



The Belo Herald

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

October 2012

Topic for this month's meeting is:

Beau Purdom: John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin



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

Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

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



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

Belocamp49@hotmail.com

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

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

Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

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

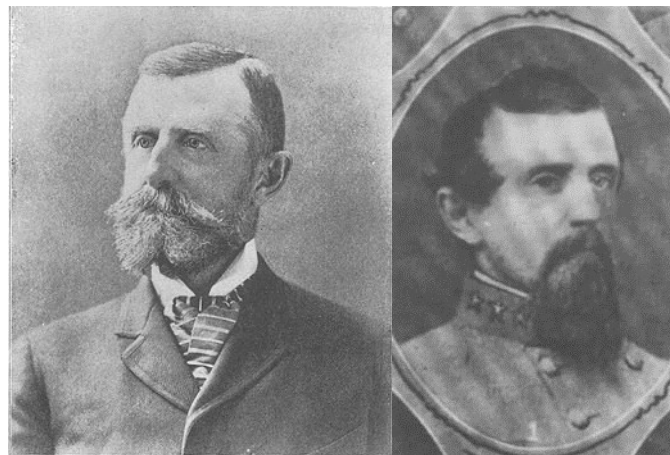
Thursday, October 4th : 7:00 pm

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,

Fall is upon us and the holidays are fast approaching. We have decided at our last meeting to once again have Stan Hudson host the Christmas party at his house (and yes, he knows about it). It'll be the same arrangement as last year with members bringing side dishes and/or dessert, just let Stan know what you plan on bringing. Also, now is the time to consider any nominations for camp officers which will cease by November's meeting and be officially voted in at the Christmas party. We'll also need to start planning for the Lee-Jackson dinner coming up in the third week of January. This year, we'll need to have paid reservations before years end to get a more accurate head count. Remember that friends and significant others can be invited and the price will be somewhere around \$45 per person including members from other camps. For this upcoming meeting in October we have the honor of Beau Purdom speaking on the topic of John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin. So be sure to come and join us at our next meeting, it's going to be a great one !

Respectfully,

Cdr. Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Friends of the Confederation,

October is here and it looks to be another big month for Belo Camp! Our camp meeting will feature Beau Purdom presenting on John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin. As Texans, we have special interest in learning about General Hood, as well as the strategic importance of his decisions at Franklin.

On October the 9th, I will be presenting The Diversity of the Confederate Army to the Felix Robertson camp in Waco. It's fun to share the truth about who the Confederate Army was made of. And it's always fun to visit our brothers in Waco!

On Saturday October 27, Belo Camp will be flagging the State Supreme Court Building in Austin. As many know, the State of Texas decided to remove all the Confederate Plaques from the Building circa 2000. This despite the fact that the Supreme Court building was built by using money from the Confederate Pension Fund! We look forward to showing the visitors to the State capital the true history of the War...and that the Texas SCV doesn't back down from a challenge!

The work on our website continues. Our webmaster is working on some expansion to the original plan. We have pushed the debut to our Christmas party, December 8. The new additions to the site will put us in better position for the 2013 campaign. Rest assured, the changes will be worth the wait!

Finally, I wanted to pass along news from the Market Hall Gun Show in Dallas. I worked the SCV booth with Kyle Sims this past Sunday. The various flags of the Confederacy draw more attention and start more conversations than anything else. And 99% of those conversations are positive. I encourage you to make an effort to stick a Confederate flag or SCV logo on your car or truck. Whether it's the first, second, or third national, our beloved Battle Flag, or the Bonnie Blue, be sure to let our fellow Texans know that we are here to set the record straight on the War Between the States...and that it's OK to fly the Confederate flag again!!!!

Thank you, God bless you, and DEO VINDICE!

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





Chaplain's Corner A Lost Cause?



We've all heard the Confederate States of America and all it stood for and fought for referred to as a "lost cause." Of course, we lost the War for Southern Independence, and as a result we lost our country. We also lost the opportunity to publicly denounce the likes of Lincoln, Sherman, and Butler for the war criminals they were. We lost the right to fully enjoy our proud Southern heritage, and show proper respect for honorable men like Lee, Jackson, and Forest. Many would even deny us the right to honor our brave and noble Confederate forefathers. Yes, a lot was lost at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, 1865 but not the Cause!

In fact, the Confederate Cause is alive and well, and getting stronger every day. Throughout this country, people are getting tired of big government. They're getting tired of Democrats. They're getting tired of Republicans. They're getting tired of Washington bureaucracy. They see hundreds of billions of their hard-earned tax dollars being wasted while tax paying citizens are fighting to keep their homes and jobs, and they're getting tired of it! The result is more and more people are beginning to embrace the Confederate Cause. They just don't know it.

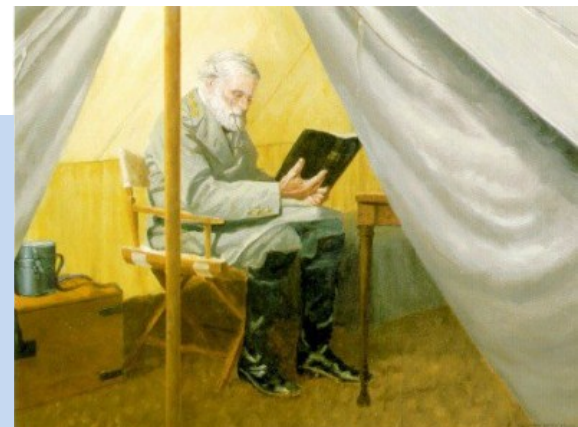
Jesus said in John 8:32, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Today, people everywhere are becoming more and more aware of the truth. And the truth is, "Big Brother" is getting bigger and more demanding and intrusive, while the concept of "we the people," upon which this country was founded is being brushed aside. If one person or a small group of people, complain about a manger scene in front of a courthouse, or the Ten Commandments in a public building, or a monument honoring our brave Confederate soldiers in a town square, or a Confederate Battle Flag in the upper corner of a state flag, then they are removed, and "we the people" are not asked or consulted. People in this country are beginning to grow weary of truth and freedom being replaced by political correctness and personal agendas. They're beginning to see that the South was right, and still is. They just don't know it

As the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we are charged with the "vindication of the cause for which [our Confederate forefathers] fought." Now it seems that the Cause is not only on the road to vindication, but acceptance by the vast majority of the country. The desire to restore the United States and the Constitution envisioned, and fought for, by our founding fathers, is truly a just and worthy cause. It was the cause of the Confederacy. It is the Cause of the Sons of Confederate Veterans today. And, it is rapidly becoming the cause of the people of the United States. Maybe they don't know it but we do!

My prayer today is that God will bless the Sons of Confederate Veterans and our just and most worthy Cause.



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Prayer Requests

Mrs. JoAnn Rand, mother of past Louisiana Division Commander, past Adjutant-in-Chief, and Current Chief of Staff Chuck Rand passed away after being diagnosed with cancer. Please keep Chuck and his family in your prayers while they undergo the loss of their mother and the change it brings to their lives.

Please be in Prayer for the family of Cmdr. Thomas Harrison of SCV Camp #1904, 2nd Texas Frontier District---DeLeon, TX, who has crossed over the river and is now resting in the shade of the trees and in the arms of The Lord at 12:44pm Sep 24th. Services for Cmdr. Harrison will be Sunday, October 7th at 2PM at the First United Methodist Church of Gorman, TX.

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

November: Denne Sweeney: "My Time as SCV CIC"

December: Camp Christmas Party –Hosted by Stan Hudson Family- See announcement in this issue.

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

The E. W. Taylor SCV Camp # 1777 has invited any SCV/OCR member interested to a special presentation by Judy Richie on **Sept. 27 (Thur) at 6:15 at the TX Civil War Museum in Ft. Worth.** Judy and her husband Ray own the museum. Judy will focus on her unusual collection of ladies apparel; the men can ogle the guns and uniforms at the same time. Everyone in the area is invited, so pass the word. We hope to see you there.

September 27th-29th: Southern States Cruisers Reunion. M G Grant Fun Dome, Desoto, TX.

Saturday, October 6th Everyone is invited to participate in two events on Saturday, October 6th. Both are being hosted by camps in the 1st, 2nd, and 7th Brigades. The first is a **headstone dedication for 1st Sgt. John Calhoun Cox, Co. C, 5th Texas Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade.** The event will be at 1:00, in the Sweetwater City Cemetery. Troops are needed for a color guard and rifle line. Additional support has been offered by the Order of the Confederate Rose and the Black Rose Society.

Following this event, everyone is asked to make a short drive and celebrate the dedication of **the BG John Sayles camp 366, Abilene, flagpole.** This flagpole was erected by the camp and is near I-20. The camp invites everyone to come and help them celebrate the accomplishment of this great achievement outside the town of Roscoe at 3:00.

If you have any questions, please contact any of the following:Larry L Wilhoite l.wilhoite@sbcglobal.net David McMahon dmctx.scv@gmail.com Gaylan Harrison gharrison16@suddenlink.net Bobby Morris rainmorr@fastmail.fm

October 9th: Fort Worth Civil War Round Table: Geo. H. Thomas: "A Southerner's Difficult Road to Success in Union Blue" by Dr. Anne Bailey, Civil War historian, www.fortworthcwrt.com for more info.

October 13th: Grave Dedication for Orville Columbus Youngblood. Bardwell Cemetery, 11:00 A.M.

October 13th: Stephenville Bygone Days, 10 a.m.—4 p.m. 525 E. Washington Street.

October 20th: Hubbard Re-enactment, Hubbard, TX Museum will be hosting the activity.

Oct 20 Confederate Marker Dedication – TBA Canton POC TBA

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

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

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



SCV CAPS AVAILABLE

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

Order yours soon!!

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



Reverend Jerry Brown, A.H Belo Camp 49 Chaplain, gave a very informative presentation on the Great Revivals in the Confederate States Armies. The roll of black preachers was pivotal in the spread of the Gospel among our troops and yankee troops occasionally snuck through the lines to participate in the revival meetings.

Rev. Brown is very active in missions to Mexico, and often travels to the border areas to work with orphanages in Eagle Pass, Texas and Piedras Negras, Coahuila and to Mexico City to do the Lord's work.



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.





Multi-Brigade Event - Saturday, October 6, 2012

Everyone is invited to participate in two events on Saturday, October 6th. Both are being hosted by camps in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades. The first is a headstone dedication for 1st Sgt. John Calhoun Cox, Co. C, 5th Texas Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade. The event will be at 1:00, in the Sweetwater City Cemetery located in the 2000 Block of West Alabama Avenue & west of Robert Lee St. Troops are needed for a color guard and rifle line. Additional support has been offered by the Order of the Confederate Rose and the Black Rose Society.

Following this event, everyone is asked to make a short drive and celebrate the dedication of the BG John Sayles camp 366, Abilene, flagpole. This flagpole was erected by the camp and is east of Roscoe between I-20 and US 84. (See attached directions.) The camp invites everyone to come and help them celebrate the accomplishment of this great achievement at 3:00. If you have any questions, please contact any of the following:

Larry L Wilhoite l.wilhoite@sbcglobal.net

David McMahon dmctx.scv@gmail.com

Gaylan Harrison gharrison16@suddenlink.net

Bobby Morris rainmorr@fastmail.fm

Directions to the I-20 SCV Flag Site east of Roscoe Texas **Be prepared to walk about 50+ yards in the dirt to the site.**

From West on I-20 Exit 237 –Cemetery Road. Cross under I-20 and turn right on the I-20 service road for ¼ mile. Flag pole will be on the left.

From the East on I-20 Exit 237 and double back on the service road.

From the East I-20 onto US. 84N. Exit Business 84 W, cross under 84. At the 2nd stop sign (Service Road) turn left for ½ mile.

From US 84 North (Lubbock & Snyder) Exit Business 84 East (Just past Roscoe) Cross the Railroad tracks, Stop twice and turn left on the Service road. Flag pole will be on the right.

Please click on the **Email Martha!** link below to send a message to **UDC President-General Martha Rogers Van Schaick** expressing your opinion of her actions in filing a **Trespassing Enforcement** Authorization with the Richmond police department, **prohibiting anyone from carrying a Confederate flag on UDC property.**

Please keep your comments clean, respectful, and on point.

Email Martha!

Don't want to use your Email Address? Click here!

COPY

Richmond Police Department
200 W. Grace Street
Richmond, VA 23220

Location ID Number _____
(Completed by Operations Office)
Officer: _____
(Print Name)
Officer Code Number: _____
Precinct: _____

TRESPASSING ENFORCEMENT AUTHORIZATION LETTER

My/Our name is Martha R. Van Schaick, I am the President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy
(Manager, Owner, Tenant, Etc.)

This letter concerns:
328 N. Boulevard
(Street Number) (Direction) (Street Name) (St, Ave, Rd.)

Which is a Business on beat _____
(Type of Building, i.e. apartments, business, residence etc.)

By my initial MEYS We hereby authorize sworn law enforcement personnel of the Richmond Police Department to serve as the person lawfully in charge of my/our property located in the City of Richmond for purposes of enforcing the trespassing laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the City of Richmond. 3/15/2012
(Initial and Date)

By my initial MEYS We authorize sworn law enforcement personnel of the Richmond Police Department to serve as the person lawfully in charge of my/our property located in the City of Richmond for purposes of serving written notice and enforcement of the trespassing laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia on my/our property pursuant to Va. Code Sec. 55-248.31:01. 3/15/2012
(Initial and Date)

I acknowledge that a signed copy of this authorization will be retained on file with the Richmond Police Department. I understand that this request for enforcement and authorization to act as my/our agents may be rescinded at any time. I agree to provide dated, written notice regarding such rescission.

Martha R. Van Schaick 3/15/2012
Signature Date

Additionally, I understand that while the Richmond Police Department will try to handle matters in such a way that I do not have to appear in court, it may become necessary for me to appear and testify in court. I agree to appear or send my representative to appear on my behalf. If it is necessary the subpoena should be sent to:

Mary Hill Valentino
(Full Name)
328 North Boulevard
(Address)
Richmond, Virginia 23220
(City, State, Zip code) 804-355-1636
(Phone)

DISTRIBUTION: Original: Operations Office Copy: Precinct File



A Lady of the UDC! With a St Andrew's Cross Battle Flag!!???
Someone report her to GENERAL HEADQUARTERS! HOW DARE SHE!
giggle...snicker...snort

Dallas 6 UDC follows weaker sisters down the primrose path.

Dallas (Tx) Chapter 6 - United Daughters of the Confederacy [from their official Facebook page]
August 23

Dallas 6 purchased 300 new 1st National flags this summer to use at Greenwood Cemetery during Confederate Heroes and Memorial Day weekends or for any other purpose. We now have 245 Battle Flags (17x12 and on poles) for sale. The cost is .50 per flag. Please let me know if you are interested in purchasing any. If you live outside of Dallas-Fort Worth, I can ship but will need to charge for whatever the shipping charge ends up being from the postal service. You can contact me at kpudcdallas6@aol.com or reply to this email message with your contact information.

Karen Pieroni

DALLAS 6 UDC has jumped on the band wagon to no longer use the Confederate Battle Flag in marking graves or for “other purposes”.

They follow in the footsteps of the National UDC and UDC camps in North Carolina (see [September 2012 Belo Herald](#)) and Florida. I spoke with two prominent award winners from the recent SCV National Reunion and asked their thoughts on the UDC 6 decision. These two defenders of the cause of our fathers, from opposite ends of the Southland, both responded with the same term:



COWARDS !

My postings to the UDC 6 Facebook website including photos of early UDC ladies defending the Confederate Battle Flag (which were deleted) elicited the following response:

Mr. Brown - I don't appreciate your tone on the Dallas 6 page. I am not going to get into an argument with you on that page but we as members of the UDC are not ashamed of the Battle

Flag. I would request that if you have a problem with **the decision that I and my chapter made**, that you converse with me solely. yes, we welcome opinions but not at the expense of the intent of the Dallas 6 page which is to keep members on the page, other UDC and other friends of our chapter, such as members of the SCV, updated on what activities our chapter is up to and other historical happenings. Thank you.

10:32pm

If you arent ashamed, why are you getting rid of the battle flags? Your actions say it all. How disrespectful to our fathers. You should be ashamed.

10:36pm

Karen Pieroni

Your opinion has been noted.

One of our men reminded us last meeting that to pick up that flag in battle made them a direct target and men were shot down and others immediately stepped forward to wave that flag which the UDC seems so eager to surrender.

FROM Virginia Flagger Susan Frise Hathaway comes the following:

Just when we thought we had seen it all...

From: fludc-bounces@rootsweb.com [mailto:fludc-bounces@rootsweb.com] On Behalf Of Gail Crosby
Sent: Wednesday, August 22, 2012 9:53 PM
To: Florida Rootsweb
Subject: [FLUDC] UDC - Non-Political, Patriotic



This is just a reminder that "Flagging" is political and goes against UDC bylaws. We are a non-political, Patriotic society and conduct, such as "Flagging", gives us all a bad name. UDC should not be represented in such a fashion and our Florida members are asked not to participate as "Flaggers."

Gail Crosby
President, Florida Division

This...in response for a call for help for Hk Edgerton in Florida tomorrow.

No, Ms. Crosby, Flagging is NOT political. NO, it does not go against UDC bylaws. YOU give US all a bad name... and you have NO right to tell UDC ladies what they can/can't do when they are not representing the UDC.

ANYONE who reads this and still thinks there are not SERIOUS problems in the UDC, go ahead and put your head back in the sand...and keep it there.

Susan Frise Hathaway



One must wonder how many thousands of stars the mothers of these daughters cut from wedding dresses to sew the many battle flags our soldiers died defending?

What would they say to these pretenders today if they could?



Many, though not all, in the UDC have turned their backs on the Battle Flag of our Fathers. They say the First National is “our flag”. **No ladies tis not “your” flag. It is the flag of ALL of us (our birthright !)**, as is the Second National, the Third National, The Battle Flags and ALL FLAGS our Confederate Fathers fought, BLED AND DIED for !

UDC 6: You have violated your own CODE:

Information for Members

THE CODE FOR THE CORRECT USE OF THE CONFEDERATE FLAGS



The First National flag is the official flag of the United Daughters of the Confederacy®. The Second National flag is the official flag of the Children of the Confederacy®. They are to be used in all ceremonies of the respective organizations. The four Confederate flags (First National or Stars and Bars, Second National or Stainless Banner, Third National, and Battle Flag) should be used whenever possible by the UDC and the CofC so the flags will become familiar to everyone and inspire devotion for their use on all days commemorating the heroes and events of the Confederacy.





How proud the mothers and wives of our soldiers must have been to sacrifice their fine silk to sew these flags of honour for their men to take into battle. How easily forgotten are the sacrifices these Southern Women made to craft the flags that would be used to defend against a ruthless invader that came to burn their homes, steal their property, destroy their crops and leave them to starve. How is it that the “daughters” of so fine a people can betray their trust, sacrifices and their honour?



THE ONLY HONOURABLE COURSE LEFT FOR THESE ‘LADIES’ TO TAKE IS TO RESIGN IMMEDIATELY AND TURN THE REIGNS OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY OVER TO TRUE LADIES OF CHARACTER – LADIES WHO WILL SEE TO IT THAT THE HONOR DUE OUR SOLDIERS IS FOREVER DEFENDED AND UPHELD.



To the COWARDS of the Dallas 6 and other weaker sisters:

IM CERTAIN YOU WILL BE WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS IN THE SO CALLED “GRAND” ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC LADIES AUXILLARY. THEY CERTAINLY SHARE YOUR VIEWS.



Limited Time Special!

Our Father's Fields: A Southern Story

by James Kibler

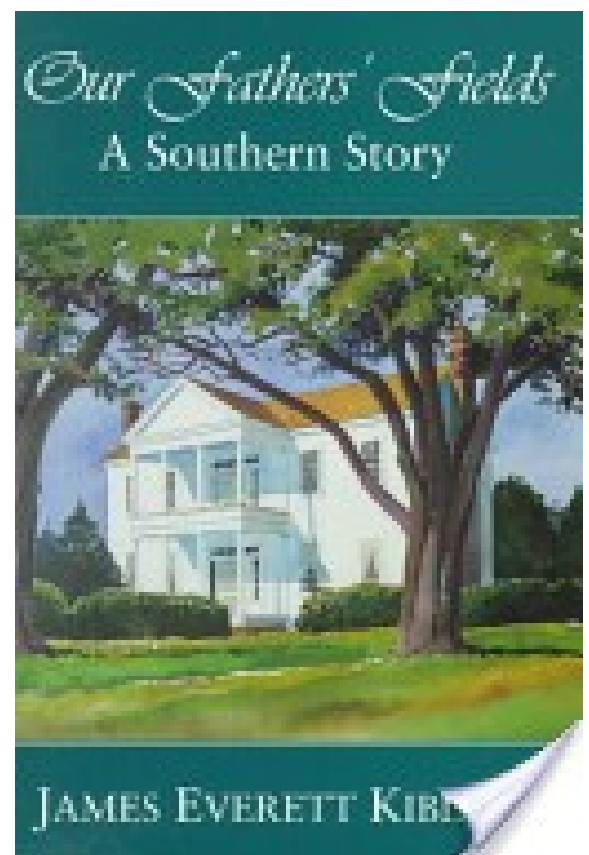
Hardback, Only \$15 Post Paid.

When James Everett Kibler purchased a dilapidated South Carolina plantation in 1989, he had no idea that his rehabilitation of the distinguished but deteriorated property would include the unearthing of a remarkable saga about the land and the people who had lived on it. But as he refurbished the Great House and restored its nineteenth-century garden, he felt the pull of the place to uncover and record its past. Kibler faithfully took part in an act of cultural reclamation, piecing together the story of the Hardy family, who purchased the tract along the Tyger River in 1786 and farmed it for two centuries. Part epic, part history, part memoir, the resulting tale is a comprehensive, ambitious, and eminently readable chronicle that spans six generations of a family in pursuit of the agrarian ideal.

Univ of South Carolina Press, 1998 - 444 pages

Click to [Preview:](#)

ORDER [HERE](#)



Shifting views on the role of the Emancipator

By HIROAKI SATO

NEW YORK — Gore Vidal, who died at the end of July, was one writer whose essays I began to read years ago. I then moved on to his novels, though I saw one of his more famous Broadway plays, "The Best Man," only recently for the first time.

Vidal was an outstanding historical novelist, with an astute sense of politics. His remarkable lineage may have had a good deal to do with this. Starting with his maternal grandfather, Thomas Gore, who represented Oklahoma as senator, he had, among his ancestors, Aaron Burr (Thomas Jefferson's vice president), who killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, in 1804.

More recently, Jimmy Carter, Al Gore and George W. Bush are his distant cousins. Jacqueline Kennedy was his maternal stepfather's stepdaughter.

I do not remember whether the first historical novel of his I read was "Burr" or "Lincoln," but since the United States is now celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, let me look at the controversy "Lincoln" provoked.

"Lincoln" (1984) begins with the President-elect Abraham Lincoln arriving, at six in the morning of Feb. 23, 1861, in the "squalid main depot of Washington City, capital of the thirty-four United States that were now in the process of disuniting." It ends with John Wilkes Booth shooting Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, at a little past 10, in the evening of April 14, 1865.

The novel has an epilogue of sorts. It is now Jan. 1, 1867. Lincoln's former private secretary, John Hay, is in Napoleon III's court as secretary of the U.S. legation in Paris. There, Charles Schuyler, an American historian who has been away from his country since the Van Buren days — one of the handful of fictional characters in the novel, Vidal notes in his Afterword — asks Hay how he assesses his assassinated boss.

Hay says he rates Lincoln "above" George Washington. Why?

Lincoln had "a far greater and more difficult task than" the founding-father-cum-president ever had, Hay replies.

"You see, the Southern states had every Constitutional right to go out of the Union. But Lincoln said no. ... Now, that was a terrible responsibility for one man to take. But he took it, knowing he would be obliged to fight the greatest war in human history, which he did, and which he won. So he not only put the Union back together again, but he made an entirely new country, and all of it in his own image."

That is, the emancipation was not Lincoln's primary achievement. For him, the preservation of the Union was more important. In his oft-quoted letter to Horace Greeley, a fiery abolitionist who bitterly accused him of his tardiness in freeing 20 million slaves, Lincoln wrote:

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union."

Greeley printed this letter on Aug. 22, 1862, in the New York Tribune he edited and published ("The Life and Writings of Abraham Lincoln," Random House, 1940).

I have not checked exactly how Greeley responded to Lincoln's statement, but his position represented the liberal wing of Lincoln's Republican Party, and its pressure was apparently strong. Lincoln issued on Jan. 1 of the following year the Emancipation Proclamation. But it was lukewarm by any measure. With its lofty legalese, if that is possible, it freed slaves only in states and areas not under Union control, and it came with exemptions.

In this novel, Vidal presented the 16th U.S. president with the Emancipator's policy from that perspective. This did not sit well with contemporary academic historians.

The first to make the point in an eminent periodical was one of the more esteemed American historians, Comer Vann Woodward. Vidal's novel "was extravagantly praised by both novelists and historians — a few of the latter at least," the Sterling Professor of History Emeritus at Yale wrote in *The New York Review of Books*.

"Some of the foremost Lincoln scholars do not share these views. After listing numerous historical blunders and errors in the novel, Richard N. Current, a leading Lincoln biographer, declares that 'Vidal is wrong on big as well as little matters. He grossly distorts Lincoln's character and role in history.'"

For what ensued, Vidal's entertaining arguments — which include his memorable term "scholar-squirrels" — you must turn to his essays on the controversy collected in *"Gore Vidal: United States, Essays 1952-1992"* (Random House, 1993).

I note only that Vidal's original rebuttal, "Gore Vidal's 'Lincoln'?" (*NYRB*, April 28, 1988), is different from the version you find in the massive compilation, and that Woodward's "reply" is inept and feeble.

Mainly, Vidal exposed academics shifting their views according to the fashions of the times. Following the culmination of the civil rights movement in the 1960s, any view that Abraham Lincoln's "paramount object" was not emancipation no longer applies.

Though Vidal focused on Richard Current ("*Lincoln Nobody Knows*," 1963) and a few other scholars, he put down Woodward himself as "a Southerner (who) noticed, many years ago, that blacks were people." "It is my radical view," Vidal wrote, "that Americans are now sufficiently mature to be shown a Lincoln as close to the original as it is possible for us so much later in time to get."

He was wrong.

Lincoln regarded slavery as "the greatest wrong inflicted on any people," he told the delegation of Negroes he invited to the White House, on Aug. 14, 1862. He also said it was "a fact" that "your face" and "the white race" are incompatible. "The aspirations of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free," but for Negroes that is obviously not possible "on this broad continent." So, "Go where you are treated the best."

Lincoln's thinking was the same as that of the American Colonization Society that established Liberia, in 1820. Historical assessments change with the times. With the Civil War, I most clearly noticed this following "*Glory*," the 1989 film that made Denzel Washington famous. It depicted the 54th Massachusetts Voluntary Infantry.

You can track the shift in the treatment of the first black army unit in the war, for example, from Bruce Catton's four-volume account of the Civil War, "*Terrible Swift Sword*" (1963) and Samuel Eliot Morison's three-volume "*The Oxford History of the American People*" (1965), to James McPherson's "*Battle Cry of Freedom*" (1988).

In 1990, Joseph Glatthaar devoted a whole book to the role of blacks in the war in "*Forged in Battle: The Civil War Alliance of Black Soldiers and White Officers*."

Hiroaki Sato is a translator and essayist in New York. His biography of Yukio Mishima with Naoki Inose, "Persona," will appear this fall.

The Japan Times: Monday, Aug. 27, 2012

Genocide Of the American Indian

The American Indian and The "Great Emancipator"

By Michael Gaddy

Perhaps the veneer of lies and historical distortions that surround Abraham Lincoln are beginning to crack. In the movie, "Gangs of New York," we finally have a historically correct representation of the real Abraham Lincoln and his policies. Heretofore, many socialistic intellectuals, politicians and historians have whitewashed these policies in order to protect Lincoln's image because of their allegiance to the unconstitutional centralization of power he brought to our government.

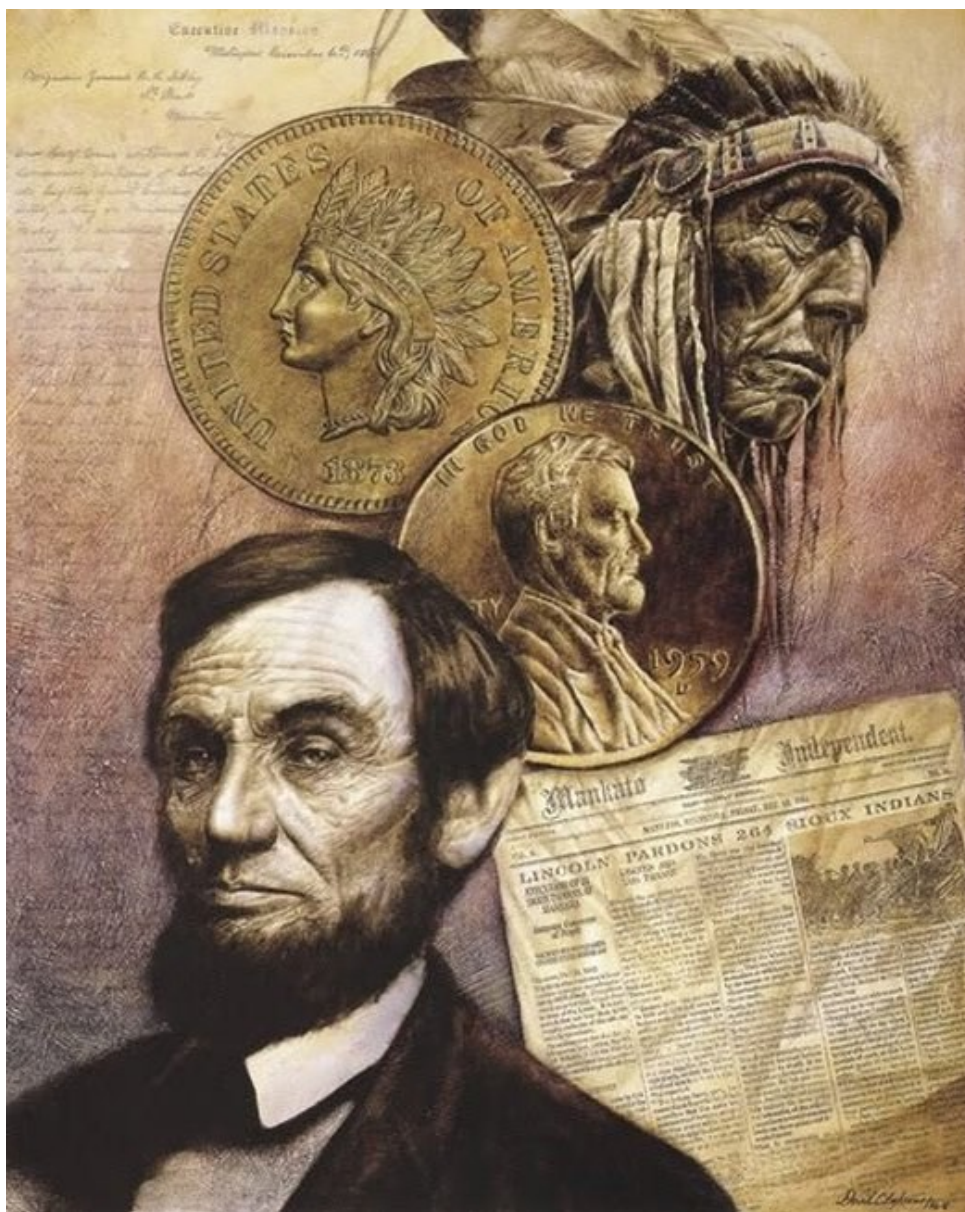
The false sainthood and adulation afforded Lincoln has its basis in the incorrect assumption he fought the war to free an enslaved people. To believe this propaganda one must ignore most everything Lincoln said about the Black race and his continued efforts at colonization. Lincoln's treatment of the American Indian has been very much ignored, though not exactly misrepresented.

One would find it hard to refute that Abraham Lincoln's political idol was Henry Clay. Lincoln would say of Clay; "During my whole political life,

I have loved and revered Henry Clay as a teacher and leader." Lincoln delivered the eulogy at the funeral for Clay. When elected President, Lincoln set about implementing Henry Clay's political philosophies.

Throughout Clay's political life he was a strong believer in National Socialism and a complete racist in all references to the American Indian. As Secretary of State Clay would declare: "The Indians' disappearance from the human family will be no great loss to the world. I do not think them, as a race, worth preserving."

This mentality lead to the forced walk of all Cherokees from the mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia to Oklahoma during the winter of 1838. Over 20,000 Cherokees were dragged from their homes, which were then plundered and burned. They were force marched most of them barefooted to Oklahoma during the dead of winter with the sky for their blanket and the earth for their pillow. Over 4,000 Cherokees died on this march and it became known as the "Trail of Tears."



Similar atrocities occurred all through the Lincoln Administration. In 1862, the Santee Sioux of Minnesota grew tired of waiting for the 1.4 million dollars they had been promised for the sale of 24 million acres of land to the federal government in 1851. Appeals to President Lincoln fell on deaf ears. What made this even more egregious to the Sioux was the invasion of this yet unpaid for land by thousands of white settlers. Then, with a very poor crop in August of 1862, many of the Indians were hungry and facing starvation with the upcoming winter.

When Lincoln outright refused to pay the owed money, remember he had a war to finance the Indians revolted. Lincoln assigned General John Pope to quell the uprising and he announced at the beginning of his campaign: "It is my purpose to utterly exterminate the Sioux. They are to be treated as maniacs or wild beasts, and by no means as people with whom treaties or compromise can be made." Lincoln certainly did not challenge this statement.

The Indians were quickly defeated in October of 1862 and Pope herded all the Indians, men, women and children, into forts where military trials were immediately convened. None of the Indians tried were given any semblance of a defense. Their trials lasted approximately 10 minutes each. All adult males were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death with the only evidence against them being they had been present during a "war" which they themselves had declared against the government.

The authorities in Minnesota asked Lincoln to order the immediate execution of all 303 males found guilty. Lincoln was concerned with how this would play with the Europeans, whom he was afraid were about to enter the war on the side of the South. He offered the following compromise to the politicians of Minnesota: They would pare the list of those to be hung down to 39. In return, Lincoln promised to kill or remove every Indian from the state and provide Minnesota with 2 million dollars in federal funds. Remember, he only owed the Sioux 1.4 million for the land.

So, on December 26, 1862, the Great Emancipator ordered the largest mass execution in American History, where the guilt of those to be executed was entirely in doubt. Regardless of how Lincoln defenders seek to play this, it was nothing more than murder to obtain the land of the Santee Sioux and to appease his political cronies in Minnesota.

Lincoln's western armies, using the tactics of murder, rape, burning and pillaging, simultaneously being used against Southern noncombatants by the eastern armies, turned their attention to the Navajos.

In 1863-64, General Carleton and his subordinate, Colonel Kit Carson, invaded the Navajo land, especially those concentrated in the Canyon de Chelly area. Crops were burned, innocents were murdered, women were raped and general chaos was rained upon these noble people simply because, like the Santee Sioux, they demanded from Lincoln what they had been promised; their land and to be left alone. General Carleton, believing there was gold to be found in the area, stated: "This war, will be pursued against you if it takes years until you cease to exist or move." Again, there was no protest of this policy from Lincoln, his Commander in Chief.

The Navajo were forced to march over 300 miles to Bosque Redondo in eastern New Mexico. Over 200 Navajos died on this march and, eventually, over 2,000 perished before a treaty was signed in 1868. While at Bosque Redondo, the Navajo suffered the vilest conditions; bitter water, no firewood and impossible growing conditions for crops. The soldiers and the Mexican guards subjected the women to rape and humiliating treatment. Children born at this "concentration camp" were lucky to survive their first few months of life.

As our Founding Fathers did in our Declaration of Independence from the British, the Cherokee Nation listed its grievances with the Union when they declared their unification with the Confederate States on October 28th

1861. These brave people had already observed the atrocities of Lincoln's war criminals and saw through any so-called war for liberation.

"When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified.

The Cherokee people had its origin in the South; its institutions are similar to those of the Southern States, and their interests identical with theirs. Long since it accepted the protection of the United States of America, contracted with them treaties of alliance and friendship, and allowed themselves to be to a great extent governed by their laws.

In peace and war, they have been faithful to their engagements with the United States. With much hardship and injustice to complain of, they resorted to no other means than solicitation and argument to obtain redress. Loyal and obedient to the laws and the stipulations of the treaties, they served under the flag of the United States, shared the common dangers, and were entitled to a share in the common glory, to gain which their blood was freely shed on the battlefield.

When the dissensions between the Southern and Northern States culminated in a separation of State after State from the Union, they watched the progress of events with anxiety and consternation. While their institutions and the contiguity of their territory to the states of Arkansas, Texas and Missouri made the cause of the seceding States necessarily their own cause, their treaties had been made with the United States, and they felt the utmost reluctance even in appearance to violate their engagements or set at naught the obligations of good faith.

But Providence rules the destinies of nations, and events, by inexorable necessity, overrule human resolutions. The number of the Confederate States increased to eleven, and their government is firmly established and consolidated. Maintaining in the field an army of two hundred thousand men, the war became for them but a succession of victories. Disclaiming any intention to invade the Northern States, they sought only to repel invaders from their own soil and to secure the right of governing themselves.

They claimed only the privilege asserted by the Declaration of American Independence, and on which the right of the Northern States themselves to self-government is formed, of altering their form of government when it became no longer tolerable and establishing new forms for the security of their liberties.

Throughout the Confederate States, we saw this great revolution effected without violence or suspension of the laws or the closing of the courts, The military power was nowhere placed above the civil authorities. None were seized and imprisoned at the mandate of arbitrary power. All division among the people disappeared, and the determination became unanimous that there should never again be any union with the Northern States. Almost as one man, all who were able to bear arms rushed to the defense of an invaded country, and nowhere has it been found necessary to compel men TO SERVE, or to enlist mercenaries by the offer of extraordinary bounties.

But, in the Northern States, the Cherokee people saw with alarm a violated constitution, all civil liberty put in peril, and all rules of civilized warfare and the dictates of common humanity and decency unhesitatingly disregarded. In states which still adhered to the Union, a military despotism had displaced the civil power and the laws became silent amid arms. Free speech and almost free thought became a crime. The right of the writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed by the constitution, disappeared at the nod of a Secretary of State or a general of the lowest grade. The mandate of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was at naught by the military power, and this outrage on common right, approved by a President sworn to support the constitution. War on the largest scale was waged, and the immense bodies of troops called into the field in the absence of any law warranting it

under the pretense of suppressing unlawful combination of men.

The humanities of war, which even barbarians respect, were no longer thought worthy to be observed. Foreign mercenaries and the scum of the cities and the inmates of prisons were enlisted and organized into brigades and sent into Southern States to aid in subjugating a people struggling for freedom, to burn, to plunder, and to commit the basest of outrages on the women.

While the heels of armed tyranny trod upon the necks of Maryland and Missouri, and men of the highest character and position were incarcerated upon suspicion and without process of law, in jails, in forts, and prison ships, and even women were imprisoned by the arbitrary order of a President and Cabinet Ministers; while the press ceased to be free, and the publication of newspapers was suspended and their issues seized and destroyed.

The officers and men taken prisoners in the battles were allowed to remain in captivity by the refusal of the Government to consent to an exchange of prisoners; as they had left their dead on more than one field of battle that had witnessed their defeat, to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by southern hands"

Lincoln's armies, after decimating and destroying the South in the War for Southern Independence, turned its war criminals loose on the Indians of the Great Plains and the Southwest. The tactics of murder, rape and pillaging, perfected in such places as Atlanta, the March to the Sea and the Shenandoah Valley, were repeated in places with names like Sand Creek and Wounded Knee.

Small wonder one of Lincoln's favorite Generals was William T. Sherman, who wrote to his wife in 1862 that his goal was the "extermination, not of soldiers alone, that is the least of the trouble, but the people of the South." He said while campaigning against the Indians: "The only good Indian I ever saw was dead," and lamented to his son shortly before his death that he had been unable to kill all of the "Red Sob's."

Abraham Lincoln's "American System," adopted from Henry Clay, brought about the necessity for the removal of the Indians from the west. This concept of government had been vetoed as unconstitutional by virtually every president, beginning with James Madison.

The system called for the subsidizing of the railroads with stolen taxpayer money. Lincoln had long been the primary attorney representing the railroads before being elected President. For the railroads to complete their lines into the west, the Indian had to be either "neutralized" or eliminated. Thus, Lincoln left his fingerprints on the campaign against the Indian well into the 19th century.

Lincoln's policies of taxpayer-supported railroads would lead, not only to the attempted annihilation of the Indian, but to tremendous scandals in the administration of another of Lincoln's war criminals, Ulysses S. Grant. Grant, like Lincoln, handed out his "political plum" appointments of Indian Agent to cronies who proceeded to gain tremendous wealth by selling supplies and stealing money that should have gone to the Indians.

Today, as we Southerners protest the conversion of the Battlefields of the National Park Service into "the beginnings of reparations for slavery," by Marxist politicians and journalists, and challenge the erection of a statue of Lincoln in Richmond, we might ask ourselves as the Indian has done for years: Why, in the most sacred land of the Sioux, is there a monument carved into the granite mountain, a figure of Lincoln, who promised the annihilation of a band of the Sioux to please his political cronies?

To continue to idolize Lincoln is to refute history and intellectual thought and to worship at the foot of Marxist government. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, Americans will be able to see the Lincoln Administration and its legacy of how we are governed today in the light of truth. We may even be able to see its consequences as clearly as the Cherokee Nation saw them in 1861!

http://www.unitednativeamerica.com/issues/lincoln_print.html

ELIZABETHTON STAR

300 N Sycamore St, Elizabethton, TN 37643

September 18th , 2012

Historic Zoning group denies Confederate marker at Monument

By [Ashley Rader](#)

<http://www.starhq.com/historic-zoning-group-denies-confederate-marker-at-monument/>



Photo by Sarah East

David Ornduff cast the only vote in favor of the Confederate marker at the Monument. He said the marker would allow for future generations to appreciate all aspects of local history.

A Confederate marker will not be added to the area surrounding the 99-year-old Veterans Monument that stands guard to the entrance of downtown Elizabethton after the Elizabethton Historic Zoning Commission voted to deny a request to add a smaller marker in memory of Confederate veterans from Carter County. The commission voted 6-1 to deny the request. Jaycee Augustus, Jennifer Birchfield, Charles LaPorte, David Pinckard, Helen Wilson and Chairman Sarah Baker voted to deny the marker while David Ornduff voted against the denial.

Man takes protest over marker to City Hall

By [Ashley Rader](#)

September 25th , 2012



Dressed in a Confederate uniform and waving the “Stars and Bars,” Bill Hicks held a one-man protest outside Elizabethton City Hall Monday morning in response to the Historic Zoning Commission’s decision to deny placement of a Confederate memorial at downtown’s historic Veterans Monument.

Photo by Brandon Hicks

Disappointed with a recent decision, Bill Hicks, shown waving a Confederate flag, protests outside Elizabethton City Hall Monday.

Hicks donned a jean wool uniform, the style worn by 19th century Tennessee infantry, while waving and holding a Confederate flag in front of City Hall. He took his post at 9 a.m. and stayed in place for about an hour before moving on to Green Hill Cemetery. While at City Hall, some passing motorists honked horns and offered thumbs up, which Hicks took as signs of support.

<http://www.starhq.com/man-takes-protest-over-marker-to-city-hall/>

BLAMING SLAVERY FOR THE CAUSE OF THE WAR, A CONVENIENCE –

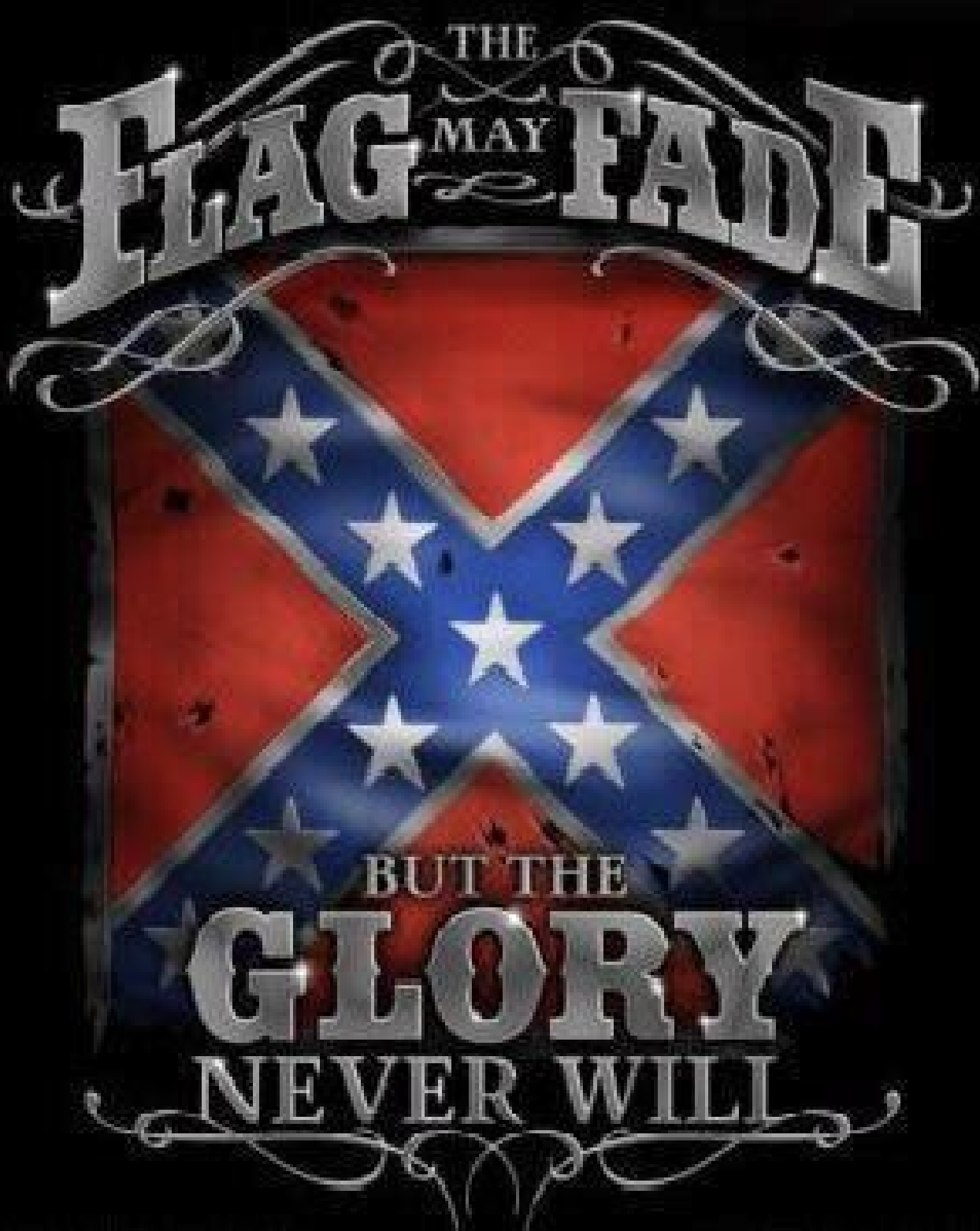
To "Explain" the Aggression of Lincoln in Bringing on The War. Five Months of No War, as the Confederate States of America carried on their business and began Collecting Tariffs on Overseas Trade. The Newly Imposed Union Tariff, was almost double that of Southern Ports, and the European Papers saw a Very Profitable Trade with the new Confederate States. Wall Street, and the New York Times In their March 28th, 1861 article mentioned that the North needed to bring Military Forces against the South to Prevent the "Redirection" of 80% of the Federal Revenues from Going South.

This was an "Economic War" of Prevention. Cotton made Wall Street a Financial Empire and Banking Center, and if the Confederacy was Allowed to Exist - Wall Street's Power would be Destroyed. Lincoln's War Fleet Sent to Sumpter, was not for "Resupply" as the Supplies were readily available in the Market - The Fleet was to Seize Fort Sumter, and take over Charleston to Collect "Federal Tariffs" in a Confederate Port. This Fleet Sailing into Charleston Harbor was the Act of War. Lincoln's Cabinet, and Gen. Scott of the War Department - "Warned against Sending the Large Fleet into Charleston - They ALL Said would Cause War, and Scott said that Hundreds of Thousands would DIE. Lincoln's Fleet Got Exactly what he Wanted, As he Sent a Cable to the Officer in Charge - "That we Got What We Wanted" (which was the First Shot from the Confederates), and All the Reason to Go to War. This was no different than the U.S. Navy in the Tonkin Gulf, who pushed the North Vietnamese into firing a couple of warning shots for Territorial Intrusion, and Then Scooting - It's Called "Provoking a War".

And, after the Call for 75,000 Troops and the Blockade of Southern Ports Ordered - "immediately" by Lincoln, Troops were Sent into Virginia in an INVASION within Hours After Virginia's Citizens Voted at the Polls across the State - To Void the Constitutional Convention, they had Originally Voted on to Join the Country. The Process was in Reverse - And the INVASION was Immediate. Stories that few Historians will Put in Print.

Slavery, Not hardly - The Federals closed their borders to the blacks, kept running Slave Ships out of Wall Street, Until 1863 - When Lincoln "pardoned" one of the Slave Ship Capts. captured off of Cuba. The "Black Encampments" all over the South were Overflowing (with a 25% mortality rate) - And, Lincoln's Solution: COLONIZATION, and to his dying day, Lincoln negotiated with the British Ambassador to Ship Blacks to South America, as verified by recent papers found of the Ambassador to the U.S. from England, and the Biography of Lincoln's Friend - General Benjamin Butler. Gore Vidal, and this Japanese Author have the "honesty" to share history as it occurred. Our Current Historians have been "Whipped" by the PC Police in Universities, and the Dribble coming out of the Publishers Today, Enough to Make You "Throw Up".

-- Bobby Edwards



"Twenty eight years have passed since the close of our civil war. Time, I trust has healed the wounds of war, but with the revolving years the causes and events of that terrible struggle seem to be forgotten, or if not forgotten, considered as unimportant events of history. And even the history of those events, and the causes that led to that struggle, are not set forth fairly and truthfully.

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

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

--Colonel Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, at the dedication of the Confederate monument at Old Chapel in Clarke County, Virginia.

USS Hatteras, Civil War Shipwreck, Explored Using Sophisticated 3-D Sonar Images

By MICHAEL GRACZYK 09/11/12



[WATCH VIDEO HERE](#)

ABOARD THE RESEARCH VESSEL MANTA, Gulf of Mexico -- The world will soon get its first good look at the wreckage of the only U.S. Navy ship sunk in combat in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War, thanks to sophisticated 3-D sonar images that divers have been collecting this week in the Gulf's murky depths.

The USS Hatteras, an iron-hulled 210-foot ship that sank **about 20 miles off the coast of Galveston, Texas, in January 1863**, has sat mostly undisturbed and unnoticed since its wreckage was found in the early 1970s. But recent storm-caused shifts in the seabed where the Hatteras rests 57 feet below the surface have exposed more of it to inspection, and researchers are rushing to get as complete an image of the ship as possible before the sand and silt shifts back.

"You can mark Gettysburg or Manassas, (but) how do you mark a battlefield in the sea?" said Jim Delgado, the director of maritime heritage for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, and the person overseeing the project.

On Monday, a team of archaeologists and technicians began two days of scanning the wreckage using a sonar imaging technology that hadn't been used yet at sea, Delgado said.



On Monday aboard the research vessel, Manta, researcher Christopher Horrell gleefully pored over computer images of the Hatteras' stern and paddlewheels that had just been transmitted from the seafloor.

"This is what I got into archaeology for. It's fantastic,"

said Horrell, a senior marine archaeologist for the Department of the Interior.

The images, taken by a roughly 2-foot-long cylindrical device deposited near the wreckage, were used to position divers who then used 3-D scanning devices to map the site. The sand and silt-filled water near the seafloor limited the divers' visibility to 3 to 10 feet, and it makes filming or photographing the wreckage difficult. But it doesn't affect the sonar technology, which produces images by analyzing sound waves bouncing off of objects, allowing scientists to capture a more complete look at the wreckage.

Delgado said he's hoping to post the images online for the public by January, in time for the 150th anniversary of the battle. He said he also hopes researchers review them to look for ways to preserve the wreckage.

"Whatever we can do to make it accessible," Delgado said. "We want to share this with folks and show people history is real."

The wreckage site was discovered in the early 1970s by a Rice University professor, according to Amy Borgens, the Texas state marine archaeologist.

"We knew it was here but didn't know exactly," she said. "One of the problems with shipwrecks is you can't take people down there to show them.

"And there's all this drama with shipwrecks, which are almost always the result of a tragedy."

The Hatteras wreck is in waters administered by the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the ship itself still remains property of the U.S. Navy.

According to the Navy Historical Center, the 1,126-ton Hatteras was built in 1861 in Wilmington, Del., as a civilian steamship. Later that year, it was purchased by the Navy, commissioned at the

Philadelphia Navy Yard and assigned to join the blockade of the Florida coast to keep vessels from delivering supplies and munitions to the Confederacy. It had an active tour, in Florida, raiding Cedar Keys, destroying at least seven schooners and facilities before being transferred to the Gulf.

On Jan. 6, 1863, it joined the fleet commanded by David Farragut, of "Damn the torpedoes" fame, for similar assignments off of Galveston, which was then the most prominent city and port in Texas, which had joined the Confederacy. Five days later, it pursued and tracked down a three-masted ship that identified itself as British, but later opened fire on the Hatteras from 25 to 200 yards away and revealed it was actually the CSS Alabama, a notorious Confederate raider.

Forty-three minutes later, with the Hatteras was burning and taking on water, Cmdr. Homer Blake surrendered, and he and his crew were taken aboard the Alabama as prisoners, eventually winding up in Jamaica. Of the 126-man crew, two were lost and are believed entombed in the wreck, which became the only Union warship sunk by a Confederate raider in the Gulf.

"It's hard to believe we're in the middle of a battlefield," said Ed Cotham, the project historian, who carried with him Monday an original photograph of Blake, a formal portrait showing the officer in his uniform. "It's the first time he's returned since January 1863."

Before the work began, a wreath was placed in the Gulf, red and white rose petals were scattered on the water's surface and a priest, the Rev. Stephen Duncan, conducted a brief memorial service for the two crewmen, William Healy, 32, a coal heaver, and John Cleary, 24, a stoker, in what was likely the first religious service for them ever at the site. Both men, from Ireland, probably were Catholic, he said. No relatives are known to be in the U.S. and it likely took years for their relatives back in the Civil War times to learn of their fate, he said.

The Alabama, which was credited with some 60 kills, was eventually sunk thousands of miles away, when a Union ship attacked it in the English Channel in June 1864 after it underwent repairs in a French port.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/09/11/uss-hatteras-civil-war-shipwreck_n_1875160.html





The Children of the South

“There is a class of people (in the South), men women and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order”-- W.T. Sherman, war criminal

The children of the South suffered many more hardships than the children of the North. Though they too watched plays and saw paintings of the war, they were more directly affected. Because of the blockade on ships by the Union soldiers, there was a lack in resources. People starved and many were homeless on the streets. Starving children often conducted bread riots, in which they would rob bakeries of loaves of bread to satisfy their hungers. The Southern children had to adjust to numerous changes due to the war. Kids had to quit school over financial issues and teacher shortages. Children also lost any prior relationships with their slaves. In addition, they had to adjust to having the presence of yankee soldiers in their villages. Those yankee soldiers often burned villages, killed farm animals, and stole food and resources, leaving families with no food or clothing. In these invasions, some children were injured or even killed, and most ended up as refugees. Witnessing these events stole childhoods away from these children, who had to assume the roles of adults. The years of pleasure and fun slipped passed them, and all they had was stern reality.

MUST HAVE FOR FLAGGERS AND ALL HERITAGE DEFENDERS!

"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 fund raiser, this is their exact cost.

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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!

Listen to the audio here:

High Speed Link: <http://scvcamp.org/georgia12thbrigade/audio/dsl/TruthAboutConfederateFlag.m3u>

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

RETURN the Flags! RESTORE the honor!

-- Virginia Flaggers

So tell us Mr. Lincoln, how do you really feel about the Black race?.....

August 15, 1862

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.; Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men. Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization. The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration. E.M. THOMAS, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are freemen, I suppose.

A VOICE -- Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT -- Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact, with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition. Owing to the existence of the two race on this continent, I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition -- the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats -- none knowing how for it will extend -- and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side, do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery, and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, the remainder of your life; perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. WASHINGTON himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race; something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, ROBERTS, has just been with me the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all sents. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia -- not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel -- it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic, or Carribbean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To return -- you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, [???]. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites, as well as blacks, look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you? You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend I some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children -good things in the family relation, I think -- I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance -- worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind -- not confined to the present generation, but as --

" From age to age descends the lay

To millions yet to be,

Till far its echoes roll away

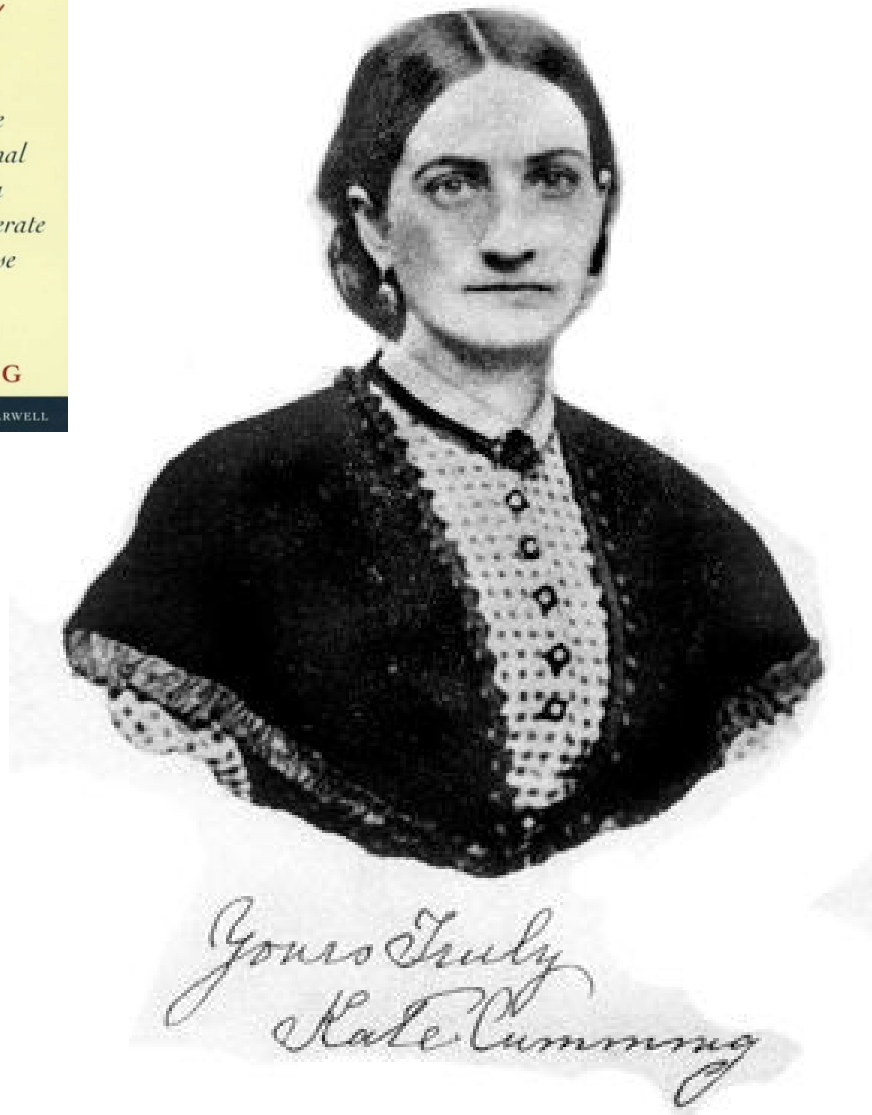
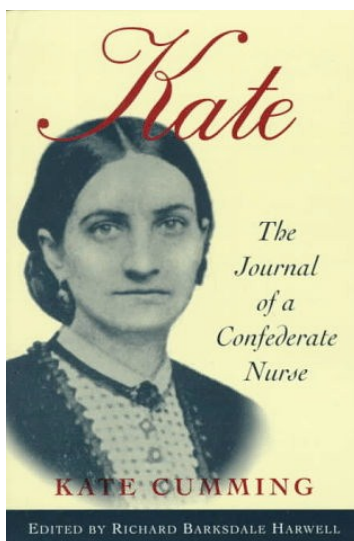
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer."

The President said, "Take your full time -- no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.



“Oh, how I thought of him who is the cause of all this woe on his fellow countrymen-Abraham Lincoln. What kind of a heart can he have, to leave these poor wretches here? To think how often we have begged for exchange; but this unfeeling man knows what a terrible punishment it is for our men to be in Northern prisons, and how valuable every one of them is to us. For this reason he sacrifices thousands of his own. May heaven help us all! But war is terrible.”

Kate Cumming, after seeing the conditions at the Confederate prison camp at Andersonville, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Kate Cumming is best known for her dedicated service to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. She spent much of the latter half of the War as a nurse in hospitals throughout Georgia.

Unlike most women nurses, who served only temporarily, Cumming continued as an active nurse for the duration of the war. After a two-month respite in Mobile during the summer of 1862, she traveled to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to volunteer at Newsome Hospital, where she remained for the next year.

While there, the Confederate government reluctantly decreed in September 1862 that hospitals could legally pay nurses rather than rely on them as volunteers. Thus Cumming's status changed from volunteer to professional; for the war's duration, she was officially enlisted in the Confederate Army Medical Department.

After the war she published a chronicle of her wartime nursing experiences."

LINK : [Kate Cumming Nurses The Wounded After Chickamauga](#)

A MEMORIAL SCORNED IN ELIZABETHTON, TN

Although having nothing in Tennessee Codes Annotated forbidding the placing of a memorial purchased by the Lt. Robert J. Tipton Camp #2053 of Elizabethton, TN, the Elizabethton Historic Zoning Committee denied the placement. Having already been influenced by the Watauga Historical Association into believing placing the memorial would lead to other organizations such as D.A.R., etc., wishing to place a memorial, they would have to be obliging them to allow future placements. They sounded, suspiciously, like they were using the arguments Dawn Peters of the Watauga Historical Association used when she objected to flag poles in Green Hill Cemetery. The whole fiasco was politically motivated and obviously decided before the meeting began.

The committee claimed that since the present Veterans Monument stood for the "soldiers of all time", therefore a special monument to Confederate soldiers was unnecessary and unwanted. The Elizabethton Camp now has a nice \$2,200 memorial sitting in a warehouse with no place to put it. Representing the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the meeting held in the Elizabethton Municipal Building at 6:00 pm were Rev. Rick Morrell and Bill Hicks of Vaughn's Brigade, speaking for the Elizabethton Camp; accenting the positive value of the memorial.

A representative from Nashville, a Mr. Brown, who was called in to obviously add an aura of "Big Brother", stated the local zoning committee had the final say, makes one wonder if he was not there to let the local zoning planners know they were under scrutiny, also admitting the historical zoning programs are part of a federal government plan. If he had no influence over them, I wonder why he was there! He did issue a veiled threat that threatened action on the City as to bringing a hearing which could take away the status of a historical zoned area, thereby eliminating grants to the City! Ahh, the plot thickens as it sickens!

Speakers from the Watauga Historical Association rose to insult the dignity and honor of the Confederate veteran, claiming that Confederate soldiers were traitors. The W.H.A., while claiming to be an historical oriented organization have prejudiced themselves by doing everything possible to damage our flags and our good names, apparently wishing to disassociate themselves from their own heritage. One man from W.H.A. arose to say he did not want the memorial because of the way Carter County residents were treated during the era of the war. Fear was also expressed that Confederate flags might also show up near the memorial. Playing the race card, a black man arose, to say he would be offended to pass by such a memorial, stating the S.C.V. should give its money to the poor. Two members of the W.H.A. are residents of Jonesborough, only citing their street address prior to speaking.

According to Tennessee Code 13-7-408, the historic zoning commission has 30 days to detail in writing why the appropriateness of the certificate was declined.

We move on. Duty is ours; consequences are God's.

Deo Vindice.

Rick Morrell
Bill Hicks



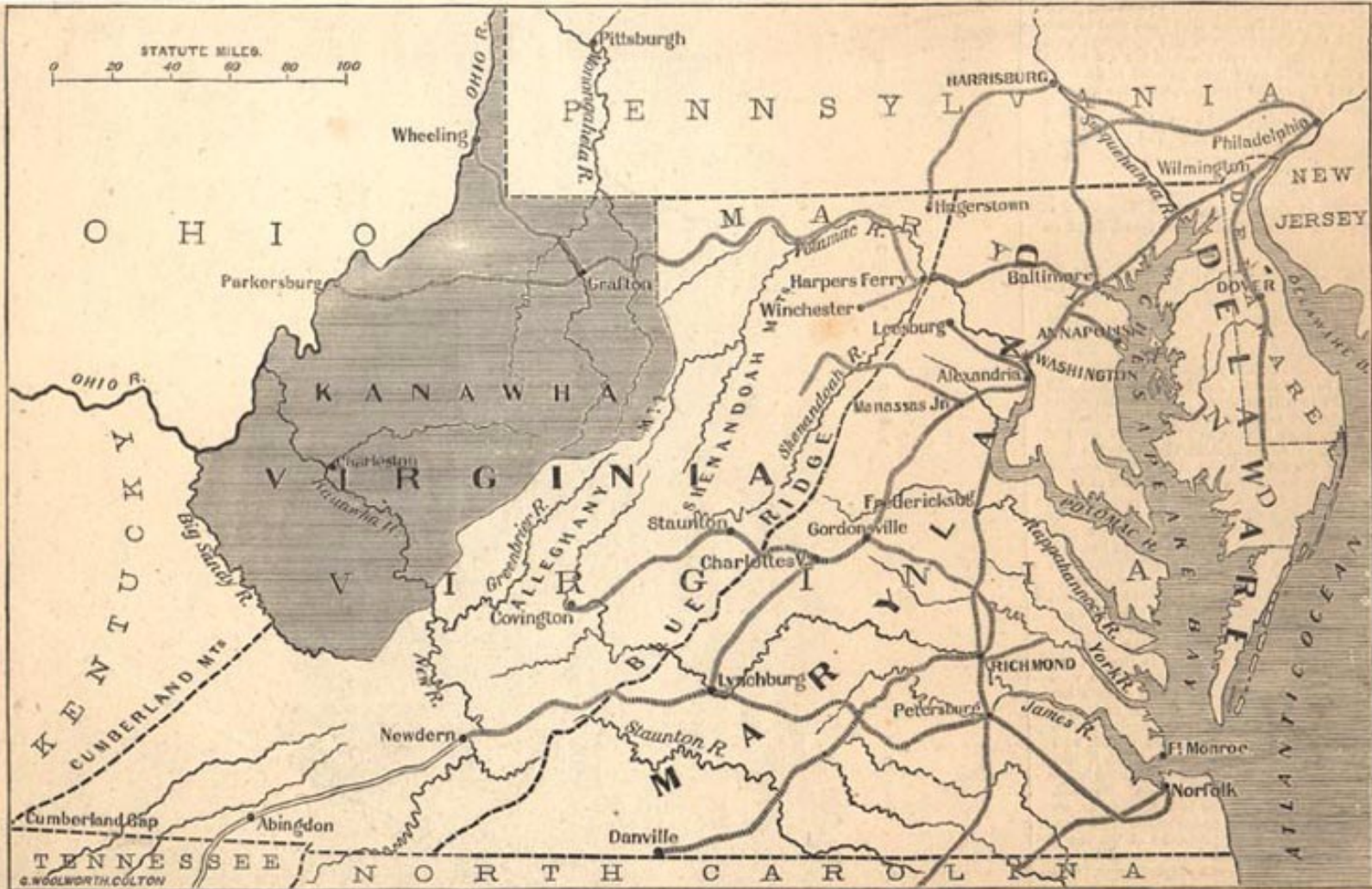


Just a few days ago someone explained to me how Fort Sumter had to be resupplied, in violation of an agreement between South Carolina and the Federal Government, because Anderson and his men were starving. HOGWASH!

The Official Record published by the U.S. Government discloses that, beginning Jan. 20 1861, Governor Pickens of SC supplied the Sumter command with fresh meat, vegetables and groceries.

The Record further shows that in a report of Mar. 20 Anderson wrote that he had written Pickens for "failure to receive boxes of solidified milk." Pickens promised an investigation.

On Mar. 17th Anderson writes the Governor's representative, "I hasten to ask you to refer to my letter to his Excellency and you will see that I did not solicit any modification of his original permission about receiving supplies of fresh meat and vegetables. **I AM SATISFIED WITH THE EXISTING ARRANGEMENT and only called attention of a reported interference of it."**



No. 424.—MAP OF THE STATES OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE, AS PROPOSED TO BE RE-ORGANIZED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

1862 Map Showing the Proposed State of Kanawha Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the American Civil War, 1862 (Ma61- 25)

Kanawha and a Landlocked Virginia By Frank Jacobs

West Virginia is the state that seceded where others failed. When in 1861 the South broke away from the US to form the Confederacy, the Mountain State in its turn left Virginia to remain within the Union. The electoral process by which it did this was highly irregular, and its accession to the Union could be considered illegal and unconstitutional. But in wartime, legal niceties count for less than tactical advantage, and West Virginia became a full-fledged member of the United States in 1863. The wrangling about West Virginia's secession stopped only in 1939, when it paid the final installment of its share of the pre-Civil War state debt to Virginia.

Possibly to annoy the Virginians even more, the first name proposed for the new state wasn't West Virginia but Kanawha, after the river of the same name (1). But since the delegates to the state's constitutional convention thought that to name the state thus would unnecessarily raise confusion with the county of Kanawha within the state, a new name was sought. Vandalia, Columbia, Augusta, Allegheny, New Virginia and Western Virginia were a few of the alternatives that bounced around the room. The delegates finally settled on West Virginia, in part also to reflect their Virginian heritage.

That decision was taken in December of 1861, so this map can be of no later date, since it still shows the seceding part of Virginia as Kanawha (as yet still without its eastern panhandle and some of its southeastern territory). It is a Map of the States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, as Proposed To Be Re-Organized by the Secretary of War. In this proposal, Delaware expands to include all of the Delmarva Peninsula, including its Virginian part in the south, but more importantly, Maryland annexes all of Virginia between the Blue Ridge Mountains and the sea. As a consolation prize, Virginia gets Maryland's western protrusion, making Hagerstown a Virginian city. But then there's Kanawha seceding, leaving what remains of Virginia proper to look like an unseemly leftover.

The Secretary of War mentioned must be Simon Cameron, President Lincoln's first appointee to that post. Clearly, Cameron's proposal was meant to give Virginians the heebie-jeebies, as it is almost wiped off the map. Maybe this was a ploy to scare Virginians against voting for secession? The Convention that deliberated Virginia's secession was in session from February 13 to April 15 of 1861, and its decision to secede wasn't ratified until May 23, 1861. This map was likely drawn up in the intervening months...

<http://bigthink.com/strange-maps/353-kanawha-and-a-landlocked-virginia>



Please leave a message that you would like to send to officials at The Museum of the Confederacy concerning their shocking decision to **NOT fly a Confederate Flag anywhere** on the grounds of the NEW Museum of the Confederacy in Appomattox.

[Click Here: Email the Museum of the "Confederacy"](#)

[Don't want to use your Email Address? Click here!](#)



Please leave a message that you would like to send to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts concerning the **removal of the flags from the Pelham Chapel/Confederate War Memorial.**

[Click Here: Email the VMFA](#)

[Don't want to use your Email Address? Click here!](#)



Sign the petition to restore the flags to the Pelham Chapel

[HERE](#)



Southern Nationalist Network

Podcast: Rhett vs Southern conservatives

This afternoon it was a pleasure to welcome back returning guest Hunter Wallace to the SNN podcast to discuss [Robert Barnwell Rhett](#)'s struggle against Southern conservatives. Mr Wallace is the editor of [Occidental Dissent](#). In this conversation he speaks about how Rhett, a leading Fire Eater and the Father of Southern Nationalism, fought with those in his own party throughout the three decades leading up to secession and the formation of the Confederate States of America in 1861. Mr Wallace speaks about the background and mentality of the Establishment figures such as Calhoun and Davis and contrasts these to that of Rhett. He also talks about the politics of the [Lower South as being distinct](#) from that of the South as a whole – which was a combination of several sub-cultures.

[Click here for the audio](#) (14:11)

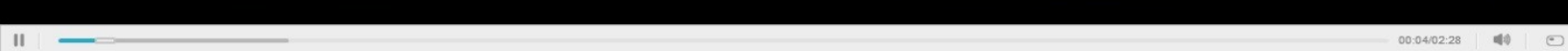
[Click here for all our podcasts](#)



Protest rages over controversial statue

By Melissa McKinney

Posted: Sep 14, 2012 6:23 PM



Protesters stand near the site where the General Nathan Bedford Forrest statue is being rebuilt.

SELMA, AL (WSFA) -

Renewed protests over a controversial monument. And this time, protestors say they're ready to go to jail.

The protestors are opposed to a bust going up in a Selma cemetery.

It's a bust of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest, who they say was also a violent racist responsible for killing people.

This is the second time supporters have wanted to put up the bust.

The first time, it was stolen.

"I'm ready to march right now. I'm ready to march right now. Ain't nothing wrong with going to jail because we're marching for freedom!" says Charles Steele, Jr. with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

For months now, this statue inside Live Oak cemetery has caused quite the stir among those who support it and those who don't.

"We will complete this monument," says Patricia Godwin, President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"The Jews would not tolerate a monument to a Nazi. And neither should we. We're not gonna tolerate it," adds Steele.

Many protesters say General Nathan Bedford Forrest was a domestic terrorist--claiming his Ku Klux Klan involvement makes him responsible for the deaths of many African Americans following the Civil War.

"This individual is the equivalent of Osama Bin Laden," says one protester.

But not everyone agrees the reconstruction of this monument should even be debated.

"It's an enhancement project. And this has been going on since 1868--enhancing Confederate Memorial Circle," adds Godwin.

She says her group--the United Daughters of the Confederacy own the land where the statue stands.

She and fellow members are simply trying to restore the statue after they say someone stole the bust a while ago.

"We had no other recourse but to start plans to secure the replacement bust that we're going to replace the stolen bust with."

"We are going to stop it. We're gonna use every legal means to stop it. We're gonna use direct action," says Tavis Grant, a protester.

Protesters asked the City of Selma to get involved and halt the construction. But because Confederate Circle is privately owned, city officials opted to stay out of the situation.

Protesters gather to prevent repairs of Civil War general, Ku Klux Klan leader monument

Updated: Thursday, August 23, 2012, 4:19 PM

By Amber Acker | aacker@al.com

Protesters gather at the Live Oak Cemetery in Selma. (Malika Sander-Fortier)

SELMA, Alabama -- A group of about 20 protesters have gathered at Live Oak Cemetery today in hopes of preventing repairs to a monument of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest from being completed.

Protesters gathered at the site around 9 a.m. and plan to stay until the construction workers leave. Since their arrival, the group has been chanting, singing and praying around the construction zone.



The protest group is led by Malika Sanders-Fortier, a member of the Grassroots Democracy Commission. Protesters say Forrest was the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and they want the monument taken down.

Friends of Forrest, the organization funding the repairs, however, says Forrest should be honored for defending Selma against Union troops during the Civil War.

"They are determined to keep this monument and we are doubly-determined to see it taken down," said Sanders.

Pat Godwin, a member of the Friends of Forrest organization, said she had no comment on the protest or monument controversy when reached by phone today.

A petition asking the Selma City Council to remove the monument on Change.org has received more than 64,000 signatures. Sanders plans to bring the petition to the City Council next Tuesday.

The monument was originally built in 2000 in the courtyard of the Smitherman Building. It was later moved to Confederate Circle in Live Oak Cemetery.

The [bust of Gen. Forrest was stolen](#) in March of 2012.

http://blog.al.com/montgomery/2012/08/protesters_gather_to_prevent_r.html#incart_river_default

Question of History being taught to Southern Students.

Extracted from: “Roanoke Times”, **October 21st, 1897** – Image 1, Provided By: Library of Virginia in the Library of Congress, Digital Newspaper Project. Transcribed by: Bobby Edwards

The School History Question Handled
By Dr. McGuire.

IN AN EMPHATIC SPEECH HE SAYS A GRIEVOUS OUTRAGE HAS BEEN COMMITTED ON THE YOUNG IN FORCING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF VIRGINIA TO USE FALSE NORTHERN HISTORIES ;OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES OTHER SPEECHES.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20--The question of teaching the school children of Virginia a history which treats of the civil war from an absolutely fair, if not from a Southern, standpoint will be the most interesting one to come before the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia which opened here to-day.

The attendance upon the session of that body is unusually large. This question of history has been agitated for the past six years. It has been considered and referred to committees at three successive conventions of the United Confederate Veterans.

The history committee of the State camp met this afternoon and adopted the basis of this report, which is to be submitted to that body to-morrow. Last, night, a mass meeting was held in Lee Camp Hall, which was presided over by Dr. Hunter McGuire, Stonewall Jackson's surgeon-general, at which this history question was discussed with vigor. This meeting was largely attended by prominent educators of the State and the leading ex-Confederates. already on the ground.

Dr. McGuire in calling the meeting to order, among other things said: "We are assembled here to-night, comrades, to do a deed that should have been done long ago; to undo a deed, to right a wrong that never should have been wrought; to execute a grave and serious purpose, so grave that I consider our success to be vital to the present generation of men and women In this State and to those who shall come after. In behalf of the State, in defense of her traditions, as a duty to her martyred dead and for the sake of our children, we are here to-night with set purpose. We are here once more to declare our sense of the wrong that has been done to the old and the grievous outrage that has been committed upon the young In forcing the public schools of Virginia to use the false Northern histories of the late war between the States. Personal and public appeals have been repeatedly made in time gone by to persons in power protesting against this wrong, but with inadequate effect. It is still taught to your sons and daughters and to mine, if we chose to expose them to the infection that this war had its origin in the unholy ambition of certain Southern men; that President Davis was pardoned, released from the penalty of a great crime by the mercy, the magnanimity of the federal government; that General Lee failed to excite an insurrection in Maryland, so suggesting a parallel to John Brown's failure in his attempt in Virginia, and teaching that such was the character of our movement in this and other Southern States.

"If," said Dr. McGuire - in conclusion, "lying Yankee history is to be forced upon our youth and made to take the place of truth, let us drape with crepe and habiliments of death our statue of Lee and Jackson and the private soldiers, for we as a people are morally dead. I thank you for the great honor of being selected to preside over this assembly, and will no longer detain you from your work, and call on Grand Commander Cussons to explain with further detail the purpose of our meeting." Dr. McGuire's address was punctuated with hearty applause.

The chairman introduced Colonel Cussons, the commander of the State camp of Confederate Veterans, who, he said, would give the details of the opposition to Barnes' history. Colonel Cussons handled this history with gloves off. He denounced this narrative of the action of General Lee's Army in the third day's fight at Gettysburg as a lie, which the speaker emphasized. He culled from this work numerous extracts, which he claimed did the gravest injustice to the Southern army. Colonel Cussons insisted that the time had come when such history should not be taught to the children of Virginia. The commander's speech was loudly applauded throughout. He was followed by Professor McGuire, James Gordon McCabe and others on the same line.

The history convention of the Virginia Camp of Confederate Veterans to-night adopted these resolutions, which will form the basis of their report which will be submitted to the camp to-morrow:

"Only such histories as fairly present the principles, and facts upon which is grounded our American republic, with due acknowledgement of the actors in the foundation of the same and its preservation from every section in this spirit we would recommend as Virginia histories those by Miss Mary Tucker Macgill and Gen. D. H. Maury, and as histories of the United States those of Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee, Rev. J. William Jones, the Shirn Hansel series and Holmes."

Further, we would suggest for its moral and patriotic influence as auxiliary reading the admirable life of Gen Robert E. Lee, by Mrs. Mary Williamson. In our opinion, it might be adopted, such is its clearness and verbal simplicity as a current reader. "We desire also to express our admiration of the recent utterance of the grand commander of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, Col. John Cussons his trenchant arraignment of the defamation of the South in his glance at current history."

The report of the committee is quite certain to be adopted by the camp.

"Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision."

...It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties."

Gen. Pat Cleburne CSA, January 1864, writing on what would happen if the Confederacy were to be defeated.

Selma City Council halts work on Forrest statue



(AP Photo/Dave Martin) September 25, 2012

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — The Selma City Council voted Tuesday night to stop work on a monument in honor of Confederate Civil War General Nathan Bedford Forrest at a city cemetery.

The council voted 4-0 with two members abstaining to stop all work on the monument to Forrest until the courts decide whether the city or a Confederate heritage group owns the section of a city cemetery where the monument would be located.

A monument honoring Forrest was the cause of demonstrations by civil rights groups about 10 years ago when it was located outside a city building near downtown. It was then moved to a section honoring Confederate war dead in the city cemetery.

But Forrest's bust was removed and apparently stolen from atop a 7-foot-tall granite monument earlier this year, prompting new protests and calls by civil rights advocates not to replace it.

The vote came after protesters marched to City Hall and gave a series of impassioned speeches at a city council work session.

Detractors say Forrest traded black people like cattle, massacred black Union soldiers and joined the early Ku Klux Klan. His defenders dispute much of that and counter with stories that depict him as a protector of slave families and defender of the weak who resigned from the KKK.

A member of the group Friends of Forrest, Pat Godwin, said she feels the protests have been an effort to obscure the police investigation of the disappearance of the bust.

"It's all smoke and mirrors to divert attention from the issue of the theft of the bust," Godwin said.

The council had earlier indicated it would allow people to speak on the issue at the work session, but would not vote on the racially sensitive issue during the meeting. Council members changed their mind after activist Rose Toure, a leader of the protests, and other speakers urged the council to go ahead and vote. Council member Bennie Ruth Crenshaw moved that the council order all work on the monument stopped after city attorney Jimmy Nunn said he had not been able to locate a deed to the Confederate section of the cemetery.

"Let's stop the building and move this Nathan Bedford Forrest issue out of the way," Crenshaw said.

Another council member, Susan Keith, abstained from the vote. She said earlier she needed more information before she could decide how to vote. She said she would also like to wait until the investigation of the theft is completed.

"There's just too many discrepancies," she said.

The marchers, chanting "no justice, no peace," earlier started at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where voting rights protestors were beaten by law enforcement officers during a 1965 march.

Several people told council members at the work session that the city could finally move past those images from the 1960s by not allowing the monument to be rebuilt.

Selma resident Rosa Monroe said Forrest was not the kind of man the city needs to be honoring.

"How are we going to teach our kids anything if we give praise to this man?" Monroe said.

Several members of Friends of Forrest watched the march, but declined to comment. No supporters of the monument spoke at the council work session.

The supporters did hand out a press release that described Forrest as a brave military leader who led efforts to defend Selma from siege by Union forces late in the war.

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<http://www.cbs42.com/news/content/state/story/Selma-City-Council-halts-work-on-Forrest-statue/D1nb1PmjdU2TPc4pzLOe6A.csp>

Related Stories:



[Marchers protest Forrest monument in Selma](#)

Opponents of efforts to build a new monument to Civil War Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest plan to ask the Selma City Council to refuse to allow the new statue to be built.



[SCLC protests monument of Nathan Bedford Forrest](#)

Members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are protesting a new monument, honoring Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

[Selma marchers oppose honoring Civil War general
Monument to KKK leader sparks online outrage](#)

- **Council members changed their mind after activist Rose Toure, a leader of the protests, and other speakers urged the council to go ahead and vote.**

<http://youtu.be/gpoGQy4sIKw> via [YouTube](#)



[CLICK PHOTO](#) TO VIEW FAYA ROSE SANDERS FAYA ROSE SANDERS ,Selma Protest Against V's Gen.Nathan Bedford Forrest, Ku Klux Klan, slave trader

Editors Note: The land was given to the UDC in 1877, but no deed was transferred. 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**

REPORT from the FRIENDS of FORREST

From Pat Godwin:

As you all are aware, we, the Friends of Forrest, are in a full blown war with our local domestic terrorist, Rose Sanders, her husband Senator Hank Sanders and now they have brought in the national organizations that have been waging war on our heritage & culture for years. Let me assure you...**WE HAVE THE HIGH GROUND AND WE ARE GOING TO WIN!**

We are in a truce at this time...I will be able to expound more on that in the upcoming days. In the meantime, my job is to raise money...**AGAIN!** I know a lot of you might be saying, "well, I have been giving to this effort for years...when is it gonna stop and when is Pat Godwin going to stop asking me for money"....Gentlemen, there are not words adequate enough to express to you my most sincere gratitude for everything y'all have done for us and General Forrest here in Selma through all these years, plus the committed money for the reward for the information leading to the arrest & conviction of the perpetrators of the theft of the NBF bust. I am just an humble player in this theater of war...I have told many folks through the years, that I really think this entire project from its inception has been Providential. There are people who walk the planet for their entire life, and then when the time comes for them to stand at their judgement, they wonder why they have been here and feel they have lived a lifetime not knowing why they were here and wondering what they have done with their lives during their time here. I am blessed to **KNOW** why I am here...our Lord has allowed me to be just a small part in this effort to pay homage to General Forrest that is properly due him...especially here in Selma Alabama where he only had about 3000 troops against more than 13,000 of the best equipped troops in the history of the world..this took extreme raw courage and commitment to duty to his country! Based on the history of Selma, I truly believe that General Forrest's spirit **STILL LIVES HERE IN SELMA**...and there is a reason this war continues to exonerate him in **OUR** time as he was exonerated in **HIS** time.

Confederate Circle will be an historical learning site ...we plan to have historical markers telling the history of the circle, the Ladies Memorial Association, Selma chapter 53 UDC, Elodie Todd Dawson, the Confederate Monument, the Forrest Monument...we are installing two more flag poles - one will fly the Confederate Battle Flag (the soldiers flag) one will fly the Stars & Bars (the daughters flag) and we plan to move the existing flag pole to the Forrest Monument and fly Gen Forrest's 7th Tenn Cavalry flag (the Battle Flag without the center star). We plan to have the heavy duty wrought iron park benches within the circle also. We are planning to re-landscape the Circle with Southern trees, flowers & shrubs.

There is sooo much to tell and I will be putting out a detailed report soon...however, please be assured that SECURING the FORREST monument and the entire Confederate Circle is the objective...we will have state of the art security system installed with 24/7 surveillance. There also will be LED lights installed on the Forrest Monument and the Confederate Monument.

We will be offering an opportunity to sponsor the flag poles (\$2100 each), a park bench (cost is unknown right now) bronze historical markers, and the bronze historical plaques that will be attached to the eight-sided pedestal that the entire Forrest monument will be placed upon. There will be a 5 ft.wrought iron period correct fence installed around the Forrest monument, as well. I am currently working on the order forms for the sponsorship of these features.

Thank you again for your continued faithful support of the Forrest Monument effort here in Selma...again, I will be putting out a detailed report soon.

Confederately yours,

Pat Godwin
Friends of Forrest

The Virginia Flaggers will offer our support by purchasing a brick and encouraging our members to do so individually.

Please consider how you might be able to assist in this effort.

For an idea of what we are up against, take a look at this video, brazenly made by the terrorists who are leading the charge to have the Nathan Bedford Forrest Statue removed...

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qmIFBCK_xYM&noredirect=1

The same folks pictured here, trying to topple the monument:

Latest press here:

<http://www.waka.com/home/top-stories/Fiery-Protest-Erupts-in-Selma-Over-Monument-Tied-to-Ku-Klux-Klan-169832246.html>



Please see the forms for donation information following this report.



Are you MAD enough yet?

GENERAL FORREST FOUGHT FOR YOU...

WILL YOU FIGHT FOR HIM???

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)

Kansas Historical Quarterly - Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence

A Question of Complicity

by **Burton J. Williams**

*Summer 1968 (Vol. 34, No. 2), pages 143 to 149
Transcribed by Tod Roberts; digitized with permission of
the Kansas Historical Society.*

NOTE: The numbers in brackets refer to endnotes for this text.

A FRONTIER ballad emerged in mythological fashion from the smouldering ashes of Lawrence in which William Clarke Quantrill was portrayed as the Robin Hood of the Civil War:

Come all you bold robbers and open your ears,
Of Quantrell the Lion heart you quickly shall hear.
With his band of bold raiders in double quick time,
He came to lay Lawrence low, over the line.

Oh, Quantrell's a fighter, a bold-hearted boy,
A brave man or woman he'd never annoy.
He'd take from the wealthy and give to the poor
For brave men there's never a bolt to his door. [1]

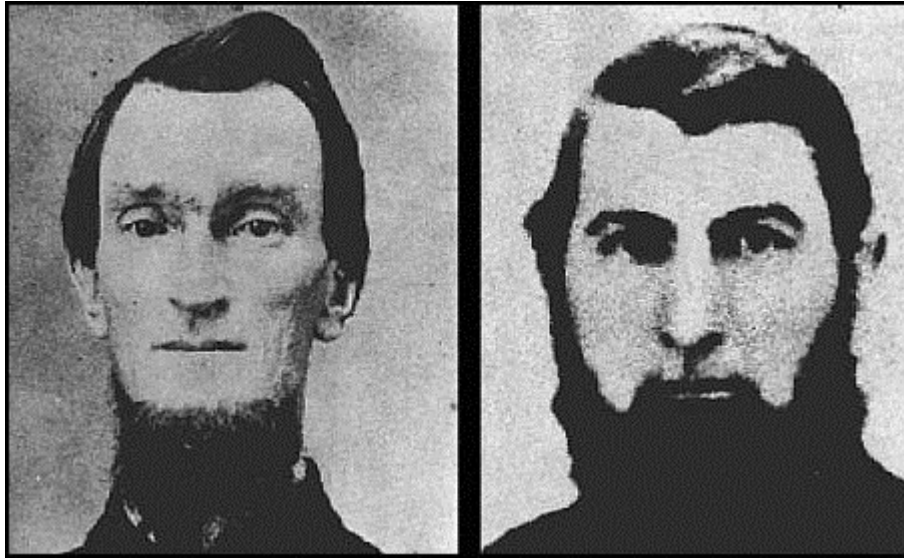
Quantrill's famous or infamous raid upon the sleeping town of Lawrence in the predawn hours of August 21, 1863, has been the subject of endless discourse and debate. As the foregoing ballad suggests there were those who regarded Quantrill as a hero and the burning of Lawrence as a good thing. The fact remains, however, that by noon of that fateful day Lawrence resembled a smoking funeral pyre beside the muddy Kaw. Nearly 150 male inhabitants were dead or dying, a large portion of the town's business and residential districts were in ashes and the faces of those who survived the slaughter bore mute testimony to the tragic scene.

The Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* of August 23, 1863, headlined the account of the raid as follows: "Total Loss \$2,000,000, Cash Lost \$250,000." The story that followed described the scene along Massachusetts street, the business artery of Lawrence, as "... one mass of smouldering ruins and crumbling walls.... Only two business houses were left upon the street -- one known as the Armory, and the other the old Miller block.... About one hundred and twenty-five houses in all were burned, and only one or two escaped being ransacked, and everything of value carried away or destroyed." The article went on to point out that the offices of the three Lawrence newspapers, the *Journal*, *Tribune*, and *Republican*, were destroyed, and that every safe in the town but two had been robbed. There was also an account of the burning of the Eldridge House.

The first Lawrence newspaper to resume publication following the raid was the *Kansas State Journal*, which appeared on October 1, 1863. This edition claimed that every business house had been sacked and all but five burned. In addition the paper said that every residence in the town had been plundered. In substance, the *Journal* portrayed the raid as indiscriminate and brutal. The question of how such loss of life and destruction of property could come about is not the moot question it once was. There is increasing evidence to support the suspicion that the success of the Quantrill raid was assured by "insiders," who for personal, political, or economic reasons stood to gain from the destruction of Lawrence.

Throughout the period of Free State-Proslavery extremism, beginning in 1855-1856, Lawrence citizens had known that their town, as the headquarters of Free-State sympathizers, was a prime target. Later, and particularly after "General" James H. Lane had sacked and burned Osceola, Mo., in 1861, they were aware that Lawrence, as the home of Lane, could expect a retaliatory raid. On August 6,

1863, the Lawrence Kansas State Journal carried a long article calling attention to rumors of an impending raid and of the need to prepare the town's defenses. The Rev. Richard Cordley, minister of the Lawrence Congregational church, later wrote that intelligence had been communicated to the officials of Lawrence as early as the first of August that Quantrill proposed to raid the town about the full of the moon, which ironically coincided with the actual date of the raid. Cordley then proceeded to ask and answer a most important question, i. e., "It may be asked, why the people of Lawrence relaxed their vigilance so soon after receiving such authentic evidence of Quantrell's intentions? The city and military authorities made the fatal mistake of keeping the grounds of apprehension a profound secret." [2]



The Rev. Hugh D. Fisher (left), outspoken Methodist minister, who escaped the death-dealing Quantrill raiders when his wife spirited him out of the house, concealed under a rug. Fisher charged that the banker, William H. R. Lykins (right) and his home, in the devastated area, went unscathed because the Lykins family were friends of some of the raiders.



Sallie Young (left), the Lawrence young woman who did considerable riding about during the height of the raid. Was she a traitress or heroine? William C. Quantrill (right), leader of the villainous gang, was not wearing his Confederate uniform when he caught Lawrence napping that August morn.

Former Governor Charles Robinson, in a letter to A. A. Lawrence, claimed that he did not know of any collusion between guerrillas and Lawrence citizens. He added, however, "... I have no doubt men in our state knew all about it.... I believe Genl. Lane and his element were in collusion through third persons with Quantrel. I have no proof of it and no one out of Kansas would believe such a thing possible and hence I am not disposed to say anything about it publicly.... The world never will know nor believe the insanity, or deep depravity of some of our politicians, especially of one [James H. Lane]." [3]

On August 30, 1863, the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* quoted an article which appeared in the St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican*. The article claimed that Quantrill was on friendly terms with the quasi-military bandits known as the "Kansas Red Legs," whose base of operations was Lawrence. The *Republican* embellished its charges by stating that Quantrill's "... relations with ... the Red Legs of Kansas, were of the most friendly character -- so much so that they never did each other any harm in battle or otherwise -- and Quantrill's plunder of horses, mules, cattle and valuables has frequently been found in the market in Kansas." [4] Such reports, public and private, lend credence to the growing conviction that Lawrence was no paragon of virtue, Quantrill was no worse than the Red Legs of Kansas and that the sack of Lawrence, in the final analysis, was merely the "devil getting his due." Lawrence, however, regarded itself as the innocent victim in the whole affair and as such felt that responsibility for the "heinous" deed must be fixed and the guilty punished. On August 27, 1863, the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative* carried a story entitled, "Spy Hung in Lawrence." The "spy" was a man named John Calloo who, it was claimed, confessed that he moved his family out of Lawrence the night prior to the raid and then rode in with Quantrill the next morning. After his "confession" the newspaper reported, "He was then hung." Lawrence had quickly assessed its wounds and zealously began to balance the scales of "justice."

One incriminating charge concerning the sack of Lawrence has only recently come to light. This was made by the Rev. Hugh D. Fisher, a Methodist minister who migrated from Ohio to Kansas in 1858. [5] Upon his arrival in Kansas, Fisher took up the nebulous cause of "free-statism" in opportunistic fashion and eventually received the dubious distinction of being appointed chaplain of James H. Lane's Fifth Kansas cavalry. As Lane's chaplain, the Reverend Fisher soon became as efficient at "liberating" enemy property as his commanding officer. L. D. Bailey, in his booklet entitled *Quantrell's Raid on Lawrence*, claimed that Fisher "... had brought hundreds of the fugitives [Negro slaves] from the war stricken borders of Missouri to the free soil of Kansas.... In many cases he had advised the negroes [sic] to help themselves to the abandoned property of their rebel masters ... of course this made Mr. Fisher a marked man among the rebels and his life was not worth a moments purchase if they could lay hands on him." [6]

Fisher was apparently the kind of man that many men would have liked to lay hands on, regardless of political sentiment. He was frequently in difficulty with fellow clergymen, was a user of tobacco, which was in violation of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference rules, was accused of mishandling or stealing church funds, and was not infrequently cited as a fraud and a liar. [7] The Reverend Fisher was certainly anything but humble. In a manuscript he wrote, "The Gun and the Gospel," later published in book form, he related his real or fancied "emancipation" of a band of Missouri Negro slaves as follows: "When we reached Kansas, I halted the command, drew them up in a line, and raising myself to my full height [sic] on my noble war horse I commanded silence, and there, under the open heavens, on the sacred soil of Freedom, I proclaimed in the name of the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and by authority of Genl. Jas. H. Lane, that they were 'Forever Free.' Their heads flew open and such a shout went up as the reader never heard." Fisher quickly added, "This was more than a year before the 'Immortal Lincoln' issued his proclamation." [8]

In the light of the information available on Fisher, his claims concerning the Quantrill raid on Lawrence must be viewed with considerable reservation. Nevertheless, in checking out his insinuation of collusion a web of circumstantial evidence can be woven which lends at least modest verification to his statements. In Fisher's manuscript, previously cited, he stated that Spies were in town all night ... indeed it is placed beyond peradventure that the mother of a certain Banker of Lawrence, who secured all his valuables the night before the raid, spent weeks with his family in Lawrence, and made a map of the town giving the names, residences and location of those who were to be killed and their homes burned, marking them thus -- "Kill and Burn," or "Burn," as if the property belonged to a sympathizer only "Kill." This map was taken by this heinous woman to Kansas City, and Quantrill and his lieutenants entertained day and night in the greatest possible seclusion in her parlor, where they had the maps explained preparatory to the sacking of Lawrence. [9]

The published version of this claim appeared in different form and here Fisher stated, "An old Mrs. L--- --, of Kansas City, was the spy who furnished the necessary information and map of Lawrence ... the

torch was applied to every house that had been marked on the traitoress' map." [10] In support of such a story of collusion is a letter to "Dear Bro." and signed by C. E. Lewis. This letter states in part that "Names and houses were marked prior to their coming in...." [11]

Fisher's part in the raid was made to appear spectacular as a result of his "miraculous" escape from the raiders. His house, where he had concealed himself, was set on fire; however, his wife managed to drape a carpet over him and was permitted to drag it out of the house with Fisher crawling beneath it. He was left undisturbed beneath the crumpled carpet which his wife heaped into nearby bushes. [12] Not all the houses suffered the fate of Fisher's. An interesting exception is to be found in the fact that the home of William H. R. Lykins was spared. [13] The point of primary interest in Lykins' case results from the facts that he was a Lawrence banker and his last name began with the letter L. Taking the published and unpublished accounts of Fisher's remarks on the Quantrill raid, it becomes immediately obvious that Lykins fits the description as the son of the "old Mrs. V whose alleged son was a Lawrence banker. Questions that present themselves almost at once are: was there really an "old Mrs. L," was there such a map as several claimed existed, was Lykins the son of the woman whom [*sic*] Fisher claims was the primary figure in collusion with Quantrill, and can Fisher's testimony be trusted?

Lykins was born in Kentucky, moved to Missouri, and migrated to Kansas when the territory was organized in 1854. He had served as a marshal of a "Squatter Court" in Kansas in 1854. The court itself was composed of a voluntary band of citizens of the Lawrence area who sought to arbitrate and judge questions of fact regarding claim disputes. Lykins, as marshal, was to serve summonses, subpoenas and other papers and to enforce the decisions of the court. In 1855 Lykins listed himself in the territorial census as a farmer, but by 1859 he had entered into the more lucrative fields of land speculation and banking. [14] Lykins' place of business was destroyed during the Quantrill raid as a result of the flames spreading from the adjoining Eldridge House. Whether his bank building would have been intentionally burned remains a question unanswered. Lykins' home was apparently intentionally spared and he remained unharmed inside along with his family, in spite of the fact that most of the houses in his neighborhood were pillaged and/or burned and the adult male occupants shot if found.

Some attribute Lykins' safe passage through the raid to the efforts of a young lady of Lawrence named Sallie Young. Miss Young remains another of the controversial figures of the raid. She has been hailed as a saviour and damned as a traitor. One account of her activities on the morning of the raid is contained in a pamphlet entitled, *Did Sallie Young Pilot Quantrill Into Lawrence at the Time of His Famous Raid on the Town in 1863?* The author was Alex E. Case of Marion, who published the story in 1915. Case pointed out that Sallie was a resident of Lawrence, that her brothers were proslavery Democrats and that she knew some of the raiders. He concluded, however, that Sallie was not in collusion with Quantrill and that she in fact labored valiantly to save the lives and property of her friends.

Another account of Sallie Young's part in the raid reads in part as follows: "... she submitted to capture, and by her dashing fearlessness won over her captors and drew upon their gallantry for the protection of a list of assumed 'brothers,' 'brothers-in-law,' 'cousins,' and kinsfolk,' embracing all the families of her acquaintance whose names she could recall -- among them Governor Shannon, W. H. R. Lykins and 'Jimmy' Christian." [15] One source purports to quote Lykins as follows: "It was said by W. H. R. Lykins, who was personally acquainted with a number of the men [the raiders], and protected both in his family and his property, that it was Todd's band of bushwhackers from Clay county, Missouri, that took possession of the west side of town. It was here that the largest percentage of the inhabitants were massacred." [16] It is interesting to note that Lykins apparently conceded the fact that he and his property had remained unharmed even though he resided in that part of the town where most of the killing and property destruction had taken place. The question is raised as to whether or not this was because Lykins and/or his mother, the "old Mrs. L" as Fisher called her, were in collusion with Quantrill. The evidence, if it can be called such, is circumstantial, or perhaps these events were merely the product of coincidence. Lykins was a banker in Lawrence. He was a Southerner. He had come to Kansas by way of Missouri. He knew a number of Quantrill's men.

His life was spared in the midst of the worst of the killing. His house was left unharmed, all of which proves nothing. It does, however, add to the mystery and intrigue surrounding the circumstances of the raid.

By 1869 Lykins had moved to Kansas City, Mo., where his mother supposedly resided in 1863. [17] Some years later he filed a claim for losses he said he sustained in the Quantrill raid amounting to \$4,500. In 1887 he was allowed \$1,500 on the principal and \$425 on the interest of his original claim. [18] Did Lykins receive restitution for the destruction of property brought on by his own complicity or that of his mother?

The facts remain, however, that the "hated" James H. Lane escaped unharmed, William H. R. Lykins escaped unharmed, and the debatable Rev. Hugh D. Fisher was "miraculously" spared. Lane and Fisher emerged as heroes and Lykins, unnoticed, faded from the scene. In the place of fact one finds fiction, for in Kansas history has often been distorted by fancy. Kansans have historically "bled" for nebulous "causes" and have fought for vague ideologies; consequently her heroes and heroines often appear more like villains. As for Quantrill, who, in the last analysis, can determine if he is a hero or a villain in the mythology of Kansas? Such problems will continue to plague those who seek to unravel the perplexing riddles of the Quantrill raid.

Notes

Prof. Burton J. Williams, who received his Ph. D. in history at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, is chairman of the social science division, Chadron State College, Chadron, Neb.

1. Charles J. Finger, *Frontier Ballads* (Carden City, N. Y.; Doubleday, Page and Co., 1927), pp. 64-67.
 2. *Lawrence City Directory*, 1866, p. 10.
 3. Charles Robinson to A. A. Lawrence, Lawrence October 6, 1863. -- "Robinson papers," manuscripts division of the Kansas Historical Society.<
 4. A letter written by John G. Beeson to W. W. Scott, Paola (no date), claimed the following about Quantrill: "He returned to Lawrence in 1859 and associated himself with the Free State Red Legs at that place and was engaged with them in making forays upon the Missourians, stealing Negroes and stock." -- Kansas room of the Library of the University of Kansas, Lawrence.
 5. For a chronological listing of Fisher's activities see the *Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas Conference Minutes, 1905*, pp. 84, 85. Among Fisher's appointments he became a regent of the University of Kansas and served for a number of years as a trustee of Baker University at Baldwin.
 6. L. D. Bailey, *Quantrell's Raid on Lawrence* (Lyndon, C. R. Green, 1899), p. 23.
 7. Letters dealing with such charges were written in the 1870's and 1880's, e.g., Roberts circulated a public notice dated March 13, 1879; letter from Hugh D. Fisher to A. B. Leonard, Marysville, October 24, 1888; letter to Hugh D. Fisher from W. H. Makleney, Mortimer, April 3, 1885; *et al.* A. B. Leonard, however, actually defended Fisher against the charges which were made against him. All of the letters cited are in the Kansas Methodist Historical Library, Baker University, Baldwin.
 8. Fisher's holograph manuscript. "The Gun and the Gospel," pp. 113ff., Kansas Methodist Historical Library, Baker University Baldwin.
 9. Fisher's manuscript, "The Lawrence Massacre," Kansas room of the Library of the University of Kansas, Lawrence.
 10. Hugh Dunn Fisher, *The Gun and the Gospel* (Chicago; The Kenwood Press, 1896), pp. 175, 178.
 11. C. E. Lewis to "Dear Bro.," Franklin, August 27, 1864. -- Methodist Historical Library, Baker University.
 12. An account of Fisher's escape is contained in the *Weekly Kansas Tribune* of October 3, 1863. Fisher himself described it in dramatic fashion in his book, *The Gun and the Gospel* and again in a manuscript he entitled. "The Athens of the West Destroyed," which is in the manuscript division of the Kansas Historical Society.
 13. *Publications of the Kansas Historical Society* (Topeka, State Printing Office, 1920). v. 2, p. 180. Also a letter from H. M. Simpson to Fried Hill, dated at Lawrence, September 7, 1863, spoke of the homes destroyed by Quantrill. However, he mentioned that among the homes that were spared was the residence of William H. R. Lykins. The letter is in the "Simpson papers," manuscript division, Kansas Historical Society.
 14. The biographical data for Lykins is taken from the Kansas Historical Collections, vols. 5, 16. Also information on his birth, migrations, etc., was obtained from the Kansas census of 1855, 1860, and 1885.
 15. *Publications of the Kansas Historical Society*, v. 2, p. 187.
 16. *Ibid.*, p. 180.
 17. *First Annual Report of Board of Commissioners of Public Institutions, 1873*, p. 15. *Kansas City Directory, 1869-1870* p. 282. No Kansas City directories are known to be extant prior to 1869 and it is not known if Lykins' mother actually resided in Kansas City in 1863, the year of the raid.
 18. "Record of Claims Allowed for Losses by Guerrillas and Marauders During 1861-2-3-4-5," p. 70, No. 222. -- Manuscript division of the Kansas Historical Society.
- <http://www.kshs.org/p/kansas-historical-quarterly-quantrill-s-raid-on-lawrence/13185>

Lee to the Rear

John Reuben Thompson

Dawn of a pleasant morning in May,
Broke through the Wilderness cool and gray;
While perched in the tallest tree-tops, the birds
Were carolling Mendelssohn's "Song without Words."

Far from the haunts of men remote,
The brook brawled on with a liquid note;
And Nature, all tranquil and lovely wore
The smile of the spring, as in Eden of yore.

Little by little, as daylight increased,
And deepened, the roseate flush in the East--
Little by little did morning reveal
Two long glittering lines of steel;

Where two hundred thousand bayonets gleam,
Tipped with the light of the earliest beam,
And the faces are sullen and grim to see
In the hostile armies of Grant and Lee.

All of a sudden, ere rose the sun,
Pealed on the silence the opening gun--
A little white puff of smoke there came,
And anon the valley was wreathed in flame.

Down on the left of the Rebel lines,
Where a breastwork stands in a copse of pines,
Before the Rebels their ranks can form,
The Yankees have carried the place by storm.

Stars and Stripes on the salient wave,
Where many a hero has found a grave,
And the gallant Confederates strive in vain
The ground they have drenched with their blood to regain.

Yet louder the thunder of battle roared,
Yet a dealier fire on the columns poured;
Slaughter infernal rode with Despair,
Furies twain, through the murky air.

Not far off, in the saddle there sat
A gray-bearded man in a black slouched hat;
Not much moved by the fire was he,
Calm and resolute Robert Lee.

Quick and watchful he kept his eye
On the bold Rebel brigades close by,
Reserves that were standing (and dying) at ease,
While the tempest of wrath toppled over the trees,



For still with their loud, deep, bull-dog bay,
The Yankee batteries blazed away,
And with every murderous second that sped
A dozen brave fellows, alas! fell dead.

The grand old gray-beard rode to the space
Where Death and his victims stood face to face,
And silently waved his old slouched hat--
A world of meaning there was in that!

"Follow me! Steady! We'll save the day!"
This was what he seemed to say;
And to the light of his glorious eye
The bold brigades thus made reply:

"We'll go forward, but you must go back"--
And they moved not an inch in the perilous track:
"Go to the rear, and we'll send them to hell!"
And the sound of the battle was lost in their yell.

Turning his bridle, Robert Lee
Rode to the rear. Like waves of the sea,
Bursting their dikes in their overflow,
Madly his veterans dashed on the foe.

And backward in terror that foe was driven,
Their banners rent and their columns riven,
Wherever the tide of battle rolled
Over the Wilderness, wood and wold.

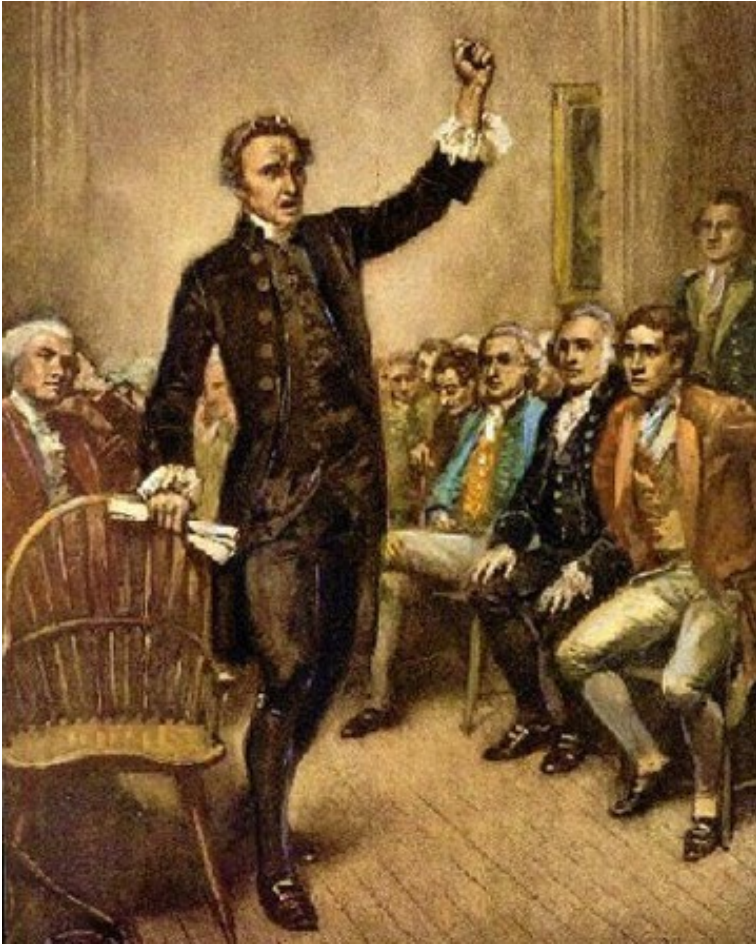
Sunset out of a crimson sky
Streamed o'er a field of ruddier dye,
And the brook ran on with a purple stain,
From the blood of ten thousand foemen slain.

Seasons have passed since that day and year--
Again o'er its pebbles the brook runs clear,
And the field in a richer green is drest
Where the dead of a terrible conflict rest.

Hushed is the roll of the Rebel drum,
The sabres are sheathed, and the cannon are dumb;
And Fate, with his pitiless band, has furled
The flag that once challenged the gaze of the world;

But the fame of the Wilderness fight abides;
And down into history grandly rides,
Calm and unmoved as in battle he sat,
The gray-bearded man in the black slouched hat.

PATRICK HENRY WAS RIGHT ...



"If we admit this consolidated government, it will be because we like a great, splendid one. Some way or other we must be a great and mighty empire; we must have an army, and a navy, and a number of things. When the American spirit was in its youth, the language of America was different: liberty, sir, was then the primary object.. But now, sir, the American spirit, assisted by the ropes and chains of consolidation, is about to convert this country into a powerful and mighty empire. If you make the citizens of this country agree to become the subjects of one great consolidated empire of America, your government will not have sufficient energy to keep them together. Such a government is incompatible with the genius of republicanism. There will be no checks, no real balances, in this government. What can avail your specious, imaginary balance, your rope-dancing, chain-rattling, ridiculous ideal checks and contrivances?

But, sir, we are not feared by foreigners; we do not make nations tremble. Would this constitute happiness, or secure liberty? I trust, sir, our political hemisphere will ever direct their operations to the security of those objects. Consider our situation, sir: go to the poor man, and ask him what he does. He will inform you that he enjoys the fruits of his labor, under his own fig-tree, with his wife and children around him,

in peace and security. Go to every other member of society,—you will find the same tranquil ease and content; you will find no alarms or disturbances. Why, then, tell us of danger, to terrify us into an adoption of this new form of government? And yet who knows the dangers that this new system may produce? They are out of the sight of the common people: they cannot foresee latent consequences. I dread the operation of it on the middling and lower classes of people: it is for them I fear the adoption of this system.. "

~Patrick Henry (June 5, 1788, Virginia constitutional ratification convention)

It meant our Confederate fathers had to go to war to try and save their liberties and freedom. Their loss meant consolidation of federal power into a central empire that has morphed into the intrusive state we are under today. How shall we now VINDICATE the cause for which they fought ?

vin·di·cate [vin-di-keyt] verb (used with object), vin·di·cat·ed, vin·di·cat·ing.

1. to clear, as from an accusation, imputation, suspicion, or the like: to vindicate someone's honor.
2. to afford justification for; justify: Subsequent events vindicated his policy.
3. to uphold or justify by argument or evidence: to vindicate a claim.
4. to assert, maintain, or defend (a right, cause, etc.) against opposition.
5. to claim for oneself or another.
6. Roman and Civil Law . to regain possession, under claim of title of property through legal procedure, or to assert one's right to possession.
7. to get revenge for; avenge.
8. to deliver from; liberate.



“The women of the South had been openly and violently rebellious from the moment they thought their states’ rights touched. They incited the men to struggle in support of their views and whether right or wrong, sustained them nobly to the end.

They were the first to rebel-the last to succumb. Taking an active part in all that came within their sphere and often compelled to go beyond this when the field demanded as many soldiers as could be raised; feeling a passion of interest in every man in the gray uniform of the Confederate service; they were doubly anxious to give comfort and assistance to the sick and wounded.

In the course of a long and harassing war, with ports blockaded and harvests burnt, rail tracks constantly torn up, so that supplies of food were cut off and sold always at exorbitant prices, no appeal was ever made to the women of the South, individually or collectively, that did not meet with a ready response.

There was no parade of generosity; no published list to donations, inspected by public eyes. What was contributed was given unostentatiously, whether a barrel of coffee or the only half bottle of wine in the givers possession.”

Phoebe Yates Pember, from her memoirs. ([DOWNLOAD FREE HERE](#))

The revolution of 1876

September 5, 2012 By [Michael](#)

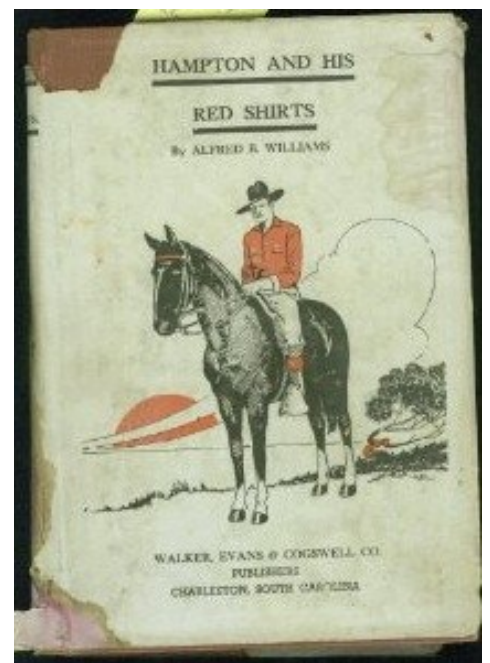
According to journalist and historian Alfred B Williams, the revolution in South Carolina in 1876 is without equal in history in terms of how quickly and completely power shifted hands from one group to another. Williams writes on pages 149-151 of his book [Hampton and His Red Shirts: South Carolina's Deliverance in 1876](#) (written in 1925 and published in book form in 1935) about how the Union Army-backed Republican Party fell into disarray while Southern [Democrats rallied behind Wade Hampton](#) and his paramilitary Red Shirt supporters. US President and former Union General Ulysses S Grant reportedly remarked of Republican chances in the Palmetto State, 'It was safe until the Democrats nominated Hampton. Now they'll carry it.' As Williams notes, it was not simply the remarkable person of Hampton which changed history and the campaign in the summer of 1876, it was also the unity of the State's White Southern population (joined by a small number of Black Democrats who braved ostracisation and violence from their own community), forged through war, military occupation and years of abuse:

Those who try to understand the 1876 campaign must keep in mind that what has been told of it happened in less than two months of action, following nearly [ten years of endurance of wrongs, miseries, humiliations and dangers](#) ever increasing despite patient efforts to secure alleviation by [submission, persuasion and pleas for peace](#). [The Hamburg fight](#) was July 8. The Charleston riots were September 6. Definite movement began at Columbia, August 15, when the state Democratic convention met. So far as history tells, there never has been another revolution which created itself from gloomy chaos and developed potent, active organization and clear purpose within fifty days. Remembering the comparatively limited means of communication fifty years ago, even those of us who lived in that time must be astounded as we realize the swiftness with which the upheaval developed.

The first week of August the Radical Republican party, by all the facts and figures, was in power securely and permanently. It was disturbed only by internal struggles between its elements intent on new excesses of plunder and outrage, led by Elliot, black thief, Patterson, white thief, and Whittemore, twice expelled by Republican Congresses as "a person of infamous character"; and those trying for some decency and check of the rapid drift toward barbarism, represented by [SC Reconstruction Governor Daniel Henry] [Chamberlain](#), Tom Hamilton, the black warrior of Beaufort, and a very few others. Probabilities all favored victory for the Elliot and Patterson crowd. They had the huge mass of negroes from Columbia down solidly with them. Hamilton was too honest and outspoken to have influence with his own people. The 289,000 whites were apparently hopelessly divided – one part apathetic in disgusted despair, another clinging to elusive hope of some kind of compromise with the saner and cleaner Republicans, a third dreaming vaguely of a desperate, apparently impossible fight for deliverance.

The first week in September the situation was reversed. The whites were magnificently united, fiercely aggressive, together in one enormous cavalry charge, 289,000 strong and all over the state's thirty thousand square miles – a charge which continued seven months and never swerved nor halted nor faltered until the very real and horrible and dangerous enemy had been crushed, scattered in shame, annihilated. The Radicals already were demoralized, frightened, abandoning the remorselessly vindictive, openly thievish leaders they had been following, fleeing to Chamberlain as their one hope. If history has another change so rapid and complete, where is it?

Also see: [Nominating Wade Hampton & closing ranks](#); [Wade Hampton & Reconstruction](#); [South Carolina prior to the revolution of 1876](#); [The Battle of Hamburg](#); ['Reconstruction' tyranny in South Carolina](#); ['The Prostrate State' under Union occupation](#) and [Wade Hampton & natural elites of traditional society](#)



<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/09/05/the-revolution-of-1876/>

The Second Confiscation Act – A CRIMINAL act of the United States against Southerners

CHAP. CXCIV.—An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called confederate states of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as governor of a state, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called confederate states of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called confederate states of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called confederate states of America, or under any of the several states of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character: Provided, That the persons, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the state, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of the so-called confederate states.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of

the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances, of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States district court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such person found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

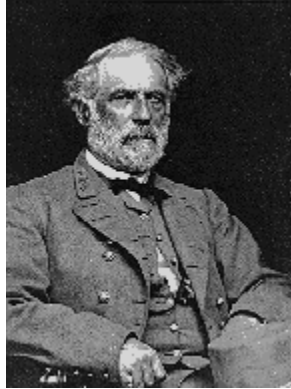
SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

APPROVED, July 17, 1862

General Robert E. Lee's Visit to Wilmington

Bernhard Thuersam, Director

Cape Fear Historical Institute



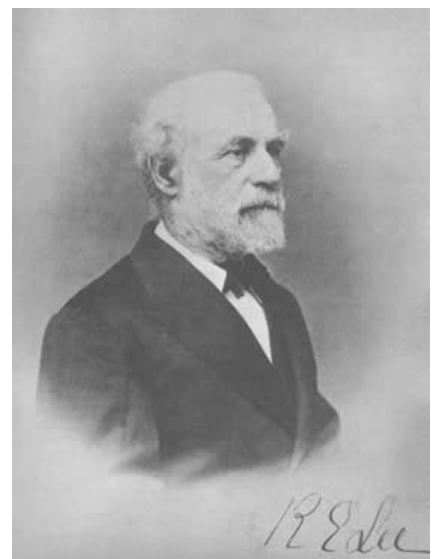
**General
Robert E. Lee**

In early 1870, Lee was serving as President of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia, and had decided upon a recuperative visit to Savannah, Georgia after experiencing chest pains and general exhaustion. Traveling by rail on March 24th via Richmond, Lynchburg, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, he was met in Savannah by the largest crowd ever to assemble in that city. After a short visit to Cumberland Island below Savannah to visit the grave of his father, Light-Horse Harry Lee, he continued on to Jacksonville, Florida.

Returning to Savannah, Lee began the return journey by train to Charleston, and then onward to Wilmington, arriving there on April 28th. According to "Lee: The Last Years," Charles Flood, 1981, Lee left Wilmington by train on the morning of April 30th, bound for Portsmouth, Virginia. Taking the ferry to Norfolk, he continued on to Richmond, and then home to Lexington.

Here are two accounts of his visit here:

"On April 28, 1870, Wilmington received a very distinguished visitor, General Robert E. Lee. General Lee was said to have come at the instance of General (Raleigh E.) Colston, who carried his (Cape Fear Academy) cadets to Meares Bluff (Navassa) to escort him to the city. The general was entertained at the home of Honorable George Davis, ex-Attorney General of the Confederacy, on North Second Street where he received the cadets and citizens who called to pay their respects. The cadets were later marched on parade for General Lee on North Third Street, and, standing on the porch of Major C.P. Bolles at 215 North Third Street, he delivered a brief but inspiring address to them." (The Book of Wilmington, Andrew J. Howell, Wilmington Printing Company, 1930)



The General's arrival in Wilmington is narrated John D. Bellamy, US Congressman in 1898:

"In the year 1870, General Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate Commander in Chief, made a tour of the South and on his return came through Wilmington. At that time I was Captain of the Wilmington Military Company. We met the train on which General Lee came at the present site of Navassa, my Company being clad in its best uniforms, with their muskets, bayonets and swords splendidly polished! We were accompanied by a delegation of the most prominent people in Wilmington.

Lee About the Time of His Wilmington Visit

Also with us was the Honorable George Davis, who had been a member of the Confederate Senate and Attorney General in Jefferson Davis's cabinet. We met General Lee and escorted him from Navassa on the train. Reaching the depot on Front Street, we formed ranks and followed the carriage in which General Lee and Mr. Davis rode to the latter's residence on Second Street between Walnut and Red Cross, where General Lee was entertained until the next day. He then proceeded on his return trip to Richmond.

It was a great honor conferred on me to have been Captain of the Cadet-Corps that escorted General Lee, and was reviewed by him in front of Mr. Davis's residence! The people of Wilmington thronged the balconies and streets to show their profound respect, reverence and love for the great Confederate leader and chieftain."

(Memoirs of an Octogenarian, John D. Bellamy, 1941)

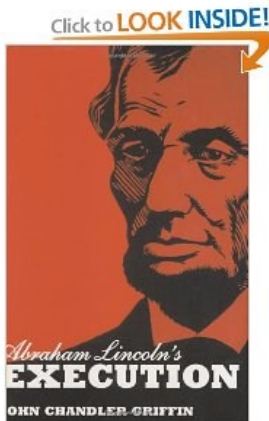
Note:

The Cadet-Corps Bellamy captained was from the Cape Fear Academy, a military school begun in Wilmington in 1868 by General Raleigh E. Colston, who served as a Brigadier under Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia. General Colston was assisted at the Academy by Frank H. Alfriend, biographer of Jefferson Davis, and the school was operated in the Hill residence on Grace Street between 3rd & 4th Streets. In April 1870, General Lee addressed the assembled cadets from the front porch of Major C.P. Bolles residence at 215 North Third Street and "each member of the Corps enjoyed the honor of an introduction and a cordial handshake of the hand of the old General."

About the Author

Bernhard Thuersam is the Executive Director of the Cape Fear Historical Institute in Wilmington. A native of Niagara Falls, New York, he has been a devoted student of world history since 1958 and is a former Chairman of the Cape Fear Museum Board of Trustees. Contact him at bernhard1848@att.net

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EXECUTION



From the Publisher

Lincoln was not assassinated—he was ordered executed by fellow politicians and military leaders because he wanted to welcome the Southern states back into the Union with their full constitutional rights restored. Threatened by this and other possibilities of clemency for the South, Vice-Pres. Andrew Johnson, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, and the U.S. chief of the National Detective Police, Lafayette Baker, took action to ensure that this would not occur.

A chapter is dedicated to the secret papers of Baker and the crucial role he played in Lincoln's murder. Baker's notes reveal that he worked with Booth to arrange the assassination and outline a widespread conspiracy among politicians and military leaders. This evidence, first published in Civil War Times magazine in 1961, is reproduced here in its entirety, including the actual deciphered text from Baker's secret notes. Presenting incriminating evidence against the above conspirators, biographies of lesser-known players in the assassination plot, and John Wilkes Booth's role as a pawn, "Abraham Lincoln's Execution" offers new perspectives on the murder that continues to intrigue historians. Details about Stanton's motivations to replace Cameron as Secretary of War and the facts about Lincoln's order to amass the Virginia assembly to end military action in Virginia are also presented, shedding new light into one of American history's darkest corners.

REVIEWS:

Twenty Five Congressmen and other USA government officers were responsible for the shooting of Abraham Lincoln, not the Confederate government.

This record was discovered in 1960 in the coded Military Journal of Lafayette Baker, Lincoln's head of the secret service (known as the National Detective Police and numbered just over 2,000 agents under Lincoln). The message of Baker who was also soon murdered was decoded and is now being read by some historians. The USA Sec. of War Edwin Stanton was also murdered shortly after the president refused to appoint him to the U.S. Supreme Court. He was found with his throat slashed by a straight razor which the USA government claimed was a suicide even though that was very unlikely.

When I was younger I found so much satisfaction in the assassination of Lincoln that I held Booth as a hero, but now I realise that there is more to learn about the extreme tyranny of the USA when it is understood "WHY" the top ranking members of the USA government and key industrial and banking entities planned and executed Lincoln's murder. Little is learned from history when we do not have "The Rest of the Story" and we rarely have the rest of the story when we have strongly centralized governments.

-- The NOVA Institute (White Paper)

With careful and dynamic attention to detail Griffin weaves into the story of Lincoln's death newly discovered historical records written by the head of the United States Secret Service Lafayette Baker during the period of Lincoln's administration. Those records were encoded and hidden by the family of Lincoln's own head of his Secret Service. Now we know much more about his death and the corrupt political intrigue ruling the United States during Lincoln's War to Prevent Southern Independence. This book is a valuable kernel for historians to revisit the history of this war and the changes it brought to American government. This is a fascinating read! I just finished reading this book for the second time.

Timothy D. Manning
Executive Director
Palmetto Heritage Foundation

"Griffin is able to shed light on much previously unpublished details. . . ." -- Dan Huntley, The Charlotte Observer



"At the same time Lincoln was issuing the Emancipation Proclamation he was petitioning his cabinet to negotiate and appropriate funds to force the Blacks elsewhere".

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad--some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments--have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any state without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated within the Tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States.

-Abraham Lincoln: "Second Annual Message," December 1, 1862

Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited, and numbers of the latter thus liberated are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this, it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefit respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation, in lieu, pro tanto, of direct taxes, or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such States respectively; that such persons, on such acceptance by the General Government, be at once deemed free, and that in any event steps be taken for colonizing both classes (or the one first mentioned if the other shall not be brought into existence) at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, too, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization.

To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. The power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who, however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than on providing room for population.

- Abraham Lincoln: "First Annual Message," December 3, 1861

Smoky Mountain News

Haywood commissioners wade gingerly into Confederate flag fray

Wednesday, 22 August 2012 12:32

Written by [Caitlin Bowling](#)



About 20 Southern heritage supporters lined a bench of Haywood County's historic courtroom in Waynesville Monday, a show of force county commissioners were likely prepared for as they took on the perpetually controversial issue of Confederate flags: are they a symbol of hate or of heritage?

Some wore suits; some wore jeans and T-shirts; and a couple others sported beards and leather biking vests.

The mixed-matched gathering came to talk to county leaders about their passion for the Confederate battle flag and present their argument for why the board should allow a pint-sized version of the emblem to adorn the base of a Confederate war memorial on the courthouse lawn.

The board of commissioners heeded the advice of several Confederate flag supporters and will spend the next few weeks researching the history and precedent surrounding the display of the controversial flag before deciding whether to permit it on county property. Until then, the flags will continue to be prohibited.

“If you create a policy, you need to make sure that policy applies to everyone across the board,” said Commissioner Kirk Kirkpatrick. “I think we probably need to do a little more research into this matter.”

The battle over the flag began in May. The mysterious but regular disappearance of tiny Confederate flags decorating the memorial outside the courthouse was the first shot fired. In rebellion, members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans kept replacing the flags. A flag would go in the ground and, soon enough, would be pulled up by an anonymous critic of what the flag has come to stand for over the decades.

The county quickly became involved after receiving an email from a local attorney saying he found the flag offensive and asking county leaders to take action. County Manager Marty Stamey instructed county employees to pull up the flags whenever they saw them on county property.

Not long after, word about the county's actions reached Confederate flag supporters who have protested their removal for weeks. Monday's county meeting was the first opportunity for the county commissioners and Confederate flag supporters to come together in an open dialogue.

Commissioners avoided expressing an opinion about the flags themselves but were rather more concerned about with what the policy could mean for other symbols.

“Are you required then to allow all flags?” inquired Mark Swanger, chair of the board of commissioners.

County Attorney Chip Killian replied that he believed so but the matter might be better suited for a court to decide. In theory, a new policy regarding displays on county property could open the way for any flags — communist flags, the anarchist flag or the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) flag. But, if the county outlaws all flags on its property, the world flags that typically decorate the courthouse for the Folkmoot

international festival or the miniature American flags around the other war memorials could become illegal to display as well.

“I don’t think the county can allow positions to be taken that favor one viewpoint over another,” Killian said.

The board seemed open to possibly permitting the flag to mark the Confederate memorial for a short period of time — such as on Confederate Memorial Day on May 10. But, for now, the county plans to continue to gather information and draft a policy in time for its Sept. 10 meeting.

“I respect their decision,” said Derrick Shipman, commander of the Julius Welch Camp, the Haywood County division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. “I don’t have a problem with them waiting” and doing more research.

Although there were actually four different Confederate flags, the one most commonly known today is the Confederate battle flag, which some incorrectly refer to as “the stars and bars.” Battle flag supporters contend that the flag is a symbol of Southern heritage that has been unduly marred by vicious hate groups such as the KKK.

“We see the flag as a Southern culture without political or racial connection,” said Wayne Justice, a Confederate supporter who addressed the commissioners Monday.

Kip Rollins, a Haywood residents and leader within the Southern Historical and Heritage Preservation Society, relayed similar sentiments. The flag is a veterans’ flag, just as the American flag represents the service of veterans in more recent wars, including World War II and Vietnam, Rollins said.

“The Confederate flag has been used with half-truths and been exploited by those who misrepresent it,” Rollins said. “This flag does not in anyway intend to injury in anyway possible.”

Rollins concluded his speech by asking the commissioners to let the Confederate battle flag fly.

Emotion welled up in the voice of one Confederate flag supporter, Shipman, as he talked about the significance the flag holds for him and other descendents of Civil War soldiers.

“We are not trying to make a political statement or a social statement; we are just trying to honor these men,” Shipman said. “I don’t think we are asking too much.”

Something that all the speakers had in common was their overwhelming connection to their Southern roots and the general eloquence with which they expressed it.

If the commissioners take away the right to display the Confederate battle flag, then what next, asked Thomas Willis, executive director of the Southern Legal Resources Center, a nonprofit that advocates for citizens involved in issues regarding Southern heritage.

“First, the flag in front of the memorial and then the monument,” Willis said, while standing on the sidewalk in front of the courthouse last week advocating for the Confederate flag.

On Monday, Willis simply asked commissioners to let people commemorate their heritage.

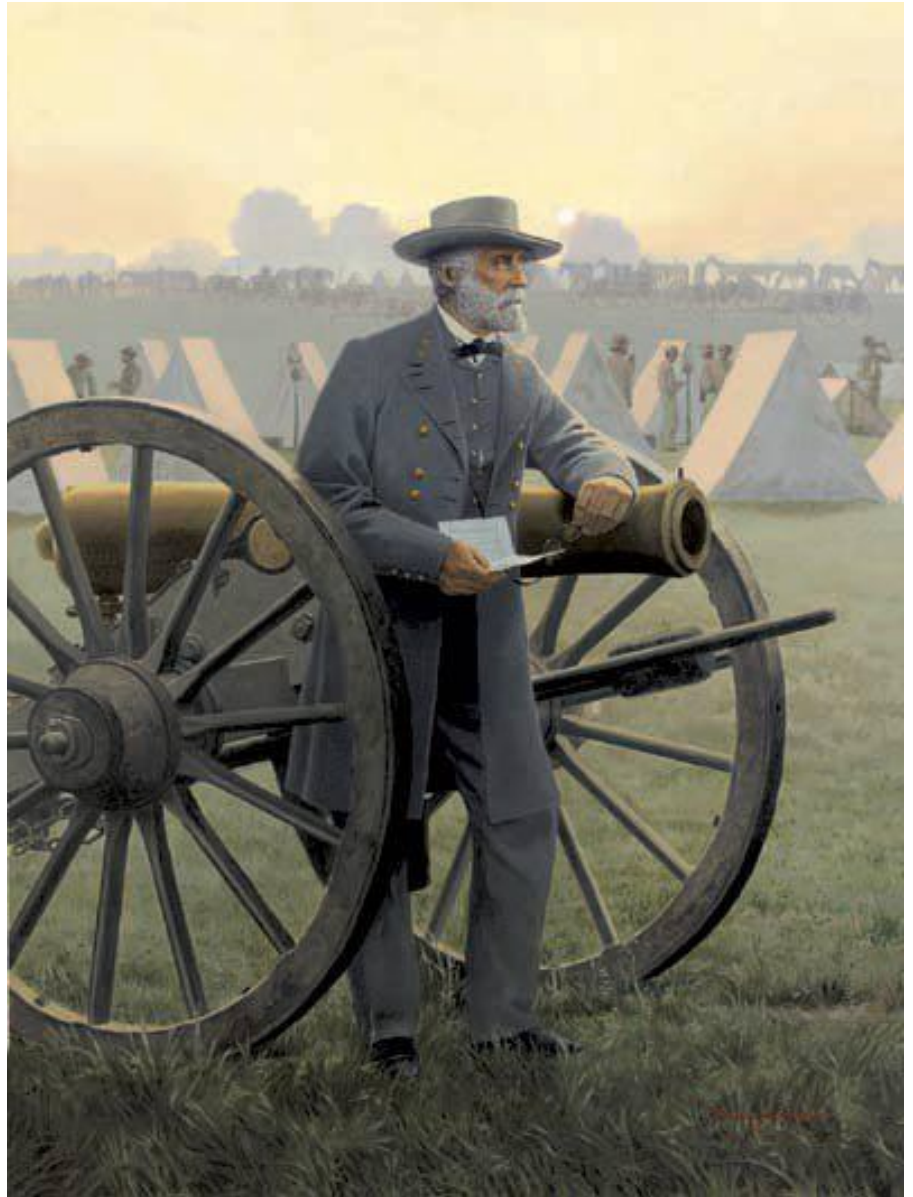
“Don’t not let people honor their ancestors,” Willis said.

How Tall Was Robert E. Lee?

David Alan Black

If people want to show respect for the Southern cause, they can begin by properly honoring the man who is perhaps its greatest hero, General Robert E. Lee. Many portrayals of Lee are, frankly, less than accurate. Rather than exalting his character, they diminish it—both literally and figuratively.

Take Lee's physical height. If you were to ask people today what Lee looked like, many would respond, "Why, just like Martin Sheen in the movie." The "movie," of course, is Ted Turner's \$20 million *Gettysburg*, which has been called the most ambitious and magnificently flawed cinematic undertaking since *Apocalypse Now*. Unfortunately, *Gettysburg* fails to deliver the goods. It depicts the South's greatest general—and arguably the greatest military leader who ever lived—as a dwarf-like creature astride a diminutive, clumsy horse. As movie critic Martin Treu has put it, "In scene after scene, General Robert E. Lee, a man of erect bearing just over 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 170 pounds is shown among men who tower over him, both on foot and on horseback. If this were the case, the entire Confederate army would have to have been over 6 feet 4 inches tall. The only people obviously shorter than Robert E. Lee, in this film, are the 12-year-old drummer boys."



Treu's conclusion? "The viewer is led to picture Robert E. Lee as a Leprechaun instead of the giant he was."

Washington Post staff writer Ken Ringle agrees: "The film's weakest role is its most crucial. Martin Sheen's woolly-headed performance as Robert E. Lee conveys little of the character, charisma or aura of infallibility that made the legendary general the closest thing to a universal hero among the generals of the Civil War. Instead he emerges at film's end as a kind of crazed religious mystic: a Confederate Jim Jones invoking his legions to bullets instead of poisoned Kool Aid for no more clearly discernible reason."

The tragedy of *Gettysburg* is that Lee keeps getting smaller and smaller, until at the end we are left with little more than a stubby, hand-ringing neurotic who wonders out loud, "What now?"

Of course, none of this is historically accurate. Take the height issue. By the standards of his day, Lee was tall, and so was his horse. The real Traveller was fully 16 hands high and over 1300 pounds, but in *Gettysburg* the great charger is transformed into a stumpy pony-like animal tripping over itself. What is more, the real Lee was a superb horseman,

having served as a Colonel in the cavalry. In Gettysburg, Sheen's clumsy horsemanship is almost as inauthentic as his contrived Southern accent.

In addition to the photographs taken of Lee during his lifetime, we are fortunate to have a number of written descriptions of his appearance. What is surprising is the large number of references to Lee's height. He was, apparently, considerably taller than most men of his day. After Lee had visited Fort Sumter in 1861, a soldier gave the following description:

Glancing round we saw approaching us the then commander of the fort, accompanied by several of his captains and lieutenants; and, in the middle of the group, topping the tallest by half a head, was, perhaps, the most striking figure we had ever encountered, the figure of a man seemingly about fifty-six or fifty-eight years of age, erect as a poplar, yet lithe and graceful, with broad shoulders well thrown back, a fine, justly-proportioned head posed in unconscious dignity, clear, deep, thoughtful eyes, and the quiet, dauntless step of one every inch the gentleman and soldier.... And this superb soldier, the glamour of the antique days about him, was no other than Robert E. Lee, just commissioned by the President, after his unfortunate campaign in Western Virginia, to travel southward and examine the condition of our coast fortifications and seaboard defenses in general....

At Appomattox, a Northern newspaper correspondent wrote:

General Lee looked very much jaded and worn, but nevertheless presented the same magnificent physique for which he has always been noted. He was neatly dressed in gray cloth, without embroidery or any insignia of rank, except the three stars worn on the turned portion of his coat-collar. His cheeks were very much bronzed by exposure, but still shone ruddy underneath it all. He is growing quite bald, and wears one of the side locks of his hair thrown across the upper portion of his forehead, which is as white and fair as a woman's. He stands fully six feet one inch in height, and weighs something over two hundred pounds, without being burdened with a pound of superfluous flesh. During the whole interview he was retired and dignified to a degree bordering on taciturnity, but was free from all exhibition of temper or mortification. His demeanor was that of a thoroughly possessed gentleman who had a very disagreeable duty to perform, but was determined to get through it as well and as soon as he could.

Finally, upon Lee's death the New York Herald ran an obituary that included the following description:

In person General Lee was a notably handsome man. He was tall of stature, and admirably proportioned; his features were regular and most amiable in appearance, and in his manners he was courteous and dignified.

There you have it—Lee was tall, and strikingly handsome to boot! It is historically inaccurate to portray him as anything less. And it is only a short hop from depicting Lee as a stubby historical figure (as in Gettysburg) to the conclusion that his ideas were small.

Etymologically, the word "tall" comes from the Old English *getael*, meaning "swift," "brave," or "quick." The word was synonymous with "courageous." This metaphorical meaning can, of course, also be applied to Lee.

Lee was a man's man. He was the idol of his people, men and women alike. Mary Chestnut, the famous Richmond diarist, called him "the portrait of a soldier." A British journalist said he was "the handsomest man I ever saw." Confederate General Clement Evans described Lee as "...nearest approaching the character of the great and good George Washington than any living man. He is the only man living in whom the soldiers would unconditionally trust all their power for the preservation of their independence." And Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, wrote, "The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee, and their leader will undoubtedly rank as, without any exception, the very greatest of all great captains that the English speaking peoples have brought forth."

Among the many outstanding qualities of Lee's character, his Christian faith was paramount. Indeed, our Confederate ancestors, regardless of their church affiliations, were uncompromising defenders of orthodox Christianity. To leave the Christian element out of the Southern drive for independence would be like trying to describe Switzerland without mentioning the Alps. Not for one moment did our ancestors think their own unaided efforts could achieve victory.

Lee had learned through personal hardship and tragedy to possess an unrelenting faith in the sovereign counsel of God, both in personal and national matters. Upon hearing of the death of his 23-year-old daughter, Annie, and unable to attend her funeral, he insisted that these words be carved on her tombstone: "Perfect and true are all His ways, whom Heaven adores and earth obeys." As for his views on the Bible, Lee once remarked to Chaplain William Jones: "There are things in the Old Book which I may not be able to explain, but I fully accept it as the infallible Word of God, and receive its teachings as inspired by the Holy Spirit."

On Lee's humility, John Cooke, in his *Life of General Robert E. Lee*, wrote: "The crowning grace of this man, who was thus not only great but good, was the humility and trust in God, which lay at the foundation of his character." Cooke then added: "He had lived, as he died, with this supreme trust in an overruling and merciful Providence; and this sentiment, pervading his whole being, was the origin of that august calmness with which he greeted the most crushing disasters of his military career. His faith and humble trust sustained him after the war, when the woes of the South wellnigh broke his great spirit; and he calmly expired, as a weary child falls, asleep, knowing that its father is near."

Finally, Lee considered himself a sinner who had been saved, not by church attendance or by good works or by any other human endeavor, but solely by the grace of God and the blood of Christ. In his *Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee*, the Rev. J. William Jones, who was Lee's chaplain at Washington College, wrote: "If I ever come in contact with a sincere, devout Christian—one who, seeing himself to be a sinner, trusted alone in the merits of Christ, who humbly tried to walk the path of duty, 'looking unto Jesus' as the author and finisher of his faith, and whose piety constantly exhibited itself in his daily life—that man was General R. E. Lee."

There are Southerners today who would prefer to leave the Christian element out of our drive to return America to its constitutional foundations. Such people betray not only our Lord and Savior but also the memory of such Confederate leaders as Davis, Lee, Jackson, Early, and many others. These were men whose every thought, word, and deed derived from a belief in the saving work of Christ and the sovereignty of God. People who deny this Christian influence fail to grasp one of the most fundamental facts about Lee: that he was devoted to the Southern cause precisely because of his devotion to Jesus Christ.

Lee's Christian faith determined how he lived his entire life, and it alone can explain his intense devotion to duty. The greatest injustice we can do to Lee is to make him out as some secular hero or, worse yet, as a spiritual and intellectual buffoon.

As a lasting tribute to a man of sterling Christian character and Southern patriotism, Benjamin Harvey Hill gave us these words in his address before the Southern Historical Society on February 18, 1874, just four years after Lee's death:

When the future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he must lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, a Frederick without his tyranny, a Napoleon without his selfishness, and a Washington without his reward.

If I had to pick one American to represent the best values in our nation, that man would be Robert E. Lee. He stands taller than anyone else. But to see him you must lift your eyes "high toward heaven."

http://www.daveblackonline.com/how_tall_was_robert_e.htm

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image: Main St. Sharpsburg, 1862

Sharpsburg Battle Report: Pender's Brigade

No. 285.--Report of Brig. Gen. William D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding brigade, of operations September 15-20.

CAMP NEAR BUNKERSVILLE [BUNKER HILL], VA., October 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Manassas Junction, the two days' fighting at Manassas, the battles of Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharps-burg, and Shepherdstown.

At Harper's Ferry my brigade was on the left of the division advancing from the point where the railroad and river met. My brigade advanced within about 60 yards of the breastwork on the west point of Bolivar Heights, having exchanged shots with the enemy several times on their way there. Colonel Brewer was in command of the brigade at this time, and did himself great credit in the manner in which he handled it. Being absent when my brigade had reached the advanced position, on my return I ordered it to fall back a short distance, knowing no troops were in a supporting distance.

The next morning, according to your order, I moved nearer, under cover, while our artillery played upon the enemy. The artillery ceasing, I, in obedience to previous orders, commenced the advance, but halted on the fire of our artillery opening again. I remained in this position, about 150 yards distant from the above-named breastwork, until after the surrender. Here, again, my officers and men behaved finely.

At Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, September 17, my brigade was on the right of the division, but not actively engaged, being under fire at long range of musketry.

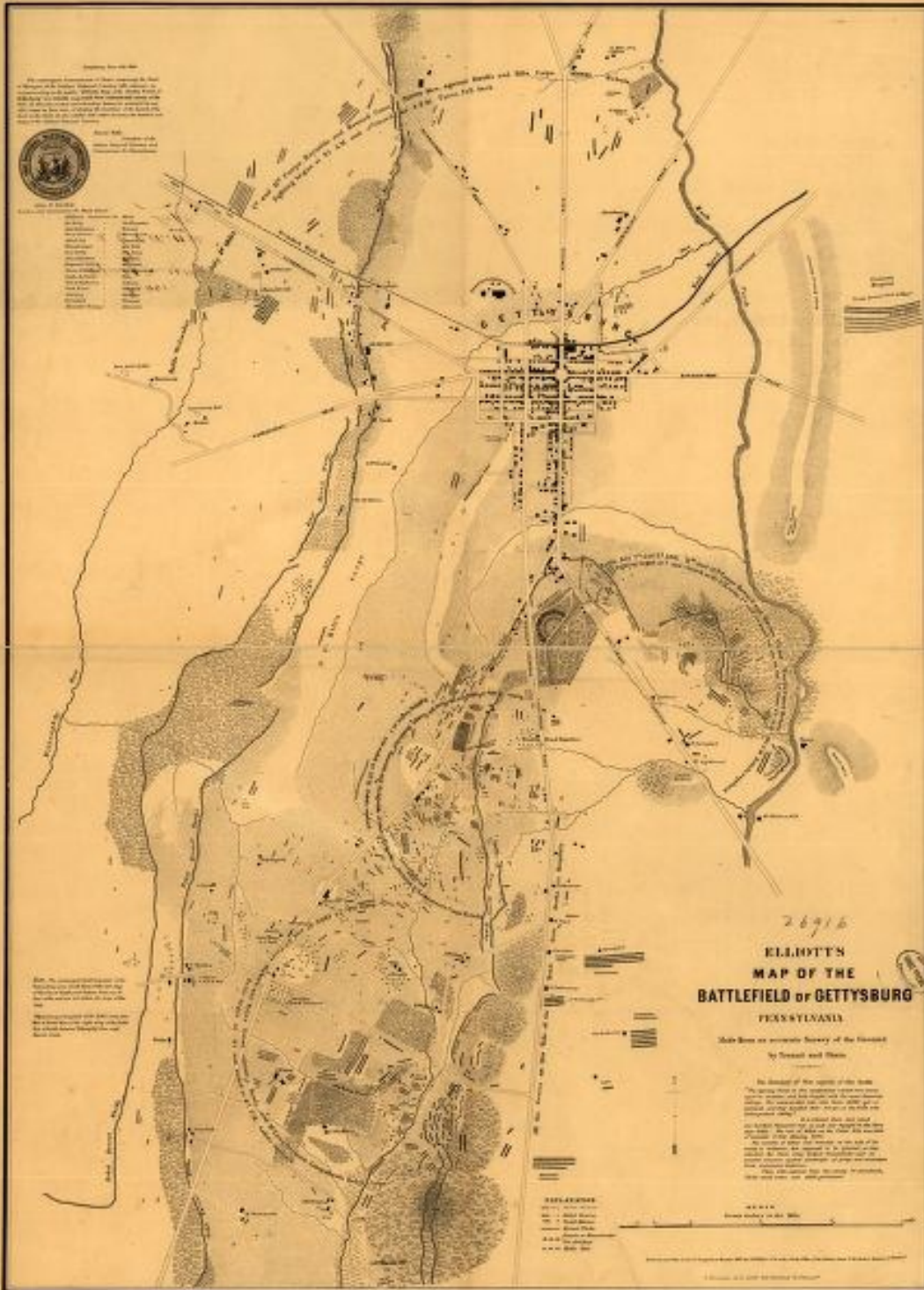
The next morning I was ordered to take position between Colonel Brockenbrough, on the left, and Colonel [James H.] Lane, on my right. Here we were exposed all day to the enemy's sharpshooters, about 600 yards distant. We remained in this position until late at night.

At Shepherdstown, September 20, my brigade formed the left of our division. Advancing to within about 500 yards, we were opened upon by the artillery from the opposite side of the river, which lasted all day, at a most terrible rate. We came upon the infantry which had crossed. I had gone to the left to oppose this force, which was far superior to my own. Finding an effort made to flank me, I placed two regiments under cover from artillery, facing the river, and threw the other on my left flank, so as to check this new disposition of the enemy. Holding this position a short while, General Archer came up with three brigades to the support of the advanced line, and, upon seeing the flanking movement of the enemy, moved quickly to the left, when we advanced, driving them headlong into the river. After driving them from the plain, I sent the Twenty-second North Carolina, under the gallant Major Cole, to the river bank to take them as they crossed, and this it did nobly. Others of my brigade had gone to the river, but, finding them too much exposed, I called them back under a hill just overhanging the river. I called out those I had first left in that exposed position, leaving Major Cole with 20 men, who remained all day, the enemy being in heavy force >ar27_1005> in the canal on the opposite side. We were exposed all day to a tremendous fire of artillery, and also to the fire of their sharpshooters.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to bring to the notice of the major-general the distinguished gallantry and efficiency of First Lieut. R. H. Brewer, volunteer aide on my staff, whom I recommend for promotion. I would also beg leave to mention the names of a few whose actions entitle them to notice. In the Twenty-second the list will be rather long, as it is upon it and its commander that I usually call when any special and dangerous services are to be performed. Maj. C. C. Cole, commanding Twenty-second, always acts with coolness, courage, and skill. Captain [J. M.] Odell, acting field officer, has invariably behaved in a highly commendable manner. Capt. George A. Graves, Twenty-second, is mentioned for great gallantry, and for having remained with his company even while very sick. Second Lieut. David Edwards, of the same regiment, at Manassas, with the help of two men, rushed ahead of their regiment and captured a piece of artillery when it was on the eve of escaping, having a hand-to-hand engagement with the enemy. At Harper's Ferry he also acted in such a manner as to be particularly noticed. Sergeant Oxford, of Company H, Twenty second, is mentioned for great daring and coolness at Shepherdstown. Sergt. Jesse H. Pinkerton is mentioned as always going ahead with the colors, and by his undaunted courage encouraging others. He is a young man, and mentioned for promotion. Captain Stowe, commanding Sixteenth North Carolina at Manassas Junction, the two days' fighting at Manassas, and at Ox Hill until wounded, behaved with great credit to himself Lieutenant-Colonel Stowe, commanding Sixteenth North Carolina at Shepherdstown, Harper's Ferry, and Sharpsburg, behaved with great gallantry. Second Lieut. John B. Ford, of the same regiment, attracted my attention for his good demeanor in all the battles. Captain Ashford, commanding Thirty-eighth North Carolina at Manassas Junction and at Manassas, where he was wounded, has entitled himself to notice as well as promotion by his uniform bravery and good conduct. Lieutenants [A. J.] Brown and [J. M.] Robinson, also of the same regiment, have attracted my attention more than once, as also Adjutant [D. M.] McIntire. There are others, too numerous to mention, who have escaped my memory at this late hour.

W. D. PENDER,
Brigadier-General.

Interactive Map: Where Were Gettysburg's Battlefield Dead Buried?



The Elliott Map is a map of the battlefield of Gettysburg made from an accurate survey of the ground by transit and chain by S. G. Elliott and Company. Dated June 10, 1864, this map shows the locations of Union and Confederate burials, dead horses, breastworks, lunettes for artillery, and rifle pits, borough and farm buildings, as well as topographical features. Although the information appears impressive, a modern day research by historians and battlefield guides argues that the number of burials shown on the map [in particular in the Rose Farm area] are much less in number than what actually exists.

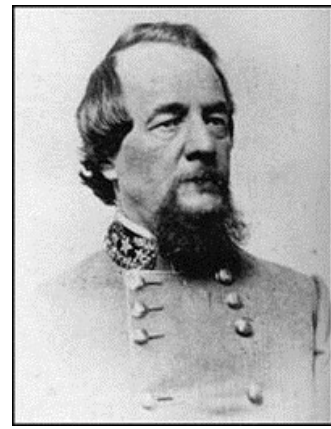
The Library of Congress has an online and interactive *Elliott Map*. [This link](#) will bring you to the LOC map. Once you have the map on screen you can zoom in and out and scroll around the map by using the computer's mouse wheel. The Battle of Gettysburg Resource Center has a online compendium of historic and contemporary maps.

Here is [the link](#).

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

CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS,
JOHNSON'S DIVISION (THE "STONEWALL DIVISION")
16 guns/6,343 men

a series.....



MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD JOHNSON

Among the ten division commanders of the newly reorganized Army of Northern Virginia in June of 1863, one was a complete newcomer to the army--Edward "Allegheny" Johnson. Oddly enough, "Stonewall" Jackson himself had asked for Johnson earlier in the spring. Johnson, said the legendary corps commander, "was with me at McDowall and so distinguished himself as to make me very desirous of having him as one of my Division commanders."

The question was whether Johnson would be able to walk and ride well enough to return to the field. After beginning the war leading a regiment in Lee's ill-starred Cheat Mountain campaign in West Virginia, he spent the winter of 1861-2 at the head of a brigade-sized contingent with the grand title of the "Army of the Northwest," holding the crest of the Allegheny Mountains (which won him the nickname "Allegheny"). His little army then came under Jackson's command and in May 1862 fought at the Battle of McDowall. There, Johnson went down with a bad wound to the ankle, but not before he made an impression on Jackson so strong that it would still be with him a year later. It would take Johnson that long to heal--the ankle bones did not knit well, the leg stiffened, and Johnson mended slowly.

The long convalescence had little sting for Johnson personally. He made the best of his misfortune by retiring to Richmond, where he owned property and had many relatives and friends. He pitched headlong into the social scene, where he was the source of considerable amusement and fascination. Johnson was a heavy-set, rough-looking character, still a bachelor at age forty-seven with uncouth manners, a booming voice, and an eye for the ladies. Before long there was much talk and shaking of heads about his ham-handed amorous exploits. One story went around that he had been heard proposing marriage to one belle at the top of his lungs, and, not a week later, he admitted to "paying attention" to one of his cousins. As a result of a wound received in Mexico, he had an affliction in one eye that caused it to wink uncontrollably, which contributed to the impression among many women that he was being overly familiar and downright impertinent. He caught the attention of the Confederate diarist Mary Chesnut, who wrote a famous description of his head, which she said "is strangely shaped, like a cone or an old-fashioned beehive; . . . there are three tiers of it; it is like a pope's tiara." Photographs show Ed Johnson as a man with a thinning head of sandy hair and a large tuft of chin-whiskers, and that, while he was not a handsome man, Mrs. Chesnut's description was a flight of imagination.

Meanwhile, at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863, Brig. Gen. Raleigh Colston, leading Jackson's old division for the first time, performed poorly. Immediately after that battle Lee sent Colston to Georgia and summoned Johnson. On May 8--exactly one year after he received his wound at McDowall--Johnson left the diversions of Richmond to join Lee's army.

Johnson's resumé before the Civil War had been ordinary enough for a professional soldier. Born in Virginia, raised in Kentucky, he graduated from West Point 32nd out of 45 students in the Class of 1845. Johnson served in Florida against the Seminoles, then in the Mexican War, winning brevets for bravery in three different battles. Between the wars, Johnson had toured the usual frontier posts and participated in the expedition against the Mormons.

Catapulted into command of the Stonewall Division of Lee's army, Johnson was an outsider with no experience above brigade level. The men knew him by reputation only. They called him "Old Clubby" because he had to walk with the help of a heavy hickory staff that looked like a fence rail. The men did not take kindly to him from the start. Even after his success in their first battle together, at Second Winchester in the opening days of the Gettysburg Campaign, they had no affection for him. He swore at them and hit skulkers with his huge staff, and they resented it. One of his men called him a "brute;" another described him as being one of the "wickedest men I ever heard of," and later wrote, "The whole division suffered through the folly of our hard fighting Johnson. He has none of the qualities of a general, [but] expects to do everything by [head-on] fighting."

As they approached the war's climactic battle, Johnson was a talented, professionally schooled soldier, but with little battlefield experience. New to division command, he was completely unfamiliar with the qualities and limitations of four new subordinates, all of whom would likewise be leading their brigades into combat for the first time. Staffer Kyd Douglas thought that Johnson "seemed to be spoiling for a fight with his new division."

At Gettysburg

Johnson's division was separated from the rest of Lieut. Gen. Richard Ewell's Second Corps, and approached the battle on July 1 from the west, along the Chambersburg Pike. After trudging 15 miles over South Mountain, they could hear the sounds of the first day's battle, and marched the last five miles with a renewed urgency. Meanwhile Ewell, whose other two divisions had mauled the Union Eleventh Corp north of Gettysburg that afternoon and sent the Federals running back through town, was waiting for Johnson's division to arrive before attempting to carry the Union rallying point on Cemetery Hill.

By the time Johnson's men began to stream over Seminary Ridge and into town, however, it was almost sunset. Despairing at this late hour of taking Cemetery Hill, Ewell told Johnson to move his division up close to Culp's Hill and take it if it was found to be unoccupied. Johnson's division moved east along the railroad tracks in the twilight, crossed to the east side of Rock Creek and then moved south, not quite reaching the Hanover Road. By that time it was dark. Johnson for some reason declined to try Culp's Hill as he had been instructed to do. The more than 6,000-strong division halted and Johnson allowed his men to go to sleep on their arms a mile distant from that key eminence. At that moment it was occupied only by the 600 or so exhausted survivors of the Yankee "Iron Brigade."

During the night, a scout reported to Ewell with information that Culp's Hill was undefended. Though Ewell expected Johnson to have already taken possession of the hill according to his orders of the evening before, he sent a messenger to Johnson in the early morning of July 2 with a direct order to occupy Culp's Hill if he hadn't already. The messenger arrived as Johnson was preparing his brigades for a morning assault. By that time, however, the skeleton line of Union defenders had been reinforced, and Johnson's own scout found Culp's Hill solidly in Federal hands. "Old Clubby" sent Ewell a message saying he would refrain from attacking Culp's Hill until further orders. The opportunity for Johnson's division to walk onto Culp's Hill had been squandered.

According to Lee's new plan for July 2, Johnson's and Early's divisions would attack Culp's and Cemetery Hills, respectively, when they heard Longstreet's assault go in on the other end of the line. The assault was scheduled for early that morning, but due to delays with Longstreet (during which Johnson's men waited in frustration while they listened to the Yankees on Culp's Hill "plying axe and pick and shovel" to improve their defenses), it wasn't until after 4 o'clock that afternoon that the sound of fighting came from Longstreet's front. Johnson's answering attack was troubled from the outset. When his artillery opened from Benner's Hill they were overmatched by Union guns and had to be withdrawn. Walker's Stonewall Brigade, engaged by Union cavalry near the Hanover Road,

had to be subtracted from the attacking column to stay and deal with the threat to the rear.

Johnson did have a stroke of luck that evening, however: the Union Twelfth Corps, which had been manning the defenses of Culp's Hill, had pulled out to help repulse Longstreet's attack, leaving only Greene's brigade behind heavy breastworks at the crest. When Johnson's three brigades went forward at dusk, forded Rock Creek, and climbed the steep rocky northeast face of the hill in the descending darkness, they met resistance only on Greene's section of the line. Steuart's brigade, meanwhile, occupied the abandoned Union trenches on the southern end of the hill. There they stopped.

During the night Lee and Ewell agreed that Johnson should consolidate his gains by continuing the attack in the morning. (As on the previous day, the plan was for Longstreet to attack at the same time.) Johnson would have to attempt his breakthrough without artillery support, since there were no good positions on the steep wooded slopes. Johnson's three brigades, however, were heavily reinforced, first by bringing up the Stonewall Brigade, then by adding Daniel's and O'Neal's brigades from Rodes's division and "Extra Billy" Smith's brigade from Early's division. There was no finesse to their instructions--all would have to plunge directly forward, slug it out, and hope to find a weak point in the Union defense.

At daybreak on July 3, about 4:30 A.M., it was the Federals who struck first, with a furious short-range pounding by twenty-six well-sited guns, artillery fire which thundered for the next six hours. During that time, the Rebel charges were thrown back time and time again with heavy loss from behind the near-impregnable Yankee breastworks, and the trenches captured by Steuart were recaptured by determined Union assaults. (Longstreet's expected simultaneous assault, as on the previous day, did not go forward, having been postponed until the afternoon.) By 11 o'clock that morning, the works on Culp's Hill were all back in Union hands, and Johnson's division had been thrown off the hill. It had been a disaster for Confederate arms--around 2,000 casualties with nothing to show for it. Johnson's part in the battle had come to a disappointing end. The entire Second Corps withdrew to the hills west of Gettysburg that night.

Ewell commended Johnson along with his two other division commanders in his report after the battle, although he was reportedly disappointed with Johnson's failure to take Culp's Hill in the opportunity of the first night of the battle. Lee's opinion of Johnson as a solid professional appears not to have been damaged by the dismal experience of Gettysburg. During the next year, Lee put Johnson and his men wherever stout fighting was needed most. As a result, on May 12, 1864 at Spotsylvania Court-House, Johnson was captured along with much of his division, and his service with the Army of Northern Virginia came to an end.

For further reading:

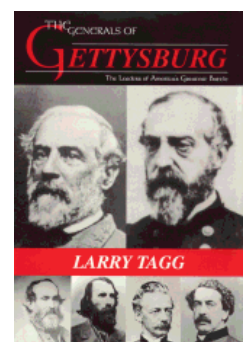
Hotchkiss, Jed. *Virginia*, Vol. 3 of *Confederate Military History*. Ed. by Clament A. Evans, Atlanta, 1899. Vol. 4 of extended ed., Wilmington, 1987

Patterson, Gerard. "'Allegheny' Johnson." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 5, Jan 1967

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

NEXT MONTH:

Major General Robert Emmett Rodes



*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.



THE SOUTHERN ACTIVIST

ACTIVIST HQ FOR THE SOUTHERN NATIONALIST

Branson Public School punishes students who wear Confederate memorial shirt

Posted on September 9, 2012

Preston Baughman was known as a champion of the Southern cause. The Branson native wore shirts with the confederate flag almost daily, just like his dad. Upon graduation, Preston died in a crash, and his family made shirts to memorialize Preston and the flag he loved so much.

When students at Branson High School attempted to wear the shirt to pay their respects to Preston, the High School said the shirts were not in accordance with the dress code. According to KSPR news (out of Springfield Missouri), on Friday a group of Branson girls wore confederate flag themed shirts. They were told to turn their shirts inside out or go home. "I really like these shirts because it's got the cross and the flag and it says 'Southern Christians' which is what we are," said student Allysa Crum. "It's embarrassing and it's wrong. They singled out me and my friends over our southern pride."

Austin Baughman (Preston's brother), was even kicked out of school for wearing the Confederate shirt in his brother's memory – and for his refusal to turn it inside out. But for the Baughmans, the flag will forever fly in honor of Preston. His parents and sister all have tattoos with his name or initials along with the confederate flag.

"This is probably the hardest thing I've ever had done," Mike Baughman said choking up and pointing to his tattoo. "It was in memory of Preston and I wanted a cross with the rebel flag wrapped around it."

Take Action:

To read more about this story, and to post comments (Please do so!) See: [Branson students sent home over confederate memorial shirt](#)

You can also view KSPR News facebook page and leave comments on the story <https://www.facebook.com/KSPRNews>

To contact Branson Public Schools, please see [Branson Public Schools](#) or phone 417-334-6541

<http://www.kspr.com/news/kspr-branson-students-sent-home-over-confederate-memorial-shirts-20120908,0,6418.story>

Branson students sent home over Confederate memorial shirts

School policy forbids offensive or distracting clothing



by Mary Moloney and Brandon Foster, KSPR News Reporter, Photojournalist KSPR
11:06 p.m. CDT, September 8, 2012

BRANSON, Mo. -- Preston Baughman is known as a champion of Southern heritage. The Branson native wore shirts with the confederate flag almost daily, just like his dad.

"Preston wore the confederate flag just about every day. It was rare you seen him without it on," said Mike Baughman, Preston's father. "Graduation night, out of 300 and some kids that graduated with him, he was the only one the entire class stood up and saluted when he went across the stage that night. And he was wearing the flag under his robe."

After graduating from Branson High School, Preston Baughman died in a crash. His family put up three crosses and draped his favorite flag over them. Shirts were also made with his favorite symbol, the confederate flag.

"His shirt has a rebel flag in the front and a big one on the back," said brother Austin Baughman. "And that's the one I got kicked out of school for last Friday."

Branson High School Students have to adhere to a dress code. Anything that can be perceived as offensive or distracting must be taken off or else the students can be sent home or suspended.

"I'm not going to stop teaching the kids about their heritage and that's what the school to me is trying to do. They are trying to take that away from them. And I don't feel that it's right," said Baughman.

Friday, a group of Branson girls wore confederate flag themed shirts. They were told to turn their shirts inside out or go home.

"I really like these shirts because it's got the cross and the flag and it says 'Southern Christians' which is what we are," said student Allysa Crum. "It's embarrassing and it's wrong. They singled out me and my friends over our southern pride."

The Baughman family is no stranger to the policy. Throughout their time at the school, all three kids were sent home for wearing confederate shirts. Preston and Austin were suspended for the clothing choices.

"I know that everybody thinks the flag stands for discrimination and racism because the **KKK** does use it as a symbol," conceded Mike Baughman. "But a lot of them need to look it up and really read how the flag really became about."

Not everyone is a champion of the confederate. On KSPR's facebook page, over 100 people commented on the issue of the confederate flags in schools. Many said the symbol is offensive and racist.

For the Baughmans, the flag will forever fly in honor of Preston. His parents and sister all have tattoos with his name or initials along with the confederate flag.

"This is probably the hardest thing I've ever had done," Mike Baughman said choking up and pointing to his tattoo. "It was in memory of Preston and I wanted a cross with the rebel flag wrapped around it."

Monday, a group of students plans to wear Preston's memorial shirt to Branson schools, regardless of school policy.

<http://www.kspr.com/news/kspr-branson-students-sent-home-over-confederate-memorial-shirts-20120908,0,6418.story>

Caroline Douglas Meriwether Goodlett

[TMSI #2203]

Columbus Enquirer-Sun (Columbus, Georgia)

October 22, 1914

Concerning Mrs. Goodlett

Of Mrs. Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, the founder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who died Friday at her home in Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 80 years, 11 months and 12 days, and exchange says:

Mrs. Goodlett was universally known as the "Mother of the United Daughters of the Confederacy." The first association of this kind of which there is any record was organized in Missouri in 1890. In the spring of 1894, at Charlottesville, Va., a similar society was organized. Both bore the name Daughters of the Confederacy. On September 19, 1893, at a convention of southern women held in Nashville, at which five southern states were represented, the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized and Mrs. Goodlett was elected President-general. In this way the scattered societies of southern women were united in one body. The idea was the outgrowth of the inspiration of Mrs. Goodlett.



Mrs. Goodlett was a native of Kentucky. She was born in Todd County, in that state, and lived on the Meriwether estate at "Woodstock," until after the war. Throughout that clash of arms she spent her entire income, amounting to thousands of dollars, in supplying the wants of the Confederates. She made clothing for them and converted her large tobacco barns into sewing rooms, and there the ladies in the neighborhood would meet every day to sew for the soldiers.

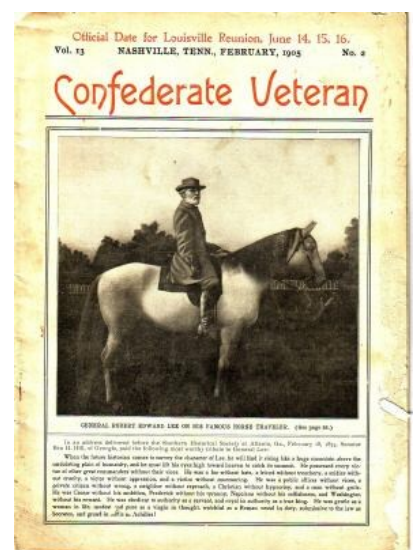
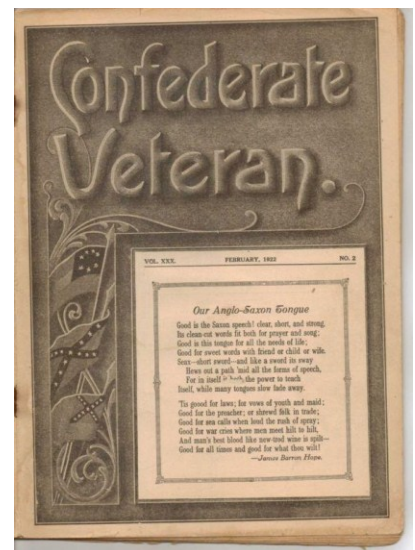
Mrs. Goodlett is survived by one sister, Mrs. R. W. Humphreys of Madison Station, Tenn.; one brother, W. D. Meriwether of New Orleans and a stepson, Dr. C. H. Goodlett of Nashville.

Confederate Veteran Magazines

From 1893 to 1923:

You can read online or download a .pdf version.

- CV 1893 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter01conf>
- CV 1894 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter02conf>
- CV 1895 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter03conf>
- CV 1896 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter04conf>
- CV 1897 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter5conf>
- CV 1898 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter06conf>
- CV 1899 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter07conf>
- CV 1900 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter08conf>
- CV 1901 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter09conf>
- CV 1902 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter10conf>
- CV 1903 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter11conf>
- CV 1904 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter12conf>
- CV 1905 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter13conf>
- CV 1906 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter14conf>
- CV 1907 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter15conf>
- CV 1908 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter16conf>
- CV 1909 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter17conf>
- CV 1910 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter18conf>
- CV 1911 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter19conf>
- CV 1912 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter20conf>
- CV 1913 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter21conf>
- CV 1914 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter22conf>
- CV 1915 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter23conf>
- CV 1916 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter24conf>
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- CV 1918 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter26conf>
- CV 1919 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter27conf>
- CV 1920 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter28conf>
- CV 1921 <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter291921>
- 1922 CV <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter301922>
- 1923 CV <http://www.archive.org/details/confederateveter31conf>



Fans outraged after Lynyrd Skynyrd denounces Confederate flag

• SEPTEMBER 19, 2012

BY: KYLE ROGERS



Lynyrd Skynyrd has used giant Confederate flag backdrops for three decades

[Lynyrd Skynyrd](#), which only contains one original member, has been using giant Confederate flags as concert backdrops for 30 years. The band has certainly never cared about being politically correct. The most famous song by the band, Sweet Home Alabama, praises former Governor and presidential candidate George Wallace. Today, Wallace is vilified by the left for defending racial segregation.

The [Confederate flag](#) became closely associated with rock n roll in part because of Lynyrd Skynyrd. Other famous rock acts continued to use the Confederate flag in concert through the 80s and 90s such include Guns N Roses, Pantera, and Kid Rock. Even Sean Taro Ono Lennon has been seen wearing a Confederate flag t-shirt. Now the band has suddenly decided to become politically correct. Gary Rossington, the only original member, grovelled to CNN's Fredricka Whitfield. He says he doesn't want to offend anyone by using the Confederate flag. He said the band will no longer display the flag.



[Click to view Video: “Lynyrd Skynyrd “Sweet Home Alabama” in 1977](#)

The band released a new studio album just days ago ironically titled "Last of A Dying Breed." The band is preparing to go on tour to support their new album. However, there is a growing outrage among fans. Many say they have attended Lynyrd Skynyrd concerts for decades, but will never buy a ticket again. Twitter and Facebook have exploded with condemnation. Many are now calling the band a "fake," who just own the right's to the original band's name.

A nationwide tour begins September 21st. Merchandise featuring the Confederate flag appears to have been scrubbed from the band's website.

Three of the original members died in a plane crash in 1977. The plane was flying from Greenville, SC to Baton Rouge, Louisiana and crashed into the woods in Mississippi. Two female backup singers, their tour manager, and both pilots also died. <http://www.examiner.com/article/fans-outraged-after-lynyrd-skynard-denounces-confederate-flag>

**LYNYRD
SKYNYRD**



LAST OF A DYIN' BREED
NEW STUDIO ALBUM × OUT NOW



[A Message From Gary](#)

I wanted to clarify the discussion of the Confederate Flag in our recent CNN interview. Myself, the past members and the present members (that are from the South), are all extremely proud of our heritage and being from the South. We know what the Dixie flag represents and its heritage; the Civil War was fought over States rights.

We still utilize the Confederate (Rebel) flag on stage every night in our shows, we are and always will be a Southern American Rock band, first and foremost. We also utilize the state flag of Alabama and the American flag as well, 'cause at the end of the day, we are all Americans. I only stated my opinion that the confederate flag, at times, was unfairly being used as a symbol by various hate groups, which is something that we don't support the flag being used for. The Confederate flag means something more to us, Heritage not Hate...

-Gary Rossington

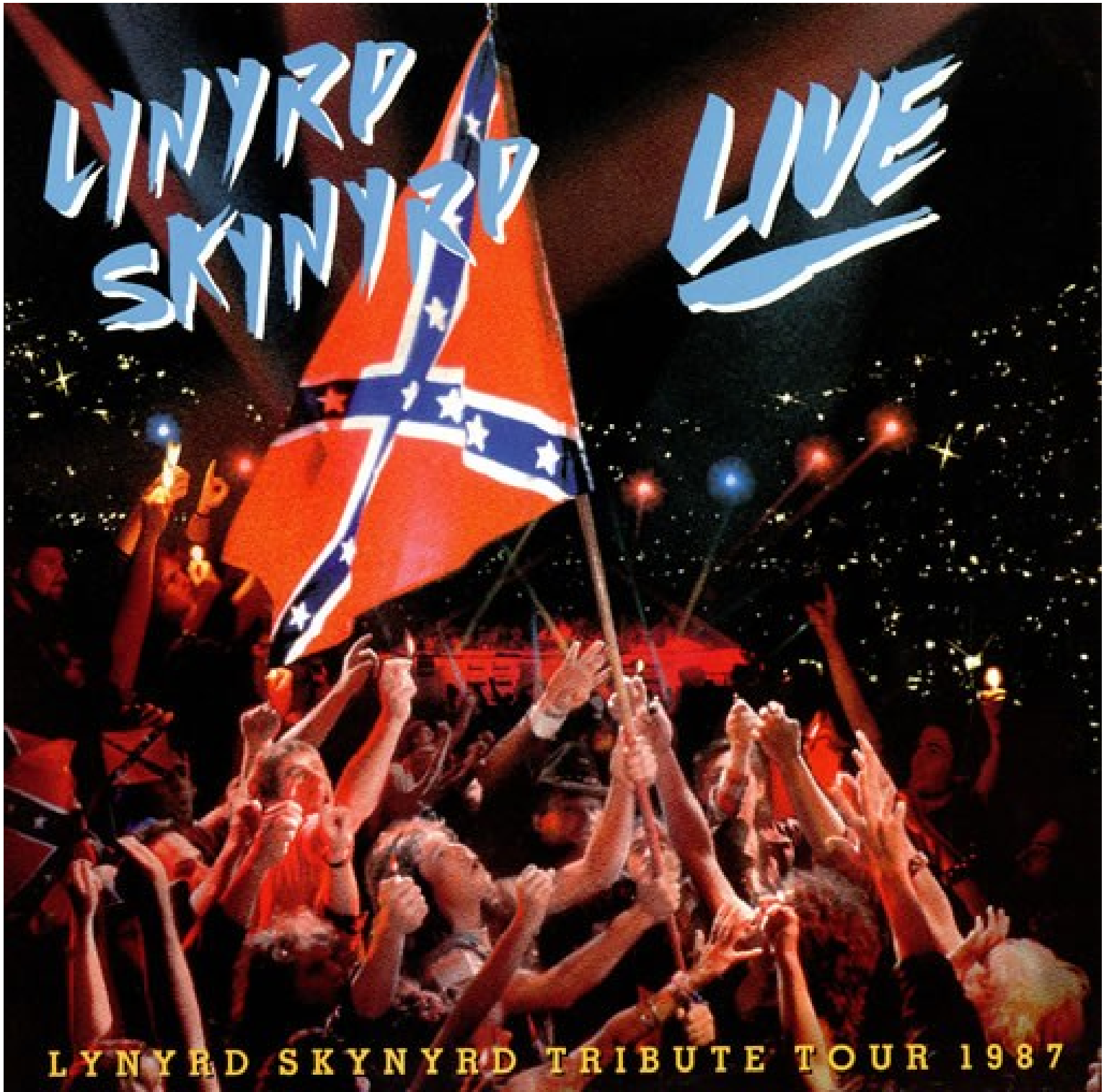
http://www.lynyrdskynyrd.com/board_posts/a-message-from-gary

LINK: [LYNYRD SKYNYRD's LAST REBEL TOUR](#)

A word from the CIC :

An Inconvenient Truth; Liberal Media ignores Skynyrd Pledge to Keep Flying Confederate Flag

By aldermanlacy on September 22, 2012



The members of Lynyrd Skynyrd probably weren't expecting a firestorm when they agreed to be interviewed by CNN's Fredricka, but that's exactly what transpired when members of the group stated that they would no longer fly the Confederate flag at their shows. The [interview](#), which aired Sept 9th on CNN caused an uproar in the Southern community, especially among long time Skynyrd fans.

The interview went viral almost as soon as it finished airing and angry fans flooded the group's Facebook and Twitter accounts expressing dissatisfaction with the group's decision to distance themselves from the flag.

The mainstream media was almost giddy with self adoration. They were no doubt, patting themselves on the back for what they perceived as another victory in bringing down "the old South". What they weren't expecting was the effect that an angry fan base would have on the group's decision distance itself from the Confederate flag, but that's exactly what happened and at least one member of the group listened.

Gary Rossington, the last original member of Lynyrd Skynyrd released a [statement](#) on Sept 21'st stating:

"I wanted to clarify the discussion of the Confederate Flag in our recent CNN interview. Myself, the past members and the present members (that are from the South), are all extremely proud of our heritage and being from the South. We know what the Dixie flag represents and its heritage; the Civil War was fought over States rights. We still utilize the Confederate (Rebel) flag on stage every night in our shows, we are and always will be a Southern American Rock band, first and foremost. We also utilize the state flag of Alabama and the American flag as well, 'cause at the end of the day, we are all Americans. I only stated my opinion that the confederate flag, at times, was unfairly being used as a symbol by various hate groups, which is something that we don't support the flag being used for. The Confederate flag means something more to us, Heritage not Hate...

-Gary Rossington "

While the left-wing media was quick to spread the news of "their victory" (Skynyrd's decision to distance themselves from all things Confederate), they were less enthusiastic to spread the news of Rossington's clarification that they will still fly the Confederate Battle Flag at their shows. In fact "news organizations" such as The Atlantic Wire decided to ignore Rossington's statement all together.

The very same day that Rossington released his statement that the group WAS NOT going to stop flying the Confederate Battle Flag at their live shows The Atlantic Wire published [an article](#) entitled "Racists Ruined the Confederate Flag for Lynyrd Skynyrd" !

The article states that: "The reason reporters are scouring [online forums](#), fanpage comments, and Twitter is because the last surviving original member of the hard-to-spell band which brought you Southern anthems "Free Bird" and "Sweet Home Alabama", Gary Rossington, has made a pledge to stop associating the band (himself) with the Confederate flag. It's a big move since part of the reason the Confederate flag has remained popular ([at least in rock n roll](#)) was because Lynyrd Skynyrd's [use of](#) the [flag](#) in concerts and memorabilia (back when Rossington didn't think it was associated with the KKK and raging racists)"

I find it hard to believe that The Atlantic Wire author of this article had absolutely no idea that Rossington had clarified his statements about the Confederate flag and his pledge to keep flying it at their shows, or the fact that Rossington stated the war was not about slavery.

Just in case you were wondering, no The Atlantic Wire has not updated the article to reflect Rossington's clarification about the Confederate flag. It is a little more than ironic, when one considers that when Rossington's statements about the flag were published on Lynyrd Skynyrd's [Facebook page](#) it received 2108 positive comments within 5 hours of its posting.

Are we really supposed to believe the Atlantic Wire had no knowledge of this? Of course they did, but they were already in celebration mode, they couldn't spoil the celebration with a healthy dose of the truth could they?

Still, some aren't so quick to forgive the group even after Rossington pledged to keep flying the flag. Michael Givens, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans released the following statement today on his [Facebook page](#):

“Dear Gary, Lynyrd Skynyrd, management, `et alia`,

I am the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. We are an organization, chartered in 1896 by veterans of the War for Southern Independence for the purpose of promoting the true history and principles of the Confederate soldiers' cause. On behalf of our 31,000 members I write you today to express our deep sadness and concern over your present stance toward our venerable banner of the South. Your use of the flag in a manner that is up lifting and not aligned with any form of hate has been a stalwart defense of the flag's true symbolism for many years. We appreciate and applaud your past efforts on behalf of our common ancestors.

Our biggest concern comes from your statement on the 8th of September 2012 to CNN. You disclosed, “But I think through the years, you know, people like the KKK and Skinheads and people have kind of kidnapped the dixie rebel flag from the southern tradition and the heritage of the soldiers.” Sir, our ancestors wrote the definition of that flag with their blood and when they furled the flag at the last battle they tucked their God-given liberty inside. The KKK and the Skinheads do not define our flag any more than the NAACP or any other hate group.

I am sure you do not agree with their hateful views of our flag, therefore I must ask you, who will stand up for the TRUTH, if not you and if not me? The answer is no one and without us the truth will be buried with the American Confederate flag. That is why we must not capitulate to their nancy demands.

Like many men in my organization, your music has been the soundtrack of my life. Your songs have helped define my own identity and Southernness. I have been a fan from the beginning. I was at the second to the last concert of the original band in Johnson City, Tennessee. All my best friends were at the Greenville, South Carolina concert a few days later. Then, our lives were changed forever—some much more than others. We have always been there for you. Your fans have not let you down. Do not let us down.

My fear is that you are living the song, WORKING FOR THE MCA and that Lynyrd Skynyrd has become the subject of a re-branding effort that hopes to make a kinder, gentler Lynyrd Skynyrd. I worked in the ad world for twenty years; re-branding's not what we need. We need the honest and courageous Lynyrd Skynyrd.

Stay true to your people.

Please feel free to contact me if I may help. I wish you the very best and remain,

Respectfully yours,
Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans
scv.org
michaelgivens.com”
webmaster
<http://myscv.wordpress.com/>



Fed \$ Can't Be Used For CS Replacement Markers

By Scott C. Boyd
(September 2012 Civil War News)

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. – A Civil War Round Table project to replace broken or illegible Confederate grave markers with new ones from the government has been halted by a change in how the National Cemetery Division of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) interprets federal law.

After receiving a replacement last year for one broken headstone in the Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery, and three more this year, the CWRT of Fredericksburg's cemetery service project was halted in July by the new ruling.

The VA has given two different reasons for not replacing Confederate headstones, further confusing the matter and bringing into question the longstanding federal commitment, since 1906, to treat Union and Confederate veterans equally.

First Explanation

Fred Howe Jr., former CWRT president who began the cemetery service project with Mike Burns last year, spoke to an official in the VA's Memorial Program Service Processing Site in Nashville, Tenn. He was told that a soldier's next of kin (NOK), someone authorized in writing by the NOK, or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent had to sign the form requesting a new headstone from the VA.

This was contrary to the understanding Howe and Burns had in discussions with the VA in 2011.

Howe said he thought the understanding was that the CWRT would provide a photo of the broken or illegible headstone along with the soldier's compiled service record and then would receive a replacement grave marker.

This was in keeping with the equality of Union and Confederate veterans under federal law for receiving burial benefits, which defines soldiers from both sides as "Civil War veterans."

Howe said he was told in late July that the procedure to request grave markers had changed and that the VA's general counsel had reinterpreted existing law. The new interpretation concluded that future requests for grave markers



had to be signed by the NOK or a descendant.

A new edition of VA Form 40-1330, "Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker for Placement in a Private Cemetery or a State Veterans' Cemetery," became effective in March 2012, and supersedes the old form. The new form adds the NOK language.

Howe said that when he asked the VA official in Nashville how the CWRT was supposed to find the NOK for Civil War soldiers, he was told to try using Ancestry.com, an online genealogy service.

"I think this is indefensible," Howe said.

"This will make it next to impossible to get headstones for many soldiers, especially ones who fought in wars in the 19th century," said historian Todd Berkoff, who has discovered the graves of two Union officers in Massachusetts.

"It makes no sense to me. If a concerned citizen, such as myself, recognizes that a soldier lies in an unmarked grave, why can't that person correct that injustice on their own?" he wonders.

"In many cases where descendants can be located, the family is apathetic and unmotivated to correct the injustice of their kin buried in unmarked graves, and won't do it themselves," Berkoff said.

During his research he could not locate the family of Col. Charles Griswold of the 56th Massachusetts Infantry. "If this new rule was in place last year when I submitted the paperwork to the VA, Colonel Griswold would still be lying in an unmarked grave today," Berkoff said.

Second Explanation

Chris Erbe, a National Cemetery Administration public affairs specialist in Washington, D.C., told Civil War News that the reason that the VA could not replace the broken or illegible Confederate headstones had nothing to do with the NOK rule. He said the requests were for graves markers that were originally provided by private sources, not the federal government.

A Confederate soldier's grave, if it has no grave marker, is considered unmarked and is eligible for a VA headstone, Erbe said, provided the NOK or descendant signs the application.

If the Confederate grave already has a marker, even an illegible or broken one, it is considered marked, and is not eligible for a VA replacement unless it was originally provided by the federal government.

A Union soldier's grave with a government headstone is marked, but is eligible for replacement if damaged or illegible because it was originally provided by the federal government, he said.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, the federal government buried Union soldiers in national cemeteries but left the burial of Confederate soldiers to the states and private groups like the Ladies' Memorial Associations which sprang up across the South.

Since virtually all grave markers in Confederate cemeteries were provided by non-U.S. government sources, this excludes broken or illegible ones being replaced by the VA.

"That's the law as it stands," Erbe said.

He offered two solutions: lobby Congress to change the law or find private funding.

Howe's reaction to this explanation: "If the Congress intended that these gravesites be maintained, that's not going to be possible with this 'interpretation.' What difference does it make how the things were marked in the past?"

<http://www.civilwarnews.com/archive/articles/2012/sept/csmarkers-091201.htm>

The request for replacement headstones at the Fredericksburg cemetery came from Fred Howe, Jr., former president of the Fredericksburg Civil War Roundtable. The article goes on to describe the two reasons for the VA response. The first justification is that requests for replacement markers had to include a signature of the next-of-kin. Howe's efforts hit a wall due to a change of VA Form 40-1330, "Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker for Placement in a Private Cemetery or a State Veterans' Cemetery." The new edition of VA Form 40-1330 took effect this year. In short, the form represents a reinterpretation of the regulations regarding veteran's headstones – not a new law mind you, but rather an administrative adjustment.

~~As my friend Todd Berkoff points out in the article, this new policy is somewhat prohibitive. Last year Todd secured headstones for Col. Charles Griswold of the 56th Massachusetts Infantry. Todd correctly pointed out that this change would have prevented the placement of that headstone, leaving Colonel Griswold to lie in an unmarked grave. A UNION veteran, mind you. (UPDATE: Todd was quoted out of context in the article. He makes some very valid counterpoints here. See Todd's comment below.)~~

The other explanation offered by the VA is the original headstones were not placed by the US Government. Again, the explanation is described as a re-interpretation of the regulations. In short, the VA says it can only replace headstones where it had originally placed headstones. Thus the private Confederate headstones are not covered. Sort of a warranty agreement on headstones is how I'd put it. The article cites VA public affairs specialist Chris Erbe as saying, "That's the law as it stands."

Um... no... that is the re-interpretation of the law, as the VA is spinning it today. Wasn't like this in the past. And there is ample evidence....

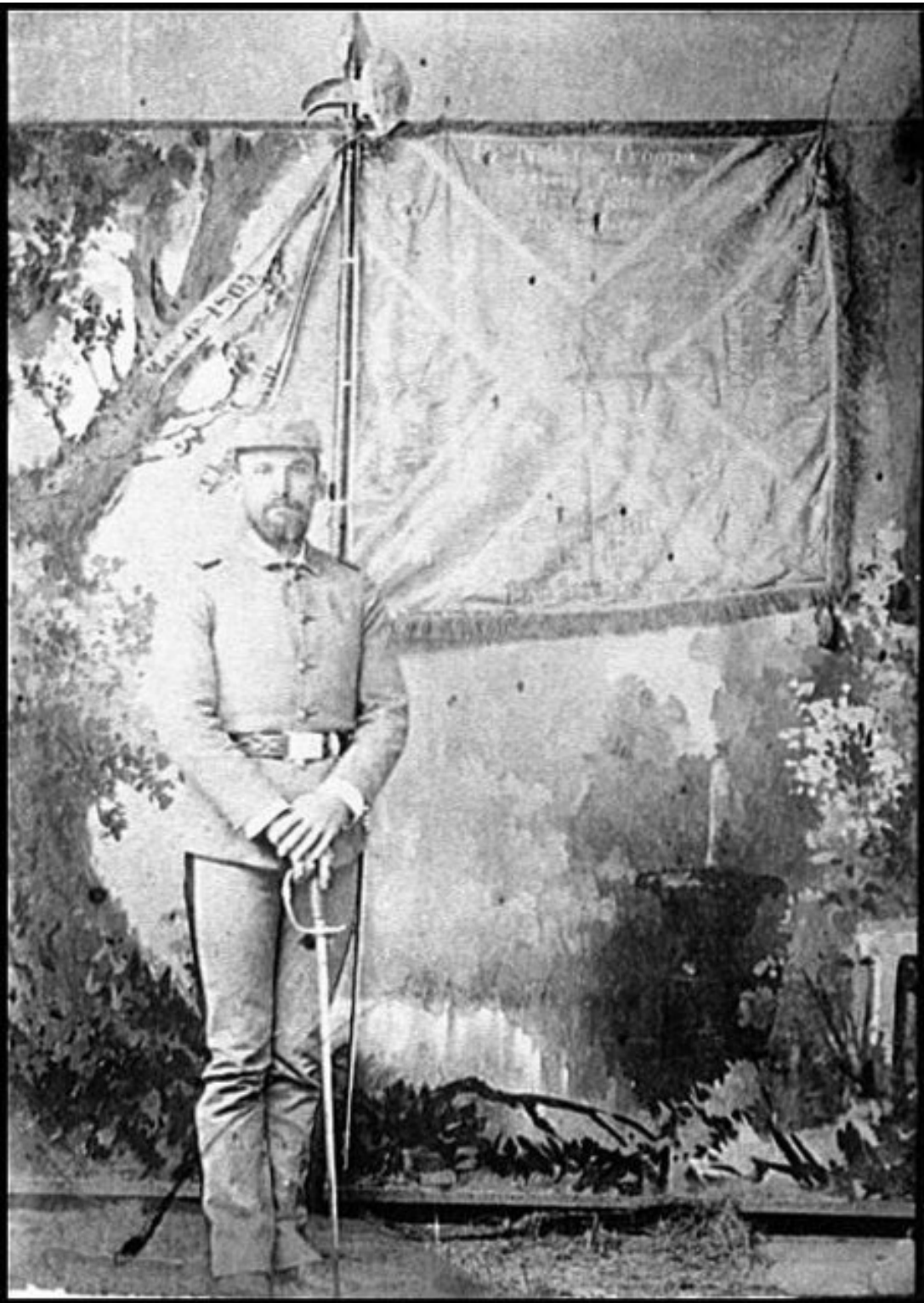
If I were to mention Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, New York, does that bring anything to mind? Yes a former slave (Loudoun County, Virginia if I may mention my adopted home) John Jones buried Confederates who had died at the nearby prison. Jones was paid to bury them, but on his own initiative he recorded the dead and marked the graves accordingly. The government used those records later to erect proper headstones. Woodlawn's official website states, "He kept a meticulous record of each Confederate burial so that when, in 1907, the federal government was authorized to erect a small marble headstone at each grave, it was possible to inscribe them with the soldier's name, company regiment and grave number."

One of the remarkable things about the American Civil War is how the country handled the Confederates afterwards. Unlike other nations which have experienced civil wars, there was a genuine respect, arguably outright forgiveness, towards the individuals who rose in rebellion. No, that is not to say there was a deeper reconciliation over larger issues. Nor is it to say reconciliation solved all that was wrong in the nation. Some might go as far to say reconciliation at one level delayed the full achievement of civil rights. But it is to say at an individual level, the attitude, reflected in the actions at Woodlawn in 1907, were respectful to fellow countrymen, even be they fallen foes.

I say we return to that respectful interpretation of the rules. I say "That's the law." If the VA wants to change it, instead of just re-interpreting the policy, *they* can appeal to congress.

<http://markerhunter.wordpress.com/2012/08/24/va-headstones/>

Flag of the 16th N.C.



This flag was not turned over at Appomattox but sewn into the overcoat of Col. Stone and brought out of certain capture.

This is color bearer Emanuel Rudisill in the photo. In 1861, at the age of 17, Emanuel Rudisill enlisted in Co. M, 16th N.C. He became color bearer after a battle in which the regimental color bearer was shot. Rudisill rescued the flag from the ground and rallied the surrounding troops to victory. Rudisill was officially promoted to ensign on August 17-18, 1864, and sustained wounds twice during his service as color bearer.

After the war, he moved to Texas, taking the flag with him and passing it down through his family as a treasured heirloom.

The flag is now in the Museum of History at Raleigh N.C.

TO THE
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
OF MECKLENBURG

FROM BETHEL
TO APPOMATTOX



Flagger tip of the day: Keep a supply of stick flags with you at all times. Look for opportunities to plant flags during the course of your day...to honor our Confederate dead... and decorate our monuments, markers, and grave sites.



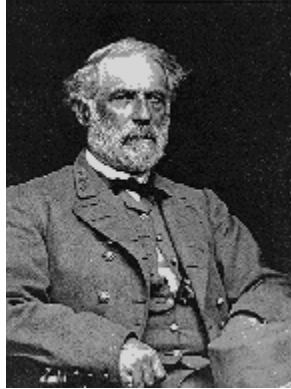
“For my part, when the time comes to cross the river like the others, I shall be found asking at the gates above: Where is the Army of Northern Virginia? For there I make my camp.”

General Gilbert Moxley Sorrel

General Robert E. Lee's Visit to Wilmington

Bernhard Thuersam, Director

Cape Fear Historical Institute



General

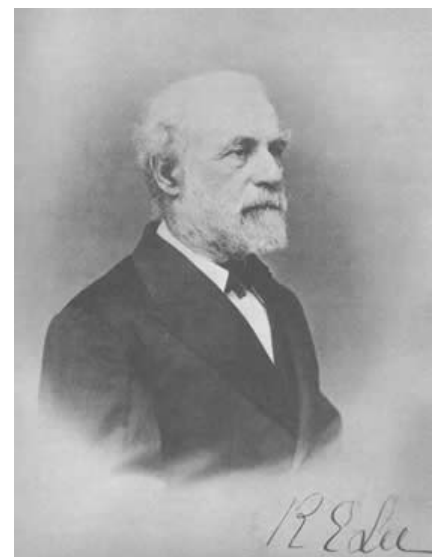
Robert E. Lee

In early 1870, Lee was serving as President of Washington College in Lexington, Virginia, and had decided upon a recuperative visit to Savannah, Georgia after experiencing chest pains and general exhaustion. Traveling by rail on March 24th via Richmond, Lynchburg, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, he was met in Savannah by the largest crowd ever to assemble in that city. After a short visit to Cumberland Island below Savannah to visit the grave of his father, Light-Horse Harry Lee, he continued on to Jacksonville, Florida.

Returning to Savannah, Lee began the return journey by train to Charleston, and then onward to Wilmington, arriving there on April 28th. According to "Lee: The Last Years," Charles Flood, 1981, Lee left Wilmington by train on the morning of April 30th, bound for Portsmouth, Virginia. Taking the ferry to Norfolk, he continued on to Richmond, and then home to Lexington.

Here are two accounts of his visit here:

"On April 28, 1870, Wilmington received a very distinguished visitor, General Robert E. Lee. General Lee was said to have come at the instance of General (Raleigh E.) Colston, who carried his (Cape Fear Academy) cadets to Meares Bluff (Navassa) to escort him to the city. The general was entertained at the home of Honorable George Davis, ex-Attorney General of the Confederacy, on North Second Street where he received the cadets and citizens who called to pay their respects. The cadets were later marched on parade for General Lee on North Third Street, and, standing on the porch of Major C.P. Bolles at 215 North Third Street, he delivered a brief but inspiring address to them." (The Book of Wilmington, Andrew J. Howell, Wilmington



The General's arrival in Wilmington is narrated John D. Bellamy, US Congressman in 1898:

"In the year 1870, General Robert E. Lee, the famous Confederate Commander in Chief, made a tour of the South and on his return came through Wilmington. At that time I was Captain of the Wilmington Military Company. We met the train on which General Lee came at the present site of Navassa, my Company being clad in its best uniforms, with their muskets, bayonets and swords splendidly polished! We were accompanied by a delegation of the most prominent people in Wilmington.

Lee About the Time of His Wilmington Visit

Also with us was the Honorable George Davis, who had been a member of the Confederate Senate and Attorney General in Jefferson Davis's cabinet. We met General Lee and escorted him from Navassa on the train. Reaching the depot on Front Street, we formed ranks and followed the carriage in which General Lee and Mr. Davis rode to the latter's residence on Second Street between Walnut and Red Cross, where General Lee was entertained until the next day. He then proceeded on his return trip to Richmond.

It was a great honor conferred on me to have been Captain of the Cadet-Corps that escorted General Lee, and was reviewed by him in front of Mr. Davis's residence! The people of Wilmington thronged the balconies and streets to show their profound respect, reverence and love for the great Confederate leader and chieftain."

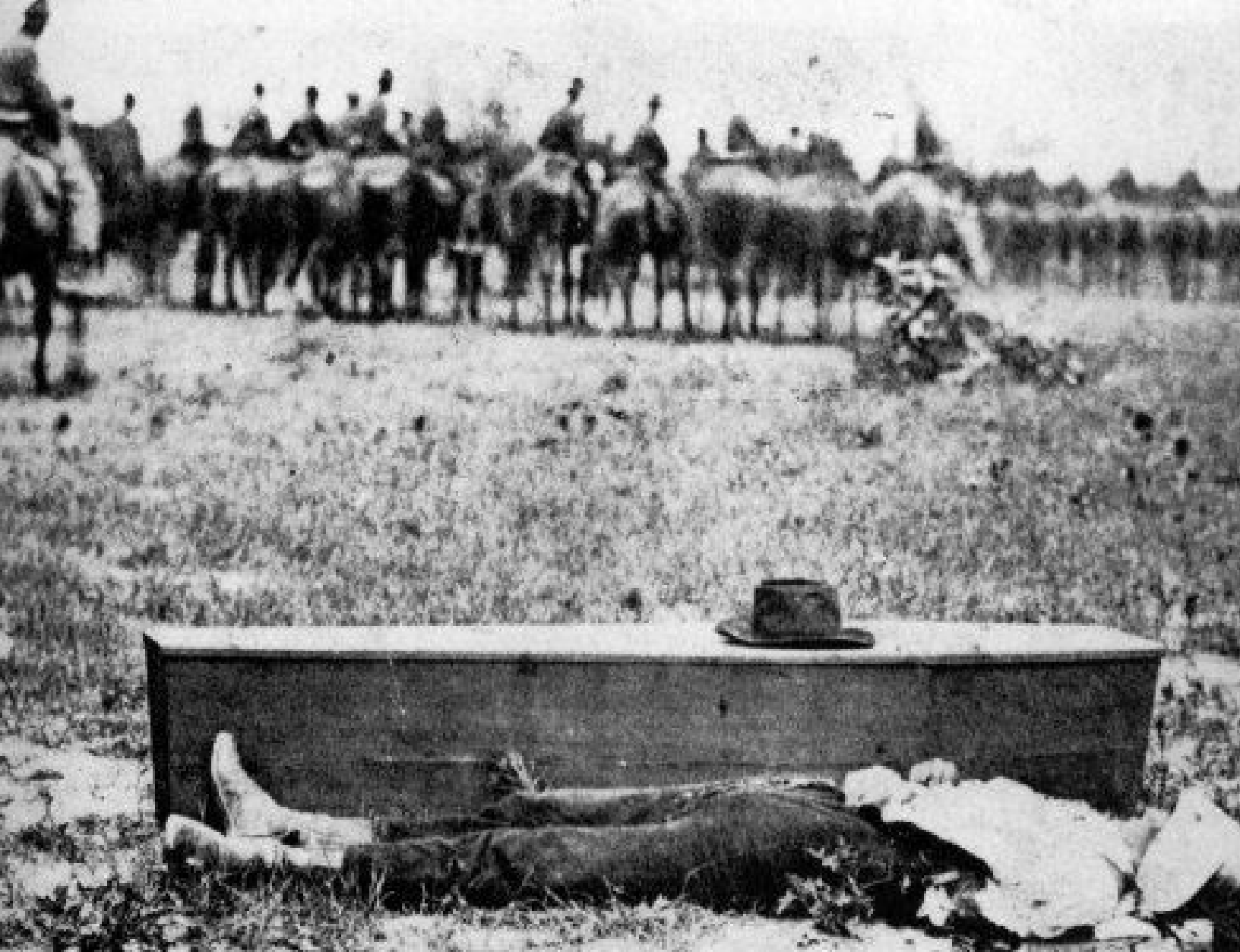
(Memoirs of an Octogenarian, John D. Bellamy, 1941)

Note:

The Cadet-Corps Bellamy captained was from the Cape Fear Academy, a military school begun in Wilmington in 1868 by General Raleigh E. Colston, who served as a Brigadier under Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia. General Colston was assisted at the Academy by Frank H. Alfriend, biographer of Jefferson Davis, and the school was operated in the Hill residence on Grace Street between 3rd & 4th Streets. In April 1870, General Lee addressed the assembled cadets from the front porch of Major C.P. Bolles residence at 215 North Third Street and "each member of the Corps enjoyed the honor of an introduction and a cordial handshake of the hand of the old General."

About the Author

Bernhard Thuersam is the Executive Director of the Cape Fear Historical Institute in Wilmington. A native of Niagara Falls, New York, he has been a devoted student of world history since 1958 and is a former Chairman of the Cape Fear Museum Board of Trustees. Contact him at bernhard1848@att.net



The Palmyra Massacre is an incident that took place in Palmyra, Missouri on October 18, 1862, when ten civilian prisoners were executed in reprisal for the abduction of a local Union supporter. The officer, who ordered the execution, Colonel John McNeil, was later known as the "Butcher of Palmyra". He left the army in 1865, after receiving a promotion to brevet rank of Major General of Volunteers by Lincoln in recognition of his "faithful service to the Union."

On the evening of 17 October ten prisoners were selected (five from the jail in Hannibal, five from the jail in Palmyra). None of them had any connection with the disappearance of the union supporter; Willis Baker was in the Palmyra jail because his sons were said to be riding with Confederate Colonel Porter. All ten were executed on 18 October by a firing squad of thirty soldiers from the Second Missouri State Militia. Those shot ranged in age from 19 -60. Mark Twain called it "hideous, horrible and infinitely pathetic."

After the massacre, it has been claimed that provost-marshal-general Colonel 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, as part of the bargain.

“The South Under Siege” — It’s about time we woke up!

August 25, 2012

By Al Benson Jr.

About five years ago now author Clint Johnson wrote a revealing book called *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the South (and Why It Will Rise Again)*. I expect a book with that title did not gladden the hearts of the many liberals and socialists out there who have dedicated their efforts toward destroying what was left of the Old South so they could replace it with the “new” (Marxist) South where Obama is king and we eagerly await the next boatload of illegal immigrants from anywhere so they can be registered to vote for the “Great One.”

In an article by Ivy Sellers in *Human Events* Clint Johnson noted: “The South is under attack because it is the last region of the nation to resist being homogenized into an amorphous mass of people who think alike, sound alike, vote alike, buy alike. Nothing angers politicians, marketers, pollsters, and the politically correct crowd more than a group of people who absolutely refuse to get into line...While the South has always been rebellious, these days it’s become a cultural battlefield where the whole concept of Southern history is under attack. Displaying the Confederate battle flag, preserving Confederate statues on public and private property, even singing the song Dixie are under fire as ‘divisive,’ ‘racist,’ ‘hate-filled,’ ‘bigoted,’ and every other PC description imaginable.” I can attest to the truth of Mr. Johnson’s statements. My wife and I have lived in the South for ten years now and I see a constant, ever-increasing stream of vitriolic anti-Southern propaganda coming down the pike with every passing year.

It used to surprise me how those liberals and socialists who constantly talked about “love and diversity” could be so hate-filled when it came to the South and its people. Their “diversity” includes no white Southerners except those few guilt-ridden wretches that are forever willing to bemoan their “guilt” over the slavery question. They will be tolerated but no others. For years it never struck me that this irrational hatred was really anti-Christian. and that it wasn’t really irrational. It was consistent with the Marxist agenda.

And those that complain so loudly about “racism” see everything in life as connected to race—exactly what they accuse others of doing. If you fly a Confederate flag you are a racist; if you want to preserve a statue or other piece of Confederate history you are a racist; if you won’t vote for Obama you are a racist and on and on their tired litany continues. What it all amounts to is that if you won’t do what they want you to do you are a racist. This is a favorite tactic of Marxists and other assorted leftists and unfortunately it seems to work on many people who end up doing all manner of mental gyrations so they won’t appear to be “offending” anyone. It’s time we all quit playing the guilt game for the satisfaction of those racists who accuse us of what they are guilty of.

On April 3rd of this year the Southern Nationalist Network <http://southernnationalist.com> blog spot carried an article in which the author quite clearly stated that: “I think it helps to be clear. The goal of the NAACP, ADL, La Raza and SPLC is the elimination of our people, not just our heritage. We have to understand this to even be in the struggle. Any compromise with someone who opposes our existence is a step toward your own elimination. Any adoption of their language (‘racist,’ ‘hate group,’ etc) or ideas (multiculturalism) is self-defeating. The South is not just battlefields, dates in history books, flags and monuments—it is a specific people, culture and worldview. Again, the NAACP, ADL, La Raza and SPLC oppose that people, culture and worldview. Support of Southern heritage that is to be of any use at all has to start with a recognition of the existence of the Southern people and a desire to protect and advance them. A Southern heritage advocate has to be an advocate for the Southern nation (ethnic/cultural group) of people...If you ask the ADL or NAACP they will tell you that they are out to promote their ethnic/cultural group. They make that clear and they are effective at it. Meanwhile, they promote ‘diversity’ for us—meaning they wish to water us down and eventually eliminate us.” Their policies, which are basically Marxist in worldview claim that it’s alright for them to promote their own cultural groups but its “racist” for us to do the same thing.

If these people have a Marxist worldview you must understand they are not being hypocritical in this. Their position is consistent with Marxist “truth.” For them to do this promotes the Marxist agenda, while for us to do it resists the Marxist agenda and so, in their thinking, it is wrong for us to do it because our doing it will not further the program of Marxist world domination.

You cannot effectively oppose those people until you begin to understand how they think. Being “nice” to them won’t cut the mustard. Trying to compromise with them won’t either. They take that as a sign of weakness and exploit you all the more. There needs to be opposition to the Marxist agenda, in this country and elsewhere—Christian opposition, based on knowing how they think. Christians don’t need to be nasty or vicious (the other side will do enough of that) but they do need to stand firm and call evil what it is.

Frank Conner, in his excellent book *The South Under Siege 1830-2000* has noted that “...the present day vilification of the Confederacy is part of a long-term ideological war being waged against the conservative white South for the purpose of destroying the Southerners as a people and rendering them socially, politically, and economically impotent” I doubt that anyone could have said it any better than Mr. Conner did.

The major thrust of the Marxist agenda is to be rid of us one way or the other. We are the opposition and therefore we must be dealt with—any way they have to, any way they can.

We in the South need to realize what kind of ideological war we are in. Heritage violations are a lot more than just “heritage” violations—they are open warfare on our way of life, what is left of it. Situations such as the current one going on in Selma, Alabama are more than just a few people not liking Nathan Bedford Forrest—they are part of a culture war directed against us and we had better grasp that and learn how to fight back effectively.

We need to develop a battle plan; otherwise we will lose this Marxist-driven ideological war with few people even realizing it has taken place. Think about that.

<http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/2012/08/25/the-south-under-siege-its-about-time-we-woke-up/>



They said to hold on to your Confederate money. What do you knowthey were right. For example if I wanted to buy an ounce of gold today I would have to cough up around 85 yankee 20 dollar bills to cover it. On the other hand I could buy the same gold ounce with only 42 Confederate twenty dollar bills. Provided they are in fair or better condition. Mine are!

Causes of the Civil War

"Reminiscences Of The Civil War", (Chapter I)
By John B. Gordon, Maj. Gen. CSA



There is no book in existence, I believe, in which the ordinary reader can find an analysis of the issues between the two sections, which fairly represents both the North and the South. Although it would require volumes to contain the great arguments, I shall attempt here to give a brief summary of the causes of our sectional controversy, and it will be my purpose to state the cases of the two sections so impartially that just-minded people on both sides will admit the statement to be judicially fair.

The causes of the war will be found at the foundation of our political fabric, in our complex organism, in the fundamental law, in the Constitution itself, in the conflicting constructions which it invited, and in the institution of slavery which it recognized and was intended to protect. If asked what was the real issue involved in our unparalleled conflict, the average American citizen will reply, "The negro"; and it is fair to say that had there been no slavery there would have been no war. But there would have been no slavery if the South's protests could have availed when it was first introduced; and now that it is gone, although its sudden and violent abolition entailed upon the South directly and incidentally a series of woes which no pen can describe, yet it is true that in no section would its reestablishment be more strongly and universally resisted. The

South steadfastly maintains that responsibility for the presence of this political Pandora's box in this Western world cannot be laid at her door. When the Constitution was adopted and the Union formed, slavery existed in practically all the States; and it is claimed by the Southern people that its disappearance from the Northern and its development in the Southern States is due to climatic conditions and industrial exigencies rather than to the existence or absence of great moral ideas.

Slavery was undoubtedly the immediate fomenting cause of the woeful American conflict. It was the great political factor around which the passions of the sections had long been gathered--the tallest pine in the political forest around whose top the fiercest lightnings were to blaze and whose trunk was destined to be shivered in the earthquake shocks of war. But slavery was far from being the sole cause of the prolonged conflict. Neither its destruction on the one hand, nor its defence on the other, was the energizing force that held the contending armies to four years of bloody work. 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 per cent. of her armies were neither slave-holders, nor had the remotest interest in the institution. No other proof, however, is needed than the undeniable fact that at any period of the war from its beginning to near its close the South could have saved slavery by simply laying down its arms and returning to the Union.

We must, therefore, look beyond the institution of slavery for the fundamental issues which dominated and inspired all classes of the contending sections. It is not difficult to find them. The "Old Man Eloquent," William E. Gladstone, who was perhaps England's foremost statesman of the century, believed that the Government formed by our fathers was the noblest political fabric ever devised by the brain of man. This undoubtedly is true; and yet before these inspired builders were dead, controversy arose as to the nature and powers of their free constitutional government. Indeed, in the very convention that framed the Constitution the clashing theories and bristling arguments of 1787 presaged the glistening bayonets of 1861. In the cabinet of the first President, the contests between Hamilton and Jefferson, representatives of conflicting constitutional constructions, were so persistent and fierce as to disturb the harmony of executive councils and tax the patience of Washington. The disciples of each of these political prophets numbered in their respective ranks the greatest statesmen and purest patriots. The

followers of each continuously battled for these conflicting theories with a power and earnestness worthy of the founders of the Republic. Generation after generation, in Congress, on the hustings, and through the press, these irreconcilable doctrines were urged by constitutional expounders, until their arguments became ingrained into the very fibre of the brain and conscience of the sections. The long war of words between the leaders waxed at last into a war of guns between their followers.

During the entire life of the Republic the respective rights and powers of the States and general government had furnished a question for endless controversy. In process of time this controversy assumed a somewhat sectional phase. The dominating thought of the North and of the South may be summarized in a few sentences.

The South maintained with the depth of religious conviction that the Union formed under the Constitution was a Union of consent and not of force; that the original States were not the creatures but the creators of the Union; that these States had gained their independence, their freedom, and their sovereignty from the mother country, and had not surrendered these on entering the Union; that by the express terms of the Constitution all rights and powers not delegated were reserved to the States; and the South challenged the North to find one trace of authority in that Constitution for invading and coercing a sovereign State.

The North, on the other hand, maintained with the utmost confidence in the correctness of her position that the Union formed under the Constitution was intended to be perpetual; that sovereignty was a unit and could not be divided; that whether or not there was any express power granted in the Constitution for invading a State, the right of self-preservation was inherent in all governments; that the life of the Union was essential to the life of liberty; or, in the words of Webster, "liberty and union are one and inseparable."

To the charge of the North that secession was rebellion and treason, the South replied that the epithets of rebel and traitor did not deter her from the assertion of her independence, since these same epithets had been familiar to the ears of Washington and Hancock and Adams and Light Horse Harry Lee. In vindication of her right to secede, she appealed to the essential doctrine, "the right to govern rests on the consent of the governed," and to the right of independent action as among those reserved by the States. The South appealed to the acts and opinions of the Fathers and to the report of the Hartford Convention of New England States asserting the power of each State to decide as to the remedy for infraction of its rights; to the petitions presented and positions assumed by ex-President John Quincy Adams; to the contemporaneous declaration of the 8th of January assemblage in Ohio indicating that 200,000 Democrats in that State alone were ready to stand guard on the banks of the border river and resist invasion of Southern territory; and to the repeated declarations of Horace Greeley and the admission of President Lincoln himself that there was difficulty on the question of force, since ours ought to be a fraternal Government.

In answer to all these points, the North also cited the acts and opinions of the same Fathers, and urged that the purpose of those Fathers was to make a more perfect Union and a stronger government. The North offset the opinions of Greeley and others by the emphatic declaration of Stephen A. Douglas, the foremost of Western Democrats, and by the official opinion as to the power of the Government to collect revenues and enforce laws, given to President Buchanan by Jere Black, the able Democratic Attorney-General.

Thus the opposing arguments drawn from current opinions and from the actions and opinions of the Fathers were piled mountain high on both sides. Thus the mighty athletes of debate wrestled in the political arena, each profoundly convinced of the righteousness of his position; hurling at each other their ponderous arguments, which reverberated like angry thunderbolts through legislative halls, until the whole political atmosphere resounded with the tumult. Long before a single gun was fired public sentiment North and South had been lashed into a foaming sea of passion; and every timber in the framework of the Government was bending and ready to break from "the heaving ground-swell of the tremendous agitation." Gradually and naturally in this furnace of sectional debate, sectional ballots were crystallized into sectional bullets; and both sides came at last to the position formerly held by the great Troup of Georgia: "The argument is exhausted; we stand to our guns."

I submit that this brief and incomplete summary is sufficient to satisfy those who live after us that these great leaders of conflicting thought, and their followers who continued the debate in battle and blood, while in some sense partisans, were in a far juster sense patriots.

The opinions of Lee and Grant, from each of whom I briefly quote, will illustrate in a measure the convictions of their armies. Every Confederate appreciates the magnanimity exhibited by General Grant at Appomattox; and it has been my pleasure for nearly forty years to speak in public and private of his great qualities. In his personal memoirs, General Grant has left on record his estimate of the Southern cause. This estimate represents a strong phase of Northern sentiment, but it is a sentiment which it is extremely difficult for a Southern man to comprehend. In speaking of his feelings as "sad and depressed," as he rode to meet General Lee and receive the surrender of the Southern armies at Appomattox, General Grant says: "I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and who had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, *one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was the least excuse.*" He adds: "I do

not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us."

The words above quoted, showing General Grant's opinion of the Southern cause, are italicized by me and not by him. My object in emphasizing them is to invite special attention to their marked contrast with the opinions of General Robert E. Lee as to that same Southern cause. This peerless Confederate soldier and representative American, than whom no age or country ever produced a loftier spirit or more clear-sighted, conscientious Christian gentleman, in referring, two days before the surrender, to the apparent hopelessness of our cause, used these immortal words: "*We had, I was satisfied, sacred principles to maintain and rights to defend for which we were in duty bound to do our best, even if we perished in the endeavor.*"

There were those, a few years ago, who were especially devoted to the somewhat stereotyped phrase that in our Civil War one side (meaning the North) "was wholly and eternally right," while the other side (meaning the South) "was wholly and eternally wrong." I might cite those on the Southern side of the great controversy, equally sincere and fully as able, who would have been glad to persuade posterity that the North was "wholly and eternally wrong"; that her people waged war upon sister States who sought peacefully to set up a homogeneous government, and meditated no wrong or warfare upon the remaining sister States. These Southern leaders steadfastly maintained that the Southern people, in the exercise of the freedom and sovereign rights purchased by Revolutionary blood, were asserting a second independence according to the teachings and example of their fathers.

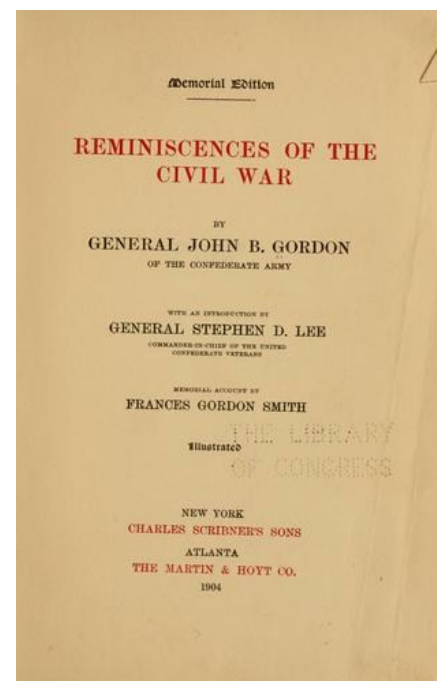
But what good is to come to the country from partisan utterances on either side? My own well-considered and long-entertained opinion, my settled and profound conviction, the correctness of which the future will vindicate, is this: that the one thing which is "wholly and eternally wrong" is the effort of so-called statesmen to inject one-sided and jaundiced sentiments into the youth of the country in either section. Such sentiments are neither consistent with the truth of history, nor conducive to the future welfare and unity of the Republic. The assumption on either side of all the righteousness and all the truth would produce a belittling arrogance, and an offensive intolerance of the opposing section; or, if either section could be persuaded that it was "wholly and eternally wrong," it would inevitably destroy the self-respect and manhood of its people. A far broader, more truthful, and statesmanlike view was presented by the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois, then Vice-President of the United States, in his opening remarks as presiding officer at the dedication of the National Park at Chickamauga. In perfect accord with the sentiment of the occasion and the spirit which led to the establishment of this park as a bond of national brotherhood, Mr. Stevenson said: "Here, in the dread tribunal of last resort, valor contended against valor. Here brave men struggled and died for the right as God gave them to see the right."

Mr. Stevenson was right -- "wholly and eternally right." Truth, justice, and patriotism unite in proclaiming that 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.

While the object of these papers is to record my personal reminiscences and to perpetuate incidents illustrative of the character of the American soldier, whether he fought on the one side or the other, I am also moved to write by what I conceive to be a still higher aim; and that is to point out, if I can, the common ground on which all may stand; where justification of one section does not require or imply condemnation of the other--the broad, high, sunlit middle ground where fact meets fact, argument confronts argument, and truth is balanced against truth.

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/gordoncauses.htm>

Download "Reminiscences Of The Civil War"
By John B. Gordon, Maj. Gen. CSA
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Civil War look returns with cannons at Memphis Confederate Park



Photo by Mike Brown

September 5, 2012 - A group from the N.B. Forrest Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans work to install a replica civil war era 3" Iron Ordinance Rifle in confederate park. Four replica cannons were installed in the park on Wednesday, two 12 pound field howitzers, one six pound field cannons, one 3" Iron Ordinance Rifle. (Mike Brown/The Commercial Appeal)

By Kevin McKenzie

Thursday, September 6, 2012

Just in time for the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, four cannons resembling those used during the War between the States were installed in Confederate Park in Downtown Memphis on Wednesday.

Just as intended, the replica artillery immediately sparked a discussion rooted in history, in this case, between 62-year-old, bearded twin brothers born in a former hospital that served as Confederate headquarters in Vicksburg, Miss.

"To me, it's a six-pound Napoleon," said David Hoxie, insisting that one of the new cannons is a type named after a grandson of French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.

"It's not," said his brother, Danny Hoxie. "It's a six-pound gun," he insisted.

The Hoxies were two of several members of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp, Sons of the Confederate Veterans group that paused in nearly 100-degree heat while two 12-pound field howitzers, a three-inch

ordnance rifle and the six-pound field gun were bolted in place at the park overlooking Mud Island and the Mississippi River.

"It's a six-pounder," said Allen Doyle, commander of the Forrest Camp, settling the disagreement between the brothers.

Doyle, 58, an insurance agent, provided more of the history that the cannon are meant to inspire.

"We want to make sure that people knew that Memphis was not defended by original cannons, but they were commemorated here after the war was over and the park (dedicated in 1908) was established here," he said. "There were actually six guns in the park, much larger than this, but this is as close as we could get."

In 1942, during World War II, the city donated the surplus Civil War cannons originally at the park to a scrap metal drive. After that war, six World War II cannons, now stored and slated for renovation, replaced them.

Led by the local Sons of Confederate Veterans, and including the Shelby County Historical Commission and the Riverfront Development Corp., the project to return more appropriate cannons took about a decade and was financed with about \$72,000 in private donations, said Lee Millar, chairman of the project.

The cast iron carriages supporting the new cannon reproductions were donated by Shiloh National Military Park, the Tennessee site of a bloody battle in April 1862. Lee Cole, a 53-year-old Arlington blacksmith helping to install the cannons, said the national park is replacing aging carriages with sturdier ductile iron.

Steen Cannons, a family-owned company in Ashland, Ky., made the new cannons and stays busy supplying artillery representing a variety of wars to national parks, towns, cemeteries and other customers, said Marshall Steen, 60, company owner. During the Civil War, carriages were wooden, he said.

The cannon types at Confederate Park represent those used by two Confederate artillery units — Bankhead's Battery, formed in 1861 by Memphis attorney Smith P. Bankhead, and the Appeal Battery, sponsored in 1862 by The Appeal newspaper (an ancestor of The Commercial Appeal) — according to Millar.

However, there were no Confederate cannons overlooking the bluffs at the park on June 6, 1862, when eight cotton-clad Confederate boats were defeated in 90 minutes in a naval battle with eight ironclad Union ships.

"There was a four-gun field battery that was here, but they left and had gone to Shiloh by then," Millar said.



<http://www.commercialappeal.com/news/2012/sep/06/civil-war-look-returns-with-cannons-at-memphis/?print=1>
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CSS Florida

CSS Florida was a cruiser in the Confederate States Navy.

Florida was built by the British firm of William C. Miller & Sons of Toxteth, Liverpool, and purchased by the Confederacy from Fawcett, Preston & Co., also of Liverpool, who engined her. Known in the shipyard as Oreto and initially called by the Confederates Manassas, the first of the foreign-built commerce raiders was commissioned Florida. Union records long continued to refer to her as Oreto or to confuse her with CSS Alabama although, fitted with two funnels, she was readily distinguishable from single-stacked Alabama.

Florida departed England on March 22, 1862 for Nassau, Bahamas, to coal and contrived to fill her bunkers, although entitled only to enough to make the nearest Confederate port. The governor drew the line, however, at an attempted rendezvous with her tender in Nassau harbor; so she transferred stores and arms at isolated Green Cay. There she commissioned as Florida on August 17, with veteran Lieutenant John Newland Maffitt, CSN, in command. During her outfit, yellow fever raged among her crew, in 5 days reducing her effective force to one fireman and four deckhands. In desperate plight, she ran across to Cuba. There in Cárdenas, Maffitt too was stricken with the dreaded disease.

In this condition, against all probability, the intrepid Maffitt sailed her from Cárdenas to Mobile, Alabama. In an audacious dash the "Prince of Privateers" braved a hail of projectiles from the Union blockaders and raced through them to anchor beneath the guns of Fort Morgan for a hero's welcome by Mobile. Florida had been unable to fight back not only because of sickness but because rammers, sights, beds, locks and quoins had, inadvertently, not been loaded in the Bahamas. Having taken stores and gun accessories she lacked, along with added crew members, Florida escaped to sea on January 16, 1863.

After coaling at Nassau, she spent 6 months off North and South America and in the West Indies, with calls at neutral ports, all the while making captures and eluding the large Federal squadron pursuing her.

Florida sailed 27 July from Bermuda for Brest, France where she lay in the French government dock from August 23, 1863 to February 12, 1864. There, broken in health, Maffitt relinquished command to Lieutenant Charles Manigault Morris. Departing for the West Indies, Florida bunkered at Barbados, although the 3 months specified by British law had not elapsed since last coaling at a British Empire port. She then skirted the U.S. coast, sailed east to Tenerife in the Canaries and thence to Bahia, Brazil, arriving October 4, 1864.

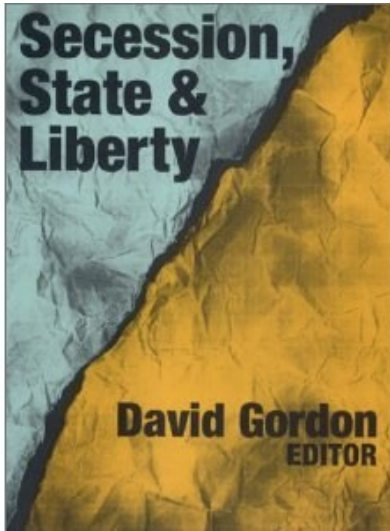
Anchored in the Brazilian haven, on October 7 Florida, while her captain was ashore with half his crew, was caught defenseless in an illegal night attack by Commander Napoleon Collins of USS Wachusett. Towed to sea, she was sent to the United States as a prize despite Brazil's protests at this clear violation of their sovereignty. Commander Collins was court-martialed and was convicted of violating Brazilian territorial rights, but the verdict was set aside by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; Collins won fame and eventual promotion for his daring.

At Newport News, Virginia on November 28, 1864, Florida reached the end of her strange career when she sank under dubious circumstances after a collision with the USAT Alliance, a troop ferry. The sinking was most likely done at Admiral David Dixon Porter's encouragement, if not his orders. The Florida could therefore not be delivered to Brazil in satisfaction of the final court order, and could not rejoin the ranks of the Confederate Navy.

Florida captured 37 prizes during her impressive career; her prizes CSS Tacony and CSS Clarence in turn took 23 more.

http://www.fantasy.com/civil_war/2008/11/03/css_florida_cruiser

Download FREE HERE



About the Author

David Gordon received his Ph.D. in history from the University of California, Los Angeles. He is the author of *Critics of Marxism*. His articles have appeared in *Analysis*, *British Journal of Political Science*, *Canadian Journal of Philosophy*, *Ethics*, *Journal of Value Inquiry*, *Mind*, *Political Studies*, *Politics*, *Social Philosophy & Policy*, and other journals.

<http://www.indytruth.org/library/books/gordon-secession/secessionstateliberty.pdf>

As editor David Gordon notes in his introduction, secession may be the most under-theorized concept in political science. Although the few Americans who bother to defend the idea are usually smeared as "neo-Confederates" or worse (is there anything worse?), a simple look at the last decade's headlines shows that secession is not only an idea, but an event, all over the world. From Quebec to Yugoslavia, the Baltic States to Chechnya, Scotland to Los Angeles, people are willing to defy the holy memory of St. Abraham Lincoln and "dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another." Gordon and his contributors have rediscovered, dusted off, and re-articulated for a new century one of the most basic political rights of all, the right of self-determination.

A large portion of this collection of essays, as you might expect, examines the pre-eminent example of secession in American history, the Confederacy. The three essays dealing with this period -- Joseph Stromberg's "Republicanism, Federalism, and Secession in the South, 1790-1865;" Thomas DiLorenzo's "Yankee Confederates: New England Secession Movements Prior to the War Between the States;" and James Ostrowski's "Was the Union Army's Invasion of the Confederate States a Lawful Act? An Analysis of President Lincoln's Legal Arguments Against Secession" -- form the core of the book. However, this title is more than just an apologetic for the South. Philosophical, legal, and political analyses by other contributors provide a solid framework for secession as a political theory in our era as well.

The last essay, Bruce Benson's look at arbitration as an alternative to state-run judicial systems in commerce and trade, provides a true-life example of a type of modern individual "secession," and recalls Mises' suggestion (quoted by several contributors) that the right to secession can ultimately be carried down to the community, home, and even individual level. Murray Rothbard reinforces this idea in "Nations by Consent: Decomposing the Nation State."

This is a very important and valuable book, challenging as it does the accepted, post-1865 wisdom of Constitutional interpretation. Secession didn't die at Appomattox, either as a political theory or as a right inherent to each state in the American union. As several of the contributors note, secession (and the threat of it) is the single most powerful check on the expansion of federal power -- which, of course, explains why, from Lincoln on down, so many people have worked so feverishly to discredit it. But truth is just truth, and no matter how hard the "enlightened" classes try to deny it, analyses like the ones in this collection show that a true idea cannot be silenced forever. By Andrew S. Rogers

TERRIBLE ODDS THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER FOUGHT AGAINST

The following, although written by a Union officer, ought to be in every school history of the South, so that the children of the men who fought the South's battles should know the odds they contended against. In an article which appeared first in the Century Magazine and afterwards in the third volume of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Union General Buell said: "It required a naval fleet and 15,000 troops to advance against a weak fort, manned by less than 100 men, at Fort Henry; 35,000, with naval cooperation, to overcome 12,000 at Donelson; 60,000 to secure a victory over 40,000 at Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh); 120,000 to enforce the retreat of 65,000 entrenched, after a month's fighting and maneuvering at Corinth; 100,000 repelled by 80,000 in the first Peninsular campaign against Richmond; 70,000, with a powerful naval force, to inspire the campaign which



lasted nine months, against 40,000 at Vicksburg; 90,000 to barely withstand the assault of 70,000 at Gettysburg; 115,000 sustaining a frightful repulse from 60,000 at Fredericksburg; 100,000 attacked and defeated by 50,000 at Chancellorsville; 85,000 held in check two days by 40,000 at Antietam; 43,000 retaining the field uncertainly against 38,000 at Stone River (Murfreesboro); 70,000 defeated at Chickamauga, and beleaguered by 70,000 at Chattanooga; 80,000 merely to break the investing line of 45,000 at Chattanooga, and 100,000 to press back 50,000 increased at last to 70,000 from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance of 120 miles, and then let go an operation which is commemorated at festive reunions by the standing toast of "One hundred days under fire;" 50,000 to defeat the investing line of 30,000 at Nashville; and, finally, 120,000 to overcome 60,000 with exhaustion after a struggle of a year in Virginia.

In some of the battles thus enumerated by General Buell, the odds were even greater than he states them. To illustrate the implicit confidence with which the Southern soldiers followed their leaders, he draws the following comparison: "At Cold Harbor the Northern troops, who had proven their indomitable qualities by losses nearly equal to the whole of their opponent, when ordered to another sacrifice, even under such a soldier as Hancock, answered the demand as one man---a silent and solid inertia. At Gettysburg Pickett, when waiting for the signal which Longstreet dreaded to repeat, for the hopeless but immortal charge against Cemetery Hill, saluted and said, as he turned to his ready column: "shall move forward, sir."

General Buell then speaks of another influence which nerved the hearts of the Confederate soldiers to valorous deeds: "Nor must we give slight importance to the influence of the Southern women, who in agony of heart girded the sword upon their loved ones and bade them go. It was to be expected that these various influences would give a confidence to leadership that would lead to bold adventure and leave its mark upon the contest."

The writer of the above words, which do so much honest justice to the soldiers of the South, was Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, the man whose timely arrival at Shiloh saved General Grant's army from utter annihilation and capture of what remained. Grant's army was crouched under the banks of the Tennessee River, and would have been captured or killed had not Buell arrived as soon as he did. He is about the only Northern general who has had the honesty to tell the real truth in regard to the numbers engaged on each side during the war.

Va Military Institute
Lexington **Oct 16th 1870**

Dear Mother

I expect you have been looking for a letter from me for some time and in fact I would have written but about the time I thought of writing the rains & the flood came on, destroying bridges canals, & cutting off communication generally.

I suppose of course that you have all read full accounts of Gen Lee's death in the papers. He died on the morning of the 12th at about half past nine. All business was suspended at once all over the country and town, and all duties, military and academic suspended at the Institute, and all the black crape and all similar black material in Lexington, was used up at once, and they had to send on to Lynchburg for more. Every cadet had black crape issued to him, and an order was published at once requiring us to wear it as a badge of mourning for six months. The battalion flag has heavily draped in black, and is to stay so for the next six months. The Institute has been hung all around with black. The College buildings were also almost covered with black. All the churches and in fact the town looked as if they had been trying to cover everything with festoons of black cambric, and every sort of black that could be procured.

The morning after his death we marched up and escorted the remains from the house to Washington College Chapel, where they lay in "state" until the burial yesterday morning.

After the remains were placed in the Chapel on the morning of the 13th the entire procession was marched through the Chapel, past the corpse, which they were allowed to look at. The lid of the coffin having been taken off for that purpose. I saw the General after his death, and never saw a greater change than must have taken place in him a short time before he died. Some days before he was taken I met him in the path leading into town, coming in direction of the barracks. He was walking, and seemed to be the picture of health, and when I saw him in his coffin, he looked to be reduced to half his original size, and desperately thin. When first taken with the paralytic stroke or whatever it was, he fell on his dining room floor, a bed was placed under him and he died where he fell. The doctors forbid anyone to move him. Myself and four other cadets with Gen Smith's permission sat up all night with the corpse on Friday night, perfect silence was kept the whole night, no one speaking except in a low whisper. It was considered a great honor to be allowed to sit up with the remains, and a great many applied for the privilege but one of the college professors on arrival took only five of us, whom he requested to stay.

The day following the funeral procession after marching all around town and through the Institute grounds, formed around the college chapel and he was buried in the chapel under the floor of the basement. The procession was a very large one, a great many persons from a distance being here. Our brass band with muffled drums, went ahead of the hearse playing the dead march. Cannon of our stationary battery were fired & &. The hearse however was perfectly empty the corpse being all the time in the Chapel where it was placed at first.

The flood of which I spoke, did a great deal of damage in this part of the country, carrying off some ten or fifteen houses, some dwelling houses some ware houses situated at the canal boat landing near here all the bridges in the river were carried off and the canal running to this place entirely ruined, all the locks being torn up and carried off. It was a rare sight to see large houses, bridges, mills & every sort of lumber go sailing at a rapid rate, down the river. Up to a week or two since, we could get no mails or any thing that had to come from a distance, and it is still very difficult to get provisions. Mails come and go regularly now, as they have fixed ferries for stages &&.

I was made a sergeant in Co A about three weeks ago, and the evening after the first appointment, I was appointed color sergeant. I have to carry the battalion flag and have charge of the color guard, do not wear any such accoutrements as cartridge box and bayonet scabbard, when I am in charge of the guard, as the other sergeants have to do, but wear only a sword and sash, go to church in the staff, and enjoy various other privileges Jessie is getting along very well, he seems to be a great favorite. I had him put in a room, with the best new cadets that I could find. One of them is a son of Col. Dulaney of Loudoun, the others seem very nice little fellows, and they are all about the same size.

I am getting along pretty well I think, and I written about all that I can think of at present. Let me hear from you soon and let me know whether or not Gen Smith sent pa the receipt for the deposit.

Your affectionate son
W. Nalle



Warner Bros. Removing Confederate Flag From 'Dukes of Hazzard' Car

by: Mike Sampson

CBS <http://screencrush.com/dukes-of-hazzard-flag/>

The General Lee – Bo and Luke Duke's vehicle of choice from 'The Dukes of Hazzard' – is a classic and instantly recognizable Hollywood car. But it's about to get a little less recognizable as Warner Bros., the studio that owns the theatrical, DVD and licensing rights to 'The Dukes of Hazzard,' has decided to remove the confederate flag from all future versions of the car.

The news has reportedly been floating around the hobby community over the past few days as 'Dukes of Hazzard' collectors became aware of a new regulation. A collector on HobbyTalk.com was told by a representative at 'Dukes of Hazzard' toy company Tomy:

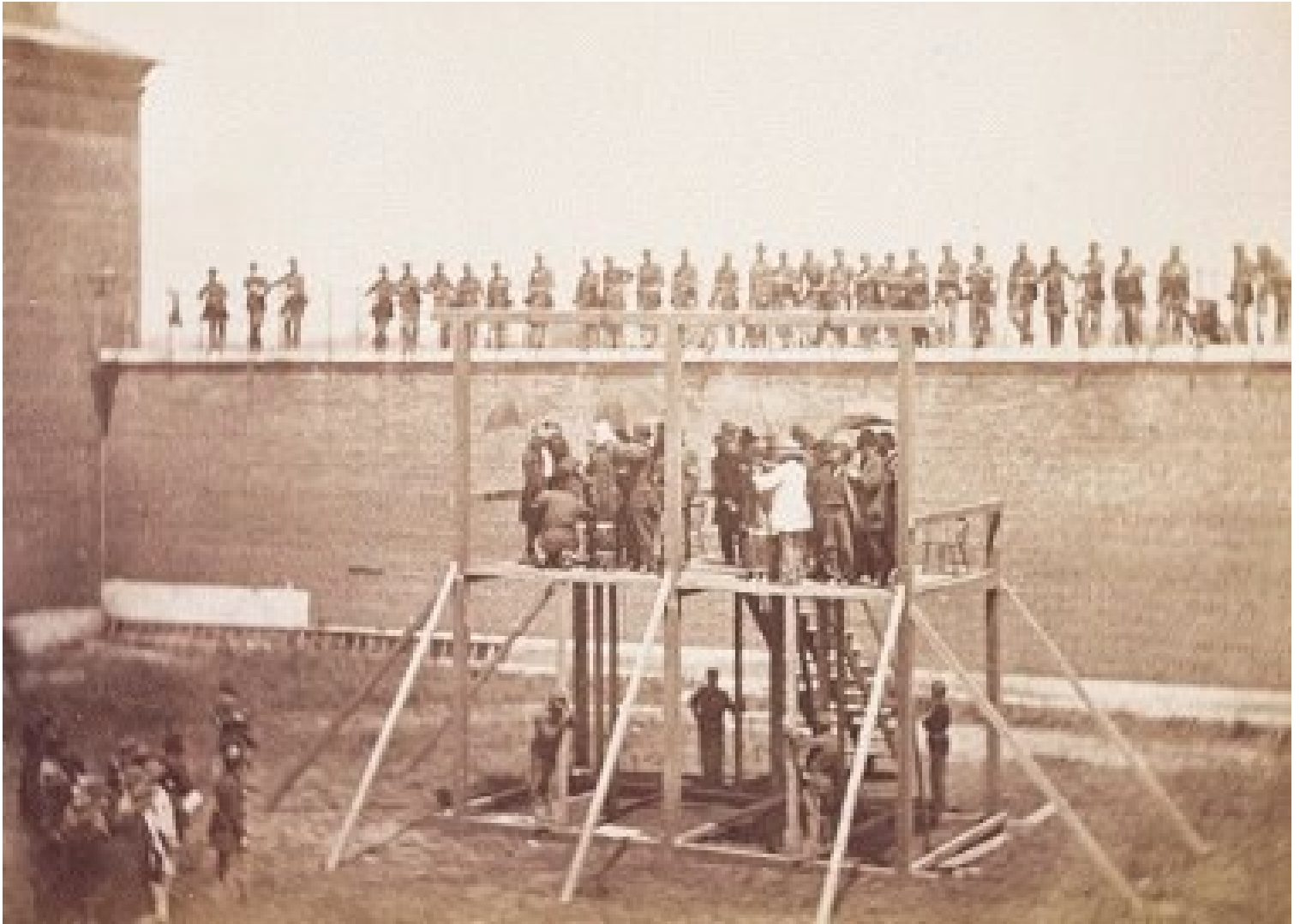
"Starting January 1, 2013 all Dukes of Hazzard General Lee vehicles will not be allowed to be produced with the Confederate Flag on the top of the vehicle.

According to the toy rep, the word came directly from Warner Bros. who no longer wants to endorse an item that has the Confederate flag printed on it.

As of now, this directive only expressly includes merchandising but Warner Bros. is developing a new 'Dukes of Hazzard' movie with Jody Hill directing and if they're being this strict about licensing issues, they could very well enforce the same policy with the upcoming film. But what is a 'Dukes of Hazzard' property without the General Lee with the flag painted on top?

What do you think? Is it a smart move for a company like Warner Bros. to distance themselves from the symbolic nature of the Confederate flag or do you think it's an overly PC kneejerk reaction.

WHY WASN'T JEFFERSON DAVIS CHARGED AND EXECUTED BY KANGAROO COURTS LIKE CHAMP FERGUSON, MAJOR WIRZ AND MARY SURRETT?



Jefferson Davis and Confederate officers were often referred to as traitors, but never charged with treason? Why? The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in a privately delivered opinion said. "If you bring these leaders to trial it will condemn the north, for by the Constitution, secession is not rebellion." Lincoln appointee Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, July 1867 (Foote, *The Civil War*, Vol. 3, p. 765)

The government appointed three separate attorneys to take on the case against Jefferson Davis, but all three eventually declined when they decided the case was "doomed to failure." The following quote is attributed to one of those attorneys. "Gentleman, the Supreme Court of the United States will have to acquit that man under the Constitution, when it will be proven to the world, that the north waged an unconstitutional warfare against the south."

Because the case against Jefferson Davis was so flimsy, President Johnson was prepared to offer him a pardon in order to avoid embarrassment. Davis refused a pardon on the grounds that, to accept a pardon is to admit guilt. Davis wanted a trial to settle the issue of secession, once and for all, in a court of law.

President Johnson choose to give amnesty to the entire South, Davis included, shelving the issue, unresolved.

The fact is, they didn't dare bring President Davis or Vice President Stephens (a brilliant attorney) to trial because together, they would have destroyed the government's case against them.

Why We Fought the "Civil War"

* * * * *

"Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, **that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government**, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to **them** shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

--- *The Declaration of Independence*

From the Lost Cause to the New South: *A Brief History of Southern Heritage*

By K. Steven Monk

From 1861 until 1865, the Southern states of what we today call the United States of America existed as a sovereign nation known as the Confederate States of America. Because of differences in culture, economics and religion which the South felt were irreconcilable; they had seceded from their alliance with the Northern states. This was an act which, under the terms which they had ratified the Constitution, they had the right to do (they had in fact entered that union as sovereign states under contract with the other sovereign states and a federal entity known as the United States or federal government).

All would have been well and good had the federal government simply let the Southern States go their way. We had no hatred for the northern people, we simply wanted to be left alone. But empires are not built through pacifism and so federal forces acting under the dictatorial authority of Abraham Lincoln invaded our homeland with a vehemence that was unprecedented in the history of mankind. In the single most costly war in American history brother was often times pitted against brother in a conflict that took more American lives than have all the wars that she has ever fought in *combined*.

Although we lost the War for Southern Independence, the cause for which we fought still lives on in the hearts of our fellow Southern patriots, or Southrons, as they are more properly termed. It will always live on so long as men desire to be free -- free to live their lives in the way they see fit without the constraints and infringements of government. Government without the consent of the people is tyranny and, as such, has no legitimacy ([please refer to the quote at the top of this page entitled "Why We Fought the Civil War"](#)). Patriots fought against tyranny in 1776 and they fought against it again in 1861. Man's desire to be free does not sleep nor will it die. It is an inalienable right granted by God and not by any governmental institution created by men.

The war ended in 1865 with the peace to which Robert E. Lee agreed, but the hostilities continue. It has been 138 years since the last shots of the War for Southern Independence were fired, but still, Yankee troops remain on our soil and their Washington based government continues to rule us with an iron hand. We are living under an occupational government. The Yankee Empire has replaced our constitutional form of government with a bureaucracy, backed by a non-elected judiciary of unprecedented power. Its open-door policy on illegal aliens is daily destroying our unique Southern culture with government-enforced multiculturalism and "political correctness." This same wave of political correctness has incited the removal of many of our monuments and memorials from public display. The removal of still others is a constant threat. Even our cherished banners--symbols of Southern Pride--have been banned from public display and from schools in many areas of our beloved Southland. I can remember a time when the playing of "Dixie" at a school football game would bring the crowd to its feet with wildly exuberant cheers and Rebel Yells. Now it too has been banned from school grounds and alumni events, right along with prayer.

Even though we lost the War for Southern Independence, the cause for which we fought has not been lost. It still lives on in the spirit of the Southern people. This spirit, undaunted by reconstruction and guided by the hand of God, like the phoenix which rose from the ashes, will lead Southrons to build a new South that will rise in prominence among the nations of the world.

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



**CSS Shenandoah Entering
the River Mersey**

William Kenyon, Australian Confederate

William Kenyon was born on September 30, 1844 in Sorrento, Victoria; the son of Richard and Jane Courtney Kenyon. He was baptized December 21, 1849 at St. James Parish, Melbourne. One source states it was at Rye, Port Philip Heads, also known as 'The Heads' in Victoria, Australia. His mother, Jane, later remarried, in 1853, to John Penlington and his mother once indicated to the Police Department at Melbourne, Victoria in early 1865, that Kenyon had once been in the Victorian Naval Brigade. William was a native born Australian, unlike many who participated in the American Civil War, choosing for reasons of his own to volunteer to fight for the Confederacy. His service, however was not with the Confederate States in America, but from the deck of one of the most famous ships of the period; the CSS Shenandoah. Some may disagree with his status of being a combatant in the service of the Confederate Government, but it is an accepted fact that any individual who served on a Confederate naval vessel during the time of war with the Union, after the cessation of hostilities, that individual is viewed by both the south and the north as a Confederate veteran. William Kenyon was just such a case and earned the right to be called a Confederate veteran; by serving as a Confederate Marine aboard the CSS Shenandoah.

The Confederate naval ship "Shenandoah" sailed into Hobson's Bay at the mouth of the Yarra River at Melbourne, Victoria on the afternoon of January 25, 1865. The Captain requested permission to dock at Williamstown in 1865, after developing propeller problems during a supposed commercial voyage and permission was granted over the objections of the U.S. consul. Captain J. I. Waddell on the "Shenandoah" said he only wanted to put the ship onto the Williamstown slip for repairs, and to take on food and water; a legitimate undertaking for any ship in a neutral port. Melbourne residents flocked to view the famous Confederate raider, some to cheer, while newspapers openly advocated the arrest of the crew and the confiscation of the ship. But the Victorian government ignored it all; as well as police reports of the attempted recruitment of crewmen.

While in port, however, Captain Waddell of the Shenandoah did call for volunteers to compliment his ships crew and was rewarded with some 42 new crewmembers; among who was William Kenyon. His acceptance of a berth on the CSS Shenandoah and his acceptance of a position among her crew, in fact made Kenyon a Confederate Marine in the service of the Confederacy. It was though a breach of Victoria's neutrality and later proved costly to the British government; when an international tribunal awarded damages against Britain after the war, and after further attacks on shipping by the "Shenandoah". Damages amounted to 800,000 pounds -- millions of dollars in today's money.

The "Shenandoah" left port after 22 days, before the U.S. consul could enforce plans to seize the enemy ship and went on to decimate Union shipping among the North Pacific American whaling fleet; some say an act of piracy as its raiding continued on after the end of the American Civil War. How though, would the crew of the Shenandoah know of the wars end, being continually at sea? Kenyon boarded the CSS Shenandoah at Sandridge, in Melbourne, sometime between 10 and 11 p.m. on the night of February 17, 1865 and shipped out as a private in the Confederate States Marine Corps aboard the cruiser, February 18th, 1865, at the rate of \$18.00; placing his mark against his name.

After capturing or sinking 38 Union ships, Captain Waddell learned of the conclusion of the war and ceased all hostilities; immediately sailing to a neutral port in Liverpool, England. Kenyon left the vessel at the end of her cruise, on November 6, 1865, at Liverpool, England. When the "CSS Shenandoah" was surrendered to British Captain Paynter, commanding her Majesty's ship "Donegal. William remained in the United Kingdom for several months, before taking occupation as a seaman aboard the Martha Birnie, sailing from Plymouth and London, England on June 15, 1867, bound for Sydney, New South Wales; arriving on September 3, 1867. From there he returned to Melbourne, and was employed as a wood and coal dealer in 1869 & 1870, then took became the landlord of the Happy Home Hotel, at Sandridge.

William Kenyon after returning to Melbourne, Victoria married his wife Sarah Caroline Stenneken on June 13, 1872, at Sandridge, Port Melbourne. William and Sara had five children, three of whom survived their father; Benjamin born c. 1879, Ann Elizabeth born in 1881, and Maria born in 1885. On March 25, 1872 Kenyon reported to the United States Consulate at Melbourne for an interview with the consul, Thomas Adamson, Jr., about his service aboard the CSS Shenandoah, in 1865. He gave details relating to his enlistment and service, but, when asked to sign a declaration about his service, he became indecisive and refused to sign unless a large sum of money was forthcoming.

On Monday, April 9, 1872, Kenyon was fined 40 shillings, at the Sandridge Police Court, for allowing liquor to be sold on a Sunday, at the Happy Home Hotel. He and his family lived for many years on Nott Street in Sandridge, before removing, to Rouse Street, also in Sandridge, in 1898. His occupation between 1898 and 191 was that of a butcher.

William Kenyon died of vascular disease of the heart and heart failure, at his home at 188/190 Rouse Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, as a Master Mariner, at age 71 on November 14, 1915 and was buried in Melbourne General Cemetery, Church of England Section NN, grave number 540; as an Australian Confederate.

SOURCES:

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Argus newspaper, Melbourne, April 5, 1871, April 9, 1872
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"The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War", pg. 47
Declaration of Thomas Adamson, Jr. U.S. Consul, Sydney
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National Archives, Washington, D.C.
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William Kenyon Baptismal Certificate
William Kenyon Marriage Certificate
History of The Confederate States Navy, J.T. Scarf, 1996
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The Cruise of the Shenandoah, Captain William C. Whittle, CSN
University of Michigan Library

<http://www.scvau.com/1-files/william-kenyon-1.htm>





...YOU DON'T BRING A KNIFE TO A GUN FIGHT!

During the Battle of Brandy Station, an early morning fight on the dusty Beverly Road proved the bravery of Union Colonel Benjamin F. "Grimes" Davis - and cost him his life. Davis's men charged a South Carolina artillery battery near Beverly's Ford and were met by a strong cavalry counterattack, which sent most of the brigade reeling.

Davis himself refused to fall back and challenged all comers to combat. He twirled his saber with one hand, firing his Colt revolver with the other until he ran out of ammunition. Confederate Lt. O. R. Allen of Major Caball E. Fournoy's regiment charged at Davis, hugging his horse's neck to evade Davis's saber slashing, then fired his pistol three times at point-blank range. The third shot struck Davis in the forehead, killing him instantly.

Davis was a man of rough manners and a stern disciplinarian. One of his troopers described him as "a proud tyrannical devil" as likely to be killed by his own soldiers as by the Confederates. The Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, Marsena R. Patrick, described him as "our best cavalry officer". He was buried in the West Point cemetery. This type of close-in, man-to-man combat was typical of much of the cavalry fighting during the War.

DiLorenzo on Spielberg's Lincoln movie

September 16, 2012

By [Michael](#)

Dr Thomas DiLorenzo, author of [The Real Lincoln](#) and [Lincoln Unmasked](#), writes in a recent [article for LRC](#) about yet another upcoming US film which glorifies the man whose armies killed a quarter million Southerners, torched numerous Southern cities and stamped out self-determination in Dixie:

Thanks to the dozens of emailers who have sent me a link to the “trailer” for Steven Spielberg’s upcoming movie about Lincoln (Out Nov.16). The trailer says the book is based on the book by the [confessed plagiarist Doris Kearns-Goodwin](#). I reviewed the book [here](#) several years ago. From all indications the movie will be the typical extraordinarily misinformational whitewash. That’s how I would describe the other sycophantic books Goodwin has written about Lyndon Johnson and the Kennedys. She is essentially a museum-quality specimen of a “court historian.” Her [book](#) *Team of Rivals*, on which the movie is said to be based, is the usual lame-excuse-for-everything treatment of Dishonest Abe. Like almost all other books on the subject, it reads like a defense lawyer’s brief for The War Crimes Trial of Abraham Lincoln.

For example, when she mentions that Lincoln was never a Christian, instead of pointing out the gigantic hypocrisy of his nevertheless quoting Scripture in his political speeches to dupe the public into thinking that God was somehow on his side, all Goodwin says is that we should feel even more sorry for poor old Abe than we do since he didn’t believe in an afterlife. When Goodwin discusses how it was Lincoln who orchestrated the passage through the U.S. Senate of the Corwin Amendment to the Constitution that would have forbidden the government from *ever* interfering with Southern slavery, instead of stating the obvious — that Lincoln was obviously willing to enshrine slavery explicitly in the Constitution and should be morally condemned for it — she *praises* him for it since it “held the Republican Party together.” Yea. That, in fact, is the theme of the whole book — what a slick, conniving, lying, manipulating politician Lincoln was. Goodwin just can’t praise Lincoln enough for these traits, which are the gold standard of behavior for successful Washington politicians and their ideological hacks.



<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/09/16/dilorenzo-on-spielbergs-lincoln-movie/>



"Truth crushed to earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again.

--JEFFERSON DAVIS"

The State of Virginia, as well as many in our own Heritage Organizations, hoped that the Sesquicentennial would be "commemorated" as they desire...emphasis on slavery, emancipation and Lincoln...with little or no mention of our Confederate ancestors and heroes and at ALL COSTS without anyone viewing a Confederate Battle Flag at ANY State sponsored event. The Va Flaggers are doing everything possible to BRING a Confederate presence and the TRUTH to Virginians who are EAGER to hear it.

Will you join us?

RISE UP, Virginia!



It has been estimated that over 65,000 Southern blacks were in the Confederate ranks. Over 13,000 of these, "saw the elephant" also known as meeting the enemy in combat. These Black Confederates included both slave and free. The Confederate Congress did not approve blacks to be officially enlisted as soldiers (except as musicians), until late in the war. But in the ranks it was a different story. Many Confederate officers did not obey the mandates of politicians, they frequently enlisted blacks with the simple criteria, "Will you fight?" Historian Ervin Jordan, explains that "biracial units" were frequently organized "by local Confederate and State militia Commanders in response to immediate threats in the form of Union raids". Dr. Leonard Haynes, an African-American professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated a part of the history of the South."

Eugenia Phillips

Confederate Spy



Born into an assimilated Jewish family in the South, Eugenia Phillips, like many Southern Jews, was a strong supporter of the Confederate cause. Beginning in 1861, Phillips aided Confederate spy networks and secretly passed material aid to Confederate troops. The family later moved to Georgia, where Phillips supposedly toned down her outspoken support of the Confederacy.

Eugenia Levy was born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1820 to prominent Jewish parents. One of six daughters, Eugenia was well-educated, outspoken and fiery-tempered. At age 16, she married a prominent Jewish lawyer, Philip Phillips, who was 13 years her senior.

The couple moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he had already established a successful law practice. He and

Eugenia lived there for the next 18 years. She gave birth to nine children, seven of whom were born in Mobile.

Philip served as chairman of the Alabama Democratic Party and served two terms in the Alabama State Legislature. The family moved to Washington, DC when Philip was elected to Congress in 1853. Eugenia loved the social whirl of the capital, and there gave birth to her last two children. In 1855, Philip declined reelection to a second term in Congress, and set up a private practice, handling Supreme Court cases.

When the Civil War began, Philip supported the North and wanted to remain in Washington, but Eugenia was an outspoken Southern sympathizer, and was suspected of being a member of [Rose O'Neal Greenhow's](#) Confederate spy ring.

In August 1861, U.S. soldiers entered the Phillips home. This is Eugenia's description of that event:

“The rooms soon swarmed with armed men, and we were peremptorily commanded not to stir from our positions. As the arrest included all who were in the house, I endeavored to explain that Miss M. was only a visitor and had no connection with our family, but the explanation was fruitless. Despite, however, of orders and the presence of soldiery, we all rushed upstairs to our rooms, children crying, servants amazed, and confusion itself

made worse confounded. Passing Phebe, my confidential maid, on the stairway, I hurriedly whispered: 'The box in my washstand, destroy.'

That box held all of Eugenia's private papers, which the maid concealed in her bosom.

The troops found no evidence of treason in the Phillips home, but they arrested Eugenia and two of her daughters, and imprisoned them in the attic of Mrs. Greenhow's home. Eugenia and Greenhow were put under guard and not allowed to speak to each other.

Philip's friend, [Edwin M. Stanton](#), who later became [President Abraham Lincoln's](#) Secretary of War, intervened on Eugenia's behalf. Philip won their release three weeks later, with the understanding that they would move south.

They lived for a time in Richmond, where Eugenia delivered Union military maps and plans that she had smuggled out of Washington to Confederate [President Jefferson Davis](#).

The Phillips family then settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, where they were living at the time of its surrender to Union forces in early 1862. The commander of those forces was [General Benjamin Butler](#), who quickly became quite unpopular with the citizens of that city, especially the women, who did not hesitate to show their contempt for the Union soldiers.

On May 15, 1862, Butler issued what he called **The Women's Order**, which read:

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered, that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

A few days later, the citizens of New Orleans were notified that a funeral procession would pass through the French Quarter, and that civilians were expected to show respect for the deceased Union soldier.

As the cortege passed under her balcony, Eugenia Phillips was heard laughing out loud. She was hosting a party for her children that day, and she always claimed that she was laughing at the children's antics, not the funeral procession.

The general, who had become known as 'Beast Butler,' did not believe Eugenia. He arrested

her and ordered that she be imprisoned until further notice with other exiled Confederates on Ship Island, Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Eugenia wrote:

“I was allowed to say good-bye to my family at my prison, the children and Mr. P. perfectly heartbroken, while my own heart, almost full, still kept courageous and avoided the least indulgence of any weakness. Up to this time, nobody could be made to believe that such an unjust sentence as tearing me from my family to be sent to such a fearful place as Ship Island would ever be carried into effect, so that nothing was done for my comfort or subsistence.”

On June 30, 1862, Eugenia left the city accompanied by one female servant. As she was being taken to a boat for her trip to Ship Island, she said to Butler, **“It has one advantage over the city, sir, you will not be there.”**

On arrival at Ship Island, she and her maid were kept for several days in an abandoned railroad car, plagued by mosquitoes and bad water. General Dow, the island's commanding officer, posted sentries with instructions that no one would speak to her during her stay.

Conditions improved when they were transferred to new quarters, but Eugenia still wrote bitterly of the sand, heat, rain, food and general living conditions on a barrier island. “Ship Island is a narrow sand bar formed from the workings of the water all around. Not a tree or blade of grass shades the eye or person from the fearful heat.”

Eugenia did not ask to be released or to receive special privileges, even when her health began to fail. She received the same rations and faced the same threat of contagious diseases as her fellow prisoners.

News of her miserable condition became known in New Orleans, and General Butler evidently regretted turning her into a martyr. Eugenia had instructed her husband not to intervene on her behalf, but he feared for her health and pleaded with the general to release his wife.

On September 11, 1862, Eugenia Phillips reluctantly took an oath not to give aid, comfort or information to the enemies of the United States and was allowed to leave Ship Island.

She wrote of one of her jailers:

“A few hours ere I was released, he entered my prison, extending his hand, which, of course, I had no desire to touch. Addressing me, he said: 'Madame, I am not in the habit of calling to see the prisoners, many of whom have insulted me with rude notes, but I have called to say to you that I thank you for your politeness, good breeding and ladylike qualities. I am nothing but a soldier under orders; but for this, I might have been less rigorous.’

I felt my heart rise with indignant passion when all I had suffered passed rapidly through my brain, but I controlled myself and, replying, said: 'Sir, do not imagine that my conduct during my imprisonment had for its guide any other motive than a holy and sacred respect for the cause for which I have suffered. To the women of the South, I look for approval, while my own self-respect sustained me through all your persecutions. I cannot accept your tardy sympathy. I only hope God will forgive you for all you have done to me.' He vanished after this, and I went off to the boat, weak and very sick.”



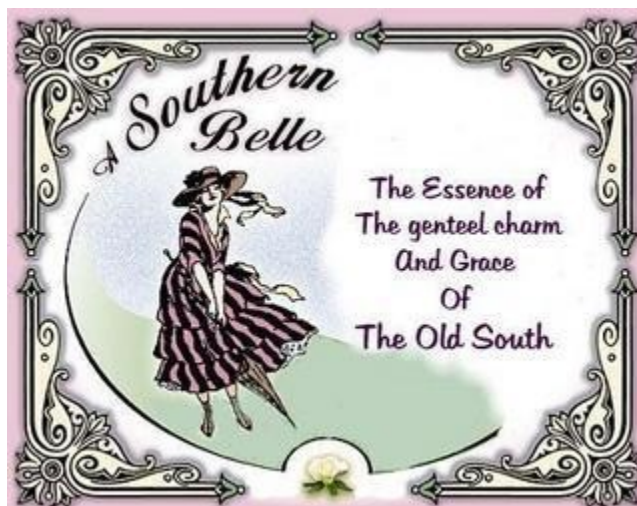
When Eugenia arrived in New Orleans, very early in the morning, there was no one to meet her. When she rang the bell at her home, the servant who opened the door closed it in her face. He thought she was an apparition. The Yankees had not told anyone in her family that she was being released.

Once again, her family had to leave their home behind and depart from Union-occupied territory:

“Settling in La Grange, Georgia, we at last found a home, devoting our lives and fortune to the support and clothing of the poor soldier, nursing the wounded and dying, alleviating in every way the desolation and misery which civil war surely brings. Our women were all heroines; everything like dress, amusement or frivolity was abandoned, until Providence in his wisdom decided against us. To accept bravely was all that was left us, and to wiser heads and brighter pens is left the sad duty of teaching to mankind that in this American war, history does not repeat itself.”

Eugenia Phillips died in Georgia in 1902, at the age of 82.

<http://www.civilwarwomenblog.com/2007/01/eugenia-levy-phillips.html>





Tennessee Civil War publisher (SCV & OCR) specializing in popular award-winning books written from the South's perspective, including the bestseller ["Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!"](#), by Southern historian & author Lochlainn Seabrook. Foreword is by Nelson W. Winbush, grandson of a black Confederate who served with Nathan Bedford Forrest. **ORDER [HERE](#)**



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.

Jubal Early monument rises again in Lynchburg

By: [ALICIA PETSKA](#)

: September 15, 2012



The Jubal Early monument has risen again.

Nearly a year after it was felled by a wayward driver, the stoic 10-ton monument has been resurrected at the corner of Fort and Memorial avenues.

“We’re ecstatic,” said Tillie Hunter of the Fort Hill Woman’s Club, which manages the adjacent Fort Early building.

“For months and months, you saw it laying there and it was just like, ‘boo, we’re broke,’” Hunter said. “It’s marvelous now to have it back up.”

The monument, which was struck by a vehicle last year, is a 27-foot, 6-inch high obelisk honoring Confederate Gen. Jubal Early, who beat back Union forces in the Battle of Lynchburg.

The 2011 crash cracked the obelisk’s base, forcing it to come down until repairs could be made.

It was the second time in less than 10 years a car badly damaged the monument. This time, city official reconsidered the landmark’s location at the very tip of the peninsula-shaped intersection of Fort and Memorial.

After negotiating with the neighboring landowner, the city secured permission to move the obelisk back about 20 feet, giving it a bigger buffer from passing traffic.

“We want to give it more room from the corner so, hopefully, it won’t be hit again,” City Engineer Lee Newland explained earlier this

year.

The monument was reinstalled without fanfare on Aug. 23, according to the city. Restoration costs were covered by a \$55,158 insurance settlement from the driver who struck it.

Local history advocates were thrilled over the monument’s return.

And THIS, ladies and gentlemen, is how it SHOULD be done...

are you paying attention, NC Div UDC?



“It’s wonderful because these are the things that make up our history,” said Sally Schneider, director of the Lynchburg Historical Foundation. “All of these pieces come together to tell the story of Lynchburg.”

The Jubal Early monument was erected in the 1920s, paid for by the general’s niece. Early, a colorful and pugnacious figure nicknamed Lee’s Bad Old Man, settled in Lynchburg after the war and practiced law.

“He was eccentric, profane, curmudgeonly,” said Doug Harvey, director of the Lynchburg Museum. “He was quite the character. Many believe he saved the city from total destruction by winning the Battle of Lynchburg and turning the Union army away.”

“He was a large actor on the stage of Lynchburg history, and is still well known in Civil War history.”

Harvey called the preservation of Lynchburg’s monuments a matter of civic pride. The museum and historical foundation are working to reinvigorate an old campaign, Save Our Statues or SOS!

The campaign, which works to raise donations to repair Lynchburg’s landmarks, succeeded in repairing the Doughboy’s broken bayonet on Monument Terrace earlier this year.

Restoration also recently began on the 2nd Virginia Cavalry marker in Miller Park, which for decades was missing a scabbard sculpted into its base. The next major project the initiative hopes to undertake is the Greek Water Bearer statue, which once stood in the old downtown reservoir but was smashed by vandals.

The circa-1884 statue is Lynchburg’s earliest example of public art, according to city records. It will also be the most expensive to repair. Officials are assessing the damage now and working up an estimate.

Meanwhile, city officials are making plans to fortify the Early monument by adding protective bollards to its periphery as well as new landscaping and a short walkway for sightseers.

Those improvements, which have not yet been made, will be paid for by the city. The work will be done in-house as much as possible and costs are expected to be minimal, officials said.

Hunter said the monument’s long absence from its usual perch had drawn many concerned questions from the community over the past year.

“I think everyone is glad to see it back,” she said. “People pay a lot of attention to that monument. It would be empty if it were not there.”

<http://www2.newsadvance.com/news/2012/sep/14/3/jubal-early-monument-rises-again-lynchburg-ar-2206616/>



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



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

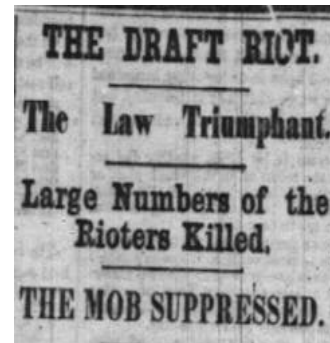
CIVIL WAR???



CHARGE OF THE POLICE ON THE RIOTERS AT THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

It was a civil war, but not on the battlefield. It was a civil war in New York City when a draft protest turned into a rampaging mob of 70,000. That civil war lasted four days because all the available troops were at Gettysburg, fighting soldiers from another land. It was a civil war when they returned and fired into this New York crowd, killing nearly 2,000 of their own divided "community."

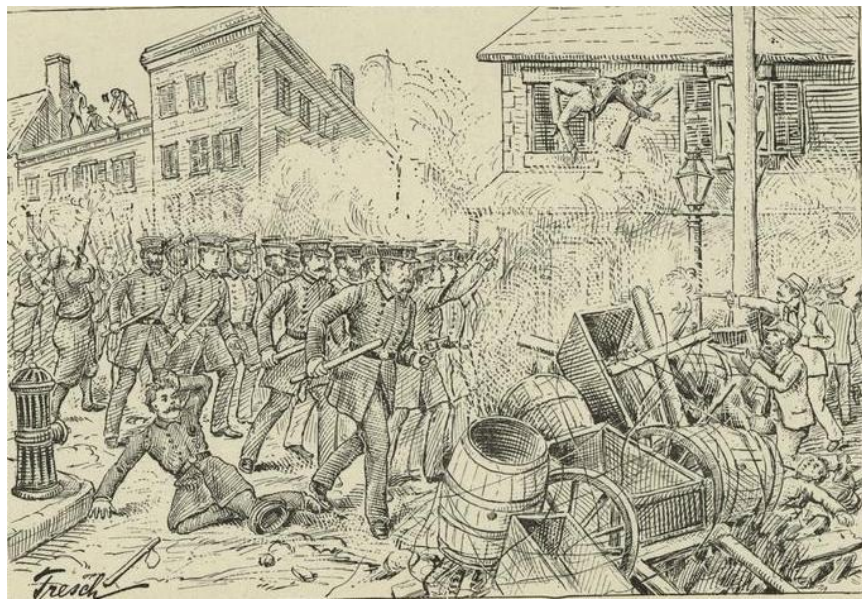
It was a civil war when Illinois' Governor Yates reported an "insurrection in Edgar County. Union men on one side, Copperheads on the other. They have had two battles." It was a civil war for the Union Army when the 109th Illinois had to be disbanded because its men were Southern sympathizers. It was a civil war in Indiana when thousands of draft resisters hid in enclaves. From the governor: "Matters assume grave import. Two hundred mounted armed men in Rush county have today resisted arrest of deserters . . . southern Indiana is ripe for revolution."



Civil war implies on faction attempting to take control of the government from another. The South no more wanted to take control of the government in Washington than our founders wanted to take control of the government in London England during the Revolution.

~Robert~

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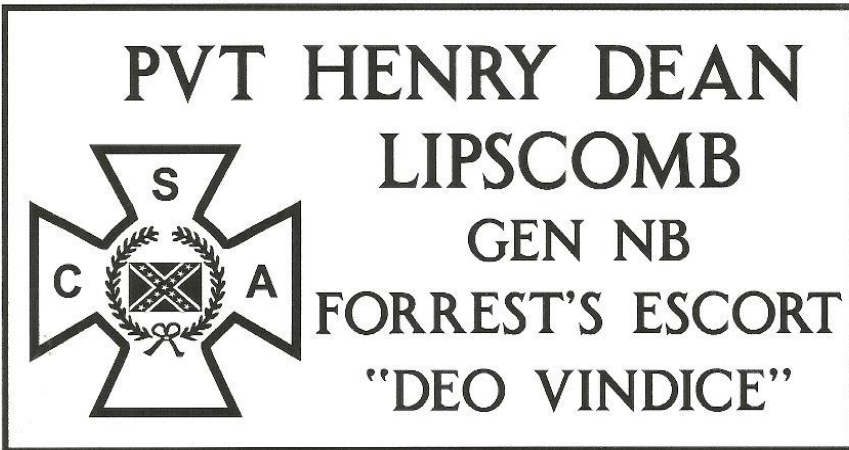
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...“Our women were all heroines; everything like dress, amusement, or frivolity was abandoned until Providence in His wisdom decided against us.” - Eugenia Yates Phillips

Below is Philips reply to General Ben Butler, who banished her to prison on Ship Island after she reportedly laughed during the funeral procession of a Yankee soldier in the occupied city of New Orleans in 1862.

“It has one advantage over the city sir, you will not be there.”

- Eugenia Yates Phillips



Duel of Honor ! (Boys will be Boys)

from Reminiscences of the First Company Richmond Howitzers by T.J. Macon

During the war a matter of Honor prompted a duel between two of the Richmond Howitzers.

While camped in Spottsylvania county, Mr William G Lampkin who was considered a lady Charmer .and Mr TJ Macon would soon face off in a duel to the death.

Near the Poison Fields was the residence of Count Deaskie, and family. His family consisted of himself his wife and three daughters. Mr Lampkin being the lady charmer made himself a frequent visitor.

TJ Macon, Ben Lambert and Edward Barnes Decided to play a joke on William. The three young men went to the home while William was visiting. Mr Barnes during the course of the evening sand a song with a fine tenor voice which the Count had him repeat. They spent a fine evening.

Upon return to camp, Macon sent word to Lampkin that he felt he had been treated shabbily and expected satisfaction. A duel was arranged!

J B Lambert was Macon's second and Barnes was second to Lampkin. The duel and location were agreed upon. The agreement stated that a maximum of three rounds would be used at 50 yards distance.

The duel went on as planned and went as far as the third shot ! On the 3rd shot Macon fell with blood showing over his heart. He was placed upon a litter mortally wounded and taken to camp.

As he lay in the tent life fading away he was paid a visit by the victor.

"How are you Tom" ? asked William. "Very well under the circumstances I thank you, and How are you?"

At this point William knew he had been taken, The pistols had round shot made out of bread dough that was painted black ! and the blood came from a sponge placed under TJ's shirt and an unwilling horse.

This duel must have kept the camp laughing for days !

Confederate Monument, Reidsville

Type - Common Soldier Statue

Reidsville, Rockingham, County, NC

A marble statue of a uniformed Confederate soldier stands erect while resting the butt of his rifle on the base of the sculpture. The base of the sculpture contains inscriptions on all four sides as well as an inscription of two crossed flags below the letters C.S.A.

Inscription

Front: TO THE / CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS / OF / ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Right: GOD BLESS NORTH CAROLINA / R. E. LEE / LET POSTERITY LEARN THEIR/ TRUE STORY AND FOREVER / PONDER THEIR PATRIOTIC DEVOTION

Left: AT THEIR COUNTRY'S CALL THEY / SPRANG TO HER DEFENSE; / AND ON THE ALTAR OF CIVIL LIBERTY / OFFERED AS A SACRIFICE / THEIR PROPERTY AND THEIR LIVES

Rear: TRUE AS THE STEEL OF THEIR / TIRED BLADES. / HEROS IN HEART AND HAND, / THEY FOUGHT LIKE BRAVE MEN, / LONG AND WELL.

Dedication Date June 29, 1910

Geographic Coordinates

36.361580 , -79.664270

Supporting Sources

"Memorial to Confederate Soldiers, Reidsville, NC," Waymarking.com, (accessed May 12, 2012) Link

"Monument and Post Office, Reidsville, N.C." in Durwood Barbour Collection of North Carolina Postcards (P077), North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives, Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill

"Monument and Post Office, Reidsville, N.C." in Durwood Barbour Collection of North Carolina Postcards (P077), North Carolina Collection Photographic Archives, Wilson Library, UNC-Chapel Hill Link

"North Carolina Civil War Monuments," North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, (accessed January 23, 2012)

"Rebel Monument Loses its Place in Reidsville" The Reidsville Review (Reidsville, NC), August 11, 2011 (accessed December 5, 2011)

Confederate Veteran 18 (1910), 424 Link

Materials & Techniques Marble

Sponsors

United Daughters of the Confederacy, Rockingham County Chapter #586

Monument Dedication and Unveiling

The crowd sang "America" at the 1910 unveiling of the monument. Speeches were given by H. R. Scott, Mayor Fancis Womack, Mr. E.R. Harris of the Scales Boyd Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, and Cyrus B. Watson.

Controversies

As with many Confederate monuments, the continued presence of the statue is a point of contention within the community. After a car accident destroyed the monument, some residents celebrated its removal, while others demanded its replacement. There was some confusion over who actually owned the monument; Reidsville and the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) decided not to return a repaired sculpture to the original location in front of the library. Local groups formed, some opposing a new monument and others calling for a replacement. Organizations for and against replacing the monument participated in the 2011 Reidsville Christmas parade.

In December of 2011, the UDC announced its intent to repair the monument and relocate it to the nearby Greenview Cemetery. The newly formed Historic Preservation Action Committee and the North Carolina Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) filed a lawsuit against

the city of Reidsville, the North Carolina Department of Transportation, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the lawsuit claims the monument to be public property and demands the return of the statue to its original location. Adding to the confusion, some members of the local branch of the UDC have also sided with the SCV instead of the state leadership.

Landscape

The monument is located in the center of the traffic circle at the intersection of W. Morehead St. and N. Scales St. in Reidsville. It is surrounded by a circular bed of flowers and a circular brick sidewalk.

Former Locations

On May 23, 2011, a car struck the monument after the driver fell asleep. The statue was shattered. As of April 2012, a new statue is planned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in nearby Greenview Cemetery.

Post Dedication Use

The 100th anniversary celebration of the monument's creation was held on July 1, 2010.





Click [HERE](#) to view Southern Legal Resource Center's **ALL THINGS CONFEDERATE Episode 17** (11:01) {Recent heritage violations in Waynesville, NC} and [Episode 18](#) (14:15) {Mechanized Cavalry and Elijah Holtsclaw headstone recovery. Also Sam Davis Youth Camp, TX Report. Update SC plaques and update on Hardwick Case}.

View SLRC's [excellent documentary](#) on the [Sam Davis Youth Camp experience!](#)

[SDYC is the most important thing that they \(SCV\) do ! – Kirk Lyons](#)

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A Great American Soldier

About the Author

Scott Bowden is a graduate of Texas Christian University and the award-winning author of numerous books on Napoleonic and American Civil War military history. His *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign* is acclaimed as one of the most compelling and riveting military history books of our age receiving numerous awards and accolades:

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

8/31 We filed the final brief in the Hardwick Appeal - 9 years after the fight started when **Latta Schools banned Confederate flags** even the half black school district had not had a serious race problem in years and NO problems with the Confederate flag. Lawsuit was filed in 2006 and now 6 years after filing a 3 judge panel sitting near Jefferson Davis; office in the now occupied Confederate Treasury Building in Richmond Virginia (4th US Court of Appeals) will either follow well settled law and uphold Candice's use of Confederate flags OR proclaim the supremacy of our government schools system of anti-free speech gulags for Confederates. Despite the obligatory legal-ese - Candice's Brief is an important read for any liberty-loving person. Hopefully we will have oral arguments late this Fall. **Stay tuned and JOIN SLRC.**

The Brief can be found at the address below:

<http://slrc-csa.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Other/ReplyBrief.pdf>

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Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division
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SOUTHERN RACISM???

John Randolph a Virginia slave holder purchased property in Ohio for the 300 slaves he freed...Ohio refused to accept them.

Many northern States had laws called "black codes", prohibiting blacks from residing within their states. These states included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin and others.

In Connecticut, a Quaker school teacher was jailed for trying to educate black children.

Meanwhile, future Confederate General Stonewall Jackson every Sunday in Virginia, taught blacks to read and write during Sunday school. There are black churches still in existence today as a result of Jackson's influence.

It is not a coincidence that the Under Ground railroad ended in Canada. Blacks were not wanted or welcome in the Northern states.

Cases abound of slaves turning themselves in up North to be returned to their former owners because they had been so badly treated in the North.

In the south Blacks and whites lived, worked and fought together. Producer Spike Lee and Singer Lionel Richie recently learned of their Confederate heritage. Black ancestors who served in the Confederate army. Ritchie's ancestor collected a Confederate pension...

Union forces were totally segregated and remained so until 1950 when Harry Truman stopped the practice with the onset of the Korean War.

The South was so racist Antebellum New Orleans had the largest and most prosperous community of free persons of color in the nation, who were often educated and middle-class property owners.

Jefferson Davis and his wife were so racist they adopted a black boy that Mrs. Davis rescued from a brutal Negro guardian on the streets of Richmond. Jim Limber was raised as their own, with their own children, in the Confederate White House.

Mr. Davis was so racist he sent his slave Ben Montgomery to Ohio (a free state) with \$8000 to purchase a cotton gin. Ben returned with the gin and took care of the Davis's affairs while he was away, first during the Mexican war and then the WBTS.

Judah Benjamin the Con. Sec. of State and arguably 2nd most powerful man in the South was so racist he married a woman that was half black and half white.

The South was so racist that when French Author Alexis de Tocqueville visited the north and south he states in "Democracy in America" that, ironically the problem of race seemed to be far worse in the non slave owning states than in slave owning states. Whites refuse to work side by side with blacks; however, this was commonplace in the south. He also noted the general attitude in New England was, that all blacks were aliens and should be deported or colonized back to Africa.



Terry's Texas Rangers Discover How They Lived & How They Died

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***None But Texians: A History of Terry's Texas Rangers* answers those questions and more. Read firsthand accounts by Ranger members from obscure journals, letters and newspapers. View maps of the Ranger campaigns not available elsewhere. See photographs of Ranger artifacts and find out what these great men did men after the Civil War.**

Was your relative a member of Terry's Texas Rangers? Look through the Regimental Roster included and find out. Learn how these men lived, what songs they sang, the stories they told, the flags they flew.

***None But Texians* was a featured book with the Texas Flags: 1836-1945 exhibit at The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.**

- Did you know the 8th Texas Cavalry was lead at one time by General Nathan Bedford Forrest?
- Find out about the secret spy unit that operated out of Terry's Texas Rangers.
- Where was Robert E. Lee when Texas joined the Confederacy?
- What would lead a prominent Union leader to say he'd prefer to be a Private in Terry's Texas Rangers than a Brigadier General in the Union army?
- Who was with General Albert Sydney Johnston at his death, General Leonidas Polk at his death and at the surrender of the Confederate forces in Galveston?
- What member of the Terry's Texas Ranger officer corps lead Confederate troops in Mexico after the Civil War?
- What former Ranger recommended a seawall in Galveston prior to the deadly Storm of 1900?
- Find out which Texas cities and counties were named after men in the regiment.
- Why did the Rangers always carry two sets of six-shooters?
- Only twice in the Civil War did a cavalry unit defeat an infantry unit. Terry's Texas Rangers won both times.
- What is the connection between Terry's Texas Rangers and the current controversy over the statues in The Hall of Southern Statesmen at University of Texas - Austin?
- Learn the location of Ranger memorials throughout the state of Texas.

Jeff is available to speak to your organization. Please [email](#) for details.

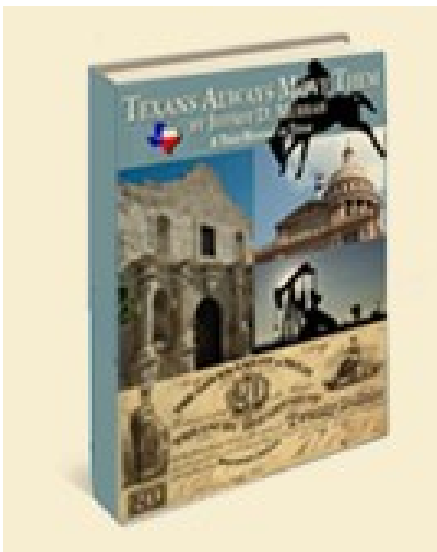
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– Clyde N. Wilson, Professor of History, University of South Carolina, author of *Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew*



Other books by the author:
Texans Always Move Them
Winner of the Presidio La Bahia Award



The Boys in Gray

By Harry Ellard

“Off to the War they all did go, to join the noble band,
Of boys in gray, they went their way, from out Virginia’s land;
For Stars and Bars they all did fight, to raise their banners high,
For justice cause and freedom’s sake, they were prepared to die.

And they belonged to Southland’s best to brave the shot and shell,
To raise their flag in victory, the flag they loved so well;
And as the fife and drum went by, to sound the urgent call,
Troups now are wanted for the war, so fall in one and all.

They were right there to get in line, these boys who wore the gray;
They had no fear to face the shot of battle’s fierce array.
Though victory came not their way, they felt their cause was right;
For Country, wives, and mothers, they made a noble fight.

The thinning ranks will meet again, to talk their battles o’er,
And greet their comrades by their hands, as in the days of yore.
We welcome you, our heroes, in your reunion day;
You have our praise and blessing, the boys who wore the Gray!”



The Confederate States Bible Society

by Chaplain Alan Farley

(Hon. Chaplain, 290 Foundation (BVI) Inc)

This past March, 2012, marked the 150th anniversary of a little known event that affected tens of thousands of Confederate soldiers during the War Between the States. That event was the founding of the Confederate States Bible Society in Augusta, Georgia, by Reverend Joseph Wilson.

Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson was a Scots-Irish immigrant who was raised in Ohio. His wife was Janet Woodrow, also an immigrant and the English born daughter of a Scotsman, also a well-educated Presbyterian minister.

Joseph and Janet's third child was born December 28, 1856 in Staunton, Virginia. Their child was very much affected by the War. Four years of seeing his country being torn apart influenced not only his childhood; but the years later as President. His name was Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

In a speech delivered in 1909 about President Abraham Lincoln, he detailed an event he witnessed in November, 1860 just before his fourth birthday. 'My earliest recollection is of standing at my father's gateway in Augusta, Georgia, when I was four years old,' he said, 'and hearing someone pass and say that Mr. Lincoln was elected and there would be war. Catching the intense tones of his excited voice, I remember running to ask my father what this meant.'

The Wilson family would move to Augusta, Georgia, in 1857. Joseph was appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Augusta and soon became the heart of events in his own national church. Joseph identified strongly with the southern cause. When the southern Presbyterian section withdrew from the national church to form a Confederate based Presbyterian Church, it was Joseph Wilson who offered his church as a place of meeting for the new General Assembly. This newly created body elected him to its third highest position, permanent clerk.

In a sermon to his Augusta congregation in January, 1861 entitled, 'Mutual Relations of Master and Slave as Taught in the Bible', Pastor Wilson showed his full support for the southern cause. In his sermon, he said he felt, 'Secession and the creation of the Confederacy was inevitable. We should begin to meet the infidel fanaticism of our enemies on the elevated ground of a divine warrant for the institution we are resolved to cherish.' The sermon proved very popular and was published in newspapers across Georgia. In just three months, shots would be fired at Fort Sumter. The War Between the States had begun!

Wilson's family from the onset, supported the southern cause in multiple capacities. Reverend Wilson took a very active role in supporting the Confederate Army from his church. In July 1861, he journeyed by train to Staunton, Virginia (the town where Woodrow was born) to convey letters from Augusta's local military, that Virginia was fully supported by their Georgian brethren.

At this time, Dr. Wilson became involved in the Georgian Hospital Association, headquartered in Augusta, Georgia. This organization set up small hospitals to provide medical care to soldiers and collected money to support them. They also shipped supplies and small packages from the families of soldiers to boost morale. In March 1862, Reverend Wilson set up a separate Bible Society of the Confederate States. Its inaugural meeting was held on March 19 to 21st 1862, at the First Presbyterian Church in Augusta, pastored by Dr. Wilson.

The concerns of the ministers and Bible Societies of the South was there were no Bible printing houses in the South and they were dependant on The American Bible Society housed in New York. In their record, 'Proceedings of the Bible Convention of the Confederate States of America', the convention states their concern thus:

'The Board of Managers of the Bible Society of the Confederate States, deem it proper to prefix to the Report of the proceedings of the Convention which established said Society, a brief history of the movements that preceded its organization.

Until a very recent date, the American Bible Society had the entire confidence of the South, and found here many of its most liberal supporters. It was not until sometime after the dissolution of the Union, that any steps were taken toward a separate organization. The Bible Society of Charleston, an Institution founded in 1810, declared in its report at the semi-centennial anniversary meeting, 21st January, 1861, its desire still to labor in concert with that Society, in the following language.

In relation to the American Bible Society, and in renewing our arrangement with it respecting the agency of the Rev. Mr. Bolles, (which has existed about eight years,) we are not unmindful of the change in the civil relations of the North and the South, which threatens the harmony of action which ought to characterise the associations of Christian men for Christian ends. We are not unmindful of the fact that the Legislature of the State of New York have, by a nearly unanimous vote of both houses, offered the Government at Washington men and money without limitation, for the coercion of the South, thus promoting a disposition to subordinate right to power, and reason to force; and in the face of proffered negotiations, before communities pledged both by Christian and civil obligations to regard each other's welfare, invoking war in its worst form.

We are not unmindful that the American Bible Society, from its location in the city of New York, and its concentration of large means, does, in fact, foster the industry and prosperity of a people whose rulers are thus inconsiderate of the just claims and the grievous wrongs of the South.

Notwithstanding these facts, we are unwilling to break up arrangements that appeal to higher than earthly motives, and tend to promote the highest and purest earthly purposes. We remember with satisfaction that, in the progress of the slavery agitation, the American Bible Society and its Board of Managers have resisted every attempt to implicate its management in the difficulties incident to the controversy; and we believe that our people, in assuming a position deemed necessary to our civil rights and to our social duties, would not willingly be deprived of their accustomed opportunities of bearing their part in promoting the common good of our fellow-men.

For these reasons, the Board encourages the hope that good ends may be subserved by the renewal of our former arrangements; and that the principles that have governed, and, as we trust, will continue to govern, the American Bible Society, will have a tendency to allay and counteract the influence of those who would breathe the spirit of conflict instead of the spirit of peace.

But the hope here expressed was destroyed when the United States Government engaged in an unholy crusade against all that the Southern people hold sacred. In no long time, it was found that we were even denied the privilege of importing the word of God, bought at the Bible House. The South had no option, but to look to her own resources for the Book of Life.'

The convention went on to resolve* (1) Making the Bible Society of Charleston auxiliary to the American Bible Society, annulled by the change in the civil relations of the States in which the said Societies are located (2) Conferring with other bodies in this State and in the Confederate States, for organizing a general Southern Bible Society, in order to secure the important ends usually effected through general institutions of this class, (3) Ensuring an adequate and regular Bible supply, be commended to the attention of all our Societies as a proper subject for consideration by the Convention at Orangeburgh, to meet on the 24th day of September next. (edited summary)

The Committee also submitted the following: (1) In the opinion of this Convention, the organization of a Bible Society of the Confederate States of America, for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in our own and in foreign lands, is imperatively demanded; and should be secured at the earliest practicable moment and (2) With a view of securing a general expression of opinion from the Bible Societies and friends of this cause in the other States of the Confederacy, and thus, with their co-operation, securing the organization contemplated in the previous resolution, Delegates from State Conventions or Societies of other States be invited to meet Delegates to be appointed by this Convention, in a General Convention, to be held in Georgia, at Augusta, on the third Wednesday of March, 1862; to which shall be committed the duty of effecting the organization of a Bible Society for these Confederate States, including all questions of Constitution and Policy, with the single exception embodied in the first resolution, viz., that the editions

to be circulated shall be without note or comment, and of the version in common use and, (3) Three members of this Convention be appointed Delegates to the Bible Convention of the State of North Carolina, and three members, Delegates to the Bible Convention of the State of Georgia, soon to be held in these States respectively, to represent before those bodies the action of this Convention, and to solicit their co-operation in the formation of a General Bible Society, on the basis set forth in the first and second of this series of resolutions and, (4) The President of this Convention be authorised to address a letter to the Bible Societies of the States which have not called Conventions, soliciting their co-operation also with this Convention in this work, by sending Delegates to the General Convention above recommended.

Augusta was a logical choice for the home of the Confederate States Bible Society as it was the center of manufacturing and distribution for all war provisions for the Confederacy. It was also a major railroad point in the Southern rail system, with all lines leading to Savannah, Atlanta, Columbia and Charleston. Augusta was one of the few industrial centers in the south and enjoyed an unusually large amount of industry for a southern city. It housed several pistol factories, field artillery works by Colt, cotton textiles and the Confederate Army shoe factory, producing almost every shoe worn by southern soldiers.

A former US Army arsenal was also located on the Sand Hills area, a suburb of Augusta. This was seized by local militia upon the outbreak of the conflict. When hostilities broke out, Pastor Wilson cut short his Sunday service to urge his fellow parishioners to begin work in the arsenal, remarking, 'The Congregation must do its duty, and immediately at the close of these services the ladies will repair the munitions factory to help with the cartridges. You will now rise and sing the doxology and be dismissed.' Woodrow Wilson and his father would frequently tour some of these factories giving the young Woodrow a sense of southern industry.

The Confederate States Bible Society started with nothing but a dream and prayers. They had no printing presses, type, paper or ink. With full knowledge of this, the American Bible Society broke federal law by smuggling a complete set of printing plates to the newly formed Confederate States Bible Society so they could print a New Testament when they had the means to do so. Later, they smuggled some 10,000 copies of already printed New Testaments for distribution to Confederate soldiers as well as a huge amount of cash for supplies.

It is not known how many total copies of the New Testament were distributed by the fledgling new Bible Society. The New Testaments were never printed in Augusta but produced at the Southwest Publishing House in Nashville, Tennessee where the very first copy of the whole Bible was printed. This copy was used by President Jefferson Davis at his inauguration! Copies were also printed by the Franklin Steam Printing House in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Bible Society received many thousands of copies of the Oxford England edition of the New Testament for distribution. These had to be smuggled into the country. Again it is not known how many made it through the blockade for distribution to the Southern soldiers or were captured and distributed to Northern soldiers or were sunk.

Pastor Wilson would also take an active involvement in the field of battle during the war. In the spring of 1863, he was contacted by the Domestic Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church to spend two months that summer as a missionary for the Confederate Army. He immediately volunteered and spent that summer preaching to the dying and wounded on the fields of battle.

Augusta was quickly becoming a centre of hospital facilities for the South. This was partly because the Medical College of Georgia was located in Augusta and was close to the Presbyterian Church of Reverend Wilson. Hospitals were erected in temporary places all over the city as the Confederate government would seize open spaces and public buildings to accommodate the wounded and injured.

In 1863, local fighting became especially fierce with battles nearby in Atlanta. Confederate forces took over the Presbyterian Church in Augusta and turned it into a hospital. The metal fence around the church was melted down to make bullets for the Confederacy. All the pews were removed to make room for the massive influx of wounded soldiers who desperately needed medical attention. Both Pastor Wilson and his wife worked tirelessly to help take care of the wounded and dying.

There have been various writings in multiple biographies on Woodrow Wilson detailing his mother caring for the sick and dying. The army used the church as a hospital for four months (October to January, 1864) and was damaged extensively during its conversion to a hospital. The church was repaired following its ceasing to be a hospital and the Confederate government was contacted to pay for all repairs as it had in other buildings requisitioned. There is no record of the bill for repairs ever being paid and seems the expensive repairs were paid for by the congregation itself.

Simultaneously as the church was trying to care for the sick and wounded, it bore the additional burden of becoming a prison camp. This was a temporary facility for captured Union troops. The churchyard was made into a detention encampment until the prisoners could be sent off by rail to more permanent facilities. Young Woodrow would witness many of the brutal horrors of the war taking place just across the street from where his family lived. There is no mention whether Woodrow did or did not distribute any New Testament to the wounded or imprisoned soldiers.

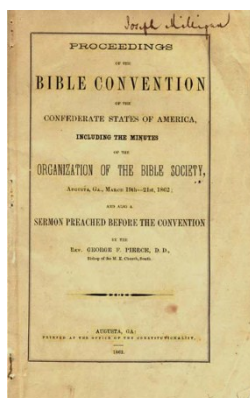
Augusta, Georgia, was also scarred in other ways. As the fighting got closer to the city, the mood would change quite profoundly. Augusta was placed under martial law and was governed by a provost martial. No one was allowed on the streets without a pass at night. In 1864, Augusta was infested with marauders, robbers and thieves who plundered Dr. Wilson's church. This time they not only stole the furniture, they made off with portions of the fence which surrounded the church.

The financial situation of the Confederacy and Augusta in the 1864-1865 time-frame became desperate. Inflation was a severe problem. An example of this was the records of Reverend Wilson's compensation during the time he was pastor during the War. As of November 19, 1863, he was given a \$500.00 bonus to augment his regular pay. This happened again in October 1864, when he was given a \$1500.00 bonus, several times his yearly salary. In 1865 alone the Pastor was given payments of almost \$22,000, an amount which was considered a fortune during that period. This was however paid with almost worthless Confederate currency. The family would have to survive on very little actual money. The burdens for the Wilson family grew worse as the conflict continued.

In May of 1865 after the fall of the Confederacy President Jefferson Davis was brought by rail with his family and Confederate leaders to Augusta to be placed on a steamboat waiting at the Sand Bar Ferry. They were not allowed to leave the confines of the train until they arrived in Augusta. While they were in town, some prisoners were allowed to visit with family or friends. President Davis was only allowed off the train to have dinner with General Edward L. Molineux, the commanding officer of Union troops stationed in Augusta.

Davis and his guards would march past a young Woodrow Wilson home and church. Woodrow mentioned on several instances his memory of seeing President Jefferson Davis being led in shackles down the main street in Augusta after being captured by Union forces on May 17, 1865. His home, the manse for the church his father pastured, was on the main street. Suffice it to say at a very young age he was a first hand spectator to these historical events and images forever etched in this future President's memory.

The above is my 'edit' of Chaplain Alan Farley's excellent article so any faults herein are mine! Alan is the founder and director of Re-enactor's Missions for Jesus Christ (RMJC, Inc.) a Christian outreach to the re-enacting community since 1984. You can find out more about their work at: www.rmjc.org. He is also the co-founder of The Nation Civil War Chaplain's Museum in Lynchburg, VA. You can find out more about this museum at: <http://www.chaplainsmuseum.org/j/> <https://sites.google.com/site/290foundation/chaplain-s-post>



Proceedings of the Bible Convention
of the Confederate States of America,
Including the Minutes of the Organization
of the Bible Society,
Augusta, Ga., March 19th--21st, 1862;
and Also a Sermon Preached Before the
Convention by the Rev. George F. Pierce, D.
D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South:

[CLICK TO VIEW](#)

The Confederates Get Religion

The generation that fought the war, was a deeply religious one. Chaplains were customarily attached to regiments of both armies, and numerous preachers visited the troops 'with or 'without official status. One of the most interesting features of the history of the Confederacy was the series of revivals that swept the armies, both East and West, throughout the war. There were a few revivals in the winter of 1861-62, but the "great revival" came in the Army of Northern Virginia in the winter and spring of 1863 and spread to the armies of the West. The Reverend John W. Jones, whose *Christ in the Camp* is perhaps the best history of this great revival, estimates that no less than 150,000 soldiers "got religion" that year. What is equally interesting is that the religious revival affected the leaders of the Confederacy as well as the rank and file. It was at this time that Jefferson Davis, Generals Bragg, Ewell, Hood, Hardee, and Joseph E. Johnston all entered the church. It is entirely possible that General Lee's deep piety played a role here. The two brief excerpts given here describe the great revival of 1863 in the Army of Northern Virginia. Benjamin W. Jones was a private in the 3rd Virginia Infantry Regiment; John Dooley a Virginia boy who left Georgetown College in 1862 to enlist in the famous 1st Virginia Infantry--a regiment whose history dated from 1661.

Religion In The Confederate Army



Camp Roper, Va., Feby. 20, 1863

My dear Friend:

I hear that a great religious spirit and revival is spreading throughout Lees army, and some of the other armies of the South, and there are some evidences of it here, and in other camps about Richmond. Old professors that had become lukewarm in their zeal, are arousing to a sense of their duty, and many of the openly sinful are growing more temperate and reverent in their conversation and regard for religious things. There is less

of cursing and profligacy, and much less of card playing in our Company now than formerly. The voice of prayer is often heard in camp among the men, and many commands now have regular, or at least, occasional, preaching. Many ministers have gone out as evangelists to the armies, and some have gone into the ranks as private soldiers, or have become regular chaplains in some command. Their example and teaching are exerting a wide-spread and salutary influence. Rev. J. W. Ward, of Isle of Wight, has preached to our Company once recently, and other ministers hold meetings near us occasionally.

Almost nightly now, before the tattoo is sounded, we hear the voice of song in our camp, religious and revival songs and hymns. There are several men here who sing well, and these assemble together and pass an hour or two together at night very pleasantly. Sergeant N. B. Ponds tent is headquarters for these exercises, and doubtless, to some extent, this method of praise and prayer is doing good here and toning down some of the rougher vices of the men. May it lead finally to a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all the armies, and all the people of all the South. A soldier may fight and be a religious and God-fearing man, too.

But let me tell you of a little incident that has really taken place in our camp lately--one of the little comedies, not altogether innocent, but wholly harmless, that are occasionally happening and which serve as safety-valves to let off the superfluous steam engendered by the life of confinement and idleness in camp.

One of the songs that were being sung quite frequently, almost nightly in fact, by our religious choir was that somewhat eccentric refrain:

"Scotland's burning! Scotland's burning!
Cast on water! Cast on water!"

and so some of the prankish set among our boys conceived the idea of turning a little joke on the men in Sergeant Ponds tent. As a few of the tents had been fixed up with rude dirt chimneys for fireplaces, and Sergeant Ponds was one of these, it gave the boys a fine chance to play their game. And so one night, one of the smallest among the men, with a bucket of water in hand, was lifted up by a big, strong fellow to the top of the little stick chimney. And just as the choir rang out the alarm,

"Scotland's burning!
Cast on water!"

the little fellow on the chimney cast his bucket of water down upon the fire inside, which deluged the whole fireplace, put out the fire, and scattered the embers in every direction.

Of course, too, it put a sudden stop to the song, and sent the men quickly out of the tent after the offenders. But not in time to discover who they were. Before they were fairly out of the tent, the boys had gained their own bunks, and were enjoying the fun at a distance.

The choir soon saw the joke, and, as they could do no more, submitted quietly. But it is presumed that nothing more will be heard of "Scotland's burning" for some time.

With a prayer for your continued safety and welfare at home, I remain,

Your friend, B. JONES,
"Under the Stars and Bars"

John Dooley Describes Prayer Meetings

Perhaps this is the night for prayer meeting, for the parsons, taking advantage of this period of calm, are indefatigable in their efforts to draw the soldiers together to sing psalms and assist at prayer. Hundreds and thousands respond to their call and the woods resound for miles around with the unscientific but earnest music of the rough veterans of Lees army. In doleful contrast to the more enlivening notes of the initiated, the chorus of the 'Mourners may often be recognized; for conversions among the non-religious members of the army of Lee are of daily occurrence, and when they establish themselves upon the 'Mourners Bench, it is evident to all how deep and loud is their repentance. There is something very solemn in these immense choruses of earnest voices, and there are, I am sure, hundreds of these honest soldiers truly sincere in believing that they are offering their most acceptable service to God.

Some of the parsons or chaplains are very zealous and persevering in assembling the soldiers to prayer; especially the chaplain of the eleventh Va. and the seventh. The latter is held in high esteem by all, whether members of religion or not; for, they say, in times of action, he is as bold as the bravest and is to be seen in the first and fiercest battles, consoling and assisting the wounded. 'Florence McCarthy of Richmond, chaplain of the 7th inf., is also distinguished for his preaching and zeal among the soldiers. They say he told his congregation the other day that when they heard the doors and windows of the church slamming while the minister of God was preaching, they might be sure that the devil was at work trying to hinder the faithful from listening to the divine word. Some might very naturally presume from this that his Satanic Majesty was most at large during the blustering month of March than at any other time in the year.

--DURKIN, ed., John Dooley, Confederate Soldier

Source: ["The Blue and The Gray" by Henry Steele Commanger](#)

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"

www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. 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!

**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.

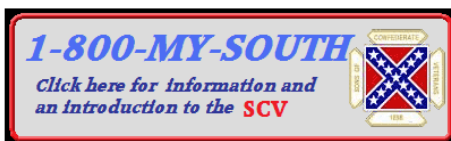
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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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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