general as the Georgians moved to the attack: "Gordon was the most glorious and inspiring thing I ever looked on. He was riding a beautiful coal-black stallion, captured at Winchester, that had belonged to one of the Federal generals in Milroy's army--a majestic animal whose 'neck was clothed with thunder'. . . . [The horse] followed in a trot, close upon the heels of the battle line, his head right in among the slanting barrels and bayonets, the reins loose upon his neck, [with General Gordon] standing in his stirrups, bareheaded, hat in hand, arms extended, and, in a voice like a trumpet, exhorting his men. It was superb, absolutely thrilling." Gordon's men crossed Rock Creek and scattered Barlow's men with the fury of their charge. They drove forward a half mile to the Almshouse, where division commander Early, seeing the Georgians



disorganized by their headlong assault, rested them and sent in his second line--Hays's and Avery's brigades--to finish the rout of the Union Eleventh Corps north of town.

After the Federals had been sent reeling through town, Early received an alarm from Brig. Gen. "Extra Billy" Smith, who sent two dispatches that "a large force" of the enemy was approaching from the east on the York Pike. Early ordered Gordon and his men to reinforce Smith's men east of town to guard the approach. According to Gordon, he (Gordon) sensed total victory if

he were allowed to make one more push against the beaten Yankees in his front, and protested bitterly, but after receiving three or four direct orders to join Smith, was finally forced to obey. The force Smith thought he saw never materialized. Gordon spent the rest of July 1 isolated with Smith's men out on the York Pike.

Gordon never reentered the battle. (In his official report he wrote, "The movements during the succeeding days of the battle, I do not consider of sufficient importance to mention.") At dusk on July 2, he was brought back to Gettysburg and put in reserve for Early's attack of Cemetery Hill, but when Rodes failed to support the attack of Early's two brigades, Early judged that to send Gordon's men into the fight would be a "useless sacrifice of life," and Gordon was held back.

Early commended Gordon in his Gettysburg report, and after another impressive show of initiative the next May at the Wilderness, Lee made Gordon a major general and put him in command of a division, one of only three non-professionals to be so honored by Lee (the others: Maj. Gens. J.B. Kershaw and Wade Hampton). By the end of the war, he was leading a corps.

For further reading:

Eckert, Ralph L. *John Brown Gordon: Soldier, Southerner, American*, Baton Rouge, 1989

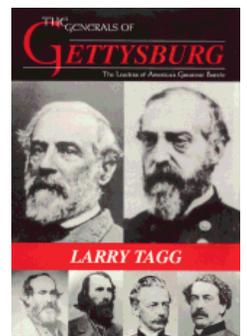
Gordon, John B. *Reminiscences of the Civil War*, New York, 1903. Reprint, Baton Rouge, 1993

Tinkersley, Allen P. *John B. Gordon: A Study in Gallantry*, Atlanta, 1955

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

NEXT MONTH:

Brigadier General William "Extra Billy" Smith



Why We Fight

by Kevin Newsom

Compatriots,

I've seen a lot of things in the last two years with the SCV. During this time, there have been great advances for those vindicating the cause. We have begun to awaken the masses to the reasons why our ancestors fought.

This awakening has at times created conflict within the general population. This conflict is a good thing; it means people are being presented with information they've never seen or heard before. When people are exposed to ideas and evidence they've never seen, their first instinct is usually to run away. Those who receive the message, and then investigate for themselves, typically become our most ardent supporters. Thus, conflict can be a very good thing..because it leads to positive change.

There are times, however, when conflict is not good. When it doesn't lead to positive change or new ideas. The conflict I speak of is the kind that exists between individuals in the SCV...and the Southern heritage movement in general.

We often hear the words "Granny" or "Extremist" used to describe people who, in the minds of some, are not doing enough (or perhaps too much) in the vindication of the cause. This kind of name-calling and backbiting only serves to give power to those who want to see us destroyed. They laugh as we splinter into a thousand directions...and as we splinter, they pick us off, one at a time.

It's important to remember that an army is comprised of many parts...each of them as important as the next. While we all admire the generals of the army, we must remember that they would be worthless without soldiers to lead. While we are taught of the valor of the men on the front lines, we must remember that they could not function without those who manufactured their ammunition, draw their maps, or scout their fields of battle. While we wonder at the everyday soldier and his travails, we must remember that he couldn't march or fight without those who cook his meals.

Our SCV is much like that army. It is comprised of many different parts. Each of them as important as the next. Some of our membership places their focus on confronting those who violate our heritage. Some prefer to educate their compatriots and the public about the cause. Others prefer to honor our ancestors by marking graves and remembering important dates in history. Each of these places of focus help our cause...and without each of these, we would be a weaker organization.

This is why hearing people criticize those who are doing their duty is so bothersome. We must remember the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, who stated that those who aren't against us are for us (Luke 9:50). This lesson holds true in all walks of life...and is of special importance to us in the SCV. If a man is not preventing us from getting the message out, then he is with us. If a woman is not banning our flags from display, then she is with us. If a SCV member is not blocking our progress, then he is with us.

Thus ALL who move our cause forward, even by one inch, are with us. We should keep this in mind at all times.

We Southerners are a fiery people by nature. We do not live life with a cold or stoic approach. There will be times when we disagree with a particular approach, method or philosophy of our compatriots. This is normal, and to be expected.

The key is to remember that, as long as we continue to move our banner forward, we are winning. If we feel frustrated with a particular person for his or her approach to furthering the cause, we must ask if this person is against us...or if we just don't care for his or her approach. If it is the former, it's our duty to go to that person and confront them. If it is the latter, we must look to ourselves, and pray for patience and understanding.

The progress that we have made in my short time with the SCV is astounding. Every day we gather more people to the truth. By placing our focus on advancing the colors, we will continue to gain victory after victory. And eventually, with sustained effort and teamwork, we will overpower and destroy those who stand against us.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin Newsom
Lt. Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
TEXAS SCV

Defending American Heritage Preserving Confederate Memory

www.battleflag.org

The following document can rightly be said to be the instigator of all recent attempts to suppress public displays of the Confederate Memory. In spite of its blatantly bigoted and inflammatory rhetoric, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a supposed "civil rights" organization dedicated to "tolerance" and "diversity", continues to act upon it.

The 1991 N.A.A.C.P. Confederate Flag Resolution Resolution Abhorring the Confederate Battle Flag

Approved.

Whereas, the tyrannical evil symbolized in the Confederate Battle Flag is an abhorrence to all Americans and decent people of this country, and indeed, the world and is an odious blight upon the universe; and,

Whereas, African-Americans, had no voice, no consultation, no concurrence, no commonality, not in fact nor in philosophy, in the vile conception of the Confederate Battle Flag or State Flags containing the ugly symbol of idiotic white supremacy racism and denigration; and,

Whereas, we adamantly reject the notion that African-Americans should accept this flag for any stretch of imagination or approve its presence on the State Flags;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the National Office of the NAACP and all units commit their legal resources to the removal of the Confederate Flag from all public properties.

VIEWPOINT DISCRIMINATION . . . WHAT'S NEXT?



**Sons of
Confederate
Veterans**

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers

fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

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

Prospective members should call . . .

1-800-MY-DIXIE

SCV International Headquarters
P.O. Box 59, Elm Springs
Columbia, TN 38402-0059
Internet address: www.scv.org
E-mail: scvihq@scv.org

Patrick J. Griffin, III
SCV Commander in Chief
Paid for by the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Compatriots,

Not any of us who know Norris White, Jr. saw this coming, but I am sure once you read the attached statement and view the photos, you will be proud of Mr. White of Palestine, Texas for taking a stand at the Texas State Capitol in Austin this past Saturday in Confederate uniform giving a voice to Black Confederate, Randolph Vesey, and other men like him who proudly served in the Confederate States Army. I feel optimistic that Norris' courageous efforts and future efforts will be fruitful and that the true history of all CSA soldiers be respected and honored by more and more people across the state and country. Norris White is currently traveling Texas, giving presentations to SCV camps, UDC chapters, and other groups as he continues his research on the Black Confederates from Texas for a book on said subject he is in the process of writing. Mr. White is a U.S. Army veteran who served in the Desert



Storm conflict and his very close to completing his Master's degree in History at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas. Mr. White, who also serves on the board of the Museum for East Texas Culture in Palestine was asked in January of 2011 if he would be interested in making a historical presentation to the John H. Reagan Camp 2156, SCV on March 12, 2011 on the subject of Black Confederates. At the time, he knew very little about the subject, but readily accepted the offer anyway. He then began his research for his presentation. Due to this research for the presentation and learning more and more facts about these Confederate veterans of color, it sparked a fire in him to do more and more research. Eventually his research, in which much so much primary documentation was found, led Norris to a decision to write a book solely about the Black Confederates from Texas using only the primary sources of documentation. I can't wait for this book to be published some day in the future.

I placed the information and photos provided by Norris White on our camp website at the link below:

http://www.reaganscvcamp.org/Press_Releases/Norris_White_Jr_at_Texas_State_Capitol_July_21_2012.pdf

Deo Vindice!

Marc Robinson

John H. Reagan Camp #2156

Palestine, Texas



(The below statement and information was shared by Norris White on the Texas State Capitol grounds while wearing a Confederate uniform on July 21, 2012)

I am here on behalf of Randolph Vesey, Primus Kelly, and countless other Black Texans who served in the Confederate Army. Their voices have been omitted from the pages of history; so today, I shall speak for them.

***“CONFEDERATE HISTORY
IS OUR HISTORY TOO!!!”***

TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS

Randolph Vesey - Decatur, Wise County, Texas

Marker #: 5497004194- Respected Negro citizen and homeowner. Champion pioneer fiddler, popular at Forts Belknap, Griffin and Richardson and over county. Once when he was an Indian captive, held in Kansas, Texans sent ponies to ransom him. He is buried in Oak Lawn, Decatur. Born in Georgia. He served during the Civil War as body servant and voluntary battle aide to General W. L. Cabel of the Confederate army. Vesey's courage and loyalty were typical. Hundreds of slaves went to war with masters. Many operated farms and ranches of soldiers away at war, producing cotton and food for the Confederacy. Others did work for hire, with wages supporting the master's family. On patrol duty they protected homes from Indians, bandits, outlaws. During War years, 1861-1865, some 30,000 to 50,000 Negroes - free and slaves - aided Confederate armies. They served with the Nitre and Mining Bureau and departments of medicine, engineers, quartermaster general, ordnance and commissary general. They built fortifications on coasts from Brownsville, Texas, to Norfolk, Virginia, and at inland points. Many were army teamsters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, butchers, shoemakers, cooks, and nurses. Texas and other states later provided land grants and pensions for army. (1965)

Primus Kelly - Navasota, Grimes County, Texas

Marker #: 5185008592 - A faithful Negro slave. Came to nearby Courtney, Grimes County in 1851 with his master, John W. S. West from North Carolina. West was a prominent and wealthy pioneer planter and landowner. At the outbreak of the Civil War, West sent Kelly "to take care" of his three sons-- Robert M., Richard and John Haywood-- who joined the famous Terry's Texas Rangers, where they served with distinction. Kelly was not content "to wait on" his charges but joined them in battle, firing his own musket and cap and ball pistol. Twice Kelly brought to Texas the wounded Richard, twice took him to the front again. After war, bought a small farm near "Marse Robert", raised a large family and prospered. Died in 1890s. The courage and loyalty of Kelly was typical of most Texas Negro slaves. Hundreds "went to war" with their masters. Many operated the farms and ranches of soldiers away at war, producing food, livestock, cotton and clothing for the Confederacy. Others, did outside work to support their master's families. They protected homes from Indians, bandits and deserters and did community guard and patrol duty. At war's end, most slaves, like Primus Kelly, became useful and productive citizens of Texas.

Dixie Pride Store on King St. Vandalized, Owner Believes He Was Targeted With a 'Hate Crime'

By Greg Hince

June 11, 2012. Harmon's Dixie Pride, a historic building located at 471 W. King St. in downtown Boone, was vandalized with spray paint in the early hours of Saturday morning in an attack owner Bradford Harmon felt was akin to a hate crime.

"Obama 2012" was tagged across the side of the building, but Harmon said he was more disturbed by the graffiti across the right front window of the building, which contained obscene language visible from King St.

Harmon's Dixie Pride, whose building once housed the second President of Appalachian State University, offers civil war clothing and supplies and historical photographs as well as guns and ammo. The store flies the Gadsden Flag and the Rebel Flag and is covered in Confederate signs and memorabilia.

Harmon said that he would go as far as relating the incident to "The Night of Broken Glass" and other coordinated attacks by SA Stormtroopers in Nazi Germany.

"It's not fair to tag a building and single anyone out, it's the same kind of thing as the hate crimes in 1937 Germany in the Holocaust," he said. "The police said they can't charge anyone with a hate crime or a race crime, and I have no proof, but I have a good hunch who was involved and why they did it."

Harmon, 50, said that around 1:35 a.m. a group of at least 4 "hula-hoop kids" were making noise and initially refused when he asked them to leave the property, where he also resides. He also said he heard a fight occurred outside Hot Diggity Dog, across the street, around 4 a.m. and one of the "hula-hoop kids" was arrested.

"Whoever it is, if you're going to have a problem with someone, go straight to them, don't attack their business or home because then I have to spend time and money and raise prices and everyone, including students, complains," Harmon said.

Harmon's Dixie Pride also offers parking spots for sale. The building has been in Harmon's family since 1950 and is one of the oldest buildings around Appalachian's campus.

"We found a flip switch downstairs dated Oct. 10, 1905," he said. "Imagine all the history this building has seen, from wars, to the automobile and flight, the great depression and some many scientific advances, but also the whole history of Appalachian."

Harmon said the aluminum siding vandalized was done by his grandfather in the 60's and is irreplaceable. He is still attempting to remove the graffiti.

"I'm asking for people to be a man or woman and step forward if you know anything," Harmon said. "It really comes down to destruction of property aimed at me."

He believes the perpetrators should face stiff punishment which, in his opinion, should include expulsion from the university if they were students. He also thinks the spray painters have a lesson to learn and don't deserve any leniency.

Along with attempting to relate the vandalism to some of history's larger injustices, Harmon also said he views the incident as a metaphor for much of what he believes is wrong with the current thought process of young people and educators in the US.

"Some people running for the NC Senate want to drop History from the curriculum," he said. "But I think that's stupid, because we try to teach people history, and this is what happens, history repeats itself over and over and it ain't right."

For more information about Harmon's Dixie Pride, visit harmonsdixiepride.com.

<http://www.hcpress.com/news/confederate-pride-store-on-king-st-vandalized-owner-believes-he-was-targeted-with-a-hate-crime.html>



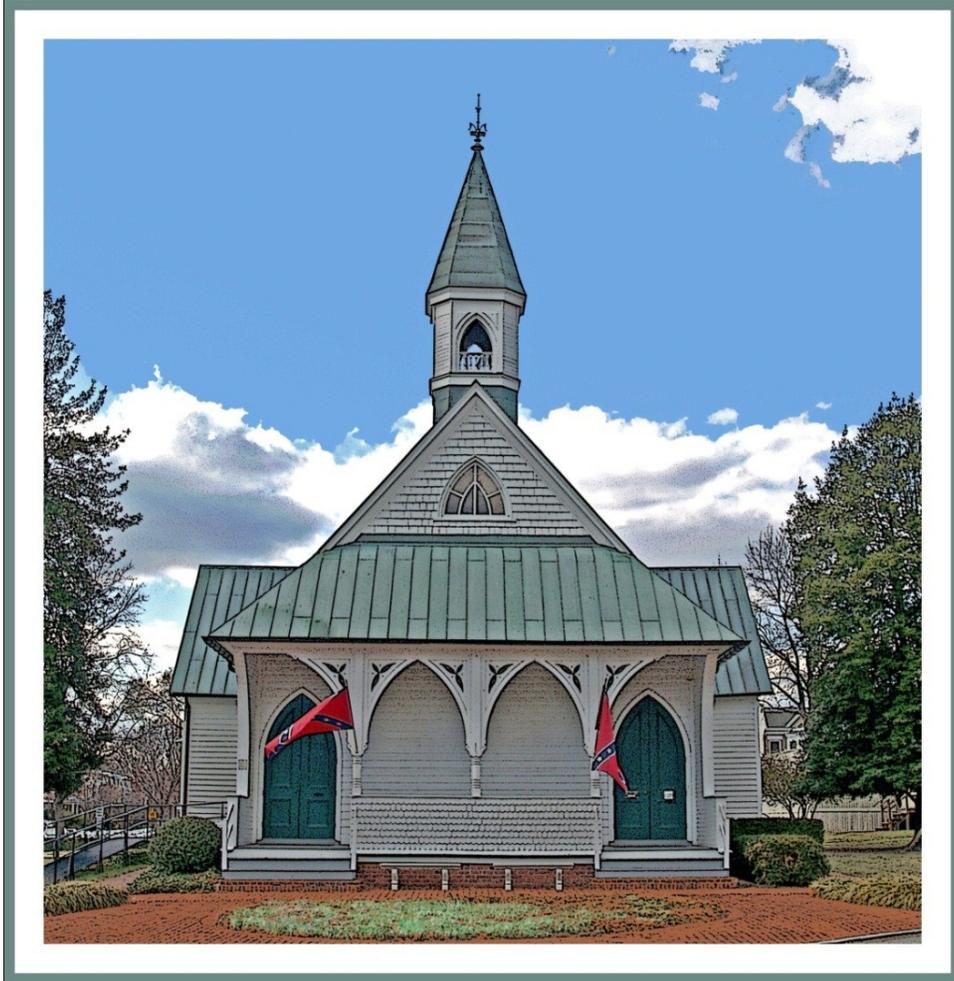
Some of the graffiti spray painted on Harmon's Dixie Pride. Photo edited due to obscene language.

Photo by Bradford Harmon

RETURN the flags! RESTORE the honour!

"A Call To Action"

"To move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all fruits of victory is the secret of a successful war." Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA - 1863



Help the Virginia Flaggers by contacting the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts regarding their illegal and discriminatory act of removing Confederate Battle Flags from the portico of the Confederate Memorial Chapel. Email the VMFA Director, Alex Nyerges at alex.nyerges@vmfa.museum or call Phone: 804.340.1500 and ask him to put the flags back on the Pelham Chapel.



**Something you
can do !**

**EMAIL or call
this guy
TODAY!**





Folks, here's **two more opportunities for you** to get proactive in defending our heritage...[Take the survey](#) and let the VMFA (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts) know how you feel about their taking down the Confederate Battle Flag THEN [sign the petition](#) calling for the return of the flags.

The museum received the property from the UDC after it served for several years as an Old Confederate Soldiers Home.

FIRST: Take the Survey: (use today's date)

<http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/8K2QGHL>

SECOND: SIGN THE PETITION CALING FOR RETURN OF THE FLAGS!

<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/918/949/849/>

Help stop the PC madness...

State's Rights Were Murdered At Appomattox, Virginia

MONDAY, 25 JUNE 2012 06:47 J. D. LONGSTREET



The Confederates Were **RIGHT!**

Salmon P. Chase, a former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said: "State's rights died at Appomattox." *Chief Justice Chase was absolutely correct.*

As one considers the current state of affairs between the US government and the individual states, which form the so-called "American Union" today, one absolutely must agree with the former Chief Justice.

For a moment let's put aside the falsity that The War Between the States was fought to force the southern states to give up slavery. In fact, I would argue that that war did not end slavery. In fact, it introduced slavery of an entire nation by stripping the sovereign states of their rights as sovereign states and bound them as serfs/slaves to what had been, up to April of 1865(at least) a *lesser entity*, the federal government.

An honest student of American history will tell you that the US federal government was created -- by the states- as an agent of those states. It was intended to "represent" the states -- not RULE the states.

That arrangement was turned on its head under the Lincoln administration. Abraham Lincoln trampled the US Constitution on a scale never replicated until our most recent occupant of the Oval Office. Yet, Lincoln gets a pass because, the *"intellectualists"* will tell you, he was trying to save the Union.

My first question to those intellectualists is always: **"Save the Union from WHAT?"**

The southern states, which had seceded were not a threat. All they wanted was to be **"let alone"** as their President, Jefferson Davis, so often said.

As much as one may wish to ignore it .. **the Confederates were, indeed, right.**

Now, here is a hard truth: **Much, if not all, of the conservative political philosophy in America today is based on the political philosophy of the Confederate States of America.**

Think I'm wrong?

Then consider the following: **Strict construction of the constitution, opposition to pork barrel spending, opposition of protective tariffs, all these were the positions of the Confederates. When you fight to protect the Bill of Rights, you are assuming the Confederate position. When you argue that the US Constitution limits the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, then you are arguing the Confederate position.**

If you'd like to read more about this, then visit:

<http://www.floridareenactorsonline.com/pointcounterpoint.htm>

So -- why don't you know this, already? Because our friends on the left -- and yes, on the right -- use the **"slavery"** thing to block and **STOP** any discussion of the politics of that era and **the lasting effect that war has had on the people of this country.**

There can be no argument that the US became a different country in April, 1865. **Sovereignty of states ended.** Oh, we still like to deceive ourselves and THINK we are sovereign. But any state going against the federal government today will find themselves in court. *(As I write this, the country is awaiting a decision from the US Supreme Court on an immigration law the people of the state of Arizona passed a short while ago, with which the federal government disagrees.)*

It is a puzzlement that the southern states, the states of the Confederacy, support the Republican Party. The GOP is the party of Lincoln.

The conservative platform of the Republican Party, especially with the Barry Goldwater candidacy in 1964, forged the link between the southern states and the GOP. **The Democratic Party was well on its chosen path into Socialism and Marxism and the people of the south could not abide that and were already looking for a political party they could**



support. When the Republican Party all but adopted the Confederate political philosophy, there was **no question** to which political party the southern people would pledge their allegiance.

Since 1964, it has been the people of the southern states that have given the GOP its political victories both for the Presidency and for the majorities and near majorities it has enjoyed in the the Congress.

As uncomfortable as it may be for some republicans, **if the southern people decided today, for whatever reason, to leave the GOP, then the Republican Party would instantly become a hopeless and impotent minority party with no chance of ever capturing the White House or a majority in either House of the Congress!**

However, after the staunch support the southern people have given the GOP over the past decades, **the Republican Party has not reciprocated.**

It has been under the Republican watch that **"... Southerners have watched as their children were used as sociological guinea pigs as one Federal Court after the other bused their children into unwholesome environments; Southerners have watched as Federal government sanctioned discrimination against White people under the guise of "affirmative action" has replaced State sponsored discrimination against Black people under segregation; Southerners have watched as the moral underpinnings of their culture, Christianity, the Bible, and the Ten Commandments, have been routinely purged from their communities while pornography and sodomy are given official protection; and during this time Southerners have had to stand by and tolerate the murder of millions of unborn children under the guise of "freedom of choice" (something that they were not allowed to exercise in their children's education). All of the aforementioned evils were done during the watch of many good Republicans."** SOURCE: <http://www.kennedytwins.com/good.pdf>

So, you STILL believe in state's rights? Oh, there may be a state **"privilege"** or two, but state's rights simple don't exist anymore. **They died at the point of a bloody federal bayonet at a little place called Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on Palm Sunday in April of 1865.** Self-government for Americans died that day -- and big government for Americans was born.

Consider this from General Robert Edward Lee, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia: **"All that the South has ever desired was the Union as established by our forefathers should be preserved and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."**

THAT, dear reader, in a nutshell, and as explained by General Lee, is what we Americans lost at Appomattox: **"the Union as established by our forefathers"** and **"the government as originally organized."** Nearly 700,000 Americans died giving birth to the bloated loathsome blob of the federal government squatting in that drained swamp formerly known as "Foggy Bottom" today. Its tentacles reach into every facet of every American's life today, **suffocating and smothering freedom.**

If only

But the thing is done. And freedom lost is hardly ever recovered.

Now we know **no freedom was granted anyone as a result of that war. All Americans, black and white, were simply moved onto the federal plantation where we are expected/forced to obey our masters.** The more things change - the more they stay the same.

General Robert E. Lee, lived long enough to see and understand what had happened to the country, a country he loved before -- and after -- the war. He said this: **"If I had foreseen the use those people designed to make of their victory, there would have been no surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; no, sir, not by me. Had I foreseen these results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in my right hand."**

Understand: The loss of state's rights affects **EVERY** state, not just the southern states. But it was the southern states who armed themselves and took to the field of battle to **defend** state's rights -- **and lost.** As we now know, **it was not JUST the Confederates who lost that day at Appomattox. It was EVERY American in EVERY state over which the federal government holds power.**

As a southerner, my family paid in blood, some gave their lives in The Cause. **I thank God their blood still flows in my veins.**

EVERY American owes a debt to those men who tried valiantly to preserve the rights of the people of their states, and -- as it turned out -- the people of every state then, now, and in the future.

After the war, Jefferson Davis, the former President of the Confederate States of America, made a prediction that Americans in every state can only **HOPE** will be realized. He said: **"The principle [states' rights] for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."**

Well, it is **"another time,"** and, I daresay, pounding away on this old battered keyboard is **"another form."** But I am in the fight, even with the knowledge that **the fight for freedom and state's rights still has a high probability of failure,** until my lifeless body is committed to the sacred southern soil from whence it came.

As "The Great Reformer" Martin Luther said: **"Here I stand. May God help me. I can do no other."**

J. D. Longstreet is a conservative Southern American (A native sandlapper and an adopted Tar Heel) with a deep passion for the history, heritage, and culture of the southern states of America. At the same time he is a deeply loyal American believing strongly in "America First". He is a thirty-year veteran of the broadcasting business, as an "in the field" and "on-air" news reporter (contributing to radio, TV, and newspapers) and a conservative broadcast commentator.

Longstreet is a veteran of the US Army and US Army Reserve. He is a member of the American Legion and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. A lifelong Christian, Longstreet subscribes to "old Lutheranism" to express and exercise his faith.

Articles by J.D. Longstreet are posted at: "INSIGHT on Freedom"; "Hurricane Alley... by Longstreet"; "The Carolina Post" and numerous other conservative websites around the web.

<http://www.rightsidenews.com/2012062516492/editorial/us-opinion-and-editorial/states-rights-were-murdered-at-appomattox-virginia.html>



Yankee Behavior

Just a little refresher.....(and if given the chance, I'm sure they would repeat) **LEST WE FORGET ! – Belo Ed.**

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

A Hellish Outrage by Yankees.—by a letter which has reached this city from Wetzen County, (says the Richmond Examiner,) we learn the particulars of a most revolting outrage committed by some Yankee fiends upon the person of the wife of Mr. L. S. Hall, member of the State Legislature from Wetzel, and one of the first advocates of secession in his section. Mrs. Hall had her clothes tied over her head and in that condition she was thrust into the street of New Marketsville, her husband's place of residence. Report says that an outrage, to which death is preferable, was perpetrated upon her person.—The Yankee hellhounds afterwards burned down Mr. Hall's outhouses and ransacked his house.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 3

Yankee Fiendishness.—Mississippi has been reserved for the final capping of the climax of Yankee brutality, says the Mississippian. Not satisfied with burning, devastating towns, cities, farm houses and plantations, their barbaric instincts found vent in the perpetration of an act at which humanity revolts. We are informed that Mrs. Fort, a widow lady, residing in Madison County, six miles from Canton, a sister of B. Ricks, a wealthy and influential citizen of that county, was recently stripped and upon her back was inflicted 500 stripes with a leather strap, by two Yankee brutes. She was so badly bruised that fears were entertained for her life. If such acts as these do not fire up the blood of Mississippians and Southrons everywhere, then, indeed, may we conclude that justice has fled to brutish beasts. It is, however, only another dark chapter in the book of fiendish Yankee monstrosities.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, August 27, 1863, p. 2, c. 5

Yankee Outrage.—A few days ago, says the Mobile Tribune of the 23d inst., a party of Yankee marines came ashore not far from Bayou la Batre, and waded to the house of a Mrs. Neill. She was alone at the time.—They endeavored to extort from her information of the number and position of our troops in the neighborhood as well as information of the localities, &c. She either had no information to give or was determined not to gratify the ruffians. The result was the most barbarous maltreatment. After beating her severely, they tied her with her child in her arms to a tree, where she was found not long afterwards by her husband, who was returning in company with other persons from the saltworks of that section. The scoundrels got off safely, although they were almost within call of a portion of our force in the neighborhood.

CLARKE COUNTY [AL] JOURNAL, September 10, 1863, p. 2, c. 2

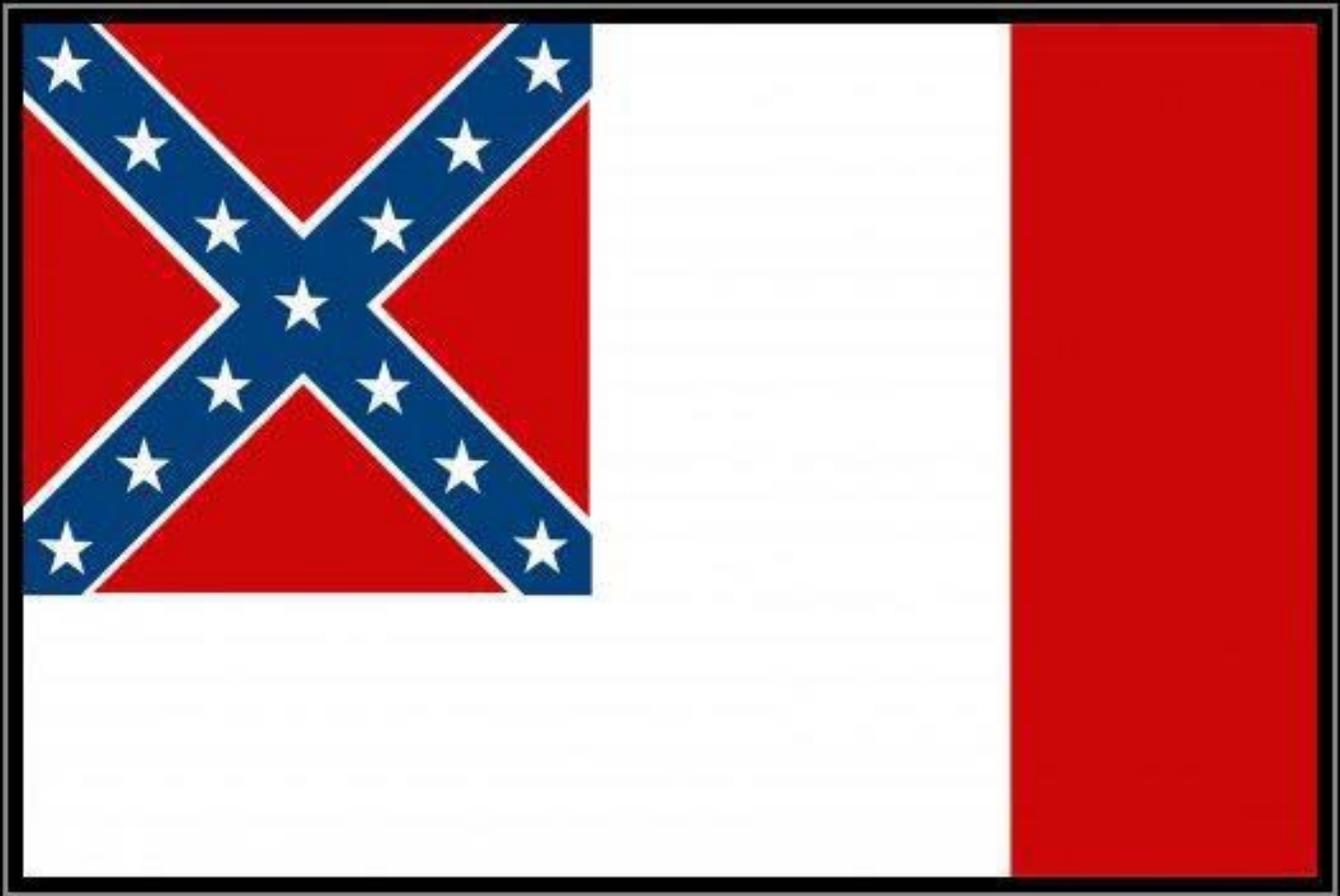
Yankee Outrages on Women.

A gentleman who left Winchester on last Thursday, says that a Yankee cavalry force, numbering about one hundred and fifty, visited the town on Monday morning last, and remained there several hours. Their force in the Valley below Winchester is not large.

At Martinsburg they are reported to have from 1,500 to 2,000, and at Charlestown a small cavalry force and two regiments of infantry.

From Loudon county we have a report that the Yankees are behaving with greater fiendishness than has heretofore characterized their conduct else where, and that they have in several instances violated the persons of some of the most respectable ladies in the county. Three sisters, young, intelligent, and of excellent social position, have been made the victims of their lust, because a brother of theirs was a Captain in the Confederate service. A short time since they attempted to outrage the person of the wife of a clergyman, who is also in our service. She was stopping with a friend near Leesburg, where her room was entered by a Federal officer, who locked the door behind him. Her struggles and screams attracted the attention of a negro man on the premises, who ran to the window of the room, which caused the wretch to desist for an instant in the prosecution of his infernal designs. In this interval the lady jerked his pistol from his side and fired at him, while he ran off, and with an associate mounted his horse and left, leaving his pistol behind him.—Richmond Dispatch, 24th ult.

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



3RD NATIONAL CONFEDERATE FLAG

...Oh how appropriate is this in light of today's news...

"I saw in States' Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but, as the redemption of Democracy." "Historian of Liberty" Lord Acton in a letter to Robert E. Lee

That's right, States Rights, Secession and Nullification, tell me the South didn't have it right...Yes the South lost and now we can all "GET OVER IT," welcome to the government plantation.

State agencies dismissed from Confederate Monument case



The Reidsville Confederate Monument case against NCDOT and NCDCR was dismissed by a Davidson County judge this week. Confederate reenactors have gathered in the intersection where the monument last stood during the past year since the incident happened.

By: [DANIELLE BATTAGLIA](#) | Published: June 29, 2012

The Reidsville Confederate Monument case will no longer include the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (NCDCR) and the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) after the judge dismissed the case.

The two entities went before a judge Monday, asking for the lawsuit regarding the Reidsville Confederate Monument to be dismissed. Davidson County Superior Court Judge Mark Klass dismissed the case, according to his secretary, Barbara Rebb.

The 101-year-old monument was destroyed May 23, 2011, by a vehicle driven by Mark Anthony Vincent, of Greensboro, shattering the soldier on top to pieces. The monument was located in the traffic circle at Morehead and Scales streets.

The case was brought before the court by the Historic Preservation Action Committee (HPAC) and the Sons of the Confederate Veterans (SCV) after the North Carolina United Daughters of the Confederacy (NCUDC) said it would not place the monument back in the circle, but would instead move it to Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville, at the burial site of Confederate soldiers.

HPAC spokesperson Ira Tilley declined comment Friday, saying he respects the court but will not make a comment until he reads the actual ruling. The physical document is still being completed and was not on file at the courthouse as of Friday afternoon. Tilley said once HPAC members can read the file, they will make a comment on their next plan of action.

Mike Mills, Division Seven engineer for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, said he heard about the judge's ruling on his drive home Thursday night.

"I think it was the right decision," Mills said. "We felt we should have never been mentioned because it's not a state-maintained road, as we've been trying to say since the beginning."

Mills said unless HPAC appeals the decision, he believes this will cut NCDOT out of the lawsuit completely.

NCDOT officials did not return immediate phone calls for comment.

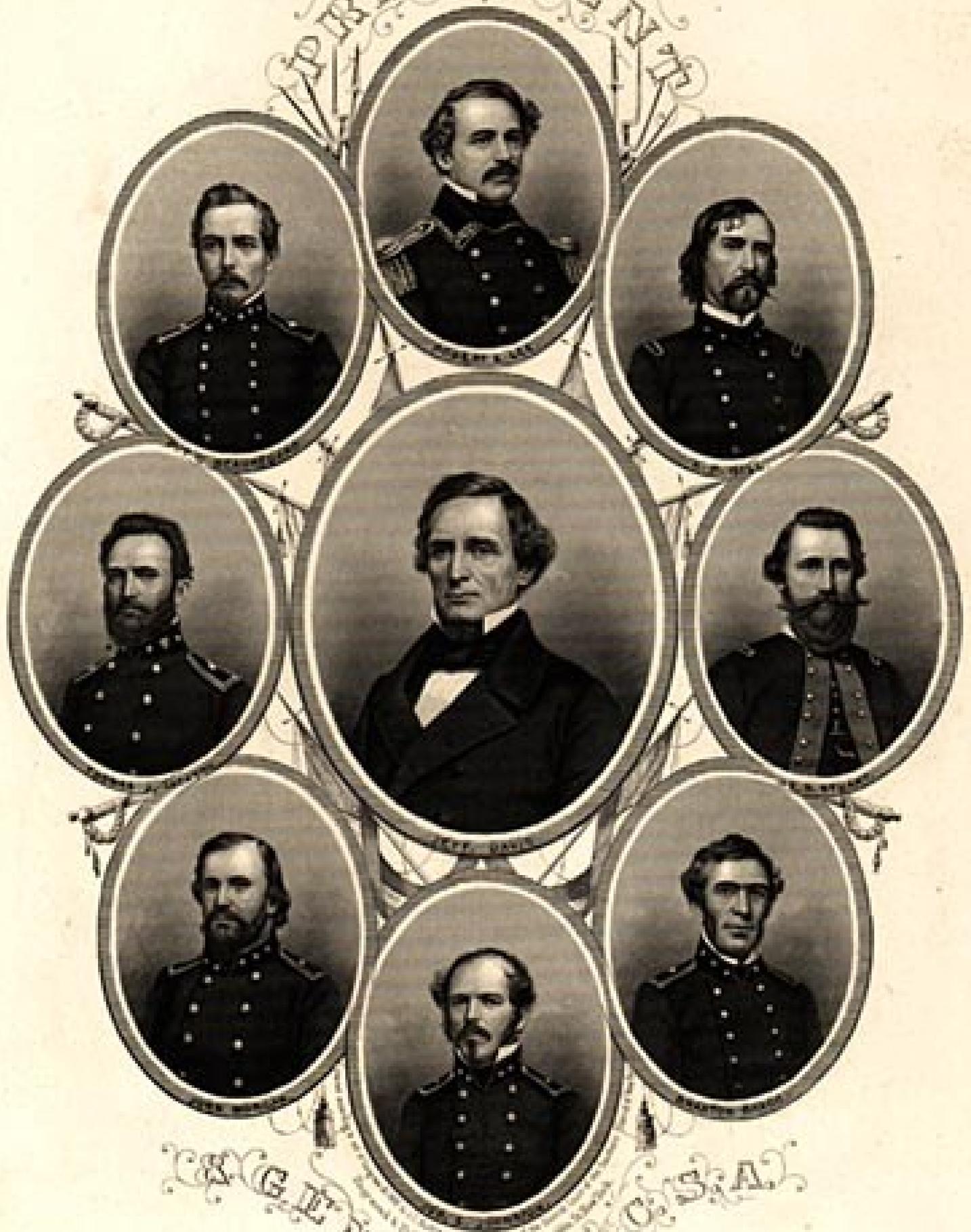
This isn't the first legal action taken by HPAC against either organization. Earlier this year the organization requested a declaratory ruling regarding the monument from both NCDOT and NCDOT. Both parties said they had no part of this issue and HPAC had no standing to ask for a ruling since it was not the party aggrieved by the accident.

HPAC and SCV also asked for a temporary restraining order preventing the UDC from using settlement money from Vincent in May. Judge Aaron Moses denied the request in that case as well.

<http://www2.rockinghamnow.com/news/2012/jun/29/judge-dismisses-reidsville-confederate-monument-ca-ar-2023876/>



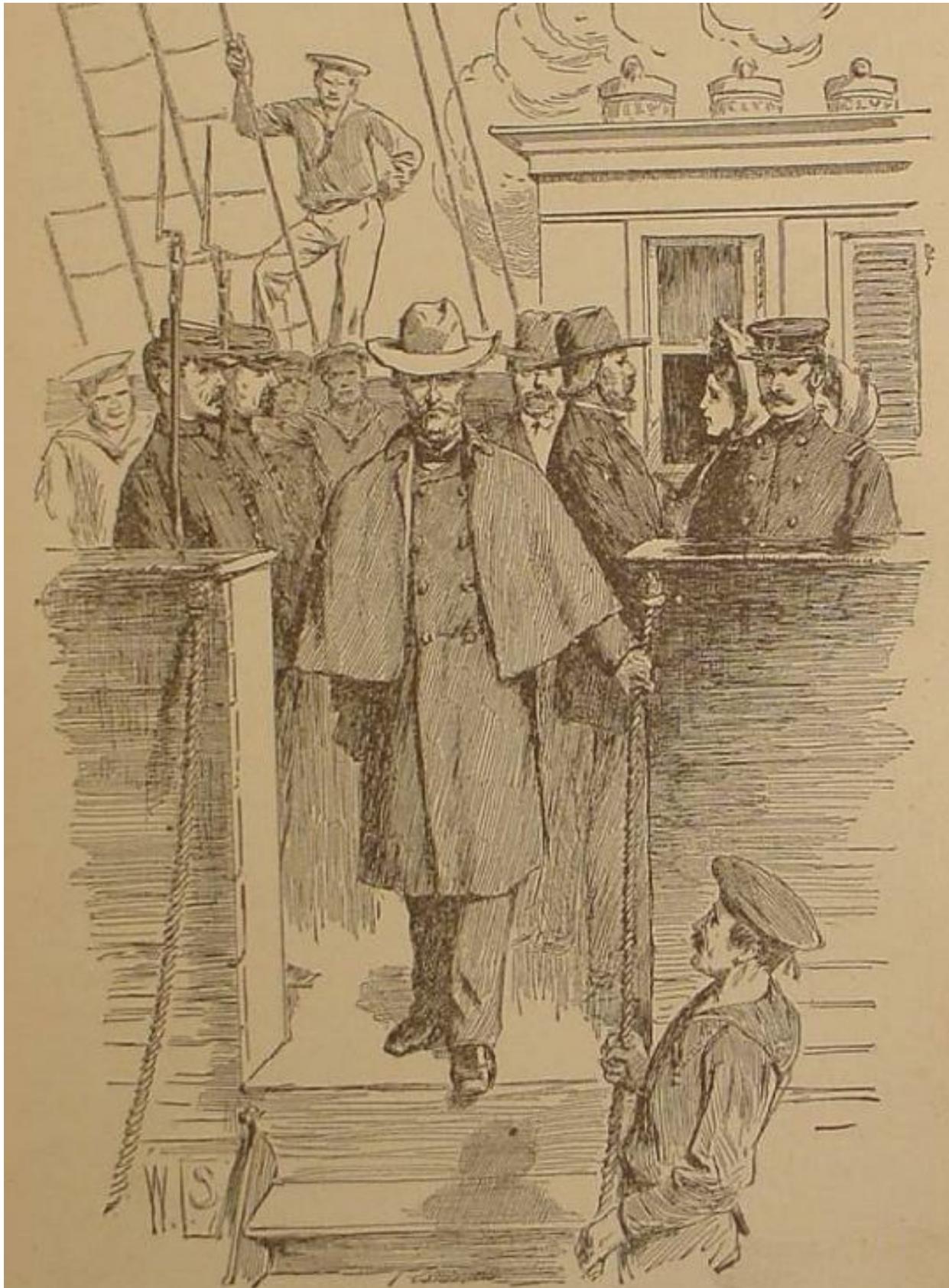
THE SOUTHERN



GENERAL'S

The True Story Of The Capture Of Jefferson Davis

By Major W. T. Walthall, (Late A.A.G., Confederate Army.) **Part 2 of 2. (Continued from last month)**



PARTING WITH HIS FAMILY.

MR. DAVIS IS REPRESENTED AS JUST ABOUT TO DISEMBARK FROM THE STEAMER CLYDE, WHICH BROUGHT HIM AND OTHER PRISONERS FROM SAVANNAH TO THE CASEMATE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

It would require too much space to point out in detail all the misrepresentations in General Wilson's account of this affair. I shall copy merely a paragraph. After quoting from the account of the capture given by Pollard, who, although one of the most virulent and unscrupulous of President Davis' enemies, has rejected the contemptible fiction of the "petticoat story," he says:

"Between the two explanations given above, nearly all the truth has been told, for Davis certainly had on both the shawl and waterproof, the former folded triangularly and pulled down over his hat, and the latter buttoned down in front and covering his entire person except the feet. In addition to this he carried a small tin pail and was accompanied by his wife and his wife's sister, one on each side, both of them claiming him as a female relative and both trying to impose him upon the soldiers as such. The articles of the disguise are now in the keeping of the Adjutant General of the army at Washington, and I am assured by him that they correspond in all respects to the description given of them. From the foregoing it will be seen that Davis did not actually have on crinoline or petticoats, but there is no doubt whatever that he sought to avoid capture by assuming the dress of a woman, or that the ladies of the party endeavored to pass him off upon his captors as one of themselves. Was there ever a more pitiful termination to a career of treachery and dishonor? What greater stigma was ever affixed to the name of rebel? Many loyal men have declared that Davis should have been tried by drum-head court martial and executed -- but what new disgrace could the gallows indict upon the man who hid himself under the garb of woman, when, if ever, he should have shown the courage of a hero?"

With regard to the exact form of the fold of the shawl and the extent to which the "waterproof" was "buttoned down," General Wilson's assertions may pass for what they have already been shown to be worth. I have no evidence, and have not thought it necessary to seek any, as to the shape of the one or the dimensions of the other. Those who are curious might possibly ascertain, something on the subject by inquiry and examination at the War Department, if permission can be obtained of the Adjutant General of the army, who, according to General Wilson, is the custodian of the stolen articles of Mr. Davis' wearing apparel. It is enough to know that they were both articles which he "had been accustomed to wear." Colonel Johnston testifies, in the letter subjoined, that he himself had a "waterproof" of exactly the same sort, except in color, and that he turned this over to Mr. Davis, who wore it, after his capture, to supply the place of that of which he had been robbed. The very name ("Raglan") by which Col. Johnston describes it, and by which it is commonly known, sufficiently indicates its origin and use as an article of masculine attire. Indeed, there was no female grenadier in the President's party, whose cloak would have been capable of "covering his entire person except the feet" - he being a man of nearly six feet in height. It is also positively untrue that he "carried a small tin pail". As already stated, there was a bucket in the hands of a colored female servant, whom the narrators seem to have indiscriminately confounded with President Davis, or with Miss Howell, (who was not in company with him,) as it might serve a purpose.

But why this persistent effort to perpetuate a false and foolish story, which seems to have been originally invented for sensational purposes by a newspaper correspondent? Even if it had been true, there would have been nothing unworthy or discreditable in it. Princes and peers, statesmen and sages, heroes and patriots, in all ages, have held it permissible and honorable to escape from captivity in any guise whatever. The name of Alfred has never been less honored because he took refuge from the invaders of his country under the guise of a cowherd. It has never been reckoned as a blot on the escutcheon of Richard Coeur de Lion, that he attempted to evade the recognition of enemies (less ruthless and vindictive than those of the Confederate President) by assuming the garb of a pilgrim -- although the attempt was a failure, and he was detected and imprisoned. Not to cite the scores of instances of a like sort scattered through the pages of ancient and modern history, I do not find in our own generation any disposition to traduce the character of a late President of the United States, held in high honor by a great many Americans -- a President from whom General Wilson held his own commission -- on account of a certain "Scotch cap and cloak," which, according to the current accounts, he assumed, on the way to his own inauguration, as a means of escaping recognition by a band of real or imaginary conspirators, and in which he slipped through Baltimore undetected, and (in the words of Horace Greeley, who, nevertheless, approves the act,) "clandestinely and like a hunted fugitive." Far be it from me, in retaliatory imitation of General Wilson, to sneer at this incident as the "ignoble" beginning of a bloodstained administration, which was to have a "pitiful termination" amidst the desecration of a day hallowed by the sanctity of eighteen centuries of Christian reverence. No Southern writer has spoken in such a strain of the departed Chief, although known to us while living only as the chief of our foes. The dignity of death, no less than the respect due to the feelings of the thousands of our countrymen who hold his memory in honor, protects his name and fame from opprobrious or vindictive mention. Yet such language as we have supposed, would be less coarse, less churlish, less offensive, less brutal, than the terms which General Wilson employs in exulting over the calamities of an illustrious enemy, whose reputation is dear to myriads of his countrymen. His relations to that enemy, as captor to captive, would have created in the heart of any truly generous and chivalrous soldier an obligation of respect, forbearance, gentleness, and courtesy. Such a soldier feels toward such a prisoner a sentiment which renders him a defender and protector, rather than a defamer and calumniator.

The terms "treachery," "dishonor," "disgrace," applied by Wilson to Jefferson Davis, admit of no reply that I care to make, and require none. They are indeed "foul, dishonoring words," but the reader needs not to be told who it is that they dishonor.

The length to which this article has already been extended, leaves but little room for the remainder of the story. General Wilson gives a brief account of the march to Macon, but says nothing of the horses, watches, and other articles of plunder secured by the captors, of which we have information from other sources. It must be remembered that all, or nearly all of the thirteen private soldiers of whom he speaks -- if that was the correct number -- and some of the officers, were paroled men, not arrested in any violation of their parole, but merely acting as an escort to a party of women and children, for their protection from the thieves and marauders who were roaming through the country. The horses of these men were their own private property, secured to them by the terms of their surrender. This pledge was violated, as was also the pledge of personal immunity -- for some of them were remanded into captivity. The writer of an account of the capture, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, 1865, who is identified by General Wilson as an officer of his command, chuckles over the appropriation of what he elegantly and politely styles "Jeff's wines and other 'amenities'" --

that is to say, the private stores of Mrs. Davis and her family -- for Mr. Davis carried no stores -- in a tone of sportive exultation, as it were a very good thing. He tells it in a vein that reminds one of Master Slander's desire to have Mrs. Anne Page hear the capital joke about his father's "stealing two geese out of a pen." The same writer gives us, in the same jocose vein, an account of a brutal indignity offered by his "brigade band" to the illustrious prisoner, of which -- if it ever occurred -- the object of it was happily unconscious. He also tells us that "Mrs. Davis was very watchful lest some disrespect should be shown her husband;" whereas the true and manifest cause of her anxiety was the wifely apprehension that some pretext might be devised for his assassination.

General Wilson fails in some respects to do himself justice. His reception of Mr. Davis on his arrival at Macon, was more courteous and respectful than he represents it. The troops were drawn up in double lines, facing inward, and presented arms to the Confederate President as he passed between them. He was conducted, with his family, to private rooms at the hotel where the Federal commander was quartered, and a message was brought, inquiring whether he preferred to call on General Wilson, or to receive him in his own apartments. The answer was, that he would call on General Wilson, to whom he was accordingly conducted. (There was a reason for this use of the option offered, which it is not necessary to state.) The conversation that followed is not correctly reported by General Wilson, except that part of it relating to West Point, which was introduced by himself. Those who know Mr. Davis' keen sense of social and official propriety will not need to be told that what is said of his criticisms upon the principal Confederate leaders is purely fictitious. No such conversation occurred, and it is simply impossible that it could have occurred under the circumstances.

I deny the statement on the best authority, but no authority besides that of the moral evidence would be necessary to refute the assertion that the Confederate President could talk to a stranger and an enemy in a strain of gushing confidence which he never indulged in conversation with his own familiar friends. It is but charity to presume that General Wilson has confounded opinions attributed to Mr. Davis by popular rumor (whether right or wrong) with imaginary expressions of them to himself.

In the course of the interview, General Wilson abruptly and rather indelicately introduced the subject of the reward offered by the President of the United States for the arrest of Mr. Davis, and the charge against him of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, inquiring whether he had heard of it. "I have," was the answer, "and there is one man who knows it to be a lie." "By 'one man'" rejoined Wilson, "I presume you mean some one particular man?" "I do," answered Mr. Davis; "I mean the man (Andrew Johnson) who signed the proclamation; for he knows that I would a thousand times rather have Abraham Lincoln to deal with, as President of the United States, than to have him." This was said with the full expectation that it would be reported.

The statement that he expressed apprehensions of the charge of treason, as one which it would give him "trouble to disprove," is manifestly absurd. For two years of imprisonment, and another year while on bail, the most strenuous efforts of Mr. Davis and his friends were to bring this charge of treason to the issue of a trial. This issue the Government of the United States never dared to make, but, after delays and postponements from time to time, under various pretexts, finally dismissed the charge with a *nolle prosequi*.

The remark about Colonel Pritchard is not correctly stated. No expression of a choice of custodians or request of any sort was made by Mr. Davis, who, from the time of his capture to that of his release, adhered to the determination to ask nothing of his captors; nor did he say or intimate to General Wilson that he had shown any lack of "dignity and self possession," or express "regret" for anything said or done at the time of his capture.

There are so many other misstatements in General Wilson's narrative that it would be a waste of time to point out and contradict them. With regard to one only of them, I may say that, in the light -- or rather under the shadow -- of the incomparable fictitiousness already exposed, it would be a sort of injustice to the people of Georgia to give any attention to what General Wilson would have us believe of their lack of sympathy with their President and his family in the hour of calamity.

To revert for a moment to the foolish and malignant "petticoat story," which, with some modification of its original draft, Gen. Wilson has attempted, at this late day, and in opposition to the slowly returning tide of peace and good will, to revive and reconstruct; it has no support from any contemporary official statement that has been given to the public. It has been repeatedly and positively denied by eye witnesses on both sides. One such denial by a Federal soldier, which was published in a Northern paper a few years ago, and has been copied more than once since its first appearance, was republished in the *Southern Historical Society Papers* for August, 1877. The statement of James H. Jones, President Davis' colored coachman, now a respectable citizen of Raleigh, N.C., recently republished in the *Philadelphia Times*, is clear and satisfactory on the same point, although it has some mistakes in names of persons, places, &c., -- as might be expected from a witness of limited education, after so long a lapse of time. Appended, also, will be found interesting letters from Colonel Wm. Preston Johnston and F.R. Lubbock, (Ex Governor of Texas), both of whom were aids to President Davis, and both in company with him when captured, and also from the Hon. George Davis, of North Carolina, who was a member of his Cabinet. Colonel Johnston's letter (from which some passages of a merely personal interest have been omitted), is singularly clear, dispassionate, and temperate in tone, and bears on its face the impress of intelligent and conscientious truthfulness. Governor Lubbock writes more briefly and with freer expression of honest indignation, but the two statements (made without any sort of concert) fully confirm each other. Mr. Davis' letter -- received after the foregoing narrative was written -- substantiates all that has been said as to events occurring at the time of the evacuation of Richmond.

Still later, but entirely independent of all other evidence, has appeared the letter of the Hon. John H. Reagan, Confederate Postmaster General, published in the *Philadelphia Times*, entirely corroborating the statements hereunto appended, and giving emphasis (if that were possible) to their exposure of the untruthfulness of General Wilson's narrative in its beginning, its middle, and its end.

W. T. Walthall
September, 1877.

Letter From Colonel William Preston Johnson Late Aide To President Davis

Lexington, Va., July 14th, 1877.

Major W.T. Walthall, Mobile, Ala.:

My Dear Sir: Your letter has just come to hand, and I reply at once. Wilson's monograph is written with a very strong animus, not to say virus. It is in no sense historical. It bears upon its face all the marks of special pleading. He states, as matters of fact, numberless circumstances which could not be of his own knowledge, and which he must have picked up as rumor or mere gossip. Single errors of this sort are blemishes; but when they are grouped and used as fact and argument, they become, what you truly call them, "calumny."

For instance, Mrs. Davis is represented as leaving Richmond with the President. My recollection is that she left some weeks beforehand. Breckinridge left on horseback, and went to General Lee, rejoining Mr. Davis at Danville. I do not doubt that all the account of "the preparations for flight" is purely fictitious. His statement of the conditions of the armistice is incorrect.

You will have the facts of our retreat and capture from many sources. My best plan is to tell you only what I know and saw myself. My testimony is chiefly negative, but in so far as it goes will probably aid you. My understanding was that we were to part with Mrs. Davis' train on the morning of the 9th. We did not, and the President continued to ride in the ambulance. He was sick and a good deal exhausted, but was not the man to say anything about it. The day previous he had let little Jeff. shoot his Derringers at a mark, and handed me one of the unloaded pistols, which he asked me to carry, as it incommoded him. At that time I spoke to him about the size of our train and our route, about which I had not previously talked, as he had said nothing and I did not wish to force his confidence. It was, however, distinctly understood that we were going to Texas. I that day said to him that I did not believe we could get west through Mississippi, and that by rapid movements and a bold attempt by sea from the Florida coast, we were more likely to reach Texas safely and promptly. He replied: "It is true -- every negro in Mississippi knows me." I also talked with Judge Reagan and Colonel Wood on this topic. The impression left on my own mind was, however, that Mr. Davis intended to turn west, south of Albany; but I had no definite idea of his purpose, whether to go by sea or land. Indeed, my scope of duty was simply to follow and obey him; and, so long as I was not consulted, I was well content to do this and no more. I confess I did not have great hopes of escape, though not apprehensive at the time of capture, as our scouts, ten picked men, were explicit that no Federals were near and that pickets were out. Both of these were errors. On the night of the 9th I was very much worn out with travel and watching, and lay down at the foot of a pine tree to sleep.

Just at gray dawn Mr. Davis' servant, Jim, awakened me. He said: "Colonel, do you hear that firing?" I sprang up and said, "run and wake the President." He did so. Hearing nothing as I pulled on my boots, I walked to the camp fire, some fifty or less steps off, and asked the cook if Jim was not mistaken. At this moment I saw eight or ten men charging down the road towards me. I thought they were guerrillas, trying to stampede the stock. I ran to my saddle, where I had slept, and begun unfastening the holster to get out my revolver, but they were too quick for me. Three men rode up and demanded my pistol, which, as soon as I got out, I gave up to the leader, a bright, slim, soldierly fellow, dressed in Confederate grey clothes. The same man, I believe, captured Colonels Wood and Lubbock just after. One of my captors ordered me to the camp fire and stood guard over me. I soon became aware that they were Federals.

In the meantime the firing went on. After about ten minutes, maybe more, my guard left me, and I walked over to Mrs. Davis' tent, about fifty yards off. Mrs. Davis was in great distress. I said to the President, who was sitting outside on a camp stool: "This is a bad business, sir." He replied, supposing I knew about the circumstances of his capture: "I would have heaved the scoundrel off his horse as he came up, but she caught me around the arms." I understood what he meant, how he had proposed to dismount the trooper and get his horse, for he had taught me the trick. I merely replied: "It would have been useless."

Mr. Davis was dressed as usual. He had on a knit woolen visor, which he always wore at night for neuralgia. He wore cavalry boots. He complained of chilliness, and said they had taken away his "Raglan", (I believe they were so called,) a light *aquas-cutum* or spring overcoat, sometimes called a "waterproof." I had one exactly similar, except in color. I went to look for it, and either I, or some one at my instance, found it, and he wore it afterwards. His own was not restored.

As I was looking for this coat, the firing still continuing, I met a mounted officer, who, if I am not mistaken, was a Captain Hodson. Feeling that the cause was lost, and not wishing useless bloodshed, I said to him: "Captain, your men are fighting each other over yonder." He answered very positively: "You have an armed escort." I replied: "You have our whole camp; I know your men are fighting each other. We have nobody on that side of the slough." He then rode off. Colonel Lubbock had a conversation nearly identical with Colonel Pritchard, who was not polite, I believe. You can learn from Colonel Lubbock about it.

Not long afterwards, seeing Mr. Davis in altercation with an officer, Colonel Pritchard, I went up. Mr. Davis was denunciatory in his remarks. The account given by Wilson is fabulous, except so far as Mr. Davis' remark is concerned, that "their conduct was not that of gentlemen, but ruffians." Pritchard did not make the reply attributed to him; I could swear to that. My recollection is that he said in substance, and in an offensive manner, "that he (Davis) was a prisoner and could afford to talk so," and walked away. Colonel Hamden's manner was conciliatory, if he was the other officer. If I am not mistaken, the first offence was his addressing Mr. Davis as "Jeff," or some such rude familiarity. But this you can verify. I tried just afterwards to reconcile Mr. Davis to the situation.

On the route to Macon, three days afterwards, Mrs. Davis complained to me with great bitterness that her trunks had been ransacked, the contents taken out, and tumbled back with the leaves sticking to them.

I had not seen Mr. Davis' capture. I was with him until we were parted at Fortress Monroe. Personally, I was treated with as much respect as I cared for. The officers were rather gushing than otherwise, and talked freely. Some were coarse men, and talked of

everything; but I never heard of Mr. Davis' alleged disguise until I saw it in a New York *Herald*, the day I got to Fort Delaware. I was astonished and denounced it as a falsehood. The next day I was placed in solitary confinement, and remained there. I do not believe it possible that these ten days could have been passed with our captors without an allusion to it, if it had not been an after thought or something to be kept from us.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm. Preston Johnston.

Letter From Ex Governor Lubbock, Of Texas, Late Aid To President Davis.

Galveston, Tex., August 2d. 1877.

Major W.T. Walthall:

Dear Sir: Yours of 28th came to hand a day or two since, finding me quite busy. At the earliest moment I perused the article you alluded to in your letter, which appeared in the *Weekly Times*, of Philadelphia, of July 7th. It does really appear that certain parties, with the view of keeping themselves before the public, will continue to write the most base, calumnious, and slanderous articles, calculated to keep the wounds of the past open and sore. Such a writer now appears in General James H. Wilson, whose sole aim seems to be that of traducing and misrepresenting the circumstances of the capture of President Davis and his small party, who, it would appear, were pursued by some fifteen thousand gallant soldiers, commanded by this distinguished general. I shall leave it to you and others better qualified than myself, to reply to this "Chapter of the Unwritten History of the War." I have this, however, to say: I left Richmond with President Davis, in the same car, and from that day to the time of our separation (he being detained at Fortress Monroe and I sent to Fort Delaware), he was scarcely ever out of my sight, day or night.

The night before the morning of our capture, Colonel William P. Johnston slept very near the tent. Colonel John Taylor Wood and myself were under a pine tree, some fifty to one hundred feet off. Our camp was surprised just a while before day. I was with Mr. Davis and his family in a very few moments, and never did see anything of an attempted disguise or escape until after I had been confined in Fort Delaware several weeks. I then pronounced it a base falsehood. We were guarded by Colonel Pritchard's command until we reached Fortress Monroe. I talked freely with officers and men, and on no occasion did I hear anything of the kind mentioned.

Judge Reagan and myself had entered into a compact that we would never desert or leave him, remaining to contribute, if possible, to his well being and comfort, and share his fortune, whatever might befall. My bed mate, Colonel John Taylor Wood (one of the bravest and purest of men), having been a naval officer of the United States, and having been charged with violating the rules of war in certain captures made, deeming it prudent to make his escape, informed me of his intention and invited me to accompany him. I declined to avail myself of the favorable opportunity presented, telling him of my compact with Judge Reagan. He did escape.

The conduct of the captor, on that occasion was marked by anything but decency and soldierly bearing. They found no armed men -- my recollection is that there was not one armed man in our camp. Mr. Davis, Judge Reagan, Colonel William Preston Johnston, Colonel John Taylor Wood, a young gentleman (a Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina,) who escaped, and myself, constituted the President's party. Colonel Harrison, the private secretary of the President, and a few paroled soldiers, were with Mrs. Davis and party, protecting their little baggage, &c.

Upon taking the camp, they plundered and robbed everyone of all and every article they could get hold of. They stole the watches, jewelry, money, clothing, &c. I believe I was the only one of the party not robbed.

The man and patriot, who a few days before was at the head of a government, was treated by his captors with uncalled for indignity; so much so that I became indignant, and so completely unhinged and exasperated that I called upon the officers to protect him from insult, threatening to kill the parties engaged in such conduct.

I cannot see how Mr. Davis could speak of Colonel Pritchard or his command with any degree of patience, as we all know that Mrs. Davis was robbed of her horses (a present from the people of Richmond). The money that she sold her trinkets, silverware, &c., for, was stolen, and no effort was made to have it returned to her. Time and time again they promised that the watches stolen on that occasion should be returned, that the command would be paroled, and the stolen property restored to the owners; but it was never done, nor any attempt made, that I can recall to my mind.

A Captain Douglass stole Judge Reagan's saddle, and used it from the day we were captured.

They appropriated our horses and other private property. But why dwell upon this wretchedly disagreeable subject? I hope and pray that the whole truth will some day be written, and I feel assured when it is done we of the South will stand to all time a vindicated people. As for him who is the target for all of the miserable scribblers, and of those unscrupulous and corrupt men living on the abuse heaped upon the Southern people by fanning the embers of the late war -- when he is gone from hence history will write him as one of the truest and purest of men, a dignified and bold soldier, an enlightened and intelligent statesman, a man whose whole aim was to benefit his country and his people.

I know him well. I have been with him under all circumstances, and have ever found him good and true. How wretched the spirit that will continue to traduce such a man! How miserably contemptible the party that will refuse to recognize such a man as a citizen of the country in whose defence his best days were spent and his blood freely spilt!

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
F. R. Lubbock

**Letter From The Late Hon. George Davis,
Late Attorney General of the Confederate States.**

Wilmington, N.C., September 4th, 1877.

Major W.T. Walthall:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 14th ult. and the copy of the Philadelphia "*Times*" were duly received, but my engagements with the courts have prevented an earlier reply.

I regret that I can give you but little information in aid of the purpose you have in mind, as I parted from Mr. Davis and the rest of the Cabinet at Charlotte; and the narrative of General Wilson professes to deal chiefly with events which occurred afterward.

I was not present at the Cabinet meeting on the first Sunday in April, 1865, when the telegram was received from General Lee announcing that his lines had been broken at Petersburg. I had that day attended service at a church to which I was not in the habit of going, and in consequence did not receive the message until about 1 o'clock, P.M. I went immediately to Mr. Davis' office, and found him alone, and calm and composed as usual. He informed me of the orders that had been given and the dispositions made for the evacuation of Richmond. After some conversation I left to make my own preparations for departure. I believe that even the intensity of Northern hatred has never doubted Mr. Davis' courage; and certainly none who know him can doubt his pride of personal character. And these admitted qualities were quite sufficient to preserve him from any unmanly display of weakness, such as General Wilson has pretended to relate. A brave man may be unnerved by a sudden and unexpected danger, but never by a danger that has been anticipated and prepared for during many weeks, (as he relates). During my intimate association with Mr. Davis, I have seen him often in circumstances of extreme trial and excitement, and sometimes of imminent danger. Especially do I recall that other Cabinet meeting which was interrupted by the intelligence that Dahlgren was at the outworks of Richmond, with nothing in his way but a raw battalion of Department clerks. And never yet have I seen him "tremulous and nervous," as "without self possession and dignity." Assuredly, such language does not truthfully describe his conduct and demeanor as I saw him on the first Sunday in April, 1865.

The unfortunate are always in the wrong; and the men of the Confederacy have had little reason to expect magnanimity, or even fairness, from their adversaries. But a generous tribute of respect and honor has been universally and ungrudgingly yielded to their women. And the soldier, professing to deal with history, who cannot sufficiently belittle a great enemy without invading the sanctity of his home to hold up his wife in half sneering, half complimentary contrast to him, does not commend himself to the confidence of an impartial world. And the judgment of the world in this instance will probably be a near approach to the truth; for the "energy and determination," the "rage and disappointment" of Mrs. Davis, so graphically described by General Wilson, are all pure fiction. That admirable lady had left Richmond some time before the evacuation, and was then in North Carolina.

This candid soldier further says: "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 his 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."

Who this "good authority" is we are left to conjecture; but General Wilson himself is responsible for the assertion that "these orders were sent," as he does not quote even a dubious authority for that. Was ever a more daring statement given to a credulous world? Mr. Davis and his Cabinet were so extremely concerned for their personal safety that they took the one impossible way to secure it! The *Shenandoah* was then, and long had been, on the broad bosom of the Pacific ocean, hunted on all sides by Federal cruisers, and without a single friendly port in which to drop her anchor. Were these orders sent around the Horn, or overland from Texas? How long would it have taken them to find her and bring her to the coast of Florida? And how long would the Federal navy have permitted her to remain there waiting for "the fugitives"?

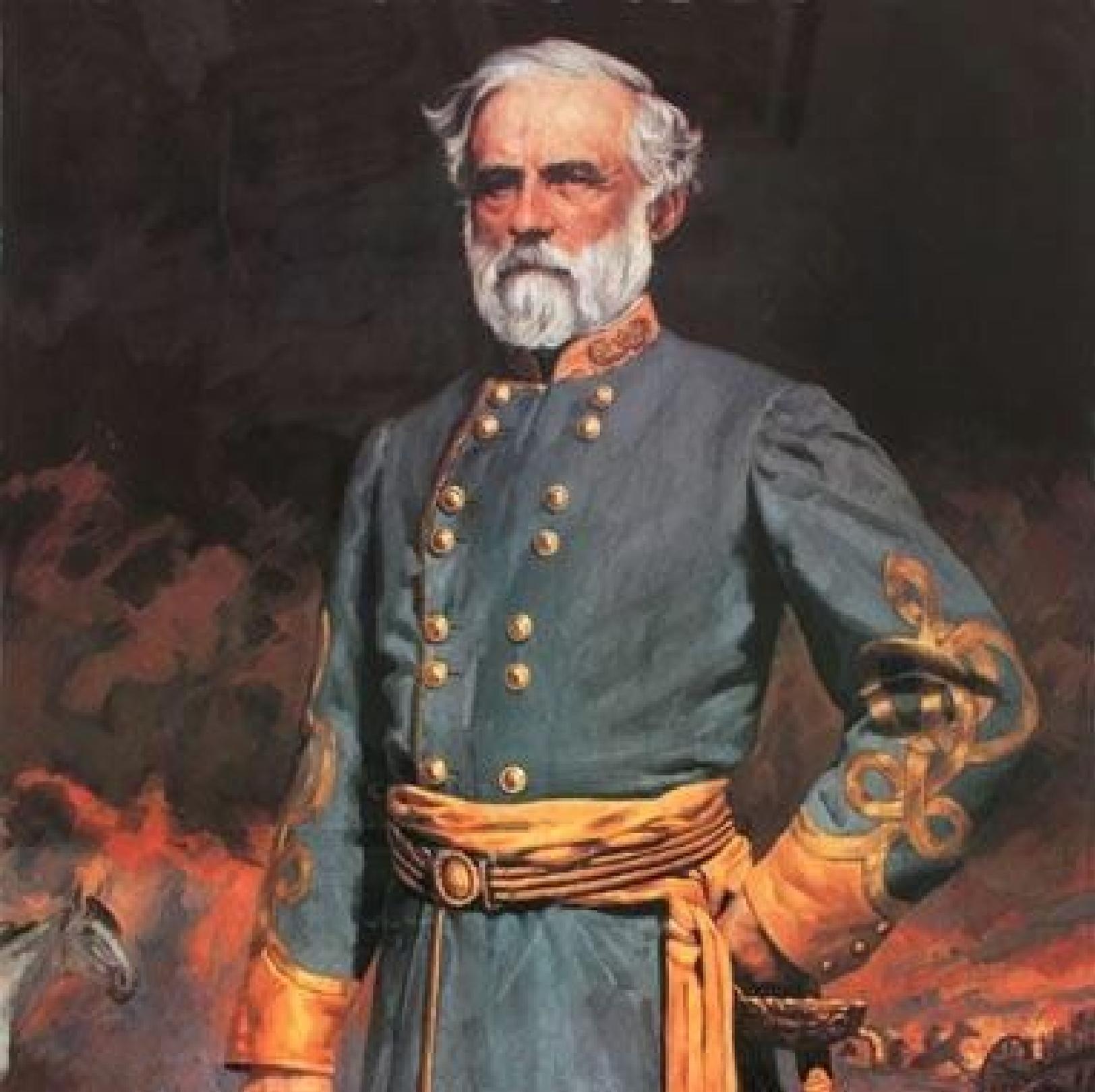
Again: The narrative deals in pure fiction, too absurd for the wildest credulity. No such orders were issued. There were no discussions in the Cabinet, no "careful and exacting preparations for escape," and no preparations of any kind until the fall of Petersburg rendered them necessary; and then the anxiety was for the preservation of the Government, and not for the safety of its individual members. Day by day, for many months, the varying fortunes of the Confederacy were the subject of grave and anxious deliberations in the Cabinet. But never was there any plan proposed, or any suggestion made, or even a casual remark uttered, regarding the personal safety of its officers. Bad as General Wilson may think them, they were neither selfish enough nor cowardly enough for that. And as to Mr. Davis, it was well known in Richmond that his unnecessary and reckless exposure of himself was the cause of frequent and earnest remonstrances on the part of his friends.

The Northern people triumphed in arms, but they can never add to the glories of that triumph by endeavoring to depreciate and degrade the men whom they found it so difficult to conquer.

Very respectfully yours,

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

George Davis.



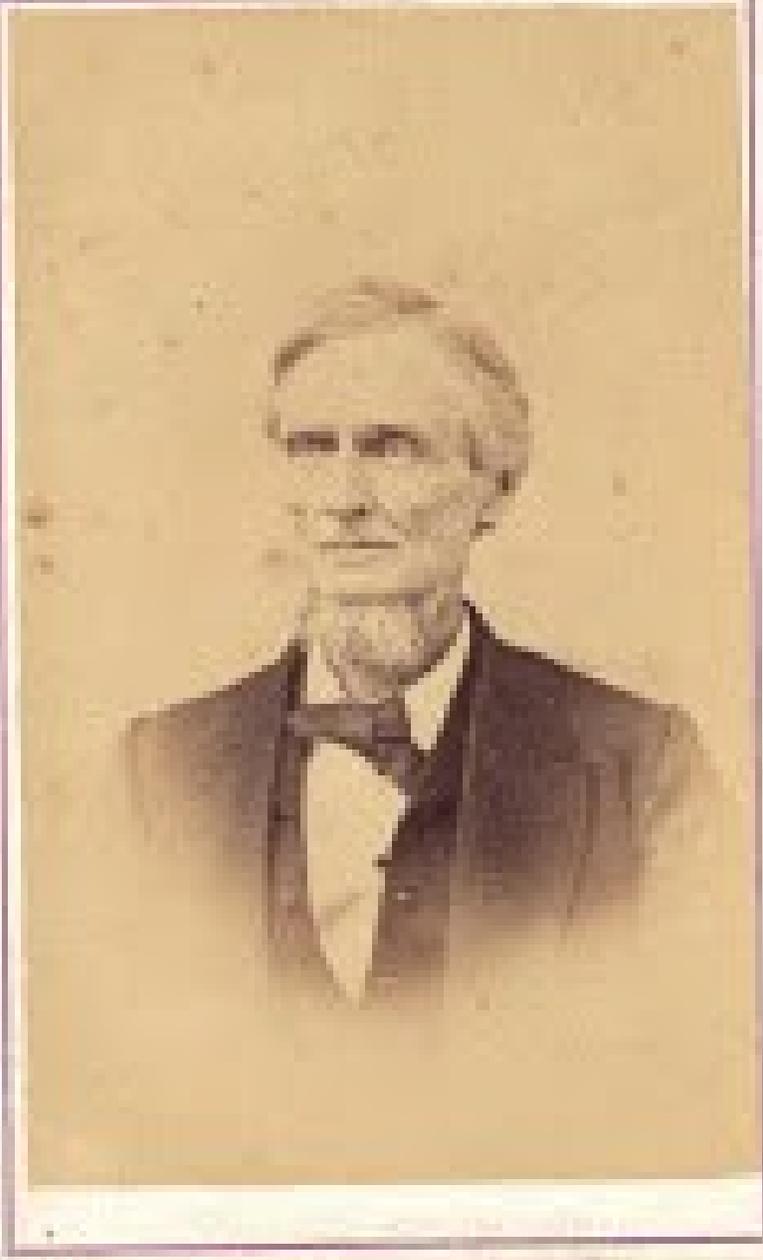
...Do ya think the yanks might just be a little bit jealous?

Do they have anyone that compares to General Lee, Jackson or Forrest? No Stuart, Hampton or Gordon etc. Every general that came against Lee and Forrest was trounced, even Grant who lost more men during the 1864 Overland Campaign than Lee had in his entire army (7000 men in a half hour at Cold Harbor alone).

McClellan, Pope, McDowell, Burnside and Hooker were all hopelessly out classed braggarts (most lost battles with overwhelmingly superior numbers of men and equipment). Sherman, Sheridan, Turchin, Hunter, and "spoons" Butler (known for stealing silverware from Southern homes), all thieves, arsonists and war criminals, not a gallant soul between em.

So how did we lose the war to this bunch? Well perhaps Jubal Early was right when he said, "We didn't lose the war, we just wore ourselves out whipping yankees."

I may be a little biased but, ***OF COURSE THEY'RE JEALOUS*** and I just can't hide my Rebel Pride...



original unpublished photos

Photos: Carte de visite, or cdv, prints of Robert E. Lee, left, and Jefferson Davis by William M. Davies of Richmond, taken in the late 1860s, possibly while the ex-Confederate president was awaiting trial on the charge of treason. Courtesy of Doug York.

He's sitting erect and looking dignified, but the face of Robert E. Lee seems brooding and distracted, as though looking inward.

It was sometime in the late 1860s as Lee, the former general who had become a hero to the South for his role in the Civil War, was nearing the end of his days.

During this period, Lee sat for a handful of portrait photographers, among them William M. Davies of Richmond. Using albumen, or egg white, to capture the image, the studio turned it into a carte de visite, a playing card-sized photo that was popular then

for handing out to friends and admirers.

Almost a century and a half later, Doug York, a Chesapeake minister and avid collector of Civil War memorabilia, obtained a batch of Lee photographs that had been in a family album. One of them looked similar to another he had seen, but a few details set it apart.

After much research and discussions with experts, York realized that he apparently had an original unpublished photo of the southern icon, as well as one of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, looking emaciated but with a defiant glow in his eyes and sporting whiskbroom-like chin whiskers.

It was a collector's jackpot.

"To have something no one else has or has even seen, that's a big deal," York said as he showed the photographs. "From a collector's standpoint, one who has a love of history, it greatly excites me."

York believes the photos were made at the time Davis was in Richmond defending himself against charges of treason, which were ultimately dropped. At that time he and Lee may have been photographed together.

York sent copies of the images to the Museum of the Confederacy and the Valentine Museum in Richmond, as well as Dave Eicher, a historian and author of "Robert E. Lee, a Life Portrait." All confirmed that York has an original, albeit a slight variation from others already known.

John M. Coski, director of the library and research at the Museum of the Confederacy, says the discovery of the photo was "not earth-shattering" as far as history goes, "but for people who are collectors it's pretty darned significant."

Lee was considered a brilliant military tactician, winning numerous battles in Virginia, but historians conclude that he blundered in invading the North. His defeat at Gettysburg in 1863 is considered the turning point of the war.

After surrendering at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, Lee rejected suggestions that the South continue the war as a guerilla campaign and called for reconciliation between North and South. That fall, he accepted the presidency of Washington College in Lexington, which later became Washington and Lee University.

York feels that Lee carried a burden for the rest of his life because of all the soldiers who were killed during the war, and that this shows in the regretful look in his portrait.

Eicher feels the image "definitely shows a careworn ex-general who was just a year or so from the end of his life. The previous 'fire' has now gone; he took pride in his work at Washington College, but had failed at a great aim of producing memoirs about the war due to the scarcity of remaining wartime papers, the majority of which had been destroyed in the flight from Richmond. So, yes, sadly, he was by then a tired and worn old man."

Descendant named new director of Jefferson Davis' home, library in Biloxi

Published: Friday, July 13, 2012, 9:00 AM

The great-great-grandson of Jefferson Davis is now the director of **Beauvoir**, the last home of the president of the Confederacy. The **Sun Herald reports** that Bertram Hayes-Davis accepted



The great-great-grandson of Jefferson Davis is now the director of Beauvoir, the Confederate president's retirement estate in Biloxi, Miss. The home was photographed in 2003, before Hurricane Katrina ravaged it. Scott Threlkeld, The Times-Picayune archive

the keys to the Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential Library on Wednesday.

Former acting director Richard Forte Sr. will continue as chairman of the combined boards of directors and trustees.

Beauvoir is the hip-roofed, Gulf-front mansion where Jefferson Davis spent the last 12 years of his life and which was nearly swept away by **Hurricane Katrina** in 2005.

Davis' widow, Varina Davis, left Beauvoir in 1891.

In a 2008 interview with The Associated Press, Hayes-Davis said he thinks it's a

shame that all most people know about him was that he fought to preserve slavery.

"It's as if he created the entire institution and was solely responsible for it. And we struggle with that." Hayes-Davis said in the interview.

Hayes-Davis has represented Davis' family at various functions over the years.

Now as the home's director, Hayes-Davis said his goal is to bring Beauvoir back to the national institution it was before Katrina. He has served as president of the Davis Family Association since 1976.

Hayes-Davis said he wants to make the public aware that Jefferson Davis was a West Point graduate, U.S. secretary of war, a U.S. senator and a regent at the Smithsonian Institution in addition to being the president of the Confederacy.

Hayes-Davis came to Beauvoir after serving as director of oil and gas management for JP Morgan in Dallas.

After the library opens this fall, Hayes-Davis said he and his wife, Carol, plan to invite authors and scholars from around the country to Beauvoir to discuss the Constitution, religion, states' rights and other topics about which Davis was passionate.

They also plan to incorporate technology in the museum displays to engage all ages.

"We're going to make this a destination, not only for the Gulf Coast, but the South and maybe even national," he said.

Two more replica cottages will be built to house a banquet hall and a catering kitchen and they have plans for a spectacular Christmas.

Beauvoir has a \$500,000 grant to recreate Varina's large rose garden and vegetable garden in the original spot behind the house beginning this fall. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History is overseeing the project.

First Lady of the Confederate States of America

Varina Howell Davis was born at her family plantation, the Briers, near Natchez, Mississippi in 1826. As a plantation owner's daughter, Davis received her education from a private tutor and later attended finishing school. She was seventeen when she met Jefferson Davis while visiting the Hurricane, the plantation of his older brother, Joseph Emory Davis. "Uncle Joe" was an old family friend, but it was the first time she met any of his extended family. Davis was taken with her beauty and intelligence, and by the time her visit ended two months later she and Davis were unofficially engaged.



The quilt was made by Mrs Davis. Notice the St Andrew's Cross Battle Flag used in it.

Margaret Howell, her mother, objected to the engagement. She was not convinced that Davis, widowed and eighteen years older than her daughter, was a good match for Varina. She thought he was too brooding, and feared that Varina would be second fiddle to his former wife. Eventually, however, she gave in and they were married on February 26, 1845.

Jefferson Davis had intended to live the life of a planter, but within just a few months of the wedding, he was nominated for a seat in the US House of Representatives. Long interested in politics, Varina was ideally suited for the life of a politician's wife. Varina had grown up believing strongly in the Whig party. She gave up her Whig beliefs, however, for the Democratic views of her husband. As her husband rose in political





ranks, she rose in the ranks of Washington society. When Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate at the outbreak of the Civil War, Varina was depressed and sad to leave the city that had become her home, having lived there for most of her adult life.

They returned to their Mississippi plantation, the Brierfield but their days there were short. Jefferson Davis was elected the President of the Confederate State of America and the Davises moved first to Montgomery, Alabama, the temporary capital, and then to Richmond,

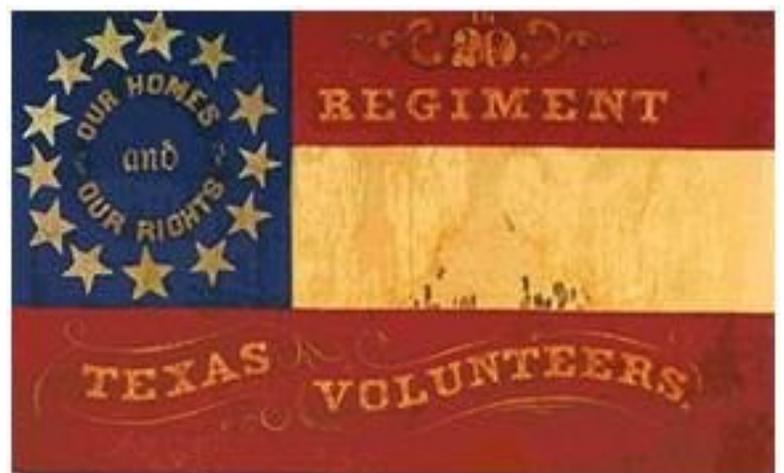
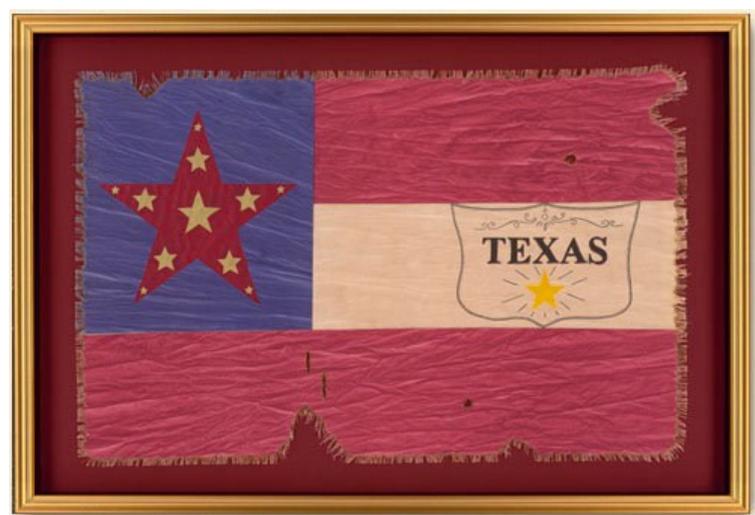
Virginia, the permanent capital. There she was pleased to find many of her Southern friends from Washington DC, including Mary Chesnut. Varina settled comfortably into her new role as First Lady, and enjoyed much public support and adulation for the first year of the Confederacy. During the second year, however, as living conditions deteriorated and commodities became scarce, people began to speak out and criticize. While acknowledging her intelligence, critics claimed she put on airs, and that she wasn't as well-read as she claimed. They accused her of being uncouth and domineering, having far too much influence over the President. Some accused her of entertaining too lavishly in such trying times, while others thought she was too skimpy and accused her of hoarding the President's salary. Others frowned upon her style of entertaining, thinking it too much in the manner of the Yankee capital of Washington DC, and questioned her loyalty to the Confederacy. Despite the criticism, Varina continued in her support of the troops. She knitted countless articles of clothing for soldiers, donated rugs for blankets and made shoes of the scraps. She spent hours visiting soldiers in the hospitals, although she did not serve as a volunteer nurse at the request of her husband.

Following Jefferson Davis's arrest at the end of the Civil War, Varina Davis and the children were sent to Savannah, where she complained of being a virtual prisoner as she was forbidden to leave the city. While she rarely ventured out, the children did. The soldiers, carpetbaggers and Union supporters treated the children cruelly and Varina constantly worried for their safety. After a former slave leveled a gun at one of them, she arranged for them to go to Canada along with her mother. Varina then turned her attention to gaining her husband's release from prison. She petitioned endlessly and he was finally released in May 1867. The Davises struggled for a few years as Jefferson unsuccessfully tried to establish himself as a businessman. They retired to Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi in 1879 after a friend bequeathed it to them in her will. After Jefferson died, Varina stayed at Beauvoir for a few years. She then donated it to be used as a Confederate veteran's home and moved to New York, where she supported herself as a writer until her death in 1905.



...“The flags of the Confederate States of America were very important and a matter of great pride to those citizens living in the Confederacy. They are also a matter of great pride for their descendants as part of their heritage and history.”

Winston Churchill



Slave Narratives: Black Confederates

I've been doing a lot of reading from the Slave Narratives this past week and thought I would share some stories of Blacks that fought for the Confederacy and/or showed strong loyalty for the Confederacy. These are the few I've stumbled across so far.

All of these volumes can be located at this link:

<http://international.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/mesnbibVolumes1.html>

[Texas Narratives, Volume XVI, Part 1: Pgs 194](#)



James Café (ex-slave)

One day Marster Bob comes to me and says, 'Jim, how you like to jine de army?' You see, de war had started. I says to him, 'What does I have to do?' And he says, 'Tend hosses and ride 'em.' I was young den and thought it would be lots of fun, so I says I'd go. So de first thing I knows, I's in de army away off east from here, somewhar dis side of St. Louis and in Tennessee and Arkansas and other places. I goes in de army 'stead of Dr. Carroll.

After I gits in de army, it wasn't so much fun, 'cause tendin' hosses and ridin' wasn' all I does. No, sar, I has to do shootin' and git shot at! One time we stops de train, takes Yankee money and lots of other things off dat train. Dat was way up de other side of Tennessee.

You's heard of de battle of Independence? Dat's whar we fights for three days and nights. I's not tendin' hosses dat time. Dey gives me a rifle and sends me up front fightin', when we wasn' runnin'. We does a heap of runnin' and dat suits dis ****. I could do dat better'n advance. We de order comes to 'treat, I's all ready.

I gits shot in de shoulder in dat fight and lots of our soldiers gits killed and we losses our supply, jus' leaves it and runs. 'Nother time we fights two days and nights and de Yankees was bad dat time, too, and we had to run through de river. I sho' thought I's gwine get drowned den. Dat's de time we tries to git in St. Louis, but de Yankee man stop us.

[Alabama Narratives, Volume I: Pgs 270-271](#)

Tom McAlpin (ex-slave)

Sho' I 'members de war. I 'members when de war commence, Jeff Davis called for volunteers; den a little later when de south needed mo' mens to fight, Jeff Davis' officers would go th'ough de streets, an' grab up de white mens an' put ropes 'roun' dere wrists lak dey was takin' 'em off to jail. An' all de while dey was jus' takin' 'em off to de war. Dey made all de white mens go. It was called de 'scription. Some **** went too. Dem **** fought right side of dere masters. Some went as body guards an' some went as soldiers.

But Boss, dere ain't never been nobody a fightin' lak our 'Federates done, but dey ain't never had a chance. Dere was jes' too many of dem blue coats for us to lick. Our 'Federates was de bes' fightin' man dat ever were. Dere warn't nobody lak our 'Federates.



[Alabama Narratives, Volume I: Pgs 49-50](#)

Gus Brown (ex-slave)

Then de war came and we all went to fight the Yankees. I was a body servant to the master, and once a bullet took off his hat. We all thought he was shot but he wasn't, and I was standin' by his side all the time.

I remember Stonewall Jackson. He was a big man with long whiskers, and very brave. We all fought wid him until his death.

We wan't beaten, we wuz starved out! Sometimes we had parched corn to eat and sometimes we didn't have a bite o' nothin', because the Union mens come and tuck all the food for their selves. I can still remember part of my ninety years. I remembers we fought all de way from Virginia and winded up in Manassah's Gap.

In all de years since de war I cannot forget old massa. I knows I will see him in heaven and even though I have to walk ten miles for a bite of bread I can still be happy to think about the good times we had then. I am a Confederate veteran but my house burned up wid de medals and I don't get a pension.

[South Carolina Narratives, Volume XIV, Part 2: Pgs 247 & 249-251](#)

Charlie Harvey (Charlie appears to be a born freeman whose father was an ex-slave before the ACW)

When I was twelve, my father went to the Confederate War. He joined the Holcombe Legion of Union County and they went immediately to Charleston.

My own father was shot down for the first time at the Second Battle of Manassas. Here he got a lick over his left eye that was about the size of a bullet, but he said that he thought the lick came from a bit of shell. They carried him to a temporary make-shift hospital that had been improvised behind the breastworks. A soldier who was recovering from a wound nursed him as best he could.

The second time my father was wounded was in Kingston, N. C. He shot a Yankee from behind a tree and he saw the blood spurt from him as he fell. Just about that time he saw another Yankee behind a tree leveling a gun at him. Father threw up his gun but too late, the Yankee shot and tore his arm all to pieces. The bullet went through his arm and struck the corner of his mouth knocking out part of his jaw bone. Then it went under the neck vein and finally it came out on his back knocking a hole in one of his shoulder blades large enough to lay your two thumbs in. His gun stock was also cut into. He lay on the battlefield for a whole day and night; then he was carried to a house where some kind ladies acting as nurses cared for him for over four months. He was sent home and dismissed from the army just a mile below Maybinton, S. C. in Newberry County.

I think Abe Lincoln would have done the South some good if they had let him live. He had a kind heart and knew what suffering was. Lee would have won the war if the mighty Stonewall Jackson had lived. Stonewall was ahead of them all. I had two uncles, Jipp and Charlie Clark in Stonewall's company. They would never talk much about him after his death. It hurt them too much, for Stonewall's men loved him so much. Jeff Davis was a great man, too.

<http://www.americancivilwarforum.com/slave-narratives-black-confederates-805621.html>



**IT'S EASIER TO FOOL PEOPLE THAN CONVINCING THEM THAT THEY HAVE BEEN FOOLED.
...MARK TWAIN**

Slavery was a long-established but an aged and decrepit institution clearly in its death throes, so what was the real driving force behind the Civil War?

After all, thousands of slaves had already been freed in the South before the War. And on the eve of the Industrial Revolution, Slavery, even in the antebellum South, had much less to do with the Civil War than a growing financial concern in the North over the prospect of massive decreases in tariff revenue from a South eager to go it alone. "Save the Union," went the slogan, but it could have been "Save the Union's Cash Cow." the attitude these days on the part of a society whose opinions on history (if considered at all) have largely been formed by Hollywood movie studios. At the time, however, many foreign nations knew very well that the invasion of the South at Fort Sumter in 1861 was certainly not motivated by the North's moral indignation over Slavery.

The sticking point in all this, of course, is the certain double standard whereby America's secession from British rule must be considered by all patriots as a divinely ordained event in the history of all mankind while the South's effort to do essentially the same with respect to Northern rule must be forever regarded a defiant act of diabolical rebellion. Where is the logic? There is none, which is why most Americans simply accept the federal government's official version of the facts, and conclude that the Civil War must have been a consequence of the North's keen sense of moral outrage in the face of grotesque human rights violations in the South.



Commander Givens is sworn in for his 2nd term!

Past Commander Chuck McMichael read the charge and the Commander received a standing ovation from a very grateful SCV membership!

—in Murfreesboro, TN.

Scenes from the 2012 National SCV Reunion in Murfreesboro, TN



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Edward R. Darling Award for the top recruiter in the Confederation is awarded to **Kyle Sims**, a member of the COL Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, ArlingtonTX. Compatriot Sims recruited 37 new members.



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See the complete collection at:

http://www.southernlegacy.org/Southern_Legacy/2012_National_SCV_Reunion.html



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News from the 2012 Reunion

Proposed constitutional amendments one and two pertaining to allowing camps to secede from their divisions were defeated. Proposed constitutional amendment three dealing with a minor wording change to section 13.4 dealing with discipline was approved.

Proposed standing order amendment number one was withdrawn by the author, and proposed standing order amendment number two, clarifying language dealing with the prohibition of SCV members, camps and divisions from filing lawsuits without prior express consent of the GEC, was approved.

A paper ballot was used to select Richmond, Virginia as the 2015 site of the 120th SCV Annual General Reunion.

Officers elected for 2012-2014

Commander in Chief- R. Michael Givens
Lt. Commander in Chief- C. Kelly Barrow

ATM

Commander- M. Todd Owens
Councilman- Charles E. Lauret

AOT

Commander- Thomas V. Strain, Jr
Councilman- Larry Allen McCluney

ANV

Commander- Britton Frank Earnest, Sr
Councilman-Randall B Burbage

Also selected to serve on the General Executice Council

Chief of Staff- Charles L. Rand III
Adjutant in Chief- Stephen Lee Ritchie
Chief of Heritage Defense- Eugene G Hogan II
Chaplain in Chief- Mark W. Evans
Judge Advocate in Chief- Roy Burl McCoy

2012 National Awards

Dr. George R. Tabor Award is presented to the most distinguished camp in the SCV. The winner of this prestigious award, which is an extremely close competition every year, is the Finley's Brigade Camp 1614 of Havana FL, Graham F. Smith, Commander.

Scrapbooks

Dr. B. H. Webster Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with fewer than 50 members was not awarded in 2012 as no entries were received.

Judah P. Benjamin Award for the best Scrapbook for camps with 50 or more members is the Robert E. Lee Camp 239 of Fort Worth TX, James B. Turnage, Commander.

Dr. James B. Butler Award for the best historical project was won by Litchfield Camp 132, Conway, SC, James E. Graham, Commander.

General Stand Watie Award winner for the camp making the largest contribution to the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund was not awarded in 2012.

Best Web Site- General Samuel Cooper Award for the best website is the William Kenyon Australian Confederates Camp 2160, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. <http://www.scvau.com/> James M. Gray, Commander.

Newsletters

Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award winner for the best newsletter among camps with fewer than 50 members is The Round Mountain Report which is produced by the COL Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, Tulsa OK, Kenneth H. Cook, Editor.

S.A. Cunningham Award for the best newsletter among camps with 50 or more members is The Louisiana Tiger which is produced by the LTG Richard Taylor Camp 1308, Shreveport LA, Bobby G. Herring, Editor.

Dewitt Smith Jobe Award for the best Division newsletter is a tie and two awards were given to The Carolina Confederate, North /Carolina Division, Ron Perdue, Editor and the Palmetto Partisan, South Carolina Division, Bill Norris, Editor.

Recruiting

Edward R. Darling Award for the top recruiter in the Confederation is awarded to Kyle Sims, a member of the COL Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648, Arlington TX. Compatriot Sims recruited 37 new members.

Membership

General Nathan Bedford Forrest Award for the camp with the greatest gain in membership (plus 39 net) goes to COL W. M. Bradford/COL J. G. Rose Camp 1638, Morristown TN, Michael L. Beck, Commander.

New Camps, Division- General A. P. Hill Award is a tie with five new camps each, and is awarded to the North Carolina Division, Thomas M. Smith Jr, Commander and the Georgia Division, Jack Bridwell, Commander.

New Camps, Army- General Albert Sydney Johnston Award for the Army with the greatest gain in new camps, a total of 12, goes to the Army of Trans-Mississippi, W. Danny Honnoll, Commander.

Individual Awards

Hoover Law and Order Medal was presented to Sheriff Larry Dever, Cochise County, AZ.

Rev. J. William Jones Christian Service Award is presented to Reverend Eric Gray

Rudd NC), Reverend David Andrew Taylor (AR), and a posthumous award to Reverend Jack Ray Griffin (AZ) all three of whom have emulated and perpetuated the orthodox Christian faith demonstrated by the soldiers and citizens of the Confederate States of America.

Robert E. Lee Gold Medal, the second highest award which can be given to a SCV member, has been presented to Eugene G. Hogan II (SC), B. Frank Earnest Sr.(VA), and Thomas Y. Hiter (KY) for their exceptional contributions and service to the SCV.

Jefferson Davis Chalice has been presented to Bragdon R. Bowling Jr. (VA). This is the highest award which may be bestowed on a member for service to the SCV and consists of an engraved silver chalice, a medal and a certificate.

Non Member Awards

The S. D. Lee Award, the SCV's highest award for nonmembers of the SCV was presented to Pam Trammell of Arkansas.

The Horace L. Hunley Award, the SCV's second highest award for nonmembers was presented to Allen Roberson of South Carolina.

The Dixie Defender Award, the SCV's third highest award for nonmembers was presented to Sarah Mosley of South Carolina.

Compatriots:

The SCV Reunion was a memorable experience but I am glad to be back in Texas. I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to all the Division members who journeyed to Tennessee. We had a great delegation and I believe we were one of the larger groups.

We were unsuccessful in our bid to host the 2015 National Reunion in Texas. Richmond Va. was chosen but only after a spirited discussion from the floor. There was Great support for Texas from delegates from all over the confederation. Commander Block and I spoke from the floor in favor of Texas and many others joined with us. The men of the Texas delegation were very helpful with distributing handouts and "politicking" for the reunion being in Texas. Our presentation was very well received and the Renaissance Hotel was extremely helpful with our bid. We, as I know you are, were disappointed but we learned a lot and will be ready in the future. Discussions are going on about a new bid for next year and I will keep you informed as to their progress. Remember, the National Reunion is in Vicksburg next year and though not next door it is much closer. Hopefully we will have an even larger Texas Delegation so make your plans now.

Once again I want to commend Commander Block and all the Delegates for their support and the way they represented the Texas Division. I want to also commend 3rd.Lt Cmdr. David Moore, who assisted greatly with computer and media support.

**Johnnie Holle
1st.Lt.Cmdr.
Texas Division**

"Our Southern Heroes"

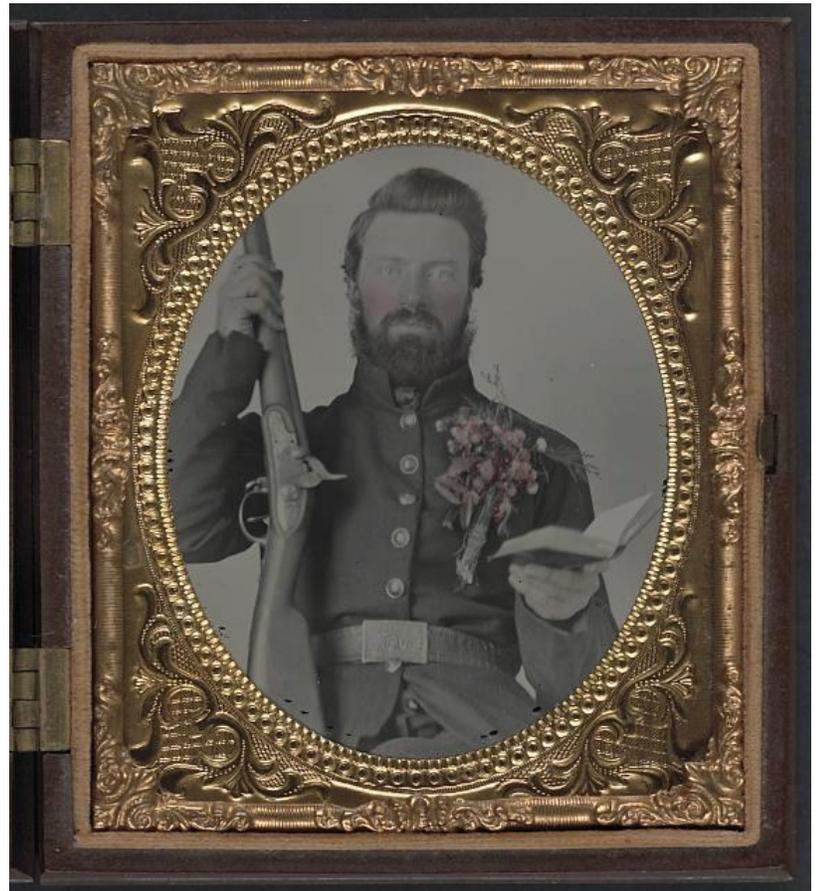
All hail to our Southern heroes,
Men noble, brave and strong
Who fought when duty called them
And strove to right a wrong
All hail to our gallant leaders
Who gave their lives to save the South marching bravely into battle
-Even to the cannon's mouth

Which belching canister and shrapnel
Laid many a soldier low
Yet ever onward did they march
With stately tread and slow
Ah, never did the northland possess a Robert E Lee,
A Jackson or a Stuart,
A Morgan or a brave Ashby,

From Manassas to Appomattox
Our men well proved their sterling worth
They nobly fought and shed their blood
In defense of the Land of their birth
Tho outnumbered and repulsed
Their courage yet remained undaunted
And reinforced they charged again.

Our fair land was devastated
By the ruthless hand of War
For it seemed the North delighted
Our loved homes to burn and mar
Time has laid its healing hand
Upon the awful searing scar
But lets not forget our gallant heroes
Who gave their lives in War

-Mrs K.S. Tolson



You will often times find yourself talking about

"The War Between The States" with a individual who believes the North went to War with the South to free the slaves. There are alot of different situations that you can bring up to prove that is not true. One of the most popular statements by Lincoln on his views on Slavery are the words that he chose to use at his first inaugural address where he said that he had **"...no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of 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."**

Don't forget Lincoln **statement "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery."**

I wanted to bring up something tonight that alot of people don't mention or they just simply never heard of which will prove once against that Lincoln did not wage War on the South to free the Slaves.

The Corwin Amendment- This is often times called "The Ghost Amendment"--This was a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution that passed by the 36th Congress, 2nd Session, on March 2, 1861--This Amendment states "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."--

On May 13, 1861, the Ohio General Assembly became the first to ratify the amendment. Next was the Maryland General Assembly on January 10, 1862. Later that year, Illinois lawmakers—sitting as a state constitutional convention at the time—also endorsed the amendment.

Yes you read that right. Two Northern states endorsed the amendment and had no problem with it.

President Abe Lincoln even stated in his first inaugural **address "I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service....[H]olding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable."**

Just weeks prior to the outbreak of the War, Lincoln sent a letter to each state's governor transmitting the proposed amendment, without taking a position on it, and noting that Buchanan had approved it.

Lincoln explicitly stated that he had no objection to the proposed Corwin amendment to the Constitution, which had already been approved by both houses of the United States Congress. This amendment would formally protect slavery in those states in which it already existed, and assure to each state the right to establish or repudiate it. Lincoln indicated that he thought that this right was already protected in the original Constitution, and thus that the Corwin amendment merely reiterated what it already contained.



Representative Thomas Corwin

The Bottom Line:

The North (The Union) were ok with Slavery. If the South thought that the North were going to end Slavery then what I wrote above would have ended their doubts and they would have stayed in the Union.

Why did the South choose to still leave the Union? There were many reason but the main one was the reason for all wars..**it comes down to Money. Tariffs.**

Deo Vindice!
-Chad Smith

How Lincoln's Army 'Liberated' the Indians

America's Disgraceful History Of Military "Trials"

In a recent issue of *The American Enterprise* magazine devoted to the War between the States, Victor Hanson, a visiting professor at the U.S. Naval Academy, defends and makes excuses for Lincoln's intentional waging of war on Southern civilians. This included the bombing, pillaging and plundering of their cities and towns, the burning of their homes, total destruction of farms and livestock, gang rape, and the killing of thousands, including women and children of all races. (See *Merchant of Terror: [General Sherman](#)* and *Total War* by John Bennett Walters or *The Hard Hand of War* by Mark Grimsley).

It was all justified, says Hanson, because General Sherman and his men were supposedly motivated by the belief that it was necessary "to guarantee the American proposition that each man is as good as another." Sherman's "bummers," as they were called, were "political avenging angels" who were offended by racial inequalities in the South. They were driven by "an ideological furor, to destroy the nature of Southern aristocracy." The "tyrannical Southern ruling class" needed to be taught a lesson. (Besides, he writes, "rapes during [Sherman's] march were almost unknown)."

In reality, neither Sherman nor his soldiers believed any of these things. (And rapes were not as "unknown" to the Southern people as they are to Hanson). In the Northern states at the time, myriad Black Codes existed that prohibited blacks from migrating into most Northern states and kept them from entering into contracts, voting, marrying whites, testifying in court against whites (which invited criminal abuse), or sending their children to public schools. They were excluded altogether from all forms of transportation or required to sit in special "Jim Crow sections." They were prohibited from entering hotels, restaurants or resorts except as servants, and were segregated in churches, prisons, and even cemeteries. Free blacks in the North in the 1860s were cruelly discriminated against in every aspect of their existence, and were denied the most fundamental of citizenship rights

Sherman himself certainly did not believe that "each man is as good as another." For example, in 1862 Sherman was bothered that "the country" was "swarming with dishonest Jews" (see Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman*, p. 153). He got his close friend, General Grant, to expel all Jews from his army. As Fellman writes, "On December 17, 1862, Grant . . . , like a medieval monarch . . . expelled 'The Jews, as a class,' from his department." Sherman biographer Fellman further writes that to Sherman, the Jews were "like niggers" and "like greasers (Mexicans) or Indians" in that they were "classes or races permanently inferior to his own."

The notion that Sherman's army was motivated by a belief that all men are created equal is belied by the further fact that just three months after General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox the very same army commenced a campaign of ethnic genocide against the Plains Indians. In July of 1865 Sherman was put in charge of the Military District of the Missouri (all land west of the Mississippi) and given the assignment to eradicate the Plains Indians in order to make way for the federally subsidized transcontinental railroad. Like Lincoln, Sherman was a friend of Grenville Dodge, the chief engineer of the project. He was also a railroad investor and he lobbied his brother, Senator John Sherman, to allocate federal funds for the transcontinental railroad. "We are not going to let a few thieving, ragged Indians stop and check the progress of the railroad," he wrote to General Grant in 1867 (Fellman, p. 264). As Fellman writes:

[T]he great triumvirate of the Union Civil War effort [Grant, Sherman and Sheridan] formulated and enacted military Indian policy until reaching, by The 1880s, what Sherman sometimes referred to as "the final solution of the Indian problem," which he defined as killing hostile Indians and segregating their pauperized survivors in remote places These men applied their shared ruthlessness, born of their Civil War experiences, against a people all three despised, in the name of Civilization and Progress (emphasis added).

Another Sherman biographer, John F. Marszalek, points out in *Sherman: A Soldier's Passion for Order*, that "Sherman viewed Indians as he viewed recalcitrant Southerners during the war and newly freed people after the war: resisters to the legitimate forces of an orderly society," by which he meant the central government. Moreover, writes Marszalek, Sherman's philosophy was that "since the inferior Indians refused to step aside so superior American culture could create success and progress, they had to be driven out of the way as the Confederates had been driven back into the Union."



"Most of the other generals who took a direct role in the Indian wars, writes Marszalek, "were, like Sherman, [Union] Civil War luminaries." This included "John Pope, O.O. Howard, Nelson A. Miles, Alfred H. Terry, E.O.C. Ord, C.C. Auger, and R.S. Canby. General Winfield Scott Hancock should be added to this list of "luminaries." Among the colonels, "George Armstrong Custer and Benjamin Grierson were the most famous."

Sherman and General Phillip Sheridan were associated with the statement that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian." The problem with the Indians, Sherman said, was that "they did not make allowance for the rapid growth of the white race" (Marszalek, p. 390). And, "both races cannot use this country in common" (Fellman, p. 263).

Sherman's theory of white racial superiority is what led him to the policy of waging war against the Indians "till the Indians are all killed or taken to a country where they can be watched." As Fellman (p. 264) writes:

Sherman planted a racist tautology: Some Indians are thieving, killing rascals fit for death; all Indians look alike; therefore, to get some we must eliminate all . . . deduced from this racist tautology . . . the less destructive policy would be racial cleansing of the land . . .

Accordingly, Sherman wrote to Grant: "We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux, even to their extermination, men, women and children." Writing two days later to his brother John, General Sherman said: "I suppose the Sioux must be exterminated . . ." (Fellman, p. 264).

This was Sherman's attitude toward Southerners during the War for Southern Independence as well. In a July 31, 1862 letter to his wife (from his Collected Works) he wrote that his purpose in the war was: "Extermination, not of soldiers alone, that is the least part of the trouble, but the [Southern] people." His charming and nurturing wife Ellen wrote back that her fondest wish was for a war "of extermination and that all [Southerners] would be driven like the Swine into the sea."

With this attitude, Sherman issued the following order to his troops at the beginning of the Indian Wars: "During an assault, the soldiers cannot pause to distinguish between male and female, or even discriminate as to age. As long as resistance is made, death must be meted out . . ." (Marszalek, p. 379).

Most of the raids on Indian camps were conducted in the winter, when families would be together and could therefore all be killed at once. Sherman gave Sheridan "authorization to slaughter as many women and children as well as men Sheridan or his subordinates felt was necessary when they attacked Indian villages" (Fellman, p. 271). All livestock was also killed so that any survivors would be more likely to starve to death.

Sherman was once brought before a congressional committee after federal Indian agents, who were supposed to be supervising the Indians who were on reservations, witnessed "the horror of women and children under military attack." Nothing came of the hearings, however. Sherman ordered his subordinates to kill the Indians without restraint to achieve what he called "the final solution of the Indian problem," and promised that if the newspapers found out about it he would "run interference against any complaints about atrocities back East" (Fellman, p. 271).

Eight years into his war of "extermination" Sherman was bursting with pride over his accomplishments. "I am charmed at the handsome conduct of our troops in the field," he wrote Sheridan in 1874. "They go in with the relish that used to make our hearts glad in 1864-5" (Fellman, p. 272).

Another part of Sherman's "final solution" strategy against this "inferior race" was the massive slaughter of buffalo, a primary source of food for the Indians. If there were no longer any buffalo near where the railroad traveled, he reasoned, then the Indians would not go there either. By 1882 the American buffalo was essentially extinct.

Ironically, some ex-slaves took part in the Indian wars. Known as the "Buffalo Soldiers," they assisted in the federal army's campaign of extermination against another colored race.

By 1890 Sherman's "final solution" had been achieved: The Plains Indians were all either killed or placed on reservations "where they can be watched." In a December 18, 1890 letter to the New York Times Sherman expressed his deep disappointment over the fact that, were it not for "civilian interference," his army would have "gotten rid of them all" and killed every last Indian in the U.S. (Marszalek, p. 400).

To Victor Hanson and the American Enterprise Institute this is the kind of man who "deserves a place on the roll call of great liberators in human history." Native Americans would undoubtedly disagree. [We do. Sherman was the Great Genocidal Maniac]

Targeting Civilians: [Lincoln](#) as War Criminal

The latest assault on the civil liberties of the American people in the name of fighting terrorism is President Bush's recent decision to use U.S. military tribunals to try foreigners accused of terrorist attacks and to decide on sentences, including the death penalty. This is a horrible idea with a horrible precedent: the largest mass execution in U.S. history.

In 1851 the Santee Sioux Indians in Minnesota sold twenty-four million acres of land to the federal government for \$1.4 million. By August of 1862 thousands of white settlers continued to pour into the Indian lands even though none of the money had been paid to the Santee Sioux. There was a crop failure that year, and the Indians were starving. The Lincoln administration refused to pay them the money they were owed, breaking yet another Indian treaty, and the starving Sioux revolted.

A short "war" ensued, with Lincoln putting one of his favorite generals, General John Pope, in charge of federal forces in Minnesota. Pope announced that "It is my purpose to utterly exterminate the Sioux... They are to be treated as maniacs or wild beasts, and by no means as people with whom treaties or compromise can be made." (Similar statements were being made at the time by General William Tecumseh Sherman, who said that to all Southern secessionists, "why, death is mercy").

The Santee Sioux were overwhelmed by the federal army by October of 1862, at which time General Pope held hundreds of Indian men, women, and children who were considered to be prisoners of war. The men were all herded into forts where military "trials" were held, each of which lasted about ten minutes according to David A. Nichols in *Lincoln and the Indians*. They were all found guilty of murder and sentenced to death even though the lack of hard evidence was manifest and they were not given any semblance of a proper defense. Most were condemned to death by virtue or the fact that they were merely present during a battle, during a declared (by the Indians) war.

Minnesota political authorities wanted the federal army to immediately execute all 303 of the condemned men. Lincoln, however, was concerned that such a mass execution of so many men who had so obviously been railroaded would be looked upon in a bad light by the European powers who, at the time, were threatening to support the Confederate cause in the War for Southern Independence. His compromise was to pare the list of condemned down to 39, with a promise to the Minnesota political establishment that the federal army would eventually kill or remove every last Indian from the state. As a sweetener to the deal Lincoln also offered Minnesota \$2 million in federal funds.



On December 26, 1862, Abraham Lincoln ordered the largest mass execution in American history in which the guilt of the executed could not be positively determined beyond reasonable doubt. (The cartel of "Lincoln scholars" actually praises Lincoln for this act, claiming that it is yet another example of his humanitarianism and his "culture of life." He may well have killed 39 innocent people, they say, but it could have been much worse).

This is not to suggest that the Bush administration ([and now the Obama administration – Ed. Belo](#)), with its decision to use military tribunals instead of civil courts to try suspected terrorists, will exercise the kind of tyrannical behavior that occurred during the Lincoln administration, but it could. Military men who are influenced by the passions of war are not suitable as unbiased judges. The administration should use the current crisis as an opportunity to speed up our sclerotic legal system and prosecute accused terrorists under the normal rules of trials that are consistent with the U.S. Constitution.

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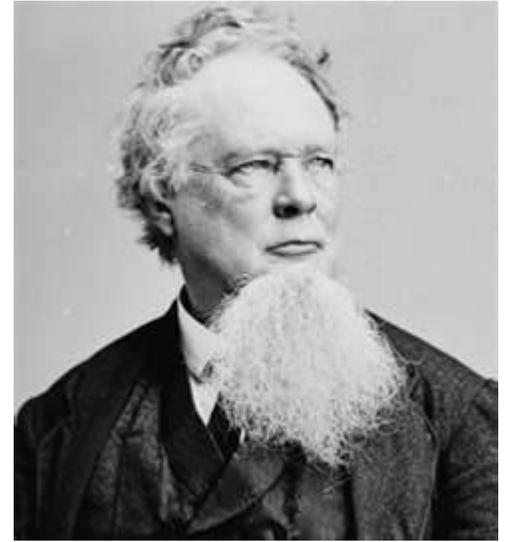
Thomas J. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland. His book, *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*

See also: [Lincoln Targeting Civilians Is a War Crime](#)

The Treatment of the Negroes By Sherman's "Bummers"

by William Gilmore Simms

Something should be said in respect to the manner in which the negroes were treated by the Federals while in Columbia, and as regards the influences employed by which to beguile or take them from their owners. We have already adverted to the fact that there was a vast difference between the feelings and performances of the men from the West, and those coming, or directly emanating, from the Eastern States. The former were adverse to a connection with them; but few negroes were to be seen among them, and they were simply used as drudges, grooming horses, bearing burdens, humble of demeanor and rewarded with kicks, cuffs and curses, frequently without provocation. They despised and disliked the negro; openly professed their scorn or hatred, declared their unwillingness to have them as companions in arms or in company at all.



Several instances have been given us of their modes of repelling the association of the negro, usually with blow of the fist, butt of the musket, slash of the sword or prick of the bayonet.

Sherman himself looked on these things indifferently, if we are to reason from a single fact afforded us by Mayor Goodwyn. This gentleman, while walking with the general, heard the report of a gun. Both heard it, and immediately proceeded to the spot. There they found a group of soldiers, with a stalwart young negro fellow lying dead before them on the street, the body yet warm and bleeding. Pushing it with his feet, Sherman said, in his quick, hasty manner:

"What does this mean, boys?"

The reply was sufficiently cool and careless. "The d---d black rascal gave us his impudence, and we shot him."

"Well, bury him at once! Get him out of sight!"

As they passed on, one of the party remarked:

"Is that the way, General, you treat such a case?"

"Oh!" said he, "we have no time now for courts martial and things of that sort!"

A lady showed us a coverlet, with huge holes burned in it, which she said had covered a sleeping negro woman, when the Yankees threw their torches into her bed, from which she was narrowly extricated with life.

Of the recklessness of these soldiers, especially when sharpened by cupidity, an instance is given where they thrust their bayonets into a bed, where they fancied money to be hidden, between two sleeping children -- being, it is admitted, somewhat careful not to strike through the bodies of the children.

The treatment of the negroes in their houses was, in the larger proportion of cases, quite as harsh as that which was shown to the whites. They were robbed in like manner, frequently of every article of clothing and provisions, and where the wigwam was not destroyed, it was effectually gutted. Few negroes having a good hat, good pair of shoes, good overcoat, but were incontinently deprived of them, and roughly handled when they remonstrated. These acts, we believe, were mostly ascribed to Western men. They were repeatedly heard to say: "We are Western men, and don't want your d---d black faces among us."

When addressing the negro, they frequently charged him with being the cause of the war. In speaking to the whites on this subject, especially to South Carolinians, the

cause was ascribed to them. In more than one instance, we were told: "We are going to burn this d---d town. We've begun and we'll go through. *This thing began here*, and we'll stack the houses and burn the town."

A different role was assigned to, or self-assumed by, the Eastern men. They hob-a-nobbed with the negro, walked with him, and smoked and joked with him. Filled his ears with all sorts of blarney; lured him, not only with hopes of freedom, but all manner of license. They hovered about the premises of the citizens, seeking all occasion to converse with the negroes. They would elude the guards, slip into the kitchens, if the gates were open, or climb over the rear fence and converse with all who would listen. No doubt they succeeded in beguiling many, since nothing is more easy than to seduce, with promises of prosperity, ease and influence, the laboring classes of any people, white or black. To teach them that they are badly governed and suffering wrong, is the favorite method of demagogueism in all countries, and is that sort of influence which will always prevail with a people at once vain, sensual and ignorant. But, as far as we have been able to see and learn, a large proportion of the negroes were carried away forcibly. When the beguiler failed to seduce, he resorted to violence.

The soldiers, in several cases which have been reported to us, pursued the slaves with the tenacity of blood-hounds; were at their elbows when they went forth, and hunted them up, at all hours, on the premises of the owner. Very frequent are instances where the negro, thus hotly pursued, besought protection of his master or mistress, sometimes voluntarily seeking a hiding place along the swamps of the river; at other times, finding it under the bed of the owner; and not leaving these places of refuge till long after the troops had departed.

For fully a month after they had gone, the negroes, singly or in squads, were daily making their way back to Columbia, having escaped from the Federals by dint of great perseverance and cunning, generally in wretched plight, half-starved and with little clothing. They represented the difficulties in the way of their escape to be very great, and the officers placing them finally under guards at night, and that they could only succeed in flight at the peril of life or limb. Many of these were negroes of Columbia, but the larger proportion seemed to hail from Barnwell. They all sought passports to return to their owners and plantations.

This article was extracted from *William Gilmore Simms, [The Sack and Destruction of Columbia, South Carolina](#)* (Columbia, South Carolina: Power Press of the Daily Phoenix, 1865).

William Gilmore Simms, (1806-1870) is a native of Charleston, South Carolina. He was born April 17, 1806. His father, who bore the same name, was of Scots-Irish descent, and his mother, Harriet Ann Augusta Singleton, was of a Virginia family, which came early to the state and was found in the Revolutionary times on the Whig side. William Gilmore Simms, the elder, having failed in Charleston as a merchant, removed to Tennessee, where he held a commission in Coffee's brigade of mounted men, under the command of Jackson, employed in the Indian war against the Creeks and Seminoles. His wife died while our author, the second son, was in his infancy, and he was left in the absence of his father to the care of his grandmother.

Though his early education derived little aid from the pecuniary means of his family, which were limited, and though he had not the benefit of early classical training, yet the associations of this part of his life were neither unhappy nor unproductive, while his energy of character and richly endowed intellect were marking out an immediate path of mental activity and honor. Choosing the law for a profession, he was admitted to the bar at Charleston at the age of twenty-one. He did not long practise the profession, but turned its peculiar training to the uses of a literary life. His first active engagement was in the editorship of a daily newspaper, the Charleston City Gazette, in which he opposed the prevailing doctrines of nullification; he wrote with industry and spirit, but being interested in the paper as its proprietor, and the enterprise proving unsuccessful, he was stripped by its failure of the limited patrimony he had embarked in it. The commencement of his career as an author had preceded this. He wrote verses at eight years of age, and first appeared before the public as a poet, in the publication, about 1825, of a Monody on Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. A volume, Lyrical and other Poems, appeared from his pen, in 1827, at Charleston, followed by Early Lays the same year. Another volume, The Vision of Cortes, Cain, and other Poems, appeared in 1829, and the next year a celebration, in verse, of the French Revolution of 1830, The Tricolor, or Three Days of Blood in Paris. In 1832 Simms visited New York and became acquainted with the growing literary circle emerging in that city. Upon the death of his wife, Simms remarried, this time to a daughter of a wealthy planter and was elected to the state legislature. Simms was also a novelist and essayist, but foremost a poet, and an acclaimed one.

http://www.southernslavery.com/articles/treatment_of_negroes.htm

...“The Choctaw and Cherokee Indians who were Confederate soldiers came the second day. We gave them something to eat; they only asked for bread and sat on the ground to eat it. They were riding their Indian ponies and had their hats ornamented with gray peafowl’s feathers, they were very quiet, yet the Negroes were afraid of them.”



Virginia McCollum Stinson from her memoirs on the welcome relief of Confederate soldiers whose arrival forced the Yankee’s to abandon Camden Arkansas in April 1864

Period paper slip behind image with inscription Jim Iyl(?) killed Honey Springs July 1863 Col. Coopers Command.

The Battle of Honey Springs, on July 13, 1863 was the most important Civil War engagement to take place in Indian Territory, and the most important engagement during the Civil War in

which the majority of the combatants were not white.

"Col." Cooper refers to Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper, who commanded the combined forces of the First and Second Cherokee Mounted Rifles, the First and Second Creek Mounted Rifles, the First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment of Mounted rifles, and several units from Texas. The combined Confederate force -- estimated variously between 3400-5100 troops -- met 3000 Union troops from Kansas, Colorado and Wisconsin under the command of Brigadier General James Cabell.



“If our ancestors could awaken from their graves, they could not but look with approbation upon their descendants ... confident that the cause of liberty for which they fought could not be left in better hands than those which maintained it on the bloody fields of Manassas, of Shiloh, and of Sharpsburg. A hundred years hence, and we, too ... will assume the proportions of Paladins, and with ghostly hands thrust from our unforgotten graves, challenge future generations to prove themselves men by measuring their strength, their virtue and their heroism with out own.”

Henry Timrod, February 1864

*Faithfully yours
Henry Timrod*

[Reproduced for this memorial edition from the oil portrait in Hon. William A. Coates's Library, Inisfallen, South Carolina]



CONFEDERACY

If at first you don't secede, try, try again

Phoebe Yates Levy Pember: A Confederate Nurse

by Seymour "Sy" Brody

It was at the beginning of the Civil War that Phoebe Yates Levy Pember became a widow when her husband, Thomas Pember, died of tuberculosis. She moved from South Carolina to Richmond, Virginia, which was the capital of the Confederacy.

Through her friendship with Mrs. George W. Randolph, wife of the Confederate Secretary of War, Phoebe Pember received an offer to be a matron of the Chimborazo Military Hospital. At that time, this military hospital was thought to be the largest in the world.



Phoebe Yates Levy Pember

It was located on the western boundary of Richmond. During the Civil War. They took care of over 76,000 wounded and sick Confederate soldiers. It had 150 wards, each one in a separate building, holding 40 to 60 patients. There was only one doctor in each ward to take care of them. They were also confronted with shortages of medication, medical supplies, personal and food. When compared with the medical and technical knowledge of today, at this time and place, they were primitive.



Confederate Flag

Phoebe Pember entered this hospital confronted with misery and despair. She dedicated herself in doing anything possible to relieve the pain and suffering of these soldiers by administering medication, assisting the surgeons in operations, changing bandages and comforting the wounded and sick. Many times, she was the final companion for the dying soldiers.

She had to overcome the prejudices of the male doctors, who felt that women didn't belong alongside of them and that they shouldn't see the horrors of war. Her answer to all of this was written in her book, "[A Southern Woman's Story](#)," which was published in 1879.

"In the midst of suffering and death, hoping with those almost beyond hope in this world; praying by the bedside of the lonely and heart stricken; closing the eyes of the boys hardly old enough to realize man's sorrows, much less suffer man's fierce hate, a woman must soar beyond the conventional modesty considered correct under different circumstances."

Her book is considered by many historians as one of the most realistic accounts and picture of the Southern view of the Civil War.

Phoebe Yates Levy Pember was born on August 18, 1823. She was the fourth of six daughters of an orthodox, cultural and prosperous Jewish family. She died on March 4, 1913, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Download her memoirs in .PDF form free [HERE](#).

URL: <http://www.fau.edu/library/brody33b.htm>

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



Belle Boyd

Confederate Spy

**Download her memoirs
in .pdf free [HERE](#).**

Why Southron disdain the war criminal Sherman and his yankees!

Sherman's March Through The South

Sherman reported to Grant,
'The whole United States...would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State, in the manner we have done in Georgia.'



WAR CRIMINALS, THIEVES, RAPISTS and MURDERERS

William Tecumseh Sherman (front row, center) and a Large Group ENEMY Cohorts - 1888

U.S. General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through the South, notably, through Georgia and South Carolina, may qualify as the most hideous of all military assaults against a civilian population in modern history. The list of recorded accounts of events that Sherman was wholly responsible for would be entirely too long to attempt to cover in this



post. But, several examples from the Official Records of Sherman's actions will surely leave you convinced that Sherman detested the Southern people.

[Brigadier General Edward M. McCook](#), First Cavalry Division of Cavalry Corps, at Calhoun, Georgia, on October 30, 1864, reported to Sherman, "My men killed some of those fellows two or three days since, and I had their houses burned....I will carry out your instructions thoroughly and leave the country east of the road uninhabitable."

Sherman, on November 11, 1864, telegraphed Halleck, "Last night we burned all foundries, mills, and shops of every kind in Rome, and tomorrow I leave Kingston with the rear guard for Atlanta, which I propose to dispose of in a similar manner, and to start on the 16th on the projected grand raid.....Tomorrow our wires will be broken, and this is probably my last dispatch."

In Kingston, Georgia, Sherman wrote to U.S. Major [General Philip H. Sheridan](#), "I am satisfied...that the problem of this war consists in the awful fact that the present class of men who rule the South must be killed outright rather than in the conquest of territory, so that hard, bull-dog fighting, and a great deal of it, yet remains to be done....Therefore, I shall expect you on any and all occasions to make bloody results."

Captain Orlando M. Poe, chief engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, reported: "The court-house in Sandersonville (Georgia), a very substantial brick building, was burned by order of General Sherman, because the enemy had made use of it's portico from which to fire upon our troops."

Sherman, in Milledgeville, Georgia, issued Special Order no. 127, "In case of...destruction (of bridges) by the enemy,...the commanding officer...on the spot will deal harshly with the inhabitants nearby....Should the enemy burn forage and corn on our route, houses, barns, and cotton-gins must also be burned to keep them company."

[General Howard](#) reported to Sherman, "We have found the country full of provisions and forage....Quite a number of private dwellings...have been destroyed by fire...; also, many instances of the most inexcusable and wanton acts, such as the breaking open of trunks, taking of silver pate, etc."

Sherman reported to [Grant](#), "The whole United States...would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State, in the manner we have done in Georgia."

On December 22 in Savannah, Georgia, Sherman advised Grant, "We are in possession of Savannah and all it's forts....I could go on and smash South Carolina all to pieces." On December 24 Sherman wrote Halleck, "The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina."

When Sherman had reached Savannah he was ordered to board ship and sail to Virginia to join Grant outside Virginia. Sherman rebelled in rage. He pledged, "I'm going to march to Richmond...and when I go through South Carolina it will be one of the most horrible things in the history of the world. [The devil himself](#) couldn't restrain my men in that state." General William T. Sherman also issued the following military order at Big Shanty, Georgia (presently Kennesaw) on June 23, 1864: "If torpedoes (mines) are found in the possession of an enemy to our rear, you may cause them to be put on the ground and tested by a wagon load of prisoners, or if need be a citizen implicated in their use. In like manner, if a torpedo is suspected on any part of the road, order the point to be tested by a carload of prisoners, or by citizens implicated, drawn by a long rope."

General Sherman also wrote to [U.S. Brig. Gen. John Eugene Smith](#) at Allatoona, Georgia, on July 14, 1864: "If you entertain a bare suspicion against any family, send it to the North. Any loafer or suspicious person seen at any time should be imprisoned and sent off. If guerrillas trouble the road or wires they should be shot without mercy."

General Sherman also wrote to [U.S. Brig. Gen. Louis Douglass Watkins](#) at Calhoun, Georgia, on Oct. 29, 1864: "Can you not send over to Fairmount and Adairsville, burn 10 or 12 houses of known secessionists, kill a few at random and let them know it will be repeated every time a train is fired upon from Resaca to Kingston."

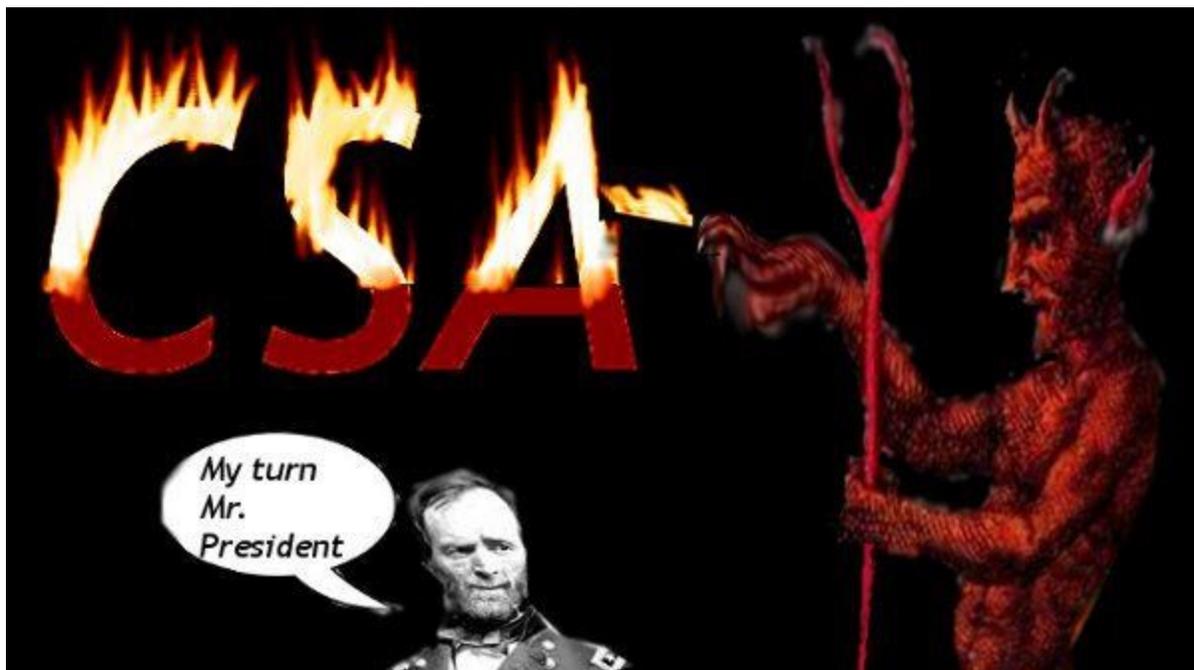
And, finally, Gen. Sherman writing to [U.S. Maj. George H. Thomas](#) on Nov. 1, 1864: "I propose...to sally forth and make a hole in Georgia that will be hard to mend."

Sherman's march through the South will be remembered by generations still yet to come. Sherman himself estimated that the damage done by his troops in Georgia totaled \$100,000,000. His statement on the destruction done to Georgia; "This may seem a hard species of warfare, but it brings the sad realities of war home."

The ultimate attempt at total genocide by the U.S. troops under Sherman would have to be the multiple cases of troops sowing salt into the soil of an area in which they were about to leave. Thus, leaving the entire area unfit to grow any crops in the near future.

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Also 53 pages of documentation (available upon request) found in: O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXIX/2 [S# 79] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.--#21 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXIX/2 [S# 79] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.--#30 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIII/1 [S# 91] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864, TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.--#23 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] NOVEMBER 15-DECEMBER 21, 1864.--The Savannah (Georgia) Campaign. No. 4.--Reports of Capt. Orlando M. Poe, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer. O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92]. UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, FROM NOVEMBER 14 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.--#4 SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 127. O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] NOVEMBER 15-DECEMBER 21, 1864.--The Savannah (Georgia) Campaign. No. 7.--Report of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee. O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, FROM NOVEMBER 14 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.--#12 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, FROM NOVEMBER 14 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.--#11 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] NOVEMBER 15-DECEMBER 21, 1864.--The Savannah (Georgia) Campaign. No. 1.--Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi. O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XV [S# 21] Union Correspondence, Orders, and Returns Relating To Operations In West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and Louisiana From May 12, 1862, To May 14, 1863: And In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona From September 20, 1862, To May 14, 1863.--#2 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, FROM NOVEMBER 14 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.--#14 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXVIII/4 [S# 75] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN, FROM MAY 1, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1864.--#24 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXVIII/5 [S# 76] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN, FROM JULY 1, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.--#6 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXIX/2 [S# 79] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXIX/2 [S# 79] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.--#20 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XXXIX/2 [S# 79] UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.--#15 O.R.--SERIES I--VOLUME XLIV [S# 92] NOVEMBER 15-DECEMBER 21, 1864.--The Savannah (Georgia) Campaign. No. 1.--Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi. Confederate Military History, Vol. 5 CHAPTER XXI. Confederate Military History, Vol. 6 CHAPTER XVII. Southern Historical Society Papers Vol. I. Richmond, Virginia, June, 1876. No. 6. History Of The Army Of The Cumberland. Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. II. Richmond, Virginia, July, 1876. No. 1. Editorial Paragraphs. Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. III. Richmond, Virginia, February, 1877. No. 2. Diary Of Captain Robert E. Park, Twelfth Alabama Regiment. Southern Historical Society Papers Vol. VIII Richmond, Va., May, 1880. No. 5. The Burning of Columbia, South Carolina -- Report of the Committee of Citizens Appointed to Collect Testimony. By J. P. Carrol, Chairman. Southern Historical Society Papers Vol. X. Richmond, Va., August and Sept'r, 1882. Nos. 8-9. Sherman's March To The Sea, As Seen By A Northern Soldier. Southern Historical Society Papers. Volume XII. July-August-September. Nos. 7, 8, 9. General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast -- Address Before the Survivors' Association of Augusta, Ga., April 20th, 1884. by Colonel C.C. Jones, Jr.

<http://yankeewarcrimes.blogspot.com/2010/02/why-southron-distain-sherman-and-his.html>



Words of The War Criminal !!!



"To the petulant and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or SHE is disposed of the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of Heaven were allowed a continuous existence in hell merely to swell their punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjustified.

"Gen. Sherman in a June 21, 1864, letter to Lincoln's Sec. of War, Edwin Stanton wrote, "There is a class of people men, women and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order." Stanton replied, "Your letter of the 21st of June has just reached me and meets my approval."

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

"There is a class of people [in the South], men, women and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order."

"I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove, those who prefer it to go South and the rest North."

"The Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because they cannot deny that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact."

"Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and rightfully too, and another year they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit ought to know the consequences. Many many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence. To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance; but to the petulant and persistent secessionist, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of the better."

Enemies must be killed or transported to some other country.

"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."

Lincoln and his generals were immune from the laws of war — because they won."

The Geneva Convention in 1863 decreed:

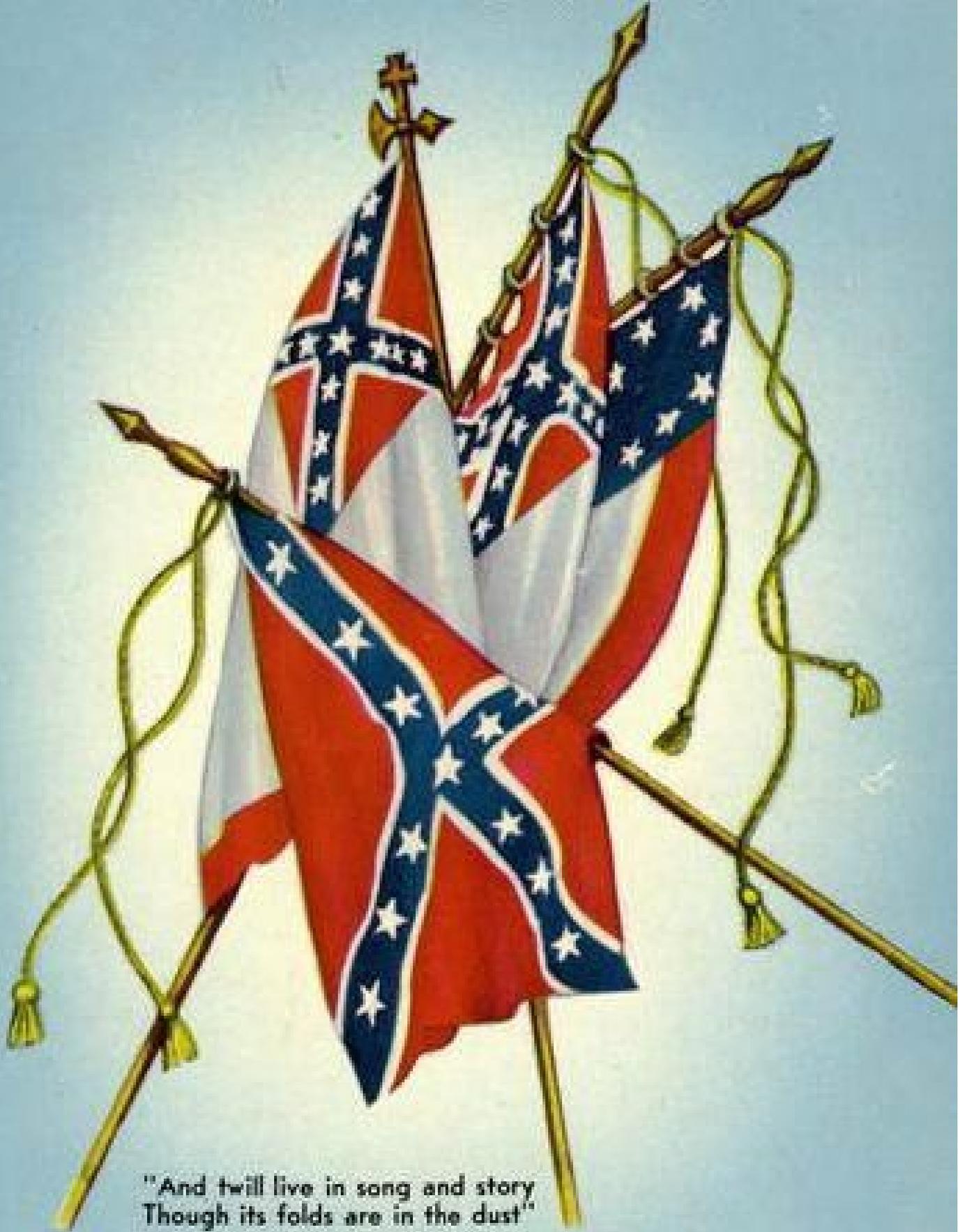
1. Attacking defenseless cities and towns was a war crime.
2. Plundering and wantonly destroying civilian property was a warcrime.
3. Only necessities could be taken from a civilian population, and they had to be paid for.

William T. Sherman is guilty on all counts, many times over.

Sherman's wife equally as crazed –

"I hope this may not be a war of emancipation but of extermination, & that all under the influence of the foul fiend may be driven like Swine into the Sea. May we carry fire & sword into their states till not one habitation is left standing." ES to WTS, 30 August 1862

Sherman's Other War: The General and the Civil War Sea Raven Pressook by John F. Marszalek; Kent State University Press, 1999 Page 196



"And twill live in song and story
Though its folds are in the dust"

You have no right to ask, or expect that she will at once profess unbounded love to that Union from which for four years she tried to escape at the cost of her best blood and all her treasure. Nor can you believe her to be so unutterably hypocritical, so base, as to declare that the flag of the Union has already surpassed in her heart the place which has so long been sacred to the 'Southern Cross.' " -General Wade Hampton

“CRACKER”

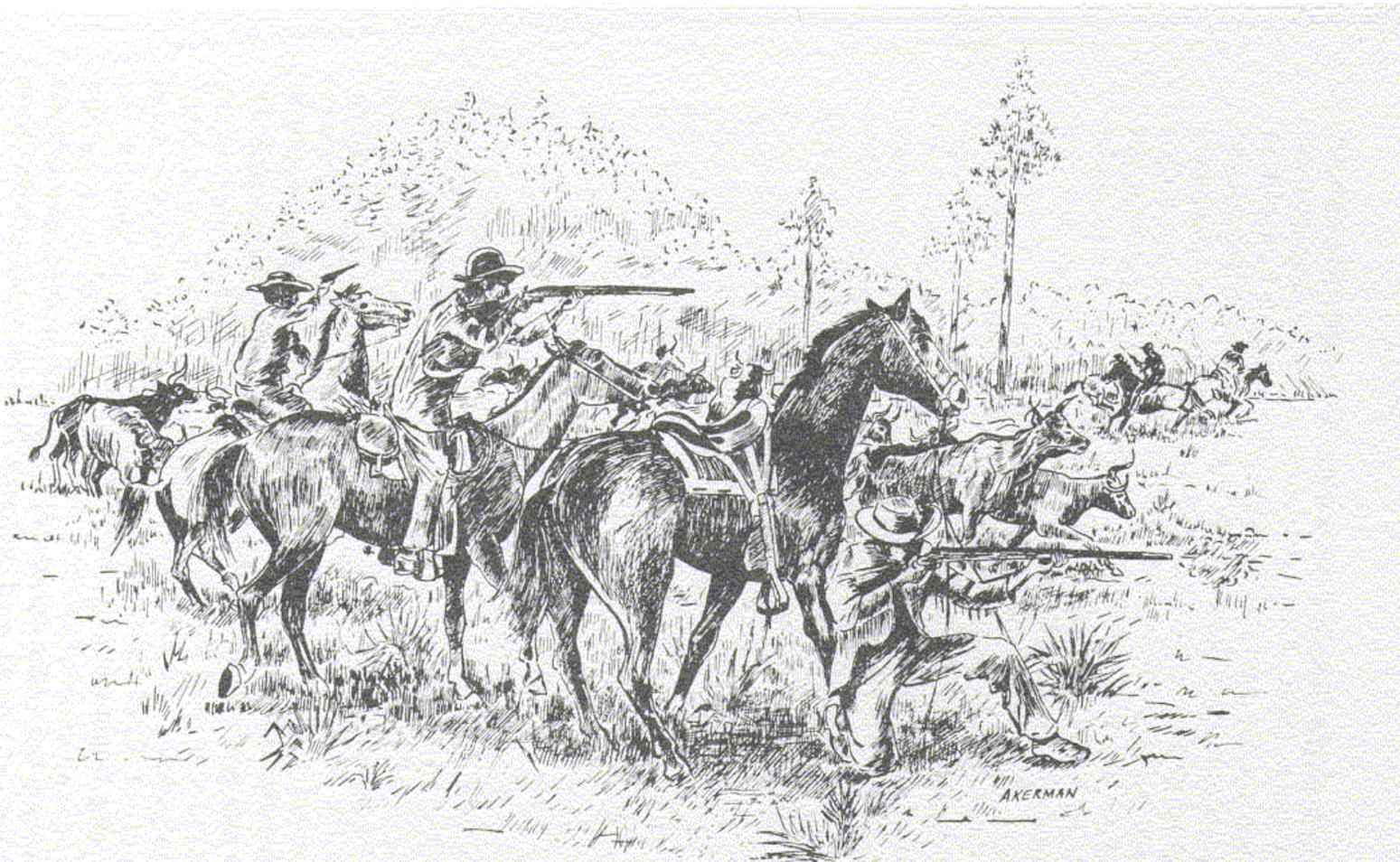
The Story of Florida’s Confederate Cow Cavalry

By William Russell

By the last year of the war, the armies of the Confederacy were virtually starving, as well as the citizens of the South. Food was extremely scarce and where Union troops had moved through an area, they commandeered the food supplies of the Southerners leaving them with little to sustain themselves. The contrast between Federal and Rebel soldier was also startling. Where one’s uniform or clothing fell from a pair of bony shoulders, the other’s uniform was, for the most part, well filled. But there was food to be had for the South. Unfortunately, it was in Florida where beef, pork, and other commodities were available but shipments to the starving south were difficult. The Union had pretty much blockaded every Southern port, so delivery by water was virtually nil. That left only one route—overland, through Florida scrub, palmetto, and swampland. And that’s how the famous “Florida Cow Cavalry” was born.

The following story, “Cracker,” is based on a reading before the Florida Historical Society at Mountain Lake, on February 8, 1940, by Theodore Lesley, the grandson of one of the members of the Confederate Cattle Battalion of Florida, and from other information provided by Kyle S. VanLandingham and David Bamford, whose ancestors served in the battalion and who maintain a very informative website on the subject. I am grateful to them for their assistance.

-W. R. Publisher



First of all let’s define the term, “cracker.” It has, when referred to native Floridians, as having a somewhat negative meaning. Not so. The term stems from the early days when Florida cowboys and later Confederate cow cavalrymen, in lieu of the rope used by Texas cowboys, wielded a bullwhip, 10- to 12-foot long made of braided leather, and when snapped over a cow’s head, made a sharp “crack.” Thus was born the term, “cracker.”

When the Civil War broke out, many Floridians heeded the call to arms, joining units that were shipped out to fight the Federals in places far north of their homeland. Two Florida regiments were sent to the aid of the Army of Tennessee while others went to fight with

the Army of Northern Virginia. This left Florida for the most part, and certainly the homes of the men “who went away to war,” unprotected from bands of roaming outlaws and army deserters.

As the war dragged on into the final years, the South was reeling from the acute shortage of food as a result of the continuous Union sea blockade. They needed meat and other goods and they needed them badly. Thus, Florida, with her great cattle herds was ordered by the Confederate government in Richmond to furnish meat for the army of General P.G.T. Beauregard, who maintained his headquarters in Savannah, Georgia. As Theodore Lesley put it, “the state Commissary officials undertook this duty immediately and entered with great energy upon the task of assuming beeves from Florida’s prairies for the Northern drives.”

But the Commissary Department had discovered that most able-bodied men in the state had volunteered at the first call for soldiers making them unavailable to lead the drives. To remedy this, the state turned to General Braxton Bragg, who commanded the Army of Tennessee where many Floridians were serving. Florida wanted Bragg to detail from their present duty a number of the most experienced and able-bodied cowmen to assist the state in driving the cattle herds north for shipment to the starving south. At first the request was denied, but finally great pressure from higher sources “was brought to bear on this commander” and just before the fall of 1863, he sent a number of Florida men home for this service (Note: The main character, Tree Hooker, in Rick Tonyan’s *Guns of the Palmetto Plains*, published by Pineapple Press in 1994, is one of those Confederate soldiers detached to Florida for “cow” service).

DROVERS FACED HARSHIPS

Although many of the early drives were successful, the drovers faced numerous hardships and obstacles along the Florida trail. In his oral presentation to the Historical Society in 1940, Lesley describes a typical drive from Fort Meade, east of Tampa, to Savannah.

At that time the cattlemen were loosely organized. In March 1864, the Florida Commissary Department under the head of Major Pleasants W. White, proposed that the Confederate drovers be divided into companies, each appropriately staffed with officers, arms and equipment as any other army in the field. That same month the CSA War Department in Richmond authorized the formation of the units into a battalion, eventually consisting of nine companies with a strength of approximately 800 men. It was given the official name of 1st Battalion Florida Special Cavalry, but generally referred to simply as the Cattle Battalion, Cow Cavalry, Commissary Battalion, or Munnerlyn’s Battalion.

Its leader, Charles J. Munnerlyn, was from Decatur County, Georgia. Although born in South Carolina, he grew up in Georgia where his family moved and was educated at Emory College (now Emory University). He studied law, was admitted to the bar but never practiced. In 1861 Munnerlyn was elected to the Confederate Congress as a representative from Georgia and was one who voted for the Conscript Law (the first draft in American history). The idea was met with great opposition and was probably the reason for his defeat in his reelection attempt.

He then joined a Florida cavalry company as a private and served in that capacity until July 1864 when he was authorized by Richmond to form the Cow Cavalry battalion, operating under the Commissary Department. As Theodore Lesley put it, “No doubt, his former political connection to the Southern capital was the reason for him to be chosen...”

To bring order out of chaos, Major Munnerlyn’s first thought was to organize the stationing of troops at locations where they might meet any Union invading party and at the same time bring confidence to the surrounding countryside. The first three companies that fell under his command were stationed near Brooksville where Munnerlyn also had his headquarters, with Captain Leroy C. Lesley commanding one company; his son, John T., with a company in the Tampa area; and Captain F. A. Hendry, heading the company of cow cavalrymen near Fort Meade.

The companies were made up of those Confederate soldiers who had been detached from the Army of Tennessee, which numbered about 80 while the remainder was drawn from the local militias, many of them young boys 18 and under. The state law at the time required every able-bodied man between a certain age (and it varied as the war went on) to belong to some command. Also, cattle owners who had previously been exempt from military service were now subject to the draft, either as “conscripts,” or “reserves.” The Cow Cavalry also included a few deserters who had been rounded up. One of the most controversial figures in the Cattle Battalion was a wealthy cattle rancher named Jacob Summerlin. A Unionist by his own admission, and declared so in a request to U.S. President Andrew Johnson for a pardon following the war, he reportedly had been selling his “beeves” to Cuba at a hefty price, rather than to the Confederacy which was paying much less per head. His operation was halted and he was “forced” to join the Cow Cavalry, serving in Captain Francis A. Hendry’s Company A in the Fort Meade area. In his request for the pardon in 1865, he maintained that he never “fired a shot at a U. S. citizen,” obviously referring to Union soldiers.

Meanwhile, other commands soon followed until there were a total of nine. It should be noted that one of the companies, under the command of Captain Edward Lutterloh, actually served under J. J. Dickinson’s command and didn’t re-join the Cow Battalion until the end of the war.

When not assigned to guarding and driving the Florida herds, the cow cavalrymen performed numerous other duties, including rounding up deserters, fighting the Federals out of Jacksonville and St. Augustine who were constantly attempting to stop the cattle drives, and repelling landings by the Union Navy along the rivers and coastlines of central and south Florida. Some of them conducted raids of their own against the Union forces.

A vivid and exciting description of life on a cattle drive in Civil War Florida is contained in Rick Tonyan’s fictional account.

Following the roundup of the Florida cattle from the scrub and palmetto range south of Kissimmee, and in the Indian River country, the “beeves” (as the cattle were called) and hogs (most drives usually included the “porkers,” would be herded north, towards Lake Monroe with the initial destination, Baldwin, then a railhead for shipment to Southern forces in Georgia and Alabama. Along the way there would be stopovers at locations that had cow pens or corrals where the animals could be contained for the night. The town of Enterprize (spelled then with a “z” would become the seat of Volusia County until DeLand was founded in 1882) was such a stopover.

Mostly, the drives remained east of the St. Johns and crossed wherever drive leaders considered appropriate. In the fictional character Tree Hooker's case, he preferred the crossing at Palatka (at that time spelled Pilatka), particularly after Captain Dickinson and his raiders freed the town of Yankee troops. But they would be back and in the novel, Tree was forced to find other locations for crossings.

BALDWIN RAILHEAD BURNED

But before reaching Baldwin, located just off present I-10 near Jacksonville, Tree learns that the railhead has been taken over by Union forces out of Jacksonville and the town virtually burned down and the railroad torn up, forcing him to drive the herd on up to the railhead at Brunswick, Georgia, another three-weeks on the trail. The Confederate victory at Olustee in north Florida in February 1864 had pretty much opened up the corridor to the starving South.

Then it was back, round up another herd and drive north again, experiencing stampedes, bad weather, the environment, and the occasional detour around Union patrols out looking for them in an attempt to "rustle" the herd and take them to St. Augustine. Outlaws, deserters, and other bad hombres preyed on the cattle guard also.

At the close of the roundup and cattle drive season, which generally followed the first frost that damaged the grass, the Cow Cavalry would return to normal Army routine back home, pulling picket duty, protecting the countryside from deserters and outlaws, and patrolling along the coastlines to repel Union landings. The battalion participated in several skirmishes and battles during its tenure including the Union raid at Brooksville. However, the Cow Cavalry's most significant military action was an unsuccessful attempt in February 1865 to capture Fort Myers on the coast of southwest Florida, which had been occupied by Union troops in early 1864.

Indeed, the Federal occupation of Fort Myers was one reason for the establishment of the Cow Cavalry, since the Federals conducted raids in the interior, attacking loyal Confederate citizens and rounding up cattle for their own use at Fort Myers.

During one season, it is estimated that 15,000 "beeves" and hogs were delivered to Charleston, Savannah, and Confederate General Hood's army.

In December 1864, Munnerlyn was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and his assistant, William Footman, to major. Several months later, the war was over and Munnerlyn formally surrendered his battalion to the Federals on June 5, 1865, almost two months after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Several companies had surrendered the previous month.

In June 1865, in a final act of Confederate patriotism, Captains Lesley (son and father), and the McKay family, assisted Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin in his escape through central Florida en route to Cuba and eventually England.

In general, the Cow Cavalry was successful in its attempt to feed the South, and although it was active for only about a year, it drove a number of beef north (the total number is not known) and succeeded in keeping at least central and south Florida free of Yankee occupation. Much of Munnerlyn's success can be attributed to Captain Dickinson and his band of Confederate raiders, who operating along the St. Johns, kept the Yankees off-balance and distracted.

After the war Colonel Munnerlyn returned to Decatur County and became active in the local government. He and his wife, Eugenia Shackleford, had nine children.

The former leader of Florida's famous cow cavalry, died in 1898 at the age of 76.

(For additional and detailed information about the cow cavalry in Florida, go to Kyle S. VanLandingham and David Bamford's prolific and well-documented website, <http://home.netcom.com/~lamartin/fsc/>

CATTLE DRIVE REENACTMENT

An annual cross-state ride is held the first full week in March of each year. The ride begins at a site just east of Bradenton and ends in Ft. Pierce, a total of approximately 120 miles. Each day's ride is approximately 15 to 20 miles long. The purpose of the ride is to draw attention to Florida's horse and cattle heritage. The ride travels along right-of-way on Rt. 64 and riders have to be at designated points at certain times of the day. The annual event is sponsored by the Florida Cracker Trail Association.

For further information about the Cow Cavalry and the history of cattle raising in Florida, read Joe A. Akerman, Jr.'s book, *FLORIDA COWMAN, A History of Florida Cattle Raising*, published by Florida Cattlemen's Association, Kissimmee, Fla., 1976.

* * * * *

(NOTE; A circular or flyer calling on Florida citizens to "Support the Soldiers of the South" was written and posted by Major P. W. White, Chief Commissary Officer in Florida. Following the fall of Vicksburg in 1863, Florida became the main source of beef for the Confederacy. Major White posted the flyer asking the citizen cattle farmers to do their duty and provide subsistence for the south and the Confederate armies. At this time, cattlemen were reluctant to roundup and drive their cattle north because the Confederate government could not pay the high prices demanded by the cattlemen. In his letter of November 2, 1863, he defends his actions by posting the circular. His letter provides a good summary of the serious situation facing the Confederates' food situation. While the Florida Confederate Cattle Battalion was not officially organized yet, the detailed men from the Army of Tennessee were assisting in driving cattle north to the railheads. However, Akerman, in his book, *Florida Cowman*, writes the following: "Although it was not intended for general circulation, the circular was posted in many spots and soon became general information. General Pierre G. T. Beauregard (who commanded the forces in the south), later asserted that it was 'one of the major causes of the Union expedition to Jacksonville and thence to Lake City.'" (This, of course, culminated in the Battle of Olustee in February 1864, a Confederate victory that virtually drove the Union out of Northern Florida except for bases at Jacksonville and St. Augustine. – W. Russell).

<http://www.floridareenactorsonline.com/cowcav.htm>

'Abe Lincoln: Vampire Hunter'

By Michael

**You guessed it:
Southerners are the demonic
vampires to be exterminated**

The vampire obsession in the United State has officially gone crazy. Okay, maybe that happened long ago (though I did enjoy several of those Anne Rice novels). But this summer there is an Abe Lincoln vampire film coming out. Very strange. And unsurprisingly in the modern USA it is Southerners, who in reality defended their right of self-determination in the 1860s against outside aggressors, who are the vampires. Our ancestors are portrayed as blood-sucking demons to be eradicated from the face of the planet. Of course, no other ethnic or culture group in modern Amerika could be portrayed as such. Image a movie where Blacks, Jews, Hispanics or Asians are all depicted as vampires who have to be exterminated by the US president and his army. Yes, it's impossible to imagine. But no insult is too gross when it comes to Southerners, the perpetual whipping-boy of the United States. The double-standard is at once obvious. Some people will immediately object that 'it's only a movie' after all. But again, could we imagine any other ethnic or cultural group in the United States portrayed as such? Of course not. It might be just a movie but it certainly points towards the contempt in which Southerners are held by US society today. The film is based on a book by author Seth Grahame-Smith. The plot is extremely PC (even beyond casting Southerners as evil vampires) and even manages to bring in that substitute Christ of the propositional 'nation' - Martin Luther King, Jr. It is summarised on Wikipedia:

The epistolary-style book is written as a biography of Abraham Lincoln, based on "secret diaries" kept by the 16th President and given to the author by a vampire named Henry Sturges.

When Lincoln is eleven years old, he learns from his father Thomas Lincoln that vampires are in fact real. Thomas explains to his son that a vampire killed Abraham's grandfather (also named Abraham Lincoln) in 1786. Young Abraham



is also shocked to learn that his beloved mother Nancy Hanks Lincoln succumbed not to milk sickness but rather to being given a “fool’s dose” of vampire blood, the result of Thomas’s failure to repay a debt. Lincoln vows in his diary to kill as many vampires as he can. A year later he lures the vampire responsible for his mother’s death to the family farm and manages to kill it with a homemade stake.

At the age of sixteen Lincoln gets word of a possible vampire attack along the Ohio River and investigates, but this time he is no match for the vampire and is nearly killed. He is saved at the last moment by the intervention of the vampire Henry Sturges. Henry nurses Lincoln back to health and explains some of the nature of vampirism, emphasizing that some vampires are good and others are evil. Lincoln spends the summer with Henry and trains for combat, becoming a skilled wrestler and axe-handler. For several years following, Henry sends Lincoln the names and addresses of evil vampires; Abraham dutifully tracks them down and kills them.

As a young adult Lincoln and a friend travel down the Mississippi River to New Orleans on a flatboat to sell a number of goods. Here Lincoln’s life is changed forever after he witnesses a slave auction. Lincoln follows a slave buyer and his new slaves back to their plantation and discovers to his horror that the buyer is a vampire – the slaves are to be used not for labor but for food. Lincoln writes in his diary his belief that vampires will continue to exist in America as long as they can easily buy their victims in this manner – to end slavery is to end the scourge of vampires. Lincoln becomes an Abolitionist.

Lincoln returns to his home in New Salem and begins his business and political careers by day, continuing to track down the vampires in Henry’s letters at night. His life is once again tinged by tragedy when his fiancée Ann Rutledge is attacked and murdered by her ex-fiance John McNamar, now a vampire living in New York City. With Henry’s help, Lincoln catches McNamar and kills him, but he decides to give up vampire hunting and instead concentrate on his daytime pursuits. He marries Mary Todd, begins to raise a family, starts a law firm, and is elected to a term in the United States House of Representatives.

While in Washington, Lincoln meets his old friend Edgar Allan Poe, who also knows the truth about vampires. Poe tells Lincoln that the vampires are being chased out of their ancestral homes in Europe (in part because of a public outcry over the bloody atrocities of Elizabeth Báthory) and are flocking to America because of the slave trade. Poe warns that if the vampires are left unchecked they will eventually seek to enslave all Americans, white and black. Lincoln leaves Washington in 1849 and declines to seek re-election; Poe is found murdered that same year in Baltimore, the victim of a vampire attack.

In 1857 Henry summons Lincoln to New York City. Here Lincoln and fellow vampire slayer William Seward are told that the vampires in the South intend to start a civil war so that they can conquer the north and enslave all humans of America. Lincoln is ordered to debate Stephen A. Douglas in what become known as the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Although Lincoln loses to Douglas (an ally of the Southern vampires), he gains a great deal of publicity and respect, which allows him to capture the Republican Party nomination for president and then the office itself.

Lincoln’s election triggers the secession of the southern states and the start of the American Civil War [sic]. Early battles, such as the First Battle of Bull Run go poorly for the Union troops after they are attacked by Confederate vampires. Lincoln decides that the best way to defeat the vampires is to eliminate their food source and starve them out — to that end, he announces the Emancipation Proclamation and encourages the slaves to fight back against slave owners and vampires alike. This begins to turn the tide of the war.

However, the war takes a personal toll on Lincoln. A vampire assassin sneaks onto the White House lawn and kills Willie Lincoln, the President’s 11-year-old son. Henry appears at the White House and offers to turn Willie into a vampire so that he will “live” again, but Lincoln is unwilling to allow it. Enraged, he banishes Henry and all other vampires from the White House and refuses to speak to any of them ever again.

The war ends with the South's defeat. Lincoln receives reports that the vampires in the South are fleeing to Asia and South America in the wake of the slave system's collapse. Happy for the first time in many years, he attends a play at Ford's Theater, only to be assassinated by the actor and vampire John Wilkes Booth. Booth expects the vampires to rally around President Lincoln's death, but instead finds himself shunned and hiding in a Virginia barn as Union troops arrive to arrest him. Henry arrives and confronts Booth inside the burning barn; it is implied that Henry is the one who kills

Booth.

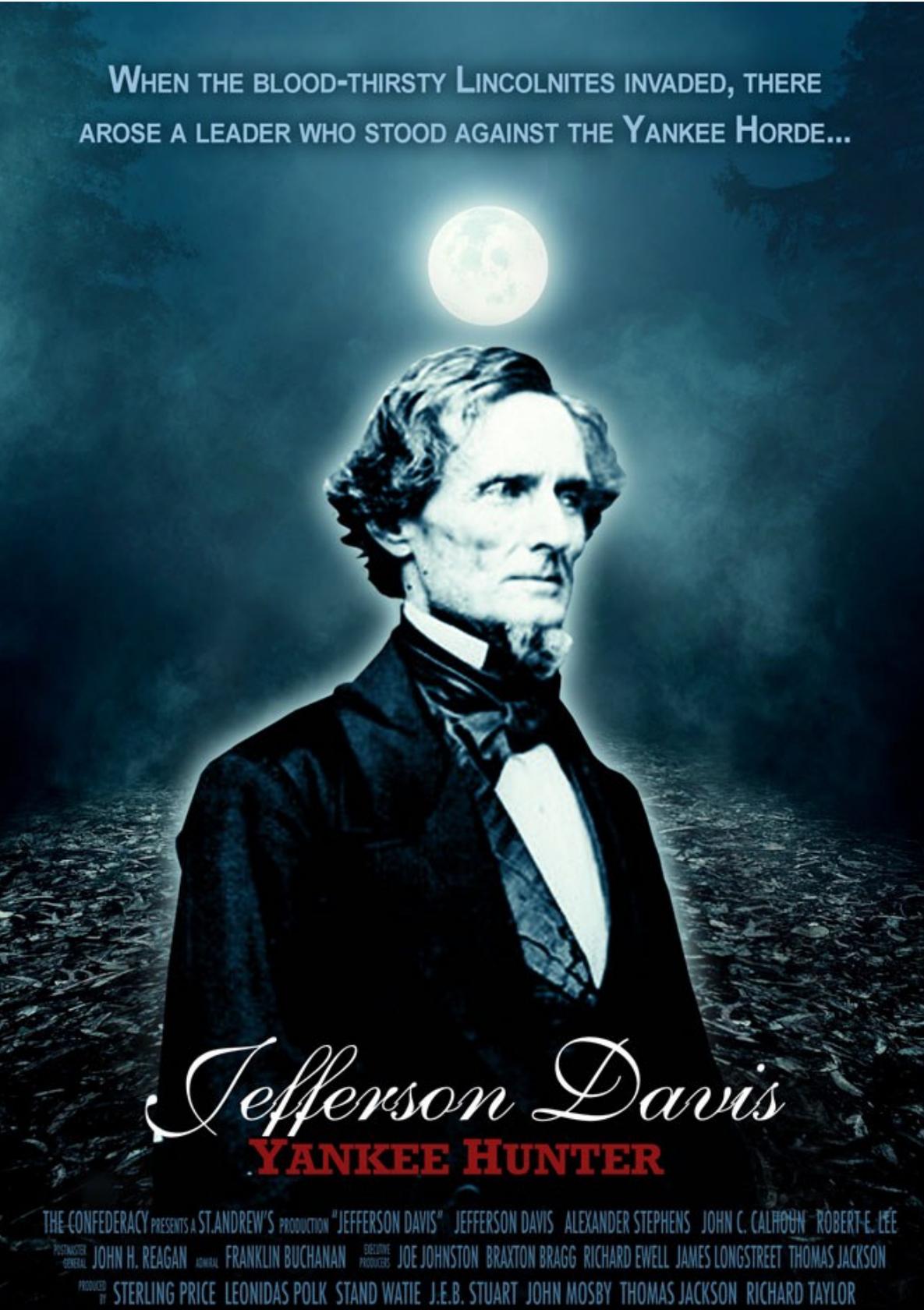
Lincoln's death is mourned by the nation [sic]. His body is brought by a funeral train back to Springfield, Illinois, where Henry stands guard.

A century later in 1963, at Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial, both Abraham Lincoln and Henry Sturges attend and Lincoln writes about spending the previous night at the White House. Henry has used his powers to turn Lincoln into a vampire, believing that "some men are just too interesting to die".

[Click here for a trailer of the film](#)

Matthew from MissouriTenth.com (who has appeared on the SNN podcast) decided to re-make the movie poster. He described his work as follows: 'I thought I'd do a parody of the Lincoln movie poster, except my version is historically true.'

WHEN THE BLOOD-THIRSTY LINCOLNITES INVADED, THERE
AROSE A LEADER WHO STOOD AGAINST THE YANKEE HORDE...



Jefferson Davis
YANKEE HUNTER

THE CONFEDERACY PRESENTS A ST. ANDREW'S PRODUCTION "JEFFERSON DAVIS" JEFFERSON DAVIS ALEXANDER STEPHENS JOHN C. CALHOUN ROBERT-E. LEE
POSTMASTER GENERAL JOHN H. REAGAN ADMIRAL FRANKLIN BUCHANAN EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS JOE JOHNSTON BRAXTON BRAGG RICHARD EWELL JAMES LONGSTREET THOMAS JACKSON
PRODUCED BY STERLING PRICE LEONIDAS POLK STAND WATIE J.E.B. STUART JOHN MOSBY THOMAS JACKSON RICHARD TAYLOR

PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE
SUGGESTED

JUNE 22

Southern newspapers silent as our ancestors portrayed as vampires

June 26, 2012

By Michael

The new Hollywood flick 'Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter' is being reviewed by many different media outlets these days. SNN has already covered the basics of the movie from a Southern nationalist perspective and there is no need to go back over such ground. However, it is worth pointing out the anti-Southern bias demonstrated in some of the reviews. One such review comes to us from HamptonRoads.com (online entertainment section of the Virginian-Pilot) written by Jane Nosonchuk. The title of her review says everything



about her anti-Southern bias: 'Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter — Confederate Vampires Couldn't Beat Lincoln's Union Army!!' I will quote only one small section of her awful review:

You can't have a Civil War [sic] story without a slave story. Anthony Mackie ('The Adjustment Bureau'/'Man on a Ledge') plays Abe's childhood friend who is beaten by a white man as a child leaving a facial scar. It's Abe's first experience with discrimination and sticking up for what's right. The two remain friends as adults and as hunters.

There you have some of the essentials of the anti-Southern narrative. Of course, what that is lacking is religious-sounding embellishments for the Union's glorious saviour, the righteous and heroic Northern forces and their sacred crusade against evil, satanic Southerners sprung forth from the bowels of hell who hate America and want to destroy all that is good and pure. In the modern USA, only Southerners could be portrayed in such a light. No other cultural, ethnic or racial group could be so openly demonised. Apparently this fact is lost on most in the US media.

In more healthy times, when Southern newspapers were owned and staffed by Southerners and wrote for local audience Southern readers, we could expect something entirely different than what Jane Nosonchuk has written. For example, we might reasonably expect Southern writers to object to their ancestors being likened to vampires or (even fictitiously) portrayed as colluding with blood-sucking demons during the South's war for independence. We might expect for someone to point out that in reality Lincoln had rather strong racial views which today would doubtlessly be labeled 'White supremacist' by the SPLC and NAACP. Contrary to this mindless film, he was not a righteous crusader who went around 'sticking up for what's right' and fighting 'discrimination.' He certainly did not travel and pal around with Black warriors. Of course, the movie is fantasy, but it's based on a real war, political and social events that continue to impact us today. So far as these things are incorporated in the film they should at least to some degree reflect reality. Where they fail to do so and go to great lengths to (literally) demonise a culture and ethnic group as in this movie, the film and its director and promoters should be taken to task. It seems only reasonable to expect a movie critic in a Southern newspaper to have something to say on this subject. Instead, Nosonchuk cheers on the film's anti-Southern

angle and repeats its ridiculous narrative. She merely notes the 'extra-goofy stretches of imagination' in passing. We should expect better from Southern newspapers. If the writers for these papers can't muster even an ounce of respect for Southerners then new writers should be found.

Communist professor cheers anti-Southern movie

June 29, 2012

By Michael

Nicholas Powers, assistant professor of literature at State University of New York at Old Westbury, has an article out on Alternet which cheers on the box-office failure 'Abraham Lincoln: Vampire Hunter.' He sees the film through a Marxist lens where Lincoln fights for the '99 percent' (which apparently does not include millions of White Southerners, against whom he made war). Notice this yankee professor's hatred of and yet fascination with us and our culture. He wants to watch this movie in the South to see if we will boo when Southerners are slaughtered by Abe and his freed-slave side-kick. From his perspective we are like alien creatures with which he has nothing in common – evil but fascinating. He writes:

I really wanted to see this movie in the South. How would scenes of Abraham Lincoln killing Confederate vampires go over in the red state land of Dixie flags and Jesus lovers? Would they boo where we cheered?

Yet, how many self-respecting Southerners would watch this garbage? Would professor Powers go to watch a movie which portrayed communist professors as evil, blood-sucking vampires who had to be eradicated by noble, righteous Southerners? I doubt it.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/06/29/communist-professor-cheers-anti-southern-movie/>



By Connie Chastain

Can you write fiction?

Palmetto Patriot has an article up at SNN about a NY communist professor praising the anti-Southern film, "Abraham Lincoln Vampire Slayer." <http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/06/29/communist-professor-cheers-anti-southern-movie/>

It brings home something I've been trying to get across to the pro Southern community for ages. The left has been using fiction and drama for generations to get their worldview before the public.

Why do conservatives so ignore these powerful tools? Why do we Southerners ignore them? While we are zeroed in on WTBS trivia questions, our opponents -- both in the government and out of it -- are not only grinding away our heritage but our very liberty with these tools. They're good at it. It's very persuasive. They've become experts at it.

We live in a dumbed down society. The people we most need to reach aren't going to read *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* or *Company Aytch*. We have to write what they need to know in a manner they can understand and will accept.

Can you write fiction? Most people aren't born writers -- i.e., "talented." For most of us, writing is a craft that can be learned. There's gobs of material out there that teaches it. And now, with the digital revolution, we don't have to depend on traditional publishers -- who are traditionally hostile to the South -- to get our books out there.

Ditto screenplays and movies. The public is thirsting for decency in literature and drama. Look how the shoestring Christian indie film *Fireproof* trounced Bill Mahr's attack on religion, *Religulous*, at the box office. And we pro Southerners MUST support our writers and dramatists, because if we don't, neither will the general public.

Even history written in contemporary language will reach those we need to reach. Do you know how to write, but you're not well versed in history? TEAM UP. It's time to turn the tables. Show who the real villains are, in fiction and drama. Show the yankee slave traders and the yankee bankers and the yankee mill owners as the slavery enablers they were. Show them as the true blood suckers they were. Show it in fiction and drama.

It's time to quit impotently shaking our fists at movies like *Abraham Lincoln, Vampire Slayer*, and this one -- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C.S.A.:_The_Confederate_States_of_America

It's time -- past time -- to take these powerful tools in our own hands and use them to our advantage....



The Lost Ford

Painting by John Paul Strain

In the spring of 1863 Colonel Abel D. Streight of Indiana submitted a plan to General Rosecrans to transport 2000 soldiers by river boat from Nashville, to Eastport, Mississippi, and on from there to destroy the railroads in the interior of Alabama and Georgia. General Bragg, receiving news of the invading force, ordered General Nathan Bedford Forrest to stop the enemy's advance. Bragg had unleashed the most dangerous quick-striking force of the Confederate Army. On April 30th, General Forrest attacked the rear of the Federal column, completely surprising the startled soldiers in blue. Streight's men engaged a number of Forrest's regiments on horseback. Many horses and men were killed in the charge. Before Forrest could regroup his men and form them into a dismounted line of battle, Col. Streight's forces had remounted their mules and were on the run. So began a running gun battle that would go on for 4 days, 4 nights and cover 199 miles.

After two days and nights of fighting and fleeing, Col. Streight Crossed Black Creek Bridge heading for the safety of Rome. They burned the bridge and, believing Black Creek to be now impassible, Col. Streight eased his pace of retreat. His soldiers were worn down from fear, lack of sleep, and constant fighting, but at last

they could feel safe. As General Forrest led his

troopers in pursuit, they stopped at the home of Emma Sansom, a 16year-old southern girl whose brother had left home in 1861 to join the 19th Alabama Infantry. Emma told Forrest that the Yankees had burned the bridge down, but if a soldier could saddle her horse, she could show General Forrest a lost ford where his men could cross the creek. Emma would later write that General Forrest said, "There is not time to saddle a horse; get up here behind me." As they started off Emma's mother came running up, out of breath, wishing to know what was happening. Forrest said, "She is going to show me a ford where I can get my men over in time to catch those Yankees before they get to Rome. Don't be uneasy; I will bring her back safe." Emma led Forrest along a branch of the creek that emptied just above the lost ford and pointed out the crossing. He returned the young girl home, and asked for a lock of her hair, before riding back to the lost ford.

To Col. Streight's amazement and despair Forrest was back on his trail. Both forces again made an all-night march. At about 9:00 AM on May 3rd, Streight reached the town of Lawrence. Streight deployed his men in defensive positions as Forrest attacked with his much smaller force. As the fighting subsided Forrest sent a flag of truce to the Federal commander, while at the same time, making his force appear larger than it was. Forrest and Streight met face to face. Forrest demanded the surrender of the Federals. When Streight asked Forrest how many men he had, Forrest bluffed saying he had a fresh column of troops arriving and enough men at hand to finish the job. Col. Streight and his command surrendered, and stacked their arms in a clearing as Forrest and his smaller force took them prisoner.

The story would be told over many a campfire of how the beautiful southern girl would help the "Wizard of the Saddle" ride down, defeat, and capture the northern invaders. <http://www.johnpaulstrain.com/art/to-the-lost-ford.htm>

VINDICATION



* "In 1871 a Congressional investigation was convened to look into Forrest's alleged involvement with the Klan and to revisit the Ft. Pillow "massacre." The investigation was chaired by Forrest's old enemy, William Tecumseh Sherman, who told the press that, "We are here to investigate Forrest, charge Forrest, try Forrest, convict Forrest, and hang Forrest."

The outcome of the 1871 investigation was twofold. The committee found no evidence that Forrest had participated in the formation of the Klan and that

even the use of his name may well have been without his permission. They also found that there was no credible evidence that Forrest had ever participated in or directed any actions of the Klan.

"The reports of Committees, House of Representatives, second session, forty-second congress," P. 7-449.

"The primary accusation before this board is that Gen. Forrest was a founder of The Klan, and its first Grand Wizard, So I shall address those accusations first. In 1871, Gen. Forrest was called before a congressional Committee along with 21 other ex-Confederate officers including Admiral Raphael Semmes, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. John B. Gordon, and Gen. Braxton Bragg. Forrest testified before Congress personally over four hours. Forrest took the witness stand June 27th, 1871. Building a railroad in Tennessee at the time, Gen Forrest stated he 'had done more , probably than any other man, to suppress these violence and difficulties and keep them down, had been vilified and abused in the (news) papers, and accused of things I never did while in the army and since. He had nothing to hide, wanted to see this matter settled, our country quite once more, and our people united and working together harmoniously.'

Asked if he knew of any men or combination of men violating the law or preventing the execution of the law: **Gen Forest answered emphatically, 'No.'** (A Committee member brought up a document suggesting otherwise, the 1868 newspaper article from the "Cincinnati

Commercial". That was their "evidence", a news article.) Forrest stated '...any information he had on the Klan was information given to him by others.'

Sen. Scott asked, 'Did you take any steps in organizing an association or society under that prescript (Klan constitution)?'

Forrest: 'I DID NOT' Forrest further stated that '...he thought the Organization (Klan) started in middle Tennessee, although he did not know where.

It is said I started it.'

Asked by Sen. Scott, 'Did you start it, Is that true?'

Forrest: 'No Sir, it is not.'

Asked if he had heard of the Knights of the white Camellia, a Klan-like organization in Louisiana,

Forrest: 'Yes, they were reported to be there.'

Senator: 'Were you a member of the order of the white Camellia?'

Forrest: 'No Sir, I never was a member of the Knights of the white Camellia.'

Asked about the Klan:

Forrest: 'It was a matter I knew very little about. All my efforts were addressed to stop it, disband it, and prevent it....I was trying to keep it down as much as possible.'

Forrest: 'I talked with different people that I believed were connected to it, and urged the disbandment of it, that it should be broken up.'"

The following article appeared in the New York times June 27th, "Washington, 1871. Gen Forrest was before the Klu Klux Committee today, and his examination lasted four hours. After the examination, he remarked than the committee treated him with much courtesy and respect."

Congressional records show that **Gen. Forrest was absolved of all complicity in the founding or operation of the Ku Klux Klan, and he was certainly never a "Grand Wizard"**. These committees had the utmost evidence and living witnesses at their disposal. The evidence precluded any Guilt or indictment of Gen. Forrest and the matter was closed before that body of final judgment in 1872.

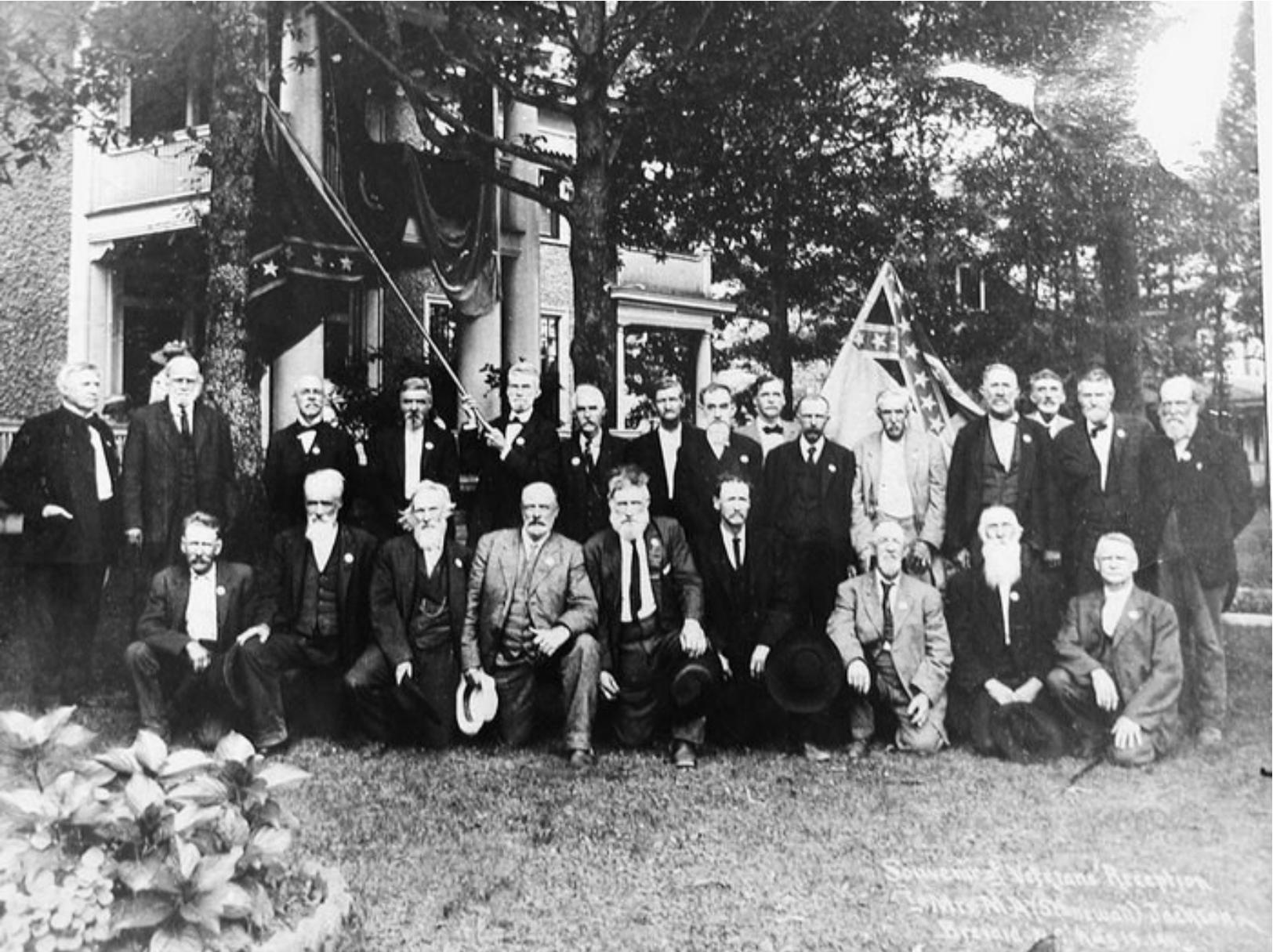
The following findings in the Final report of this committee of Congress concluded, **"The statement of these gentlemen (Forrest and Gordon) are full and explicit...the evidence fully sustains them."**



This is the new granite sign that has been placed by the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #215, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Forrest Park. The sign is in front of the General's statue in Forrest Park in downtown Memphis, TN. General Forrest and his wife are buried beneath the statue, which is of 'heroic proportion', or one and a half times life-size. It is recognized as one of, if not the, finest equestrian statues in the world. The sign was dedicated on Sunday, July 8th, 2012, with appropriate ceremony.







At least one yank admits the truth...

“A nation preserved with liberty trampled underfoot is much worse than a nation in fragments but with the spirit of liberty still alive. Southerners persistently claim that their rebellion is for the purpose of preserving this form of government.”

---Private John H. Haley, Seventeenth Maine Regiment, U.S.A.

Photo: Reception for Civil War Veterans, Transylvania Co, NC

Inscription reads "Souvenir of Veterans Reception To Mrs. M. A. (Stonewall) Jackson, Brevard NC, August 14, 1911"

CONFEDERATE BIBLE FLAG WITH 13 SIX-POINTED STARS AND ITS BAR COLORS REVERSED, 1861-65:



Confederate 1st National (Stars & Bars) Bible flag, made from hand-sewn silk with stars that are embroidered in silk floss. There are 13 of these, 12 of which were placed in a wreath and were made in six-armed, wheel spoke fashion. These surround an unusual, six-pointed center star that is shaped like the Star of David around the perimeter and is divided into wedged sections on the interior.

The flag's most unusual feature, however, is its layout of bars, which appear in white-red-white instead of the proper red-white-red. I have not before had a Stars & Bars with this reversal of colors. Mistakes like this are highly desired because they set the example apart from others.

The combination of these two features makes for an extraordinarily fine example.

Bible flags are a category unto themselves. They are tiny, hand-made flags, made by a loved one for a soldier as tokens of pride and affection, given when he left for war in the 19th century. They might also be made for some other special occasion, such as St. Valentine's Day, sent with a letter to a soldier already in the field. The soldier typically carried such a flag in his Bible, both because this was the safest place to keep it among his few possessions.

Bible flags come in all shapes and sizes, and with every star configuration imaginable, but most are small enough to fit in a small Bible, such as a soldier might carry, without folding. Some, like this example, had tassels that aided in its natural use as a bookmark. Most often they were small enough to fit in a Civil War cover (a small, 19th century envelope used for correspondence) and were sometimes sent to soldiers in the field.

Bible flags were most often made of ladies dress silk or dress ribbon, like this example, which is one of the ways a Bible flag can, at least in theory, be distinguished from a hand-made parade flag. A woman might use new fabric, of course, but if the maker was a girlfriend of fiancée, as opposed to a mother or sister, she might then use fabric from her own dress a way to further personalize the flag. Further, the dress might be one she wore on some special occasion of significance to the couple.

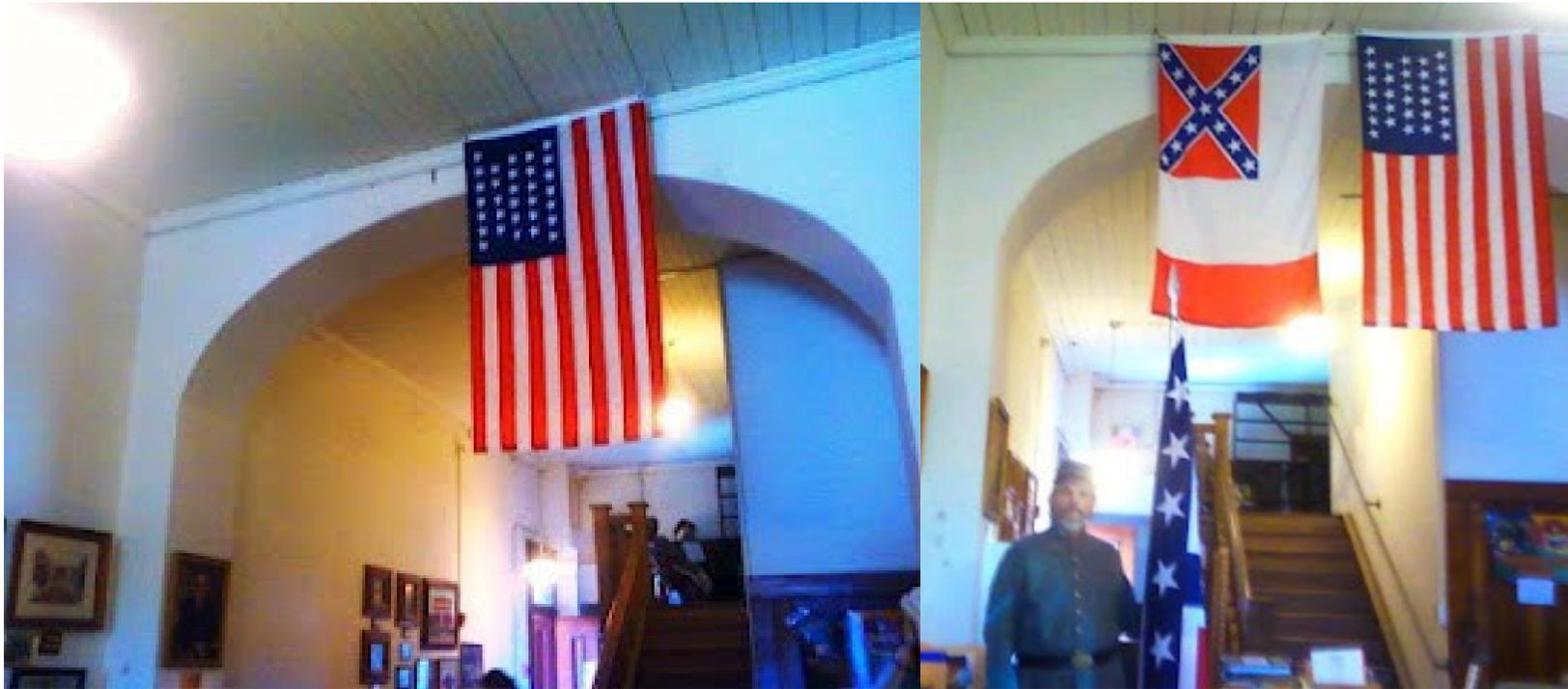
The count of 13 stars represents the 11 official Confederate States plus the two most active Border States, Missouri and Kentucky. The populations of these two states voted for secession, but their respective state governments didn't ratify the decision, so each ended up with two separate governments, one Union and one Confederate. http://jeffbridgmanamericanantiques.1stdibs.com/store/furniture_item_detail.php?id=363540

Flagger Victory at Harolson County Courthouse

2012/06/09

Harolson County, GA, Courthouse. 1856 US flag inside. Billy Bearden, our Son of the South, is offended! So, in the county seat in Buchanan, Billy says don't be all one sided! Share some Confederate History, too! So, Billy asks and receives permission to hang a Confederate Flag inside...FOREVER!!!!

~ Susan Frise Hathaway



Moral of the Story: It never hurts to ask !!





Joseph Shelby

was born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1830, where he was raised and attended Transylvania College; in 1852 he moved to Missouri where he became one of the richest young men in the state as a hemp farmer, rope manufacturer, and steamboat owner.

In 1854, he returned to Kentucky where he recruited and outfitted a company of cavalry to fight in Kansas against the free-soil forces. When the War broke out he was called to St. Louis by his cousin Frank Blair, who offered him a Federal commission as a captain. Shelby refused to join the Union forces, and instead recruited and outfitted a company of pro-Southern mounted rangers and accepted a commission as a captain in the Missouri State Guard.

Shelby and his men were involved in nearly every major battle in Missouri and Arkansas, including Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and Springfield. He led an

impressive, lengthy raid through Missouri in the fall of 1863, an act that won him promotion to brigadier general, and served with distinction in the repulse of Frederick Steele's Camden Expedition in southern Arkansas in the spring of 1864. That fall, Shelby led his "Iron Brigade" in Price's Missouri Raid, and saved Price's army from likely disaster at the Battle of Westport.

When the war ended, Shelby and his men refused to admit defeat, and sinking their battle flag in the Rio Grande River, crossed into Mexico and established the Colony of Carlotta. He returned to Missouri in 1867, where he became a key figure in helping heal the wounds of the Civil War. In 1892, President Grover Cleveland appointed Shelby U.S. Marshal of the Western District of Missouri, a position he held until his death from pneumonia on February 13, 1897.



....."At the outbreak of the war it was found very difficult to raise infantry in Texas, as no Texan walks a yard if he can help it. Many mounted regiments were therefore organized, and afterwards dismounted."

Sir Arthur Fremantle, British observer 1863



Kings of Kernstown

**Generals Early, Gordon, Breckinridge & Ramseur
Pritchard Farm - Kernstown, Virginia - July 24, 1864**

By John Paul Strain

They were four of a kind. Hard-bitten and battle tested Confederate generals. Jubal A. Early, John B. Gordon, John C. Breckinridge and Stephen D. Ramseur were given the task by Robert E. Lee to attack Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley and relieve pressure on Southern troops under siege at Richmond. Commanding the Confederate forces, General Early had 17,000 seasoned veterans from the Army of Northern Virginia to do the job. They were among the best troops of the Confederacy.

On July 24th General Early's army marched north from Strasburg on the Valley Pike. At 7:00am the cavalry in gray were engaged with Federal forces under the command of General George Crook south of Kernstown. By 1:00pm Early's generals had their divisions deployed and ready to engage the Union forces who had occupied the Pritchard farm and the strategic Pritchard's Hill. The beautiful home known as 'Brightside', a name given by the Pritchard family, would again be located at the center of a raging battle. Two years earlier, Confederate forces under the command of General "Stonewall" Jackson had attempted, without success, to defeat the Federal army at Pritchard's Hill on March 23, 1862.

Under orders from General Crook, Union Col. James A. Mulligan's 23rd Illinois, the "Irish Brigade", along with another brigade made the first move advancing south on hidden Confederate brigades. It wasn't long before he found them and retreated back toward Pritchard's Hill. In the meantime General Breckinridge had located a ravine on the east side of the Valley Pike and was able to keep his troops concealed as they deployed on the exposed Union left flank. Ordered to again advance in force, Col. Mulligan, supported by the regiments under Col. Rutherford B. Hayes, moved toward General Gordon's division secured in Barton's Woods. Breckinridge then unleashed his brigades, quickly routing the exposed Union left flank. The Union forces fell back to make a stand along the stone wall of Pritchard's Lane. It was here that Col. Mulligan was mortally wounded and the Union line collapsed and began the flight back toward Winchester. Avenging Stonewall Jackson's only loss in battle, Early's generals were now kings of the hill.

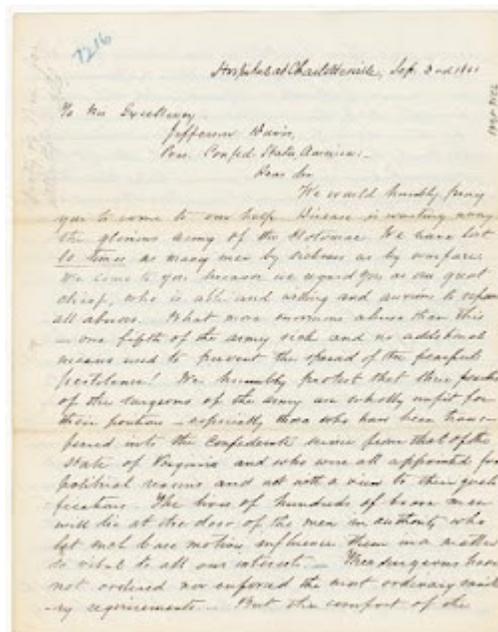
National Archives to Digitize 2,750 Volumes of CSA Record Books

Confederate Records Digitization Project, DeAnne Blanton, reference archivist, National Archives, June 23, 2012
The Archives I Reference Section is pleased to announce our in-house digitization project in honor of the Civil War sesquicentennial. During the course of the next five years or so, the 2,750 volumes comprising the Collected Record Books of Various Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Offices of the Confederate States of America, 1860-1865, will be digitized and uploaded in batches to the Archival Research Catalog (ARC). Each volume will have its own unique ARC Identifier Number.

These record books, part of Record Group [RG] 109, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, are a significant collection of records encompassing nearly all aspects of the Confederate Government and military. These records, which were created by various elements of the Confederate States during the Civil War, came into the custody of the U.S. War Department during and at the end of the war by capture or surrender. A significant portion was captured along with Jefferson Davis and his cabinet. In the post-war years, the U.S. War Department added to their collection of Confederate records through purchase or donation by private individuals throughout the South. Between 1874 and 1898, the records were in the physical custody of the Archive Office as well as the Record and Pension Office of the Adjutant General's Office. During this period, the Confederate records were cataloged and organized. They were heavily used as part of the publication of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, and were consulted and transcribed as part of the creation of both the Union and Confederate compiled military service records.

As part of the cataloging and organizing of the Confederate records, all of the bound volumes were classified according to provenance into groups called "chapters." Volumes were then numbered serially within these chapters. The chapters are as follows:

- I: Adjutant and Inspector General's Office
- II: Military Commands
- III: Engineer Department
- IV: Ordnance Department
- V: Quartermaster Department
- VI: Medical Department
- VII: Legislative Records
- VIII: Miscellaneous Records
- IX: Office of the Secretary of War
- X: Treasury Department
- XI: Post Office Department
- XII: Judiciary



The War Department transferred their Confederate records to the National Archives in 1938. NARA rebound the Collected Record Books, but still maintains the "chapter volume" arrangement. Within RG 109, the Collected Record Books are the most heavily used series, and are requested by historians, genealogists, and Civil War preservationists on a regular basis. They are also perhaps the most interesting, not only because of the wide range of information they contain, but in their wide physical variety – an assortment of shapes, weights, paper color and paper type prevail throughout the collection.

Digitization of the Collected Record Books is a collaborative venture, with multiple offices at both Archives I and Archives II working together to accomplish this ambitious effort. The "chapter-volume" team consists of staff from the following offices: Archival Operations – Washington, DC (RD-DC); Conservation Branch (RXC); Digitization Services Branch (IDS); and Online Public Access Branch (IOO). DeAnne Blanton, RD-DC (AI), is Project Lead.

To take a look at the first fourteen volumes uploaded to ARC, click [here](http://arcweb.archives.gov/arc/action/ExternalDOSearch?searchExpression=rg%20109%20chapter%20volume):
<http://arcweb.archives.gov/arc/action/ExternalDOSearch?searchExpression=rg%20109%20chapter%20volume>
<http://www.civilwarlibrarian.blogspot.com/>

Unidentified Confederate soldier armed with a pair of Colt revolvers, dagger, bowie knife and a model 1859 Sharps carbine.



The model 1853 Sharps carbines are very similar and are also known as "Beecher's Bibles" named after Presbyterian Minister and abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher, also the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame. The good "Christians" in New England raised money to purchase these carbines and shipped them to John Brown in crates marked "Bibles" to use in Missouri, Kansas and eventually Harpers Ferry to commit terrorist acts against Southerners.

Must have been comforting to Southern folk to know they had such good "Christian" neighbors to the North.

Beecher had a home in Newport Fla. after the war. The town on the St. Marks river was pretty much devastated in March 1865 during the Yankees failed attempt to capture Tallahassee

In 1875 an adultery trial in which Beecher was accused of having an affair with "a friend's wife" was one of the most notorious American trials of the 19th century. In the highly publicized scandal known as the Beecher-Tilton Affair he was tried on charges that he had committed adultery with a friend's wife, Elizabeth Tilton. In 1870, Elizabeth had confessed to her husband, Theodore Tilton, that she had had a relationship with Henry Ward Beecher. Tilton was then fired from his job at the Independent because of his editor's fears of adverse publicity. Theodore and Henry

both pressured Elizabeth to recant her story, which she did, in writing.

The charges became public when Theodore Tilton told Elizabeth Cady Stanton of his wife's confession. Stanton repeated the story to fellow women's rights leaders Victoria Woodhull and Isabella Beecher Hooker.

Henry Ward Beecher had publicly denounced Woodhull's advocacy of free love. She published a story in her paper (Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly) on November 2, 1872, claiming that America's most renowned clergyman was secretly practicing the free-love doctrines which he denounced from the pulpit. The story created a national sensation. As a result, Woodhull was arrested in New York City and imprisoned for sending obscene material through the mail. The Plymouth Church held a board of inquiry and exonerated Beecher, but excommunicated Mr. Tilton in 1873.

Tilton then sued Beecher: the trial began in January 1875, and ended in July when the jurors deliberated for six days but were unable to reach a verdict. His wife loyally supported him throughout the ordeal.

A second board of enquiry was held at Plymouth Church and this body also exonerated Beecher. Two years later, Elizabeth Tilton once again confessed to the affair and the church excommunicated her. Despite this Beecher continued to be a popular national figure. However, the debacle split his family. While most of his siblings supported him, Isabella Beecher Hooker openly supported one of his accusers.

In old Albany, strangers paid for slurring Confederate general

By Linda Emley

In 1877, the Edward Brothers of Missouri printed an Illustrated Map of Ray County that listed the town of Albany, population 150.

It was 1 mile north and east of Orrick and was a brisk little town that had seven business houses, a school, a mill and a church.

Albany was where Capt. Bill Anderson was shot in 1864. After reading the following story, it looks like he wasn't the only famous "Bill" that got shot in Albany.

The Richmond Missourian, Mar. 8, 1937: "Elmer Pigg and Jewell Mayes have decided that the signed article by Oliver J. Thompson, Lawrence Ks., in the Kansas City Star, might well be set down in local print. One reason for re-production is the hope that somebody in Ray County may have heard it first-hand from a parent or other person, and if so, will please write the local version for these chapters. Another reason for this presentation is that the story continues to be discussed locally – and, if true, (as it may be), it adds to the lore of Southwest Ray County.

"The following is Mr. Thompson's signed statement: In the Sunday Star on Dec. 27, 1937, I read a story picturing Wild Bill Hickok as a gloried 2-gunman of the West. There are several stories about Wild Bill that my father told me, which I have no reason to doubt. One of them I heard him relate several times.

"A short time after the Civil War, when the enmity and hard feeling still ran to grudge fights and murder along the Missouri and Kansas border, my father, accompanied by Si Jesse of Independence, journeyed to the town of Albany, east of Liberty. Their object was to purchase some horses owned jointly by Bob McCorkle and a man named Story, who was known as Bud Story, and McCorkle hired a wrangler for the horses by the name of John Wright, all three having served in the Confederate army.

"When my father and Jesse arrived at Albany it was in mid-afternoon and they stopped at the only store to get something to eat. When they entered there were two men other than the storekeeper. They were sitting on a long table to one side of the building eating cheese with hard-tack and drinking cider from a large earthen jug. They made some minor purchases and were eating when several other men came in.

"My father asked about McCorkle and Story and was directed to Wright, who had entered and was sitting near the fireplace at the end of the building near the pair that sat on the table. Jesse and my father went over and were talking to Wright about the horses when three men rode up and dismounted and came into the store.

"One of these was in a uniform of the army and wore sergeant's stripes. Another in buckskin and the third was a well-dressed young man whose mustache was as well-kept as his clothes. The sergeant introduced himself to the storekeeper as a representative of the army wishing to purchase horses. He gave his name as Sgt. Earl McClure.



Bill Hickok

“Then he introduced the well-dressed man as Billy Hickok, ‘the best shot in the whole Union army and killed more rebels than any one man that fought for Abe Lincoln.’ The other fellow was Luke somebody, who had been scouting in the West. No one had said a word but the soldier, and none seemed interested in him.

“After his first spell of bragging passed, he asked where he could find Story and McCorkle, as he wished to buy their horses. Wright told them they would be in soon, as they had to get some supplies. He had no more than spoken when they entered the door. One wore a gray coat and the other a pair of gray pants of Confederate uniforms. Wright said they were the men the sergeant was looking for. The sergeant looked them over a minute and said he wouldn’t buy horses from any rebel. Hickok spoke up and gave his idea of Sterling Price.

“Before he had finished, the younger of the two men setting on the table stuck his knife in the top of the head of cheese and walked over to the three. Taking the sergeant and Hickok by the shoulders, he turned them toward him. ‘Listen, You --- ! General Price is not present to speak for himself, but he has several representatives here who will answer in his place. ‘Pologize now or --- !’

“The sergeant and Hickok both dropped their hands. There was a flash and two rapid gun shots. The sergeant staggered and fell to the floor. Hickok’s gun fell to the floor and he was holding his right hand about the wrist. ‘Down on your knees and pologize!’ demanded the young man, still holding his gun pointed at Hickok. Hickok dropped to his knees and staring terror-stricken straight at the young man, offered amends to General Sterling Price.

“When he had finished, the young man ordered him to ‘get the hell out of the county and stay out until he could learn some common sense.’ Hickok got up and the scout took the sergeant with him! After the trio had gone, the young man went back to his cheese – and the group talked about the matter as if it were an everyday occurrence.

“Wright asked the older man if he had pulled his gun. ‘Naw,’ he replied, ‘If Jesse had needed any help I would have plugged the nearest one with this knife.’ It was Jesse and Frank James, who sat on the table.

“Many people thought that Hickok was left-handed, but my father always said that after that fracas at Albany his right hand was a little stiff from the flesh wound and he used his left faster than his right. He also claimed that the reason Hickok gave up his vaudeville tour of the county was because Jesse James followed him about for about a week, and when he came out on the stage to do his act he always found Jesse James sitting in the front row and even Hickok did not dare attempt to take him, although there was a large price on his head at that time. My father always stated that Hickok became so nervous before he gave up the tour that he drank heavily and he thought that James was gunning for him.”

Did Wild Bill really get shot by Jesse James in Albany? Many such tales usually have some shred of truth and this one could be based on a true story. There was a man named Oliver B. Thompson who lived in Lecompton, Kan. in the 1930s. Oliver’s father Lewis may have visited Albany and been an eye witness to this story from the 1870s.

Wild Bill toured with Buffalo Bill Cody’s Wild West Show from 1872 to 1873 before he moved to Deadwood, Dakota. Wild Bill was shot in Deadwood in 1876 by Jack McCall, who was revenging his brother’s death. There are many interesting stories associated with Bloody Bill, Wild Bill and Buffalo Bill, but I find this one fascinating because Jesse James had to be thinking about his friend Bill Anderson’s death a few years earlier at Albany while sitting in that store eating cheese.

Yes, it looks like Wild Bill picked a bad day to visit Albany and speak poorly of southern “Rebels,” and we have a story that shows Ray County was truly a part of the “Wild West” .

Have a rootin’ tootin’ six-gun-shootin’ story for Linda? You can write her at rayc...@aol.com or see her in person at Ray County Museum. <http://www.richmond-dailynews.com/?p=10993>

Lake City Florida: The Stars and Bars – A heritage that just won't go away

Posted July 3, 2012 09:00 am

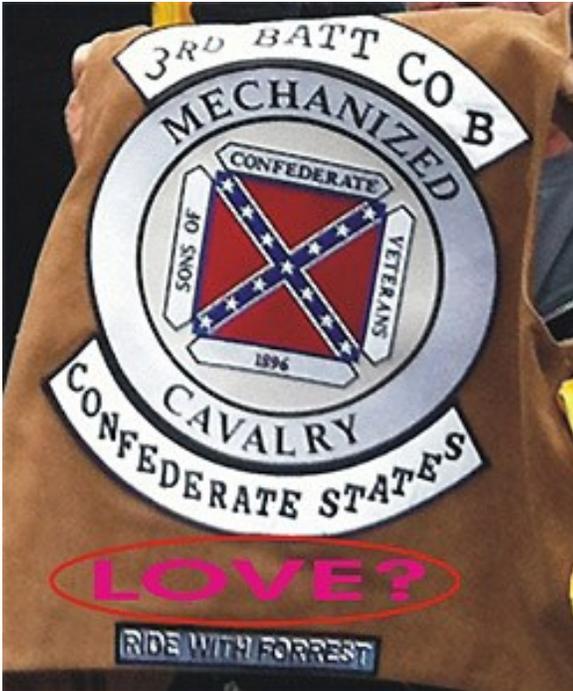


This is the photo of the Mechanized Confederate Cavalry and Chief Gilmore.

By Stew Lilker

LAKE CITY, FL – The controversy surrounding the Stars and Bars, or the Confederate Flag, is a controversy that has hounded Lake City for decades. The Stars and Bars, emblazoned as part of Lake City's logo, rides on every City vehicle and is part of Lake City stationery. The recent controversies surrounding the City Police Chief and the City Manager have culminated in the Local Branch of the NAACP asking for the Chief and City Manager's resignations. The straw that broke the camel's back, a photo of Lake City's African American Police Chief posing with the Confederate Mechanized Cavalry during the Olustee Festival. The Lake City Branch of the NAACP is being supported in its efforts by the State chapter of the NAACP.

A letter obtained by the Observer and dated July 2, 2012, purports to be from the NAACP and is addressed to the City Council. It asks for the resignations or termination of both Police Chief Gilmore and City Manager Wendell Johnson. The letter claims that the community has lost "all confidence in Chief Gilmore and the Police Department." The letter also claims that black and white Lake City police officers are treated differently.



- Read more about "[Ride With Forrest](#)" [here](#).
 - Read more about the "[Mechanized Cavalry](#)" at [Olustee here](#).
 - [The Mechanized Cavalry web site is here](#)
- Graphic: The Columbia County Observer

The letter concludes: "We supported Chief Gilmore when she became the new police chief but after several incidents of poor decision making and judgments, we believe that continuing to turn our heads, is not going to solve the problem, and City Manager Johnson has done nothing to address any of these problems. We wish Chief Gilmore and City Manager Johnson much success in their endeavors but we believe that Chief Gilmore has not managed the Lake City Police Department well during her tenure here, and neither has City Manager Johnson."

Early yesterday evening, your reporter spoke with the Lake City/Columbia County branch president of the NAACP, John

Mayo, as well as the chapter's second vice president, Debra White; the Florida state president of the NAACP, Adora Nweze; and lastly, LCPD Chief Argatha Gilmore.

John Mayo, Lake City/Columbia County NAACP President

"Mr. Mayo, thank you for taking my call. I understand that you just went to the Lake City Reporter and showed them a letter where the NAACP is asking for the resignation of Lake City Police Chief Gilmore and City Manager Wendell Johnson?"

Mr. Mayo said, "That's true. We are concerned with the impact that she is having on the black employees in the city Police Department. She fired three and five quit. Then there is a picture that is circulating with a bunch of guys and the Confederate flag. One of the jackets said, "Ride with Forrest." Forrest was the founder of the KKK."

The Observer asked, "Do you think that she knew what those guys were really about when she stood there and was photographed with them?"

Mr. Mayo answered, "You would think that she had sense enough to know. Maybe she never heard of Forrest, but everybody knows the Confederate flag is nothing but a hate symbol. We know that. A lot of people ask what we have against the Confederate flag. It's a hate symbol. That's what we have against it."

Mr. Mayo continued, "I will be bringing this up at the July 16th City Council meeting. At that time I plan to present a resolution to them asking for her resignation and that of the City Manager. I think both of them have to go."

The Observer followed up, "Why are you asking for the resignation of the City Manager?"

Mr. Mayo answered, "The City Manager is allowing her to do this. He is standing back and letting her do this... He knows about it. I am sure she is running it by him. Whatever she wants to do, he seems to go with it."

Lake City is now the defendant in at least three federal lawsuits with former LCPD officers.

Mr. Mayo concluded, "And one more thing. Somewhere along the line this is going to cost the taxpayers money. I don't know if they have insurance to pay for the lawsuits, but eventually it is going to cost taxpayers money."

Debra White, 2nd Vice President of the local NAACP branch

The Observer, "Ms. White, if you had one thought you would like to share, what would it be?"

Ms. White responded, "That it is time to take action against her. She has impacted the lives of 8 African American police officers."

The Observer asked, "We have all seen the picture of the Chief and the Confederate Mechanized Cavalry. Do you think she really has any idea what the stars and bars stand for?"

Ms. White not hiding her anger, answered, "She has a degree. Come on -- come on. She truly understood. She asked for them to take the picture."

Adora Nweze, President of the Florida NAACP

The Observer, "Ms. Nweze, Thank you for returning my call."

President Nweze, "You're welcome."

The Observer asked, "Are you supporting the local Chapter?"

President Nweze answered, "Yes, definitely. We reviewed several documents. One had to do with the pattern of not only the firing, but the resignation of African American police officers. The pattern was extremely disturbing. Anyone else with that kind of firing practice would leave themselves open to scrutiny as to why African Americans cannot remain on the job in that police department. Something is going on there. It's not right."

President Nweze continued, "Then to see the picture of her in the newsletter of the Confederate Mechanized Cavalry. It is very disconcerting that a police chief in uniform would do that, would take that kind of picture."

The Observer asked, "Do you really think she understands what she was doing?"

President Nweze answered, "I'm not sure whether she did or not. If she understood what she was doing and did it anyway -- that's scary. If she didn't understand -- that's scary as well. Either way you go, she is dead wrong."

President Nweze continued, "The City Manager needs to fire her. If the manager is not doing his job, they have to call him into question. He is the one that has the oversight over her. And if the City Manager can't do it, the City Council needs to act. If the City Council can't act, then the people will have to determine how they are going to deal with them."

The Observer had one final question, "Just one more thing. What do you think of the Confederate Flag flying on the logo of the City, which is on all city vehicles and all city stationery?"

President Nweze concluded the conversation, "We tried to deal with this years ago. As long as the Confederate Flag remains on the seal of Lake City, nothing is ever going to change."

Police Chief Argatha Gilmore

Sometime after the photo was taken of the Chief and the Confederate Mechanized Cavalry, she e mailed the photo to the City Manager. The note in the e mail read:

**Community outreach... :)
This was great contact!**

Police Chief Gilmore paused to return the Observer's call as she was headed to visit someone in the ICU.

The Observer: "Chief, thank you for returning my call."

After a few cordial remarks the Observer asked about the photo, "Did you understand what the Confederate Mechanized Cavalry stood for?"

Chief Gilmore responded, "I didn't Google them. I was at the parade. I saw people. It was the Olustee Festival. A lot of people had on Confederate things. I started at the beginning of the parade line and greeted and shook hands with just about everyone on that line. I don't know what their mission is. Yes, I saw the rebel sign. Everybody was wearing Confederate stuff on that day. I greeted people as the Police Chief of Lake City Florida."

The Chief continued, "The people that I greeted that day were not showing me hatred. What I see in that picture -- The Bible tells me, how can you tell me you love God, who you've never seen and hate your brother that you see every day? When I look at that picture, that's what I see."

http://columbiacountyobserver.com/master_files/Lake_City_2012/12_0703_lc-fl-the-stars-and-bars-a%20heritage-that-won't-go-away.html

FOLLOWUP ! : Lake City police chief, city manager to stay Civil rights group called for chief, city manager to step down

LAKE CITY, Fla. -

Hours after members of a local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held a rally asking two city leaders in Lake City to resign, the City Council unanimously passed a vote of confidence for the police chief and city manager at the center of the controversy.

The SCLC said they have several demands, which include having Police Chief Argatha Gilmore and City Manager Wendell Johnson resign. They said they're upset with many of Gilmore's leadership decisions, including controversy over a picture of Gilmore with a group of men displaying the Confederate flag.

The group has compiled 97 pages of what members call injustices that have been found by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, including nine cases of misconduct and excessive force.

Members say a lot of African-American officers have been fired, and there have been a lot of questions about Gilmore and Johnson.

Members also point to the fact that the Confederate flag is displayed on the city logo.

Lake City Police Officer Craig Strickland came to show his support for Gilmore and Johnson.

"We're basically here because of biased allegations, the spirit of offense, personal vendettas for people that have been accused or had negative impact with the police department," he said.

During a meeting Monday night, the City Council approved a motion to keep both Gilmore and Johnson.

Click on picture to watch video report:



Nicknames of Confederate Men and Women

Lewis Addison Armistead: Nickname - [Lo, short for "Lothario."](#) which he was not.

P.G.T. Beauregard: Nicknames - [Little Creole, Little Napoleon](#)

Jubal Anderson Early: Nickname - [Old Jube, Old Jubilee](#), affection of his troops.

Richard Stoddert Ewell: Nickname - [Old Baldy, Old Bald Head](#), few hirsute characteristics.

Mary Anna Jackson: Nickname - [Widow of the Confederacy](#), never remarried after Stonewall's death.

John Bell Hood: Nickname - [Old Woodenhead](#), affection of his Texas Brigade.

William Henry Fitzhugh Lee: Nickname - [Rooney](#), Robert E. Lee's son.

John Singleton Mosby: Nickname - [The Grey Ghost](#), by Union troops for his raids.

Rose O'Neal Greenhow: Nickname - [Wild Rose/ Rebel Rose](#), by Union sympathers/by secessionists.

Lucy Pickens" Nickname - [Lady Lucy](#) , first Lady of South Carolina

Joseph Wheeler: Nickname - [Fighting Joe](#), aggressive personality.

Leonidas Polk: Nickname - [Bishop](#), Episcopal, Bishop of Louisiana.

Abram Joseph Ryan: Nickname - [Poet-priest of the Confederacy](#), Catholic priest.

James Ewell Brown Stuart: Nickname - [Jeb](#), from his initials.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens: Nickname - [Little Ellick, The Great Commoner](#), by his friends and fellow Congressmen.

Varina Anne "Winnie" Davis: Nickname - [Child of the Confederacy](#), only child born under a sitting Confederate President.

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne: Nickname - [Stonewall Jackson of the West](#), battle actions.

James Longstreet: Nickname - [Warhorse, Old Pete](#), by Lee and by his men from a childhood nickname.

John Bankhead Magruder: Nickname - [Prince John](#), indulged his extravagant tastes.

Edmund Kirby Smith: Nickname - [Seminole](#), for his home state of Florida.

Dabney Herndon Maury: Nickname - [Puss in Boots](#), because he was short of stature, his boots appeared to swallow him.

Maria Isabella "Belle" Boyd: Nickname - [La Belle Rebelle](#), for espionage activities.

'Mallory's dilemma?'

Stephen Russell Mallory (1812 -73) served in the US Senate as the elected Democrat from Florida from 1850 to the secession of his home state and the outbreak of hostilities. For much of this period, he was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and, at a time of rapid naval reform, insisted that the ships of the United States, should be as capable as those of Great Britain and France, the foremost navies in the world at that time. He also guided a bill through Congress providing for compulsory retirement of officers who did not meet the standards required of the profession.

Mallory never advocated the secession but when it happened, he followed his state and quit the Union. When the new government of the Confederacy was formed, he was named Secretary of the Navy, a position he would hold throughout the existence of the Confederacy. Because of indifference to naval matters by most others in the Confederacy, Mallory was able to shape the Confederate Navy to his will and many of his innovative ideas, such as the incorporation of armour into warship construction, later became standard practice in navies around the world. The Confederate Navy however, was continually beset by administrative ineptitude and weakened politically by its many detractors.



The sad state of shipbuilding in the seceding states convinced Mallory he would have to seek vessels from abroad, if his new navy were to challenge its US counterpart. He selected two men for the task: James Dunwoody Bulloch and Lieutenant James H. North, of the Confederate States Navy. North was ultimately a disappointment in Mallory's opinion, but Bulloch proved to be one of the most effective agents for the Confederacy in Europe. He sought diligently and discreetly in England and France to acquire ships for the purposes of his government, whilst working within the framework of the neutrality laws of the host nations. Eventually, four of the Confederate Navy's raiders were purchased in Britain, the CSS Florida, Georgia, Shenandoah and Alabama. Mallory sought others; but as the records show those few commissioned proved more than adequate.

One singular aspect of Mallory's tenure as Secretary of the Navy was his advocacy of armoured vessels. He consistently argued the Confederacy could never produce enough ships to compete with the industrial Union on a ship-by-ship basis, so the South should build fewer ships that were individually, so far superior to their opponents as to render most, ineffective. In his own words, Mallory stated, 'The perfection of a warship would doubtless be a combination of the greatest known ocean speed with the greatest known floating battery and power of resistance.'

Mallory hoped that the CSN's armoured warships, or ironclads, would prove to be the undoing of their Federal opponents; but he failed to anticipate they too might be considering armoured vessels? As it turned out, ironclads became important parts of both navies.

The first ironclad to be built on Mallory's orders was the CSS Virginia, the rebuilt Union vessel Merrimack, raised at Gosport Navy Yard and fitted with a new armoured casemate on her original hull. The Virginia carried twelve guns and was fitted with an iron ram. On March 8, 1862, she attacked the Union fleet enforcing the blockade on the James River and sank two major Union warships, the USS's Cumberland and Congress and severely damaged a third, the USS Minnesota. To Mallory's delight, the Virginia proved his concept right. The vessel suffered negligible damage and no casualties in that first day of the battle, demonstrating the basic validity of Mallory's belief that armored warships could destroy the best wooden ships afloat; and with little risk to themselves. When the Virginia returned to battle the following day, she encountered the Union's new Monitor. That battle was inconclusive; but finally alerted Mallory to the fact the ultimate weapon is only truly decisive, when one side alone possesses it!



MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

Military districts and commanding generals

1 Schofield 2 Sickles 3 Pope 4 Ord 5 Sheridan

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

State

1868 Date of readmission to Union

1871 Date conservative rule reestablished

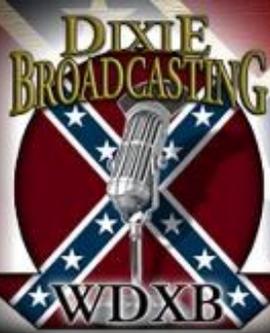
...The Reconstruction Act of 1867 declared the Southern States were NOT PART OF THE UNION!

Wasn't this the same Union from which the North had previously said that these States COULD NOT WITHDRAW?

From 1866 to March of 1867 the Southern states were accorded the rights of statehood and helped ratify the 13th amendment while rejecting the 14th. The rejection of the 14th was in conflict to the radicals in Congress and so they decided to eject their conquered foes from Congressional process.

On March 2 1867 Congress passed the Reconstruction Act abolishing civil government in the South and dividing it into five Military districts. The effect was to disfranchise a large portion of the white population and to extend the franchise to scalawags, carpetbaggers and former slaves who were for the most part illiterate...

The Northern element treated the Southern states alternately as states and then as conquered territories at their whim. Thus the Northern Congress recognized the legality of the Southern states as long as their actions did not conflict with the plans of the radicals. How convenient...



*The Powerful Voice of
Today's Southern Movement.*

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I recently received a request for financial support from the Museum of the Confederacy. This afternoon I replied:

Sirs:

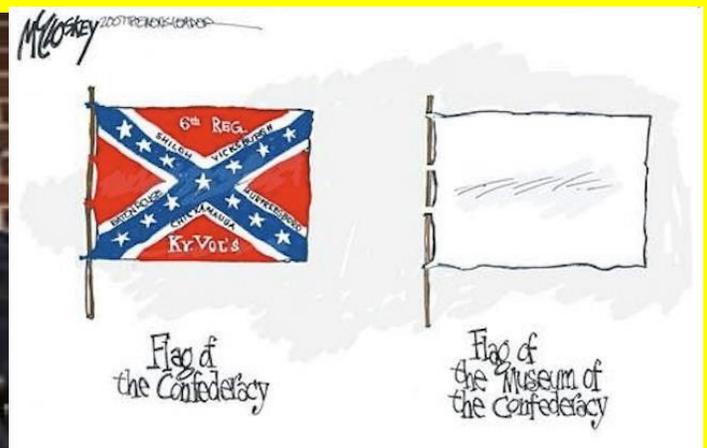
Nothing would please me more than to be able to support the Museum of the Confederacy but alas, I know too well how the present administration feels about Southern heritage. They have bought the present politically correct Marxist revisionism hook, line and sinker to the point at which the Museum is more apt to honor the enemies of the South than its heroes. The refusal to fly any flag of the Confederacy at the Appomattox site clearly indicates that you have bought into the lie that there never was a real nation called the Confederate States of America and that all the bloody conflict represented was an insurrection by traitors and tyrants in gray – rather than the fact that exactly the opposite was the case and that the tyrants and traitors wore blue.

It is not enough to display artifacts of the past when you present them within the framework of myths, half-truths and lies. I, too, once believed what Mr. Rawls and others still believe but I have educated myself to the “hows” and “whys” of an unconstitutional, immoral and murderous war waged by the federal government not to “preserve the Union” - which cannot be done at the point of a gun – nor to “free the slaves” - an even worse lie – but to insure the primacy of a centralized system that has eventually come to the point at which the “consent of the governed” is not even a consideration by the elite rulers in Washington.

When the Museum of the Confederacy no longer apologizes for the men whose treasures it keeps and displays (however professionally), I will once again consider supporting it. But as long as the aim of the administration is the reduction of the heritage and history of the South to practical oblivion, I fear that I must decline. Today, if on no other day, it should be obvious that Lincoln’s desire for total mastery has indeed come to pass and that, as Lord Action lamented, the defeat of the South was the defeat of representative government and the people’s liberty it enshrined.

OPENING DAY:

Valerie Protopapas

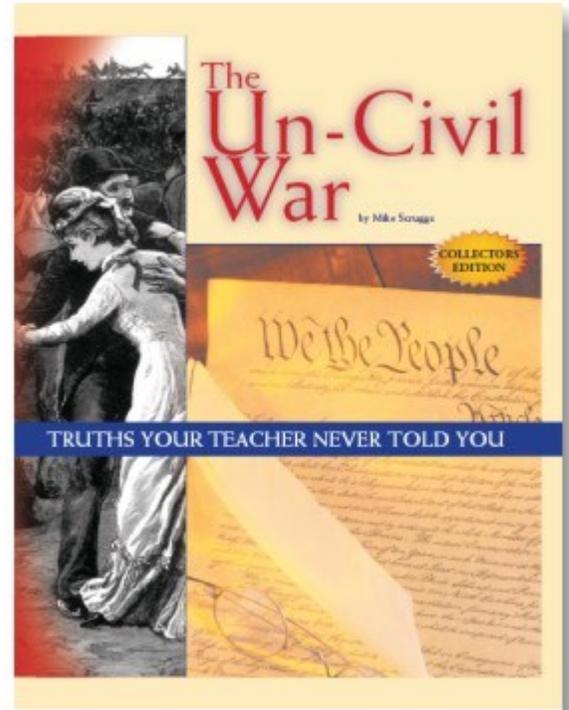


The Un-Civil War Truths Your Teacher Never Told You

Author Mike Scruggs brings an important new scholarly perspective to the issues that divided the United States prior to 1861 and through the tortuous years of the War and the terrible aftermath called the Reconstruction. This is a book that should be required reading. It is our history and our heritage. It is a book that reaches out to every American with a curious and open mind in an effort to rescue truth from decades of oppression.

This is history as you were never taught in school, and it shapes our society still today. Read the factual history of the Southern Flag, the true causes of the War, the first 13th Amendment, the Cherokees' alliance with the South, the Constitutional issues that are still alive today, how the South was kicked out of the Union after the War, what really went on during Reconstruction, the iron fist of the Union League Club, the carpetbaggers, the dubious passage of the 14th Amendment, and much more. Anyone who reads what Mike Scruggs has written here cannot help but walk away with a far greater understanding of the South, of what it stands for, and of its true role in this nation.

A chapter from the book!



UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES OF THE UNCIVIL WAR

A Brief Explanation of the Impact of the Morrill Tariff

By Mike Scruggs for the Tribune Papers

Most Americans believe the U. S. "Civil War" was over slavery. They have to an enormous degree been miseducated. The means and timing of handling the slavery issue were at issue, although not in the overly simplified moral sense that lives in postwar and modern propaganda. But had there been no Morrill Tariff there might never have been a war. The conflict that cost of the lives of 650,000 Union and Confederate soldiers and perhaps as many as 50,000 Southern civilians and impoverished many millions for generations might never have been.

A smoldering issue of unjust taxation that enriched Northern manufacturing states and exploited the agricultural South was fanned to a furious blaze in 1860. It was the Morrill Tariff that stirred the smoldering embers of regional mistrust and ignited the fires of Secession in the South. This precipitated a Northern reaction and call to arms that would engulf the nation in the flames of war for four years.

Prior to the U. S. "Civil War" there was no U. S. income tax. Considerably more than 90% of U. S. government revenue was raised by a tariff on imported goods. A tariff is a tax on selected imports, most commonly finished or manufactured products. A high tariff is usually legislated not only to raise revenue, but also to protect domestic industry form foreign competition. By placing such a high, protective tariff on imported goods it makes them more expensive to buy than the same domestic goods. This allows domestic industries to charge higher prices and make more money on sales that might otherwise be lost

An excellent read for only \$7.95 plus shipping and handling. This 64 page tabloid-size historical book is a true bargain! Don't miss it!
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Quantity prices available upon request.

to foreign competition because of cheaper prices (without the tariff) or better quality. This, of course, causes domestic consumers to pay higher prices and have a lower standard of living. Tariffs on some industrial products also hurt other domestic industries that must pay higher prices for goods they need to make their products. Because the nature and products of regional economies can vary widely, high tariffs are sometimes good for one section of the country, but damaging to another section of the country. High tariffs are particularly hard on exporters since they must cope with higher domestic costs and retaliatory foreign tariffs that put them at a pricing disadvantage. This has a depressing effect on both export volume and profit margins. High tariffs have been a frequent cause of economic disruption, strife and war.

Prior to 1824 the average tariff level in the U. S. had been in the 15 to 20 % range. This was thought sufficient to meet federal revenue needs and not excessively burdensome to any section of the country. The increase of the tariff to a 20% average in 1816 was ostensibly to help pay for the War of 1812. It also represented a 26% net profit increase to Northern manufacturers.

In 1824 Northern manufacturing states and the Whig Party under the leadership of Henry Clay began to push for high, protective tariffs. These were strongly opposed by the South. The Southern economy was largely agricultural and geared to exporting a large portion of its cotton and tobacco crops to Europe. In the 1850's the South accounted for anywhere from 72 to 82% of U. S. exports. They were largely dependent, however, on Europe or the North for the manufactured goods needed for both agricultural production and consumer needs. Northern states received about 20% of the South's agricultural production. The vast majority of export volume went to Europe. A protective tariff was then a substantial benefit to Northern manufacturing states, but meant considerable economic hardship for the agricultural South

Northern political dominance enabled Clay and his allies in Congress to pass a tariff averaging 35% late in 1824. This was the cause of economic boom in the North, but economic hardship and political agitation in the South. South Carolina was especially hard hit, the State's exports falling 25% over the next two years. In 1828 in a demonstration of unabashed partisanship and unashamed greed the Northern dominated Congress raised the average tariff level to 50%. Despite strong Southern agitation for lower tariffs the Tariff of 1832 only nominally reduced the effective tariff rate and brought no relief to the South. These last two tariffs are usually termed in history as the Tariffs of Abomination.

This led to the Nullification Crisis of 1832 when South Carolina called a state convention and "nullified" the 1828 and 1832 tariffs as unjust and unconstitutional. The resulting constitutional crisis came very near provoking armed conflict at that time. Through the efforts of former U. S. Vice President and U. S. Senator from South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, a compromise was effected in 1833 which over a few years reduced the tariff back to a normal level of about 15%. Henry Clay and the Whigs were not happy, however, to have been forced into a compromise by Calhoun and South Carolina's Nullification threat. The tariff, however, remained at a level near 15% until 1860. A lesson in economics, regional sensitivities, and simple fairness should have been learned from this confrontation, but if it was learned, it was ignored by ambitious political and business factions and personalities that would come on the scene of American history in the late 1850's.

High protective tariffs were always the policy of the old Whig Party and had become the policy of the new Republican Party that replaced it. A recession beginning around 1857 gave the cause of protectionism an additional political boost in the Northern industrial states.

In May of 1860 the U. S. Congress passed the Morrill Tariff Bill (named for Republican Congressman and steel manufacturer, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont) raising the average tariff from about 15% to 37% with increases to 47% within three years. Although this was remarkably reminiscent of the Tariffs of Abomination which had led in 1832 to a constitutional crisis and threats of secession and armed force, the

U. S. House of Representatives passed the Bill 105 to 64. Out of 40 Southern Congressmen only one Tennessee Congressman voted for it.

U. S. tariff revenues already fell disproportionately on the South, accounting for 87% of the total. While the tariff protected Northern industrial interests, it raised the cost of living and commerce in the South substantially. It also reduced the trade value of their agricultural exports to Europe. These combined to place a severe economic hardship on many Southern states. Even more galling was that 80% or more of these tax revenues were expended on Northern public works and industrial subsidies, thus further enriching the North at the expense of the South.

In the 1860 election, Lincoln, a former Whig and great admirer of Henry Clay, campaigned for the high protective tariff provisions of the Morrill Tariff, which had also been incorporated into the Republican Party Platform. Lincoln further endorsed the Morrill Tariff and its concepts in his first inaugural speech and signed the Act into law a few days after taking office in March of 1861. Southern leaders had seen it coming. Southern protests had been of no avail. Now the South was inflamed with righteous indignation, and Southern leaders began to call for Secession.

At first Northern public opinion as reflected in Northern newspapers of both parties recognized the right of the Southern States to secede and favored peaceful separation. A November 21, 1860, editorial in the Cincinnati Daily Press said this:

“We believe that the right of any member of this Confederacy to dissolve its political relations with the others and assume an independent position is absolute.”

The New York Times on March 21, 1861, reflecting the great majority of editorial opinion in the North summarized in an editorial:

“There is a growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go.”

Northern industrialists became nervous, however, when they realized a tariff dependent North would be competing against a free trade South. They feared not only loss of tax revenue, but considerable loss of trade. Newspaper editorials began to reflect this nervousness. Lincoln had promised in his inaugural speech that he would preserve the Union and the tariff. Three days after manipulating the South into firing on the tariff collection facility of Fort Sumter in volatile South Carolina, on April 15, 1861, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the Southern rebellion. This caused the Border States to secede along with the Gulf States. Lincoln undoubtedly calculated that the mere threat of force backed by more unified Northern public opinion would quickly put down secession. His gambit, however, failed spectacularly and would erupt into a terrible and costly war for four years. The Union Army’s lack of success early in the war, the need to keep anti-slavery England from coming into the war on the side of the South, and Lincoln’s need to appease the radical abolitionists in the North led to increasing promotion of freeing the slaves as a noble cause to justify what was really a dispute over just taxation and States Rights.

Writing in December of 1861 in a London weekly publication, the famous English author, Charles Dickens, who was a strong opponent of slavery, said these things about the war going on in America:

“The Northern onslaught upon slavery is no more than a piece of specious humbug disguised to conceal its desire for economic control of the United States.”

“Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as many, many other evils. The quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel.”

Karl Marx, like most European socialists of the time favored the North. In an 1861 article published in England, he articulated very well what the major British newspapers, the Times, the Economist, and Saturday Review, had been saying:

“The war between the North and South is a tariff war. The war, is further, not for any principle, does not touch the question of slavery, and in fact turns on the Northern lust for power.”

A horrific example of the damage that protective tariffs can exact was also seen in later history. One of the causes of the Great Depression of 1930-1939 was the Hawley-Smoot Act, a high tariff passed in 1930 that Congress mistakenly thought would help the country. While attempting to protect domestic industry from foreign imports, the unanticipated effect was to reduce the nation’s exports and thereby help increase unemployment to the devastating figure of 25%. It is fairly well known by competent and honest economists now that protective tariffs usually do more harm than good, often considerably more harm than good. However, economic ignorance and political expediency often combine to overrule longer-term public good. As the Uncivil War of 1861-5 proves, the human and economic costs for such shortsighted political expediency and partisan greed can be enormous.

The Morrill Tariff illustrates very well one of the problems with majoritarian democracy. A majority can easily exploit a regional, economic, ethnic, or religious minority (or any other minority) unmercifully unless they have strong constitutional guarantees that can be enforced, e. g., States Rights, Nullification, etc. The need to limit centralized government power to counter this natural depravity in men was recognized by the founding fathers. They knew well the irresistible tendencies in both monarchy and democracy for both civil magistrates and the electorate to succumb to the temptations of greed, self-interest, and the lust for power. Thus they incorporated into the Constitution such provisions as the separation of powers and very important provisions enumerating and delegating only certain functions and powers to the federal government and retaining others at the state level and lower. Such constitutional provisions including the very specific guaranty of States Rights and limits to the power of the Federal Government in the 10th Amendment are unfortunately now largely ignored by all three branches of the Federal Government, and their constant infringement seldom contested by the States.

The Tariff question and the States Rights question were therefore strongly linked. Both are linked to the broader issues of limited government and a strong Constitution. The Morrill Tariff dealt the South a flagrant political injustice and impending economic hardship and crisis. It therefore made Secession a very compelling alternative to an exploited and unequal union with the North.

How to handle the slavery question was an underlying tension between North and South, but one of many tensions. It cannot be said to be the cause of the war. Fully understanding the slavery question and its relations to those tensions is beyond the scope of this article, but numerous historical facts demolish the propagandistic morality play that a virtuous North invaded the evil South to free the slaves. Five years after the end of the War, prominent Northern abolitionist, attorney and legal scholar, Lysander Spooner, put it this way:

“All these cries of having ‘abolished slavery,’ of having ‘saved the country,’ of having ‘preserved the Union,’ of establishing a ‘government of consent,’ and of ‘maintaining the national honor’ are all gross, shameless, transparent cheats—so transparent that they ought to deceive no one.”

Yet apparently many today are still deceived, are deliberately deceived, and even prefer to be deceived.

Unjust taxation has been the cause of many tensions and much bloodshed throughout history and around the world. The Morrill Tariff was certainly a powerful factor predisposing the South to seek its independence and determine its own destiny. As outrageous and unjust as the Morrill Tariff was, its importance has been largely ignored and even purposely obscured. It does not fit the politically correct

images and myths of popular American history. Truth, however, is always the high ground. It will have the inevitable victory

In addition to the devastating loss of life and leadership during the War, the South suffered considerable damage to property, livestock, and crops. The policies of “Reconstruction” and “carpetbagger” state governments further exploited and robbed the South, considerably retarding economic recovery. Further, high tariffs and discriminatory railroad shipping taxes continued to favor Northern economic interests and impoverish the South for generations after the war. It is only in relatively recent history that the political and economic fortunes of the South have begun to rise.

One last point needs to be made. The war of 1861-65 was not a “civil” war. To call it the “Civil War” is not a historically accurate and honest use of language. It is the propaganda of the victors having attained popular usage. No one in the South was attempting to overthrow the U. S. government. Few Southerners had any interest in overthrowing their own or anyone else’s state governments. The Southern states had seen that continued union with the North would jeopardize their liberties and economic wellbeing. Through the proper constitutional means of state conventions and referendums they sought to withdraw from the Union and establish their independence just as the American Colonies had sought their independence from Great Britain in 1776 and for very similar reasons. The Northern industrialists, however, were not willing to give up their Southern Colonies. A more appropriate name for the uncivil war of 1861-65 would be “The War for Southern Independence.”

But had it not been for the Morrill Tariff there would have been no rush to Secession by Southern states and very probably no war. The Morrill Tariff of 1860, so unabashed and unashamed in its short-sighted, partisan greed, stands as an astonishing monument to the self-centered depravity of man and to its consequences. No wonder most Americans would like to see it forgotten and covered over with a more morally satisfying but largely false version of the causes of the Uncivil War.

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<http://www.theabsurdreport.com/2008/the-un-civil-war-truths-your-teacher-never-told-you/>

The Purpose of The [U.S.] Constitution

What the Constitution Does.....

The founding fathers established the Constitution to do just two things:

1. **Establish a federal government** for the United States of America
2. **Delegate** to the federal government certain, **limited (and enumerated) powers**.

The Constitution was written by the thirteen original states. The federal government created by the states, via the Constitution, exists to serve the states. Until the states delegated *some* powers to the new federal government, those powers belonged to the states. The states, of course, delegated only some of their powers to the federal government while retaining most of their powers for themselves.

It is important to recognize that **the states are the "boss" of the federal government!** The states "hired" the federal government and set forth the rules as to how it should operate. The Constitution is a list of those rules. Just as a manager is expected to enforce company rules to manage employees, **it is the responsibility of the states to enforce the Constitution to manage the federal government.** The Supreme Court, being itself part of the federal government, has an obvious conflict of interest. Yes, it *pretends* to enforce the Constitution against the Executive and Legislative branches, but who will "manage" the Supreme Court? Who will watch the watchers? The states are the rightful and logical enforcers of the Constitution. It helps to keep this in mind in the discussion which follows.

What the Constitution Does *Not* Do

The Constitution *does not give* you rights. The founders considered your rights to be "God-given" or "natural rights" — you are born with all your rights. The constitution **does, however, protect your rights** by:

- **Limiting the powers** of government by granting to it only those specific powers that are listed in the Constitution; (This has not proven to be effective of late.)
- **Enumerating certain, specific rights which you retain.** These are listed in the **Bill of Rights**.

The rights deemed most important by the founders are specifically listed in the Bill of Rights. **The Bill of Rights also says that, even though a particular right is not listed in the Bill of Rights, you still retain that right.** Any powers not specifically delegated by the Constitution to the federal government are retained by the states and the people (you).

So, *without* the Constitution, the states and the people have all the rights and there is no federal government. *With* the Constitution, the states and the people keep any rights not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution. The Constitution states this very clearly.

Unfortunately, the government today seems to recognize only those rights specifically listed in the Bill of Rights and even these often receive little more than lip service, when your rights interfere with some government objective.

Steiger's Law

Sam Steiger is a former Congressman from Arizona. At a talk given July 31, 1982, at The Nevada Libertarian Party "CANDIDATE'S CONVENTION" in Las Vegas, Nevada, he suggested what he called "Steiger's Law": "**People involved in a structure spend more time and energy maintaining that structure than in working toward its goals.**"

How is Steiger's Law applicable to the Constitutionality Crisis? The federal government, having been created to serve the states and the people, has degraded to the point that it is more concerned with perpetuating itself than with carrying out its constitutionally delegated duties. Rather than serving you by protecting your rights, as charged by the Constitution, **the government has goals and objectives of its own, often in conflict with your rights.** While you may have all the rights (the Constitution specifically says so), the government has all the power. When your rights and the government's goals are in conflict, you lose.

We the People created the government of the United States to serve us, not the other way around. Today it would be difficult for an outsider to determine that We the People don't exist to serve the government.

In order to carry out its grandiose plans and achieve its goals, government has to exercise powers well outside those limited powers granted it by the Constitution. The Supreme Court has been a willing accomplice, permitting gradual but continuous expansion of government power. As soon as We the People become accustomed to living with the latest power grab, powers are expanded yet again. The **government sees no practical limits on its power.** In the rare event that some law or part of a law, is found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Congress just reworks the text a little and then passes essentially the same (unconstitutional) law again.

In its practice of Judicial Review, too often the Supreme Court is *not* asking: "Are this citizen's rights being violated by this law?" Instead the question is: "Is the violation of this citizen's rights justified because of overriding government goals and objectives?" Too often the answer the court delivers is "yes." When your rights get in the way of a government objective, you lose.

Government created to protect your rights should have no goal higher than the protection of those rights. When government's own goals override your rights, government is acting unconstitutionally. Government often states that these violations of citizens' rights are necessary "for the good of society." Society is ill served by laws which violate the rights of the citizens making up that society.

An (imperfect) Analogy

The Constitution (and the federal government it brought into existence) was created by the states to serve the states. It sets forth the rules for how the government must behave and says, in effect (in the tenth amendment) "Any powers that we did not give to you are ours; we're still the boss."

This is like exercising parental control. You tell your child how to act, with whom he (or she) may associate and what time he must be home. You assign household chores and responsibilities. In short, you establish rules of proper conduct.

Suppose that this works fine for a while, but as your child grows, he begins testing the boundaries you had set and breaking the rules, but you do nothing to prevent it. One day you realize that your child is making his own rules, even telling you what to do and what you cannot do. If you object that he is not acting within the rules you set down, **he says that he knows better than you what your rules mean.** If you try to assert your own rights, you are punished — your child is now bigger and stronger than you are. Your child's allowance demands are ever increasing. If you don't do something to correct the situation soon, you'll be declared incompetent and your child will control all aspects of your life.

It's time to remember who's the boss, time for the states to regain control of a government which thinks the states are subordinate to it. **The federal government exists to serve the states, not the other way around.** The states have the right and the duty to restrain the federal government. Unfortunately, most state governments don't seem to understand this!

When Americans Understood the Declaration of Independence

The Fourth of July was not always a national celebration of the militarization of American society and of the federal government's never-ending quest for world domination (disguised as "defending our interests abroad"). Americans did not always attend church services on the Sunday before the Fourth of July to "honor" their "military heroes" and pray that they may kill many more human beings in other countries that have done them no harm. Americans once actually read and understood the Declaration of Independence for what it was: a declaration of secession from the British empire and a roadmap for opposing a highly centralized, militaristic empire of the sort the U.S. government has become.

The Declaration of Independence was the ultimate secessionist or states' rights document. "Governments are instituted among men," Thomas Jefferson wrote, for the sole purpose of securing God-given, "unalienable" rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Moreover, governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed" and nowhere else. And "whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government . . ."

The way in which "the People" were to express their consent (or lack thereof) was through state and local political organizations. Hence, in the final paragraph of the Declaration of Independence Jefferson wrote that: "We . . . the Representatives of the united States of America . . . are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they 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."

It is important to note that the word "united" is not capitalized but "States" is, and that the individual states are described as "Free and Independent." Thus, the free, independent, and sovereign states were united in the cause of secession from the British empire. The phrase "united States" did not mean, and does not mean in any of the founding documents, the "United States government," as is commonly believed today. It is always in the plural to signify that the free and independent states are united in their common cause of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To Jefferson and the other signers of the Declaration of Independence, each American state was sovereign in the same sense that Great Britain, France, and Spain were sovereign states. It was through "representatives of the united States" that the consent of the people was to be expressed (or not).

It was Abraham Lincoln, who Murray Rothbard once described as a masterful "liar, conniver, and manipulator," whose rhetoric began to fog the understanding of Americans of their Declaration of Independence. Lincoln's twisted language in The Gettysburg Address that focused solely on the words "all men are created equal" in the Declaration, were designed to reinterpret the preeminent secessionist document as an anti-secessionist document. It was an attempt to fool Northern voters into believing in the absurd notion that he was a Jeffersonian.

Not that Lincoln ever believed that all men were – or should be considered to be – equal in any sense. As he stated in the September 18, 1858 debate with Stephen Douglas: "I will say that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that here is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race" (emphasis added).

In his first inaugural address Lincoln strongly supported the Fugitive Slave Act and the proposed "Corwin Amendment" to the Constitution, which had already passed the House and Senate, which would have prohibited the federal government from ever interfering with Southern slavery. Thus, it was his position that slavery should be explicitly enshrined in the Constitution, made "express and irrevocable" to use his exact words, which is hardly the position one who believes that "all men are created equal" would take. It was empty political rhetoric at its worst.

At the time, nearly everyone else in the Northern states understood the actual meaning of the Declaration of Independence, as opposed to Lincoln's attempt at the rhetorical bastardization of the document. This point is documented in a two-volume work entitled *Northern Editorials on Secession*, edited by Howard Cecil Perkins. It is a collection of 495 Northern newspaper editorials from September 1860 through June 1861 on the issue of secession. The majority of Northern newspaper editorials, writes Perkins, favored peaceful secession because Northern editorialists generally believed in the Jeffersonian dictum that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The Southern states no longer consented to being governed by Washington, D.C., they reasoned, therefore, they should be allowed to go in peace, however misguided their reasons for secession might have been. "During the weeks following the election [of Lincoln], Perkins writes, "[Northern] editors . . . assumed that secession as a constitutional right was not in question On the contrary, the southern claim to a right of peaceable withdrawal was countenanced out of reverence for the natural law principle of government by consent of the governed."

Perkins highlights what he calls "a classic statement" of this position, written by New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley on November 9, 1860: "We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets." At the time, the New York Tribune was the most influential newspaper in America. There are dozens of other statements to that effect from newspapers all over the Northern states. On December 17, 1860, the New York Tribune further editorialized that if "Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is accepted, and "if it justified the secession from the British Empire of Three Millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861."

This view of the Declaration of Independence, the pro-Lincoln Indianapolis Daily Journal wrote on December 22, 1860, "shows us the course to be pursued towards South Carolina. It is to let her go freely and entirely . . . without resistance." On January 11, 1861, the Kenosha, Wisconsin Democrat added that "the very freedom claimed by every individual citizen, precludes the idea of compulsory association, as individuals, as communities, or as States The right of secession adheres to the people of every sovereign state." "The founders of our government," moreover, "were constant secessionists . . . not only in theory, but in practice," the Wisconsin paper reminded its readers.

"[I]f disunion must come, let it come without war," wrote the Albany, New York Atlas and Argus on January 12, 1861. For war would mean "the ruin of business, the destruction of property, oppressive debt, grinding taxation and sacrifice of millions of lives . . ." On the same day the New York Journal of Commerce advocated the peaceful secession of the Southern states by asking, "Shall we, by such a policy [as war] change our government from a voluntary one, in which the people are sovereigns, to a despotism where one part of the people are slaves? Such is the logical deduction from the policy of the advocates of force."

On February 19, 1861 the Detroit Free Press expressed the hope that "By recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, we should, to a considerable degree, disarm its people of the hostility they naturally feel towards the people of the North." If so, then the two sections could trade with one another, establishing ties that could eventually lead to a reuniting of the union.

On March 11, 1861 the Trenton, New Jersey Daily True American editorialized that failing to acquiesce in the peaceful secession of the Southern states would be to "embark in the mad and Quixotic attempt of conquering and holding the seceded States in subjugation." Furthermore, the pro-war argument that "the laws must be enforced at all hazards" [i.e., Lincoln's argument], "are not new arguments; they are such as prevailed with Lord North and the other minions of George III and their futile efforts to crush out American Independence." A union maintained by force "would be worse than a mockery," the New Jersey newspaper wrote.

On March 21, 1861 the New York Times pointed out that even "the Abolitionists everywhere have been in favor of a dissolution of the Union from the beginning" as a way of politically isolating the Southern states and pressuring them to end slavery. (It should be noted that New York did not emancipate its last slaves until 1853). "Let us separate in peace," the Times editorialized, for "force, as a means of restoring the Union . . . is out of the question." Even the Springfield Daily Illinois State Journal, from Lincoln's home town, wrote on April 3, 1861 that "the sooner we cut loose from the disaffected States, the better it may be for all parties and for the nation." "Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the New Confederacy by the Federal Government," the Hartford, Connecticut Daily Courant editorialized on April 12, 1861.

Once Lincoln manipulated South Carolinians into firing on Fort Sumter as a pretext for invading his own country (the very definition of treason according to Article 1, Section 3 of the Constitution), newspapers that were associated with and controlled by the Republican Party invented the fiction that there is a supposed difference between a right of secession based on Jefferson's words in the Declaration and a "right of revolution." The former was illegitimate, they said, whereas the latter was not. This was not something that Jefferson or any other founders believed. It was an invention of the Republican Party propaganda apparatus, and is repeated to this day by pseudo-historians such as Harry Jaffa and his fellow "Straussian" neocons.

Another Republican Party fiction is the bizarre claim that Lincoln was a Jeffersonian for having mouthed the words "all men are created equal" in the Gettysburg Address. This fiction is the cornerstone of the Jaffa/Straussian false "history" of the "Civil War." (Jaffa has never written anything about the war per se, or even many of Lincoln's actions and behavior. His books have to do mostly with the rhetoric of Lincoln's speeches).

This second fiction has long been a cornerstone of the culture of lies and propaganda that supports American military imperialism. It is the language of permanent revolution, as the late Mel Bradford wrote in numerous articles and books, not too different from the ideology of the twentieth-century communist propagandist Leon Trotsky who was also known for his theory of "permanent revolution." (It should not be surprising that many of the founders of "neoconservatism" who were students of Leo Strauss or his students, proudly boasted that they were Trotskyites in their youth. The late Irving Kristol would be the best example).

By the late nineteenth century Lincoln's bastardization of Jefferson's language in the Declaration of Independence was employed to "justify" aggressive military imperialism in the name of spreading "equality" around the globe. "All men" means all men, not just American men, the "progressives" argued. Therefore, in the name of the sainted "Father Abraham" [Lincoln], Americans were told that it was their "divine" duty to invade, conquer, and occupy such places as the Philippines in order to bring American-style freedom to those lands. Today the Philippines, tomorrow Europe. For example, one of the most vociferous proponents of the Spanish-American war was Indiana Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, who advocated the war in a speech before the U.S. Senate in which he declared that: "It was America's destiny to set the world its example of right and honor, for we cannot fly from our world duties. We cannot retreat from any soil where Providence has unfurled our banner. It is ours to save that soil, for liberty and civilization" (Quoted in Gregg Jones, *Honor in the Dust: Theodore Roosevelt, War in the Philippines, and the Rise and Fall of America's Imperial Dream*, p. 95).

More than 200,000 Filipinos were murdered by American soldiers in order to "save" their "soil" for liberty. As for the real Jeffersonians who opposed the Spanish-American war, Beveridge mocked them by saying, "the opposition tells us we ought not to rule a people without their consent." But Filipinos were not capable of self-government, he said. They needed their American occupiers to "rescue" them from "savage, bloody rule of pillage and extortion." This "march of the flag" is "America's divine destiny," he bloviated. This last passage sounds more like the effects of the American invasion and occupation of the Philippines than the cause.

If Americans ever began celebrating the real meaning of the Declaration of Independence, then they would embrace the Jeffersonian rights of secession and nullification as a means of fighting back against governmental tyranny. They would also withdraw their support for the U.S. government's aggressive wars of imperialism in the Middle East and elsewhere, along with its hundreds of military bases on every continent on the planet. They might even begin an opposition to being plundered by the incredibly corrupt military/industrial/congressional complex and its main funding sources, the Fed and the income tax.



July 4, 2012

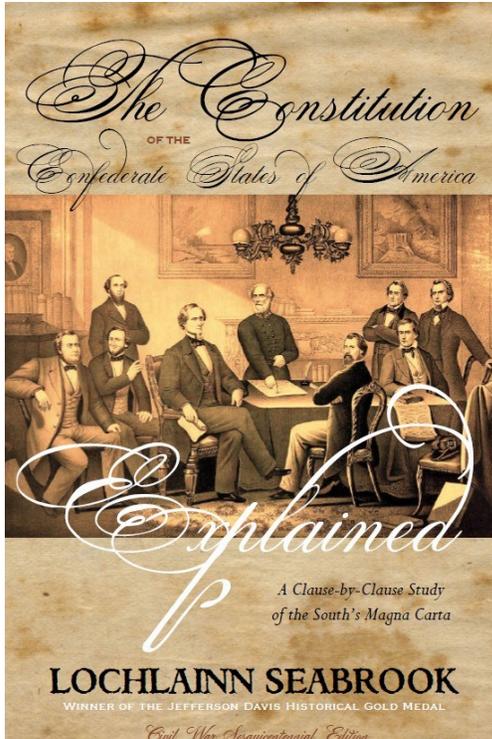
Thomas J. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Maryland and the author of *The Real Lincoln; Lincoln Unmasked: What You're Not Supposed To Know about Dishonest Abe and How Capitalism Saved America*. His latest book is *Hamilton's Curse: How Jefferson's Archenemy Betrayed the American Revolution – And What It Means for America Today*. His next book is entitled *Organized Crime: The Unvarnished Truth About Government*.

The Constitution of the Confederate States of America Explained

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A Clause-by-Clause Study of the South's Magna Carta

By Lochlainn Seabrook



Patterned on the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the Confederate States of America was written during February and March 1861 by a committee of twelve Southern political leaders, whose states had recently seceded from the Union. A revolutionary document then as now, its writers and supporters hoped the CS Constitution would continue the conservative values of America's first and purest constitution, the Articles of Confederation, which had been penned expressly for the new United States of America—officially known as the “Confederacy” from 1781 to 1789. Thus, in March 1861, the Southern Founding Fathers naturally named their new country the “Confederacy.”

Though the CS Constitution has long been unfairly relegated to the historical scrap heap by liberals and the pro-North movement, in truth it is more relevant today than it was at the time of its inception, on the eve of Lincoln's illegal and unnecessary war against states' rights. For the US government has grown into a monstrous tyrannical body that would not even be recognizable by its own founders—men who intentionally filled the US Constitution with countless restrictions to prevent this very type of out-of-control expansion.

In an effort to remind us of what we have lost, as well as what we might regain in the future, award-winning author and Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook has brought this important document back to life in his educational new book *The Constitution of the Confederate States of America Explained*. After a brief introduction concerning the history of the CS Constitution, Mr. Seabrook takes the reader on an enlightening

journey of discovery through every one of the document's 103 clauses. Arcane and often undecipherable 18th- and 19th-Century wording is explained in plain English, while the Constitution's numerous political provisions are laid out in simple terms that both the scholar and the layperson will appreciate. An in-depth index and bibliography are included. This is a small but truly significant work that is sure to change the way you look at the Confederacy, the US government, and our three American constitutions.

An attractive, unique, affordable, and tourist-friendly work that will appeal to both Civil War buffs and historical educators alike, *The Constitution of the Confederate States of America Explained* is the perfect addition to any retail outlet, including not only bookstores, but Civil War sites, historic houses, museum gift stores, antique shops, B&Bs, tack shops, motorcycle shops, and gun stores.

Lochlainn Seabrook, winner of the prestigious Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal, is the sixth great-grandson of the Earl of Oxford and the author of over thirty popular adult and children's books. A seventh-generation Kentuckian of Appalachian heritage—who is known as the “American Robert Graves” after his celebrated English cousin—Seabrook is a Southern historian and poet with a thirty-year background in the War for Southern Independence and Confederate studies and biography. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the National Grange, and supports the League of the South. This is his fourth book on General Forrest, and his thirteenth on Lincoln's War.

Seabrook's other titles include: [A Rebel Born](#): A Defense of Nathan Bedford Forrest; [The Quotable Nathan Bedford Forrest](#); Nathan Bedford Forrest: Southern Hero, American Patriot; [Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!](#); Honest Jeff and Dishonest Abe: A Southern Children's Guide to the Civil War; [Lincolnology](#): The Real Abraham Lincoln Revealed in His Own Words; [The Quotable Robert E. Lee](#); [The Old Rebel](#): Robert E. Lee As He Was Seen By His Contemporaries; [Abraham Lincoln: The Southern View](#); [The McGavocks of Carnton Plantation: A Southern History](#); [The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln](#): The President's Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!; [The Quotable Jefferson Davis](#); [Encyclopedia of the Battle of Franklin](#); [Carnton Plantation Ghost Stories: True Tales of the Unexplained From Tennessee's Most Haunted Civil War House!](#); and [The Caudills: An Etymological, Ethnological, and Genealogical Study](#).

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Those who don't learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

"The Union of Sovereign States, each state deriving its powers from its own people, and the federal government having only those powers granted it by the States, ended when Lincoln was allowed to eviscerate the Constitution. Lincoln did not save the Union, the Union that the delegates founded in 1788.

A new Union was created in the 1860s with power over the States, power usurped by deception and maintained by force."

Francis W. Springer's War for What?

Does this sound familiar today?



"The Union of Sovereign States, each state deriving its powers from its own people, and the federal government having only those powers granted it by the States, ended when Lincoln was allowed to eviscerate the Constitution. Lincoln did not save the Union, the Union that the delegates founded in 1788. A new Union was created in the 1860s with power over the States, power usurped by deception and maintained by force."

From Francis W. Springer's War for What?

H. L. Hunley: A locked room puzzle

By Richard Nigh

February 17, 1864, the Confederate Fish Boat H. L. Hunley sailed out of Sand Inlet and into the pages of history. From my viewpoint, there really didn't seem to be that much of a mystery. You take a sawn in half boiler and use it to ram explosives against the side of a ship. It would be more than a minor miracle to get anything recognizable back. So when the Hunley disappeared that night, her ending seemed fairly predictable. In one version of events, she was sucked into the hole in the Housatonic. Being part steam boiler herself, she was undoubtedly removed and discarded as an unidentifiable part of the wreckage when the Charleston ship channel was dredged in the late 1800's. Another version of events had the boat damaged, either by gunfire from the Housatonic, or being run down by the U.S.S. Canandaigua as she raced to the aid of the sinking warship. A rather dramatic replay of this story was portrayed in the made for TV movie HUNLEY. The crew, all alone in their tiny iron coffin, linking hands and singing as they opened the sea cocks and avoided a horrifying death by suffocation.

Then in May of 1985 the Confederate Fish Boat was found and the real mystery presented itself. More than a thousand feet from the wreck of the Housatonic, the Hunley obviously was well clear of the explosion. When the wreck was raised and examined, (the examination will continue for several years,) the bodies of the crew were found still at their posts. Had the boat flooded, the bodies would have floated to some extent and their remains would have been found in a mixed jumble in the bottom of the boat. To help compound the mystery, stalactites were found extending from the overhead in the boat. These could only form in air, and seem to indicate that the interior of the boat was dry for up to several years after the sinking. As a side note, she was not cobbled together from an old boiler. But, instead was constructed from the keel up as a submarine. Her rivets were countersunk and ground smooth for minimum hydrodynamic drag. That she would stay dry under those conditions for so long is a testament to her designers and builders. So here's our locked room puzzle. The first submarine to make a successful attack against a warship surfaces, signals her success to shore and then closes her hatches and sinks, (intact) to the bottom where her crew dies without further fuss or struggle.

At this point Lt. Colombo turns around, puts his hand to his forehead and says, "There just one more thing I forgot to mention." The Hunley's rudder is found beneath the hull. Let me also ask those of you who saw the afore mentioned movie. Why did the candle go out during the endurance test? Hint: It wasn't for lack of oxygen.

We'll take these two clues and see if we can't solve our puzzle. The Hunley's rudder must have been torn loose before the boat came to rest on the bottom. Two possibilities present themselves. If the Hunley took the shock of the Housatonic explosion broadside, the shock could have damaged or loosened the rudder. Or more likely, (in my opinion) she was caught a glancing blow from the Canandaigua. Part of her propeller shroud is missing and there are triangular gashes in the part that remains. (Think manatee and speedboat.) Lt. Dixon is now in command of a ship with no means to direct her movements. This is still no cause for a suicidal plunge to the bottom. However, he does have several options. He can wait for the tide to turn and carry him back to shore. He can wait for daylight to put someone over the side to attempt to repair the rudder. Or as a last resort, scuttle the boat, and swim for either the shore or the nearest Union ship. They were in uniform after all, even if the status of the Hunley herself was a little hazy. All these options rely on the boat keeping her present position. The obvious solution was to do what they had already trained to do. Bottom the ship and wait it out.

Now let us take a look at the condition of the crew. Exhausted, having undoubtedly little sleep the night before and none during the day, but as good soldiers they will not fall asleep at their posts. Except for that one little detail of the candle. The candle did not go out from lack of oxygen, but from an excess of Carbon Dioxide. CO2 had been building up in the boat since she left the pier. Building up in the boat and the crew. There may have been some fresh air let in when Lt. Dixon opened the hatch to signal the shore. But, it had already proved dangerous to leave the hatches open for any length of time, even in the calm waters of Charleston's inner harbor. CO2 has two interesting physiological effects, that at first look may seem mutually exclusive. It gives you a splitting headache, and makes you drowsy. So the crew sits on the bottom ready to wait out the hours they know they can withstand on the bottom, not knowing that the clock had started hours before. Possibly passing around a bottle of medicine that had relieved the headaches they had undoubtedly gotten before. Thinking that if they could only close their eyes for a moment..... They lean across the hand crank as the boat takes a list to starboard. Just a little rest before they surface and make their way to safety in the morning.

There is one more point I'd like to make. The Hunley's place in the record books has always had an asterisk next to it. She made a successful attack, but died alongside her victim. The evidence shows the boat made both a successful attack and escape. If indeed the Canandaigua was the instrument of her demise, then she was sunk as a result of enemy action. Not due to a flaw in her design or tactics. Had she successfully returned to port, could she have made more attacks against an alerted fleet? Quite frankly, I doubt it. However, she was a successful design and should be remembered as such.

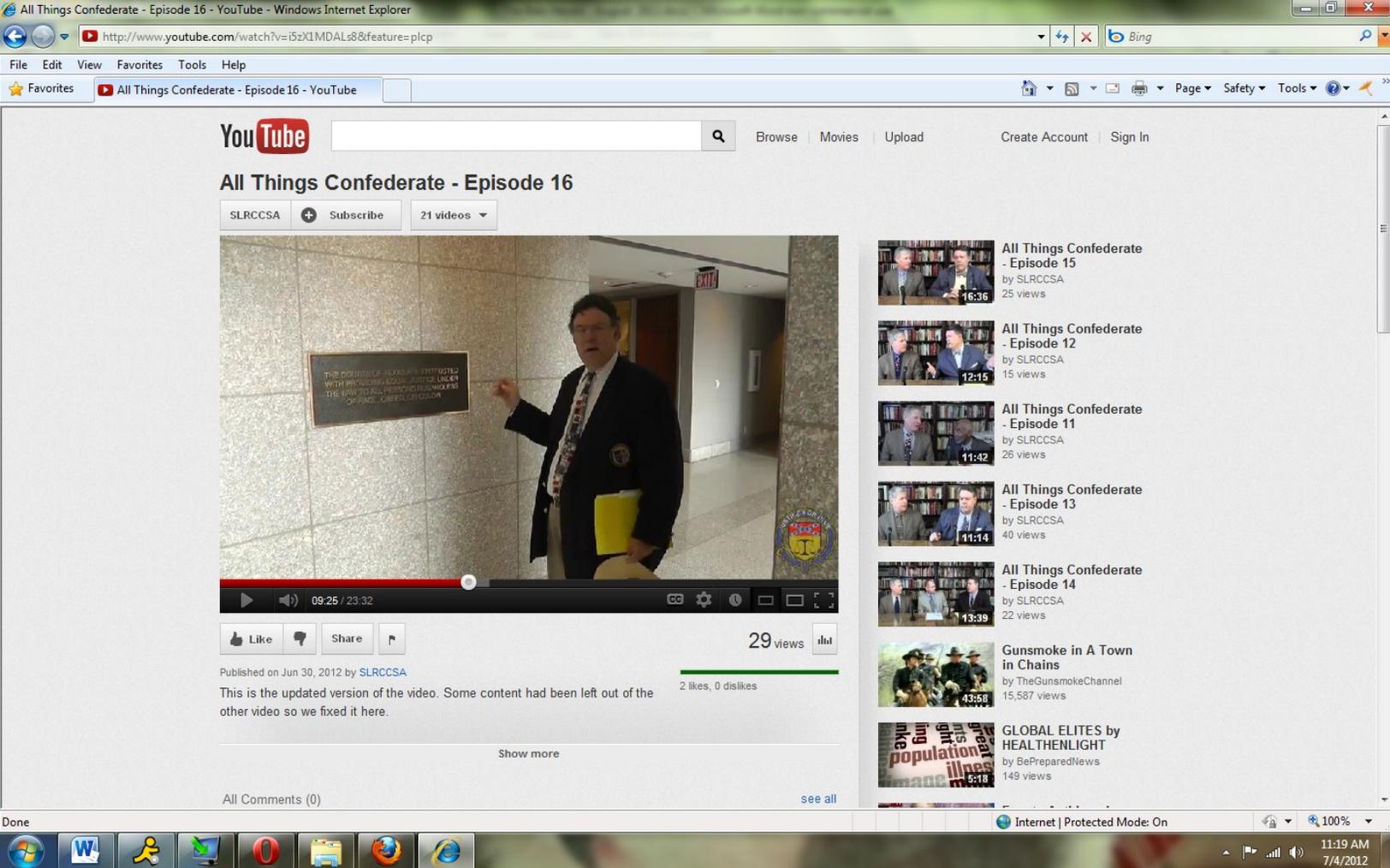
Recommended reading and bibliography:

Raising the Hunley: The remarkable history and recovery of the lost Confederate submarine. Brian Hicks and Schuyler Kropf 2002

National Geographic, July 2002 Raising Hunley: Civil War Sub

And may I heartily recommend a visit to www.hunley.org The website of the Hunley recovery and preservation efforts.

<http://www.floridareenactorsonline.com/hunleypuzzle.htm>



Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's **ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE [Episode 16 \(UPDATED\)](#)**. (23:33) **Accepting Debate Challenge of Texas Rep. Coleman and the Supreme Court Plaques**. This episode was filmed, on the road, while the SLRC staff was in Texas. What this means, unfortunately, is that without our usual controlled environment, the sound quality is not what it usually is. But we cleaned it up as best we could, and we cover a lot of good material here, so enjoy! (EDIT: Updated as of 7/2/12. We left out some footage in the previous video.)

***JOIN the SLRC and help fight
the good fight!!***

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Memberships in this issue of the Belo Herald.**

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Spring 1863 Through Chancellorsville

Volume Six: Pursuit of Victory

Gettysburg and the Summer of 1863

Volume Seven: Vanishing Dreams

Mine Run to the End of the War

Volume Eight: Colossus

A Great American Soldier

About the Author

Scott Bowden is a graduate of Texas Christian University and the award-winning author of numerous books on Napoleonic and American Civil War military history. His *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign* is acclaimed as one of the most compelling and riveting military history books of our age receiving numerous awards and accolades:

• **Required reading at U. S. Army School for Advanced Military Studies, Command and General Staff College**

• **Named to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, Recommended Reading List**

• **Winner of five, distinguished literary awards, including the Douglas Southall Freeman American History Award**

"Last Chance for Victory is the most insightful work on the generalship of Robert E. Lee and the character and fighting power of the Army of Northern Virginia since Douglas Southall Freeman's Lee's Lieutenants."

- Dr. B. D. Patterson, Former Dean
Harold B. Simpson History Complex
Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas

"Last Chance for Victory is the most thought-provoking and intellectually refreshing study I have ever read on Gettysburg."

- Matt DeLaMater
Editor-in-Chief, Napoleon Journal

Building upon the historiography and award-winning analysis displayed in *Last Chance for Victory*, Bowden brings the legendary American to life. *Robert E. Lee at War* reconstructs Lee's momentous decisions and actions that combine to create a gripping narrative of unprecedented scope. Fully supported with a lavish array of maps, diagrams, vintage photographs and illustrations, *Robert E. Lee at War* will be a beautiful and indispensable addition to any library.

Volumes One and Two are scheduled for late 2011 release. For updates and to reserve your copy of *Robert E. Lee at War* at the best price, please join us at:

www.militaryhistorypress.com or
www.roberteleeatwar.com

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in the beautiful Texas Hill Country...

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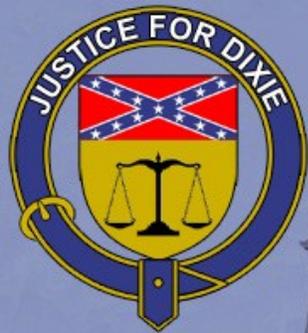
Visit our official website for more information and online registration. Scholarships may be available thru your SCV Home Camp.

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www.SamDavisYouthCamp.org

The Trans-Mississippi Sam Davis Youth Camp is scheduled for
August 5th thru August 11th, 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>

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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

FOUNDING THE SLRC

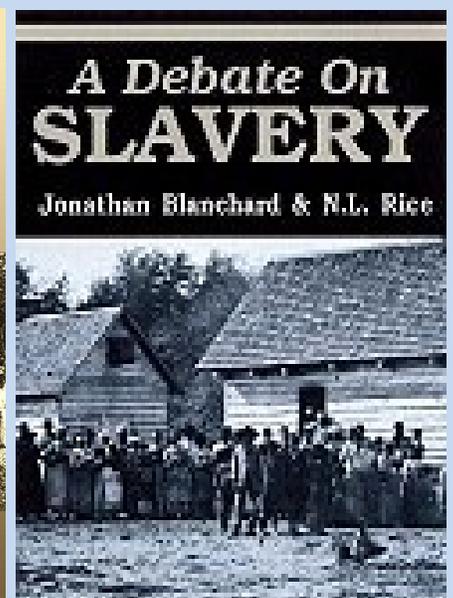
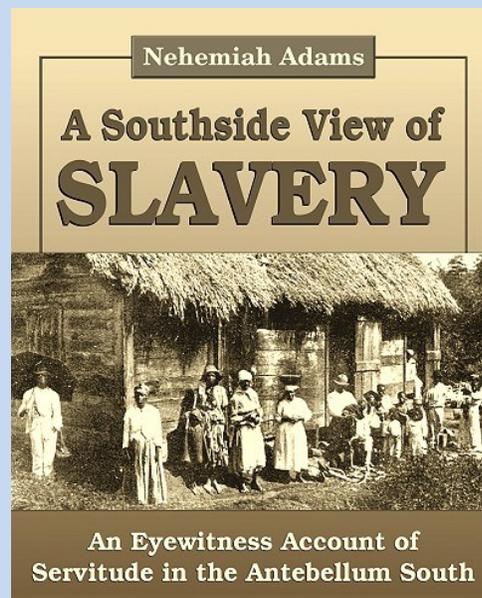
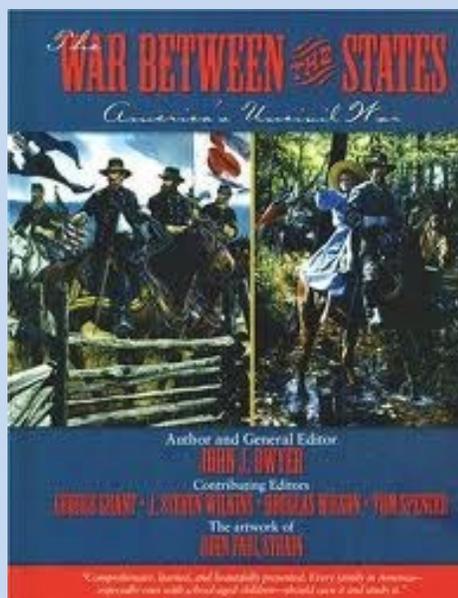
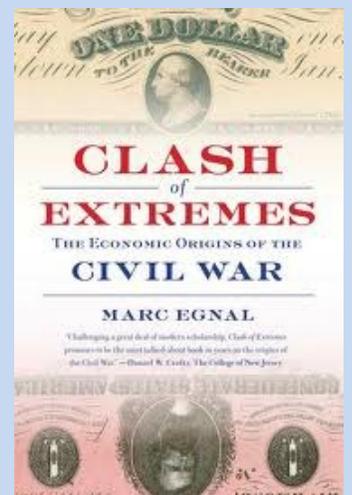
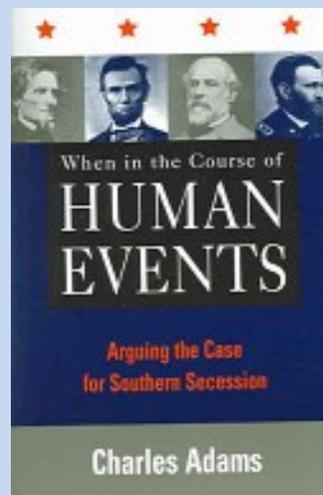
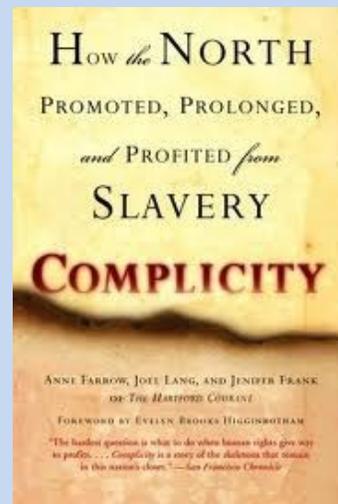
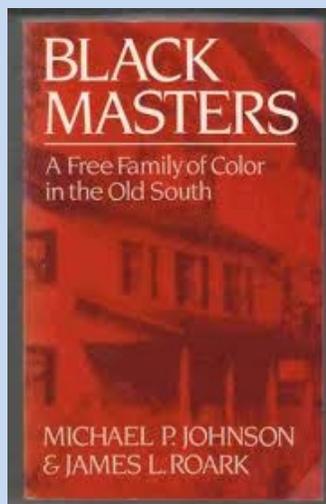
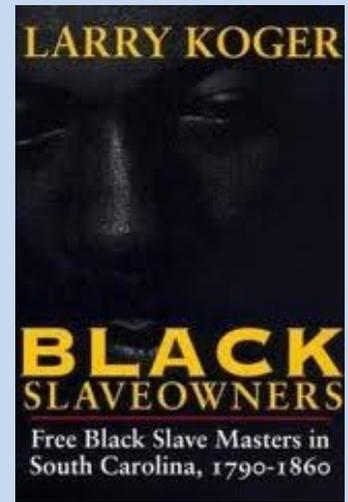
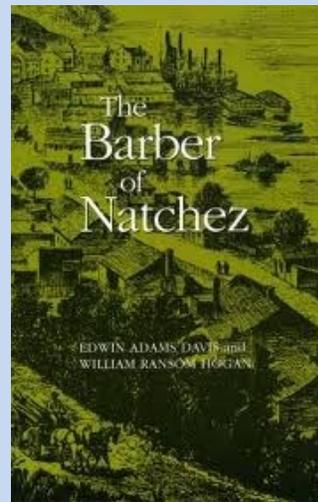
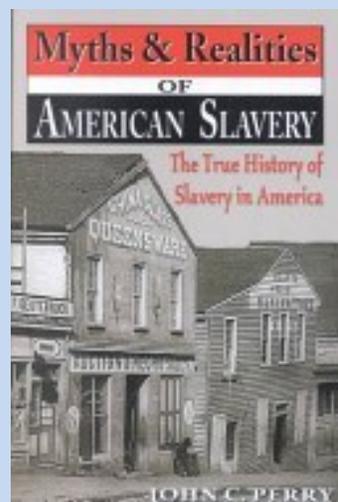
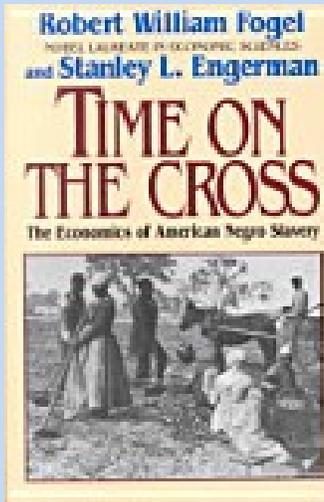
Kirk Lyons work for the last 15 years has centered almost exclusively on Confederate heritage cases involving usually student free speech, free expression in the workplace and federal civil right protection for Confederate Southern Americans under the national origin provisions of the Civil rights Act of 1964.

Lyons founded the Southern Legal Resource Center with 3 other attorney's to create an "ACLU" for Southern Heritage. Lyons signed on as the full time Chief Trial counsel in April 1998 and was a Director until 2002 and was re-elected to the Board in 2011.

He is the friend brother and mentor of black Confederate Activist H. K. Edgerton.

Kirt Barnett's recommended Readings on Slavery:

Click on books to link to descriptions.



Report of the Board of Trustees
of the Confederate Memorial
Association.

The following report was unanimously adopted
at the recent re-union in Nashville.

It is earnestly asked that it be read to Camps
and Chapters, and published in local papers, and that
its appeals be heeded as far as possible.

J. WM. JONES,
Secretary and Supt. C. M. A.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

July 20, 1904.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association: July 20, 1904

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J. Wm. Jones,
Secretary and Supt. C. M. A.
Richmond, Virginia
July 20, 1904

1. We have, by the terms of the gift of Comrade Rouss to set aside \$100,000 as a permanent endowment, the annuity on which will keep up, and perpetuate our great memorial after we have passed away.

2. We will need funds to establish a complete library of American history, and to collect pamphlets, manuscripts, etc. by which we can give all inquirers the truth concerning our glorious history.

3. We shall need funds of our portrait gallery, and "Hall of Fame," in which shall be gathered the portraits and statues of our leaders, of the heroes of the rank and file, and of noble women, who did so much to help on our great struggle for constitutional freedom.

We earnestly appeal, then, for help in one or more of the following ways:

1. Cannot our friends in the several States raise, by private subscription, or State appropriation, the funds with which to place a statue of their own selection in our "Hall of Fame"?

The statues of the patriot heroes of 1861-1865 may be denied places in the Hall of Fame in Washington; but we can put them in our "Battle Abbey," in the old capital of the Southern Confederacy.

2. Let Camps of Veterans, and Sons, Chapters of the Daughters, and Memorial Associations make us a donation.

3. Let individuals make us contributions, large or small, as they may be able.

4. Let the names and addresses of parties able, and probably willing to help, be sent to the Secretary.

5. Let arrangements be made for the Secretary to deliver lectures for the benefit of this fund, dividing proceeds with some local object when desired.

We cordially congratulate our friends generally that after years of disappointment, we are at last within reach of the beautiful Memorial which was founded by our lamented comrade, Charles B. Rouss, and we confidently appeal to them to help us make it worthy of our Confederate Causes, our leaders, our self-sacrificing private soldiers, our devoted women, and our Confederate people generally.

We have erected monuments to individuals, and to classes of our heroes. Let us make this a monument to them all, as well as a great Library and Depository, from whence the future historian may draw material with which to tell the true story of our great struggle for constitutional freedom.

All checks should be made payable to the order of George L. Christian, Treasurer, C. M. A., and sent to J. Wm. Jones, Secretary and Superintendent, Richmond, Va.

It is proper to add that every dollar now contributed to this fund goes into the treasury without the deduction of a cent for salaries, commissions, or expenses of any kind whatever, these being met out of the interest on our invested funds.

With thanks for the kind consideration so generally shown your Board in the past, we go forth to the future with hope and confidence.

By order of the Board,
CLEMENT A EVANS, President

(Transcribed from R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V. records at the Virginia Historical Society) by Bobby Edwards
In Richmond, built by the efforts of the Citizens of the South to honor the Confederates who defended their homeland against an Invasion of Yankee Troops. **The Museum in 1946 was ready to go bankrupt, and it was in disrepair and poor condition. The Confederate Memorial Institute, with its great collections of Confederate Memory and History - merged with the Virginia Historical Society in 1946.**

The Name Changed to Virginia Historical Society, and the theme and efforts of the Virginia Historical Society centered more on the efforts of Interpreting the History of Virginia. Confederate Historical Items and Collections began their Migration to the Basement and Storage Areas, out of sight of the Visitors, still visiting the "Battle Abbey", expecting to see Confederate History.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR TIME CAPSULE - Unveiled last week from the May 1912 placement in the Cornerstone of the Museum. In the Capsule, a large Tin Box - Welded air tight, are many important items of the Confederate Memorial Institute, May 20, 1912

- A Confederate Battle Flag, 5x5 inches, made by Miss Florence Travis Bidgood, Richmond, Va.

- Col. J. V. Bidgood, Secretary, Military Records, the following: Monthly Report of Gen. Alexander's Battalion Artillery, Mar. 31, 1863 - Field Returns, of the Artillery of the 2nd Army Corps. - Field Return, Sumter, S.C. Artillery, Feb. 10, 1863

- Rare Coins, New York, 1863

- Delegate Credentials of J. Taylor Ellyson, from R. E. Lee Camp, to the Reunion and Convention of United Confederate Veterans at Macon, Ga., May 7th, 1912

- R. E. Lee Camp Delegates Badge, worn at 1912 Convention

- Copies of Newspapers from: Times-Dispatch, Richmond-Virginian, News Leader, and Evening Confederate Journal

- Year Book for 1911 of the Confederate Memorial-Literary Society, Confederate Notes

- A handsome electrotype of the Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, with a letter dated March 6, 1874, J. T. and A. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, London, England - saying the seal was a true copy of the one made in 1864, by their predecessor, the late Joseph T. Wyon, for James M. Mason, who was then in London, representing the Confederate States. The seal was given by Mrs. Peter J. White, to be deposited in the box, together with a small battle flag.

- Dedication of Lee Camp Chapel, May 8, 1887, Confederate Soldiers Home, together with an interesting letter from G. Brooke Doggett.

- "Uniform and Dress of the Army of the Confederate States", Published by R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans

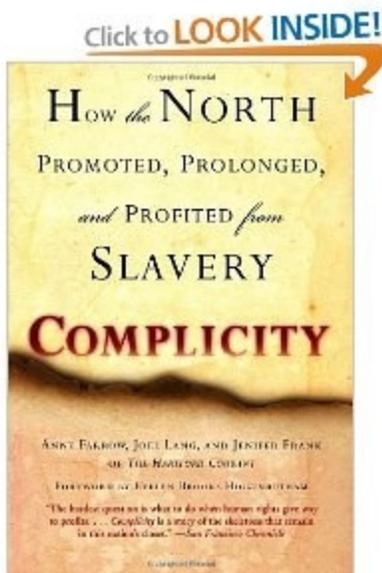
- Proceedings of the 24th Annual meeting of the Grand Camp Confederate Veterans Department of Virginia

- Roster of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V., Richmond, Va. by J. Taylor Stratton (I have transcribed the roster to a Digital Ledger Sheet - showing the contributions and accomplishments of members).

There's more, but most of the "Time Capsule" is About Confederate History, and After All - We are talking about the Confederate Memorial Institute "Battle Abbey" TIME CAPSULE.



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



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

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

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



DICK DOWLING DAY

COMMEMORATING THE 149th ANNIVERSARY of the BATTLE of SABINE PASS



SEPTEMBER 8, 2012

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STATE HISTORIC SITE
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TWO BATTLE
RE-ENACTMENTS

FREE ADMISSION !

For Information, Registration, and a Schedule of Events:

<http://csa.tripod.com/reenactment.html>

Jefferson's Inaugural CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM

PRESENTED BY
Jefferson Historical
Society and Museum

Saturday,
August 18th, 2012



JEFFERSON
VISITORS
CENTER
305 E. AUSTIN ST.
JEFFERSON, TEXAS

★ ★ SCHEDULE ★ ★

- 8:00 - 9:00 Registration, Vendors/Exhibitors
- 9:00 - 9:15 Welcome by Alan Nunn, President Jefferson Historical Society and Museum
- 9:15 - 10:15 Jack Waugh: "Sam Bell Maxey"
- 10:15 - 10:30 Break/Visit vendors/Exhibitors
- 10:30 - 11:30 Richard McCaslin, PhD: "Defending the Lone Star: Union Efforts to Invade East Texas, 1862-1863."
- 11:30 - 1:30 Lunch break: Lunch on your own or lunch with Speaker, James H. Davis. opportunity to visit Vendors/Exhibitors.
- 1:30 - 2:30 John Nance: "Jefferson's Reconstruction Figures"
- 2:30 - 3:00 Break/Visit Vendors/Exhibitors
- 3:00 - 4:00 Mitchel Whittington: "Jefferson: During and After the War"
- 4:00 - 4:30 Wrap-Up, Q & A.
- 4:30 - 5:00 Raffle
- 5:30 - 7:00 After Hours -Jefferson Museum will be open for viewing

All program events will be at the Jefferson Tourist Center, 305 E. Austin Street except for the Lunch with the Speakers which will be at the Excelsior House, 211 W. Austin Street.

Jefferson's Civil War Legacy

Since Jefferson played a key role in the Trans-Mississippi Department's military development, Jefferson was a natural location for hosting a Civil War Symposium during the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

Jefferson and Marion County supplied many troops for the Confederacy, including two companies in the 1st Texas Regiment of Hood's Brigade, one company in the 18th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division and two companies in the 19th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division. Many companies of cavalry were recruited from Jefferson, including Col. R. P. Crump's 1st Partisan Texas Rangers and Captain H. P. Mabry's Company G, 3rd Texas Cavalry known as the "Dead-Shot" Rangers. Captain Joseph H. Pratt recruited an artillery battery from Jefferson and Marion County designated the 10th Texas Battery. It is estimated that over 500 citizens from Jefferson and Marion County served in the Confederate army. Many, if not most of Jefferson's Confederate veterans who survived the war, are buried in our local Oakwood Cemetery.

Jefferson answered the call not only with troops but with manufacturing and other facilities. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Jefferson was the major transportation center of Central and East Texas for the cotton trade. There was a large meat packing plant that supplied dried beef and bacon for the armies, a shoe factory, a wagon factory, as well as at least two furnaces or iron works, all located here. An active steamboat river port, Jefferson was soon transformed into the logistical center of the Trans-Mississippi. Three powder magazines and numerous warehouses were constructed to temporarily store the supplies before shipping them on to the main arsenal in Shreveport. This commercial hub soon became a target of the Union Army's command, and plans were laid for its conquest and removal.

As one can imagine, it is not difficult to connect with the Civil War after walking the streets of Jefferson, viewing the Big Cypress Bayou steamboat turning basin, viewing the Powder Magazine on the bayou, visiting Oakwood Cemetery and admiring the many antebellum homes throughout the town.

REGISTRATION

JEFFERSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM AUGUST 18, 2012

Deadline August 10, 2012

Seminar Only: \$40.00 includes free tour of the Jefferson Historical Museum.

Lunch with the speakers: \$25.00 includes gourmet buffet lunch at the Excelsior House Ballroom with a lunch speaker. Limited to 50 registrants.

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City	State	Zip
------	-------	-----

e-mail: _____

Seminar: @ \$40.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Lunch w/Speaker: @ \$25.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Total amount enclosed: _____

Names of others attending: _____

Send this form along with your check made payable to
Jefferson Historical Society and Museum to:
Jefferson Historical Society and Museum
223 W. Austin Street
Jefferson, Texas 75657

For information on registration, contact the Museum at
903-665-2775. www.jeffersonmuseum.com

For information on events, contact
Weldon Nash; wnash@sbcglobal.net

Information and Lodging: The Excelsior House will be holding a limited block of rooms for seminar participants until August 4. Call 800-490-7270. For other lodging go to www.VisitJeffersonTexas.com and www.jefferson-texas.com.

All proceeds from this seminar will go to the Jefferson Historical Society and Museum, a not-for profit 501 (c) 3 entity, for operation and maintenance of the Museum.

SPEAKERS

Richard McCaslin, Ph.D., Professor and Chair of the Department of History at the University of North Texas, has written numerous works on the Civil War, including *Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas* (Tullis Award; Commendation, AASLH); *Lee in the Shadow of Washington* (Slatten Award; ACWRT Laney Prize; nom. for Pulitzer Prize); *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Tennessee in the Civil War* (Freeman Prize; MSOB); *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of North Carolina in the Civil War*; *The Last Stronghold: The Campaign for Fort Fisher*; *Ed., A Soldier's Letters to Charming Nellie: The Correspondence of Joseph B. Polley, Hood's Texas Brigade*; and *Fighting Stock: John S. Rip Ford of Texas* (Texas Biography Series, TCU Press and The Center for Texas Studies).

John C. (Jack) Waugh was a journalist who after retirement has made his mark as an historian. His works include: *Lincoln and McClellan: The Troubled Partnership between a President and His General* (main selection, the History Book Club); *The Class of 1846: From West Point to Appomatox-Stonewall Jackson, George McClellan and their Brothers*; *Reelecting Lincoln: The Battle for the 1864 Presidency*; *One Man Great Enough: Sam Bell Maxey and the Confederate Indians*; *Surviving the Confederacy: Rebellion, Ruin, and Recovery-Roger and Sara Pryor During the Civil War*; *Last Stand at Mobile*.

John Nance John moved to Jefferson in 1982 to assist his brother with a bayou boat tour venture. He first began researching Jefferson history to improve the bayou boat tour narratives. As a result, he became fascinated with all aspects of the local history and folklore. Over the past 30 years, John has spent thousands of hours researching and studying the history of Jefferson with the assistance of some of the finest historians in East Texas. John focused much of his studies on the troubled Reconstruction era including its many Jefferson characters. He currently owns and operates the Turning Basin Riverboat Tours and continues to relate Jefferson's history on a daily basis. Nance serves on several boards of local organizations including the Marion County Historical Commission.

Mitchel Whittington is an author and lecturer who lives in Jefferson, Texas. He is the author of some twenty-odd books, including *Jefferson: The History and Mystery of the City on the Bayou*, *No Hope: The Story of the Great Red River Raft*, and *Angels of Oakwood: Jefferson's Historic Cemetery*. Mitchel is a member of both the Marion County Historical Commission and the Historic Jefferson Foundation. His home, The Grove (also known as the Stilley-Young house) is an 1861 steamboat-era home that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark. He lives there with his wife Tami, their two basset hounds, and several resident ghosts.

James Henry Davis grew up in Hughes Springs, Texas, and received his bachelor's degree from Centenary College in Shreveport. He briefly attended S.M.U. Law School in Dallas. He always had a keen interest in genealogy and local history. He obtained a masters in library science from T.W.U. where he interned in the Dallas Public Library Genealogy Collection. That valuable experience would provide useful in the future. James Henry Davis is the editor of the book *Texans in Gray: A Regimental History of the Eighteenth Texas Infantry, Walker's Texas Division in the Civil War*. It was published in 1999. It contains firsthand accounts by Sgt. John C. Porter and Col. Thomas R. Bonner of the 18th, as well as other correspondence and reminiscences of the group. Davis also wrote *The Cypress Rangers in the Civil War*, a book about Company F of the Ninth Texas Cavalry, (from Cass, Marion and Titus Counties) published in 1991 and out of print. Davis is a librarian, now living in Tulsa, OK.



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](#).**



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.

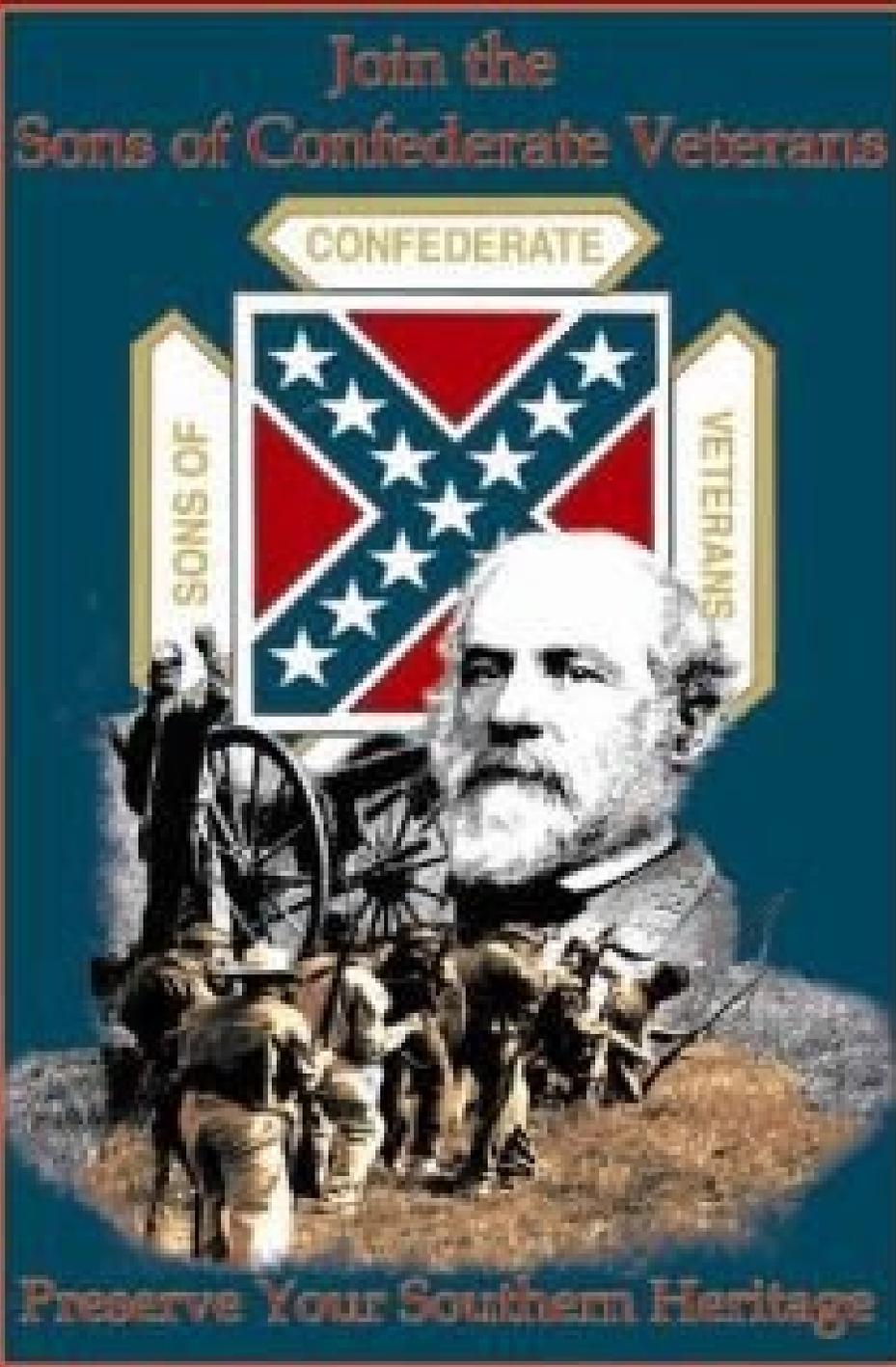
The first uniform, which was custom made, has been sent to the pattern makers who will make industrial pattern in every size. These patterns will be sent to the clothing manufacturer who will make a prototype uniform in every size. Once the kinks are worked out, we go into production.

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 Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. 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!!!

Sons of Confederate Veterans

A Heritage of Honor

Become a Friend of the SCV

If you are not eligible to become a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, but wish to affiliate yourself with an SCV camp in your area and take part in their activities, then the Friends of the SCV program may be for you.

[Click here to download an application form!](#)



TEXAS DIVISION HERITAGE DEFENSE FUND



There are many incidents of blatant discrimination against Confederate Americans and our Sacred Christian Banners. Many of these events take place in public schools, and in the work place. These attacks are offensive to our Confederate History and Heritage, but we can only fight a limited number of these violations. In order to fight these battles, we must have proper funding. The **TEXAS DIVISION HERITAGE DEFENSE FUND** was established to assist in providing these funds. Many of our members have contributed to this cause. Many other members will do so, in time. Please donate a few, or several, dollars to this noble cause.

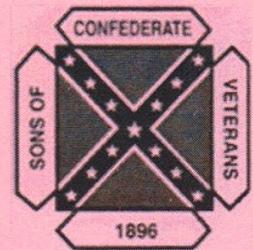


CHECK ✓ Texas Division Heritage Defense Fund!

TEXAS MEMORIAL FUND PROJECT



The Texas Memorial Fund Project is our effort to support the erection, repair and funding of monuments dedicated to Texans that fought for the Cause for Southern Independence on battlefields far from the Lone Star State.



**Please make an additional donation to the
TEXAS MEMORIAL FUND PROJECT.**

It is our duty!

FLAGS ACROSS TEXAS PROJECT



The **Flags Across Texas Project** is part of the *SCV National Flags Across Dixie Project* which is a confederation-wide effort supported by the individual Divisions. Currently, we have three locations in Texas. One is being unveiled at the reunion in Waco. The others are near Brenham and Orange. All funds will be used directly for the land, construction materials, perpetual care and insurance for each of the Texas flag locations. *Let's keep them flying!*



"Texans always move them!" -- General Robert E. Lee

PLEASE HELP BY CHECKING ✓ THE FLAGS ACROSS TEXAS PROJECT!

**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?
Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?
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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