



The Belo Herald

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

November 2012

Topic for this month's meeting is: **OFFICER ELECTIONS** will be held this meeting.

Former CIC Denne Sweeney
and Belo Camp original founding member
on **“My Time as CIC”**



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](https://twitter.com/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](https://twitter.com/CiC@CiCSCV)

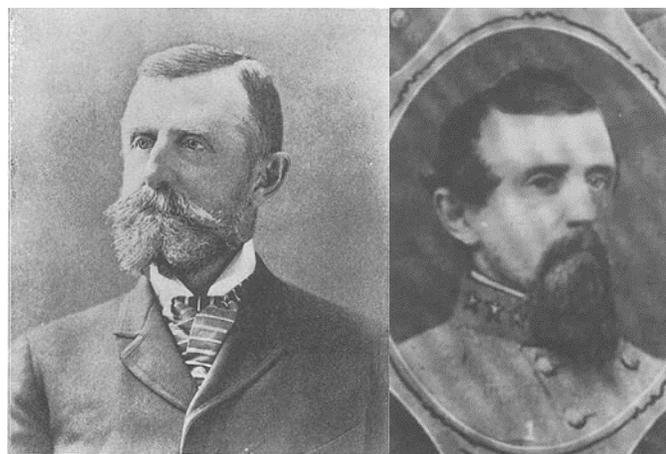
Thursday, November 1st : 7:00 pm

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,

Howdy ya'll and the holidays are coming fast! First off we have officer nominations with Kevin Newsom & myself for the position of Commander. Stan Hudson has been re-nominated for Adjutant and Mark Brown as 2nd Lt. Commander. Our chaplain position is appointed by the Commander and will remain as Jerry Brown in that position. Voting on all offices will take place at our November meeting leaving our December meeting (at Stan's house) to be a 100% social event. We're still in the planning stages for the Lee-Jackson dinner with any suggestions for an alternate place to Arthur's being reviewed at this time. So please let your voice be heard via e-mail or attend a meeting if you have grand ideas for any of these aforementioned events. See ya'll at the next meeting.

**Best regards respectfully,
Cdr. Paul Hamilton**





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Friends of the Confederation,

November will be an action-packed month for Belo Camp Dallas. Our next meeting will feature Denne Sweeney, past Commander-In-Chief of the SCV, as special guest speaker. Commander Sweeney will discuss his time as CIC of the SCV, and describe the various changes that occurred during his tenure. It's quite an honor to have a past CIC in the meeting hall, and we at Belo Camp look forward to hearing what Mr. Sweeney has to say. Everyone who would like to attend is welcome!

Belo Camp will also be holding our elections at the November meeting. The election process harkens back to the days when our ancestors in the Confederate armed forces voted for their officers. It's a special honor to maintain that feature of being a Confederate soldier. We look forward to sharing the results with you. We will also be finalizing our plans for the annual Lee-Jackson dinner in January 2013, so stay tuned.

Finally, I will be going to Austin on Saturday, October 27, to the Texas Supreme Court Building. While there, I will be flagging and raising awareness of the Confederate Plaque issue and the SCV. For those who don't know, the State of Texas removed the Confederate Plaques from the Supreme Court Building circa the year 2000 due to political correctness. What the State refuses to admit is that the Supreme Court complex was built by using money the State set aside for Confederate veterans. We will be there to call out the State on their hypocrisy and wake people up to what is going on here and around the South.

I call on any able-bodied man or woman to meet me at the steps of the Supreme Court Building in Austin at 3:30 pm Saturday for a peaceful vigil. Raising awareness of our struggle will not happen from the couch. I call on any and all who read this to get up, get active, and join me as I work to educate the people of Texas about what is happening to our history. Feel free to contact me using the information below for further details.

Deo Vindice
Kevin Newsom
Lt. Commander
Belo Camp 49 Dallas
Texas SCV
214-422-1778 kevin.newsom@hotmail.com





Chaplain's Corner

Moving Forward!



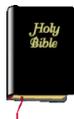
If the aim of this world is global destruction and extermination of the human race, then it seems to be moving forward. If the aim of this country is to become socialistic, Marxist, communistic, or despotic, then it would seem to be moving forward. If it is the aim of the South is to lose its individual identity and proud heritage, then it would seem to be moving forward. If it is the aim of the church to become a social club and entertainment center, then it appears to be moving forward also.

So perhaps progress is inevitable, but it is progress in reverse. Instead of creating a euphoria, we are contriving a madhouse. The good news is that more and more people, especially in this country, are saying, "Enough is enough, and I've had enough." People in this country are getting tired of being pushed around and they're beginning to meet, march, and speak out. The crowd in Washington wants to control the country and they know it will take time, because people don't want to be controlled. But, they are moving forward.

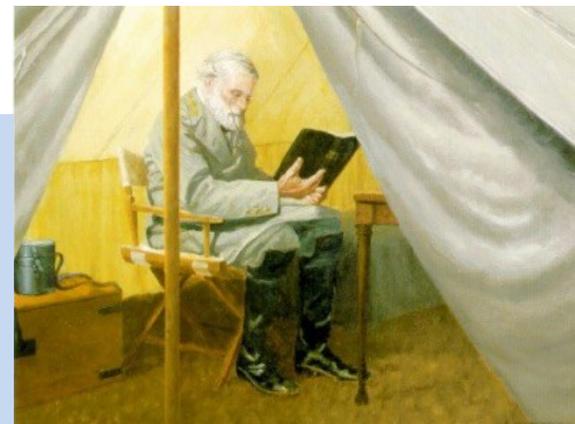
The Sons of Confederate Veterans have an aim also. Our aim is defined in the Charge given to us in 1906 by General S.D. Lee. It may at times seem that we are losing ground, that we are being undone by the enemies of truth, that those who wish to destroy us are winning the struggle, however it is we who are moving forward. With God's help and guidance, with the strong and competent leadership we have, with dedicated members who are committed to honoring our Confederate forefathers and the Cause for which they fought, we are moving forward.

But there is one kind of forward movement that is sure. The eternal purpose of God moves on. Perhaps there has never been a time so dark, dismal, and desolate, but amid all the wreckage of civilization today God's program is running on schedule. He will arrive where He is going on time and according to plan. In 2 Peter 3:7 we read, "But the heavens and earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."

Then in Revelation 21: 1, God's Word says, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away." Yes, God has an aim, and He has a place prepared for you and me, and all His saints. (Jn. 14:1-3) And we can be sure, His purpose will be completed. His will will be done. His promises will be fulfilled. We can be sure, God is moving forward.



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE



A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S PRAYER



Author Unknown,

(Attributed to a battle weary C.S.A soldier near the end of the war)

I asked God for strength, that I might achieve;
I was made weak, that I might learn humbly to obey.
I asked for health, that I might do greater things;
I was given infirmity, that I might do better things.
I asked for riches, that I might be happy;
I was given poverty, that I might be wise.
I asked for power, that I might have the praise of men;
I was given weakness, that I might feel the need of God.
I asked for all things, that I might enjoy life;
I was given life, that I might enjoy all things.
I got nothing that I asked for, but everything I hoped for.
Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were answered.
I am among all men most richly blessed.

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

December: Camp Christmas Party –Hosted by Stan Hudson Family-

See announcement in this issue.

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

Oct. 27, 2012 Thomas Jewett Goree Camp No. 2129 will have a booth at the **Texas Mushroom Festival** held in Madisonville TX. We will be located on the west side of the square. For more details visit our webpage at www.thomasjewettgoreescvcamp.org and click on Camp's Scheduled Events or Texas Mushroom Festival.

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

October 27-28th: Saints and Sinners at Oakwood Cemetery, 701 Grand Avenue, Fort Worth, TX

October 27th: AH BELO VIGIL , Texas Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX

November 3rd: Re-Dedication of the Confederate Monument on the grounds of the Ellis County Courthouse 101 West Main Street, Waxahachie, TX On the occasion of its 100th anniversary 10 a.m.

Nov 2-4th: Fort Richardson Re-enactment, Fort Richardson State Park, 228 State Park Rd 61, Jacksboro, TX

Nov. 13th: Fort Worth Civil War Round Table: "The Second Day at Gettysburg". John Priest, Teacher, Historian and Author. www.fortworthcwrt.com for more info.

Nov 16-17th: Chisholm Trail Days, Chisholm Trail Outdoor Museum, 2929 W. Henderson, Cleburne, TX. Friday, 8:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m. Saturday, 8:30 a.m. until dark.

December 8th – AH Belo Christmas Party.

Dec. 13th: Palo Pinto Old Jail Christmas Evening, Palo Pinto Jail Museum Complex in Palo Pinto 4:00-9:00pm.,

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

February 1-2, 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute St. Augustine, Florida, at the Renaissance Hotel

www.StephenDillLeeInstitute.com

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

FROM COLONEL MIDDLETATE JOHNSON CAMP:

"The Colonel Middleton Tate Johnson Camp 1648 in Arlington, Texas invites you to our December Christmas Party/Meeting on December 13. As in years past, this is a joint venture with the UDC, OCR and CofC .

We are pleased to announce that our quest speaker will be Robert Mestas.

Robert is a member of the Illinois Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He serves as the Illinois Division Heritage Defense Officer and Camp Douglas Camp Chaplain in Chicago. He is a recipient of the 2011 SCV Heritage Defense medal and does speaking engagements nationwide. Robert has always had a love for history, particularly the War for Southern Independence and has documented Confederate ancestors from Texas, Arkansas and North Carolina.

Desiring to make frequently veiled truths known to others, Robert authored a CD called "Defending the Heritage – Facts You Didn't Learn in School about the Civil War." In addition to the CD, Robert has chosen to share these truths in person portraying Robert E. Lee, a man of great character, integrity, and dedication.

Robert administers a facebook page entitled [Defending the Heritage](#), with over 4700 followers as well as a [blog by the same name](#).

I'm sure that many of you subscribe to Robert's daily postings on Facebook. Here is your chance to see the man in person! Forwarding the Charge, Michael W. Brazell Commander Col. Middleton Tate Johnson"



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.



Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49



Christmas Party

Saturday, December 8th, 2012

LOCATION: Home of Camp Adjutant Stan Hudson and family.

3233 Lovers Lane, Dallas, 75225.

ARRIVE: 6:30 pm Supper at 7:00 pm

The meat (turkey, et al), bread, and alcohol will be provided.
Others may bring the following:



- 1) *Vegetable dishes;*
- 2) *Casseroles; and*
- 3) *Desserts*



From N. Central Expressway, go west on Lovers Lane. Our house is between Airline (with a traffic light) and Athens. Heading west, it is on the south side, the third house from Athens. **If there are no more parking spaces in our circular driveway, then you should park on Athens.** The house is a red brick two-story, with a red brick circular driveway.

I will fly the Battle Flag from the front windows.



Beau Purdom: John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin



At our October meeting we were treated to a well-researched presentation on the Battle of Franklin. Beau Purdom made a persuasive argument that General Hood and his officers made a prudent decision to attack the uncompleted center trenches of the yankee position. Hood ordered that artillery not be used as it would cause death and damage to the civilians of the city. (This is certainly a contrast to the criminal war tactics of union commanders). Unknown to our Confederate commanders was the knowledge that there were federal brigades nearby but out of view. Tragically, the cost to our soldiers would be high and include the loss of six of our Generals.

Date(s): November 30, 1864

Principal Commanders: Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield [US]; Gen. John B. Hood [CS]

Forces Engaged: IV and XXIII Army Corps (Army of the Ohio and Cumberland) [US]; Army of Tennessee [CS]

Estimated Casualties: 8,587 total (US 2,326; CS 6,261) **Description:** Having lost a good opportunity at Spring Hill to hurt significantly the Union Army, Gen. John B. Hood marched in rapid pursuit of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's retreating Union army. Schofield's advance reached Franklin about sunrise on November 30 and quickly formed a defensive line in works thrown up by the Yankees in the spring of 1863, on the southern edge of town. Schofield wished to remain in Franklin to repair the bridges and get his supply trains over them. Skirmishing at Thompson's Station and elsewhere delayed Hood's march, but, around 4:00 pm, he marshaled a frontal attack against the Union perimeter. Two Federal brigades holding a forward position gave way and retreated to the inner works, but their comrades ultimately held in a battle that caused frightening casualties. When the battle ceased, after dark, six Confederate generals were dead or had mortal wounds. Despite this terrible loss, Hood's army, late, depleted and worn, crawled on toward Nashville.

Friday, November 2, 2012

10 a.m

Ellis County Courthouse



**BRING YOUR FLAGS
SHOW YOUR
SUPPORT...**

You are cordially invited to attend the Re-Dedication of the Confederate Monument on the grounds of the Ellis County Courthouse 101 West Main Street, Waxahachie, TX On the occasion of its 100th anniversary Friday, November 2, 2012 10 a.m.

Sponsored by Daffin - Lattimer Chapter
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Gentlemen of the SCV,

Please set aside your Saturday morning of **NOV. 10th for the Veterans Day Parade in Ft. Worth, Tx.** The parade will stage at the LaGrave Field parking lot at North 7th St. and Main St. no later than 9:30 A.M.. Parade will start at approximately 10:00 a.m. and finish by noon.

We will have a pickup and trailer for those who wish to ride the parade route. I don't remember the SCV ever being in the Veterans Day parade in Ft Worth before, this is imperative that we have a good showing to show everyone that Confederate Veterans need to be honored as veterans also.

After the parade we can dine for lunch in the Stockyards area and if time permits we can go to the Willow Springs Cemetery off of I-20 on the way to Weatherford to assist the Lanham camp with a grave dedication.

Please note that you don't have to have a uniform to participate, but if you do have a cap, t-shirt, etc. with SCV on it, please wear it.

I look forward to an exciting event and seeing many of my compatriots honoring their ancestors.

Respectfully,

Kyle Sims

1st. Lt. Commander

Col. M.T. Johnson camp #1648

Wirz Memorial Set for Sunday November 4

Thursday, October 25, 2012 [By Calvin E. Johnson Jr.](#)

One hundred and four years ago, on May 12, 1908, the United Daughters of the Confederacy unveiled a monument to the memory of Captain Henry Wirz in Andersonville, Georgia.

Our young people are taught about the so-called infamous Andersonville Prison where Captain Henry Wirz served as Commandant but what about the infamous Union prison camps in Chicago and Elmira in New York?



The Alexander H. Stephens Camp Sons of Confederate Veterans invite you to attend a 37th Annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service to be held in the town of Andersonville, Georgia on Sunday afternoon, November 4, 2012 at 3 PM. In case of inclement weather, the service will be held in the old restored Andersonville Baptist Church -- now called the "Village Hall."

Starting at 2:00 p.m. the musical group from Leesburg, GA, "A Joyful Noise," will provide music for an hour. They have played and sung before a number of groups for several years, and they will be playing Southern songs and Gospel Hymns. They will be singing "Amazing Grace" and "Dixie" during the 3:00 p.m. Memorial Service.

The guest speaker is Ms. Cassy Gray from Fairfield, Ohio. Greetings will include that which will be read from Col. Heinrich Wirz of Bern, Switzerland, the great grandnephew of Capt. Henry Wirz.

Mayor Marvin Baugh will read a proclamation declaring Nov. 4 as Capt. Henry Wirz Day in Andersonville.

Who was Captain Henry Wirz?

In April 1864, Wirz, born in Switzerland in 1822, was appointed Commandant of Andersonville Prison. It has been written that the Union prisoners numbered 32,000 at Andersonville in August 1864. During this time food and medical supplies were scarce for both Union prisoners and their Confederate guards. The blockade of Southern ports was also very effective and Union President Abraham Lincoln halted the exchange of prisoners.

On August 18, 1864, Union General Ulysses S. Grant said:

"It is hard on our men in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. At this particular time to release all Rebel prisoners north, would insure Sherman's defeat and compromise our safety."

Why wasn't Captain Henry Wirz given a fair trial?

In August 1865, President Andrew Johnson ordered that the charges against Confederate generals and public servants should be dropped but not for Captain Henry Wirz. The Wirz trial was a mockery with witnesses allowed to testify for the prosecution but few for the defense. Captain Wirz was hung in Washington, D.C. on November 10, 1865. It is written that Wirz was offered a deal to save his life, which was to testify against the former Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Wirz, being a man of honor, refused.

Captain Henry Wirz, in the last letter to his wife —dated November 10th -- said in the concluding sentence: **"Lord, thou callest me, here I am...And, now, farewell, wife children, all; farewell, farewell; God be with us."**

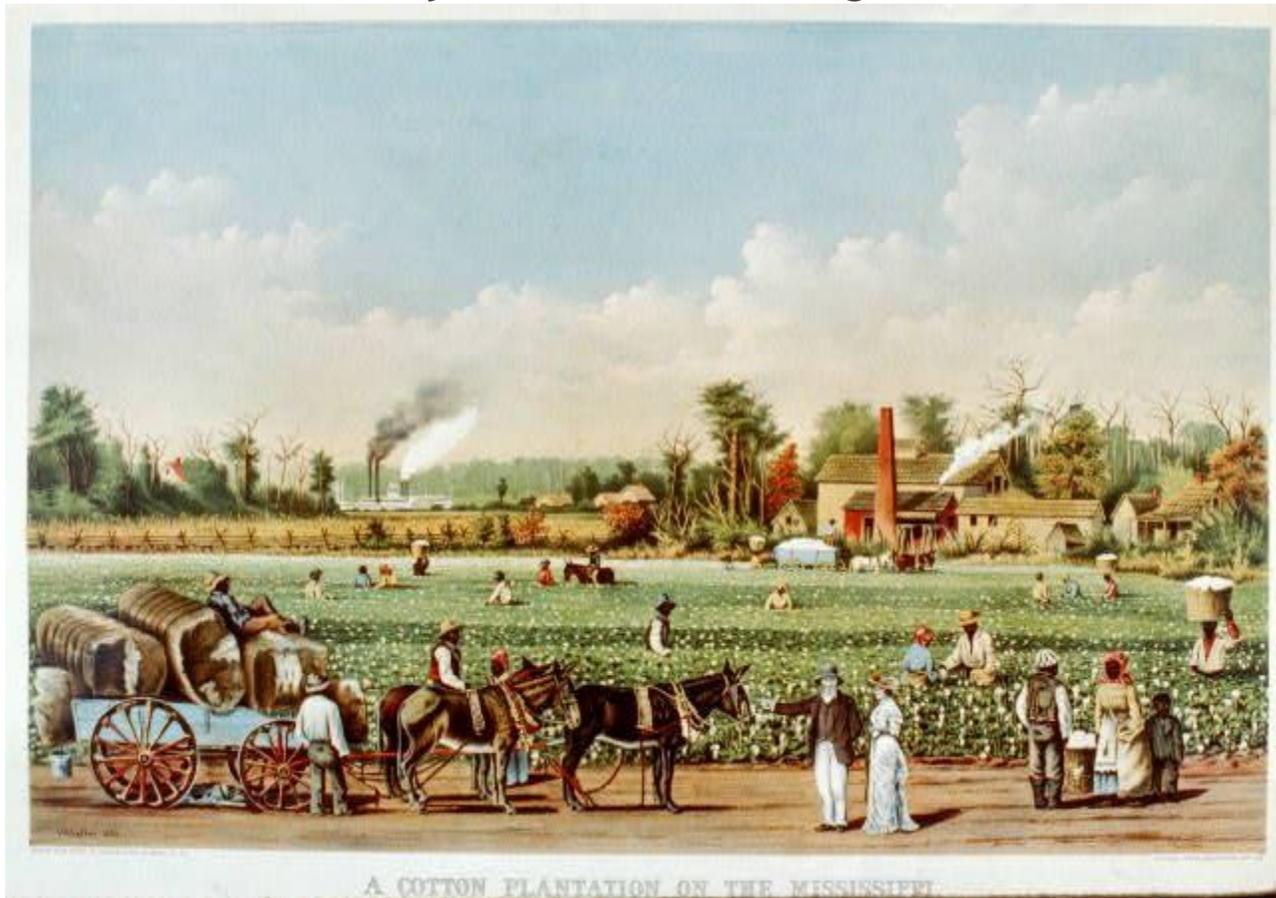
In 1977, at the National Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, this Historical-Fraternal group declared Captain Henry Wirz a Confederate Martyr and Hero. A posthumous Medal of Honor was also presented in honor and memory of Captain Wirz and is on display at the Andersonville Welcome Center.

Johnson is a speaker, writer of historical essays, author of the book "When America Stood for God, Family and Country" and Chairman of the Confederate History and Heritage Month Committee for the Sons of Confederate Veterans:
<http://www.facebook.com/ConfederateHeritageMonth> He lives in Kennesaw, Georgia, near Atlanta

<http://www.huntingtonnews.net/47680>

The South Was Not Responsible For Slavery

by Arthur H. Jennings



Neither the introduction of slaves into America nor their continued importation can be charged to the South. Undoubtedly England, Spain and the Dutch were primarily and largely responsible for the introduction and the earlier importation of slaves to this country. As Bancroft says, "The sovereigns of England and Spain were the greatest slave merchants in the world."

Later on, this country came into prominence in the traffic in human bodies and DuBois, the negro historical writer says, "The American slave trade came to be carried on principally by United States capital, in United States ships, officered by United States citizens and under the United States flag." Supporting this, Dr. Phillips of Tulane University in his section of *The South in the Building of the Nation* states, "The great volume of the slave traffic from the earlier 17th century onward was carried on by English and Yankee vessels, with some competition from the French and the Dutch."

The responsibility for this home, or American, participation in the slave importing business rests primarily and principally upon New England and likewise, very largely, upon New York. It was a boast and a taunt of pre-war days with pro-slavery orators that, "The North imported slaves, the South only bought them" -- and historians assert that "there is some truth in the assertion."

Indeed, it has been widely claimed that "No Southern man or Southern ship ever brought a slave to the United States," and while this statement is disputed and is perhaps not strictly true according to the letter, it is undoubtedly true in spirit, for the cases where a Southern man or Southern ship could be charged with importing slaves are few indeed, while New England, as well as New York, were openly and boldly engaged in the traffic, employing hundreds of ships in the nefarious business.

"Slavery," says Henry Watterson, in the *Louisville Courier Journal*, "existed in the beginning North and South. But the North finding slave labor unsuited to its needs and, therefore, unprofitable, sold its slaves to the South, not forgetting to pocket the money it got for them, *having indeed at great profit brought them over from Africa in its ships.*"

Mr. Cecil Chesterman, a distinguished English historian, in his *History of the United States*, says on this point, "The North had been the original slave traders. The African slave trade had been their particular industry. Boston itself had risen to prosperity on the profits of the abominable traffic."

The Marquis of Lothian, in his *Confederate Secession*, makes the statement that "out of 1,500

American slave traders, only five were from the South," but apparently this statement is contradicted later in his volume when he says, "out of 202 slavers entering the port of Charleston, S.C., in four years, 1796 to 1799 inclusive, 91 were English, 88 Yankee, 10 were French and 13 South...."

Many indeed are the authorities that support the statement that the South did not import slaves. "Slavery," says Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, "was thrust on the South, an uninvited, aye, a forbidden guest," and Dr. Charles Morris, in his *History of Civilization* says, "The institution of slavery was not of their making; it had been thrust upon their fathers against their violent opposition."

Mrs. Sea, in her book, *The Synoptical Review of Slavery*, says, "I have heard the statement made, and gentlemen of the highest standing for scholarly attainment given as authority, that no Southern man ever owned a slave ship and that no slave ship handled by a Southern man ever brought a cargo of slaves from Africa."

Dr. Lyon G. Taylor, the scholarly President of William and Mary College, Virginia, and an authority, says, regarding this statement, "I am sure it can be said that no Southern man or Southern ship, as far as is known, engaged in the slave trade."

References to Southern ships or Southern men as engaged in the slave importing business are at best vague. The famous case of the *Wanderer*, one of the most noted of slave trading vessels, is often mentioned and her ownership is credited to men of Charleston and Savannah, but even if this be true, she was built in New York, her captain was a New York man, and a member of the New York Yacht Club and the *Wanderer* sailed under the proud flag of that Club when she went to the Congo after slaves. Her captain was later expelled from the Club for this offense.

The fact that there was domestic traffic in slaves, some of this domestic traffic being carried on through coastwise trading, seems to have confused some and induced them to believe the South engaged in the slave importing business. On the other hand, the responsibility of New England and New York for the almost exclusive monopoly of domestic participation in the slave importing business is most clearly established. Massachusetts looms largely to the front when investigation into this gruesome subject is pursued. The first slave ship of this country, the *Desire*, was fitted out in Massachusetts, and set sail for the coast of Africa from Marblehead. Massachusetts was the first of all the colonies to authorize the establishment of slavery by statute law, doing this some decades before her example was followed by any of the Southern colonies. The first statute establishing slavery in America is embodied in the Code of the Massachusetts Colony in New England, adopted in 1641, and it should be realized that slave trading in Massachusetts was not a private enterprise but was carried on by authority of the Plymouth Rock colony.

The Puritans early evinced a tendency to enslave Indian captives and sell them out of the country, and from that early day down to a period practically after the War Between the States had begun (for the last slave ship, the *Nightingale*, sailing from Boston and fitted out there, with 900 slaves on board was captured at the mouth of the Congo River after the war had started), New England, with Massachusetts leading, stood preeminent in the slave trade.

Much of the prominence and wealth of these states was derived from the slave trade and the commercial importance of such towns as Newport, Rhode Island, was based entirely upon the traffic. It is stated that Faneuil Hall, the famous "Cradle of Liberty" where so many abolition speeches, denunciatory of the South were made, was built with money earned in the slave traffic, as Peter Faneuil was actively engaged in it. "It was a traffic," says Dr. Phillips, in *The South in Building of the Nation*, "in which highly honorable men like Peter Faneuil engaged and which the Puritans did not condemn in the Colonial period." Stephen Girard is another prominent philanthropist of the North who made money in slaves, working large numbers of them on a Louisiana sugar plantation which he owned, and it is asserted that Girard College was built with money earned by the labors of these slaves.

In fact, DuBois asserts that the New England conscience which would not allow slavery to flourish on the sacred soil of Massachusetts did not hesitate to seize the profits resulting from the rape of slaves from their African homes and their sale to Southern planters. But, according to John Adams, it was not a tender conscience but an economic reason upon which the forbidding of slaves in Massachusetts was based, for he is quoted as saying, "Argument might have had some weight in the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts, but the real cause was the multiplication of laboring white people who no longer would suffer the rich to employ these sable rivals so much to their injury." Thomas Jefferson, who had introduced a scathing denunciation of, and protest against, the slave trade in the *Declaration of Independence*, withdrew it upon the insistence of Adams and other New Englanders, and he indulges in the following little bit of sarcasm at their expense: "Our Northern friends... were tender under these censures, for, though their people have very few slaves, yet they had been considerable carriers of them to others."

Economic reasons were the base of abolition of slavery in New England. There is abundance of record to show dissatisfaction with negro labor, who were stated to be "eye servants, great thieves, much addicted to lying and stealing," and the superiority of white labor was brought prominently forward. Furthermore, the mortality of the negroes in the cold New England climate was great and figures were brought forward to show how their importation into the section was not "profitable." Governor Dudley in a

formal report in 1708 stated, "Negroes have been found unprofitable investments, the planters preferring white servants."

Boston was all along prominent in the slave trade, the *Continental Monthly* of New York, as late as January, 1862, being quoted as saying, "The city of New York has been until late [1862] the principal port of the world for this infamous traffic, the cities of Portland and Boston being only second to her in that distinction." "Slave dealers," it continues, "added much to the wealth of our metropolis."

Vessels from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were early and largely engaged in the slave trade, and it is a very significant fact that while duties, more or less heavy, were imposed upon the imported slaves in Southern harbors, and other harbors of the country, the port of New England were offered as a free exchange mart for slavers.

New England citizens were traders by instinct and profession, and with the birth of commerce in the New World they eagerly turned the high profits of the African slave trade and made it a regular business. The *Hartford Courant* in an issue of July, 1916, said, "Northern rum had much to do with the extension of slavery in the South. Many people in this state [Connecticut] as well as in Boston, made snug fortunes for themselves by sending rum to Africa to be exchanged for slaves and then selling the slaves to the planters of Southern states."

Rhode Island at an early date had 150 vessels engaged in the slave trade, while at a later date, when New York had loomed to the front of the trade, the *New York Journal of Commerce* is quoted as saying, "Few of our readers are aware of the extent to which this infernal traffic is carried on by vessels clearing from New York and down town merchants of wealth and respectability are engaged extensively in buying and selling African negroes, and have been for an indefinite number of years."

As early as 1711 a slave market was established in New York City in the neighborhood of Wall street where slaves from Africa were brought to supply the Southern market. There was another prominent slave market in Boston. The slaves were hurried into the South as fast as possible as hundreds died from cold and exposure and the sudden change from a tropic African climate to a bleak Northern temperature. The United States Dept. Marshall for that New York district reported in 1856 that "the business of fitting out slavers was never prosecuted with greater energy than at present." In a year and a half preceding the War Between the States eighty-five slave trading vessels are reported as fitting out in New York harbor and DuBois writes that, "from 1850 to 1860 the fitting out of slavers became a flourishing business in the United States and centered in New York City."

Although Massachusetts and New York were thus prominent in the business of enslaving and importing Africans and selling them to South America and the Southern colonies, and later the Southern states in the Union, other parts of New England took most prominent part in the slave trade. Indeed, in the *Reminiscences of Samuel Hopkins*, Rhode Island is said to have been "more deeply interested in the slave trade than any other colony in New England and has enslaved more Africans."

Thus beginning with that first slave ship of this country, the *Desire* of Marblehead, Mass., the slave trade flourished in New England and New York. The favorite method was to exchange rum for negroes and to sell the negroes to the Southern plantations. Federal laws were powerless to hold in check the keenness for this profitable traffic in human flesh. As late as 1850, the noted slave smuggler, Drake, who flourished and operated along the Gulf Coast, is reported to have said, "Slave trading is growing more profitable every year, and if you should hang all the Yankee merchants engaged in it, hundreds more would take their place."

The outlawing of the traffic seemed but to stimulate it. From the very inception of the institution of slavery in this country there was protest and action against it throughout the Southern colonies. The vigorous action of Virginia and her protests to the royal governor to prohibit the further importation of slaves to her territory are well known. We have seen how Jefferson introduced into the *Declaration of Independence* a protest against the slave trade which he withdrew at the behest of New England. Every prominent man in Virginia at this period was in favor of gradual emancipation and there were more than five times as many members of abolition societies in the South than in the North. Only with the rise of the rabid abolitionists of New England and their fierce denunciations of the South did the South abandon hope of gradual emancipation. Touching this, Mr. Cecil Chesterman, quoted above, states very proudly in his *History of the United States*, "What could exceed the effrontery of men," asked the Southerner, "who reproach us with grave personal sin in owning property which they themselves sold us and the price of which is at this moment in their pockets?" Virginia legislated against slavery over a score of times; South Carolina protested against it as early as 1727, and in Georgia there was absolute prohibition of it by law. Let it be remembered that when the National Government took action and the slavery prohibition laws of Congress went into effect in 1808, every Southern state had prohibited it.

But, as stated, the outlawing of the traffic seemed but to stimulate it. In the earlier years of the 19th century thousands of slaves were imported into this country. In the year 1819, Gen. James Talmage, speaking in the House of Representatives, declared, "It is a well known fact that about 14,000 slaves have been brought into our country this year." And Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, said, "It is notorious that in spite of the utmost vigilance that can be employed, African negroes are clandestinely brought in and sold as

slaves."

This "vigilance" he speaks of, however, was much ridiculed by others, and it was openly hinted that the efforts of the Federal authorities to suppress the trade, even the look-out for slavers along the African coast as conducted by vessels of the United States Navy, were merely perfunctory. Blake in his *History of Slavery and the Slave Trade*, published in 1857, says, "It is stated upon good authority that in 1844 more slaves were carried away from Africa in ships than in 1744 when the trade was legal and in full vigor;" while in the year immediately preceding the opening of the War Between the States, John C. Underwood is quoted as writing to the New York *Tribune*: "I have ample evidence of the fact that the reopening of the African slave trade is an accomplished fact and the traffic is brisk." Not only was the traffic brisk with the United States but thousands of slaves were being smuggled into Brazil.

Southern members of Congress complained of the violations of the law and the illegal importation of slaves into their territory. Smith, of South Carolina, said on the floor of Congress in 1819: "Our Northern friends are not afraid to furnish the Southern States with Africans;" and in 1819, Middleton, of South Carolina, and Wright, of Virginia, estimated the illicit introduction of slaves at from 1300 to 1500 respectively.

There is interest in the striking fact that one year before the outbreak of the War Between the States, and at the time when the rabid abolitionists of New England and the North were most vigorous in their denunciations of the South and the slave holders, there were in Massachusetts only 9000 free negroes, while in Virginia there were 53,000 of these negroes, free, and able to go where they pleased; and it is significant that about as many free negroes chose to live in Southern slave holding states as dwelt in Northern states; and many of these free negroes owned slaves themselves and were well-to-do citizens. In the city of Charleston, S.C., some three hundred free negroes owned slaves themselves.

In closing this article the following letter, which appeared in the columns of the New Orleans *Picayune* years ago, may be of interest:

My father, Capt. John Julius Guthrie, then of the United States Navy, while executive officer of the sloop of war *Saratoga* on April 21st, 1861, captured at the mouth of the Congo River, on the west coast of Africa, the slave ship *Nightingale* with 900 slaves aboard. The slaver was owned, manned and equipped in the city of Boston, Mass., and in reference to the date it will appear that her capture was after the assault on Fort Sumter and the Baltimore riot consequent upon the passage of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment through the city. This was the last slaver captured by an American war ship and as my father soon after resigned and went in to the Confederate service, her captain and owners were never brought to trial. All this is a matter of record on file at the Navy Department in Washington. Thus it will be seen that the last capture of a slaver was by a Southern officer and the good people of Massachusetts were engaged in this nefarious business at the beginning of our unhappy war.

[Signed]

J. Julius Guthrie.
Portsmouth, Va.

Too long has the South had the odium of slavery forced upon her. With the institution thrust upon her against her protest, the slaves flourished in her boundaries on account of climate, and economic conditions favored the spread of the institution itself. The facts set forth above indicate the innocence of the South in foisting this feature upon our national life, as well as her freedom from guilt in the continued importation of slaves into this country. While no claim is made for special virtue in that the South did not engage in the slave importing business as the North did, yet the facts as they exist are to her credit. With the facts in her favor, the South sits still under the false indictments constantly made against her by the section of our country most responsible for the whole trouble. Willing to abide by the verdict of posterity, if the verdict is based upon the truth, and not upon the false statements of Northern historians, writers and speakers, and willing to accept her share, her full share of due responsibility, this section, in justice to her dead who died gloriously in a maligned cause, and to her unborn children, inheritors of a glorious heritage, must set forth to the world the facts as they are, neither tainted with injustice to others nor burdened with hypocritical claims of righteousness for herself; and these facts will establish her in the proud position to which she has all along been entitled among the people of the earth.

The preceding essay was extracted from *The Gray Book* (Columbia, Tennessee: Sons of Confederate Veterans, 1935 [2000]).

VMFA Mass Flagging/ SCV Leadership Workshop

October 1st marked one year of Flagging the VMFA. On Saturday, November 3rd, the Va Flaggers will hold a mass flagging to commemorate an incredible year that brought Flaggers to the VMFA 116 days out of the year!! If you have ever thought about flagging... or want to come out and see what it's all about... this is the perfect opportunity, with plenty of folks on hand to show you the ropes!

Join us... and know the pride that comes from advancing the colors, standing for our Confederate Veterans, and being a part of changing hearts and minds! The folks at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts had no idea we would still be out there, one year after a solitary Flagger began a vigil, and over two years after Confederate Battle Flags were forcibly removed from the Portico of the Confederate War Memorial/Pelham Chapel. I suppose they did not realize that we have Confederate blood flowing through our veins. The effort to RETURN the flags and RESTORE the honor has grown to include more than 235 people during the year, and has lit a fire that has folks picking up their flags in North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Texas...and beyond!

The event will be held in conjunction with the SCV National Leadership Workshop, which is scheduled at the Confederate War Memorial/Pelham Chapel that day. We encourage everyone to attend the workshop, bring your flag, and join us at the conclusion. Registration information is attached.

We will be flagging 1:00 p.m - dusk, and those who attend will gather for dinner nearby afterwards.

Please join us...and spread the word! We want to FLOOD the sidewalk with flags that afternoon!

For information, email info@virginiaflaggers.com

RETURN the flags!
RESTORE the honor!

See you on the Boulevard!



Grayson Jennings
Va Flaggers



SCV National Leadership Workshop

As we approach 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 an Autumn National Leadership Workshop.

This year's event will be held November 3, 2012 at the Confederate Memorial Chapel at 2900 Grove Ave, Richmond, VA 23255. It will be hosted by the Lee-Jackson Camp 1 and the J.E.B. Stuart Camp 1343. 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! Bring a cushion.

8:00 – 8:10	Welcome & SCV Protocol	Cmdr. Ed Willis, Camp 1
8:10 – 8:25	Introductions & Overview	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
8:25 – 9:10	Commanders & Command	CIC R. Michael Givens
9:10 – 9:20	<i>BREAK</i>	
9:20 – 10:05	Adjutants & Administration	AIC Stephen Lee Ritchie
10:05 – 10:15	<i>BREAK</i>	
10:15 – 11:00	Recruiting & Retention	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
11:00 – 11:45	<i>Vision 2016</i>	Past Chief of HD Tom Hiter, Ph.D
11:45 – 12:45	<i>DINNER</i>	
12:45 – 1:30	Re-recruiting Delinquent Members	ANV Field Rep. Jack Marlar
1:30 – 1:40	<i>BREAK</i>	
1:40 – 2:10	Camp Operations & Success	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
2:10 – 2:20	<i>BREAK</i>	
2:20 – 3:05	Commander's & Adjutant's Workshops	CIC, Lt. CIC & AIC
3:05	Concluding Remarks & Discussion Benediction	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow

Registration, which includes dinner, is **only \$12 each** and will be handled through our General Headquarters at Elm Springs. **After the 27th, registration will be \$6 with no meal.** 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).

Please choose one of the following sandwiches for Dinner:
Smoked Turkey & Provolone Cheese, Chicken Salad Croissant, Chicken Salad Wrap

Comfort Inn Conference Centre Midtown
3200 West Broad Street
Richmond, Va 23230
(804) 359-4061

Clarion Hotel Richmond Central
3207 N. Boulevard
Richmond, Va 23230
(804) 359-9441

Registration Sheet

Name _____ Address _____

_____ Email address _____

Camp number _____ Check enclosed () or
Credit Card (MC, VISA, or AMEX) Number _____ Expires _____



HEADQUARTERS, TEXAS DIVISION, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

At Orange, Texas
11 October 2012

SUBJECT: Brigade Officers Election Results

- I. According to the provisions of the Constitution of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, the following gentlemen were elected by delegates from their respective brigades to the office indicated.

1st Brigade:

Commander: Michael Moore **
Lt. Cmdr: Michael Walker
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Michael Morris

West Texas Brigade

Commander: David McMahon **
Lt. Cmdr: Don Taylor
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Lee Hise **

3rd Brigade

Commander: Benson Hatch
Lt. Cmdr: Robert Haynes
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Jerry Walden

4th Brigade

Commander: Gary Bray
Lt. Cmdr: Joseph White
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Franko Askren

5th Brigade

Commander: Tom Clinkscales
Lt. Cmdr: Samuel Mercer
2nd Lt. Cmdr: George Linton

South Texas Brigade

Commander: Don Lawrence
Lt. Cmdr: John McCammon
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Michael Hurley

Central Texas Brigade

Commander: Charles Oliver
Lt. Cmdr: Thomas Harrison **
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Michael Belcher



General Order No. 1



East Texas Brigade

Commander: Johnnie Holley
Lt. Cmdr: James Bentley
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Charles Marc Robinson

Magruder's Gulf Coast Brigade

Commander: Bryan Fox
Lt. Cmdr: Frank Dietz
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Tim Pettigrew

10th Brigade

Commander: William Maddox
Lt. Cmdr: John Burleigh
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Charles Brown

11th Brigade

Commander: Frank Johnson
Lt. Cmdr: Jerry Nelson
2nd Lt. Cmdr: Jerry McGinty

- II. These officers are elected to their duty positions with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities thereunto appertaining. They will, therefore, carefully and diligently discharge all duties assigned until the conclusion of the 2013 Annual Texas Division Reunion.

** indicates additions or changes

By order of the Division Commander, Granvel Block



Signed: _____



General Order No. 2



HEADQUARTERS, TEXAS DIVISION, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

At Orange, Texas
11 October 2012

SUBJECT: Division Staff Appointments

- I. According to the provisions of the Constitution of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, it being the prerogative of the Division Commander to appoint certain Staff officers, the following Division Staff Positions are hereby announced:

- * Compatriot Ray Wainner as Adjutant ++
- * Compatriot Joe Ginn as Staff Judge Advocate ++
- * Compatriot Dennis Beal as Chief of Staff ++
- * Compatriot Rob Jones as Inspector General
- * Compatriot Jerry Haynes as Chaplain
- * Compatriot Michael Climo as Webmaster **
- * Newsletter Editor (open) **
- * Compatriot Marshall Davis as Public Relations Officer
- * Compatriot Henry Hanson as Genealogist
- * Compatriot Jack Dyess as Color Guard Sergeant **
- * Compatriot Calvin Allen as Texas Division Mounted Color Guard Commander **
- * Compatriot Frank Crisp/ Don Taylor as Awards Committee Chairman
- * Compatriot Jerry Nelson as Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman
- * Compatriot Frank Johnson as Time & Place Committee chairman
- * Compatriot Jerry Nelson as Government Affairs Committee chairman
- * Compatriot Wayne Prouse as Graves Registration Chairman
- * Compatriot Joe Bostick as Robert E. Lee Award Chairman
- * Compatriot Granvel Block as Jefferson Davis Award Chairman
- * Compatriot Phil Davis as Guardian Program Chairman **
- * Compatriot Phil Maynard as Positive Public Relations Chairman **
- * Compatriot Bruce Cunningham as Sam Davis Youth Camp Coordinator
- * Compatriot (open) as Finance Committee Chairman
- * Compatriot Steven Lang as Education Committee Chairman
- * Compatriot Tommy Holmes as Division Aid de Camp
- * Compatriot Rocky Sprott as Division Aid de Camp
- * Compatriot Kyle Sims as Division Aid de Camp
- * Compatriot Chad Weldon as Division Aid de Camp



General Order No. 2



- II. These officers are appointed to their duty positions with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities thereunto appertaining. They will, therefore, carefully and diligently discharge all duties assigned. This appointment shall continue in force until the conclusion of the 2013 Annual Texas Division Reunion, unless previously revoked, so long as this officer continues to conduct himself according to the noble purposes and praiseworthy objectives of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

++ indicates voting DEC member

** indicates additions or changes

By order of the Division Commander, Granvel Block



Signed: _____

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

In the Year of Darkness, 1864, the rulers of the Yankee army devised the ultimate plan. They would reshape the Future by waging Total War upon a People. The plan required something that felt no pity. No integrity. No humanity. Something not quite sane. They found...

THE SHERMANATOR

Southern Nationalist Network Presents a Golden Circle Film
 William T. Sherman "The Shermanator" • Active South
 By the same fine Southern folks who brought you
 "Jeff Davis: Yankee Hunter" and "1864"
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 Some Material May Be Inappropriate for Children Under 13

The Right to Secede

A defense against tyranny

by K. Steven Monk

How can the federal government be prevented from usurping powers that the Constitution doesn't grant to it? It's an alarming fact that few Americans ask this question anymore.

Our ultimate defense against the federal government is the right of secession. Yes, most people assume that the "Civil War" settled that. But superior force proves nothing. If there was a right of secession before that war, it should be just as valid now. It wasn't negated because Northern munitions factories were more efficient than Southern ones.

Among the Founding Fathers there was no doubt. The United States had just seceded from the British Empire, exercising the right of the people to "alter or abolish" — by force, if necessary — a despotic government. The Declaration of Independence is the most famous act of secession in our history, though modern rhetoric makes "secession" sound somehow different from, and more sinister than, claiming independence.

The original 13 states formed a "Confederation," under which each state retained its "sovereignty, freedom, and independence." The Constitution didn't change this; each sovereign state was free to reject the Constitution. The new powers of the federal government were "granted" and "delegated" by the states, which implies that the states were prior and superior to the federal government.

Even in *The Federalist*, the brilliant propaganda papers for ratification of the Constitution (largely written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison), the United States are constantly referred to as "the Confederacy" and "a confederate republic," as opposed to a single "consolidated" or monolithic state. Members of a "confederacy" are by definition free to withdraw from it.

Hamilton and Madison hoped secession would never happen, but they never denied that it was a right and a practical possibility. They envisioned the people taking arms against the federal government if it exceeded its delegated powers or invaded their rights, and they admitted that this would be justified. Secession, including the resort to arms, was the final remedy against tyranny. (This is the real point of the Second Amendment.)

Strictly speaking, the states would not be "rebellious," since they were sovereign; in the Framers' view, a tyrannical government would be rebelling against the states and the people, who by defending themselves would merely exercise the paramount political "principle of self-preservation."

The Constitution itself is silent on the subject, but since secession was an established right, it didn't have to be reaffirmed. More telling still, even the bitterest opponents of the Constitution never accused it of denying the right of secession. Three states ratified the Constitution with the provision that they could later secede if they chose; the other ten states accepted this condition as valid.

Early in the nineteenth century, some Northerners favored secession to spare their states the ignominy of union with the slave states. Later, others who wanted to remain in the Union recognized the right of the South to secede; Abraham Lincoln had many of them arrested as "traitors." According to his ideology, an entire state could be guilty of "treason" and "rebellion." The Constitution recognizes no such possibility.

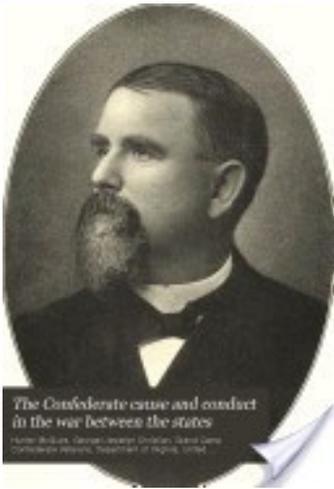
Long before he ran for president, Lincoln himself had twice affirmed the right of secession and even armed revolution. His scruples changed when he came to power. Only a few weeks after taking office, he wrote an order for the arrest of Chief Justice Roger Taney, who had attacked his unconstitutional suspension of habeas corpus. His most recent biographer has said that during Lincoln's administration there were "greater infringements on individual liberties than in any other period in American history."

As a practical matter, the Civil War established the supremacy of the federal government over the formerly sovereign states. The states lost any power of resisting the federal government's usurpations, and the long decline toward a totally consolidated central government began.

By 1973, the federal government was so powerful that the U.S. Supreme Court could insult the Constitution by striking down the abortion laws of all 50 states; and there was nothing the states, long since robbed of the right to secede, could do about it. That outrage was made possible by Lincoln's triumphant war against the states, which was really his dark victory over the Constitution he was sworn to preserve.

Thanks to the late American writer Joseph Sobran for the inspiration.

<http://www.confederateamericanpride.com/>



[The Confederate cause and conduct in the war between the states:](http://www.rhodesia.nl/The%20Confederate%20Cause.pdf) [As set forth in the reports of the History Committee of the Grand Camp, C.V., of Virginia, and other Confederate papers](http://www.rhodesia.nl/The%20Confederate%20Cause.pdf)

<http://www.rhodesia.nl/The%20Confederate%20Cause.pdf>

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In Their Own Words- Confederate veterans speak

The Confederate Cause and Conduct in the War Between the States by Hunter McGuire and George L. Christian. This is a .pdf of a book originally published in 1904. I like old books. No- I love old books. The only problem with a reprint is that it doesn't have a dusty, musty smelling hardback cover.

First of all, why did I choose to read this book? Because 1) I know very little about the Civil War, 2) it was a relatively inexpensive book compared to others, and 3) it was a product of the veterans themselves, not a historian.

The context in which the book was written makes an interesting story. After the war between the states, the Southern veterans organized the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) to preserve the memory of their cause. The UCV continued to assemble annually even after the turn of the century. Strangely enough, even as Civil war veterans lived, history was being sanitized with an early form of political correctness. Schools were adopting the familiar and simple formula that said: Confederate South = evil and slavery. North = righteousness and freedom. The Confederate Cause and Conduct in the War Between the States is a collection of reports put together by the Virginia UCV History Committee in reaction to the history books being used in public schools. This book was compiled and issued by the Confederate veterans themselves so it is first hand account of why the South took up arms against the Union Army.

The terms "War Between the States" and "War of Northern Aggression" seem to be used interchangeably in this book. But we can surmise that the passages containing "War Between the States" are taken from an unidentified primary source, called "manuscript X". All passages containing the "War of Northern Aggression" are actually interpolations made at a much later date by a redactor, we will call "Q". We will attempt to reconstruct manuscript X and then reinterpret the 1800s altogether. Just kidding. I couldn't resist. Now back to our regularly scheduled program.

There were a number of topics addressed in the book:

- A historic cultural rift existed between North and South since the 1700s.
- Discussion of a controversy regarding the number of troops supplied by North Carolina and their role in various engagements.
- Treatment of Union POWs held in southern prisoner camps versus the treatment of Confederate POWs held in the North. Summary: Confederate POWs suffered inhumane conditions as a matter of policy while Union POWs suffered inhumane conditions because the South was running out of food. The Union refused to exchange prisoners knowing that they would be burden on Southern resources.
- A lengthy discussion of the South's legal justification for secession. This section was interesting because they used legal opinions and newspaper articles almost exclusively from the North.
- The economic reasons for the war.

- Differences between Southern and Northern foraging and the destruction of Sherman's march.

As a product of my environment, the big topic I wanted to read about was slavery. It's interesting that this topic takes up such a small portion of the total work. You'd think that if they were trying to backpedal on the slavery issue, they would have spent more of an effort to talk their way out of it. Rather you get the impression they're saying "We weren't fighting to keep slavery; here's how we felt about it, now lets move on to the real issues." The William and Mary Quarterly reviewed this book in 1908, saying "the Southern cause is freed from the taint of slavery..."

The first section in the book was written in 1899 by Dr. Hunter McGuire, a Confederate veteran. He writes:

"Does any man living know of a soldier in this State who was fighting for the negro or his value in money? I never heard of one. ...The South fighting for the money value of a negro! What a cheap and wicked falsehood!"

Were these old guys prejudiced? Definitely. The authors are honest about it, but they maintain the case was the same in the North. The slave narratives establish this fact as well, that the Northern soldiers were only sometimes seen as liberators. They were often feared by the slave community for the same violence they enacted upon Southern whites. This you won't hear in high schools. (In order for us to believe what is correct and sensitive, then our education must be tightly controlled). Most of American culture at the time was ingrained with very firm views about the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and this point comes across strongly in the book.

The people of the North were not civil-rights conscious egalitarians. It mentions how U.S. Grant, commander of the Union Army, refused to let his slaves go until after the North won the war, while Robert E. Lee let his family's slaves go free in the early years of the war simply because he felt slavery was wrong. The book also makes plenty of references to Lincoln's attitude toward slavery and race relations, which I don't have to repeat here.

Although not in this book, the following quote from another general is telling:

"I apprehend that if all living Union soldiers were summoned to the witness stand, every one of them would testify that it was the preservation of the American Union and not the destruction of Southern slavery that induced him to volunteer at the call of his Country. As for the South, it is enough to say that perhaps eighty percent of her armies were neither slave-holders, nor had the remotest interest in the institution...both sides fought and suffered for liberty as bequeathed by the Fathers--the one for liberty in the union of the States, the other for liberty in the independence of the States." - Reminiscences of the Civil War, by John B. Gordon, Maj. Gen. CSA

And Click here for a Native American perspective on the topic.

The book makes reference to black soldiers in the Confederacy but builds much of its argument from a few anecdotal sources rather than military roster information. It is interesting nonetheless. Here is a quote regarding an instance where a group of 72 slaves were asked whether they wanted to volunteer (not forced):

"... the fact that five out of every six of these negroes, were then ready to volunteer and go to the trenches, showed conclusively how truly they regarded the Confederate cause as their cause as well as that of the white people of the South."

What about the underground railroad and the hundreds of slaves that were trying to flee to the North? These aren't mutually exclusive things. Rather, it emphasizes just how complicated the war really was. My opinion after reading this (and comparing with some other sources) is that there were probably quite a few black soldiers integrated with independent militias (check out this website for the 37th Texas Cavalry) but their racial identities are lost in the numbers. But official black regiments were merely local guard units and weren't a part of the regular fighting force until 1865- but not until 1865, when the war was already lost. Too little, too late.

African American scholarship records how the free Blacks of Petersburg, Virginia were integral in the underground Railroad. My own research led me to city documents and a newspaper that publically thanked the free Black men of

Petersburg for volunteering their services to the Confederate forces. The whites then organized a collection to support the free black families while their men were gone.

I was amazed to learn that the South had already been working on a plan to free the slaves. Have you ever heard that in school or in the media? No, of course not. This kind of information is selectively kept from us in order that Americans will continue to think the war was a civil rights struggle.

See this article on the treatment of free African Americans in the North

<http://www.slavenorth.com/exclusion.htm>

... and these on non-servant participation of blacks in the Southern forces...

<http://www.rebelgray.com/blacksincombat.htm>

http://www.stonewallbrigade.com/articles_black_confeds.html

<http://www.jewishworldreview.com/cols/williams012600.asp>

So the question was not whether or not slavery should end. The question was HOW should it end. The South didn't think the issue was worth a war. I also learned from this book that the South outlawed the importation of slaves (although not out of conscience but because the black population had grown to a threatening size), while the slave trade continued by the Northern private sector. In fact, the overwhelming majority of slave ships were registered in New England.

So why was it such an issue in the South? After reading this book, here is my interpretation of history:

The average Confederate soldier didn't take up arms to keep slavery because it wasn't in his interests. Family-size farms competed against slave holding plantations much like locally owned stores compete against Wal Mart today. Slavery was the big business of that era.

How many of our friends and relatives went to Iraq because they wanted to fight for Halliburton's right to make a profit from government contracts? Nobody is fighting for Halliburton, but often in time of war big businesses take advantage of the opportunity. In the same way, I think the slave trade saw the War between the States as an opportunity to protect itself from being outlawed.

And the North wasn't fighting to end slavery (remember, the Emancipation Proclamation didn't apply to slaves in the North). They were fighting to keep the Southern States from seceding. Why? The bulk of tax revenue for the federal budget came from the Southern States. Also, the South was the location of major international trade ports. If the South left the Union, the federal government would have no way of keeping the South from raising tariffs on Northern goods or lowering tariffs on foreign goods. It meant a drastic shift in economic power between two regions that had had political differences for generations. Abolition was the moral banner that the North needed to wave to engage the emotions of its people.

The book ends with two papers written by Dr. McGuire, General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's surgeon. The first paper is kind of a tribute to Jackson's memory. The author recollects the general's abilities, personality, and his resolve and leadership while in the heat of battle. The second paper is a moving account of Jackson's last days after being severely wounded. The book closes with these words:

"Presently, a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression, as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees;" and then, without pain, or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it."

This book is a snapshot from history, a glimpse into the way people thought in the early 1900s and the way they remembered the War. The people of that time should be remembered for showing amazing courage and enduring hardship that we cannot understand.

<http://justinmartyr.blogspot.com/2004/08/okay-three-votes.html>

The Confederate Battle Flag - "Our Southern Cross"

by Mike Scruggs

There can be no doubt that the Confederate Battle Flag or our Southern Cross was intended to be a banner signifying the Christian heritage of the Southern people. It is incumbent on those who value truth, fairness, good will, reasonable tolerance, and charity in society to educate themselves on the true history and meaning of this famed banner.

SYMBOLISM AND FLAG DESIGN

The most prominent design feature of the Battle Flag is its diagonal cross or saltier. For many centuries, this has been a preeminent Christian symbol. In the Greek alphabet, the name of Christ begins with the letter "X" or "Chi." The symbol was reinforced when the Apostle St. Andrew was martyred on a diagonal cross in 60 A.D.

St. Andrew is recognized as the Patron Saint of Scotland. Since early in the 12th century, the Scottish National Flag, or St. Andrew's Cross, has been a white diagonal (saltier) on a field of blue symbolizing the Scottish as a Christian people. Many European nations have chosen the cross in various designs to identify themselves as Christian nations. The English flag is a red, perpendicular cross, or St. Georges Cross, on a field of white. The British National Flag, or union flag, contains the English St. Georges Cross, with the diagonal St. Andrews Cross of Scotland, and with the red diagonal St. Patricks Cross representing Northern Ireland. Finland, Greece, and Switzerland also use a cross in their flags.

The Confederate Battle Flag is a descendant of the Scottish St. Andrews Cross.

- The red field signifies courage.
- The blue of the saltier signifies truth and, in connection with St. Andrew, also means strength.
- The white stars and bordering of the cross signifies the purity of the Southern cause.

The principal designer and sponsor, Congressman William Porcher Miles stated in a letter written in the summer of 1861, "The flag should be a token of humble acknowledgment of God and be a public testimony to the world that our trust is in the Lord our God."

This meaning was widely understood by Confederate soldiers and the Southern people. That is why the flag is frequently referred to as "our Southern cross."



MISCONSTRUED AS A FLAG OF CONFLICT

The Confederate Battle Flag is held in disfavor by many who are unfamiliar with its origin and true symbolism. There are those who say the display of the Confederate Battle Flag is insensitive and that it is an offensive symbol of slavery. However, their offense is based on ignorance of its true origin and history. Their offense and sensitivity are based on decades of unquestioned propaganda attempting to justify an unjust war started by Abraham Lincoln, fabled beloved president, and his

deplorable tyranny and misconduct. Study the words of Abraham Lincoln and the resolutions of the United States Congress in 1861 (especially, the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution).

The Union Army did not invade the South to free slaves, but to prevent its political and economic independence. Less than 5% of the Southern population owned slaves. Not many favored slavery's continued existence for long in the future, but they wanted the right to deal with the issue in their own way, in their own time, state by state. It was only later in the war that Lincoln and Union propagandists began to use the slavery issue in an attempt to give tyranny a pious justification.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation came after more than 19 months of war and did not actually free any slaves in the Confederacy, the Union, and Union-held areas of the Confederacy. It was done as a war measure hoping to cause disorder throughout the South. The London Times termed Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, "the wretched makeshift of a pettifogging lawyer." Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation also left the over 200,000 slaves in the North in bondage.

SYMBOLISM TO SOUTHERNERS

To Southern soldiers and their families, the Battle Flag symbolized their Christian heritage and resistance to tyranny. They fought for the right of the Southern States and their people to determine their own destinies, just as their Revolutionary fathers had fought the British. They battled against the evil of unjust taxation, abuses of power by Northern political factions, and Northern political dominance. After years of hardship and blood spent on the battlefields, the Southern Cross came to symbolize the courage and blood sacrifice of the Southern people. When the surrender at Appomattox came in April of 1865, they gave up their regimental banners with tears and weeping.

Most of us today have been taught to treat the Battle Flag as an object of moral horror and political infamy. A deadly combination of ignorance and arrogant self-righteousness is constantly engaged in shouting down its true history and meaning.

The right to define the meaning of the Confederate Battle Flag, or any flag, belongs to those who by their history and shed blood own its heritage.

Radical and lawless groups often display the United States Flag, but this does not change its true meaning to fair-minded people. In addition, fair-minded people incorrectly associate the Confederate Battle Flag with evil because the very same radical groups expropriate and display it. Redefining and slandering someone else's heritage and symbols is incredibly arrogant and stirs up needless strife. The Confederate Battle Flag should be the honored heritage of every Southerner and every American. No cowardice or indifference should allow it to be trampled under the heel of busybodies and the political correctness police.

ORIGIN OF THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG

In 1861, due to his knowledge of heraldry, the United States Congressman from South Carolina, William Porcher Miles, was appointed Chairman of the congressional committee to select a national flag for the newly formed Confederate States of America. On the deadline date of March 4, 1861, the work of the committee was presented to the Confederate Congress. Out of numerous suggestions, the committee had narrowed the field down to four choices. One of these four choices was William Porcher Miles' own design, which was essentially the South Carolina Sovereignty Flag, except that the cross was changed from a St. Georges Cross to a diagonal St. Andrews Cross without the Palmetto canton. Charles Moise, a self-described "Southerner of the Jewish persuasion," had critiqued Miles' original design and asked that "the symbol of a particular religion not be made the symbol of a nation."

Taking this into account, Miles changed his flag, removing the palmetto and crescent, and substituting the heraldic saltire ("X") for the upright cross. The diagonal cross was preferable, Miles wrote, because "it avoided the religious objection about the cross (from the Jewish and many Protestant sects), because it did not stand out so conspicuously as if the cross had been placed upright thus." He also argued that the diagonal cross was "more Heraldic than Ecclesiastical, it being the 'saltier' of Heraldry, and significant of strength and progress." There were seven stars on the proposed flag because, as of March 4, 1861, only seven states had properly seceded and joined the Confederacy.

The national flag finally chosen was the "Stars and Bars," which had a circle of seven white stars on an upper left, blue canton and three horizontal bars -- red, white, and red. One of the main reasons the "Stars and Bars" flag was chosen over Miles' St. Andrews Cross was that the Stars and Bars resembled the United States flag.

At that time, the Confederate Congress wanted to keep its identification with the 1787 U.S. Constitution. They believed they had been faithful to the Constitution, but the Northern states, especially the Northern industrial states, had continually tried to

undermine the Constitution for Northern profit at Southern expense. The Southern belief was in a government of law, which was strict constitutionalism versus the North's majoritarian rule and manipulation of the Constitution. In addition, the North had imposed enormous tariffs on manufactured goods that protected Northern industry at considerable expense to Southern agriculture, trade, and the Southern economy.

The Confederate Congress passed over William Porcher Miles' St. Andrews Cross for the Stars and Bars, but Miles did not give up promoting his choice for some honorable Southern use. In the early battles of the Civil War, it was noted that there was often confusion on the battlefield because of the similarity of the Stars and Bars flag to the United States flag.

CREATION OF A BATTLE FLAG

After the first Battle of Manassas at Bull Run Creek, both General P.G.T. Beauregard and his commander, General Joseph E. Johnston, were convinced that there was a need to change the flag. Battlefield commanders needed to be able to identify their troops and positions on the field despite the smoke and dust without confusion.

As it happened, Congressman William Porcher Miles had now been serving on Beauregard's staff and was also the Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. As the Confederate Congress did not favor changing the national flag, Miles suggested that the Army of the Potomac (later renamed the Army of Northern Virginia) should have a special battle flag. Hundreds of suggestions were received from Confederate officers and officials and most suggestions included crosses of some sort.

Miles prevailed in his suggestion that his original St. Andrews Cross for the national flag be used as the needed battle flag for the regiments of the Army of Northern Virginia (ANV). It was modified only by putting a white border around the edges. Now that there were more states in the Confederacy, the stars were more symmetrical and the flag was very attractive.

Johnston determined that the Army of Northern Virginia battle flag would be square at the suggestion of the Quartermaster, General William Cabell, in order to save cloth and money.

The Southern Cross was officially accepted as a battle flag on October 1, 1861. However, it was not used as the battle flag by every regiment in the ANV. Some already had battle flags that they wished to keep. The first battle flags had only 12 stars, but the 13th was added in early 1862, making its symmetry complete.

The ANV battle flag eventually spread to the Army of Tennessee and other Confederate Armies. The Army of Tennessee typically used a rectangular version without the white edging. This also became the Confederate Naval Jack and is the most common Confederate Battle Flag seen today.

For more on the Confederate Battle Flag, see two researched articles written by Mike Scruggs, the "Confederate Battle Flag" and "Beneath the Southern Cross."

Mike Scruggs is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1732, in Vestavia Hills, Alabama, and he is also the author of "Un-Civil War: Truths Your Teacher Never Told You."

Cotillion to be held on Saturday, January 19th, 2013 at April Sound Country Club on Lake Conroe. WE NEED BELLES!!!! Please – if you have a daughter, granddaughter, niece, friend, etc. between the ages of 13-21 that would like to be presented as a Belle, have them contact me.



In UDC/OCR,

Susan Sager

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Montgomeryrose47@gmail.com

CARNTON PLANTATION "My Special Ghost Story"



Built in 1824, the Carnton Plantation is a two-story, twenty-two-room mansion with white columns and front porches on both stories (actually one on front and two on the back-side of the home---the quintessential Southern Plantation home. It's builder, Randall McGavock, built it to raise thoroughbred horses and various product crops. It, too, has been turned into a museum. Located in Franklin, it is only a few miles from the Carter House, and although it wasn't in the thick of the fighting, it played an important role in the Battle of Franklin.

When Carrie McGavock, the second generation mistress of the house, began hearing guns and canon fire, and the screams of dying men lat in the afternoon, she knew a battle was going on nearby. Night fell, but the fighting continued until after midnight, when rain and sleet began to fall and finally put an end to it all.

As wounded men gathered near Carnton, Carrie and her servant's to roll up the carpets and to help the wounded inside. More than two hundred wounded soldiers were brought inside. More than two hundred wounded soldiers were brought inside, where Carrie and her servants , and her two children, Hattie (nine) and Winder (seven), tore up clothing for bandages.

When physicians arrived, the children's bedroom was set up as an operating room, and Carrie and the children assisted in caring for the wounded. Several hundred soldiers were treated there that night, and more than 150 died. Bloodstains are still visible in many bedrooms, most notably in the children room.

The dead were carried out to the back of the house. The bodies of four of the Army of Tennessee's most important generals brought here. Reportedly , there were so many dead soldiers that the bodies had to be stood erect, side by side. Carrie recorded information about the dead, preserving names, initials, or just items that the me carried, in hopes of comforting their grieving families. Days later, the Confederate Army buried hundreds of soldiers outside the nearby Carter House.

However, in 1866, John McGavock saw that the graves were deteriorating. He set aside two acres of Carnton Plantation for the country's largest privately owned Confederate cemetery. Fifteen hundred bodies were re-interred here, in order

by state. Carrie's meticulous burial records were used to place markers over the soldiers that were used to place markers over the soldiers that were known. John and Carrie maintained the cemetery for the rest of their lives.

Carnton mansion has been called "the most haunted building in Tennessee." Ghost stories abound. *The most well-known ghost is that of the restless soldier who wanders through the house and across the back porch. He's also been seen walking through the yard. The sound of his heavy boots accompanies each sighting.

The Battle of Franklin wasn't the only death Carnton Plantation has known. According to legend, in the 1840's young house servant rejected the advances of a field hand. In a jealous rage, he caught her in the kitchen and killed her. It's believed the spirit of this young woman is one of two ghosts who haunts the kitchen. Sometimes the sound of dishes being washed can be heard, and mischievous tricks, such as moving objects around, are played on staff members.

There are frightening reports that the head of a Carnton cook has been seen floating down a hallway. No word on what happened to the rest of the body, but it must still be in the kitchen, for often there are sounds of cooking going on, and the aroma of food being cooked emanates throughout the building. She is usually heard around mealtimes.

A beautiful young woman with brown hair was once sighted ascending the stairway. She so frightened the workman who was descending the stairs that he fled hurriedly afterward, the workmen insisted on working in pairs in the upstairs.

The Spirit of a Confederate soldier haunts one of the home's bedrooms. Besides being seen, he also moves objects to make himself known. In one incident, a picture of the house crashed to the floor. When staff members investigated, they found it placed on top of a floor heater, where it could not have fallen by itself.

The Lady in White, has been seen on the back porch and sometimes floating into the backyard. It's thought that this is the gently spirit of a former mistress Carrie McGavock, still caring for her home--- and perhaps the restless spirits of the Confederate soldiers who died here.

Confederate General Patrick Cleburne has been seen frequently, especially in the deepening dusk of fall evenings. In one truly remarkable incident, he appeared to a gentleman who had mistakenly come to the plantation on a day it was closed. As the visitor stood on the porch looking around, he saw a soldier dressed in a Confederate uniform about to mount a horse, but suddenly the house disappeared. When he turned in surprise, he found another soldier dressed in gray standing next to him. Thinking a battle reenactment must be planned, he asked the soldier what happened to the horse.

The horse had been shot out from under the soldier, just as his own horse has been, was the reply. The soldier went on to say that the night's battle was going to be a massacre, whether on horse or afoot, and it was all the fault of that fool Hood, The soldier, who was dressed in an officer's uniform, asked the man where his gun was. When the man replied that he did not have one, the soldier became concerned and told him to get himself to the Carter House or into town out of harm's way. The soldier then turned to an invisible companion and said, "Well Govan, if we're going to die, let us die like men." Throwing his hat angrily into the air, he disappeared.....

The man then heard the sounds of battle, guns firing, orders being screamed, men dying, and a whole army of Rebel Yells. Thoroughly frightened, he hurried out to his car, the din of battle surrounding him. A cold darkness seemed to weigh on his shoulders and he became confused, wandering around the Carnton graveyard for some time before locating his car and driving off.

The next day, the man returned to Carnton when it was open. Describing his experience to the staff, he discovered that the officer he had been talking to was none other than 'Confederate General Patrick Cleburne'. Cleburne had been one of Hood's generals who strenuously objected to engaging the the Union Army at Franklin, believing, rightly so, that it would be a slaughter.....

-- PDW

Confederate Generals Killed In the War

The following list provides the names of the Confederate general officers killed in the Criminal Yankee War of Covetousness, the battle in which they received the wounds, and is organized by the position they held in the Confederate forces.

ARMY COMMANDERS

General Albert Sydney Johnston Killed at Shiloh.

CORPS COMMANDERS

Lieutenant-General Thomas J. Jackson Killed at Chancellorsville.

Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk , Killed at Pine Mountain.

Lieutenant-General Ambrose P. Hill, Killed at Fall of Petersburg.

DIVISION COMMANDERS

Major-General William D. Pender Killed at Gettysburg.

Major-General J. E. B. Stewart, Killed at Yellow Tavern.

Major-General W. H. Walker, Killed at Atlanta.

Major-General Robert E. Rodes, Killed at Opequon.

Major-General Stephen D. Ramseur, Killed at Cedar Creek.

Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, Killed at Franklin.

Brigadier-General John Pegram, Killed at Hatcher's Run.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS

Brigadier-General Robert S. Garnett Killed at Cheat Mountain.

Brigadier-General Barnard E. Bee, Killed at First Bull Run.

Brigadier-General Francis S. Bartow, Killed at First Bull Run.

Brigadier-General Felix K. Zollicoffer, Killed at Mill Springs.

Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch, Killed at Pea Ridge.

Brigadier-General James McIntosh, Killed at Pea Ridge

Brigadier-General William Y. Slack, Killed at Pea Ridge.

Brigadier-General Adley H. Gladden, Killed at Shiloh.

Brigadier-General Robert Hatton, Killed at Fair Oaks.

Brigadier-General Turner Ashby, Killed at Harrisonburg.

Brigadier-General Richard Griffith, Killed at Savage Station.

Brigadier-General Charles S. Winder, Killed at Cedar Mountain.

Brigadier-General Samuel Garland, Jr, Killed at South Mountain.

Brigadier-General George B. Anderson, Killed at Antietam.

Brigadier-General L. O'B. Branch, Killed at Antietam.

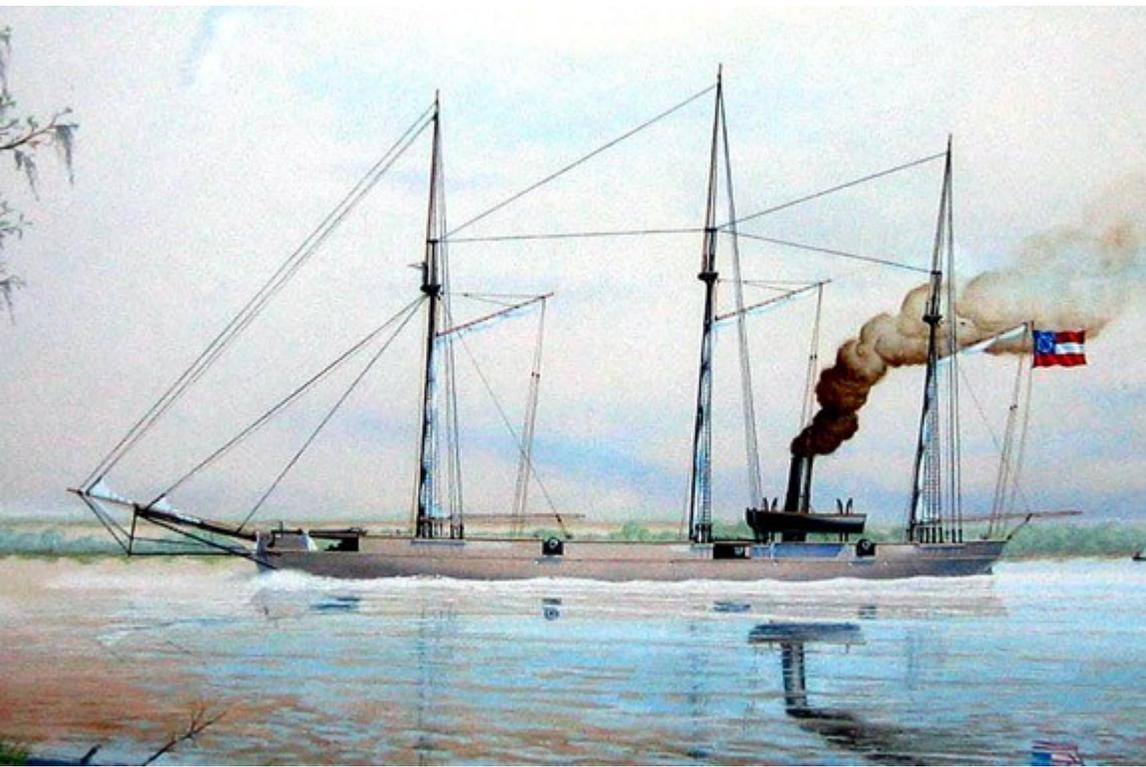
Brigadier-General William E. Starke, Killed at Antietam.

Brigadier-General Henry Little, Killed at Iuka.

Brigadier-General Thomas R. Cobb, Killed at Fredericksburg.

Brigadier-General Maxcy Gregg, Killed at Fredericksburg.

Brigadier-General James E. Rains, Killed at Stone's River.
Brigadier-General Roger W. Hanson, Killed at Stone's River.
Brigadier-General E. D. Tracy, Killed at Port Gibson.
Brigadier-General E. F. Paxton, Killed at Chancellorsville.
Brigadier-General Lloyd Tilghman, Killed at Champion's Hill.
Brigadier-General Martin E. Green, Killed at Vicksburg.
Brigadier-General William Barksdale, Killed at Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Lewis Armistead, Killed at Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Richard B. Garnett, Killed at Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General Paul J. Semmes, Killed at Gettysburg.
Brigadier-General J. J. Pettigrew, Killed at Falling Waters.
Brigadier-General Preston Smith, Killed at Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General Benjamin H. Helm, Killed at Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General James Deshler, Killed at Chickamauga.
Brigadier-General Carnot Posey, Killed at Bristoe Station.
Brigadier-General Alfred Mouton, Killed at Sabine Cross Roads.
Brigadier-General Thomas Green, Killed at Pleasant Hill.
Brigadier-General W. R. Scurry, Killed at Jenkins Ferry.
Brigadier-General John M. Jones, Killed at Wilderness.
Brigadier-General Micah Jenkins, Killed at Wilderness.
Brigadier-General L. A. Stafford, Killed at Wilderness.
Brigadier-General Abner Perrin, Killed at Spotsylvania.
Brigadier-General Julius Daniel, Killed at Spotsylvania.
Brigadier-General James B. Gordon, Killed at Yellow Tavern.
Brigadier-General George Doles, Killed at Bethesda Church.
Brigadier-General W. E. Jones, Killed at Piedmont.
Brigadier-General C. H. Stevens, Killed at Peach Tree Creek.
Brigadier-General Samuel Benton, Killed at Ezra Church.
Brigadier-General John R. Chambliss, Jr, Killed at Deep Bottom.
Brigadier-General J. C. Saunders, Killed at Weldon Railroad.
Brigadier-General Robert H. Anderson, Killed at Jonesboro.
Brigadier-General John Morgan, Killed at Greenville, Tenn.
Brigadier-General Archibald C. Godwin, Killed at Opequon.
Brigadier-General John Dunnivant, Killed at Vaughn Road.
Brigadier-General John Gregg " Darbytown Road.
Brigadier-General Stephen Elliott, Jr., Killed at Petersburg.
Brigadier-General Victor J. Girardey, Killed at Petersburg.
Brigadier-General Archibald Gracie, Jr. Killed at Petersburg's Trenches.
Brigadier-General John Adams, Killed at Franklin.
Brigadier-General Oscar F. Strahl, Killed at Franklin.
Brigadier-General S. R. Gist, Killed at Franklin.
Brigadier-General H. B. Granberry, Killed at Franklin.
Brigadier-General James Dearing, Killed at High Bridge.



**CSS
CHATTAHOOCHEE**

Type: Civil War Gunboat
Launched: 1862
At: David S. Johnston
Shipyard, Saffold, Georgia
Commissioned:
January 1, 1863

Length: 141 feet
Beam: 30 feet, 8 inches
Draft: 7 feet, 3 inches
Armament: Four 32
pounders, one 9-inch
Dahlgren; one rifled and
banded 32 pounder

A 30-foot section of the stern and steam engines of the Confederate gunboat *Chattahoochee* were recovered from her namesake river in 1964 where the vessel was scuttled by Confederate forces in 1865. A rare surviving example of Confederate shipbuilding, *Chattahoochee* represents the innovative and resourceful improvisation of the Confederacy as it built a fleet of river and coastal defense gunboats and ironclads during the Civil War. *Chattahoochee's* stern is displayed next to the remains of the Confederate ironclad ram CSS *Jackson* at the Port Columbus Civil War Naval Center. Exhibits include reconstructed full-scale sections of the USS *Hartford*, USS *Monitor* and CSS *Albemarle* which also features an ironclad ship combat simulator. A world-class Civil War naval flag exhibit opened in 2005. Exhibits include items from many Civil War-era ships and naval episodes.

CSS *Chattahoochee* is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. [HNSA Home Page](#).



Address:
National Civil War Naval
Museum at Port Columbus
1002 Victory Drive
Columbus, Georgia 31901
(706) 327-9798
Fax: (706) 324-7225
Email:
cwnavy@portcolumbus.org
<http://portcolumbus.org/>
Latitude: 32.4470435252,
Longitude: -84.9797961877
[Google Maps](#), [Microsoft Bing](#),
[Yahoo Maps](#), [Mapquest](#)



Hilton Head, South Carolina: Politically correct Yankee propagandists masquerading as historians are quick to boast of the large numbers of Southern blacks who fought for the North during the war. They are also quick to dismiss the contribution to the Confederate war effort made by black Southerners, giving the excuse that Southern blacks were forced to serve the Confederacy.

Little attention has been given to the forced conscription of blacks into the service of the United States during the War for Southern Independence.

On May 12, 1862, the following report was sent to the United States Secretary of the Treasury concerning the forced induction of black Southerners: "This has been a sad day on these islands.... Some 500 men were ... carried to Hilton Head.... The negroes were sad.... Sometimes whole plantations, learning what was going on, ran off to the woods for refuge. Others, with no means of escape, submitted passively.... This mode of [conscription] is repugnant."

The next day's report included this comment: "The colored people became suspicious of the presence of the companies of soldiers.... They [the blacks] were taken from the fields without being allowed to go to their houses even to get a jacket.... On some plantations the wailing and screaming were loud and the women threw themselves in despair on the ground.

On some plantations the people took to the woods and were hunted up by the soldiers...." A letter about this incident written to the Federal agent stated, "This conscription, has created a suspicion that the Government has not the interest in the negroes that it has professed, and many of them sighed yesterday for the 'old fetters' as being better than the new liberty." Old fetters of slavery better than the new liberty of Yankee dominion-what a sad commentary.

Honest Abe

Wasn't Honest

By Pastor John Weaver

John Chapter 18 beginning with verse 37: "Pilate therefore said unto him, art thou a King then? Jesus answered, thou sayest that I am a King. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Everyone that is of the truth heareth my voice. Pilate sayeth unto him, what is truth? And when he had said this, he went out again unto the Jews, and sayeth unto them, I find in him no fault at all." Now I want you to see how totally and absolutely blind Pilate was to the truth. Truth was standing right in front of him and he did not see him. He was unable to discern the truth. You see the Bible says in 1 Timothy Chapter 3:16 "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto every good works." So the Bible then is the written word of God. It is the written truth. Jesus Christ said in John 14:6 "I am the way, the truth and the life and no man cometh unto the Father but by me." So Jesus Christ then is the living truth. Now you put these two together, the written truth and the living truth, and Jesus Christ said in John 12:48 "Verily, Verily I said unto you, he that rejecteth me, (that is the living truth,) and receiveth not my words, (that is the written truth), hath one that judgeth him in the last day even the word which I have spoken." Now, the truth is, many people ask for truth, but they really do not want it. Now the reason I am giving you this introduction is because I am going to bring a message today which I have entitled "Honest Abe wasn't so Honest."

You may ask for the truth and not really want the truth. And the evidence is that people ask for the truth and really don't want it, is they refuse to listen to it, and to hear it and to receive it once it is given. Do you remember what Jesus Christ said in John 8:32? He said "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." But that is only true if you receive the truth and apply the truth. You may hear truth all of your life, but if you do not receive it and apply it, it does you absolutely no good. Now if you have listened carefully to the last three lessons, you will already know that old honest Abe was not so honest. In fact, he was a deceitful and dastardly wicked man. He was a liar. He was a warmonger, and the blood of thousands of men is upon his head. Now, I want you to understand that truth makes us very uncomfortable. And the reason it makes us uncomfortable is because it means that we have to readjust our thinking and our attitude. I never have forgotten when I first learned, when you really start studying the Bible it messes up a lot of good sermons. It really does. I mean you know, you can preach and say a lot of good things you think until you really start studying and realize that what you had been saying wasn't true at all. And once you begin to delve into what truth really is, all of the propaganda that we have heard all these years and all of the ideas that we have absorbed, all of a sudden we realize, hey, everything we have been taught from a child is just about a lie. And we have to readjust our thinking and refocus our thinking and we are forced to recognize that our hope is not in man, but in Jesus Christ. You see once you begin to study, you find out some of our heroes were not so great and they really weren't heroes at all.

I want you to turn in your Bibles very quickly to Psalm 118. I think this verse is very appropriate for two reasons. Number one, this is the middle verse in the Bible. Number two, the contents of this verse. Look at Psalm 118. And let's read verse 8 and then we shall read verse 9 since it is a parallel verse. Psalm 118:8, God says "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man." Isn't that interesting? Middle verse, "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man." And the next verse, "It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in Princes." So what He is telling us is that men will always fail us. Men will always let us down. Only Christ is our hope and only Christ is our success. Now you and I must want truth, not just for ourselves, but for others as well. Let me give you two quotes to begin with. The first one is by Robert E. Lee and this is what he said concerning the truth about the war. He said, "Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles, and Generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles." Then the second quote is from Benjamin H. Hill. We live in Benhill County. And Benhill County was named after Benjamin H. Hill. And Ben Hill said this, "We owe it to our dead, to our living, and to our children to preserve the truth and repel the falsehoods so that we may secure just judgment from the only tribunal before which we may appear and be fully and fairly heard and that tribunal is the Bar of History." Now, the truth is the South and Christian Principles have been horribly maligned by the North. In fact, I could tell

you today that it has not just been horribly maligned, it has been perverted as well. For instance, our conquerors teach that the Constitution stood for a national government and not a compact between the sovereign states. Our conquerors teach that the advocates of secession were traitors to the United States government and deserved to be hanged after the war was over. They teach that what we were engaged in was a Civil War because we were not a Republic of States, but a Nation. And by the way, the war was not a Civil War, it was not between people of the same Nation, it was between people of two different Nations, because the Confederate States of America had already been dually and lawfully organized. So it was not a Civil War at all. Our conquerors teach that the South fought to hold their slaves. That was not why the South fought. And they also taught that the slaveholders were cruel and barbarous, which we have already seen to be a lie. They also teach that it was Abraham Lincoln who cut the shackles of slavery, which is certainly not true. They also teach that the Emancipation Proclamation set the slaves free. That is not true as well. They teach that the Confederate government was formed to destroy the Union and it was only Lincoln's wise policies that saved that Union and that is certainly not true. They teach that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest blows that ever befell the South and they teach that Abraham Lincoln was a friend of the negro and a friend of the South, which is a lie as well. So everything about our History has been perverted and maligned by the North. Lincoln was not interested in preserving the Constitution anymore than he was interested in preserving the South.

There is a woman by the name of Mildred Rutherford who wrote a book a number of years ago and the book has recently been reprinted and the name of it is *A True Estimate of Abraham Lincoln*. And in her book she documents ten distinct constitutional violations by Abraham Lincoln. I want to give them to you and then I want to give you some quotes from the friends, from the Cabinet and from the Party of Abraham Lincoln, to show you that people who were alive back then knew exactly that Abraham Lincoln was violating the Constitution on every hand. Here are the ten that Mildred Rutherford lists:

- 1. First of all coercion in 1861, which was a violation of Article 4. And of course that's where Lincoln tried to coerce the South into fighting and of course into surrendering to him basically.**
- 2. Lincoln violated the Constitution when he violated the Laws of Neutrality, which was the Trent Affair, Article 6, Clause 2, which was a violation of international law. Now if you don't know what the Trent Affair was, it is very interesting because the Confederate Government had sent some representatives to England to present our cause there before the English Parliament and our Confederate men were on an English ship named the Trent. And the United States government came and took the Confederate men off a British ship and imprisoned them. You say, well, what's so bad about that, because of the laws of Neutrality, and remember the War of 1812 was fought over the same issue because the English was doing that to our citizens. And what happened, the North was humiliated in this. Those men had to be released and William Seward had to write an apology to the English government because the English government would not even negotiate. They said you will either release those men or there is going to be war between you and England as well as the South and England. So, Lincoln when he violated the Constitution in this area, by the way, do you know what he did for the Captain who arrested those men and took them off of the English Ship? He gave him a gold medal. Didn't matter to him that he violated the Constitution.**
- 3. He suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus, Article 1, Section 9, Clause 2.**
- 4. He declared war without the consent of Congress in 1861, which is a violation of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 11 and 12.**
- 5. He made West Virginia a State in violation of Article 4, Section 3, Clause 1. He just separated Virginia and made West Virginia a State all by himself.**
- 6. He denied the freedom of speech in the Valandeham Imprisonment, which was a violation of the first Amendment.**
- 7. He blockaded Ports of the States that were held by the Federal government to still be in the Union. You don't block your own Ports.**
- 8. The Liberty of the Press was taken away - that is a violation of the First Amendment.**
- 9. Violation of the Fugitive slave law, which was violation of Article 4, Section 2, Clause 3.**

Now, may I remind you last week that Lincoln confessed to six of these Constitutional violations in his joint resolution to Congress, trying to get Congress to validate everything that he had done illegally and unlawfully. So he himself acknowledged six of them. Now the amazing truth is this: there were many people who were friends of Lincoln in his Cabinet and in Congress who recognized that what Lincoln was doing was unconstitutional and wrong. For instance, Godwin in *The Nation* says this, "The first real breach in the Constitution was President Lincoln using his war power to abolish slavery." He said Lincoln had no authority to do that. Thaddeus Stevens who was of Lincoln's own party and was a radical Republican and here is what he said, "I will not stultify myself by supposing that Mr. Lincoln has any warrant in the Constitution for dismembering Virginia." Thaddeus Stevens says Lincoln had no Constitutional Warrant to divide Virginia, yet he did. McClure, who was a friend of Lincoln's said "Mr. Lincoln swore to obey the Constitution, but in 18

months violated it by his Emancipation Proclamation." They knew. Mr. Rhodes said "There was no authority for the Proclamation by the Constitutional Laws, nor was there any statute that warranted it". So they realized Lincoln had absolutely no grounds for doing what he did. Wendell Phillips, of the Cooper Institute, said in 1864 "I judge Mr. Lincoln by his acts, his violations of the Law, his overthrow of Liberty in the Northern States. I judge Mr. Lincoln by his words, his deeds, and so judging him, I am unwilling to trust Abraham Lincoln with the future of this country." So here was a leading man of the Cooper Institute saying Lincoln cannot be trusted. Percy Gregg said, "Listen, Lincoln never hesitated to violate the Constitution when he so desired. The Chief Justice testified to this. Lincoln suspended with Writ of Habeas Corpus in 1861. He allowed West Virginia to be formed from Virginia, contrary to the Constitution. He issued his Emancipation Proclamation without consulting his Cabinet and in violation of the Constitution." Isn't it amazing how everyone of these men are acknowledging, not necessarily all at once, but at least several of his unconstitutional acts. Charles Sumner, who was another radical republican and a member of his own party said this: "When Lincoln reinforced Fort Sumter and called for 75,000 men without the consent of Congress, it was the greatest breach ever made in the Constitution and would hereafter give the President the Liberty to declare war whenever he wished without the consent of Congress." Now that was Charles Sumner. Charles Frances Adams was a historian of Massachusetts. Listen to what he said. "How can we justify the acts of Mr. Lincoln's administration? An unconstitutional policy called for unconstitutional coercion. An unconstitutional coercion called for an unconstitutional war. An unconstitutional war called for an unconstitutional despotism. Authority uncontrolled and unlimited by men, by constitution, by the Supreme Court or by Law was Lincoln's war policy." Let me paraphrase that. Lincoln did whatever he wanted to do. He was not constrained by the Constitution. He was not constrained by Law. He was not constrained by the Supreme Court. So when the Supreme Court ruled against him, he just kept going and did whatever he was going to do anyhow - totally irresponsible. Now, may I remind you that these men were not Lincoln's enemies. They were his friends. They were in his Cabinet. They were in his party. So Lincoln did not hesitate to violate the Constitution whenever he chose to do so, nor would he abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Let me put it to you like this: Lincoln was a tyrant in the strictest sense of the term. Why? Because Lincoln used lawful power unlawfully.

Everyone in here has heard of J.P. Morgan, the great financier. Listen to what J.P. Morgan said, "I supported President Lincoln. I believed his war policy would be the only way to save the country, but I see my mistake. I visited Washington a few weeks ago and I saw the corruption of the present Administration and so long as Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet are in power, so long will the war continue, and for what? For the preservation of the Constitution of the Union? No! But for the sake of politicians and governmental contractors." That was J. P. Morgan. He said, I understand what is going on. There is no fight to preserve the Union. There is no fight to preserve the Constitution. There is only a fight to reward the benefactors of Abraham Lincoln. That's it! Horace Greeley said this: "I cannot trust honest old Abe. He's too smart for me." The word is really not smart. The word is cunning, deceitful. Layman said, who was one of Lincoln's partners, "Mr. Lincoln did not possess a single quality for his office as president. People said he was good and honest and well meaning, but he never pretended that he was great. He was only nominated by means of a corrupt bargain, entered into by Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania and Caleb Smith of Indiana, provided Lincoln would pledge them Cabinet positions. These pledges Lincoln fulfilled, and thus made himself a party to corrupt bargains." That was his own law partner that said that.

Now, I want to read something to you just for a moment that is rather lengthy but I want you to listen. I want to tell you why. You have never heard, probably, of a Judge by the name of Judge Henry Clay Dean. I have a book at home that has just been reprinted and the book is by Judge Henry Clay Dean and the title of the book is Crimes Of The Civil War. But it is not crimes of the South, it is crimes of the North and crimes of Abraham Lincoln. You know, I told you in time past, that Lincoln arrested 38,000 Northerners and had them imprisoned without a trial. Never pressed a charge against them. Well, Judge Henry Clay Dean was one of those that Lincoln arrested and put in prison without a trial. I want you to listen to first of all, his indictment of Lincoln and his government and then secondly, he is going to tell you why he was arrested. Now this is very informative. Remember this comes from a Judge who was alive, who suffered under Abraham Lincoln, who knew firsthand what was going on. Here is what Judge Henry Clay Dean writes:

"Our government is in nothing uniform except its' contempt of law and powerful only for the oppression of the people. Every officer seems to contemplate his office as an engine of destruction in which he is engaged to work the ruin of the particular department of government entrusted to his care. The Postmaster General has for the last five years been violating the mails. The Secretary of the Treasury has been squandering the public wealth. The Secretary of the Navy has been enfeebling our naval power. The Secretary of War all crimsoned with innocent blood is employing the army for the destruction of the Country. The Secretary of State has been subverting Constitutional law and disgracing our form of government at home and abroad. The Secretary of the Interior has been conniving with public jobbers to defraud the

government of its' most valuable lands. The Attorney General is gravely burlesquing nonsense itself by defining Constitutional construction of unconstitutional laws and is in conspiracy with military commissions to murder innocent women. The President is administering the government through military satraps in a manner unknown to Republican systems and disgraceful to despotism's, which regard the character of those entrusted to power. We now witness among our kindred the debasement of a civilized people who are forced to submit to the insult and domination of barbarian negroes and foreign vagabonds. The courts of the Country are infamously corrupt. The state Legislatures and Congress are flagrantly accessible to bribes, which has become the only tangible basis of special, and an essential necessity in general legislation. The people of the late Confederate States after encountering the terrible vicissitudes of war were overtaken by famine, which inflicted frightful forms of starvation and are now overrun and robbed by predatory invasions and endangered by the insurrection of domestic savages incited by foreign incendiaries."

Now this is just an overall view of the government in Lincoln's day by a Judge and here is why the Judge said that he was arrested. He says "I have a personal reason for the publication of this book. I suffered under the reign of Mr. Lincoln, (by the way I like that word, I suffered under the reign of Mr. Lincoln), which was a vibration between Anarchy and Despotism. Why was I arrested? I cannot tell! I have never seen anything like charges, and suppose there were none in such forms as would be recognized at any court of justice under the sun. And yet I am quite sure there was a cause for it which is this: I am a Democrat, a devoted friend of the Constitution of the United States, a sincere lover of the government and the Union of the States, am anxious for a reunion, and believe that the right and duty of a free man in a calm candid manner to discuss in a temperate spirit the best modes of effecting this purpose. I have dared to participate in these discussions freely, which I have done from convictions of duty. This was the cause of my arrest! This is my only offense clearly and elaborately stated. But all this availed me nothing so long as I was a Democrat. A faithful supporter of the Constitution, an ardent lover of the Union and believed and thought then that the integrity of the one was the only conservative power of the other."

So why was the Judge arrested? Well, Lincoln knew the influence and the power that Judge Henry Clay Dean had and he tried to bribe Judge Henry Clay Dean and get him on his side and the Judge refused. And of course he continued to speak out against Lincoln and the next thing he knew, he was arrested and thrown in prison and did not get out until after the war was over and Lincoln was dead. The only reason he was arrested was he disagreed with Lincoln.

Now, in Mildred Rutherford's book, *A True Estimate Of Abraham Lincoln*, she gives a number of newspaper quotes and articles written in Lincoln's day before his inauguration and after his inauguration and I want to read some of these to you. Some of them are so sorrowful, they ought to make you weep. Others are downright humorous, but yet they show the situation that we were in at that period in our history. The New York Herald, on May 22, 1860, said this concerning Lincoln: "The candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln, is an uneducated man, a vulgar village politician, without any experience worth mentioning in the practical duties of statesmanship and only noted for some very unpopular votes, which he gave while a member of Congress." An uneducated, vulgar village politician! The New York Express in February of 1861, said this: "The tone of levity and frivolity which characterizes the speeches of Mr. Lincoln causes the hearts of our citizens to sink within them. They perceive already that he is not the man for the crisis and begin to despond of any extrication from the impending difficulties." What are they saying? Everybody realized that he is not going to get us out, he is going to get us in deeper. The Philadelphia Argus said, "The humiliating spectacle is thus presented by the President-elect indulging in the merest clap trap of a politician, thanking the people for voting for him, flattering their political pride and appealing to their sectional animosities." So he is trying to set one section against the other. Now I like this one: This was in The New York Tribune, June 4, 1863. They were quoting Alfred R. Wooten, who was the Attorney General of Delaware, now not a Southern State by any stretch of the imagination, and here is what the Attorney General said concerning Lincoln and his administration: "The administration is an insult to the flag and a traitor to their God. Russia never dared exercise the privileges, which Mr. Lincoln did, without reading a newspaper to see what the people thought. A hound might find Mr. Lincoln, but never will find him by an honest scent." That was the Attorney General of Delaware. A dog might find Lincoln but not by an honest scent. He didn't think too much of Mr. Lincoln. Wendell Phillips of the Cooper Institute, once again on August 22, 1862, said this: "The Union belongs to me as much as to Abraham Lincoln. What right has he or any official, our servants to claim that I shall cease criticizing his mistakes when they are dragging the Union to ruin? I find grave faults with Abraham Lincoln!" The New York World on April 13, 1864, "Mr. Lincoln is wholly unqualified for his position. The personal presence, the dignity nor the knowledge demanded in the magistrate of a great people. No branch of the Administration has been well and efficiently administered under him. His soul seems to be made of leather and incapable of any grand or noble emotion. You leave his presence with your

enthusiasm dampened, your better feelings crushed, and your hopes cast to the wind. Even wisdom from him seems but folly." The New York World, June 2, 1864, says this: "That there is in the Republican Party a widely diffused impressions of the feebleness, faithlessness and incapacity of Mr. Lincoln's Administration is notorious." What are they saying? Everybody in the Republican Party knew that Lincoln was wrong! The New York Herald, June 2, 1864 said "Anything for a change in this imbecile and torpid administration! Let us have a shaking up of its dry bones anything for a change!" I hope you know what an imbecile is? The New York World, June 4, 1864 said "The age of rail splitters and tailors of buffoons, bores and fanatics has succeeded." Translated, Lincoln is a bore, a buffoon, and a fanatic, he continues, "Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson are both men of mediocre talent, neglected education, narrow views, deficient information and of course vulgar manners. A statesman is supposed to be a man of some depth of thought and extent of knowledge. Has this country with so proud a record been reduced to such intellectual poverty as to be forced to present two such names as Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for the highest stations in this most trying crisis of its history. It is a cruel mockery and bitter humiliation. Such nominations at this juncture are an insult to the common sense of the people. Has this country with so proud a record been reduced to such intellectual poverty as to be forced to present two such names as Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for the highest stations in this most trying crisis of its history?" And that came from New York. In other words, they realized these guys are buffoons. Now, this may surprise you when I say this, but I had to be selective of my quotes that I just used, not because I was trying to pick out the worst ones, but because there were a multiplicity of such quotes. I could have sat here for another hour reading to you things that Northerners said about Abraham Lincoln. When Abraham Lincoln was alive he was mocked and ridiculed and hated and despised. Even his infamous Gettysburg Address was viewed and pronounced as a failure by himself, by Secretary of State William Seward, by Edward Everett, who also spoke on that occasion and by W.H. Cunningham, who was a reporter for the Montgomery Missouri Star, who was there when he gave the address. But after his death, everything changed.

Let me tell you something. And I want you to keep this in mind, that Abraham Lincoln was not a Christian. Abraham Lincoln mocked and ridiculed the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Even his dearest intimates said that the only reason Abraham Lincoln went to church was to mock the preacher. After the preaching was over he would imitate him in a nasal, vulgar manner just to get laughs. Abraham Lincoln wrote a dissertation denying the deity of Jesus Christ and denying the inspiration of the scriptures. The dissertation was finally torn up by his partner with this statement: "You will never get elected if this gets out." Abraham Lincoln held séances in the White House. His law partner, his friends, and even his wife testified that Abraham Lincoln was not a Christian. Nicholoh, his private secretary said this, "Mr. Lincoln did, not to my knowledge, in any way change his religious views, opinions or beliefs from the time he left Springfield to the day of his death". What did he say, he never was converted. He always hated Christ and hated Christianity. I like what General Don Piate says and this really puts the icing on the cake, if this is not a picture of politicians, I don't know what is. General Don Piate traveled with Lincoln whenever Lincoln was making his campaign speeches and here is what Piate said, "When a leader dies all good men go to lying about him. From the moment that covers his remains, to the last echo of the rule press, in speeches, in sermons, eulogies, reminiscences, we here nothing but pious lies. Abraham Lincoln has almost disappeared from human knowledge. I hear of him, I read of him in eulogies and biographies, but I fail to recognize the man that I knew and liked." So what is Piate saying? Everybody's writing lies; they are not writing the truth about Abraham Lincoln. William Stanton, who was Secretary of War, in a letter to President Buchanan, (you remember Buchanan preceded Lincoln,) expressed his contempt for Lincoln. None of his Cabinet really liked him. They thought he was an absolute fool. Do you know what William Stanton did after Lincoln was elected President? William Stanton, the Secretary of War, advised the revolutionary overthrow of the Lincoln Administration and that General George McClellan be installed as a military dictator. But after Lincoln was dead, William Stanton, who hated and despised Lincoln so, made this infamous quote, "Now he belongs to the ages." John Haag, who was Secretary of State, eulogized Lincoln, after his death and he called him "the greatest, the wisest, the Godliest man that has appeared on earth since Christ." Now remember what Piate said, when a leader dies, all men go to lying about him. Listen to what J.G. Holland wrote after Lincoln died "Lincoln unequalled since Washington in service to the Nation, Mr. Lincoln will always be remembered as an imminently Christian President. Conscience not popular applause nor love of power was the ruling motive of Lincoln's life. No stimulant ever entered his mouth." (I don't know if he drank or not, but he was partner in the ownership of a saloon, I can tell you that.) "No stimulant ever entered his mouth. No profanity ever came from his lips." (And yet he was known for his vulgar, filthy stories.) "Abraham Lincoln was the first of all men who have walked the earth since the Nazarene."

The people had to do something to deify him in the sense that evidently they were going to try to gloss over everything that the North did wrong to the South and that he did wrong. Listen to what Henry Waterson wrote. This was upon the dedication of Lincoln's home. Get your airbags out. The dedication of Lincoln's home: "Your lowly cabin which is to be dedicated on the morrow may well be likened to the manger Bethlehem. The boy that went thence to a godlike destiny, to the Son of God the Father Almighty of him and us all. Thence his prompting except from God. His tragic death may be likened also to that other martyr whom Lincoln so closely resembled. There are utterances of his, which read like rescripts from the Sermon on the Mount. Reviled as Him of Galilee, slain even as Him of Galilee, yet as gentle and unoffending a man who died for me." You talk about likening Lincoln to Jesus Christ. That is blasphemous. Even if Lincoln had been a godly man, it is still blasphemous because Jesus Christ is unequalled. He is the monogonast. His

only begotten son; monogonast is the Greek term, which means one of a kind. He is unique. There is none that can compare to Jesus Christ. J.M. Merrill and The Detroit Free Press said "Abraham Lincoln is so far above every other man in human history, that to compare him to others seems sacrilege. Nowhere on earth is there a historic character to compare our sainted martyr, Abraham Lincoln."

Albert Bushnel Heart wrote, "Abraham Lincoln was the greatest man of the Civil War period." If you would just change man to criminal, I would agree with it. Listen to the Sunday School types. "Abraham Lincoln is the Christian exemplar for children today." According to Judge Stewart, "Here in this New World country, with no pride of ancestry, arose the greatest man since the meek and lowly Nazarene. A man whose life had a greater influence on the human race than any teacher, thinker or toiler since the beginning of the Christian Era. You mean to tell me that Lincoln was greater than the Apostle Paul? That Lincoln was greater than the Apostle Peter, greater than the Apostle John? I think that Lincoln did not have near the influence that they wanted him.

I find an absolutely amazing and astounding contradistinction. Abraham Lincoln, the villain, the one who violated his oath of office repeatedly, the man who rent this country in pieces, that secretly and deliberately started the War in which a million people were wounded, a half-a-million died, Abraham Lincoln, the villain, is deified when Jeff Davis, who was a Godly and devout man and a Statesman who wanted to preserve the Constitution, is vilified. It's amazing!

Turn to two passages of scripture. I want you to look at Proverbs 17 and then the Book of Isaiah, Chapter 5. Let's look first at Proverbs 17 and look what God says. Proverbs 17:15: God says "He that justifieth the wicked and he that condemmeth the just, even they both are an abomination to the Lord." When you justify, when you pronounce right, when you pronounce just, a wicked man, it is an abomination to God. And on the other hand when you condemn a righteous man, it is an abomination to God. Look in your Bibles to the Book of Isaiah Chapter 5, Verse 20: God says, "Woe to them that call evil good and good evil. That put darkness for light and light for darkness. That put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter." You see what has happened in our country since Abraham Lincoln, everything has been turned upside down and basically what has happened is this: evil men have been called good men and good men have been called evil men. You look today at our governmental structure, you look in our society and you find the men who are held up as our exemplars, as our heroes and the world is trying to make them "good" when in reality they are evil, wicked men plotting the overthrow of our government as we know it. All of our leaders keep talking about our democracy. We have never had a democracy, we have never had a democracy; well we have one now because we perverted the Republic. We were supposed to be a Republic, not a Democracy. What we find is those men who are real patriots, those men who are real Christians, those men who want what is right, they are now vilified and maligned and counted as worth absolutely nothing. They are to be gotten rid of and disposed of. God says, "Woe unto them that call evil good and that call good evil." Abraham Lincoln, old honest Abe, was not so honest. He was a wicked, ungodly individual who violated his constitutional oath and sunk this nation into perilous War.

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Pastor John Weaver is a native of Georgia, and a graduate from Bob Jones University where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Theology and attended graduate school. He has been in Christian ministry for over 30 years.

Pastor Weaver has traveled across America preaching and lecturing in churches, colleges and conferences. John Weaver is an expositor of God's whole word. His preaching style is in the tradition of those early American pastors whose pulpits were the cradle of America's Christian Liberty.

http://www.americanstalin.com/honest_abe_wasnt_honest.html

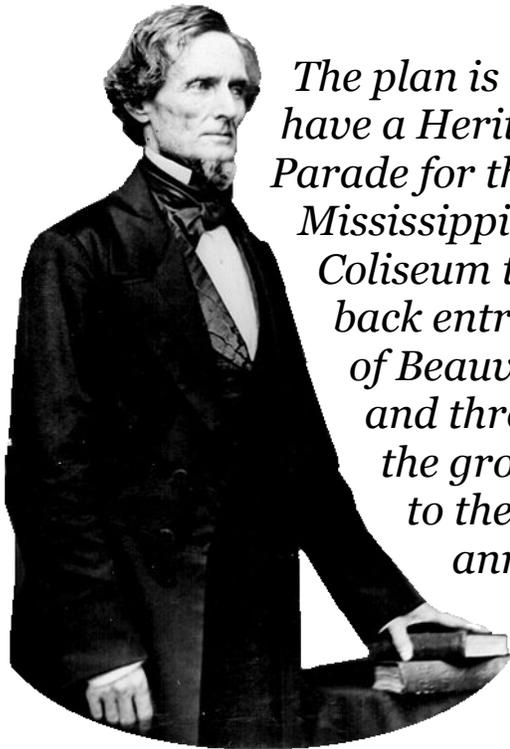


Sons of Confederate Veterans 150 Years



History, Heritage & Honor Confederate Heritage Rally 2013 Biloxi, MS- Beauvoir March 16

Dedication of Jefferson Davis Presidential Library



The plan is to have a Heritage Parade for the Mississippi Coliseum to the back entrance of Beauvoir and through the grounds

to the event area at the Library. More details to be announced later.



As was the case for the previous Rallies, here are the parade line up and rules.

Order for Parade

SCV Color Guard

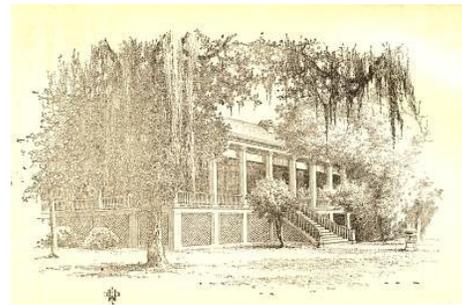
Members of the GEC

Re-enactors Units

Divisions in order of Secession

Divisions whose States were not Confederate States in order of Statehood

Others wishing to march



General Information

Dress: Re-enactors will march in uniforms in compliance with their unit's rules. Those



marching with divisions or other groups may wear Confederate uniforms as well. Those not in uniforms are asked to be appropriately dressed. Any clothing (or message on clothing) that is deemed inappropriate by the organizer will be required to be removed or the individual will not be allowed to march.

Flags acceptable: Any Confederate Flag, State Flags, Division Flags, Camp Flags, Re-enactor unit flags and any historic or current US flag.

Flags not acceptable: Novelty type flags, flags of organizations other than the SCV or flags and/or banners with messages deemed inappropriate by the organizers.

Materials: No signs or banners made be included without the consent of the organizers. No printed or recorded materials made be distributed without the consent of the organizers. Anyone who cannot or will not follow the guidelines will not participate.

Media: Every unit, division or other group would do well to designate a spokesman for their group who is experienced in dealing with the media and is well spoken. Designated spokesmen should be sure to dress appropriately. It would be best that any one approached by a member of the media defer to their designated spokesman for comments.

The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event/Confederate Heritage Rally will be held Saturday March 16th in Biloxi, MS at Beauvoir. The dedication ceremony for the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will be the showcase of the program. Make your plans now to attend.

Updates, such as maps and hotels will be added at this site:

<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>

Contact: scv150rally@gmail.com



Lesson 140: I Would Rather Die a Thousand Deaths

Kentucky Chaplain David Chaltas --

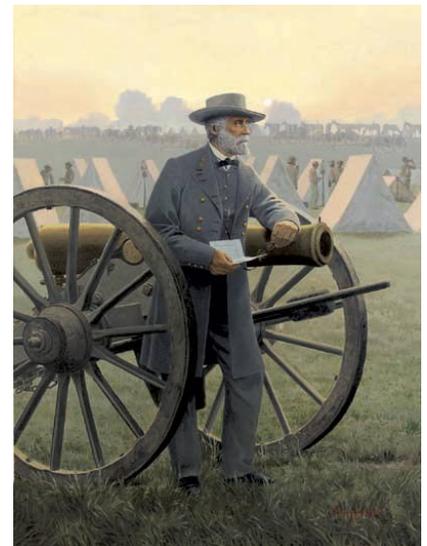
The dream was not realized. He knew that the time had come. He saw the unavoidable and the inevitable. His time had come and he must prepare. It was his time of dread. And he would rather die a thousand deaths than meet his nemesis. The decision to relent and fight no more must have been one filled with the deepest despair. After four long years, his boys were still ready to lay down their lives for what they believed. His decision to withdraw from the field of honor was his and his alone to make. He sought guidance from the Almighty and then slowly bowed his head in submission to his fate. The dream was over. The Confederacy had failed and he alone must bear the burden of climbing that mountain of surrender after riding through the valley of decisions. He bore the burden with such pride and dignity that his enemies saluted him with awe recognizing that a giant walked among mortal men. (The Legend and Legacy of Lee; the Christian Essence of Character; Chaltas, David; MCI Publishing; 1st Edition; 2007)

In General Edward Porter Alexander's memoirs, he reflects upon the conversation that he had with General Lee after receiving the above correspondences. General Potter suggests that the Commanding General order his boys to disperse and return to their native area and/or join General Johnston in North Carolina. In essence he was proposing guerilla warfare tactics to allow a regrouping of the troops. After listening to General Alexander's tactical suggestions, General Lee made the following statement to end forever the idea that continued fighting could achieve a victory over such overwhelming odds.

"There are here only about 15,000 men with muskets. Suppose two thirds, say 10,000, get away. Divided among the states their numbers would be too insignificant to accomplish the least good. Yes! The surrender of this army is the end of the Confederacy. As for foreign help I've never believed we could gain our independence except by our own arms. If I ordered the men to go to Gen. Johnston few would go. Their homes have been overrun by the enemy and their families need them badly. We have now simply to look the fact in the face that the Confederacy has failed.

"And as Christian men, Gen. Alexander, you & I have no right to think for one moment of our personal feelings or affairs. We must consider only the effect which our action will have upon the country at large.

"Suppose I should take your suggestion & order the army to disperse & make their way to their homes. The men would have no rations & they would be under no discipline. They are already demoralized by four years of war. They would have to plunder & rob to procure subsistence. The country would be full of lawless bands in every part, & a state of society would ensue from which it would take the country years to recover. Then the enemy's cavalry would pursue in the hopes of catching the principal officers, & wherever they went there would be fresh rapine & destruction.



“And as for myself, while you young men might afford to go to bushwhacking, the only proper & dignified course for me would be to surrender myself & take the consequences of my actions.

“But it is still early in the spring, & if the men can be quietly and quickly returned to their homes there is time to plant crops & begin to repair the ravages of the war. That is what I must now try to bring about. I expect to meet Gen. Grant at ten this morning in rear of the army & to surrender this army to him.” (Fighting for the Confederacy: The Personal Recollections of General Edward Porter Alexander; Alexander, Edward Porter; The University of North Carolina Press; Chapel Hill; 1989; pages 528-535) How he must have suffered. What anguish he must have felt. How hard he must have prayed.

This excerpt from a couple of books on Robert E. Lee reminded this poor fielder of another man. A greater man has never existed. My mind’s eye went back to over 2,000 years ago when our Saviour went to the garden of agony and prayed. He knew that His time had come. He knew that had to suffer. He prayed for the cup to be taken from Him. His sweat was as drops of blood. It was His time of dread.

Matthew 26: 36-46 offers the following passion of Christ. “36Then cometh Jesus with them unto a place called Gethsemane, and saith unto the disciples, Sit ye here, while I go and pray yonder. 37And he took with him Peter and the two sons of Zebedee, and began to be sorrowful and very heavy. 38Then saith he unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death: tarry ye here, and watch with me. 39And he went a little farther, and fell on his face, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt. 40And he cometh unto the disciples, and findeth them asleep, and saith unto Peter, What, could ye not watch with me one hour? 41Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak. 42He went away again the second time, and prayed, saying, O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done. 43And he came and found them asleep again: for their eyes were heavy. 44And he left them, and went away again, and prayed the third time, saying the same words. 45Then cometh he to his disciples, and saith unto them, Sleep on now, and take your rest: behold, the hour is at hand, and the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. 46Rise, let us be going: behold, he is at hand that doth betray me.”

But He knew that His death offered life for all mankind. His was not at war for an idea but a war against sin, offering eternal hope and salvation. His was a gift of grace freely offered. He knew the price. He knew the cost and yet he would offer His life gladly, a thousand times if need be, to save the world that His Father so loved.

This we know: our general followed as closely as he could in the footsteps of our Lord. He believed in Christ being the one and only way of entering into God’s kingdom. The Christian essence of Lee’s character is well documented by thousands of letters. Yet his place in heaven is no greater than the thief that went with Jesus into His kingdom. Such is the love of God. Have you weighed the cost of salvation? Are you willing to sacrifice your life for another? Jesus offers you a gift. It is free for the taking. It was paid in blood and great suffering. But not once did He flinch from His duty. He clung to his old rugged cross, offering you a bridge into eternity.

What is your time of dread? What are you willing to do for those you love, your country and honor? What are you willing to pay for eternal life? The good news is that the price has already been paid. Simply ask for forgiveness with a repenting heart, believe that He can give you this gift, and accept the gift of salvation and watch, as all things become new. Won’t you embrace a new way of living and sing praises with the angels? His nail-scarred hands reach out as he softly calls you home.

I am your humble servant in Christ, The Old General



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

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

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 armed forces.

The Blood of Martyrs



Marcus Aurelius emperor of Rome (161-180) regarded it his duty to maintain the state religion and exterminate Christianity. During his reign, thousands of Christians, without regard for their age or sex, were subjected to cruel and barbarous torture and death. They were tortured "from morning till night," we are told. Blandina, a female Christian, while suffering intense pain and humiliation, would only yell, "I am a Christian! I am a Christian!"

During this time, Polycarp, who had studied under the Apostle John and ultimately became the leader of the church at Smyrna (In modern-day Turkey), was brought before a Roman magistrate. The magistrate, kindly as he could be under the circumstances, all but begged Polycarp to just go through the motions of denying Christ. Then he could go home and be with his grandchildren.

Polycarp replied firmly, "Eighty and six years have I served Christ and He has done me nothing but good. How then could I deny Him?" Then he went on to say, "Am I to pretend to not know who I am, hear my free confession. I am a Christian." He was burned alive.

The example of steadfast faith by so many early Christians under such ferocious persecution impressed the multitudes to the extent that, within another 150 years, the entire Roman world was "Christianized." Even to this day, Christians can be inspired by the sacrifice of these early Saints. No wonder it has been said, "The Christian Church was built on the blood of martyrs.

I am mindful that when I put a cross on my lapel, walk out of my house carrying a Bible, or in any way proclaim my faith and love for the Lord, how easy it is, in this time and place, to say, "I am a Christian." There was a time when such actions could, and often did, result in great suffering and death. But it was they, these early Christian martyrs, who under the guidance and strength of God's Spirit, spared not their own bodies and built the Lord's Church. For this, they are worthy of our deepest respect.

I am also mindful of the hardship and shed blood of our Confederate forefathers from whom we are descended. I am mindful of the sacrifice, pain, and destruction leveled on Southern civilians and property by an invading Union army. I am mindful of the careless and inhuman treatment of the South during and following the War for Southern Independence. I am mindful of Southern states which asked their citizens to suffer, fight, and die in their defence, but now refuse to honor their sacrifice, and instead give in to the politically correct crowd who don't know the difference between being educated and being brainwashed. And, I hear Confederate blood from a thousand hills crying, "Where is our respect?"

I am a Christian. And while some may shun me because of it, they aren't going to feed me to lions. I am also the proud descendant of a brave Confederate Soldier, and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I can say this with ease, to anyone who will listen, but I must strive to be worthy. Worthy of the blood of our Confederate Ancestors, and worthy of the blood of martyrs.

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



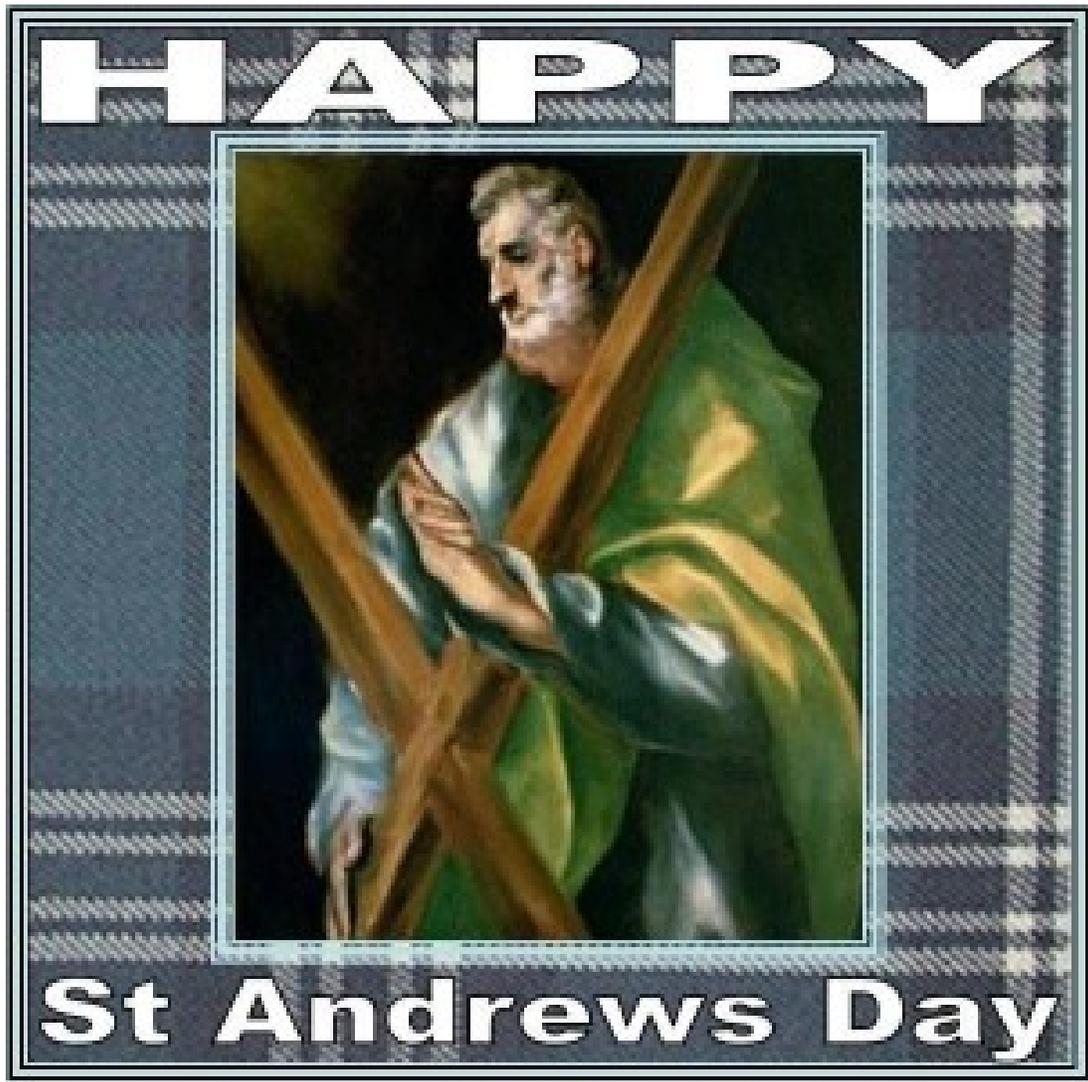
Beautiful Hetty Cary was courted by so many Confederate generals that it led her cousin to gibe, "Hetty likes them that way: gilt-edged with stars!" When Gen. John Pegram won her hand, rivals called him the "prize winner."

The war-weary city of Richmond was momentarily brightened on Jan. 19, 1865, by the wedding of society belle Hetty Cary, widely acclaimed to be "the handsomest woman in the Southland," and gallant young Brigadier General John Pegram, one of Virginia's most eligible bachelors. The cream of Confederate society, including President and Mrs. Davis, jammed into historic St. Paul's Episcopal Church for the ceremony.

As Hetty glided down the aisle, "there was a murmur of delight at her beauty," one guest recalled. "Her complexion of pearly white, the vivid roses in her cheeks and lips, the sheen of her radiant hair, and the happy gleam of her beautiful brown eyes seemed to defy all sorrow."

But sorrow would not be denied. On Feb. 6, Pegram was killed by a sharpshooter's bullet at Hatcher's Run: the Minie ball lodged near his heart, next to a locket he wore that contained Hetty's picture. Exactly three weeks after his wedding day, John Pegram was returned to St. Paul's. As Hetty knelt beside the casket, the minister who had pronounced them man and wife intoned the funeral service.

St. Andrews Day



St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, is marked by celebrations around the globe. Many cities hold celebrations of St. Andrew's feast day, and his status as patron saint of fishermen is observed with a feast of St. Andrew in fishing villages as well.

Germany and Austria have their own traditions and folklore surrounding St Andrews Day, or Andreasnacht as it is known to locals. St. Andrew's feast day is near to, and some years coincides with, the start of Advent (the first Sunday following the 26th of November) Among his many responsibilities, St Andrew is patron saint of unmarried women, so Andreasnacht is regarded as a particularly auspicious occasion for girls and young women to perform the various folkloric rituals designed to reveal the identity of future husbands. Austrian Girls would traditionally perform the ritual, which might be anything from divining by pouring molten lead into water, to kicking a straw bed in the nude, while reciting the Andreasgebet or St. Andrew's Prayer. All the while looking for a lucky sign of love at their feast of St. Andrew.

St Andrew's Day, however, is best known as a celebration of Scottish culture. Since 2006, it has been officially recognized as a national holiday in Scotland, with events such as celebratory St. Andrew Feast dinners happening around the nation, and is marked around the world by the many St Andrew's Societies from the Americas to the Far East composed of Scottish expatriates, descendants of the Scots diaspora, and others who simply have an interest in all things Scottish. The town of St. Andrews celebrates its patron in style with the weeklong St. Andrews Festival, incorporating music, arts, dance and drama.

You and your family can celebrate your own Saint Andrew feast. Let the main course be fish and perhaps include some Scottish traditions. Giving your guests St. Andrew's medals or jewelry is a special way to honor St. Andrew and your guests on this day. Recite the prayers of St. Andrew, reflecting on how he lived his life, the first-called apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ.

<http://www.saintandrew.us/st-andrews-day.html>



image:
Cpl. Mike Cuzino
125th Chancellorsville

MAY 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the subjoined report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion in the battle of Chancellorsville:

Marching from Hamilton's Crossing on Friday, May 1, 1863, we arrived about 7 p.m. of the same day in front of Chancellorsville. The enemy had been attacked, perhaps as early as noon, by the advance guard of our army near Salem Church, but finding it neither politic nor prudent to give battle in the position then held by them, faced about and retired rapidly to their strongholds, where, for the remainder of that day, there was only light skirmishing. When we reached our position that evening, the operations of the day seemed almost or quite ended, and we were merely drawn up in line of battle, prepared to support the front line should a night attack be made by the enemy.

The next morning (May 2), we were moved from the Plank road, and formed line of battle some three-fourths of a mile to the right of it. In this position we remained but a short time, for in view of the tangled brushwood, and the deep, miry, marshy creek intervening between us and the enemy's works, the commanding general probably deemed that an unnecessary slaughter of his troops would accrue from an attempt to carry those works by an attack from that direction alone, and accordingly determined to turn their right flank. To the accomplishment of this end, Jackson's corps (to which the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion was attached) was put in motion about 10 a.m. of that day (May 2), and, leaving the Plank road to the right, marched around the road leading by the old furnace; after passing which a few miles, we bore more to the right, and, after having completed nearly a semicircle, again struck the Plank road about 3½ to 4 miles west of Chancellorsville. Marching on toward the last-mentioned place, our advance guard soon fell upon the Yankees, who were evidently not expecting us from that direction, and who were routed with comparatively little difficulty. The enemy retreated precipitately to Chancellorsville, and from that point shelled our advancing lines with some effect. The Twenty-second Battalion during this advance sustained some inconsiderable loss.

When we came out upon the Plank road again, about a mile from Chancellorsville, some confusion occurred, owing to the uncertainty as to the exact position of the enemy, and several times, from 8 to 12 o'clock that night, we were exposed to a terrific fire of shell, grape, and solid shot, and also a cross-fire of musketry. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d, our brigade was led a short distance to the rear, to rest the remainder of the night.

About dawn on the 3d, we were again carried to the front. The Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia Regiments, of our brigade, were drawn up in line of battle to the right of the Plank road, and the Fifty-fifth [Virginia] and Twenty-second Battalion to the left of the same road. The road at this point being more elevated than the ground on either side, and being fully exposed to the enemy's artillery, rendered it necessary that the two parts of the brigade thus designated be separated by a considerable interval and be out of view of each other. It was decided that orders be passed from right to left. The Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment occupied the position next to the road, the Twenty-second Battalion the extreme left.

About 9 a.m., perhaps, orders were received to advance upon the enemy's works. We advanced under a most deadly fire of every kind of missile ever employed by the most skillful and experienced artillerists, crossing the road diagonally, and, when about 500 yards from the enemy's batteries, we discovered at the distance of 100 or 125 yards in front of us a strong line of Yankee infantry; and 75 or 100 yards in rear of this line a second strong line of Yankee infantry, intrenched. We became engaged with this infantry force, which, with the artillery, was rapidly mowing down our small party, besides a flanking party was rapidly moving up on our left. We were ordered to fall back, which order was obeyed; and when we computed the damage, we ascertained that of 102 men carried in by the battalion, we lost in killed, wounded, and missing about 45.

E. P. TAYLOE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.

Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,
Commanding Heth's Brigade.

The Party of Great Moral Frauds

For the past century and a half the Republican Party has gratuitously labeled itself as "The Party of Great Moral Ideas." The Party of Great Moral Frauds is more like it. The party began as the party of mercantilism, corporate welfare, protectionist tariffs, constitutional subterfuge, central banking, and imperialism. Its 1860 presidential platform promised not to disturb Southern slavery; its first president supported the Fugitive Slave Act and the proposed "Corwin Amendment" to the Constitution that would have prohibited the federal government from ever interfering with Southern slavery; the party committed treason by "levying war upon the states" (the precise definition of treason in the Constitution) and murdering hundreds of thousands of fellow citizens in order to destroy the voluntary union of the states that was established by the founding fathers. It refused to do what Britain, Spain, France, the Dutch, Denmark, Sweden, and the Northern states in the U.S. had done about slavery and end it peacefully. Instead, it used the slaves as pawns in a war that was about consolidating all political power in Washington, D.C. in general, and in the hands of the Republican Party in particular.

Three months after the War to Prevent Southern Independence ended the Republican Party commenced a twenty-five year war of genocide against the Plains Indians, killing as many as 60,000 of them, including thousands of women and children, and putting the rest in concentration camps. It did this, according to General Sherman who orchestrated this horribly immoral crusade, to "make way for the railroads" that were being heavily subsidized by the Republican Party. It also plundered the conquered South with exorbitant taxes and the legalized theft of vast tracts of property by party hacks for a decade after the war (so-called "reconstruction"), while doing virtually nothing for the freed slaves. It did nothing while as many as 1 million former slaves died of disease shortly after the war in the worst public health disaster in American history.

The Grant administrations were most known for the colossal corruption associated with the building of the government-subsidized transcontinental railroads that was finally made public during the Credit Mobilier scandal.

The Republican Party has always been about disguising a lust for economic plunder with phony ideas about "freedom," "Christianity," "equality," "civilization," and other nice-sounding words. The War to Prevent Southern Independence allowed it to finally usher in the Hamiltonian "American System" of high protectionist tariffs for the benefit of Northern manufacturers at the expense of everyone else; a nationalized money supply with its Legal Tender and National Currency Acts; and vast amounts of corporate welfare, starting with the government-subsidized railroad corporations. It created the internal revenue system, invented dozens of new taxes, created the military/industrial complex, ran up historically high levels of debt, and destroyed the founders' system of federalism or states' rights as a check on centralized governmental power.

The war of genocide against the Plains Indians was a way of socializing the cost of building the government-subsidized railroads. Having succeeded in eradicating the Indians, the Republican Party next turned to tiny little countries like Cuba and the Philippines to plunder under the usual phony excuse of spreading "freedom" and "the American way" around the globe. The Republican Party claimed to embrace the message of Reverend Josiah Strong's 1885 book, *Our Country*, which proclaimed a supposedly sacred American duty to "civilize and Christianize inferior peoples." They portrayed themselves as one big gang of Mother Therasas, selflessly sacrificing endlessly for the benefit of strangers in foreign lands.

A particularly galling example of this spectacular hypocrisy and dishonesty is the conquest of the Kingdom of Hawaii. By the early 1890s American businessmen had been in Hawaii for many years as corporate sugar and pineapple growers. Encouraged by the Republican Party's aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy, they sought to get the Party to overthrow the government of Hawaii and make it an American province under their political control. They wanted to turn it into the perfect Hamiltonian corporate welfare state, in other words. As described by Gregg Jones in [Honor in the Dust: Theodore Roosevelt, War in the Philippines, and the Rise and Fall of America's Imperial Dream](#) (p. 23): On January 14, [1893] Hawaii's Queen Liliuokalani attempted to curb the power of U.S. commercial interests in the kingdom's legislature by promulgating a new constitution. A thirteen-member coalition of Americans called the Committee of Safety angrily resisted. Two members, Judge Sanford Dole and businessman Lorrin Thurston, met secretly with U.S. envoy John Stevens and plotted to overthrow the monarchy. The committee's armed militia promptly seized key buildings, triggering the landing of American troops. The group set up an ad hoc government headed by Dole . . .

The "Committee of Safety" employed a paramilitary organization called the "Honolulu Rifles" who were allied with its puppet political party in Hawaii known as the "Missionary Party." (Sanford Dole was the son of New England Yankee missionaries who migrated to Hawaii from Maine). The Honolulu Rifles forced the king of Hawaii to sign a new constitution that was known as the "bayonet constitution" because the King was literally threatened with being gutted by bayonets unless he signed the document, "Godfather" style. The new constitution disenfranchised all Asians (considered part of an "inferior race" by the Republican business elite) and most everyone else except for affluent landowners, most of whom were Americans and their business associates. It imposed Sanford Dole as puppet president. His cousin James Dole shortly thereafter founded the Dole Fruit Company which prospers to this day.

But before the Republican Party could get the U.S. Congress and the president to formally annex Hawaii, Democrat Grover Cleveland took office (in March of 1893) and killed their proposal, condemning "the lawless landing of the United States force at Honolulu." Grover Cleveland was the last Jeffersonian president of the United States and the last good Democrat. This, however, led to the political rise of the bloviating idiot and Master Race theorist Theodore Roosevelt (TR), the favorite president of today's neo-conservatives. "It's difficult to write a bad book about Theodore Roosevelt," neocon Charles Kessler of the Claremont Institute wrote in that organization's book review tabloid in 1998. To fellow neocons William Kristol and David Brooks, Kessler wrote approvingly, TR "figures as a patron saint of American nationalism and energetic government."

In October of 1895 TR proclaimed to the Republican Club of Massachusetts that "I feel that it was a crime not only against the United States, but against the white race, that we did not annex Hawaii three years ago" (Jones, p. 24). He said this in response to the complaints made by his close friend and fellow Republican, Henry Cabot Lodge, that the Spanish and British empires had been conquering "all the waste places of the earth" and Americans were missing out on the fun since they were not yet sufficiently imperialistic.

As president, TR perfected the Republican Party's policy of economic plunder through imperialism disguised by humanitarian rhetoric. He denounced the Jeffersonian-minded advocates of peace as "senile," "idiots," and "unhung traitors" (Green, p. 162). As discussed in Jim Powell's excellent book, [Bully Boy: The Truth About Theodore Roosevelt's Legacy](#), TR essentially declared the U.S. government to be the world's policeman; warned against what he called "the menace of peace"; and targeted for war Cuba, Hawaii, Venezuela, China, the Philippines, Panama, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Canada. None of these military interventions or planned interventions had anything to do with national defense. "He asserted that the United States must intervene . . . when a nation failed to behave," wrote Powell. "All the great master races have been fighting races," Teddy Roosevelt the master race theorist proclaimed. It was in this way, writes Powell, that Teddy Roosevelt reinvigorated the "Party of Lincoln." It was Lincoln's secretary of state William Seward, Powell reminds us, who wanted the U.S. to intervene if not conquer Canada,, Mexico, parts of Asia, the Caribbean, Cuba, Haiti, Culebra, French Guiana, Puerto Rico, and St. Batholomew.

U.S. Marine Corps Major General Smedley Butler knew what he was talking about when he wrote in his famous monograph, [War is a Racket](#), that "War is a racket. It always has been."

The Model 1841 Harper's Ferry "Mississippi Rifle"

by Adam Pennartz

September 23, 2012

Eli Whitney Blake (January 27, 1795 – August 18, 1886), nephew of Eli Whitney who famously invented the cotton gin, was an American inventor whom was best known for his mortise lock and stone crushing machine. In 1842 he took over managing the Harper's Ferry Armory and began working on his new contract with the U.S. government, building the model 1841 percussion rifle. The machinery in the armory previously used to build the old 1822 contract flintlock musket had to be replaced or modified to produce the new lock and barrel of the new model 1841.



Courtesy of Trackofthewolf.com

The nickname "Mississippi Rifle" originated from the Mexican War where future President of the Confederate States Jefferson Davis was appointed colonel of the 1st Mississippi Rifles volunteer infantry regiment which were armed with the new 1841 percussion rifles. In this period in American military history, smoothbore muskets were still the standard issue and it was rare to find rifled barrels in regular units. It was particularly special to those troops in the 1st Mississippi Rifles who used them in February 1847 at the Battle of Buena Vista. In this battle, Colonel Davis and his courageous unit turned the tide for the heavily outnumbered U.S. troops with a decisive push against General Santa Anna's Mexican Army. The model 1841 percussion rifle will forever be known as the "Mississippi Rifle" in honor of the 1st Mississippi Rifles.

The model 1841 was eventually replaced by the model 1855 U.S. Rifle, which then became the standard issue weapon for regular army infantry, and then later the Model 1861 Springfield. When the American Civil War erupted, the Mississippi Rifle was all but obsolete. The rifle was only used by a few Union units, one of them being the 20th New York Infantry and even they abandoned the weapon after the Battle of Antietam. On the other hand, Confederate NCO's, skirmishers, and sharpshooters often used the rifle and it was on occasion that a whole rebel infantry regiment would use them. The Mississippi Rifle was often referred to as a "yagger" rifle due to its small size and its similarity to German Jager rifles.

The rifle weighs approximately 9 pounds, 4 ounces compared to 9 pounds with the common issue M1861 Springfield. Compared with the Springfield it is 7.5 inches shorter at just 48.5 inches without the sword style bayonet. Fascinatingly enough, the "Mississippi Rifle" while being shorter, delivers a deadly accurate ball at 1,200 feet per second of up to 1,100 yards, 700 yards farther than the M1861. Just over 10,000 type II bayonets (below) for this weapon were produced at Harper's Ferry between 1855 and 1857. This "saber" or sword style bayonet was different from the common M1861 bayonet in that the sword style could be used as a short sword as well as a bayonet. Its length being longer than the traditional style when affixed gave a terrifying appearance to the rifle making up for its short stocky length. The unit cost of this weapon in 1840 was 16 dollars. <http://civilwarbugle.com/the-model-1841-harpers-ferry-mississippi-rifle/>



Courtesy of Usmilitariaforum.com

Tuesday, September 25, 2012

The Last Aviator of the Confederacy

Via Ian Dewar

In a quiet corner of the Oakwood Cemetery located in the Texas City of Corsicana, a weather beaten and Moss covered headstone bears a simple inscription. A.E. Morse. 1843-1914. Not much to show for the man who piloted the last Confederate Balloon on a scouting mission over the Front Lines during the defense of Charleston, South Carolina in 1863.

When the War Between the States commenced in April 1861, with Georgia being amongst the first of the original seven States to secede, Charles Cevor, a well-known early pioneer of balloon flights in the South, was living and working in Savannah offering "Demonstration" balloon flights at county fairs and similar public gatherings, all in an effort to earn a living and to spread interest in this new method of transport. In fact early in April 1860, Cevor and a man named Dalton, completed an inadvertent first Cross-Country flight when they lifted off into a gale and were promptly blown out to sea dragging their winch-line behind them!!

In 1861, as people flocked to support to their Civic leaders, and to enlist in the States Militia and National Guard in an enthusiastic support of the Southern States bid for independence from the Union, Charles Cevor promptly approached the Military to offer his balloon and services to the Army. Unhappily he was turned away, though not forgotten as news of his balloon was passed on to higher authorities. General Thomas Drayton of the newly minted Confederate Army was apparently very interested in the idea of using balloons for field observation, and so was General Joseph Johnson, it becomes very possible then, that Cevor after losing his first balloon the "Montpelier" at sea. Replaced it with a new vehicle, called the "Forest City" and continued flying his "Demonstration" flights, just in time to be called on to fly as a Contractor for the Army in June 1861 near the Leesburg Pike as first reported in the Northern press.

Up through April of 1862, Charles Cevor as a civilian, continued to operate his balloon on behalf of the Army probably as part of what today would be called a Test and Development program despite having enlisted in the Chatham Artillery Battery in August 1861 in Savannah. At this same period in August 1861, a young and enthusiastic recruit to the Confederate cause had enlisted on the same day as Cevor, and while Cevor was now developing his aviation skills and expertise. Young Adolphus Morse was learning how to be a soldier, and carry a backpack and musket and to march everywhere as soldiers seem to delight in doing! At this time, there appears to be no evidence of any other balloons operating in the South apart from the "Forest City", so any references in the Northern press to "rebel" balloons during this period presumably had to refer to Cevor.

Adolphus Morse was born in Troy P.A. in 1843, sometime later his family moved to Georgia, it's a mystery now as to why they moved, but perhaps the family at the time felt the prospects for their future looked better in the South. It is highly likely that young Adolphus Morse was most impressed to be going through 19th Century "Boot Camp" with someone like Charles Cevor, a famous local hero, and if he had had an opportunity to attend one of Cevor's Balloon exhibitions in Savannah before the war started, one can imagine the young lad's determination to listen and learn from an expert! Its probable too that Cevor spent most of his time ensuring his balloon was airworthy and available when required, and perhaps not much time being spent on the niceties of military discipline, though its more than likely he would have had to get involved in the supervising and training on the logistical support side of the operation. Being an early "Smoky" type balloon, the only real support required, was the use of several strong backs to move the balloon and basket from a cart, and to spread the envelope out after digging a hole that would be used as a fire-pit. But the Army would also have needed a training system!



More @ 290 Foundation

<http://freenorthcarolina.blogspot.com/2012/09/the-last-aviator-of-confederacy.html>



Europe Camp Completes Monument Restoration in Rome

Tomb of CSA Captain Thomas Jefferson Page restored in Rome, Italy

Sunday, October 14, 2012

Yearly tens of thousands of visitors flock to the Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome, Italy to see the final resting places of British Poets John Keats and Percy Shelley, 19th Century American author of *Two Years Before the Mast*, Richard Henry Dana and others.



But one magnificent, but lesser-known grave honors someone very different.

Captain Thomas Jefferson Page (1808-1899) was a major American naval figure. After a long and distinguished career as a U.S. Navy Officer, during the WBTS Page served the South as a Confederate States Navy Officer: he built Confederate ships in Europe and challenged and faced down U.S. Navy ships. But by the time he could get his French-built ironclad ram CSS *Stonewall* to America waters, the war was over.

After the War, Page went to Argentina and eventually moved to Rome, Italy. He died there in 1899, full of years, an important, much-loved member of the American community there.

Captain Page's impressive tomb, now over one hundred years old, badly needed renovation.

In 2010, the SCV's Europe Camp led an international effort, which, with donations from Europe and the United States, as well as the SCV national organization, enabled the Cemetery to fully restore the tomb of this important America naval figure.

On Saturday, 8 September 2012, the tomb was rededicated in a ceremony hosted by Europe Camp. Guests came from Europe, Australia and the United States. More than a hundred years after the Captain was laid to rest, his final resting place is again a shining, unique American presence in the Eternal City.

<http://www.sonsofconfederateveterans.blogspot.com/2012/10/europe-camp-completes-monument.html>

Thomas Jefferson Page, a grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a United States Navy officer who served in the Caribbean, carried out a hydrographical survey of the New York coastline, and worked under Lieutenant Matthew Fontaine Maury at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

Page commanded the USS *Plymouth* in 1849 in the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan. He battled Japanese pirates in the brig USS *Dolphin* at the mouth of the Yangtze River at the request of the Qing Government. Due to personal reservations about the interests of western powers in China, Page did not accompany Admiral Perry's expedition to the Far East. Following this, Lieutenant Page commanded the USS *Water Witch* in which he explored the Argentine rivers Paraguay and Bermejo in the late 1850s, making the first detailed hydrological studies of the Rio de la Plata.

On the secession of his state, Captain Page resigned from the United States Navy to take up the defense of Virginia. During the ensuing Civil War, he became a Colonel of Artillery and commanded batteries defending the Confederate capital, Richmond. In May 1863, Page was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate Navy and was sent to Europe to purchase vessels. In the last months of the Civil War, he commanded the Confederate ironclad ram CSS *Stonewall*, perhaps the most powerful warship of the day. But by the time he could get his new ship from Europe to North American waters, the war was over. Captain Page sailed on to Havana, where he turned the ship over to the Spanish authorities.

After the war, Page returned to Argentina, where he engaged in politics and cattle farming; he assisted in developing the Argentine coastal defenses and enhancing the capacity and modernization of the Argentine Navy. He introduced numerous modern ideas into strategic and tactical naval formations of Argentina, making it a formidable force throughout the 19th century. He tried, unsuccessfully, to interest the Argentine Navy in a torpedo ship developed by Swedish-American John Ericson, the inventor of the USS *Monitor*. Page was the secretary to the Argentine diplomatic mission to Italy.

Page and his family eventually moved to Rome, Italy where he and his family became mainstays of the American Community there and where Page was affectionately called "the Commodore." He died in 1899. He is buried in the Non-Catholic (Protestant) Cemetery there, where his impressive tomb was recently restored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Descendants of his family, along with those of his younger cousins currently reside in Argentina, the European Union, the United States, Japan and China. Thomas Nelson Page and William Nelson Page were his younger cousins. Thomas Nelson Page served as Ambassador to Italy during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, and made it his personal mission to visit the grave of his cousin.

As a summing up, the Captain has engraved on his tomb "Thomas Jefferson Page of Virginia; Captain, U.S.N. and C.S.N., Explorer, Christian Gentleman".

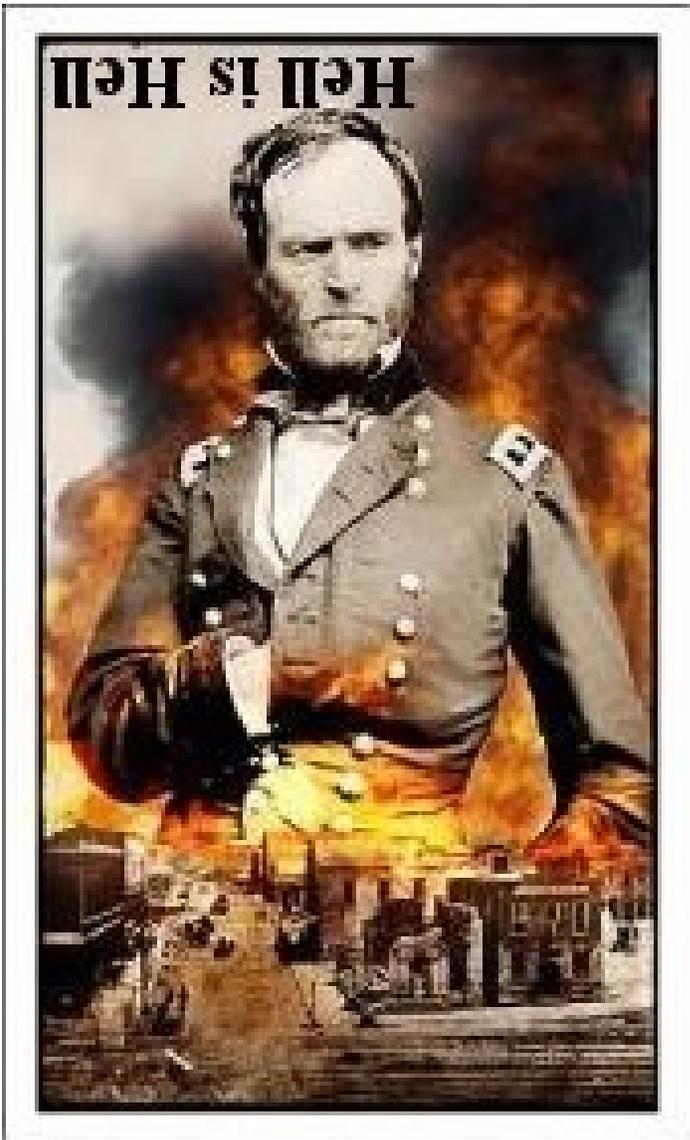
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson_Page

The Ladies of LaGrange



The above image is a painting of the scene at LaGrange, Georgia. There were only limited circumstances where William T. Sherman's men were refraining from crimes on the people of Georgia, this being one of them. During this encounter Sherman's men did not burn the town due to the audacity of the women of LaGrange to defend the town (the men were at war).

Sherman also refrained from burning the homes of **Masons and Eastern Stars** during the War. Many of the men of his command were Masons and would have disapproved. **Sherman was also reportedly a Mason.**



War Criminal William T. Sherman

Sherman is celebrated as a yankee war hero today, however his tactics (burning/pillaging) fostered much of the bitterness which was prevalent in the nation after the war. No other Union or Confederate General practiced wanton anarchy.

Military history has established that burning of food stores, crops, homes and farm animals of a civilian population **does not** constitute "military necessity". Military necessity is a standard which means in laymen's terms - necessary for combat. **By modern standards he would be a war criminal.** Atlanta and Georgia is not the only city which Sherman conducted his pillaging tactics. He also burned and destroyed Meridian, Mississippi early in the war as well as Mississippi cities and farms.

<http://www.angelfire.com/fl/odomo/Lagrange.html>

The Great Seal of the Confederacy



Deo Vindice **"God Will Vindicate"**

The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America was engraved in 1864, by the late Joseph S. Wyon, of London, England, predecessor of Messrs J. S. and A. B. Wyon, chief engravers of Her British Majesty's seals, etc., and reached Richmond not long before the evacuation of the city, April 3, 1865. It was of silver, and in diameter measured nearly four inches. At the evacuation it was overlooked by the Confederate authorities, and subsequently fell into the possession of the late genial and accomplished Colonel John T. Pickett, of Washington, D.C., who, after having a number of electrotype copies in copper, silver and gold plating made from it, presented the original to Colonel William E. Earle, of Washington, D.C. This last gentleman, on December 27th, 1888, formally presented it to the State of South Carolina. The announcement of the gift elicited from the *Picayune*, in its issue of January 6, 1889, the interesting report of an interview, by one of its representatives, held with Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of New Orleans, which follows:

"Mr. Semmes said it always afforded him pleasure to converse on the events of the war, particularly the transactions of the Confederate Senate. He was attorney-general of Louisiana in 1861. When it became necessary to elect to the Confederate Senate, organized under the new constitution, Mr. Semmes and General Edward T. Sparrow were chosen senators from this State. In drawing for terms he drew that for four years, while General Sparrow drew that for six years. This was at Richmond, Va., in February, 1862.

"In speaking of his services in the Senate, Mr. Semmes said he was appointed a member of the finance committee in conjunction with Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Hon. Robert Barnwell, of South Carolina and a member of the judiciary committee, of which Hon. B. H. Hill was chairman. He was also chairman of the joint committee on the flag and seal of the Confederate States. He drafted, under the direction of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the 'tax in kind' bill, which practically supported the Confederacy during the last two years of the war.

"As member of the finance committee, he advocated the sealing and calling in of the outstanding Confederate currency, on the ground that the purchasing power of the new currency to be issued in exchange would be greater than the total amount of the outstanding currency in its then depreciated condition. He made a report from the judiciary committee adverse to martial law.

"Upon being questioned as to the seal which he had designed, Mr. Semmes said it was a device representing an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the capitol square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath, composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy, and having around its margin the words: 'Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862,' with the motto, '*Deo vindice.*'

"In the latter part of April, 1864, quite an interesting debate was had on the adoption of the motto. The House resolutions fixing the motto as '*Deo Duce Vincemus*' being considered, Mr. Semmes moved to substitute '*Deo vindice majores aemulamur.*' The motto had been suggested by Professor Alexander Dimitry. Mr. Semmes thought '*Deo vindice*' sufficient and preferred it. He was finally triumphant."

In this connection it is appropriate and interesting to reproduce the speech made by Mr. Semmes on that occasion. It was as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT--I am instructed by the committee to move to strike out the words "*duce vincemus*" in the motto and insert in lieu thereof the words "*Vindice majores aemulamur,*" "Under the guidance and protection of God we endeavor to equal and even excel our ancestors." Before discussing the proposed change in the motto, I will submit to the Senate a few remarks as to the device on the seal.

"The committee has been greatly exercised on this subject, and it has been extremely difficult to come to any satisfactory conclusion. This is a difficulty, however, incident to the subject, and all that we have to do is to avoid what Visconti calls 'an absurdity in bronze.'

"The equestrian statue of Washington has been selected in deference to the current popular sentiment. The equestrian figure impressed on our seal will be regarded by those skilled in glyptics as to a certain extent indicative of our origin. It is a most remarkable fact that an equestrian figure constituted the seal of Great Britain from the time of Edward the Confessor down to the reign of George III, except during the short interval of the protectorate of Cromwell, when the trial of the King was substituted for the man on horseback. Even Cromwell retained the equestrian figure on the seal of Scotland, but he characteristically mounted himself on the horse. In the reign of William and Mary the seal bore the impress of the king and queen both mounted on horseback.

"Washington has been selected as the emblem for our shield, as a type of our ancestors, in his character of *princeps majorum*. In addition to this, the equestrian figure is consecrated in the hearts of our own people by the local circumstance that on the gloomy and stormy 22d of February, 1862, our permanent government was set in motion by the inauguration of President Davis under the shadow of the statue of Washington.

"The committee are dissatisfied with the motto on the seal proposed by the House resolution. The motto proposed is as follows: '*Deo Duce Vincemus*'--(Under the leadership of God we will conquer).

"The word '*duce*' is too pagan in its signification, and is degrading to God, because it reduces him to the leader of an army; for scarcely does the word '*duce*' escape the lips before the imagination suggests '*exercitus,*' an army for a leader to command. It degrades the Christian God to the level of pagan gods, goddesses and heroes, as is manifest from the following quotation; '*Nil desperandum Tenero duce.*' This word *duce* is particularly objectionable because of its connection with the word '*vincemus*'--(we will conquer). This connection makes God the leader of a physical army, by means of which *we will* conquer, or *must* conquer. If God be our leader we must conquer, or he would not be the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, nor the God of the Christian. This very doubt implied in the word '*vincemus*' so qualifies the omnipotence of the God who is to be our 'leader,' that it imparts a degrading signification to the word '*duce*' in its relations to the attributes of the Deity.

"The word '*vincemus*' is equally objectionable because it implies that war is to be our normal state; besides, it is in the future tense --' we will conquer.' The future is always uncertain, and, therefore, it implies doubt. What becomes of our motto when we *shall have* conquered? The future becomes an accomplished fact, and our motto thus loses its significance.

"In addition to this there are only two languages in which the words will and shall are to be found--the English and the German--and in those they are used to qualify a positive condition of the mind and render it uncertain; they are repugnant to repose, quiet, absolute and positive existence.

"As to the motto proposed by us, we concur with the House in accepting the word 'Deo'--God. We do so in conformity to the expressed wishes of the framers of our Constitution, and the sentiments of the people and of the army.

"The preamble of the Provisional Constitution declares that 'We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, etc., invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain,' etc.

"In this respect both our Constitutions have deviated in the most emphatic manner from the spirit that presided over the *construction* of the Constitution of the United States, which is silent on the subject of the Deity.

"Having discarded the word 'duce,' the committee endeavored to select in lieu of it a word more in consonance with the attributes of the Deity, and therefore more imposing and significant. They think success has crowned their efforts in the selection of the word 'vindex,' which signifies an assenter, a defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, a mediator and a ruler or guardian. 'Vindex' also means an avenger or punisher.

"No word appeared more grand, more expressive or significant than this. Under God as the asserter of our rights, the defender of our liberties, our protector against danger, our mediator, our ruler and guardian, and, as the avenger of our wrongs and the punisher of our crimes, we endeavor to equal or even excel our ancestors. What word can be suggested of more power, and so replete with sentiments and thoughts consonant with our idea of the omnipotence and justice of God?

"At this point the committee hesitated whether it were necessary to add anything further to the motto 'Deo Vindice.' These words alone were sufficient and impressive, and, in the spirit of the lapidary style of composition, were elliptical and left much to the play of the imagination. Reflection, however, induced us to add the words 'majores aemulamur,' because without them there would be nothing in the motto referring to the equestrian figure of Washington. It was thought better to insert something elucidative or adaptive of the idea to be conveyed by that figure. Having determined on this point, the committee submitted to the judgment of the Senate the words 'majores aemulamur,' as best adapted to express the ideas of 'our ancestors.' 'Patres' was first suggested, but abandoned because 'majores' signifies ancestors absolutely, and is also more suggestive than 'patres.' The latter is a term applied to our immediate progenitors who may be alive, whereas 'majores' conveys the idea of a more remote generation that has passed away.

"That being disposed of, the question arose as to the proper signification of the word 'aemulamur.' Honorable emulation is the primary signification of the word; in its secondary sense it is true it includes the idea of improper rivalry, or jealousy. But it is used in its primary and honorable sense by the most approved authors.

"The secondary and improper sense of the *aemulari* is excluded in the proposed motto by the relation it bears to 'Deo vindice.' This relation excludes the idea of envy or jealousy, because God, as the asserter of what is right, justifies the emulation, and as a punisher of what is wrong checks excess in case the emulation runs into improper envy or jealousy. In adopting the equestrian figure of Washington, the committee desires distinctly to disavow any recognition of the embodiment of the idea of the 'cavalier.' We have no admiration for the character of the cavalier of 1640 any more than for his opponent, the Puritan. We turn with disgust from the violent and licentious cavalier, and we abhor the acerb, morose and fanatic Puritan, of whom Oliver Cromwell was the type. In speaking of Cromwell and his character, Guizot says that 'he possessed the faculty of lying at need with an inexhaustible and unhesitating hardihood which struck even his enemies with surprise and embarrassment.'

"This characteristic seems to have been transmitted to the descendants of the pilgrims who settled in Massachusetts Bay to enjoy the liberty of persecution. If the cavalier is to carry us back to days earlier than the American Revolution, I prefer to be transported in imagination to the field of Runnymede, when the barons extorted Magna Charta from the unwilling John. But I discard all reference to the cavalier of old, because it implies a division of society into two orders, an idea inconsistent with confederate institutions."

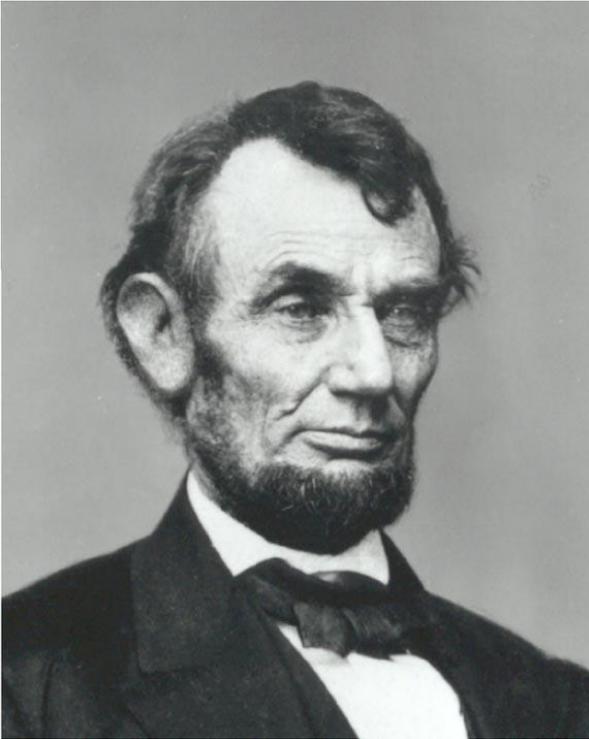
Mr. Semmes moved to amend by substituting "vindice" for "duce," and it was agreed to.

In taking his leave, the reporter was informed by Mr. Semmes that he did not know the seal was in existence and was glad to learn that it had been presented to the State of South Carolina, the first State which seceded from the Union.

Source: Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. XVI. Richmond, Va., January-December. 1888.

The Feral Feudal Government Schools

by Bill Evelyn on Sunday, July 22, 2012



I had a heated debate that turned to argument last evening with a teacher in an Athens area school. Here is a perfect example of why you need a certificate from the government school bureaucrats before you are allowed to teach. Let me illustrate the myth government schools continue and would never consider teaching the truth to students.

Lincoln didn't care about slavery: On March 2, 1861 two days before Lincoln's inauguration as president, the US Senate passed a proposed constitutional amendment that read: "No Amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give 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 the State. The House had passed it on Feb 28th. Two days later in his inaugural address Lincoln said; "holding such a provision [legality of slavery] to be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable" Lincoln wanted the Constitution to make slavery irrevocable. You can read it in paragraph 29 at this link. <http://www.bartleby.com/124/pres31.html>

Lincoln was a racist: In his August 21, 1858 debate with Stephen Douglas Lincoln said; " I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races." It is all right here at this link. About half way through.

<http://www.nps.gov/liho/historyculture/debate1.htm>

Lincoln signed an Executive Order (EO) and had arrested over 3,000 northern newspaper editors and shut down their presses in violation of the 1st Amendment, 4th Amendment and 5th Amendment. Lincoln had the first indefinite detention provision. Most northerners were sympathetic to Southern secession, because they had wanted to secede thirty years earlier. The first secession convention in the US was in Hartford, CT. The EO is at this link. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=70018>

Lincoln issued an EO threatening to arrest the entire Maryland legislature in violation of the 10th amendment. Here is that EO. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=70145>

Lincoln worked with freedmen to raise money to ship slaves back to Africa. He said on June 26, 1857; "where there is a will there is a way, and what colonization needs most is a hearty will. Will springs from the two elements of moral sense and self-interest. Let us be brought to believe it is morally right, and, at the same time, favorable to, or, at least, not against, our interest, to transfer the African to his native clime, and we shall find a way to do it, however great the task may be." Here is the link. <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=52>

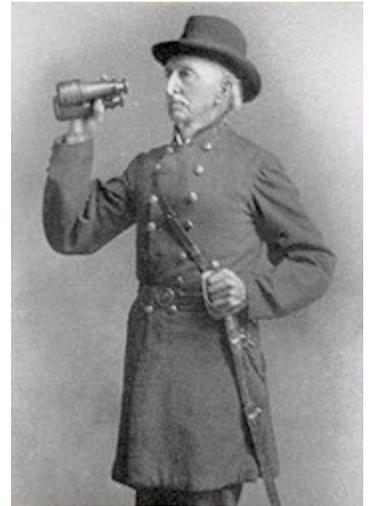
My point is this. Prior to the Internet it was difficult to search this kind of stuff and find the truth. But, the education administration of the American Empire does not want students learning the truth. It threatens their little fiefdoms and they can't steal from us as easily unless we live as Feral Feudal Serfs. Good Day.

The Confederate Swamp Fox

THE STORY OF JOHN JACKSON DICKISON AND HOW THE EFFORTS OF ONE MAN KEPT FLORIDA FROM FALLING UNDER FEDERAL OCCUPATION DURING THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

Captain John Jackson Dickison with a very limited force was largely responsible for keeping Florida from falling under Federal occupation during the war for Southern independence.

In 1860 the white population of Florida was only 77,747, yet Florida furnished approximately 15,000 men to the Confederate Army. The Florida brigades in the Army of Northern Virginia and Army of Tennessee earned an enviable reputation and suffered staggering casualties. To keep these units in the field, by 1864 most of the Confederate Troops serving in Florida had been sent north. The Federal Government thought Florida could easily be recaptured, yet at the end of the war Tallahassee remained the only unoccupied Southern state capital and nearly all of the state was firmly in Confederate hands. Most of the credit for holding on to Florida belonged to one man - John Jackson Dickison.

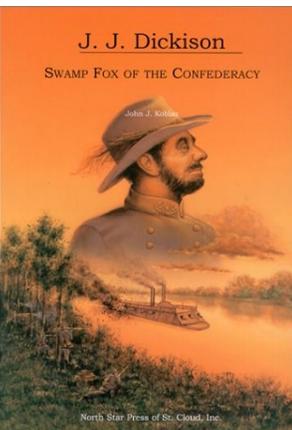


When Florida seceded from the Union in 1861, Dickison began the formation of a cavalry company in Marion County. Before the organization was completed, however, John M. Martin, a leading citizen of the county, offered to join if it was converted to artillery. Dickison agreed to this with the provision that Martin become captain of the company while he served as first lieutenant.

Dickison at this time was about 40. Born in what is now Monroe County, West Virginia, he moved at an early age to South Carolina. Having prospered in business, he moved to Marion County, Florida, in 1856, settling near Orange Lake, a small community north of Ocala. He became one of the prominent planters of the area. Dickison had four children by two marriages. Two of his sons, Charles and R. I. served under their father in the Confederate Army. Sergeant Charles Dickison was killed in action at Palatka on August 2, 1864.

From his later writings - and even some of his contemporary battle reports - Dickison seems to have been a rather pompous individual. This one minor frailty was more than offset by his personal courage and superb leadership ability.

While stationed near Jacksonville in May 1862, the Marion Light Artillery reorganized for the war. This necessitated another election of officers and for some unknown reason Dickison was defeated for re-election as first lieutenant. The blow was a severe one to both Dickison and Captain Martin. At Dickison's request, Martin wrote to Brigadier General Joseph Finegan, the district commander, requesting for him an appointment as quartermaster. Martin went on to say that if Dickison was thrown out of the service it would cause him much mortification and pecuniary loss.



Dickison was released from duty with the Marion Light Artillery on May 29, 1862. Although it had been a blow to Dickison's ego, his forced separation from the company led to his fame. Luckily, nothing more was heard about the requested appointment as quartermaster, and Dickison went back to his original plan of raising a cavalry company. General Finegan authorized Dickison on July 2 to raise the last company needed for the formation of the 2nd Florida Cavalry Regiment. The company, originally called the Leo Dragoons, was mustered into the Confederate service as Company H, 2d Florida Cavalry, on August 21. Dickison became captain, William H. McCardell the first lieutenant, and W. J. McEaddy the second lieutenant.

Three days later the company moved to Gainesville, where they remained a week procuring arms and equipment. Dickison's company was then stationed in the Jacksonville area and skirmished with the enemy when the city fell on October 5. A few days later the company was shifted about seventy miles up the St. Johns River to garrison Palatka.

From this time until the end of the war Dickison was a constant thorn in the side of the Union Army and Navy. His company, along with various other units temporarily under his command, patrolled the areas along the St. Johns and eastward to the coast, ambushed Union foraging expeditions, and captured pickets and isolated bodies of troops. Even when he was not actually attacking the enemy, fear of Dickison and his men kept the Union forces for the most part bottled up in St. Augustine and a few

scattered posts. The Federals could occupy the towns, but they were never able effectively to control the countryside. The Federals came to call Dickson "Dixie" and referred to the vast territory west of the St. Johns as "Dixieland." It was during the last year of the war, however, that Dickson scored his most spectacular successes.

Dickson's command was ordered to the Tampa Bay area early in 1864, and had just arrived there when word was received of a major Federal advance from Jacksonville. After marching day and night for 575 miles to Tampa and back, with little rest, Dickson's men were too late by twelve hours to take part in the Battle of Olustee (1), on February 20, 1864. Dickson thus missed the one full-scale battle fought in Florida, but his command managed to capture forty enemy stragglers as the beaten Federals retreated to Jacksonville.

On April 30 the Confederates learned that a Union force was at Fort Butler in Volusia County. Dickson was ordered to keep an eye on it. He also learned that there was a Federal garrison at Welaka. Taking two men with him on May 18, Dickson concealed himself in the river swamp opposite Welaka, remaining there all day watching the enemy. The next day at sundown he moved with thirty-five men under Lieutenant McEaddy and Captain Henry A. Gray and twenty-five men of Company B, 2d Florida Cavalry. It was a nine-mile march to the St. Johns and under cover of night they crossed in three small rowboats. Another seven miles brought them to Welaka. Placing two detachments on the flanks of the enemy, Dickson moved in on the center with another detachment, capturing the pickets and completely surprising the outpost. He then demanded the surrender of the post. The captain and a portion of Company B, 17th Connecticut Infantry, meekly laid down their guns. In all, the Confederates bagged thirty-nine prisoners without loss to themselves.

Dickson took his prisoners back across the river. After resting a few hours, he informed his men that he was immediately going after the Federal post at Fort Butler, about fifteen miles away and at the opposite end of Lake George. The entire command volunteered for the expedition, but Dickson took only twenty-five men. After some misadventures in the inky dark, the outpost, manned by a detachment of the 157th New York Infantry, was surprised and captured without resistance.

The capture of the two outposts caused consternation in the Union ranks. On the morning of May 21, Brigadier General George H. Gordon, commanding the District of Florida, ordered the troops opposite Volusia and Saunders on the river withdrawn. Gordon then started up the river by boat with 200 men of the Jacksonville garrison, accompanied by the gunboat Ottawa and the armed steam tug Columbine. At Picolata he picked up six companies of the 35th United States Colored Troops and the remainder of the 157th New York Infantry, bringing his force up to about 650 or 700 men. The troops landed opposite Palatka and advanced overland while the Columbine proceeded up the river.

Dickson was in Palatka at the time, but he was unable to get a shot at the enemy across the mile wide river. When the Columbine started upstream, Dickson pursued along the shore with fifty of his cavalymen and two guns of Company A, Milton Light Artillery, under 1st Lieutenant Mortimer W. Bates. The Confederates arrived at Brown's Landing (4) five minutes too late to engage the enemy. Dickson had gone ahead and concealed himself in a large cypress tree. The Columbine passed within fifty feet of him and he had a good look at its armament.

Word then arrived from the troops left at Palatka (5) that the Ottawa and one of the transports were also coming upriver. Dickson halted his command about 300 yards from Brown's Landing. Bates unlimbered his guns and Dickson dismounted the cavalry and ordered them into the swamp to protect the artillery.

The Ottawa had come upriver to support the Columbine and Gordon had ordered the transport Charles Houghton to accompany the gunboat for protection. The gunboat anchored at Brown's Landing just as the sun set and the transport dropped anchor just astern. Lieutenant Commander S. Livingston Breese, the captain of the Ottawa, not knowing why the transport was there, took the dinghy and went over to her. He had just boarded her when he heard the report of a field piece fired at the Ottawa. Breese jumped into the dinghy and was back on board his own ship before she had time to return the fire.

Dickson had just put Bates's guns in position when the two Union ships anchored. Just as the Confederates were ready to open fire the enemy lighted up their ships, making them fine targets. The two Confederate guns got off twenty-eight rounds before Breese was able to get his guns in action. Firing at the flashes of the Confederate guns, Breese believed he was being attacked by a battery of four. Soon after the big 150-pounders of the gunboat opened fire Dickson ordered Bates to withdraw his battery. The Ottawa had been hit thirty-seven times by grapeshot and had a shell through her smokestack which carried away the mainstay. Breese slipped the anchor chain as soon as possible and continued firing long after the Confederates had disappeared. Neither side suffered any casualties.

The following day, May 23, Dickison selected sixteen sharpshooters and with the artillery proceeded to Horse Landing (3), about six miles upstream from Brown's Landing. The guns were placed in position on the wharf while the horses and limbers were sent to the rear. The sharpshooters took their places behind cypress trees to the left of the guns.

The Columbine, Acting Ensign Frank Sanborn commanding, was a converted steam tug armed with two 20-pounder Parrott rifles. Before she left the landing opposite Palatka, sand bags had been piled on her deck to make her a little less vulnerable. A detachment of two officers and twenty-five men of the 35th United States Colored Troops under Captain Edward S. Daniels were placed on board. As the Columbine returned downstream on the evening of May 23, Sanborn beat "to quarters" in expectation of an ambush. Upon turning the point just above Horse Landing she opened fire on the landing and the road as soon as the guns could be brought to bear, slowed down, and lowered the torpedo catchers.

Dickison's men waited quietly as the Union boat drew nearer. When the Columbine was directly opposite the landing and less than 100 yards from shore, both of Bates's guns opened fire.

Sanborn instantly gave orders to "hook on," but Bates's second shot cut the wheel chains, and at the same time the pilot abandoned the wheel and jumped over the bow. The helpless vessel drifted to a point about 200 yards from the Confederate battery and 100 yards from the sharpshooters and ran aground on a mud bank. Another shell hit the main steam pipe causing a great loss of steam. Sanborn left the hurricane deck and took charge of the forward gun, sending Acting Master's Mate W. B. Spencer aft on the quarterdeck to ship the tiller and hook the relieving tackles, at the same time stopping and backing the engine.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry J. Johnson now reported the loss of steam and Spencer came back to report that the quarterdeck had been swept by grapeshot and the sharpshooters' bullets. The after gun had been abandoned and Acting Master's Mate John Davis killed. Leaving the forward gun, Sanborn hurried to the quarterdeck. He quickly saw that the Columbine could not be moved and their only hope was in driving off the Confederates. He again took charge of the forward gun and sent Spencer to rally the infantry guard, which was going over the side. Spencer managed to stop them, but Johnson reported that one of the after frame timbers had been shot away and locked the wheel, making the engine useless. Captain Daniels had been wounded and the sharpshooters were picking off the men at the forward gun. Sanborn held a hurried conference with the surviving officers and they decided to surrender. The flag had been shot away at the beginning of the action, but Sanborn hoisted a white flag and then went ashore to formally surrender his vessel to Dickison. The Columbine had lost one officer killed, five men wounded, and sixteen killed or missing. Apparently several soldiers and sailors drowned attempting to escape. Because of the proximity of the Ottawa, Dickison quickly had as much property as possible removed and then burned the Columbine to the waterline.

Dickison's biggest battle of the war (2) came three months later. Early on the morning of August 15 two Federal columns marched out of Baldwin. Colonel William H. Noble had under his command three regiments of United States Colored Troops, twenty men of the 75th Ohio Mounted Infantry, and three guns of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery. The other column, commanded by Colonel Andrew L. Harris of the 75th Ohio Mounted Infantry, consisted of the remainder of his regiment and one gun of the 3rd Rhode Island Artillery.

After following separate routes, the two columns met that evening at Trail Ridge. Harris soon resumed his march, adding to his fifteen men of the 75th Ohio who had been with Noble. The column reached Starke at 2:30 a.m. on August 16. Here it was joined by Capt. Joseph Morton with two companies of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, and a detachment of Unionist Floridians, totaling altogether 104 officers and men. The Federals camped at Starke until daylight and destroyed some Confederate commissary stores and railroad cars.

Dickison's company had been along the St. Johns, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy. On August 15 they were at Waldo and soon found their communications cut by the advancing Federals. At sundown Capt. Samuel Rou with a detachment of his Company F, 2nd Florida Cavalry, arrived at Waldo and reported the enemy in Starke.

Harris resumed the march at 7:30 a.m. on August 16. His troops systematically looted the plantations along the way and rounded up the slaves. Dickison, learning that the enemy cavalry had left the infantry column behind, decided to give chase. To his own Company H, he added Rou's detachment of Company F, about twenty-five men of Company H, 5th Florida Cavalry Battalion, a section of artillery under 2d Lieutenant T. J. Bruton, and ninety new infantry recruits who had just reported. The Confederates moved out on the road to Gainesville, Dickison leaving Colonel Elias Earle of Governor John Milton's staff in command of the infantry while he pushed ahead with the cavalry and the artillery. Early the next morning he was joined by a detachment of fifteen militia. Altogether he had about 290 men.

The Federal column had come on to the road to Gainesville about a mile north of Rochelle and reached the town at 6:30 a.m. on August 17 after an all-night march. There were about seventy Confederate militia in Gainesville but Company B, 4th Massachusetts

Cavalry, easily drove them out of town. Harris' horses badly needed rest and forage, so he ordered his men to keep on their accouterments, but to slip the bridles and feed the animals. At the same time the cooks were ordered to make coffee. The 4th Massachusetts Cavalry was near the center of town, the artillery piece to their rear, and the 75th Ohio to the rear of the artillery north of the railroad grade. The units were all in open lots, while mounted and dismounted pickets were posted on all sides.

After driving into a small grove and feeding their horses, the Rhode Island Artillerymen took a walk through the town. Some obtained corn cakes, some a little rock candy, and some managed to secure Confederate money for souvenirs. They had just returned to the grove and were preparing to relax when a solid shot went crashing over their heads.

Dickison had pushed on steadily in pursuit of the raiders until about two miles out of Gainesville he sighted the enemy's rear guard. A mile closer he ran into the Federal picket line. Dickison ordered Bruton to fire two shells into the enemy. Besides breaking up the Rhode Islanders' siesta, this fire sent the Federals hurrying into position. Harris immediately ordered his command to face to their former rear, throwing the right flank of the 75th Ohio to the left, resting on a swamp and a thicket, and the left flank to the right, also covered by a swamp and a thicket. The howitzer was placed near the road, close to the center of the line. The 75th Ohio was dismounted, except for Company I, which was sent to guard the north side of town. It took cover behind the railroad fill and neighboring fences. The 4th Massachusetts was in reserve.

After driving in the pickets, Dickison dismounted his men, except for a platoon under Lieutenant McEaddy. He ordered Captain Rou and Lieutenant McCardell to take the railroad depot, while McEaddy attacked on the right and 1st Lieutenant A. J. Dozier of the 5th Florida Cavalry Battalion drove the enemy from what is now University Avenue. Bruton's guns kept up a hot fire on the enemy.

Soon the Federals were driven from the depot. The Confederates managed to lay down a crossfire on the enemy gun and cut down five of the six horses on the caisson and killed the soldier holding the horses. The Rhode Islanders fired furiously, soon getting the range of Bruton's guns. Brilton told his gunners, "This is no place to fight. Limber up." He moved his guns and quickly began to make it hot for the Rhode Islanders. Soon the Federals had only one load of canister and one solid shot left. The corporal temporarily commanding the gun was wounded.

The Confederates, although outnumbered, began to close a ring around the town. Harris ordered Company B, 4th Massachusetts, to the rear of the town and threw out portions of the 75th Ohio farther on the right and left flanks. By now it was about 9 a.m. Harris found his artillery nearly out of ammunition and the enemy all around him. The 4th Massachusetts had managed to hold the Confederates back, but nearly half of the Federal horses had been disabled and the men had been driven from cover. Harris decided that his only hope was to cut his way out and try to find Noble's column somewhere between Starke and Magnolia.

The Confederates were right behind the Federals as they left the firing line and Harris did not have time to form his men back into column. Captain Morton by mistake led a portion of the command out the Newnansville Road instead of the Waldo Road. Private George H. Luther of the artillery detachment later recalled that they were in doubt which way to turn when the retreat was ordered. After entering the Newnansville Road, he turned down a cart path, hoping to pass around and regain the road by which they had entered town. The Confederates were right behind them and Luther did not even stop for a large log across his path. The bounce over the log threw off some of the men astride the gun. Soon one of the wheel horses was hit and the gun came to a stop.

As soon as Harris realized that Morton had taken the wrong road he dashed after him and by making a detour around the town brought a portion of the command back to the Waldo Road. About a mile from town he came up with the disabled gun. As Luther put it: "Colonel Harris, who was near us at the time, said: 'Boys, I am sorry for you; I have stayed by you till the last minute; good bye'; and away he went through the dust on his splendid horse." The Confederates closed in and captured the entire Rhode Island detachment.

Dickison had dashed through the streets as the Federals pulled out, calling to his men to mount their horses and give chase. Part of the enemy was pursued the fifteen miles to Newnansville, Morton eventually being captured with most of his men. Harris, with three officers and thirty-eight men, after abandoning the gun and its crew, turned off the Waldo Road and struck overland for the St. Johns, reaching safety at Magnolia. The remainder of the command appears to have scattered.

Only 175 men of the Confederate force were actually in the battle. The remainder did not come up until after the fight in town was over, but they scoured the country for more than forty miles from Gainesville. Enemy stragglers were picked up for the next several days. Major George B. Fox of the 75th Ohio and two of his men left town on foot, their horses having been killed, and were captured when they had nearly reached the St. Johns River, fifty miles from Gainesville. The major was brought to Dickison who pleasantly asked, "Major Fox, how is it that you allow the 'Gray Fox' to outrun and capture the 'Red Fox?'" The advance of the main retreating Federal column, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morgan of the 75th Ohio, was forced off the Waldo

Road by the Confederates and took the Lake City Road. They then struck east and eventually reached Magnolia, but Morgan's horse was disabled and he was captured in the swamps.

Harris had about 300 men in the battle. He admitted a loss of 176, but Confederate accounts state that 28 were killed, 5 wounded, and 188 captured. In addition, Dickson secured the 12-pounder howitzer, 260 horses, and three supply wagons, as well as recovering about 200 slaves and the valuables looted from the plantations. The Confederates lost three killed and five wounded two of them mortally.

Although Gainesville was by far Dickson's greatest victory, he scored several more spectacular successes before the end of the war. In October he ambushed the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, which was on a cattle raid, killing ten or twelve and taking twenty-three prisoners without any loss to his command. In February 1865 he attacked an expedition of the 17th Connecticut Infantry which had been seizing cotton near Lake George. In a sharp skirmish, the Confederates killed four Federals, including the regimental adjutant, and captured fifty-one soldiers, eighteen Confederate deserters and Unionists; and ten wagons full of cotton. In a hand-to-hand encounter on horseback Dickson mortally wounded and captured Lieutenant Colonel Albert H. Wilcoxson of the 17th Connecticut, the commander of the expedition.

Immediately after his return from this exploit, Dickson was ordered to the other side of the peninsula where a raiding party had penetrated the interior from Cedar Key. In a sharp engagement on February 13 the Confederates hotly pressed the 2nd United States Colored Troops and the 2nd Florida Cavalry (Union) until their ammunition ran out. The Federals lost six killed, eighteen wounded, and three captured while Dickson had five men wounded.

The end of the war found Dickson and his men again stationed at Waldo. Dickson surrendered and was paroled on May 20, still a captain despite repeated efforts by his commanders to get him a promotion. A few days later Secretary of War John C. Breckinridge, fleeing the country after the collapse of the Confederacy, arrived in Gainesville carrying Dickson's appointment as colonel, which had been made on April 6.

The achievements of Dickson and his men are amazing when one considers the extent of territory in which he operated, the disparity in the size of the opposing forces, and the difficulty of the terrain. At one time or another, Dickson's command served from Cedar Key on the Gulf of Mexico to Smyrna on the Atlantic and from Tampa Bay to Olustee near the Georgia border. He seldom commanded over 200 men at one time and never had more than two pieces of artillery, and these only during the last year of the war. But he inspired such terror in the Federal forces that even a rumor of his being in the field caused consternation. Federal commanders were constantly reporting that he had crossed the St. Johns with 100 men, while he seldom actually operated east of the river with more than fifty men. The Federal accounts of the Battle of Gainesville put the Confederate force as high as 1,000 men.

Although his military training had been limited to a brief time in the pre-war South Carolina militia and the first year of the war with the Marion Artillery, Dickson seems to have been one of those rare, natural-born soldiers. He skillfully used the swamps, the pine forests, the palmetto scrub, and the thick cypress trees to screen his small force. Repeatedly he was able to place his men in positions from which they could ambush larger Federal forces. His ability to drive home a surprise attack is evidenced by the comparatively light casualties suffered by his command. His men idolized him and he became probably the greatest hero of the war to Floridians. In 1864 the Florida Legislature voted Dickson and his command their thanks. Major General Sam Jones, Brigadier Generals Joseph Finegan and John K. Jackson, Dickson's commanders, repeatedly commended him and urged his promotion. Only the Confederate War Department bureaucracy kept him from obtaining a well-earned colonelcy before hostilities ceased.

Almost unknown today outside of Florida, Dickson was one of the ablest guerrilla commanders produced not only during the War Between the States, but probably in all American military history. To him must go most of the credit for keeping Florida as Confederate territory to the end of the war. Dickson must be credited with maintaining a well-disciplined military unit. Even though operating often as irregulars behind the enemy lines his men never committed the excesses often perpetrated by guerrillas on both sides of the war.

<http://www.museumsofhistory.com/warcomestoflorida/theconfederateswampfox.html>





"The Confederate Soldiers were our kinfolk and our heroes. We testify to the country our enduring fidelity to their memory. We commemorate their valor and devotion. There were some things that were not surrendered at Appomattox. We did not surrender our rights and history, nor was it one of the conditions of surrender that unfriendly lips should be suffered to tell the story of that war or that unfriendly hands should write the epitaphs of the Confederate dead. We have a right to teach our children the true history of that war, the causes that led up to it and the principals involved." Senator Edward Ward Carmack, 1903.

The Confederate Revolution

By Andrew Hamilton On October 5, 2012 In North American New Right



The "Confederate flag" (Battle flag of the Army of Tennessee)

The Confederate rebellion can be viewed as a revolutionary attempt at regional secession from the Union with the objective of establishing an independent state. I would hesitate to say "white ethnostate," because I don't think it was that.

Yet nationalism scholars barely notice the Confederate States of America. There are a variety of reasons for this: Southern secession failed, the Confederacy was short-lived, Confederates were conservative rather than Leftist, and academics are reluctant to view a slave-based society in nationalist or revolutionary terms.

The pertinent legal issue is: Was secession constitutional? If so, then, theoretically, secession was not revolutionary, but a valid assertion of legal rights.

But, as a practical matter, it must be viewed as revolutionary.

The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience

Forty years ago Emory M. Thomas, a professor of history at the University of Georgia, analyzed the Confederacy from this perspective.

His 150-page essay on the subject was published as *The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience* (1971).

The Confederates, Thomas maintained, were conservative revolutionaries in the tradition of their American revolutionary predecessors. Through an "external revolution" they established a new nation, the Confederate States of America.

"But revolutions, even conservative revolutions, contain a dynamic of their own. They have a way of getting out of hand and transforming even institutions they were meant to preserve." (p. 1)

So, unintentionally, Confederate leaders ushered in a second, "internal" revolution at odds with pre-war Southern society and many of the secessionists' own aims. This accidental revolution was propelled by the demands of total war.

Professor Thomas has also written a comprehensive history of Confederate nationalism called *The Confederate Nation, 1861-1865* (1979). In 2005 a *Festschrift* edited by Lesley J. Gordon and John C. Inscoe, *Inside the Confederate Nation: Essays in Honor of Emory M. Thomas*, was published.

Thomas also penned biographies of J. E. B. Stuart and Robert E. Lee. An hour-long 1995 television interview with Thomas from C-SPAN's *Booknotes* about the Lee biography and Thomas's own background [can be viewed online](#) ^[2]. A transcript of the interview is also available.

The South's revolutionary experience is worth examining because it holds valuable lessons for white nationalists. Thomas's view of the experience is outlined in what follows.

The Old South

The most salient features of the pre-war "quintessential South" were states' rights, agrarianism, racial slavery, aristocracy, and specific habits of mind.

In their postwar memoirs, both Jefferson Davis and Confederate vice president Alexander H. Stephens maintained that states' rights were the essential issue underlying the conflict.

States' rights is the political doctrine that strictly limits the prerogatives of the federal government to powers explicitly assigned to it by the US Constitution, while reserving to the several states all remaining powers not explicitly forbidden them.

The legal concept originated with Thomas Jefferson in 1798, and was elaborated in succeeding decades by John Taylor of Caroline, John Randolph of Roanoke, and Southern statesman John C. Calhoun.

Agrarianism signified an agricultural society, economy, and way of life neither communal nor wholly capitalistic.

Slavery was a third vital feature of the South.

[3] Pierre Brissaud, "Picnic in the Old South," 1934

Emory Thomas quotes Virginian Thomas Jefferson's racial belief as representative: "I advance it . . . as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind."

Thomas notes that moderate abolitionists, despite their desire to abolish the legal ownership of human beings, did not accept black-white racial equality.

This observation is in accord with the Nation of Islam's statement that "white abolitionists who



earnestly wanted an end to slavery had no intention of granting the Black man full social, economic, or political citizenship. They decried the horrors of that cruelest of institutions, but *most* [emphasis added] fundamentally believed in the rightness of white mastery over all affairs of the nation." ([The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2, 2010](#)^[4], p. 28)

As further evidence, many founders and leaders (including Quakers) of the American Colonization Society, whose goal was to repatriate blacks to Africa, were abolitionists. "Incorruptibles" like William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown were rare.

Thomas writes that "the great majority of antebellum Southerners did not own slaves."

The Secret Relationship, written by black nationalist scholars, is more explicit than Thomas. Referring to the US as a whole, the book says that prior to the Civil War roughly 7% of white Americans owned slaves, while 93% did not. (p. 54) In the South, Jews were twice as likely to own slaves as the average white Southerner. (p. 23)

A few Southern dissidents opposed slavery on the grounds that it was harmful to whites. One such dissident was Hinton Rowan Helper.

In *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857), dedicated to "nonslaveholding whites" (mostly Scotch Irish and English Americans), he demonstrated that slavery and the plantation system held back the entire region, as well as white non-slaveholders as a class.

More than a century earlier (1751) [Benjamin Franklin had made much the same argument against slavery](#)^[5].

Another radical Southerner, James DeBow, Superintendent of the US Census and publisher of the commercial monthly *DeBow's Review*, soundly urged Southerners to diversify their economy, build railroads and factories, and become economically self-sufficient and prosperous as a practical extension of Southern nationalism.

Nevertheless, Southern non-slaveholders supported slavery for reasons of race, kinship (in some cases), and economic ties to the plantation system. Helper's critique of slavery, dubbed "Helperism," was roundly condemned throughout the South. The majority of Southerners did not seriously question the planter-dominated social structure.

As slavery came under increasing attack, the Southern position hardened. What had once been a "necessary evil" became a "positive good." With striking unanimity Southern elites—slaveholders, press, pulpit, schools, and politicians—closed ranks on the issue.

Aristocracy "in a qualified sense" was another Southern hallmark. Planters constituted a stylized landed gentry that locally produced a single staple commodity—cotton, tobacco, sugar, or rice.

The plantation *ideal* and the lifestyle of country gentlemen fostered a planter aristocracy that united white Southerners of all classes, who were psychologically and economically part of it.

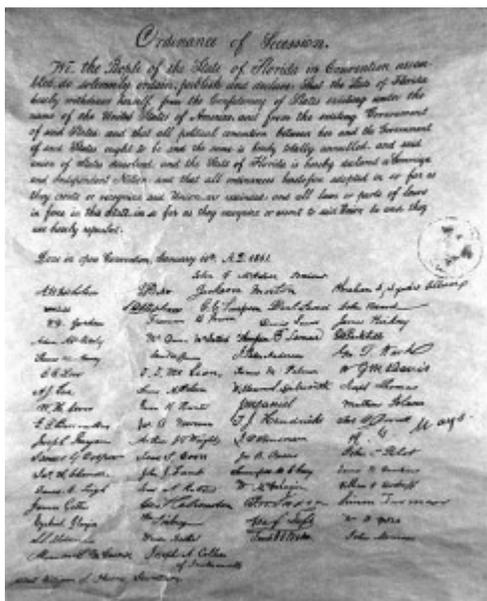
For the most part, the Southern aristocracy was not based upon old money and distinguished family lineages. From colonial times until the eve of secession, Southern aristocracy remained fluid: individual members came and went, though the class itself endured. New whites rose into it as former aristocrats dropped out.

Land and slaves afforded financial, social, and political eminence to the minority of whites who owned them in quantity. Because planter interests were politically dominant, the Confederacy became an expression of those interests.

One serious deficiency of Thomas's account is his failure to explain how late a development the full-blown American plantation-slave economy actually was. It only developed in the first half of the 19th century.

Finally, Southerners shared unique "habits of mind," one of which was provincialism. Another, surprising one, according to native Southerner Thomas, was individualism: Individualism was a strong characteristic of the Southern mind. The rural and near-frontier conditions of Southern life usually precluded a feeling of corporate identity. The Southerner often lived or could remember himself living in rural isolation, commanding the destiny of himself, his family, and his chattels. If he was a slaveholder, he felt himself to be absolute master of a rural empire, and this feeling fed the assertion of self. (p. 17)

Southern individualism was reflected in decentralization, states' rights, localism, agrarianism, *laissez-faire*, and private ownership of land and commercial enterprises. "Bureaucrats [were] scarce in the antebellum South, which adhered to the maxim 'the government which governs least governs best.'" (p. 70) Other features of the Southern mind were evangelical Protestantism, romanticism, chivalry, codes of honor, manners, reverence for womanhood, oratory, and dueling.



The South was a conscious minority long before 1860, and remained one long after.

[6] Florida's Ordinance of Secession, January 10, 1861

The Fire-Eaters

The "conservative revolution's" classic revolutionaries, the men who agitated for secession and war (if necessary) to create a Southern nation, are called fire-eaters or radicals by historians. They appeared from the 1820s on, and over the course of the ensuing 40 years made secession a popular and respectable cause.

The revolutionaries employed "radical means to achieve conservative ends . . . Their goal was reactionary—to preserve the Southern way of life." But in pursuit of that goal, they "acted in ways commonly associated with revolutionaries." (p. 24)

Among the leading Southern radicals were Edmund Ruffin (publisher of a journal promoting scientific farming), Robert Barnwell Rhett ("Father of Secession," an attorney, state legislator, state attorney general, US Congressman and Senator), and William Lowndes Yancey (attorney, state legislator, and US congressman).

As a "mid-sixty-year-old revolutionary," Edmund Ruffin fired the first cannon at Fort Sumter.

Of William Lowndes Yancey one source states, "As extreme a 'fire-eater' as William Lloyd Garrison was an abolitionist, he even advocated the reopening of the African slave trade. The whole separatist movement was due more to him than to any one Southerner."

Before the war Yancey envisioned a policy of secession by a "considerable number" of unspecified Deep South states, with Virginia and other sympathetic border states staying within the Union. By virtue of their positions and councils they would moderate and counter Union demands and serve as political and geographic buffers for the new nation, avoiding a long, hostile, politically abolitionist border. Once the new regime was firmly established, border states desiring to do so could join the Confederacy under the protection of its arms and diplomacy.

Although Yancey's vision did not materialize, it illustrates the detailed, practical thought revolutionaries gave to their cause. Like 18th century American or 20th century German revolutionaries, they were serious about political change—they really intended their ideas to alter the existing social order.

Nathaniel Beverley Tucker (1784–1851), a prominent lawyer and judge (not to be confused with his eminent nephew of the same name), was unusual for a Southerner in that he belonged to a [social aristocratic family](#) [7] whose members were prominent in law, the judiciary, politics, and diplomacy from the time of the American Revolution to the 1930s.

Tucker wrote a revolutionary novel, *The Partisan Leader* (1836), envisioning a future Virginia ruled with an iron hand by Northern functionaries while, to the south, a new Confederacy basked in the sunshine of prosperity and freedom. The book was a forerunner of contemporary revolutionary fiction by [William Pierce](#) [8] and [Harold Covington](#) [9].

Mirabeau B. Lamar had served as president of the Republic of Texas, and David Yulee, America's first Jewish US Senator (D.-Fla.), was a large slaveholder, sugar plantation proprietor, and president of the Florida Railroad Co.

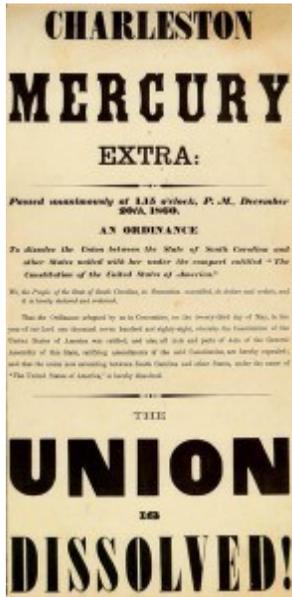
Henry A. Wise, an attorney, US congressman, ambassador to Brazil, and governor of Virginia, controlled the *Richmond Enquirer* newspaper. He earned the sobriquet "Danton of the Secession Movement in Virginia" for his efforts on behalf of disunion.

The fire-eaters also included prominent Presbyterian clergymen, newspaper editors, state governors, and US congressmen and senators.

Thus, even the most radical Southerners included many highly placed individuals—members of the elite.

This pattern is true of every revolution. There comes a time when *radical* dissent needs to extend to elite individuals and institutions on a significant scale. It was true of the Dutch Revolution, the American Revolution, and the German Revolution of 1933.

On the other side, it was also true of the French Revolution, the Revolutions of 1848, the Communist revolutions, and the cultural "revolutions within the form" characteristic of the New Deal (see Garet Garrett, ["The Revolution Was,"](#) [10] 1938), post-WWII totalitarian "democracy," and the 1970s.



[11] South Carolina, 1860: "The Union is Dissolved!"

Revolution and the Climate of Ideas

The fire-eaters propagated secessionist ideas via "their own communications media"—speeches, church sermons, books, pamphlets, and mainstream newspapers and journals including the *Southern Literary Messenger* once edited by Edgar Allan Poe, and the *Southern Quarterly Review*.

Many newspapers—the main mass medium of the day—promoted the cause of secession. The equivalent in our time would be mainstream broadcast and cable TV stations, channels, and programs, and mainstream novels, movies, video games, pop music, etc., promoting the cause of white rights, independence, and separatism.

Throughout the South newspaper editors took up radicalism and radicals became editors. By 1860 Southern newspapers were divided about evenly between radical secessionist and moderate states' rights papers. Few Union newspapers survived.

Gradually, Southern nationalists came to dominate the press, pulpit, and classroom.

"Super-Southerners," Thomas writes, "banned books, smashed presses, and harried malcontents from the land"—an "intellectual blockade" documented in Clement Eaton's *The Freedom-of-*

Thought Struggle in the Old South (rev. ed., 1964).

Of course, the same process occurred in reverse in the North. And far, far worse intellectual suppression prevails today.

Contemporary whites have woefully failed to examine, much less cope with, prevailing mechanisms of repression, thought control, mass psychological conditioning, and social marginalization and destruction of recalcitrant individuals.

They have not treated seriously the unseen culture-distorting activities of Jews, the mass media, academia, the ADL, the SPLC, or the FBI. Yet these are what have prevented any effective, anti-genocidal opposition from arising that would certainly have developed in the past.

This climate of ideas must absolutely change. Until the "quarantining" and marginalization of white ideas is effectively beaten back or eradicated, no progress will be possible, and genocide will proceed apace.

Racial totalitarianism such as this is unique to the modern era. If past revolutionaries of any stripe had had to contend with similar obstacles, their ideas would never have gained currency. They would have died aborning, just as ours have.

The closest historical analogy is Communism. Its many opponents and victims throughout the world, through no fault of their own, were helpless in the face of repression due to disparity of power, technology, will, state lawlessness, psychological and social control, and, frankly, pure evil.

Triumph of the Moderates

Southern radicals did not just preach revolution in the abstract. Thomas is careful to note, however, that a climate of opinion sympathetic to disunion was necessary: the social tinder had to be ready for the revolutionary spark.

In conscious imitation of Samuel Adams and other Founders of the 1770s, the radicals formed Southern Rights Associations, the League of United Southerners, and Minute Men organizations.

William Lowndes Yancey in 1858 proposed forming Committees of Public Safety throughout the South "as our fathers did," in order to instruct the Southern mind and fire the Southern heart. Then, at the proper moment, "by one concerted action," they could precipitate the Southern states into rebellion.

But it was Robert Barnwell Rhett's blueprint that became a reality almost to the letter. Despairing of concerted action, he proposed instead that a single state, South Carolina, should secede, presenting a *fait accompli*. Then other states would follow suit, and Southern union would result.

In fact, the Southern states seceded in two waves: the first in response to the election of Lincoln and the secession of South Carolina, the second in response to the clash at Fort Sumter.

Curiously, the Confederate Constitution established a “permanent” union, thus in a sense denying the logic of its own origin. Moreover, the Northern case against the Confederacy was that the US Constitution itself had established a permanent union.

In an interesting twist, in 1861, following Virginia’s secession from the Union, the western counties of that state held their own convention, seceded from Virginia, and by popular referendum created a new state (West Virginia), which was admitted to the Union in 1863.

I’ve read some debates from West Virginia’s secessionist convention, and certain delegates cited the Dutch Revolution as a precedent.

Ironically, radicals did not exert significant influence over the Confederacy after its formation. Few fire-eaters served long or prominently in the new republic they labored so hard to create.

Instead, they were shunted aside by civilian and military moderates: Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Jewish Secretary of War and Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin (a large slaveholder and plantation owner), Robert E. Lee, and others.

Historian Charles Lee estimated that 40 percent of the membership of the [Provisional Confederate Congress](#) ^[12] in 1861 consisted of cooperationists and unionists:

Although the founding of the Confederacy was a radical act, the convention that performed this act was not radical in nature. The principal objective was to establish a government that would preserve and perpetuate the political, social, and economic conditions which represented the Southern way of life in 1861. (Charles R. Lee, Jr., *The Confederate Constitutions*, 1963, p. 49)

These moderates did, however, deliberately create an “instant nation.”

The Confederate Constitution was essentially the US Constitution as amended and construed by Southerners.

The irony, Emory Thomas notes, is that the moderate statesmen who conducted war and statecraft on behalf of the Confederate nation responded to the demands of total warfare, limited finances, and the lack of an industrial base by creating

a real, substantive revolution within Southern society. This internal revolution ultimately transformed the Southern way of life. Thus, the Confederate revolution, initiated by radicals to preserve the antebellum status quo, changed to conservative hands and then revolutionized that status quo. (p. 42)

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[2] can be viewed online: <http://www.booknotes.org/Watch/66914-1/Emory+Thomas.aspx>

[3] Image: <http://www.counter-currents.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Pierre-Brissaud-Picnic-in-the-Old-South-1934.jpg>

[4] The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2, 2010: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/08/jews-and-slavery-three-books-by-the-nation-of-islam/>

[5] Benjamin Franklin had made much the same argument against slavery: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/02/benjamin-franklin-on-demography-and-whiteness/>

[6] Image: <http://www.counter-currents.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Floridas-Ordinance-of-Secession-January-10-1861.jpg>

[7] social aristocratic family: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/09/social-aristocracy/>

[8] William Pierce: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/07/the-turner-diaries-and-hunter/>

[9] Harold Covington: <http://www.counter-currents.com/2010/07/birth-of-a-nation/>

[10] “The Revolution Was,”: <http://www.lewrockwell.com/orig5/garrett1.html>

[11] Image: <http://www.counter-currents.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/South-Carolina-1860-The-Union-is-Dissolved.jpg>

[12] Provisional Confederate Congress: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provisional_Confederate_Congress
<http://www.counter-currents.com/2012/10/the-confederate-revolution>

The Birth of American Imperialism

by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

In *The Costs of War* (edited by John Denson), historian Joseph Stromberg referred to the Spanish-American War of 1898 as a "trial run" for the American empire. The war had nothing to do with national defense and was purely an act of imperialism on the part of the U.S. government, which gained control over Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands. It led the renowned late nineteenth-century libertarian scholar, William Graham Sumner of Yale, to compose a famous essay entitled "The Conquest of the United States by Spain." The essay described how the war transformed America from a constitutional republic into an imperialist power, just like the old Spanish Empire it defeated in the war.

Sumner also forecast what was to come, and what America is today: the policeman of the world, with a military presence in over 100 countries, with endless meddling in the affairs of just about everyone on the planet. As he wrote in *War and Other Essays*, "We were told that we needed Hawaii in order to secure California. What shall we now take in order to secure the Philippines? . . . We shall need to take China, Japan, and the East Indies . . . in order to 'secure' what we have. Of course this means that . . . we must take the whole earth in order to be safe on any party of it, and the fallacy stands exposed."

Stromberg's analysis of the importance of the Spanish-American War as a "trial run" for American imperialism is an astute analysis, but the real trial run actually occurred more than thirty years earlier during what Stromberg called the U.S. government's war against "internal independent nations," i.e., the Plains Indians. That is where the real template of American imperialism was set, with its demonization of the Indians as inhuman "wild beasts"; the mass murder of everyone and everything, women, children, and animals included; and the policy of unconditional surrender. Indeed, it may even be argued that the War to Prevent Southern Independence was in itself a "trial run" for the twenty-five year war on the Plains Indians.

Sherman's War of Extermination

As soon as the War to Prevent Southern Independence was concluded the U.S. government commenced a new war against the Plains Indians. On June 27, 1865, barely two months after the end of the war, General William Tecumseh Sherman was given command of the Military District of the Missouri, which was one of five military divisions the government had divided the country into. There was never any attempt to hide the fact that the war against the Plains Indians was, first and foremost, an indirect subsidy to the government-subsidized transcontinental railroads. Railroad corporations were the financial backbone of the Republican Party, which essentially monopolized national politics from 1865 to 1913, beginning with the election of the first Republican President, the renowned railroad industry lawyer/lobbyist, Abraham Lincoln of the Illinois Central.

General Sherman wrote in his memoirs (p. 775) that as soon as the war ended, "My thoughts and feelings at once reverted to the construction of the great Pacific Railway . . . I put myself in communication with the parties engaged in the work, visiting them in person, and I assured them that I would afford them all possible assistance and encouragement." "We are not going to let a few thieving, ragged Indians check and stop the progress [of the railroads]," Sherman wrote to Ulysses S. Grant in 1867 (See Michael Fellman, *Citizen Sherman*, p. 264).

Lincoln's old personal friend Grenville Dodge, who he had appointed as a military general, initially recommended that slaves be made of the Indians so that they could be forced to dig the railroad beds from Iowa to California (See Dee Brown, *Hear that Lonesome Whistle Blow*, p. 64). The government decided instead to try to murder as many Indians as possible, women and children included, and then to imprison the survivors in concentration camps euphemistically called "reservations."

When he became president, Grant made his old pal Sherman the commanding general of the U.S. Army and another "Civil War" luminary, General Phillip Sheridan, assumed command on the ground in the West. "Thus the great triumvirate of the Union Civil War effort," writes Fellman (P. 260), "formulated and enacted military Indian policy until reaching, by the 1880s, what Sherman sometimes referred to as '*the final solution of the Indian problem*'" (emphasis added). Other former Union Army officers joined in the slaughter. This included John Pope, O.O. Howard, Nelson Miles, Alfred Terry, E.O.C. Ord, C.C. Augur, Edward Canby, George Armstrong Custer, Benjamin Garrison, and Winfield Scott Hancock.

"Sherman viewed Indians as he viewed recalcitrant Southerners during the war and newly freed people after: resisters to the legitimate forces of an ordered society," writes John Marzalek, author of *Sherman: A Soldier's Passion for Order* (p. 380). "During the Civil War," Marzalek continues, "Sherman and Sheridan had practiced a total war of destruction of property . . . Now the army, in its Indian warfare, often wiped out entire villages . . . Sherman insisted that the only answer to the Indian problem was all-out war – of the kind he had utilized against the Confederacy."

Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, and the other "Civil War luminaries" all considered Indians to be subhuman and racially inferior to whites, a belief that they used to "justify" their policy of extermination. Sherman also believed that the freed slaves would become "wild beasts" if they were not strictly controlled by whites. "The Indians give a fair illustration of the fate of the negroes if they are released from the control of the whites," he said (See Lee Kennett, *Sherman: A Soldier's Life*, p. 297). Sherman sought "a racial cleansing of the land," wrote Fellman. "All the Indians will have to be killed or be maintained as a species of paupers," Sherman declared. Fellman (p. 271) documents that Sherman "gave Sheridan prior authorization to slaughter as many women and children as well as men Sheridan or his subordinates felt was necessary when they attacked Indian villages."

Sherman and Sheridan's troops conducted more than 1,000 attacks on Indian villages, mostly in the winter months when families would be together. Orders were given to kill everyone and everything, including dogs. A war of extermination was also waged on the American buffalo, since it was the Indians' chief source of food, winter clothing, and other things (the Indians even made fish hooks out of dried buffalo bones).

The "Indian Wars" were actually a *continuation* of the policy of extermination that commenced by the Lincoln administration during the War to Prevent Southern Independence. One of the first attacks was the notorious Sand Creek Massacre of November 1864. There was a Cheyenne and Arapaho village located on Sand Creek in southeastern Colorado that had been assured by the U.S. government that it would be safe there. However, another Union Army "luminary," Colonel John Chivington, carried out the government's plan of renegeing on this promise. As described in *Crimsoned Prairie: The Indian*

Wars, by S.L.A. Marshall who authored thirty books on American military history, Chivington's orders to his troops were: "I want you to kill and scalp all, big and little; nits make lice."

Marshall describes how the troops "began a full day given over to blood-lust, orgiastic mutilation, rapine, and destruction – with Chivington . . . looking on and approving." Upon returning to Denver, Chivington "and his raiders demonstrated around Denver, waving their trophies, more than one hundred drying scalps. They were acclaimed as conquering heroes, which was what they had sought mainly." "Colorado soldiers have once again covered themselves with glory," one Republican Party newspaper in Colorado proclaimed (Marshall, p. 39).

An even more disgusting account of the Sand Creek massacre is given in the famous book by Dee Brown, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West* (p. 89). "When the troops came up to the [squaws], they ran out and showed their persons to let the soldiers know they were squaws and begged for mercy, but the soldiers shot them all . . . There seemed to be indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children . . . The squaws offered no resistance. Every one . . . was scalped."

This type of a war of extermination or genocide was repeated hundreds of times from 1865-1890, when Sherman's "final solution" was finally realized. Commenting on the butchering of Indian women and children by Custer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs Thomas Murphy remarked in 1868 that it was "a spectacle most humiliating, an injustice unparalleled, a national crime most revolting, that must, sooner or later, bring down upon us or our posterity the judgment of Heaven" (quoted in Dee Brown, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, p. 157).

Custer found that his order to "kill or hang all the warriors" was "dangerous" to his soldiers because it meant "separating them from the old men, women, and children" (Brown, p. 169). So he decided to just kill everyone, women and children included. Marshall, who was the U.S. government's official historian of the European Theater of War in World War II and the author of thirty books on U.S. military history, called Sheridan's orders to Custer "the most brutal orders ever published to American troops." Sheridan is credited with the saying that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian," a policy that was endorsed by both Sherman and Grant (who has laughingly been portrayed by court historians recently as some kind of racial hero).

It was the barbaric behavior of these "Civil War luminaries" during the quarter century after Appomattox that was used to "justify" such things as the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Filipinos by the U.S. Army during the 1899-1902 Filipino revolt against American imperialism. President Theodore Roosevelt "justified" this mass slaughter by calling Filipinos "savages, half-breeds, a wild and ignorant people." William Tecumseh Sherman himself could not have said it better.

September 22, 2011

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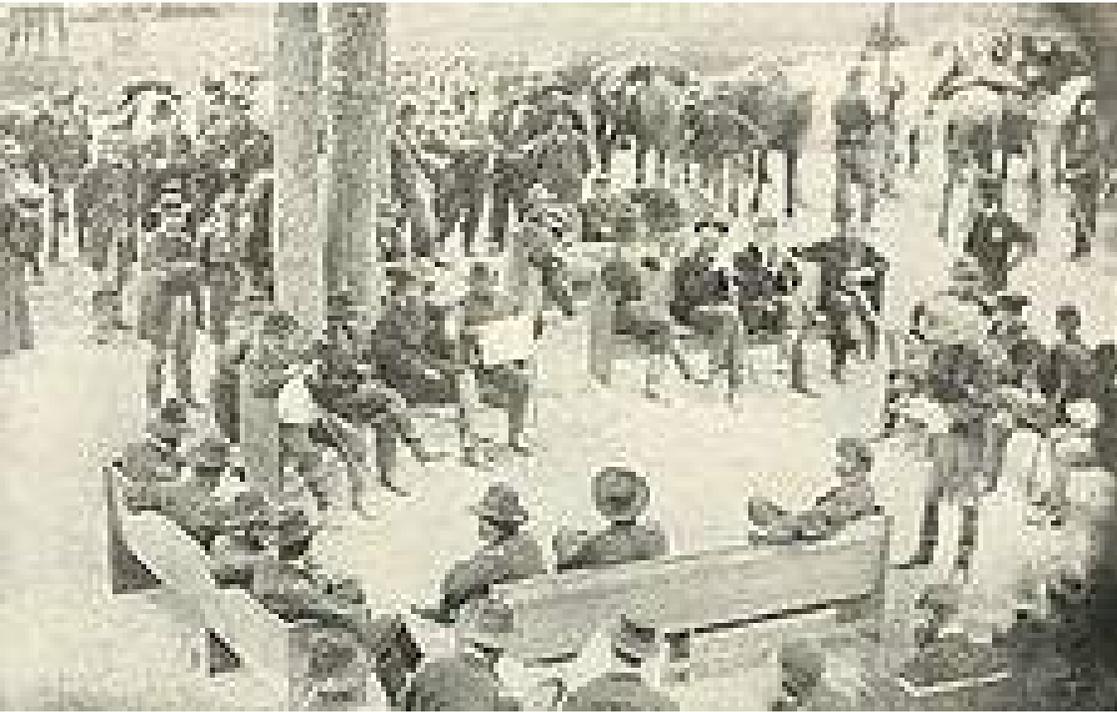
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HELP US BUILD THIS MONUMENT

We are raising funds to erect a monument on the Chickamauga National Battlefield Park to the only Virginia troops who fought there. The Virginia General Assembly has designated our group as the official entity to represent the Commonwealth in the endeavor, a requirement of the National Park Service for authorization to erect a monument, and a design and sculptor have been approved. The task is daunting, but not impossible, much like that our ancestors faced.

Please visit our website (below), join if you had an ancestor in either of these regiments, make a donation or a pledge, purchase some of our merchandise, tell your friends about us and help us realize this dream to bestow upon these soldiers the honor that they earned on that bloody Georgia field. <http://www.63rdand54thvainf.com>



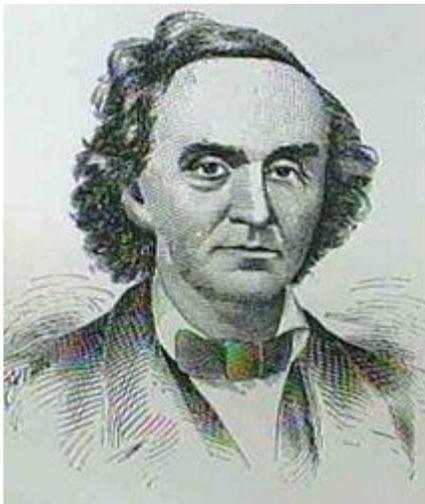


Going to church, Yankee style.

Massaponax Baptist Church, Va. On May 21, 1864 Grant ordered his troops to carry church pews outside to provide a place for the generals to rest and plan strategy.

He burned the house of the Lord, the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem; every great house he burned down.

Jeremiah 52:13



RESISTING TYRANNY

When Abraham Lincoln asked for troops to invade the seceded States and wage war against Southerners, Missouri Governor Jackson replied:

“Your requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical and cannot be complied with.”

Claiborne Fox Jackson (1806-1862) was born in Kentucky and raised in Missouri. He was elected Governor of Missouri in 1860.



Honour is the foundation of Southern culture. This honour was in the blood of Celtic peoples (Scottish, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Cornish, and Welsh) from whom most Southerners were descended. Southron stand unfaltering for God, Family, country "Dixie," and a tradition of honour. Southron, those having Confederate warriors blood are most unique as to Southerners not born of that blood. With this uniqueness we find ourselves misunderstood by many but. With this uniqueness we don't care what "those people" think. GB/PoP

Origin Of The Late War

by Honorable Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, of Virginia

The late civil war which raged in the United States has been very generally attributed to the abolition of slavery as its cause. When we consider how deeply the institutions of southern society and the operations of southern industry were founded in slavery, we must admit that this was cause enough to have produced such a result. But great and wide as was that cause in its far reaching effects, a close study of the history of the times will bring us to the conclusion that it was the fear of a mischief far more extensive and deeper even than this which drove cool and reflecting minds in the South to believe that it was better to make the death struggle at once than submit tamely to what was inevitable, unless its coming could be averted by force. Men, too old to be driven blindly by passion, women, whose gentle and kindly instincts were deeply impressed by the horrors of war, and young men, with fortune and position yet to be won in an open and inviting field, if peace could be maintained so as to secure the opportunities of liberty and fair treatment, united in the common cause and determined to make a holocaust of all that was dear to them on the altars of war sooner than submit without resistance to the loss of liberty, honor and property by a cruel abuse of power and a breach of plighted faith on the part of those who had professed to enter with them into a union of justice and fraternal affection.

When this Union was originally formed, the United States embraced too many degrees of latitude and longitude, and too many varieties of climate and production, to make it practicable to establish and administer justly one common government which should take charge of all the interests of society. To the wise men who were entrusted with the formation of that union and common government, it was obvious enough that each separate society should be entrusted with the management of its own peculiar interests, and that the united government should take charge only of those interests which were common and general. To enforce this necessary distinction, it was provided that all powers, not specially granted, should be reserved to the people and the States, and a list of the granted powers was carefully and specifically made. But two parties soon arose in regard to these limitations. Those who wielded the powers thus granted became interested to remove these limitations as far as possible, whilst the minority, who belonged to the governed rather than the governing party, early learned to regard these limitations as the best and surest defences against the abuses and oppressions of a despotic majority. A tendency soon became manifest in the non - slaveholding portion of the union to constitute themselves into that governing party. Endowed with the greater share of power in the commencement, that preponderance was increased by the course of events. The famous northwestern ordinance, to which the old Virginia fathers were driven by their abhorrence of slavery, without looking too closely to its probable consequences, made the predominance of the non slaveholding section in the government irresistible. The abolition of the slave trade, after a time, by the constitution and the northwestern ordinance, left the growing superiority of that section not even doubtful. But the acquisition of Louisiana made another order of growth in political power possible as between the two sections. The bare possibility of such a result kindled a violent opposition in some portions of the non - slaveholding section. In New England it was particularly angry, and there sprung up for the first time in the history of our government audible threats of separation. The "land hunger" of the Anglo Saxon race, as Theodore Parker calls it, soon quieted the opposition to the acquisition of territory, but a far more bitter strife arose as to the equal rights of the two sections to settle the vacant territory of the Union and grow possibly *pari passu* in power. So fierce was the strife, and so loud its tumult, that for the first time it broke upon Mr. Jefferson's ear like "a fire bell in the night." The contest between the two sections over the limitations in the constitution upon the governing party under it began with the commencement of its history, and ended only, as I shall presently show, with the revolution which destroyed the old form and established the despotism of a majority of numbers. It is in the history of this contest we must look for the true causes of the war, and the use made of the victory by the winning party will show the object and nature of that contest. When it became obvious that the only protection of the rights of the minority against the encroachments of the majority was to be found in the limitations upon the power of the governing party, a death struggle arose between the two parties over the constitutional restraints upon this power. The struggle between the two parties commenced at the beginning of the government. These were respectively led by Hamilton and Jefferson, the one with an avowed preference for

monarchy, the other the great apostle of democracy, men of signal abilities, and each conscious of what would be the consequence of complete and perfect victory on either side. The party of power showed a constant tendency to draw all important subjects of jurisdiction within the vortex of Federal control, and an equally persevering effort on the other to limit that control to the strict necessities of a common government. A great leader, who came into the contest and figured in it until it was well nigh ended, used to say that in all good governments there existed a tax consuming and tax paying party, between whom a constant conflict existed, and in the history of that conflict the history of party strife would be found to consist; but when the first acquired complete supremacy, the nature, if not the form of the government, if it was originally republican, was sure to change. The leaders of the States rights party, aware of this tendency, as the contest went on, became more and more anxious to preserve their constitutional defences, and loudly proclaimed the danger of yielding them up. Time and again they proclaimed that the worst of all governments was that of a majority of numbers with absolute and unrestricted powers. Despotism of all sorts was bad, but the despotism of a majority of numbers in a democratic form of government was the worst of all, particularly was that the case in regard to slavery, as was often asserted. In February, 1790, when two abolition petitions, one of them signed by Dr. Franklin, were presented to Congress, that body "resolved that Congress had no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or even the treatment of them within any of the States, it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations therein which humanity or true policy may require." Congress thus clearly declared its view of its power over the subject. Congress was petitioned to do all in its power to discourage slavery, of which a Massachusetts man, in an able history of the long contest, has said: "Congress could not move a hair's breadth towards discouraging it, either lawfully or honestly. The powers of Congress being defined and nominated by the constitution which framed the government, all it could do in regard to any specific subject was to act upon it, if within the province, and if otherwise, 'to touch not, taste not, handle not.'" (Lunt's Origin of the Late War, p. 25.) In the debate upon the subject, one Southern gentleman objected to the commitment of these memorials as containing "unconstitutional requests," and said "he feared the commitment would be a very alarming circumstance to the Southern States; for if it was to engage Congress in an unconstitutional measure, it would be considered as interference with their rights, making them uneasy under the government, and causing them to lament that they had ever put additional power into their hands." Another declared "that the States would never have entered into the confederacy unless their property had been guaranteed to them, and that we look upon this measure as an attack upon the *palladium* of our property" -- meaning the constitution. Another said if he was to hold these slaves in eternal bondage he would feel no uneasiness on account of the present menace, "*because he would rely upon the virtue of Congress that they would not exercise any unconstitutional authority.*" The same historian well says "the impression made upon the southern members of Congress at the earliest period is also significant. Although evidently considering it of no practical importance, they yet clearly made it known they regarded such action as in violation of the constitution, and that without the guaranty for their rights of property in slaves, permitted by that instrument, the States which they represented would not have assented to it, and hence the plan for the Union must have failed. No one can doubt that if they had deemed the guaranty afforded insufficient they could have obtained pledges of a still more precise character, either then or at a later period, since the object of the Union was one of permanent interest to all. But neither they nor their northern compatriots entertained any question of the fidelity of their successors to engagements so solemnly undertaken, both express and implied." (Lunt, p. 27.) The history of this transaction shows how early the South was taught to look to the constitution for the defences of their rights in regard to slavery; how fully, too, and clearly the Congress admitted the existence of these defences, and that the South disregarded the unauthorized menace of these "anarchic Quakers," as Carlisle calls them, because they "*relied upon the virtue of Congress that they would not exercise any unconstitutional authority.*" Their property in slaves was guaranteed by the constitution; they felt authorized to say so by a solemn declaration of Congress made at the time, and they had too much confidence in the northern majority, who were soon to control that body, to believe that directly or indirectly they would impair or destroy a right so solemnly guaranteed. To have anticipated such an attack upon their property and peace, would have been to suppose that they had been made the easy victims of a perfidy, which, under all the circumstances, under all the traditions of common sufferings and exertions, was characterized by a wealth of deception that would have excited the envy even of a Carthaginian. Especially would that be the case if the deceit was to be covered up by a constant course of perjury on the part of the officials of the government, who were to be sworn as qualification for office to support the constitution which contained that pledge. How justly our fathers relied upon that instrument to protect their rights, subsequent history has shown. Nothing could be

more clearly established than the right on one side to reclaim fugitive slaves, and the obligation on the other to return them -- an obligation which surely ought to have rested lightly enough on those who brought them here and sold them. Nor is it easy to see how the remorse for having sold them could be relieved by inveigling them away from those who had bought them. But so it was, that during the existence of slavery there was an ever living contest between the slave and the free States on this very subject -- the former seeking to enforce, and the latter to evade, the constitutional obligation for the return of fugitive slaves. Long before the secession of the slave States, it had become almost impossible, without the assistance of armed forces, to reclaim a fugitive slave openly in the free States. Lunt, p. 320, says: "At length fourteen of the sixteen free States had provided statutes which rendered any attempt to execute the fugitive slave act so difficult as to be practically impossible, and placed each of those States in an attitude of virtual resistance to the laws of the United States." When Mr. Toombs, in the Senate of the United States, during the session in which he withdrew from that body, referred to these laws and taxed the free States with their violation of constitutional obligation, in evidence of which he produced these statutes, it was pitiful to hear the excuses by which the representatives of these States sought to squirm out of the difficulty -- a difficulty for which the executives of Ohio and Iowa would scarcely have cared to apologize, if it be true, as doubtless it is, as Lunt states, that "at a somewhat later period those officers refused to surrender to justice persons charged with participation in the John Brown raid." (See note, p. 320.) At the era of secession the constitution had not only ceased to be a palladium for these rights of the slaveholder, but was hardly recognized to be binding at all. If, then, this instrument was to be relied upon by the slave States to protect them, it was only in the event that they could arm themselves with enough political power to enforce its provisions. So obvious had this become by 1819-20, when the State of Missouri was struggling for admission as a slave State, that the slave States at that time solemnly asserted their right to settle the unoccupied and unappropriated territory of the United States with their slave property, under the protection of its laws -- a right which was as vehemently denied by the free States. So bitter and fierce was this contest, that its agitations shook the very foundations of American society. It was settled for a time by a compromise excluding slavery from the United States Territories north of a line 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and admitting it south of that line. Even this line left the South in a condition of hopeless inferiority, which was but little helped by the acquisition of a portion of Texas as a slave State. When the vast territory obtained from Mexico at the close of the war was organized, the Missouri compromise line was set aside, and the non intervention principle was adopted, by which it became between the sections a mere question of the ability to colonize -- a question in regard to which there could scarcely be a doubt, with the superior resources in wealth and population of the free States. It had become manifest that the South had no protection for its rights but the constitution, nor could it hope to avail itself of that protection without an increase of power in the government. Its hopes for acquiring that were daily becoming less, whilst sectional animosities were constantly becoming more angry and bitter. A party had sprung up which proclaimed the constitution to be "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell." This party was daily becoming stronger and more dangerous in spirit. It began at first by taking part in the contests between Whigs and Democrats, and grew upon the agitations in Congress and the newspaper press. This war of petitions for abolition was commenced by John Quincy Adams in 1831, when he presented a petition from Pennsylvania for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but at the same time declared that he could not vote for it. He who was so denounced when he left the Federal party, on account of its disunion tendencies, and joined the Democratic under Mr. Jefferson, became the "old man eloquent" when he fanned the smoldering spark of sectional division with the burning breath of hate and anger which was yet to burst out in flames and consume the house with the fire whose initial spark he consented to bear and apply to the family dwelling, ever nursing the fire until the building was fairly ablaze. And what was now, in 1860, the worth of the reliance which kept the South quiet in 1790, because it "relied upon the virtue of Congress that it would exercise no unconstitutional authority?" In regard to the right to recapture fugitive slaves, it was at that time obviously a dead letter. The free States had violated that obligation by their personal liberty statutes, which were consonant with the general spirit of their people. The Abolition party, which denounced the constitution as a "league with death and a covenant with hell," was fast growing in power and influence in the free States, and threatened to become the most powerful political organization within their borders. Massachusetts had adopted resolutions by her legislature, with the assent of her governor, if his message represented his opinions, resolutions which were denounced at the time as being of a disunion character. Her senator, Bates, presented them in silence, and Colonel King, of Alabama, regretted that a proposition should come from Massachusetts to dissolve the Union. (See Lunt's Origin of the War, 128-9.) All hope of acquiring any additional political strength by the South to defend their rights was gone. The free States

had announced their determination to exclude slavery from the Territories of the United States, and they had the strength to do it, if they believed, as they affected to do, that the constitution was no obstacle in their path. The right of growth was thus denied to the power of the slaveholding States, and with the state of feeling then existing and cherished, they had nothing to expect but to be dwarfed and oppressed, judging of the future by the past. Indeed, an armed invasion of Virginia had been just made by John Brown, with the avowed purpose of exciting servile insurrection, and although suppressed by the United States and State forces, it excited no such outburst of horror and denunciation at the North as it might reasonably be expected to have done. On the contrary, he seemed to have been considered more as a martyr perishing in a great and holy cause, than a criminal seeking to excite a servile war, whose victims were to be women and children. "The tolling of bells and the firing of minute guns upon the occasion of Brown's funeral; the meeting houses draped in mourning, as for a hero; the prayers offered, the sermons and discourses pronounced in his honor as for a saint -- all are of a date too recent and too familiarly known to require more than this passing allusion." (Lunt, 328.) Was there anything in all this calculated to discourage such attempts for the future? On the contrary, would it not be apt to stir up still more deeply excited minds, and the next attempt would probably have caused much more suffering. To expect that the attempt to cast a lighted match into a powder magazine would fail more than once, would be chimerical indeed. In considering the value of his defences under the constitution, a Southern man could not well forget that Mr. Seward, the leader of the party in power, had not only declared the conflict between freedom and slavery to be "irrepressible," but had affirmed there was a higher law than the constitution, to which the later must yield, or that the famous Helper book, endorsed and recommended generally by the Republican members of Congress, declared that "our own banner is inscribed: 'no cooperation with slaveholders in politics; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society; no recognition of pro slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.'" Again: "we are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." With such a history of the administration of the constitution by the party in power, there was no very pleasant outlook for the slaveholders in the future. Had he any hope from amendments? That no effort to save the Union should be spared, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, introduced certain resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, which would have saved the Union, and which received every Southern vote except the South Carolina senators, who had withdrawn. They proposed to adopt, in effect, the Missouri compromise line, to prohibit Congress from abolishing the slave trade between the States, or slavery in places where the United States had exclusive jurisdiction, or in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and of the slaveholders, and proposed a more effectual provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves. For these, a substitute was offered by Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, declaring, amongst other things, that the provisions of the constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union, and the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were voted down, and the substitute adopted by a united vote of the Republicans. Says Lunt: "The vote of the Republican members of the Senate was a blank denial of the necessity of compromise, and showed, of course, that they had deliberately made up their minds to refuse any negotiations." (Lunt's Origin of the War, p. 411.) The adoption of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, it was said by Mr. Douglass, would have saved every Southern State except South Carolina. Undoubtedly such would have been the effect of a general agreement upon these resolutions between the two sections. But did the Republicans desire it? It would seem not from the postscript to Mr. Chandler's letter to Governor Blair: "Some of the manufacturing States think *that a fight* would be awful. Without a little blood letting, this Union will not, in my opinion, be worth a *curse*." This was from a senator from Michigan, a man of much influence in his party. Virginia, not yet giving up her hope of preserving the Union, interposed to call "a peace conference." Resolutions were adopted by this body, composed of able and eminent men from the different States, very similar to Mr. Crittenden's, which met with no better success. Under these circumstances, what were the slaveholding States to do? In 1790 they kept quiet, because they "relied upon the virtue of Congress that they would do nothing without constitutional authority." Was such a faith any longer rational? Had not the conduct of the free States proved that the guarantees of the constitution upon the subject of slavery were no longer of the slightest avail to them? Upon that subject the majority in Congress, who were from these States, assumed whatever power they wanted. Could the minority rely upon the constitution to protect any of their rights, if it suited the passions or the interests of the majority to invade them? Our government was fast being revolutionized, and becoming one of a despotic majority of numbers; the limitations of a written constitution fast proving themselves to be without the defence of the political power to enforce them. Had the South the slightest hope of attaining any increase of that power? It had proved itself unable to do this in the past: what was the hope for the future? Lunt (p.363) says with justice: "That it is impossible to

regard the proceedings of the Chicago convention in any other light than as equivalent to a proclamation of absolutely hostile purposes against the Southern section of the country. They were not, technically, a declaration of war, to be conducted by arms, simply because they proposed only to use the *pacif*ic force of superior numbers, in order to deprive the minority of its rights under the constitution." (Lunt's Origin of the War, p.362). Indeed, one of its resolutions was amended so as to declare: "When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the cause which impelled them to the separation." This amendment was introduced by a Pennsylvanian (Lunt, p. 358), and passed unanimously by the convention. (Ibid.) To what did this look but secession and separation? Did it not argue the consciousness of a purpose to drive the South to those extremities? What else could the South do but separate, if possible, from the majority which ruled the government, and were animated by such feelings? Mr. Webster, the great apostle of Union in 1851, had said: "I do not hesitate to say and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse willfully or deliberately to carry into effect that part of the constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to keep the compact. A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." (Lunt, p. 321.) Had not the precise case occurred? Had not the North, deliberately and persistently refused to carry into effect that part of the constitution? Was the South bound any longer to keep the compact, according to this high authority? In this opinion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Jefferson undoubtedly concurred. Says Lunt, p. 203: "Mr. Jefferson took a different view of the subject, and it is proper to give his opinion as stated by Mr. John Q. Adams (who appears to have agreed with him) in his eulogy on Mr. Madison. Mr. Adams said: 'Concurring in the doctrines that the separate States have a right to *interpose* in cases of palpable infractions of the constitution by the Government of the United States, and that the alien and sedition acts presented a case of such infraction, Mr. Jefferson considered them as absolutely null and void, and thought the State legislatures competent, not only to declare, but to make them so, to resist their execution within their respective borders by physical force, and to secede from the Union, rather than to submit to them, if attempted to be carried into execution by force.'" On the 2d of March, 1861, Mr. Greeley declared: "We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, 'that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' is sound and just, and that if the slave States, the cotton States, or the gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation, they have a *moral right to do so.*" (Lunt, p.388-9).

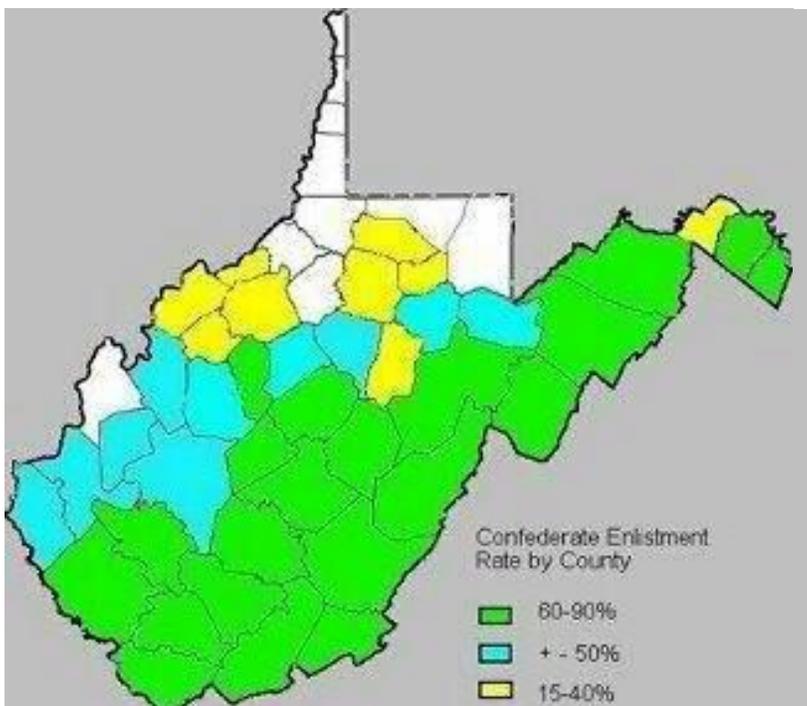
Is it strange that those States concurred in this opinion? They believed that the government was now in hands which were fast converting it into one of a majority of numbers with unlimited powers. Did the South enter into any such Union as that? Had not her leaders constantly declared that in their opinion this was the worst of all forms of government, and if she was willing to stake life, liberty and property on the effort to escape it, did she not thereby demonstrate the earnestness of her conviction of her right to escape, and that her faith had been plighted to a very different instrument, by which she refused any longer to be bound to those who were seeking under its name to destroy the rights which it guaranteed to her, and force her to subserve the purposes of those who were seeking to ruin and degrade her own citizens, her men, women and children. Who drove the South to these extremities? The very men who accuse her of treason. When she accepted the contest, to which she was thus virtually invited in terms of contumelious threat and reproach, she was threatened with being wiped out and annihilated by the superior resources of her antagonist, with whom it was vain and foolish to contend, so unequal were the strength and resources of the two parties. It is true that the South parted in bitterness, but it was in sadness of spirit also. She did not wish it -- certainly, Virginia did not desire it -- if she could maintain her rights within the Union. Probably few men foresaw the extent or the bitterness of the war. Surely it was a mighty contest to have been waged by two parties of such unequal strength in numbers and resources, with such a promise of success to the weaker, for nearly four years, and doubtless there were periods during that time when those who provoked that trial by battle regretted that they had done so. The South at last fell from physical exhaustion -- the want of food, clothes and the munitions of war; she yielded to no superiority of valor or of skill, but to the mere *avoirdu*pois of numbers. Physically, she was unable to stand up under such a weight of human beings, gathered from wherever they could be called by appeals to their passions or bought by a promise to supply their necessities. It is said that after the battle of the Second Cold Harbor, where Grant so foolishly assailed Lee in his lines, and where his dead was piled in thousands after his unsuccessful attack, the northern leaders were ready to have proposed peace, but were prevented by some favorable news from the southwest. They did not propose peace except upon terms of unconditional

submission. When the South was forced to accept those terms to obtain it, the North was not afraid to avow its purposes and carry them out. Slavery was abolished without compensation, and slaves were awarded equal rights with their masters in the government. It was the fear of these results which drove the South into the war. Experience proved that this fear was reasonable. The war was alleged as the excuse for such proceedings; but can any man doubt that the North would have done the same thing if all constitutional restraints upon the power of the majority had been peaceably removed. To submit peaceably to the unlimited power of the majority was plainly to submit to these consequences or any other action which this majority may strongly desire to take. It is sought to be excused, I know, by assuming that these things were done with the assent of the South. That these constitutional amendments represent the well-considered opinion of any respectable party in the South, there is none so infatuated as to believe. They were accepted as the terms of the conqueror, and so let them be considered by all who desire to know the true history of their origin.

To introduce hostile and conflicting statements in the formation of the public opinion, by which the action of the South was to be regulated, might, indeed, weaken and injure that section, but how it would help or benefit the North is yet to be seen, if it should so turn out. I think I have shown that the South had good reason to believe that the North mediated the infliction of these things, and that there was but little hope of finding any defence against them in the constitution. The alacrity with which she put these designs into execution so soon as our conquest enabled her to do so, proved that we did not suspect her wrongfully. The South had either to acquiesce in this oppression tamely and submissively, or fight to avert it. According to Mr. Webster, she had the constitutional right to do this; according to Mr. Greeley she had the moral right to do this. She fought to avert these injuries, and because she was unwilling to remain under the government of a majority with unlimited powers. What this latter change threatens remains to be seen. Congress has already undertaken by her civil rights bill to regulate social intercourse amongst her people in the States. Will Congress undertake to prescribe fast days, enforce temperance and take charge of the police laws of the States and the towns? These are questions which posterity must answer. Will they have no other remedy against this despotism but to substitute for it the one man power. They at least will be in no doubt as to the causes, and history will be equally clear as to what parties forced it upon us.

"There is no longer any room for hope. We must fight. I repeat it, sir, we must fight. An appeal to arms and to the God of battles is all that is left us." So said and thought Patrick Henry, in reply to the British exactions upon the colonies. So thought, too, the people of the Confederate States, and they did fight. They waged a war for which history has no parallel against such odds in resources and numbers. Borne down by odds, against which it was almost vain to contend, we were bound to submit, and they have taken from us that which, in my opinion, it will be found "Not enriches them, But leaves us poor indeed." Had the South permitted her property, her constitutional rights and her liberties to be surreptitiously taken from her without resistance and made no moan, would she not have lost her honor with them? If the alternative were between such a loss and armed resistance, is it surprising that she preferred the latter?

Source: Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. I. Richmond, Virginia, January, 1876. No. 1 <http://www.civilwarhome.com/warorigin.htm>



**Confederate
Enlistment Rate by
County in the illegally
Created State of
“west” Virginia.**

Puh-kahn or pee-can:

Right pronunciation is

tough nut to crack  By
Bob Carlton -- The Birmingham News

This Thanksgiving, after you've finished off the turkey and dressing, you'll surely save some room for a slice of pecan pie for dessert.

And depending on where you're from and how you were raised, you'll either call it a "puh-kahn" pie or a "pee-can" pie.

Down in the Mobile County town of Theodore, home of the Alabama Pecan Festival, they like to say "puh-kahn."

But over in south Georgia, where pecans are almost as precious as peaches, you'll find some folks who prefer "pee-can."

And even a few who like to have it both ways.

(The Birmingham News file/Joe Songer)



As executive director of the Alabama Pecan Festival, Theodore pecan grower Billy Bolton doesn't really care how festival-goers pronounce it, just as long as they keep coming back for more.

"I say 'puh-kahns,' but I grew up right here saying that," Bolton says. "I have people that call and want to buy 'pee-cans,' and I tell them we have those, too.

"We don't discriminate," he adds. "We just load 'em up on whatever they want."

Thomas Robey, the executive chef at Birmingham's Veranda on Highland, grew up in Ocean City, N.J., where pecans are "pee-cans," but he got a crash course in pecan phonetics when he came South to work for New Orleans restaurant matriarch Ella Brennan at Commander's Palace more than 20 years ago.

"My first week at Commander's Palace, I was speaking with Miss Ella, and I was quickly corrected on that," Robey recalls. "It's 'puh-kahn.'

"I guess that's what separates the Yankees from, you know, the true Americans," he adds.

Just outside of the Lowndes County community of Fort Deposit, home of the Priestler's Pecan Company, travelers from around the country pull off I-65 to buy shelled pecans, pecan logs, pecan pies and pralines from the Priestler's Pecans country store.

Most of them ask for "puh-kahns." Some want "pee-cans."

From the time he was old enough to know the difference, though, Thomas Ellis -- the grandson of company co-founder Hense Reynolds Ellis, L.C. Priestler's silent partner -- has always been a "puh-kahn" kind of guy.

"I grew up saying 'puh-kahn,' picking up pecans in my pee-wee football uniform and throwing them at the other guys and eventually learning to crack and shell them," Ellis says.

"I don't think you could get anybody around here to say 'pee-can,'" he adds. "Those Georgia boys say 'pee-can.'"

But getting pecan growers and shellers from Alabama and Georgia to agree on how the differing pronunciations came about is a tough nut to crack.

"I have no idea," Thomasville, Ga., pecan broker Greg Hamil says. "I would just say habit."

It's a question that stumps even the usually unstumpable John T. Edge, the director of the Southern Foodways Alliance and the phone-a-friend lifeline for anybody who needs to know anything about the South and its food culture.

"Wish I could dredge up some knowledge for you, but ...," Edge says in an email.

The word pecan originates from the Algonquin Indian term "pakan," which meant a nut so hard that it had to be cracked with a stone, according to the forthcoming book "America's Tree of Life: A Cultural and Natural History of the Pecan," by University of Georgia horticulture professor Lenny Wells.

To try to get a handle on how to pronounce it, the Atlanta-based National Pecan Shellers Association polled pecan consumers eight years ago and asked them how they enunciate their favorite nut.

And contrary to what many Southerners believe to be the gospel, a whopping 45 percent of those surveyed -- including about seven out of 10 living in the northeastern United States -- preferred "pee-can."

"It's kind of a running joke among our members in terms of how different people say it," Jon Krueger, the pecan shellers' communications manager, says. "It certainly does vary, apparently by region."

To Fort Valley, Ga., pecan grower Duke Lane Jr., "pee-can" is just wrong, however.

"A lady told me one time, she said, 'Let me tell you, a "pee-can" is what my great-granddaddy kept in the corner of his bedroom in case he ever had to get up in the middle of the night,'" Lane says. "So I've been a 'puh-kahn' man ever since."

For confirmation, Lane cites the state organization over which he presides.

"I'm the president of the Georgia Pecan Growers Association," he says. "We have a 'puh-kahn' convention. We don't have a 'pee-can' convention."

But the pecan falls on both sides of the tree for Lane's son, Duke Lane III, who helps run the family's 6,000-acre pecan and peach business, Lane Southern Orchards.

"I'm not partial to either one of them," the younger Lane says. "I say 'pee-can' trees and 'puh-kahn' pie.

"Best I can tell, it depends on who I'm talking to, and then in what context I'm talking about pecans," he adds. "There doesn't seem to be a lot of consistency for me."

Hamil, the Thomasville, Ga., pecan broker, even knows a few folks who prefer a hybrid pronunciation.

"Some of the real sophisticated people say 'puh-cans, a combination of the two," Hamil says. "There's one particular guy that comes to mind, a very Southern gentleman, who says 'puh-cans.'"

Robey, the transplant from New Jersey, won't be cooking any pecan pies at the Veranda on Highland this Thanksgiving, but he will serve his guests praline cheesecake.

That, however, is a whole 'nother debate -- perhaps for next Thanksgiving.

"Up north, it's 'pray-leen," Robey says. "Down here, it's 'praw-leen,' which 'puh-kahns' go in."

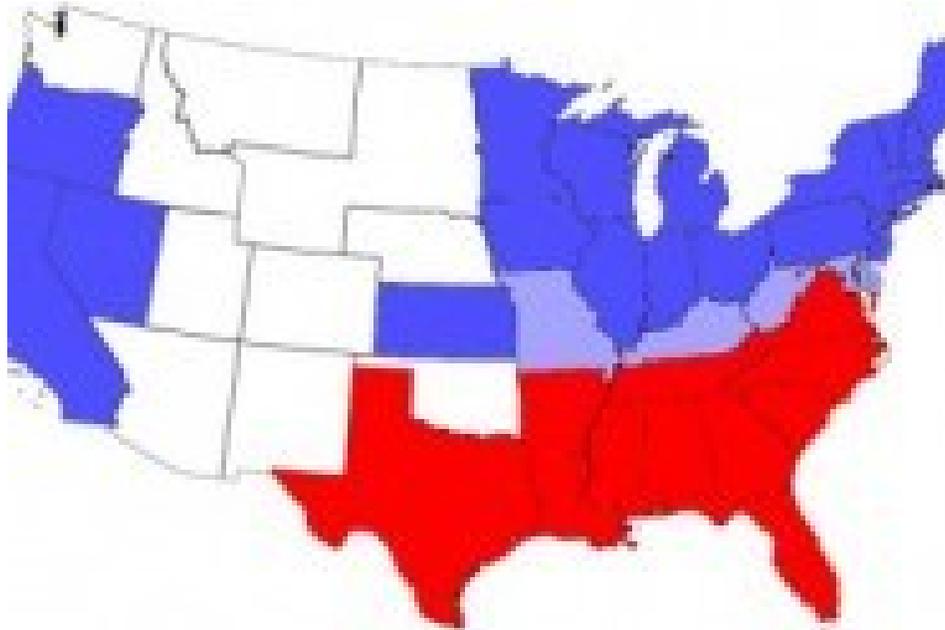
<http://blog.al.com/bob-carlton//print.html>

Slave states vs. free states, 2012

October 15th, 2012

A century-and-a-half later, we've come full circle: the red-blue state divide falls along Confederate-Union lines.

Every now and then someone highlights the overlap between today's Republican states and the slave states of the former Confederacy. As clichéd as the point may be, it remains indispensable to understanding what is happening in American politics today:



Confederate (red) and Union (blue) states



Republican (red) and Democratic (blue) states, the 2008 election

The core of today's Democratic Party consists of the states of New England and the Great Lakes/Mid-Atlantic region that were the heart of the Union effort during the Civil War. The core of today's Republican Party consists of the states that seceded from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America. Don't be misled by the contemporary red state-blue state map, which

makes the mostly red Prairie/Mountain states look as important in the Republican coalition as the South. A cartogram that shows states by population is far more accurate:



Red and blue states, 2008 election, with state sizes proportional to their electoral vote

As the cartogram shows, in terms of population and votes the South vastly outweighs the thinly populated Prairie/Mountain states, even though the latter get disproportionate representation in the U.S. Senate and the electoral college. The cartogram provides a pretty good reflection of the situation perceived by conservative white Southerners, by depicting a besieged South encircled and on the verge of being crushed by multiracial, polyglot, immigrant-friendly, secular humanist, progressive Blue America.

Now that they dominate the Republican Party, Southern conservatives are using it to carry out the same strategies that they promoted during the generations when they controlled the Democratic Party, from the days of Andrew Jackson and Martin van Buren to the civil rights revolution of the 1950s and 1960s. From the 19th century to the 21st, the oligarchs of the American South have sought to defend the Southern system, what used to be known as the Southern Way of Life.

Notwithstanding slavery, segregation and today's covert racism, the Southern system has always been based on economics, not race. Its rulers have always seen the comparative advantage of the South as arising from the South's character as a low-wage, low-tax, low-regulation site in the U.S. and world economy. The Southern strategy of attracting foreign investment from New York, London and other centers of capital depends on having a local Southern workforce that is forced to work at low wages by the absence of bargaining power.

Anything that increases the bargaining power of Southern workers vs. Southern employers must be opposed, in the interest of the South's regional economic development model. Unions, federal wage and workplace regulations, and a generous, national welfare state all increase the bargaining power of Southern workers, by reducing their economic desperation. Anti-union right-to-work laws, state control of wages and workplace regulations, and an inadequate welfare state all make Southern workers more helpless, pliant and dependent on the mercy of their employers. A weak welfare state also maximizes the dependence of ordinary Southerners on the tax-favored clerical allies of the local Southern ruling class, the Protestant megachurches, whose own lucrative business model is to perform welfare functions that are performed by public agencies elsewhere, like childcare.

The Southern system is essentially about class and only incidentally about race. That is why, following the abolition of slavery, the Southern landlord elite exploited black and white tenant farmers and child workers indifferently. Immigrant workers without rights to vote or organize unions have always appealed to the Southern employer elite. After the Civil War some Southern landlords

experimented with bringing in indentured servants or “coolies” from Asia, until that form of unfree labor was banned by Congress in the 1880s. Today many business-class conservatives from Texas and other Southern states, such as former Texas Sen. Phil Gramm, champion “guest-worker programs,” which would bring in Mexican nationals and others to work as indentured servants in the South, while forbidding them to become U.S. citizens with legal and voting rights.

White supremacy was never an end in itself, but a tactic used by the Southern oligarchs to divide white workers from nonwhite workers. But the Southern elite can dispense with racism, because it has never cared what color its serfs are. Indeed, in the 17th century Southern planters initially experimented with white British and European indentured servants as farmworkers, before trying black slaves, who were easier to identify if they ran away. In theory, in a truly post-racist South, a multiracial Southern oligarchy could lord it over an underpaid, vulnerable and equally multiracial Southern regional majority.

The traditional Southern regional economic strategy, then, depends on the control by Southern employers of a huge pool of low-wage workers with little or no bargaining power in their dealings with their local bosses or the foreign (that is, extra-Southern) investors and corporations who are invited in to exploit their labor. This regional economic strategy can succeed only if the power of the Southern employer class over Southern urban and rural workers is protected from political and legal interference from outside the South and within.

Protecting the prerogatives of the Southern economic elite and the politicians it owns from external interference is the rationale for the defense of states’ rights, in the 21st century as in the 19th and 20th. While they demonize “the federal government” as though it were some external force, Southern conservatives are actually afraid of democracy — national democracy. They are afraid of their fellow Americans outside of the region they control. They are afraid that national majorities will impose unwelcome reform on the South, at the expense of their profits and privileges, as national majorities did during Reconstruction, the New Deal and the civil rights revolution.

The Southern system is also threatened by internal democracy. The Populist movement of the late 1800s, which in some cases united white and black Southerners in the cause of reform, terrified the white Southern establishment. By World War I many Southern states had adopted variants of the “Mississippi system” of disfranchising all of the black and up to half of the white population, by means of poll taxes, means tests and other devices, ensuring that elections in the South would be dominated by upper-income voters. The purpose of the “voter ID” laws pushed by today’s Dixified Republican party is similarly to prevent lower-income citizens from voting.

Southern conservatives are sometimes accused of being hypocritical in denouncing the federal government even as their states take a disproportionate amount of federal military and civilian subsidies. But that isn’t hypocrisy; it’s cunning. As long as the local Southern oligarchs control how the federal money is spent in their region, they have no objection to massive redistribution from Yankeeland to Dixie. Plans like Romney’s and Ryan’s for block-granting federal subsidies support the self-serving strategy of the Southern elite: federal funding but regional control.

Note that throughout this essay I have used the phrases “Southern establishment,” “Southern oligarchy” and “Southern elite.” All too often outsiders treat the victims of the Southern oligarchy — the majority of white and black and Latino Southerners — as though they are to be blamed for their misfortune. Unfortunately, many northern progressives are snobs who would rather sneer at the manners and lifestyle of the Southern white working class than mobilize to defeat the Southern elite, which tends to be well-educated, well-spoken and well-traveled.

What about the future? Theorists of a “new majority” at the national level may be vindicated, if this year the Democrats win the popular vote for the fifth times in six consecutive elections. If Texas, the powerhouse of Southern electoral votes, shifts from red to blue in the next generation or two because of demographic change, that would further ghettoize Dixie conservatives. Gerrymandering can delay the inevitable decline of influence of white Southern conservatives in the House of Representatives, but cannot stop it. As before the Civil War, the Senate may be the last redoubt of the Southern right, but only as long as it can find enough allies among the low-population states of the prairie and mountain regions.

But the former slave states could triumph even as they went down, if the demise of the traditional South were to be accompanied by the Southernization of the American economy and political system. It is all too easy to imagine a United States that combines anti-racist, feminist and pro-gay attitudes with an economic strategy based on luring foreign investment with the help of low voter turnout, low wages, weak unions and foreign guest-worker programs, together with an inadequate welfare state dominated by state governments, private vouchers and tax-favored religious charities. A nationalized Confederacy with progressive trappings would be all too reminiscent of today’s America.

—Michael Lind, Salon.com. Michael Lind is the author of [*Land of Promise: An Economic History of the United States*](#) and co-founder of the New America Foundation. <http://southernpartisan.com/2012/10/15/slave-states-vs-free-states-2012/>



Why wont the government admit this and why isn't it taught in schools???

"Union General Piatt wrote in his book "Men Who Saved the Union" in 1887: "The true story of the late war has not yet been told. It probably never will be told. It is not flattering to our people; unpalatable truths seldom find their way into history.

How rebels fought the world will never know; for two years they kept an army in the field that girt their borders with a fire that shriveled our forces as they marched in, like tissue paper in a flame. Southern people were animated by a feeling that the word fanaticism feebly expresses. (Love of liberty expresses it.) For two years this feeling held those rebels to a conflict in which they were invincible.

The North poured out its noble soldiery by the thousands and they fought well, but their broken columns and thinned lines drifted back upon our capitol, with nothing but shameful disasters to tell of the dead, the dying the lost colors and the captured artillery. Grant's road from the Rapidan to Richmond was marked by a highway of human bones.

"We can lose five men to their one and win," said Grant. The men of the South, half starved, unsheltered, in rags, shoeless yet Grant's marches from the Rapidan to Richmond left dead behind him more men than the Confederates had in the Field!!!"

What Was the Cost of Lincoln's War?

It is estimated that there were approximately 10,455 military clashes during the WBTS. Combine that with naval battles, accidents, suicide, sickness murders and executions, the total casualties is estimated at 1,094,453.

The Confederacy lost approximately 94,000 as a result of all the battles while the Union lost 110,100. Disease cost the south another 164,000 and the north 224,580. Records show that 275,175 Union were wounded but survived, while the Confederate number for surviving but wounded is 94,000. What is truly amazing is the estimated daily cost of the war being at \$2.5 million. By 1879, the final estimate of total cost was \$6.19 billion. The Confederacy spent perhaps \$2.09 billion. By 1906 another \$3.3 billion already had been spent by the U.S. government on Northerners' pensions and other veterans' benefits for former Federal soldiers. Southern states and private philanthropy provided benefits to the Confederate veterans. The amount spent on benefits eventually well exceeded the war's original cost. Inflation affected both Northern and Southern assets but hit those of the Confederacy harder. Northern currency fluctuated in value, and at its lowest point \$2.59 in Federal paper money equaled \$1 in gold. The Confederate currency so declined in purchasing power that eventually \$60-\$70 equaled a gold dollar.

The physical devastation was enormous and mainly in the south. Burned or plundered homes, pillaged countryside, untold losses in crops and farm animals, ruined buildings and bridges, devastated college campuses, and neglected roads all left the South in ruins.





UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA CADETS...

It was the twilight of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865. Federal armies were tramping throughout the southern states, burning, pillaging, and destroying anything of value, with little resistance from the remnants of the Confederate army.

In late March of 1865 Union General John T. Croxton was given orders to take his cavalry force of 1500 troopers to Tuscaloosa and "destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university, and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause." Three hundred young men from the Alabama Corps of Cadets ranging in ages from 15 to 20 years old were all that stood before the invading force

At the start of the war the University of Alabama converted to a military form of governance, with it's primary duty to produce new officers for the Confederate Army. The university soon became the "West Point of the South," supplying Confederate armies with 7 generals, 25 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 21 majors, 125 captains, 273 staff and other commissioned officers and 294 private soldiers.

Near midnight, as lightning illuminated the stormy skies of April 3rd, the Commandant of the Corps of Cadets James T. Murfee called to battle his remaining 300 cadets with drummers at the guard house pounding out the "long roll". Excited young cadets quickly gathered into their formations next to the guard house and Rotunda. The President of the University Landon Cabell Garland supervised the cadets on his white horse.

Once formed, the Corps of Cadets marched down University Boulevard and met the Federal Sixth Kentucky Cavalry just east of the intersection of University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue.

The Cadets formed a defensive line of battle in the street where a heavy exchange of fire ensued. But it was immediately clear that the Cadets were outmatched against the large Federal force. Bravely the Cadets held their ground until ordered to withdraw, going back to the University to gather supplies and leave Tuscaloosa heading south on the Huntsville Road. The night of April 3rd had been the Alabama Corps of Cadets last call to battle.

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"The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag"



This excellent CD is now available to purchase. For just \$40, you can purchase 100 cd's to hand out when flagging, or to give to friends, family, or anyone with whom you discuss the Confederate Battle Flag. These cost efficient CDs provide an easy source to get the message out about the history of the Confederate battle flag, our heritage, why the Confederate Soldier fought, and the Christian origins of the Saint Andrews Cross.

A new order of 10,000 CD's "The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag" by Pastor John Weaver is finally in. Please send your check in the amount of \$35 plus \$5 shipping for each 100 CD's you want. This is not a fundraiser, this is their exact cost.

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Joel Coleman

8405 Jenkins Rd.

Winston, GA 30187

joelkc2442@gmail.com

He will get them in the mail to you immediately when your check arrives.

Imagine the difference we could make in educating the public if everyone reading this post distributed just 100 cd's during the Sesquicentennial!

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Dial Up Link: <http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dialup/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

RETURN the Flags! RESTORE the honor!

-- Virginia Flaggers

The City of Selma has blocked the permit to restore the NBF monument on the privately owned land that was given to the UDC in 1877.

Friends of Forrest will be taking the matter to court.

GENERAL FORREST FOUGHT FOR YOU... WILL YOU FIGHT FOR HIM?



**PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO:
FRIENDS OF FORREST, INC.
C/O PATRICIA S. GODWIN
"FORT DIXIE"
10800 CO. RD. 30
SELMA, ALABAMA 36701**

**MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
NBF MONUMENT FUND/CONFEDERATE CIRCLE**

The bronze bust was stolen and needs to be replaced.



PLEASE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF FORREST

General Forrest and we, the Friends of Forrest need your help. We are offering the following items of your choice for a minimal donation toward funding the Security & Beautification Enhancement of Confederate Circle Project at Live Oak Cemetery in Selma, Alabama. The replacement of the life-size bust of General Forrest has been poured from the original mold by the original artist, Paul D. Spaulding of Hampden, Maine. This cost was \$9000. The cost of the entire project is approximately \$50,000. We appreciate your faithful and dedicated support of this project.

1. FRIENDS OF FORREST T-SHIRT – MINIMUM DONATION \$25
PLEASE CIRCLE SIZE: MEDIUM – LARGE – X-LARGE
(no smalls available at this time)
2. NBF MONUMENT DEDICATION & HISTORY DVD – MINIMUM DONATION \$20
3. 8'X10' COLOR COLLAGE OF NBF MONUMENT WHILE STILL AT SMITHERMAN BUILDING MUSEUM – MINIMUM DONATION \$15



Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest

THANK YOU! PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: NBF MONUMENT FUND/CONFEDERATE CIRCLE & MAIL TO:

Friends of Forrest, Inc.
C/o Patricia S. Godwin
"Fort Dixie"
10800 Co. Rd. 30
Selma, Alabama 36701

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
STREET/P.O. BOX

_____ STATE & ZIP CODE

PHONE: _____
HOME/WORK

_____ CELL PHONE

E-MAIL: _____

For further questions contact: Patricia S. Godwin @ oldsouthrebel@zebra.net or 334-875-1690 (Home)

PLEASE SEE THE OCTOBER 2012 BELO HERALD for the complete report on the threat to the Nathan Bedford Forrest monument in Selma.

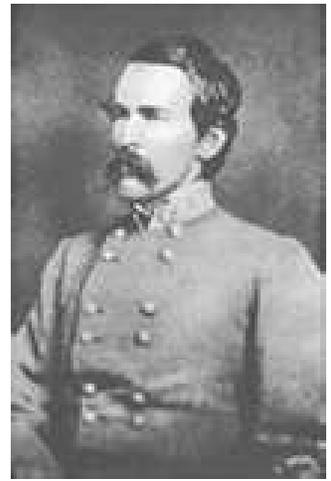
Confederate Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle

CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS,

RODES'S DIVISION 16 guns/7,831 men

a series.....

Major General Robert Emmett Rodes



Unlike "Old Bald Head" Ewell, "Jubilee" Early, and "Old Clubby" Johnson, the other three high-ranking commanders of the Second Corps, Robert Rodes looked every inch the heroic leader of men. Over six feet tall, slender, blond, with a sandy mustache that drooped below the corners of his mouth, a strong dimpled chin and flashing blue eyes, he was a majestic figure astride his black charger. Douglas Southall Freeman, the famous Confederate historian, became positively giddy when describing Rodes. Freeman wrote that Rodes looked like he "stepped from the pages of Beowulf," and referred to the Southern officer as "a Norse God in Confederate gray," and a "Wotan still young." Freeman also paid Rodes one of his highest compliments by terming him "the personification of the new type of Confederate leader."

In the summer of 1863, Rodes was one of the Army of Northern Virginia's brightest stars. Certainly part of his mystique was due to his dashing looks, but he had won his major generalcy mainly by being in the thick of the hard fighting in battle after battle, with the wounds to prove it. He was the only division commander in Lee's army who hadn't graduated from West Point. A native of Lynchburg, Virginia, he had gone to the Virginia Military Institute instead, graduating with distinction in the class of 1848. Appointed assistant professor that year, he applied for a professorship in 1850, but Thomas (later "Stonewall") Jackson was chosen instead. Rodes, like many officers of that time, then went to work for the railroad. Moving to Alabama, he worked for various rail lines both as a civil engineer and executive. He married in Tuscaloosa in 1857, and moved back to Virginia, where he accepted the professorship of Applied Mathematics at his alma mater, the job previously held by Jackson. He had been there only briefly when the war broke out.

Rodes volunteered at the first clash of arms and organized the "Warrior Guards," a company of Alabamians in May 1861. Within days he was made colonel of the 5th Alabama regiment. Commended by Beauregard as an "excellent officer," Rodes was promoted to brigadier general and given a brigade in October 1861. On the Peninsula in the summer of 1862, he led his brigade in battle for the first time. Rodes displayed martial prowess in a series of attacks at Seven Pines, continuing to fight even after he was wounded in the arm by a bullet. He relinquished command at the end of the day's fighting but was back on duty within the month and fought at Gaines' Mill. He was still suffering from his arm wound, however, and had to again forego field duty just before Malvern Hill. Rodes emerged from the Peninsula with a reputation as a hard-hitting brigadier; high-ranking officers like James Longstreet commented on the VMI graduate's "Coolness, ability, and determination" in combat. were Longstreet's list of Rodes's qualities. His next battles were in September. At South Mountain, his isolated brigade gallantly held back an entire Union division all afternoon. At Sharpsburg, he was again wounded, this time only slightly, by a shell fragment in the thigh while defending the Bloody Lane.

During the Battle of Fredericksburg his brigade was not directly engaged. His chance for higher command came in January 1863 when D. H. Hill was sent to North Carolina. Edward Johnson, whom Jackson wanted to take command of the division, was still convalescing from an ankle wound, and Rodes was put in charge by virtue of being the division's senior brigadier.

For More See: [Robert Rodes and the Men Who Served Him](#)
By Jason Amico

Two months later, at Chancellorsville, Rodes's fiery drive helped ensure the success of Jackson's surprising, crushing attack on the Union right flank. One witness wrote his "eyes were everywhere, and every now and then he would stop to attend to some detail of the arrangement of his line or his troops, and then ride on again, humming to himself and catching the ends of his long, tawny moustache between his lips." His battle cry, delivered in a clarion voice heard above the din, was "Forward, men, over friend or foe!" After the battle, the mortally wounded Jackson stirred from his bed to urge for a "battlefield promotion" for Rodes, whose leadership he described as "magnificent." Such promotions, Jackson thought, were "the greatest incentives to gallantry in others." As Lee wished both to reward Rodes and please Jackson, Rodes was made major general for the coming campaign in Pennsylvania.

Rodes had consistently distinguished himself as a brigadier and he had also shone in his first performance as a division commander at Chancellorsville. Though not as experienced at this level of command as many of the other division leaders, he was a rising star. His only liability was an overconfidence that had the potential to lead to recklessness.

At Gettysburg

On July 1, Rodes planned to continue the previous day's march south from Carlisle in response to Lee's orders to concentrate the army around Cashtown. Rodes had his division on the road at sunrise. Some time before 9:00 A.M., Ewell learned that Hill was fighting the Union First Corps. In response, he ordered Rodes to turn south toward Gettysburg upon reaching Middletown. By 11:30 A.M. Rodes had approached close enough to hear infantry fire, and turned his lead brigade onto the northern spur of Oak Hill in order to come in on the flank of the Federals drawn up to oppose Hill. This was probably a mistake, for if he had kept to the road he would have sped into the unguarded rear of the First Corps before most of its men were deployed.

After advancing for a mile through the dense woods on Oak Hill, Rodes was able to observe the enemy line to the south end-on. He deployed his division with Doles, O'Neal, and Iverson in his first line (from east to west), and Ramseur and Daniels in his second. He began by shelling the enemy--another bad idea, since it announced his presence on the enemy's flank and gave them time to redeploy to meet him.

Rodes was fully deployed by 1:30 in the afternoon, with his first line occupying a mile of ground between the Carlisle Road to the Mummasburg Road. With elements of the Yankee Eleventh Corps now pushed north of town to oppose his left, Rodes led off his attack with O'Neal, his least experienced brigadier. O'Neal bungled his attack badly, and, as Rodes angrily reported, "was repulsed quickly, and with loss." Next to go forward was Iverson, whose brigade was ambushed by Federals hidden behind a stone wall and almost annihilated. This second costly disaster further negated Rodes's initial advantage of his position on the enemy flank. Iverson's collapse also jeopardized the next of Rodes's piecemeal brigade attacks, this one by Daniels on Rodes's far right. Daniel's Brigade was forced to slug it out alone with units of the Union First Corps. After a while, however, Daniel was aided by Ramseur's Brigade going in on his left and Hill's troops on his right, and the exhausted brigades of the enemy First Corps gave way, losing prisoners as they scrambled back toward the town. Meanwhile, Doles on Rodes's left, who had been outnumbered and threatened by the advance of the Union Eleventh Corps, saw Early's Division outflank the Eleventh from the northwest. Doles then went forward, pushing back the Yankees and harvesting prisoners as he advanced.

Rodes halted his brigades before they could storm Cemetery Hill (which angered O'Neal and Ramseur's men, whose blood was up), then rode into the town square and met with Early and Ewell. There the

two division chiefs urged Ewell to press the attack against the retreating Federals, to no avail. Later that evening, Rodes--now in a fatigued and unaggressive state of mind--advised against sending Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's newly arrived division to attack Culp's Hill. When Lee rode up that evening to confer with Rodes, Early, and Ewell about the proper use of the Second Corps, Rodes spoke little. At the end of the day, Doles's, Iverson's, and Ramseur's Brigades slept in the town, with O'Neal's Brigade in their right rear along the railroad bed and Daniel further to the west on Seminary Ridge.

On July 2, Rodes was to attack with Ewell's other two divisions, in concert with Longstreet's movement on the Confederate right--Johnson would go in first against Culp's Hill, then Early and Rodes would assail Cemetery Hill from the northeast and northwest, respectively. As it happened, Longstreet didn't attack until after 4:00 in the afternoon, and it was almost dark when Johnson and then Early began their efforts to Rodes's left. Rodes, however, had begun his attack preparations too late to be of help. Moving his brigades from Gettysburg's narrow streets and the fields west of the town evidently took Rodes longer than he anticipated, and by the time his infantrymen were in position, Early's assault had ended. Rodes then unaccountably turned over command of the advancing division to one of his brigadiers, Ramseur, who called off the attack after advancing halfway to the enemy lines in the dark. Rodes recalled his brigades and ordered his men to stand down in the Long Lane leading southwest out of Gettysburg, faced southeast toward Cemetery Hill. Early was justifiably enraged by Rodes's lack of support, and he complained stingingly of Rodes's failure on July 2 for the rest of his life, calling it "the solitary instance of remissness on the part of any portion of the corps in the battle." Officially, Ewell was more forgiving, reporting only that "Major-General Rodes did not advance, for reasons given in his report," though at least one member of Ewell's staff held the opinion that Ewell agreed with Early.

During the night, Rodes sent Daniel's and O'Neal's Brigades to reinforce Johnson's Division, who had made a lodgment on Culp's Hill that evening and were eager to press the advantage in the morning. Rodes now only had three brigades, including Iverson's decimated command, remaining under his direct control. Therefore, his division maintained its position in Long Lane, and was not called upon for offensive action on July 3.

Rodes's Gettysburg performance was extremely disappointing. Though he continued to give good service in command of his division until he was killed in Early's Shenandoah Valley campaign, and though he was not alone among Confederate generals in having an "off day" at Gettysburg, his performance there had an adverse effect on his career. For Rodes, considered a rising talent after Chancellorsville, was never afterward considered for corps command.

For further reading:

D. Massy Griffin. "Rodes on Oak Hill: A Study of Rodes' Division on the First Day of Gettysburg." *Gettysburg Magazine* 4, Jan 1991

Peyton, Green. "Robert E. Rodes," in *Memorial, V.M.I.* [Ed. by Charles D. Walker] Philadelphia, 1875

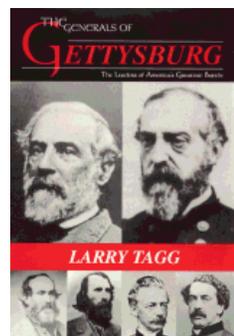
Samito, Christian G. "Robert Rodes, Warrior in Gray." *America's Civil War* 7, Jan 1995

Wert, Jeffrey E. "Robert E. Rodes." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 16, Dec 1977

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

NEXT MONTH:

Brigadier General Stephen Dodson Ramseur



Richmond, July 4. 1862.

Mrs Webster

Yesterday I make a deliberate effort to obtain your address from Major Baldwin who had just been brought in from the field wounded - in order that I might write to you and tell you and your children about the gallantry and about the circumstances attending the death of Lieut Webster, their father. This morning I found a letter to Major Baldwin from a friend of yours asking for just the information I had intended to give, and I write therefore in my name and in that of Major Baldwin.

I must preface what I have to say however with the painful intelligence that Lieut Webster left no parting words or instructions either with Major B or myself. His death was sudden to himself and for hours afterwards unsuspected by me. He accidentally met me on Thursday night at Mechanicsville whilst looking out for Gen Pender on whose staff he intended to serve as volunteer

children an honorable reputation, an immortal name. I would my dear madam that it was in my power to alleviate your terrible sufferings but the Almighty alone has that power. I offer this evidence of my sympathy for you with the fear that I am only widening the cruel wounds already inflicted upon you and yours and am induced to overcome this fear only because I am discharging a duty, which cannot be appropriately discharged at another time, to the memory of a patriot and a soldier, and a duty to his children in thus bearing testimony to his great worth and his great gallantry.

May God bless and protect you madam and your bereaved children is the prayer of

Yours respectfully & sincerely

A. B. Rodes
Gen. & Col. &c

General Rodes wrote this letter of condolence to the wife of Major William Eugene Webster, a volunteer aid on his staff. Webster, the grandson of lexicographer Noah Webster, fell at the Battle of Gaines Mill (June 27, 1862) while leading part of Samuel Garland's Brigade against the Union position near the McGhee house. The four-page letter gives a full account of Major Webster's gallant actions, as well as details on how Rodes came to find the address of his kin, and information on where his remains were buried. A moving condolence from a first rate Confederate commander whose own life was cut tragically short two years later. Rodes' widow famously burned his voluminous personal correspondence, resulting in one of the saddest losses of Civil War documents on record. Any Rodes letter is rare - this one especially so due to the heart-breaking content and the valuable descriptions of Gaines Mill and of the inner workings of Rodes' command.

Rally! Freemen, Rally!



The immediate service of One Hundred and Fifty active young Men, is urgently invoked, to whom will be assigned an excellent Battery of Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant John R. Burtwell, C. S. A. Those who are disposed to exert their energies in the maintenance and establishment of our independence, are thus afforded, perhaps the last opportunity, to engage in this very important and altogether preferable arm of military service. The grand Army of the Mississippi is now in process of complete re-organization. The excess of Cavalry will be dismounted, and men and horses will be required, to effect instant appearance in the field, of every Battery in our possession. The enemy is amply provided in this respect, and it is absolutely necessary, to insure success, for us to be thus prepared, to oppose them. In a short time, everything requisite to this purpose will be obtained, when none others, who offer to serve in this capacity, will be accepted.

So soon as a sufficient number of names have been enrolled, and the men have been mustered into service, the Company will be organized, by the election of three Lieutenants, eight Sergeants, and twelve Corporals.

Lieut. Burtwell is known to the citizens of North Alabama, as a high-toned gentleman, a zealous patriot, and a

valiant, an accomplished, a diligent, and an efficient officer. He is peculiarly suited, by nature and by education, to assume the important responsibility, which, we hope, will soon devolve upon him.

The enemy is at your threshold. Your mothers and your sisters are threatened. The graves of your fathers are in danger of pollution. Rally! freemen, and drive the invader from the sacred soil of the South, thus securing safety to your homes, tranquility to the loved ones about your own hearth-stones, and liberty and independence to an oppressed nation. Rally! freemen, and hasten to engage in the terrible conflict about to occur in the valley of the Mississippi, that we may share the glory of the achievement of a great victory, which shall decide the destiny of our young Republic, or fall with brother heroes there, and fill a patriot-soldier's grave.

We desire the co-operation of none who falter now. We want no such men as comrades, when we march to meet the foe. No excuse is current. True manhood esteems freedom, far above all other considerations. Our Watchword is "Liberty or Death."

Those desiring further information, with reference to this enterprise, will address, at Florence, Alabama,

April 4th, 1862.)

THOMAS M. SLOSS.

"The immediate service of One Hundred and Fifty active young Men, is urgently invoked" to serve in a "Battery of Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant John R. Burtwell, C.S.A." The broadside proclaims that "The enemy is at your threshold. Your mothers and your sisters are threatened... True manhood esteems freedom,... Our Watchword is 'Liberty or Death.'"

*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**

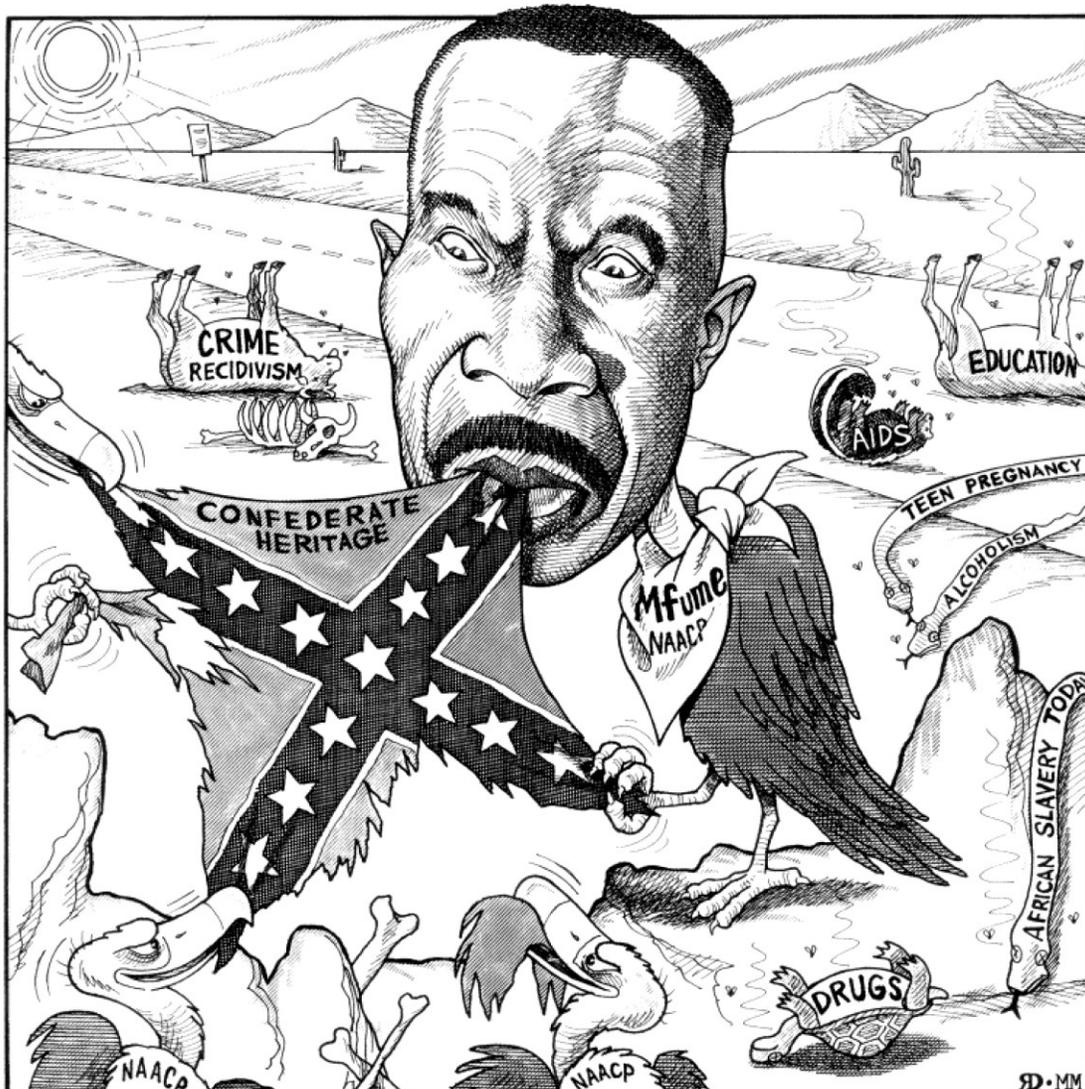
Approved.

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.



On a Confederate States of America War Department printed appointment form, appointing one "Jno. J. Murphy" as Brigade Commissary Major In the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States". Upon acceptance of the commission, Major Murphy is so ordered: "you will report for duty to Major Genl. Polk"; there is a secretarial notation "Genl Polk" in the lower left hand corner, indicating this document was intended to be presented by Murphy to that officer.

"The Fighting Bishop" at the time was commanding a division in Kentucky, fresh off his encounter with Grant at Belmont. Signed as "Secretary of War" (printed, with "Acting" added by secretary), the second of three cabinet offices Benjamin would hold during the War (in between Attorney General and Secretary of State). "The Brains of the Confederacy", Benjamin was Jefferson Davis' most trusted adviser, fled with the Confederate president when Richmond fell, and escaped (barely) to England, where he had a stellar career as Queens Counsel, which included penning a brilliant legal treatise, *Benjamin on Sales*, still studied by law students today.

Confederate States of America,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Richmond, Nov. 19th, 1861.

Sir,

You are hereby informed that the President has appointed you
Brigade Commissary
Major

In the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States. You are requested to signify your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment: and should you accept you will sign before a magistrate, the oath of office herewith, and forward the same with your letter of acceptance to this Department. you will report for duty to Major Genl. Polk.

J. Benjamin
Acting Secretary of War.

Major Jno. J. Murphy
Brig. Comdr
P.A.C.

Genl Polk

Student's car gets the boot for Confederate flag sticker

By Kim Hilsenbeck

October 10, 2012



Hays Rebel cheerleader M'Kayla Meyer had her car booted in the Hays High parking lot after she was told by her assistant principal that she could not display a car sticker that had the image of the Confederate flag.

(Photos by Misty Meyer)

by **KIM HILSENBECK**

The issue of the Confederate flag at Hays High School is still waving. Or, in this case, sticking.

Last week Misty Meyer of Buda [TEXAS] said her daughter M'Kayla, 17, was told by Assistant Principal Damon Adams that the sticker on her car was prohibited on campus because it has a Confederate flag on it.

The sticker, located in the car's rear window, says, "Rebel Cheerleader." Underneath the words is the image of the Rebel flag.

"She's been driving that car to school, with that same sticker, for two years," Meyer said. "I bought it four years ago from a mom who sold them to students in various activities."

Meyer said she has not heard of any other students being asked to remove stickers from vehicles at the school. However, she said she heard a story about football players who used shoe polish to paint the Rebel flag on their car and truck windows.

"They were taken out of class to wash off the flags," Meyer said.

While she realizes the Confederate flag means different things to different people, Meyer views it as part of history. She said M'Kayla viewed the sticker as school spirit and she was mostly clueless about its significance in terms of the imagery of racism the flag evokes for some people.

"They are the Rebel cheerleaders," Meyer said. "Just like the sticker says."

Adams gave M'Kayla three options: remove the sticker, switch the parking permit to another vehicle or don't bring the car to school.

The next day M'Kayla drove the car to campus.

Meyer, who works near the school, drove by that day and saw a bright yellow boot on her daughter's wheel in the school parking lot. Upset, she pulled in and went inside to speak with Adams.

"I told him, 'I want to see a written policy that she is violating. Where is that written?'" Meyer said. "He could not produce anything."

According to Meyer, Adams referred her to the school's dress code which states, in part, "The district prohibits the wearing of pictures, emblems, or writings that are lewd, offensive, vulgar, obscene, or imply negative connotations, or related to gang activities or that advertise or depict tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, drugs, or any other substance prohibited under policy [FNCF (LEGAL)] [FNCA (LOCAL)]."

Hays CISD spokesperson Tim Savoy said in an email, "The rebel flag associated with 'cheer' had an implied endorsement of the flag associated with the student group of cheerleaders. The campus and district do not allow the use of the Confederate flag in any official association with the school."

The current enforcement of wearing the flag on personal apparel or on cars does not appear consistent with the district's policy created in 2000.

Through an open records request, the *Hays Free Press* reviewed minutes from a Hays CISD board meeting in July 2000 under the agenda item "Use of the Confederate Flag."

A vote was taken on the following motion, "For Hays CISD to begin to immediately phase out the Confederate battle flag or any likeness of the flag from school funded property or any uniform group, but do not ban the flag from student personal property to include, but not limited to, student apparel, cars, personal signs at sporting events, etc."

The motion passed 6-1.

Savoy said in a written statement, "The need for clarification is one of the findings of the independent investigation into last May's incident [where racial slurs and damage were

done by two freshmen boys to a black teacher's classroom door]. The Board has charged the administration with providing clarification."

That clarification, Savoy said, would help parents better understand the rules. Yet Meyer questions how the district can take action, such as what happened with her daughter, without having the clarification in place.

The district's statement continued, "Courts (including Texas courts) have sided with school districts, in regards to placing limitations on student's freedom of expression rights involving the display of the Confederate flag on personal property, where there has been a history of racial tension or race-related incidents that led school officials to conclude that permitting display of the flag could reasonably be expected to lead to substantial disruptions at school."

Meyer said the only disruption was her daughter's day when the assistant principal pulled her out of the cafeteria to deal with the sticker on her car in the parking lot.

"Given this history of the Confederate flag in our district, its display at Hays High School has been determined to be divisive and controversial," Savoy said. "It has been the decision of school leadership and the practice at Hays High School since 2009 not to allow the display of the Confederate flag. The principal has the authority to make those decisions at his or her campus."

Principal David Pierce started at Hays High in 2009.

Meyer said she pays \$100 a year for her daughter's parking permit on the Hays High campus.

"That's our car. We paid for it. We paid for the parking permit," Meyer said.

Meyer said she takes issue with the district telling her daughter, or anyone, what they can and can't put on their personal vehicles.

"Where does their power end?" Meyer asked. "It's getting ridiculous."

Meyer said the school could not produce the rule M'Kayla violated.

"The rule is written nowhere," Meyer said. "It should be written where every single parent can see it."

Meyer said she asked Adams who the sticker is offending. She quotes him as saying, "To tell the truth, it offends me."

Meyer said the assistant principal then told her that he would write an amendment to the policy book right then and there.

Hays CISD administrators are working to address the issue with a policy that clarifies the district's position.

Savoy said the clarification, which is expected to be ready sometime this week, "will explain the history and the action and make specific references to what happened when. We are just putting all of those pieces together and double checking with our attorneys to make sure we are in compliance with the First Amendment, policy, and other laws, etc."

In the end, Adams agreed to remove the boot from M'Kayla's car at no charge. M'Kayla and her family decided they will not remove the sticker, but she is no longer driving the vehicle to campus.

Meyer said she wonders about the significance of this issue and the school's decision to remove Confederate flag stickers from students' personal cars.

An acquaintance told Meyer she should call her Hays CISD Board of Trustees representative to talk about the incident and potentially discuss the policy at the upcoming regular board meeting.

But Meyer hesitates because she said there are so many other issues going on at the school that deserve the board's attention.

"Is this that important?" Meyer asked.

Savoy confirmed this issue will not be on the board's October regular meeting agenda.

Changing the Rules

As a result of the September board of trustees meeting, Hays CISD officials developed a process for improving clarity of rules regarding student freedom of expression. They released the details of the process on Oct. 8.

From now until Nov. 2, David Pierce, Hays High School principal, along with other administrators will confer and gather information, including consultation and input by student leaders at Hays and Lehman high schools, and address the following charge:

"Formulate recommendations for district rules regarding student display of the confederate flag, or other offensive, intolerant, or racially hostile imagery, on personal property."

The draft recommendations will have a first reading at the Nov. 12 board meeting; those draft recommendations will be available to the public prior to the meeting. People who wish to speak on the issue may sign up to speak at any board meeting. Hays CISD reminds the public that this item is not on the October, 2012 agenda for discussion or action.

A second reading and action by the board will take place at the Dec. 17 regular board meeting.

According to the Hays CISD statement, the process for clarifying district rules regarding the display of the Confederate flag on student personal property does not include addressing the issues of the Hays High School fight song or mascot.

<http://haysfreepress.com/2012/10/10/students-car-gets-the-boot-for-confederate-flag-sticker/>

[1] Image: <http://haysfreepress.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/10-10-rebel-sticker.jpg>

[2] Legacy of Leadership Longtime Kyle educator retires: <http://haysfreepress.com/2011/06/01/legacy-of-leadership-longtime-kyle-educator-retires/>

[3] 'Subversive' t-shirt lands Hays senior in trouble: <http://haysfreepress.com/2009/11/19/subversive-t-shirt-lands-hays-senior-in-trouble/>

[4] Hate crime?: Teacher says racially charged vandalism not isolated incident:

<http://haysfreepress.com/2012/06/01/hate-crime-teacher-says-racially-charged-vandalism-not-isolated-incident>

REGARDING THE ABOVE ARTICLE

Gentlemen,

Is this a hate crime aimed at southern people ?

Why do we have to stand by and be insulted time and time again ! We are a Southern race of people and I for one am fed up with being beaten down by people that think they are doing the right thing but are in fact attacking millions of Southern people and their history.

We stand every day and fight for our ancestors and up hold the Charge, but the children of these brave men (you and I) today are pushed around and treated as second class citizens.

Go to court ???? That is not working. We do need to start showing some back bone and show some numbers, if the public see enough of us standing and saying NO MORE they will back off. NO MORE attacking our heritage. We have a God given right to have and hold our own heritage, symbol's and history as a people.

Did God create the south just as a place to keep and store evil people ? When I read the garbage that is written about us today that is just what I want to ask the reporters. "Really", is everything Southern evil and stained in some way ! No !!! So why do we let these people spoon feed these lies to the entire world. The truth is nothing is wrong with a football team called the Rebels or waving a battle flag at a game or for that matter anywhere else. It is American history and Southern pride. Our pride. No shame. No harm.

I am looking at starting "The Lone Star Flaggers" to fight this type of battle. Will anyone stand with me ? Will you stand and say enough..... I will.

The Virginia Flaggers, the Tennessee Flaggers, and the Georgia Flaggers are calling Texas, Texas, fall in with us and fight for our heritage ! Shall we go to their aid ? Shall we fight the fight West of the Mississippi ? Our fore fathers would answer that call would you ?

If the SCV cannot do this, then who will stand with me outside of the SCV as a private group ? We have to draw a line in the sand somewhere sometime and now is better than later !

Unfurl those flags boys and lets march. Blood red Battle flags need to be seen blowing again in Southern breezes !

**Gary D. Bray
Commander, 4Th Brigade
Texas Division, SCV**

Friday, October 12, 2012

SCV Calls for Investigation of Carter House Association

Press Release from the Sons of Confederate Veterans

For Immediate Release

Contact: Allen Sullivan
Email: allensullivan@bellsouth.net
Phone: 615-971-7484
Website: <http://scv.org/>

Sons of Confederate Veterans Request Investigation of Battle of Franklin Trust by State Officials

The Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) announced today that an attorney retained to investigate allegations of mismanagement and improper conduct by members of the Boards of Directors of both The Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, and its management group, of The Battle of Franklin Trust (BOFT), has uncovered numerous instances of apparent disregard for the legal requirements for operating non-profit corporations, conflicts of interest on the parts of several members of both boards, and a possible misuse of state funds. As a result of this investigation, the SCV has requested the Tennessee Historical Commission to undertake its own investigation, and to involve other state offices such as those of the Attorney General and State Comptroller as they see fit. The Carter House is a state-owned historic site, under the stewardship of the Tennessee Historical Commission, and is one of Tennessee's premier tourist destinations.

Managed under the auspices of the Carter House Association since the 1950s, practically all control of the Carter House was signed away to the Battle of Franklin Trust three years ago in what some are calling a political maneuver, one which may be costing the taxpayers of Tennessee. Now, the Battle of Franklin Trust is requesting the Tennessee Historical Commission to deed related state property to them. Surprisingly, two of the people making the request have strong ties to the state, one being a state commissioner, and the other being the wife of a state commissioner.

"We were troubled to discover that state funds were possibly being used to make payments on an existing mortgage against Carnton Plantation, a privately owned historic site which is also managed by the Battle of Franklin Trust" said William Speck, Heritage Chairman for the Tennessee Division of the SCV. The mortgage in question was initiated by Marianne Schroer, wife of TDOT Commissioner John Schroer, when she was chairman of the board of directors of the Carnton property. She now holds the same position on the board of the Battle of Franklin Trust. Marianne Schroer and another state commissioner, Tourism Department head Susan Whitaker, who is also a board member for the BOFT, have spear-headed the BOFT's effort to obtain title to taxpayer-owned property.

Mr. Speck added, "The Carter House property belongs to the people of Tennessee and no portion of it should be given away to any group whose financial situation is questionable and whose grasp of proper management practices is apparently deficient. Therefore, the SCV retained the services of attorney Randy Lucas, and his investigation has confirmed that the problems with the Battle of Franklin Trust rise above mere carelessness. Mr. Lucas has outlined a number of deficiencies and conflicts of interest among board officers, and has now forwarded his findings to the Tennessee Historical Commission."

The SCV is requesting the Tennessee Historical Commission to vote against any concept of transferring property to the Battle of Franklin Trust. Further, the SCV is requesting that the Tennessee Historical Commission immediately open an investigation into the BOFT and the legal issues and financial questions brought forward by their attorney, involving any state agencies they feel necessary. Finally, the SCV requests a decision as to whether the contract between Carter House and the BOFT is legally binding, because of the "perpetual" control given over a state-owned property, and because the Carter House board president who solely approved the contract is an officer on both boards, which appears to be a classic conflict of interest.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is an international organization of descendants of Confederate soldiers and the nation's largest military history and genealogy society. Formed in 1896, the SCV owns, operates, and manages many historic properties, including Winstead Hill Memorial Park in Franklin, the General N.B. Forrest Home in Chapel Hill, and Beauvoir - the last home of Jefferson Davis, in Biloxi, Mississippi. Its headquarters are in Columbia, Tennessee, at historic Elm Springs.

Confederate POW memorial vandalized

Published: Wednesday, September 19, 2012

By [Jason Babcock](#)

Staff writer

The Confederate Memorial Park near Point Lookout was vandalized last week with a spray-painted swastika on the base of a statue of a Confederate prisoner of war. A noose was placed around the statue's neck and there was also a racial epithet spray-painted on another section of the memorial.

"I'm highly upset about it," said Michael Daras, who lives nearby. His son, John, noticed the swastika on Thursday, but did not notice the noose until Friday when he visited the site.

"It shouldn't be desecrated that way," Michael Daras said, who was born in England and raised in Washington, D.C.

The memorial park was dedicated on Sept. 6, 2008, and cost more than \$250,000 along with \$100,000 worth of materials, said Jim Dunbar, chairman of the Confederate Memorial Park.

Dunbar called the St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office and they are investigating the vandalism.



Staff photo by JASON BABCOCK

Last week the Confederate Memorial Park in Point Lookout was vandalized. A noose was placed around a statue of a Confederate prisoner of war, a swastika was spray-painted on the base of the column and a racial epithet was spray-painted on another section.

There was a beer bottle at the top of the stockade under the statue and a security camera there was removed, Dunbar said. However, another security camera at the site was recording and that video is under review, he said.

“I think it was probably a couple of kids,” he said.

It is the first time that the memorial has been vandalized, he said.

The next lot over contains the state and federal monument to those Confederates who died at Point Lookout when it was a prisoner of war camp during the Civil War. Those monuments were not vandalized.

Placards at the private memorial park say that 52,264 documented Confederates were held there at Camp Hoffman while it was open from September 1863 to June 1865.

The swastika was originally an ancient religious symbol that the German Nazi Party adopted as its symbol for the Third Reich, which went on to kill 6 million Jews during World War II.

A rope fashioned into a noose usually symbolizes the lynching of blacks in America.

“We couldn’t figure it out,” Dunbar said. “It’s just ignorance on their part. It wasn’t the prisoners who were Nazi-like. It was their captors,” he said, because the Union supplied very little food, medicine or shelter.

Michael Daras and his son have different theories on who vandalized the site, but both agreed the vandalism doesn’t make any sense.

The Confederate Memorial Park group is going to put up at least a \$500 reward for the conviction of whoever vandalized the site.

“That would be a hate crime with a noose and swastikas,” Dunbar said. “It’s a black mark on their soul.”

“I would sure like to see something done about,” Michael Daras said.

Another placard at the park said, “The vast majority of Confederate Soldiers, more than 90 percent, did not own slaves or large tracts of land, and would not say that the preservation of slavery was their reason for volunteering to serve in the Confederate army.”

jbabcock@somdnews.com

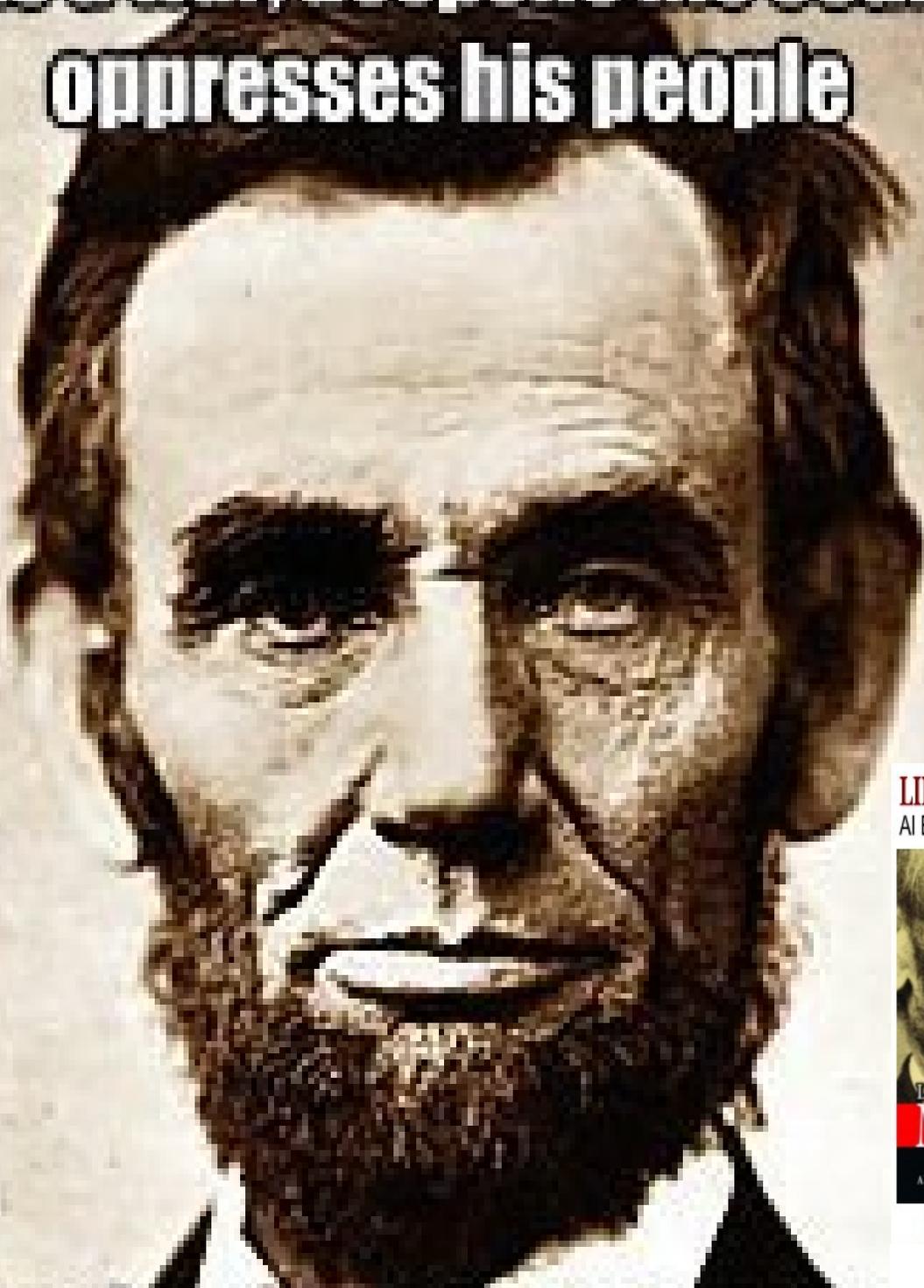


Ya just never know where our beloved flag is gonna show up...

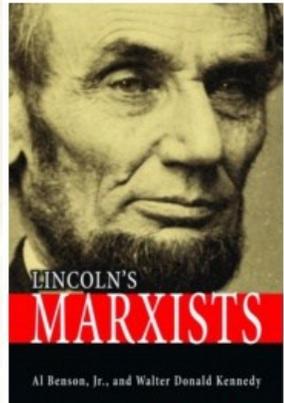
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the papers Tribune

Edgerton says he'll retrace "every single step" on 10th anniversary "March Across Dixie"

Published on October 13, 2012



By Roger McCredie -

On an October afternoon in 2001 a black man carrying a nylon Confederate battle flag mounted on a brass curtain rod left the Vance monument on Pack Square and began walking west, down College Street, up past Pritchard Park and on out Patton Avenue. His goal lay one thousand six hundred and three miles away at the Texas Supreme Court building in Austin Texas. He made it.

The man was H. K. Edgerton, former President of the Asheville branch of the NAACP turned Southern heritage activist; gadfly to some, crackpot or curiosity to many and an unmitigated hero to a quite a few others.

The immediate purpose of his odyssey was to protest then-Gov. George W. Bush's middle-of-the-night removal from the Texas Supreme Court Building's lobby of two small bronze plaques alluding to Texas' role in the Confederacy. But Edgerton's larger purpose

was twofold. One was to use the plaques incident to call attention to the nationwide ethnic cleansing of Confederate history. The other, which became his mantra, was to emphasize the love and loyalty that existed between Southern blacks and whites, even within the context of slavery, and the fact that blacks voluntarily played a vital part in the Confederate war effort and deserve recognition for it.

Now, on the tenth anniversary of his original sojourn, he's preparing to do it all again because, he says, "We are in the middle of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary observance of the War Between the States and it is nothing but one big propaganda tirade against the Southland of America. The official party line is that the whole cause of the war was slavery and it either covers up or distorts the whole great story of how these two races really lived side by side. So I'm gonna tell the truth the way I did ten years ago, all the way across the South, one step at a time"

On his original march Edgerton averaged twenty miles a day, hiking five days a week and resting on weekends. That was then. He is 63 years old now, and a decade can make a lot of difference to hips and knees and feet, and Edgerton admits that at first he entertained the idea of doing a "token" commemorative march – maybe a day's worth on each end of the original route – but then he decided that would be a cop-out. And so, on October 15, accompanied as before by a support caravan and joined along the way by sponsors and well wishers, many of them recruited as co-marchers, he will set out not just to mark the occasion of the original trek, but to replicate it.

The first March Across Dixie led to a spate of mini-marches across the South, as Edgerton was invited to bring his message to the scenes of numerous "heritage violations" – the destruction of Confederate monuments, the proposed renaming of buildings and streets named for Confederate heroes, and the banning of Confederate flags from venues ranging from football games to NASCAR events to holiday parades. Southern heritage groups welcomed him with open arms; revisionist historians and the politically correct came to despise him and launched an ongoing national campaign to discredit him. The Southern Poverty Law Center, self described racism "watchdog," called him "the darling of the white supremacist wing of the 'heritage' movement,," and local SPLC acolyte Monroe Gilmour called him "a pathetic soul who's searching for love and has found it with white supremacists." (Both remarks referenced Edgerton's association with the Southern Legal Resource Center, whose chief trial counsel, Kirk Lyons, has long been targeted by the SPLC for his successful court representation of a former Ku Klux Klan officer in the 1980's.)

Nor have attacks on Edgerton been strictly verbal. He has been physically assaulted, spat on and at, and says he has lost count of the death threats he has received. Nearly all the actual abuse has come from infuriated blacks. So, too, have a goodly percentage of the acts of spontaneous hospitality and generosity that have greeted him along his various lines of march – hot food, cold drinks, invitations to stay the night and donations, small but many, including one little girl's solemn presentation of the contents of her piggy bank.

These days, between speaking engagements, Edgerton blogs on his website, www.southernheritage411.com. He also has a habit of appearing – uniformed and carrying his flag – at various historical observances and political gatherings, where he hovers on the perimeter like an unbidden, admonishing ghost, seemingly to remind those present that the black and the white South have a congruent history and association beyond that depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "The Help."

As for the Texas Plaques Case, which was the engine that drove Edgerton's first March Across Dixie, it has spent the past ten years being a political football. Almost as soon as the plaques – each about the size of a doctor's shingle – had been removed and replaced with more "inclusive" ones citing equal justice for all Texans, the Sons of Confederate Veterans sued to have them returned. The back-and-forth continued until 2010, when the Texas Third District Court of Appeals ruled that no laws had been broken by replacing the old plaques, but that governmental procedures, including approval of the Texas State Historical Commission, had been bypassed. The Court ordered the state to pay attorneys' fees.

This past January the Texas SCV received preliminary approval to erect a brand-new marker on the Supreme Court building grounds emphasizing the use of Confederate pension funds in its construction. In May, however, the Historical Commission intervened, saying state law now prohibits the installation of any new markers on the Capitol campus, and there the matter has rested. Texas Southern heritage groups are hoping that if the issue is still in deadlock by that time, Edgerton's arrival in early 2013 will help to jump-start the resolution process.

Meanwhile, Edgerton, a decade older and mindful of the physical as well as the political obstacles he faces, is preparing himself for his "second coming." "This march is about spreading the truth," he says, "and you know there are a lot of folks out there who aren't comfortable with the truth, or who have agendas that the truth gets in the way of."

"I bad need some new walking shoes," he says, "but good ones cost money. If anybody wants to help, they can go to Southern Heritage 411's website [above], and God bless them."

<http://www.tribunepapers.com/2012/10/13/edgerton-says-hell-retrace-every-single-step-on-10th-anniversary-march-across-dixie/>

Watch this excellent [recent interview](#) with H.K. on All THINGS CONFEDERATE.

ACCIDENT--H.K.'S WALK SUSPENDED/H.K.'s Open Note

by Bill Hicks on Tuesday, October 23, 2012 at 7:08am ·

----- Forwarded message -----From: **HK Edgerton** hk.edgerton@gmail.com>Date: Tue, Oct 23, 2012 at 6:26 AMSubject: Re: Inside City Hall / Suspension of March Across Across DixieTo: Judi Price judi.homerprice@gmail.com>

Dear Ms. Judi,

I watched helplessly from across an intersection as a young man tried to make a right hand turn and swerved and ran into the drivers side of my little brothers truck. They would engage in conversation and I heard Terry Lee ask him for his insurance information, he asked if he could move his car so that the road would be passable to others. He got in the car and sped off. Unfortunately for me, we had gone to his job sight to get the truck so that I could have transportation to finish the March.I have been unable to reach anyone else , thereby until I can resolve this, I will reluctantly have to suspend the March until further notice. God bless you,

Your brother, HK On Mo, Oct 22, 2012 at 4:46 PM



Defending the Heritage

by Robert Mestas



Along with John Mosby, John McNeill was one of the most effective Confederate guerrillas on the Civil War's eastern front. A native of modern-day West Virginia, he was the leader of McNeill's Rangers, a small force of roughly 200 men that used guerrilla tactics to wreak havoc on Union operations in western Virginia.

McNeill made effective use of his small fighting force by screening Confederate troop movements and scavenging supplies. He also proved a thorn in the side of the Union Army with his constant raids on wagon trains and railroads. His most famous exploit involved the disruption of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a key Union supply line running through western Virginia.

The Rangers successfully burned B&O machine shops in Piedmont, West Virginia, and even destroyed a bridge, forcing the Union to divert almost 25,000 troops to protect the railroad from McNeill's handful of men. McNeill was killed in 1864 after a raid on Union troops, but his Rangers continued to operate until the end of the war, and even made an excursion into Maryland to capture Union officers.

<http://defendingtheheritage.com/>

EDINBURGH Evening News

A hero of the American Civil War born and raised in Edinburgh



The newly-discovered picture of American Civil War hero Colonel Robert A Smith

By [DAWN MORRISON](#)

Published on **Thursday 4 October 2012**

HE would go on to become part of American folklore for his role in the Civil War. But in his birthplace thousands of miles away in Edinburgh, the story of Colonel Robert A Smith remains little known.

Now 150 years after he was killed in action, amateur historians Billy Buchanan and Malcolm Nicol have been working to re-tell the remarkable story.

They have uncovered a never before seen picture of Col Smith, who served with the Mississippi Rifles, and was killed in action during the Battle of Munfordville.

And after attending a battle re-enactment and festival in Mississippi last month, they held a ceremony at Col Smith's memorial in Edinburgh yesterday.

Born in 1836, Robert Smith followed his brother, businessman James, from Edinburgh to Jackson, Mississippi.

He was enlisted in the Confederate Army and elected colonel of the 10th Mississippi infantry in 1860.

His death came after he was ordered to capture a vital bridge during the battle – he was mortally wounded and in great pain until he died several days later. He was buried in a Jackson cemetery at the age of 26 and is regarded as a folk hero by Confederate sympathisers in the southern states of America.

Billy said: "Smith was highly thought of as a young man who committed himself to Mississippi. One of his first orders was to take president of the Confederate States, Jefferson Davis, to Montgomery, Alabama, where he gave his inauguration speech at the first White House of the Confederacy.

"At the age of 26, he was already a colonel. After achieving so much by then, who knows what he would have gone on to do."

Billy and Malcom, who are Falkirk councillors, attended the Smith Memorial in the Victorian Dean Cemetery yesterday where two flags – of the Mississippi and Scottish varieties – flowers, and an original Confederate kepi hat were placed.

Explaining his interest, Billy, who has written a number of historical books and was given the new picture of Col Smith by American researchers on his last visit, said: "One of my ancestors was one of the first workers at James Smith's foundry in Bonnybridge, which was apparently sending cannon over to the Southern States.

"We believe our ancestor went over to the Civil War and never came back."

James went on to erect three monuments in his brother's memory – at Greenwood Cemetery in Mississippi, Dean Cemetery in Edinburgh and another in Kentucky, which is registered on the National Register of Historic Places and is the second biggest in America. Billy is determined to restore the Dean Cemetery memorial, which famously misspelled the name of the battle as 'Mumfordsville'.

"I was quite disappointed at the state of disrepair the monument has fallen into, the inscription can hardly be read – I'm going to launch a fund so that it can be repaired and the inscription read once more."

- The American Civil War, which ran from 1861 to 1865, emerged amid tension over the rights of states against federal authority, westward expansion and slavery.

Led by Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party campaigned against expanding slavery beyond the states in which it already existed in the presidential election of 1860. After a Republican victory, 11 southern slave states declared their withdrawal from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America – the Confederacy.

The other 25 states supported the federal government – the Union.

Hostilities began in 1861 with Confederate forces, led by Confederate President Jefferson Davis, firing on a US military installation in South Carolina.

Four years later, Confederate general Robert E Lee surrendered his army after the military campaign became untenable. Six days later, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by Confederate sympathiser John Wilkes Booth.

<http://www.scotsman.com/edinburgh-evening-news/latest-news/a-hero-of-the-american-civil-war-born-and-raised-in-edinburgh-1-2562532>

Eliminating Southern culture at Texas high schools

October 16, 2012 By Michael

Southern culture being erased; Southerners being replaced

The US public school system can be unfriendly territory for Southerners who wish to maintain their identity and cultural traditions. While nearly every other ethnic, cultural and racial group is pandered to by the often anti-White and anti-Southern administrative types who dominate much of the US public school system, Southerners are treated quite differently. We have another example of this from central Texas, where a Southern cultural song is being eliminated by school officials. [Laura Heinauer reports for TheStatesman.com](#):

While Austin's Travis High School **quietly silenced the performance of "Dixie"** at football games, officials in the Hays school district have punted when it comes discussing whether it should continue to be played.

Beginning this fall, Travis fans began singing "Travis Fight" after a Rebels score at football games, bucking the long tradition of singing "Dixie." Despite the pressure brought after a racially charged incident in May, the Hays High rebels are holding on to the tradition.

The struggle over how long both communities hold on to their ties to the Old South has been going on for years. On one side are those who say the mascot and song are traditions that evoke pride. On the other, are those who say that Confederate symbols and songs are vestiges of racial oppression.

The report then delves into another extremely important issue: demographic replacement of Southerners by Third World immigrants. [Purposeful demographic replacement](#) of one ethnic, cultural, racial or religious group with another (precisely what is going on in Texas and other areas of the South) is [defined under international law as genocide](#). Notice that at one of these schools Southerners have been almost entirely replaced by Mexicans and at the other Southerners are a minority with Mexicans and other immigrants now over half of the student body:

Today, both campuses are home to diverse communities. In the 2010-11 school year, about 83 percent of Travis' more than 1,300 students were Hispanic, 9 percent were African-American, 4 percent were white, 2 percent were Asian, and 2 percent identified as Native American or multiracial. That year, of Hays High's nearly 2,000 students, 52 percent were Hispanic, 43.5 percent were white, 2.5 percent were African-American, and the remaining 2 percent were Asian, Native American or multiracial.

Long after death, Confederate spy honored in Arkansas

JEANNIE NUSS, Associated Press

Sunday, October 14, 2012



In this photo provided by the Arkansas History Commission Oct. 9, 2012, a copy of a 1912 painting by artist William Besser from a Civil War era photograph of David O. Dodd is displayed in Little Rock, Ark. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is seen as a folk hero by many in his home state. Photo: AP / AP

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP) — The story of David O. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is a folk hero to many in his home state.

Street signs and an elementary school in the state capital have long borne Dodd's name, and admirers gather at his grave each year to pay tribute to Dodd's life and death.

"Everyone wants to remember everything else about the Civil War that was bad," said one of them, [W. Danny Honnoll](#). "We want to remember a man that stood for what he believed in and would not tell on his friends."

A state commission's decision, though, to grant approval for yet another tribute to Dodd has revived an age-old question: Should states still look for ways to commemorate historical figures who fought to defend unjust institutions?

"(Dodd) already has a school. I don't know why anything else would have to be done to honor him," [James Lucas Sr.](#), a school bus driver, said near the state Capitol in downtown Little Rock.

Arkansas' complicated history of race relations plays out on the Capitol grounds. A stone and metal monument that's stood for over a century pays tribute to the Arkansas men and boys who fought for the Confederacy and the right to own slaves. Not far away, nine bronze statues honor the black children who, in 1957, needed an Army escort to enter what had been an all-white school.



In this photo taken Sept. 18, 2012, a building known as "10-Mile-House" stands in Little Rock, Ark. David Owen Dodd, a 17-year-old boy was arrested at the house by Union troops in 1863 and executed in 1864 for being a Confederate spy. Photo: Danny Johnston / AP

The newest nod to Dodd would mark a site across town where he was detained after Union soldiers found encoded notes on him about their troop locations. Dodd was convicted of spying and sentenced to death, and legend has it he refused an offer to walk free in exchange for the name of the person who gave him the information.

"He was barely 17 years old when the Yankees hung him" on Jan. 8, 1864, Honnoll said. "Yeah, he was spying, but there (were) other people that spied that they didn't hang."

Dodd is certainly not the only teenager to die in the war or even the lone young martyr, said [Carl Moneyhon](#), a [University of Arkansas](#) at Little Rock history professor.

"If you start talking about the 16-, 17- and 18-year-olds who were killed in battle, the number is infinite," Moneyhon said. "There are tens of thousands of them. They become unremarkable."

So it seems all the more curious that some have come to portray Dodd as Arkansas' boy martyr.

"It's part of the romanticizing of the Civil War that began in the 1880s and the 1890s, that looks for ... what could be called heroic behavior to celebrate in a war filled with real horrors," Moneyhon said.

And it's caught on, though many question why.

"It's a very sad story, but at the end of the day, Dodd was spying for the Confederacy, which was fighting a war to defend the institution of slavery," said [Mark Potok](#), a senior fellow at the Southern Poverty Law Center.

[Sharon Donovan](#) — who lives on West David O. Dodd Road (there's an East David O. Dodd Road, too) — said she wouldn't mind another Dodd namesake in her neighborhood.



In this photo taken Sept. 18, 2012, a metal and a stone monument mark the grave of David Owen Dodd in Little Rock, Ark. The 17-year-old boy was executed in 1864 for being a Confederate spy. Photo: Danny Johnston / AP

"The fact that we live in the South, I could understand why he would want to do it because he was actually working for us in a way. ... For that era, I think it was probably a noble thing to do," Donovan said.

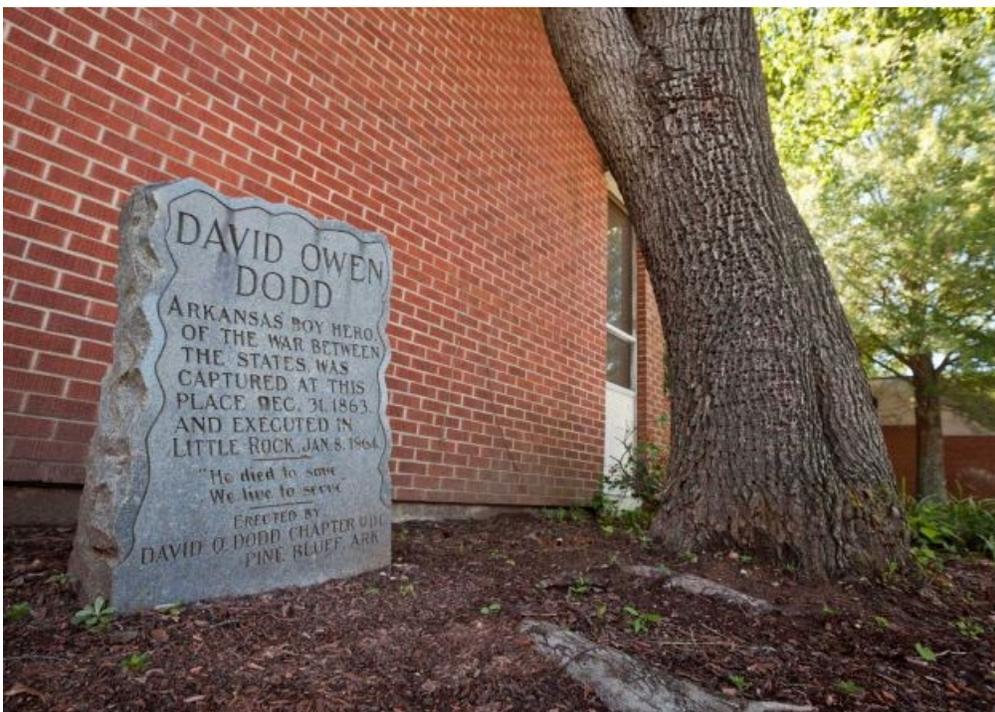
About a half-mile away, a banner outside an elementary school proclaims, "David O. Dodd Committed to Excellence." A doormat bearing Dodd's name shows a black boy smiling next to a few white ones. About half of the school's 298 students last year were black and only 27 were white.

Jerry Hooker, who graduated from Central High School years after the desegregation standoff over the Little Rock Nine, lives at the site where he says Dodd was detained almost a century and a half ago. The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission approved his application and agreed to chip in \$1,000 for the marker noting the spot's historical significance.

Hooker, 59, said the move to commemorate Dodd is not about honoring slavery, but about remembering the past.

"I don't think it has a thing to do with race whatsoever," Hooker said. "He was a 17-year-old kid with a coded message in his boot that had enough of whatever it is in him that he didn't squeal on his sources."

Still, in a city that stripped "Confederate Blvd." from its interstate highway signs shortly before dignitaries arrived in town for the opening of Bill Clinton's presidential library, the question remains: Should Dodd's name be etched into another piece of stone or metal for posterity's sake?



"There are currently more monuments to David O. Dodd than any other war hero in Arkansas," Potok said. "You would think that at some point it would be enough."

In this photo taken Sept. 18, 2012, a monument to teenage Confederate spy David O. Dodd, who was executed in 1864, is displayed in front of an elementary school named for him in Little Rock, Ark. Dodd is seen as a folk hero by many in his home state. Photo: Danny Johnston / AP

<http://www.seattlepi.com/news/article/Long-after-death-Confederate-spy-honored-in-Ark-3947515.php#ixzz29cCfueHo>

TRAVELLER: R.E. LEES HORSE

by Tim Manning

Wednesday, October 17, 2012

Traveller, R.E. Lee's horse is buried just outside of Lee's Chapel in Lexington, Virginia. Hundreds of thousands of Lincoln head pennies have been left face down on the bronze plaque marking Traveller's burial site. Southerners continue to do this EVERYDAY of the year. This is a tradition begun by VMI students for good luck prior to taking a big test or an exam. VMI students firmly believed that good luck would follow them for placing a Lincoln head penny with the face down so that Lincoln would have "to kiss the ass of Lee's horse Traveller." My family always leaves the Lee Chapel by the side door at Traveller's grave so that they can pay their tribute to General Lee's horse in this manner.



Before Lee's death, the aging General Lee dictated a letter to his daughter Agnes for an artist who wished to depict his horse. No words could better express Lee's love for his beloved Traveller:

"If I were an artist like you I would draw a true picture of Traveller — representing his fine proportions, muscular figure, deep chest and short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, small feet, and black mane and tail. Such a picture would inspire a poet, whose genius could then depict his worth and describe his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat, and cold, and the dangers and sufferings through which he passed. He could dilate upon his sagacity and affection and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. He might even imagine his thoughts, through the long night marches and days of battle through which he has passed.

"But I am no artist; I can only say he is a Confederate grey. I purchased him in the mountains of Virginia in the autumn of 1861, and he has been my patient follower ever since — to Georgia, the Carolinas, and back to Virginia. He carried me through the Seven Days battle around Richmond, the Second Manassas, at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the last day at Chancellorsville, to Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, and back to the Rappahannock. From the commencement of the campaign in 1864 at Orange, till its close around Petersburg, the saddle was scarcely off his back, as he passed through the fire of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and across the James River. He was almost in daily requisition in the winter of 1864-65 on the long line of defenses from Chickahominy, north of Richmond, to Hatcher's Run, south of the Appomattox. In the campaign of 1865, he bore me from Petersburg to the final days at Appomattox Court House. You must know the comfort he is to me in my present retirement....Of all his companions in toil, 'Richmond,' 'Brown Roan,' 'Ajax,' and quiet 'Lucy Long,' he is the only one that retained his vigor. The first two expired under their onerous burden, the last two failed. You can, I am sure, from what I have said, paint his portrait."

~ CSA General R.E. Lee



October 18th 1862 Palmyra Massacre...you will see this reported as the execution of Confederate soldiers, it was not...

When a Union informant was abducted by confederate forces in Palmyra Missouri; 10 civilians who had been jailed on suspicion of being confederate sympathizers; were randomly selected and shot, without trial by order of the Union commander. Those shot ranged in age from 19 to 60; a month later, Lincoln promoted the officer who ordered the execution. Mark Twain called it "hideous, horrible and infinitely pathetic."

After the massacre, it has been claimed that Strachan spared the life of one of the intended victims (Tom Humphrey of Lewis County) in exchange for \$500 paid by Humphrey's wife. Strachan is also said to have violated the chastity of Mrs. Humphrey, whether as part of the bargain or not. (Capt. Griffin Frost, quoted by Joseph A. Mudd, "With Porter in Northeast Missouri"). In 1864 Strachan was tried for the rape of Mrs. Humphrey and other offences, including misuse of funds. Found innocent of rape but guilty of embezzlement, he was sentenced to prison and was released by General William Starke Rosecrans on the grounds of persecution and an unfair trial, even though his accuser was another Union officer.

The execution of these citizens, which was widely discussed in the media, enraged and horrified people on both sides of the conflict. Ultimately, the massacre is remembered as just one of the many brutal events of the war perpetrated by the Federals.

~Robert Mestas



In Good Company

I take no issue with the term "Rebel" we're in good company.

Founding fathers George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, John Jay, Samuel Chase, Edward Rutledge and others were all called Rebels by their oppressive government.

This group of slave owning Rebels seceded from England in 1776 for the same reasons that the Southern States seceded from the Union in 1860-61. Independence, high taxes (tariffs) and unequal representation in a Congress dominated by the antagonistic industrial North.

Ironically, the King also offered emancipation to the slaves of the founding fathers in exchange for their fighting against the Rebels. It didn't work in 1776 and it didn't work in 1861.

If Washington and the founders are patriots, Davis, Lee and the Confederates cannot be traitors...

Charlottesville caught in war between states

University medical students aid wounded Confederate soldiers

By Sarah Bingol | Oct 17, 2012

[jenna truong /](#)

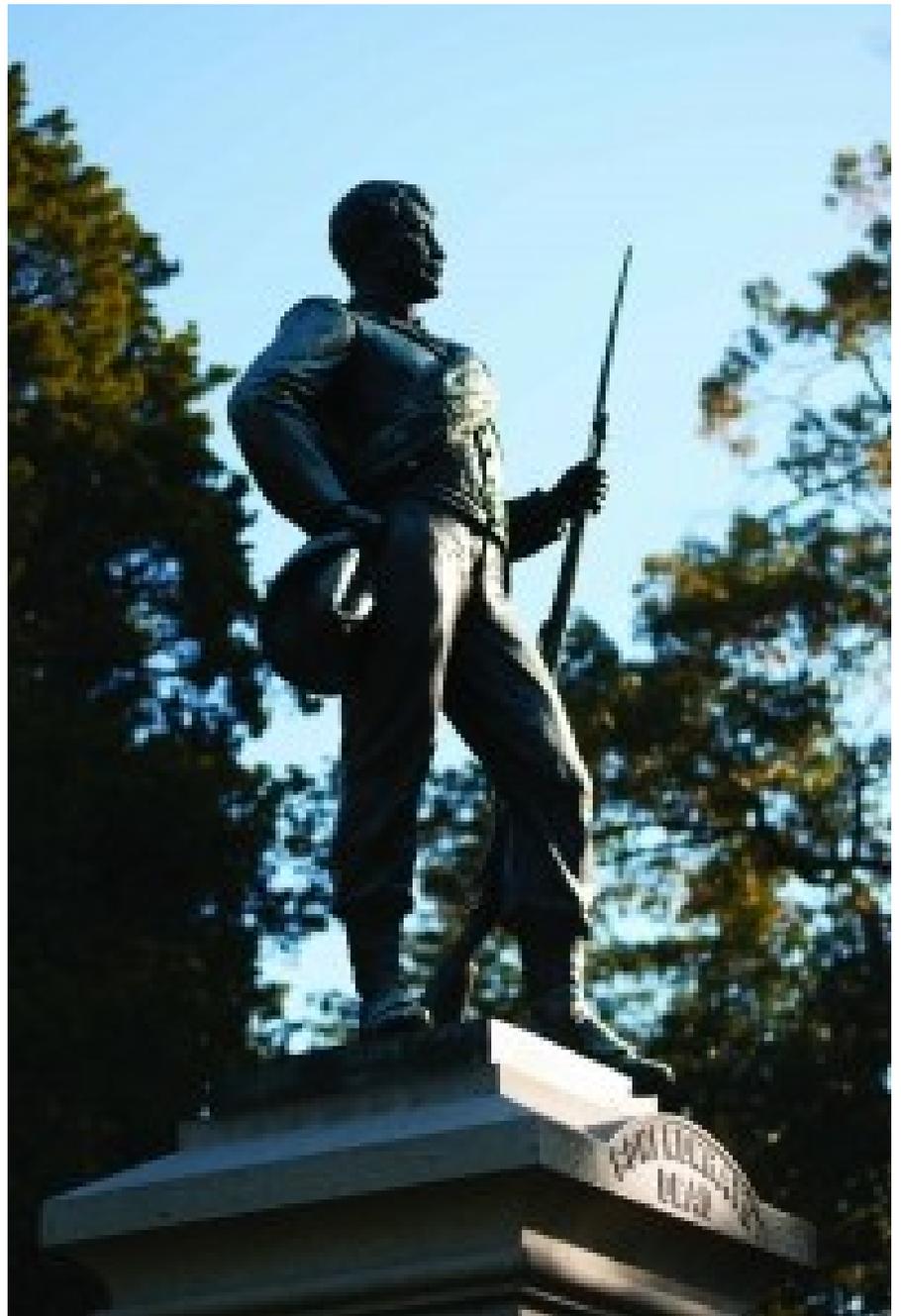
The Civil War may not have been fought on the University's doorstep, but the war did impact University students and Charlottesville, most notably with the community's contributions to the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.

Several factories in and around Charlottesville supplied uniforms and artificial limbs to soldiers. There was also an important hospital in the City, said Arts & Sciences graduate student Michael Caires, who is researching Civil War banking for his Ph.D. dissertation.

"With Virginia as one of the main theaters of battle in the Civil War, residents of Charlottesville could not escape its effects," Caires said.

The University remained open during the entire war and was committed to providing education to those students who were still on Grounds or came back injured from the front.

"The University was very



particular about the buildings not being used for military purposes,” University Historian Alexander “Sandy” Gilliam said. “[Officials] figured if buildings were used and Charlottesville was attacked, then the University would be burned.”

University students not fighting during the war still played an active role in the Civil War. Charlottesville did not see much actual fighting, but more than 2,000 University men, including alumni, served for the Confederacy during the war, History Prof. Elizabeth Varon said in an email.

In addition, University doctors treated a total of 22,700 wounded soldiers during the war, and Dawson’s Row and Lawn rooms were used for recuperation. Confederate General and U.Va. Law grad Carnot Posey even died in Room 33 West after his Law roommate, Dr. John Staige Davis, found him in a local hospital and brought him to the University for treatment.

“Davis lived in Pavilion XVII, and at the time, if you were living on the Lawn as faculty you could petition for the adjoining Lawn rooms,” Gilliam added. “Davis had 33 West and cut a door through the wall to the room. Davis moved Posey to 33 West and treated him there until he developed pneumonia and died.”

General Posey is buried in the University cemetery in the Davis family plot.

Charlottesville’s true claim to Civil War fame was its March 3, 1865 surrender of the City to Union generals Philip H. Sheridan and George Custer, said Arts & Sciences Graduate student Will Kurtz, a Ph.D. candidate specializing in 19th century America. Since Union soldiers occupied Charlottesville only in the month leading up to the surrender at Appomattox, Va., the city did not sustain major damage.

When the Civil War ended, the battle had just begun for the University, which struggled to recover economically after the war and during Reconstruction.

“A great influx of veterans came back to school, but nobody had any money,” Gilliam said. “The South was desperately poor. The University faced closing several times after the war because there wasn’t any money.”

In an effort to recognize those who fought for the Confederacy the University established memorials to these men. Bronze plaques on the portico of the front steps of the Rotunda list the names of students, alumni, and faculty who died fighting for the Confederacy. There is also a memorial to Confederate soldiers who died at the University just outside the cemetery.

“I find it fascinating as well that while Confederate veterans who were killed in action are memorialized on plaques on the Rotunda, there is no mention of the men from U.Va. who fought for the Union,” Kurtz said.

With sesquicentennial commemorations of the Civil War occurring all around Virginia, a debate has waged about whether Charlottesville should memorialize such Confederate leaders as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson given their history of supporting slavery.

This is the first feature in a series of four articles about Charlottesville history, commemorating its 250th anniversary this year.

<http://www.cavalierdaily.com/>

A Message from Tim D. Manning, who has an excellent unreconstructed Confederate website:



My postings are those of a traditional Southern agrarian who wakes up to find himself in the miasma we call modernity, but with the knowledge that I can personally secede, follow a different drummer, and find those who seek and follow that more peaceful way of life that does not permit a government to define my culture.

My FREE reading and discussion website "The Southern Partisan Reader" is at www.TheSouthernPartisan.com . I founded the Virginia Heritage Foundation 17 years ago, then the North Carolina Heritage Foundation eight years ago working with fellow university professors

to produce historically accurate and readable materials to counter U.S. "Court Historians" and their revisionist propaganda that is a constant attack on American Christianity and the institutions that have preserved our western Christian culture and views of self-government. The problems with what our children are being taught in government schools grow worse every year. Our written research is available for free and many of our writers are available for public presentations.

You can register your email address to receive my mailings at any time by using our "subscribe" feature on my website, and register to order books with our online bookstore. This is the only announcement you will receive from me unless you go to www.thesouthernpartisan.com and register online to be placed on my "subscriber" list. This list is not for sale and not shared or traded. It is personal, private, and exclusive to my TSPR project.

My passion is history and truth, history that is "unrevised" by the PC "Court" historians and a view of Southern culture that is "unreconstructed" by American social engineering statisticians. If you like what you read on "The Southern Partisan Reader" or my [FaceBook](#) pages please recommend them to your friends. This effort is entirely sustained through donations and we have no paid staff. Donations to this important work are entirely optional. I send out no e-mails and no snail-mails asking for financial support.

The first essay I posted was "Lincoln, the Declaration, And Secular Puritanism: A Rhetoric For Continuing Revolution" by the late M. E. Bradford, Professor of Literature at the University of Dallas, is a classic and intelligent piece of Southern agrarian literature and thinking that is insightful about how Southerners think, believe and practice their Christian faith. It is available at the "Archived Essays" tab. New "Archived Essays" are posted regularly. You can leave your comments on the website or [FaceBook pages](#) for others to read.

May God bless you as you read and your efforts to restore sanity and federalism in our government from a Southern agrarian and constitutional point of view. Have a Dixie Day!

Deo Vindice/God Will Vindicate.

Tim D. Manning
Executive Director
The Southern Partisan Reader

UNION REGIMENT CAPTURED BY ONE CONFEDERATE

Ex-Sheriff Charlie Wells tells a remarkable story of what occurred while the Seventh Georgia Regiment was campaigning in the Valley of Virginia. The hero of the wonderful feat is Capt. James L. Bell, a popular conductor who daily takes his train in and out of Atlanta on the West Point road. The story is strictly true, and is known to all the surviving members 'of the Seventh Georgia regiment. It illustrates how whole bodies of well-disciplined men are liable to sudden and uncontrollable panics.

During Gen. Grant's advance on Richmond the Seventh Georgia regiment, after a day of hard and almost incessant fighting, found itself on the confines of a large field, across the center of which ran a straight deep ravine. The exigencies of the battle had, in a measure, separated the regiment from other commands on either flank, and, although the firing was incessant about them, no enemy was visible in their front. They had just repulsed an attack made by the Nineteenth Wisconsin regiment and a portion of a New York regiment. The latter had fallen back through the field and were lost to view.

Dusk was fast gathering. The men of the Seventh were weary with a long day's fighting and were taking a needed rest. It was with these surroundings that Sgt. Bell thought he would reconnoiter, and, climbing over the works, he moved stealthily across the field and obliqued so as to meet the ravine at its head. Here he beheld a sight which almost paralyzed him. The ravine was full of Federals, and he had run full upon them. To retreat would have been dangerous. It was one man against hundreds, and Sgt. Bell determined in a moment to capture the regiment and take the colors with his own hands.

Without a moment's pause he dashed boldly forward, firing his musket full into the ranks of the enemy, crying: "Surrender! Throw down your arms!" The Seventh Georgia heard the cries and shot, and dashed across the field, but too late to rob the gallant Bell of the honor achieved by his daring act. Bell had captured them single-handed, and had in his possession the colors of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

The captured regiment was sent to the rear amid great laughter, and Sgt. Bell became the hero of the hour. It was the opinion of many that had the regiment appeared across the field it would have been saluted with a volley and an obstinate fight would have ensued; but the sudden apparition of a single wild figure darting out of the gloom, yelling and firing into their midst, so disconcerted them that they yielded to a genuine panic and were prisoners almost before they knew it. When Sgt. Bell dashed at them at the end of the ravine one man arose up and surrendered, then another and another, and in less than two minutes they were all prisoners.

Capt. Bell is a hale, handsome man of about fifty-five, with grizzled hair and mustache. He is as modest as he is brave, and this story comes from the lips of his comrades who were with him and who witnessed the remarkable feat on that October day.

Application was made for a furlough for Sgt. James L. Bell, Company K, Seventh Georgia Regiment, dated at Fair Oaks, Va., November 30, 1864, in the following language:

"This is to ask leave of absence for thirty days on behalf of Sgt. James L. Bell, Company K, Seventh Georgia Regiment, to visit his home in Atlanta, Ga, because of his having advanced four hundred yards in front of his command, capturing the colors of the Nineteenth Wisconsin regiment, and causing the surrender of many officers and men. For this and other Acts of gallantry I respectfully ask that this application be granted.

"THOMAS WILSON, Lieut. Commanding Co. K.

This application was indorsed as follows: "J. F. Kiser, Major Commanding Seventh Georgia Regiment; G. T. Anderson, Brigadier General; C. W. Fields, Major General Commanding Division; Respectfully approved and forwarded for special gallantry-James B. Longstreet, General Commanding Corps."

"Respectfully approved and returned."

"ROBERT E. LEE"

Confederate Veteran, Vol. VII, No. 1 Nashville, Tenn., January, 1899.

Sunset Lakes Elementary School's Confederate Flag Display Prompts Petition (POLL)

10/19/2012



A South Florida mom is [not happy](#) with a history exhibition at her child's elementary school.

Tina Meadows is asking Sunset Lakes Elementary School in Miramar to [remove a Confederate flag on display in a school hallway](#), the Miami Herald reports.

The controversial flag is encased on the wall along with other historical flags including a 36-star Union flag, 1814 flag, 1861 "Stars and Bars" Confederate flag, a flag from the U.S. Capitol and a Sept. 11 memorial flag.

Sunset Lakes was [designed as "a sort of mini-museum"](#) with a U.S. history focus when it opened a decade ago, according to the Herald report, which said Broward Schools Chief Service Quality Officer Sharon Airaghi responded to Meadow's complaint by writing that the school is recognizing pieces of history "including those that are difficult and repugnant."

Tracy Clark, a public information officer for the district, told HuffPost Miami that the flag "is not given any prominence over any other flag, and it is there as part of a timeline of American history." The display was created by a "diverse" panel when the Sunset Lakes first opened, she said.

Meadows, who is black, [started an online petition at Change.org](#) that has nearly 4,500 signatures.

"The confederate flag is a symbol of oppression, racism, and slavery," Meadows wrote. "It is a reminder of a painful past in American History...The flag is intimidating and offensive to parents and students who have been culturally affected by it and it's symbolism. Take it down now!"

The beef isn't Meadow's first with the school's exhibition. Clark said Sunset Lakes changed a label under a mural of Condoleeza Rice from "Afro American" to "African American" after Meadows raised concern.

Previous complaints about the confederate flag were settled after the school's previous principal sat down with offended parents and explained the exhibition, the district said.

Quick Poll

Should the school take the Confederate flag down?

VOTE

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"Lincolnology" is available online at: <http://dixienet.org/rights/books1.shtml>

After 150 years, a dark chapter of Gainesville's past still stirs passions

Posted Sunday, Oct. 07, 2012 **BY STEVE CAMPBELL**
sfcampbell@star-telegram.com



GAINESVILLE -- Rand McNally recently named this North Texas town America's Most Patriotic City, but that red, white and blue slogan has collided with a grisly episode from 150 years ago: the Great Hanging of 1862, when vigilantes hanged 40 Union sympathizers and shot two more who tried to escape.

The Civil War incident that pitted neighbors against neighbors in a paroxysm of suspicion and retaliation remains a touchy subject here, particularly for families whose ancestors were strung up from an elm tree not far from the courthouse.

They say the city of 16,000 has always tried to duck the dark episode that at the time sparked outrage in the North and drew applause across the South.

"People damn well try to whitewash it," said 89-year-old L.D. Clark, a retired English professor whose great-grandfather Nathaniel M. Clark was hanged on Oct. 13, 1862, leaving behind a wife and seven children, including a son in the Rebel army.

Mayor Jim Goldsworthy says Gainesville isn't "running away from the horrible event."

The city would rather "hang our moniker on being the most patriotic town in America and drive our tourism that way."

L.D. Clark, 89, holds a print depicting the Great Hanging of 1862. His great-grandfather was among those killed of Terror, Commemorating the Great Hanging of 1862."

The latest contretemps flared when a local museum planning an Oct. 12-13 event to mark the 150th anniversary put up a billboard in late August off Interstate 35 promoting it as "October's Reign

It quickly came down when Cooke County Heritage Society directors bailed on the event after Mayor Pro Tem Ray Nichols voiced his disapproval with the Star-Telegram/Joyce Marshall "sensational" marketing to the director of the Morton Museum, which the society manages.

"We received some information that intimidated the executive board, and we decided to cancel," said Steve Gordon, a retired engineer and former president of the society who organized the event. "We got scared because the city gives the museum money. I'm very bitter about it. Gainesville has been hiding from the Great Hanging since it happened."

Nichols, a retired banker, said he wasn't acting in his official capacity but as a private individual and contributor to the museum who felt the billboard "put the city in a bad light."

He also didn't appreciate that the event was scheduled on the weekend of the city's Depot Days, an annual celebration of the area's railroad history.

"Gainesville was voted most patriotic city in America this year, and we are very excited about it and our Medal of Honor Host City program. I think those are important. That other thing? I don't think that's important to anybody," he said.

Don't tell that to Colleen Carri, Clark's niece and a heritage society board member who decided to keep the commemoration alive by pairing it with the annual Clark family reunion Oct. 13.

Carri expects 220 attendees, including descendants of six other hanging victims, at the event called Remembering Our Past, Embracing Our Future.

With cities across the country commemorating Civil War anniversaries, she said, Gainesville is missing out.

"I don't get their mentality except they are afraid it's going to tarnish this most patriotic thing. They didn't know how to spin it; they didn't know what to do with it."

But this might be one where spin couldn't win.

"Having a celebration of a time when they hanged people being loyal to the United States would not go well with the most patriotic town label," said University of North Texas professor Richard B. McCaslin, one of the event's speakers and the author of *Tainted Breeze: The Great Hanging at Gainesville, Texas 1862*.

The Rebel line

There's another skirmish line on this old battlefield, and it is cloaked in gray.

Some North Texans with the Sons of Confederate Veterans believe the Unionists were traitors, and they've produced a movie to tell the "complete history" based on two controversial accounts by men involved in the hangings.

David Moore of Weatherford has two ancestors who were ringleaders of the Unionists -- Henry Childs, a doctor, and his brother, Ephraim, who were the first to be hanged.

"If I was living back then and I knew what those brothers did, I would have hung them, too. It was treason," said Moore, the director of *Black October 1862*, which will be screened Oct. 13 at the Masonic Lodge in Gainesville.

"Were there innocent people hung? Yes. We're saying there is more to it than what has been presented in the literature out there," Moore said.

Most people only know the victims' stories, said Joe White of Gainesville, the First Lieutenant Commander of the Lee-Bourland Camp 1848 of the SCV. (Col. James Bourland, a "good fighter and good hater," led the troops that rounded up the Unionists.)

"It was the Confederate States of America. They were under military law," White said. "If you have people feeding information to the enemy, what are they?"

Monumental divide

The lingering schism between Gainesville's link to the Confederacy and the mass hanging is "strikingly illustrated" by two monuments, McCaslin said.

On the front lawn of the Cooke County Courthouse, a monolith topped with a Rebel soldier stands watch over the square.

Part of the 1911 monument's flowery inscription reads "no nation rose so white and fair none fell so pure of crime," which makes Clark grimace.

"So pure of crime?" growls Clark, who 30 minutes before had read an inscription on his great-grandfather's grave at the Clark Cemetery that said he was "Murdered by a Mob."

A few blocks away, the town's lone marker for the Great Hanging stands forlornly among piles of construction debris from a flood control project.

"What's fascinating is that this account on this marker is the only evidence of the Great Hanging in Cooke County. There's not a marker with any of the victims' names on it," Carri said.

Goldsworthy says the site will be restored when the construction is done.

The marker was once located across I-35 "as far away as you could get from the town center," said McCaslin, who added that now-deceased former Mayor Margaret Hayes pushed for a Great Hanging park and got the monument moved.

"She saw it as a tourism possibility. People like that sort of ghoulish stuff," he said. "Some places have turned their dark days into big tourist attractions, like the Salem witch trials in New England. They've managed to flip it over. Maybe we're not far enough away yet."

"A pressure cooker"

In 1862, Cooke County was a remote outpost of the Confederacy. Only 10 percent of the households had slaves, and it had voted 2-to-1 against secession while Texas as a whole was 3-to-1 in favor of it.

Located just south of the Red River, Gainesville was a frontier town beset by threats. Just north was Indian Territory. Deserters and outlaws roamed the border lands. To the west, Comanche Indians ruled.

"These people were living in a pressure cooker," McCaslin said.

When the war started in 1861, many Union supporters volunteered for frontier guard units in hope of avoiding fighting in the East. But the Confederate Conscription Act of April 1862 changed everything, McCaslin said.

A loose affiliation of men formed a secretive Union League with a primary aim of avoiding the draft, he said.

But rumors were soon rampant that the group had grown to 1,700 and had John Brown-style plans to storm militia arsenals in Gainesville and Sherman and then aid an invasion.

Bourland's troops arrested more than 150 men on Oct. 1, and Confederate Col. William C. Young formed a citizen's court of 12 jurors of mostly slaveholders. Seven Unionist leaders were hanged, and then a mob lynched 14 more, McCaslin said.

The rest of the suspects were to be released, but "the real killing started" the next week after unknown assailants murdered Young and another man, he said.

Nineteen more men were then convicted and hanged. Over the course of the day, two prisoners at a time were hanged from the back of a wagon.

But Gainesville wasn't alone in its fear and retaliation. In Decatur, five Unionist suspects were hanged, and a prisoner was shot in Denton. Earlier, in August, 19 Unionist German settlers fleeing from the Hill Country to Mexico had been killed in the Battle of Nueces, and nine prisoners were executed.

Neighbors torn apart

McCaslin has never found evidence of communication between people in North Texas and Union authorities.

"I think it was just talk. That infuriates some people; they want me to tell them these were horrible traitors that deserved to be killed. But traitors to what? They were actually loyal to the country they had been raised in all their lives."

What remains most fascinating for McCaslin is how quickly neighbors turned on one another.

"But it is not the first time and it's not the last time. We see it today. Under pressure people can do very unreasonable things.

"When you bring something like this to light, smelling to high heaven, it undermines the idea of a united South. To me, it makes it a more human story because we always divide. It's what we do; it's what we are. It's the nature of a democracy. Sometimes we handle it well, and sometimes we don't handle it well at all.

"That upsets people; they don't want to hear that Great-Great-Grandpa made a mistake."

<http://www.star-telegram.com/2012/10/07/4318432/after-150-years-a-dark-chapter.html#storylink=misearch>



Black October 1862

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The film is a production of independent company Southern Legacy Films — and was directed by David Moore and produced by Gary Bray, both members of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

Copies of *Black October* are available for a donation through [The Texas Division Media Group](http://www.texasdivisionmedia.com)

http://www.southernlegacy.org/Southern_Legacy/TX_Division_Media_Group.html



**Belo Camp Cmdr. Paul Hamilton played
the role of one of the conspirators.**

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Kansas University glorifies bloodshed of the Southern people



A PROUD BEGINNING

With college basketball between Missouri and Kansas still flippantly referred to as “Border War”, and students at KU parading John Brown signs at KU basketball games, it’s interesting to consider why Kansas University continues to make use of the “Jayhawk” as a symbol of “higher learning”. Considering the “Jayhawker” during the actual Border War and War for Southern Independence was a murdering group of unprincipled men who robbed and killed their way through many Missouri and Kansas Communities – it can only be that Kansas University hopes that no-one remembers or cares about the innocent people who died at the hands of the “Jayhawker”. Besides, the “Jayhawk” today is quite marketable, with lots of bumper stickers, and plush stuffed animals.



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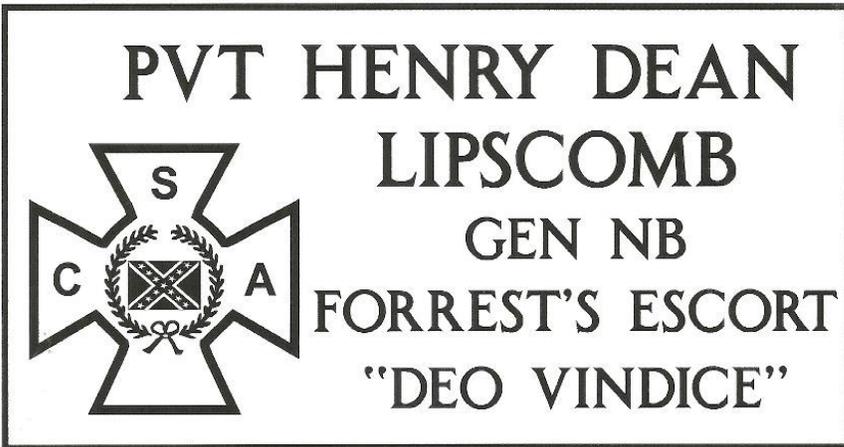
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About the Author

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:

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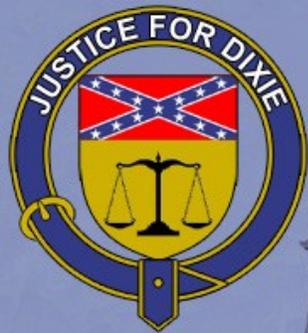
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The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

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.

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.

Events & Functions

Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration
Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans



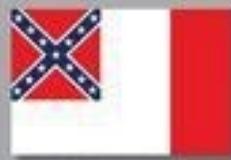
Rattle Flag



1st National Flag



2nd National Flag



3rd National Flag



Bonnie Blue Flag



*They took a stand for us.
Now, we stand for them.*

*May God bless our efforts to
Vindicate the Cause of the
Confederate South.*

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

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.

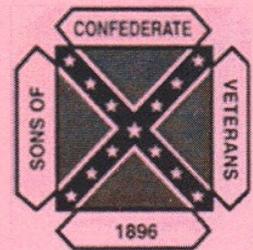


CHECK ✓ *Texas Division Heritage Defense Fund!*

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!

Sam Davis Youth Camp-Texas



Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne warned: "If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision."



Today his words ring true. There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences, which flourish in our schools. This summer you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp, named for the great Confederate Sam Davis, will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the Cause for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies.

CHECK ✓ THE SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP - TEXAS! It is your duty!

PLEASE RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

DUES - YOU MUST PAY ALL DUES LISTED TO BE A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING

LEVEL

DUES AMOUNT

CAMP: COL. A.H. BELO 49
TEXAS DIVISION
NATIONAL

\$10.00
\$5.00
\$30.00
\$45.00

TOTAL MINIMUM DUES →

I am pleased and honored to make some additional contributions:

- | | | |
|--|--|-------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flag Restoration Fund | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Heritage Defense Fund | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sam Davis Youth Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Flags Across Texas Project | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Texas Historical Commission Monuments Project | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Extra Giving for Your Local Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |

*** MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO YOUR CAMP. TOTAL ENCLOSED \$**

PLEASE FOLD ON SOLID LINE - DO NOT TEAR OR CUT

← FOLD HERE

FOLD HERE

FOLD HERE →



Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood

CHANGES TO MY PERSONAL DATA

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

E-MAIL _____

CELL PHONE: _____ HOME PHONE: _____

MY ANCESTOR'S NAME AND RANK _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Current E-mail _____ @ _____

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO YOUR CAMP & REMIT TO:

|||||
CAMP: COL. A.H. BELO 49
STANLEY D. HUDSON
3233 LOVERS LN
DALLAS TX 75225-7627

PLEASE MAKE SURE THIS RETURN ADDRESS SHOWS THROUGH WINDOW IN RETURN ENVELOPE

**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.*



*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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