

The Belo Herald

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

September 2012

Topic for the September meeting is:



Reverend Jerry Brown Revivals in the Confederate Armies



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](#)

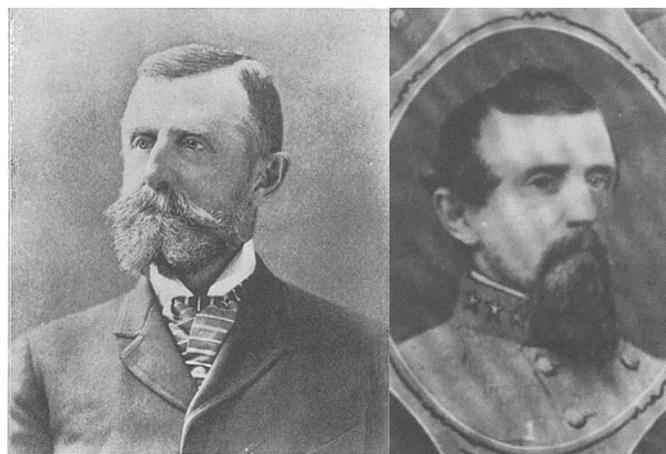
Thursday, September 6th: 7:00 pm

La Madeleine Restaurant

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

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





COMMANDER'S REPORT



Gentlemen,

For this next month's meeting in September, we have our chaplain Jerry Brown presenting on Christian revival in the Southern army. We'll be working out the details for fall events as well as our annual Christmas party. Also, please note that coming September 13th at the Arlington Camp meeting (Col. Middleton Tate Johnson camp #1648) there's a special presentation on Confederate Grave survey and registration by the Shelby camp #464 out of Lake Co., Colorado! There might be other presentations in the future but this one is the closest to us here in North Texas. Keep in mind also that we have the Bluegrass festival coming up this October as well. All details of these events and others will be discussed at our next meeting so please attend if you have questions or want to know more. Thanks to those dedicated members who continue to contribute to make our camp great and let's all put forth what effort we can to help add members and enrich the camp with Southern history events!

With much respect,

Cdr. Paul Hamilton





LT. COMMANDER'S REPORT



Friends, Texans, Countrymen:

Fall is almost here...and Belo Camp is ready. Our Autumn lineup for speakers is complete...and it's a blockbuster! This month we will feature Chaplain Jerry Brown. His presentation is the Christian Revival in the Southern Army. It promises to be an intriguing look at our Confederate ancestors and their connection to God during very trying times.

Our October speaker will be just as powerful. Beau Purdom from the Robert E. Lee Camp will be discussing John Bell Hood and The Battle of Franklin. We look forward to learning more about the inside story of why the Battle of Franklin was so important. And of course, we here in Texas always love to hear about General Hood and his exploits.

We wrap up our Fall campaign with a towering figure in SCV history: Past SCV Commander-in-Chief Denne Sweeney! Mr. Sweeney will be discussing his time as CIC, which many view as the most controversial period of our organization. We at Belo Camp are honored to have Commander Sweeney as our guest, and invite you to come join us to hear this important historical figure speak!

In addition to the action-packed speakers list, we at Belo are proud to announce that beta testing for the upcoming Belo website has begun! Our goal is to produce a true interactive online learning complex, where people can learn who the SCV is, and why our ancestors fought in the War for Southern Independence. The early look at the site has left me amazed. The quality is through the roof, and, along with our flagship publication, The Belo Herald, we aim to set the Gray Standard for quality in the Texas Division.

If you haven't seen us, we invite you to join us for supper, some laughs, and fellowship. Looking forward to breaking bread with you and yours. Deo Vindice and God bless you all!

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





Chaplain's Corner A Question!



What we do and how we act is often determined by what we believe. If a man is told that great wealth lies hidden beneath his front porch and he believes it, he will tear up his porch looking for it. However, if he is unwilling to damage his porch to reach the treasure under it, it's because he really doesn't believe the treasure is there. What we truly believe, and disbelieve, will usually determine our decisions and courses of action. Consider the following account in the eleventh chapter of the Gospel according to John.

By the time the messengers from Mary and Martha reached Jesus on the east side of the Jordan River, and Jesus made His way to their home in Bethany, Lazarus was dead. His decaying body had been anointed, wrapped, and sealed in a tomb behind a heavy stone for four days. To Mary, Martha and the many mourners there to offer comfort, Jesus had arrived too late.

As soon as Martha heard that Jesus was approaching, she ran from the house to meet Him. "Lord, if you had been here my brother would not have died." She cried as they met. Jesus responded by telling her, "Your brother will rise again." With eyes red and swollen from days of mourning and tears on her cheeks, she looked up at Jesus and sobbed, "I know he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." Then gazing down into Martha's tear stained face, Jesus spoke the most astounding words ever uttered in all human history. "Martha, I am the resurrection."

"I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." A Buddhist priest once scoffed at these words of Jesus by saying, "Anyone could say that." The Christian missionary whom he was addressing replied, "Yes, anyone could say it, but could they get anyone to believe it." Jesus went to the tomb, ordered the stone removed, and shouted, "Lazarus, come forth!" Then, the Scripture tells us, "He that was dead came forth." Jesus said it, then He proved it, and everyone there believed it.

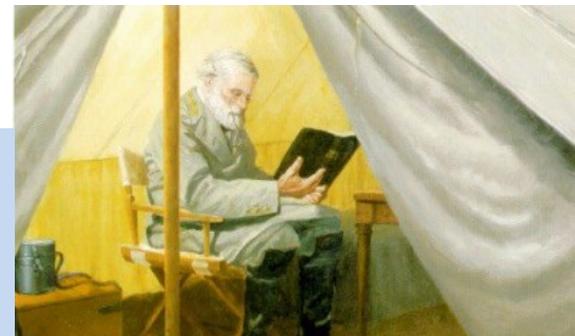
Very soon, Jesus would also be placed in a tomb. He would be arrested, falsely accused, spit on, humiliated, severely beaten, and nailed to a rough wooden cross to die as God's sacrificial lamb. He suffered an agonizing death to atone for the sins of man, and offer eternal salvation to someone as unworthy as me....and you. Then the greatest of all events occurred. Early the following Sunday morning, a day we call Easter, He arose from the dead leaving the tomb empty. Thank you Lord for the empty tomb. He's alive!

Speaking to Martha, Jesus said, "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Then He asked a question. A question that comes storming through the centuries. A question that must be answered by every man and woman who has ever lived or will live. A question that must be answered by you and me. "Do you believe this?"

John 11:26



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Prayer Requests

Please keep **Commander Joe White** of the Lee-Bourland Camp in Gainesville, TX and his family in your prayers for his mother, **Marjorie Bennett**, passed away on Saturday, August 11, 2012

Division Chaplain Jerry Haynes was in the VA Hospital in Shreveport for eye surgery. Fortunately **NO cancer found**. Please give a prayer for Chaplain Jerry.

Compatriot **Dan Hays** of the Col. M. T. Johnson camp is going to have to have 7 more Chemo treatments and his feet have been terribly swollen due to lack of blood circulation. His mind is very alert and would love to hear from anyone who wishes to call him or come by to see him. He is located at Broadway Plaza located at 5301 Bryant Irvin Rd in Ft Worth, Tx. in room 1213. His cell number is 215-408-8726.

Compatriot **Lloyd Epperson**, a Charter member of the Lee-Bourland Camp, has had a heart attack last weekend. Pray for him, his wife Elita and their family.

Donald D. Lawrence <oldreb2@peoplepc.com> Just wanted to let everyone know that Don's condition has come back, the fluid in his brain has built up again. The dr. put him on steroids to see if they will reverse the process enough to ward off surgery. Due to his age he wants to avoid that if all possible, said it would be more extensive surgery the next time. He has been on the medicine for 24 hours now and is quite improved. It has perked him up and has helped tremendously with his thought process, is able to speak without too much trouble remembering what he wants to say. Thank goodness! That was so frustrating for him. He still asks me several times about some things, but that is better too. So please, pray that the medication will work and he won't have to have surgery again.

Thanks to you all for your prayers and concerns, he thinks the world of all of you and is grateful for your friendship. God Bless! Mona

Please pray for a young man named **Jacob** and his family.

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

- August 25th: SCV National Leadership Conference**, Holiday Inn Express, 1855 Aeroplaza Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 8091
- September 12th: Third Annual "Save Texas History Symposium"** This year the topic is THE CIVIL WAR IN TEXAS: DEATH, DISEASE AND MINIE' BALLS. Thompson Conference Center on the University of Texas campus in Austin. For information contact: Adrian Loucks at: 512-463-7497 or adrian.loucks@glo.texas.gov
- September 15--General Land Office Save Texas History Symposium** in Austin <http://www.glo.texas.gov/save-texas-history/symposium.html>)
- September 21st-22nd:** "The Ellis County Perspective" of the Civil War. Friday night Cotillion Ball at 7 PM. Saturday re-enactment at 10:30 AM. Being held at the Chautauqua, Getzendaner Park, Waxahachie, <http://www.waxahachiechautauqua.org/>
- September 22nd at 11:00 AM in Grapevine** - The KM Van Zandt Camp #1351 and the Order of Confederate Gray will be having a Grave and Marker Dedication (Cross of Honor) for Pvt. H.D. Lipscomb (Forrest's Escort) , all SCV , OCR and non-members welcome. Dress in Confederate Uniform or Period Clothes always more than welcome, but not required. Honor Guard and Cannon needed, contact beau.purdom@yahoo.com
- September 27th-29th: Southern States Cruisers Reunion.** M G Grant Fun Dome, Desoto, TX.
- 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
- Nov 2-4th: Fort Richardson Re-enactment, Fort Richardson State Park**, 228 State Park Rd 61, Jacksboro, TX
- 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.
- 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 TX
- 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

Belo Camp 49 Meetings:

- October: Beau Purdom: John Bell Hood and the Battle of Franklin**
- November: Denne Sweeney: "My Time as SCV CIC"**



'After the great War Between the States, our people faced a desolate land of burned universities, destroyed crops and homes, with manpower depleted and crippled, and even the mule, which was required to work the land, was so scarce that whole communities shared one animal to make the spring plowing. There were no government handouts, no Marshall Plan aid, no coddling to make sure that our people would not suffer; instead the South was set upon by the vulturous carpetbagger and federal troops, all loyal Southerners were denied the vote at the point of bayonet, so that the infamous, illegal 14th Amendment might be passed. There was no money, no food and no hope of either. But our grandfathers bent their knee only in church and bowed their head only to God.

Not for a single instant did they ever consider the easy way of federal dictatorship and amalgamation in return for fat bellies. They fought.'

-Governor George Wallace (1963)

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@sbglobal.net

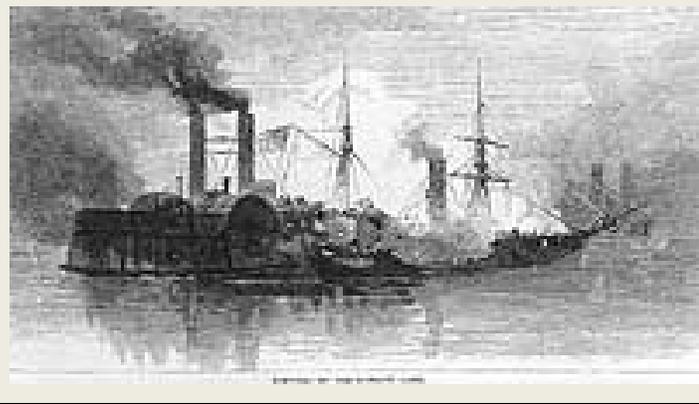


Order yours soon!!

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



At the August meeting, Cmdr. Paul Hamilton delivered a very interesting and informative account of his wife's relative, Captain Franklin G. Dupree of Company "H", 26th Texas Cavalry. He also read unpublished letters, which brought to life the real history of the war. Family lore states that Capt. Dupree retrieved the smoke stacks from the United States Steamer 'Harriet Lane', which was captured by the Confederates, under General Magruder, in Galveston Harbor, Texas, January 1st, 1863, and transported them to his farm to be used in a manufacturing business.



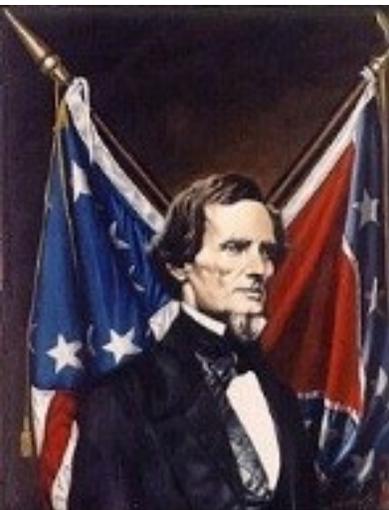
The Constitution
of the
Confederate States of
America

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting for itself, and in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent Federal Government, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity - to which ends we invoke the favor and guidance of Almighty God - do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America -

~OUR HERITAGE~

The heritage of the Southern people in the Southern States is 1) liberty, 2) freedom, and 3) sovereignty/independence. These is true Americanism and the true reason why the South is so heavily controlled lest it reassert itself and throw off the third world mentality that entrances and enslaves the States who have surrendered their Christian faith and trust in God. For the Southern States to completely sever all political ties with New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, California, etc. would be a great virtue and advance the cause of peace and justice throughout the entire world without using coercive military force.

-- The American Dissident



"The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena."

*-Jefferson Davis, address to the Mississippi legislature -
16 years after the wars end.*

"The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." - Hon. Jefferson Davis



THE RUTHERFORD INSTITUTE

DEDICATED TO THE DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

On The Front Lines

Victory: Federal Magistrate Allows Lawsuit to Move Forward Over School Bus Driver Fired for Displaying Confederate Flag on His Vehicle

August 02, 2012

GRANTS PASS, Ore. — A federal magistrate has upheld the First Amendment lawsuit of a 29-year-old public school bus driver who was fired for displaying a Confederate flag (with the word “redneck” emblazoned across it) on his personal vehicle. In issuing a report and recommendation in the case, U.S. Magistrate Judge Mark D. Clarke of the District of Oregon ruled that Kenneth Webber’s claims that his constitutional rights were violated by his employer, First Student, Inc., and officials with Jackson County School District 4 should not be dismissed and should proceed to trial. The ruling found that there was adequate evidence that First Student ordered the flag removed because of objections of the District superintendent and that the District had not demonstrated that Webber’s flag would have disrupted the operations of the school district.

The magistrate’s report is [available here](#).

“The U.S. Supreme Court has held that it is ‘a bedrock principle underlying the First Amendment...that the government may not prohibit the expression of an idea simply because society finds the idea offensive or disagreeable,’” said John W. Whitehead, president of The Rutherford Institute. “Ken Webber’s case is a clear example of what happens when free speech and political correctness collide. Yet the question that needs to be asked is not whether the Confederate flag represents racism, but whether banning it leads to even greater problems, namely, the loss of freedom. The answer to that is a resounding yes.”

Kenneth Webber, who was employed by First Student, Inc., a company providing services to the Jackson County School District 4, for four years, began flying the Confederate flag in the bed of his pickup truck in July 2009. The 3-by-5-foot Confederate flag, which has the word “redneck” emblazoned across it, was a birthday gift from Webber’s father. Webber drove his truck to work and parked it in the employee lot, which is leased from the school district, before he reported for his duties driving a K-12 bus for the school district. On March 2, 2011, Webber was called into his supervisor’s office and ordered to remove the flag from his pickup or be suspended from his job. The demand to remove the flag was allegedly made after the school district superintendent visited First Student’s facility and saw the flag on Webber’s truck. The superintendent reportedly requested that Webber remove the flag because some people find that symbol offensive and justified the request by pointing to the fact that the school district is “about 37 percent minority students,” and has a policy against offensive, demeaning or harassing objects.

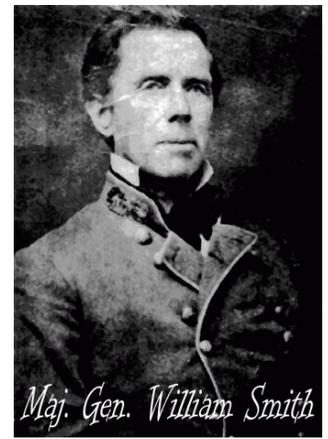
Insisting on his right to free expression on his personal vehicle, Webber refused the demand, was suspended and was sent home for the day. The following day, Webber reported to work and was called to meet with two managers, who again demanded that he remove the flag or be suspended, this time for three days. Again, Webber refused and was suspended. On March 8, Webber was called into his manager’s office and was terminated after he again refused to remove the flag from his pickup. Attorneys for The Rutherford Institute filed the original complaint in March 2011. Webber has insisted that his display of the Confederate flag does not show him to be a racist but a “backyard redneck. I work for what I have. I support my family. It’s just who I am. I’m a redneck. It’s a way of life.” Rutherford Institute attorneys have asked that Webber be paid for lost wages.

https://www.rutherford.org/publications_resources/on_the_front_lines/victory_federal_magistrate_allows_lawsuit_to_move_forward_over_school_bus_d

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

CONFEDERATE SECOND CORPS, EARLY'S DIVISION,
SMITH'S BRIGADE 802 men

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM "EXTRA BILLY" SMITH



At sixty-six years of age, William Smith was old enough to be a father to most Civil War generals, grandfather to most of the men. Born in the previous century, the Virginian was a career politician, one of the most magnetic leaders in the South. A practicing lawyer since 1818, he had been Governor of Virginia during the Mexican War, and when the Civil War began was serving out his fourth term in Congress. His nickname, "Extra Billy," by which he was known to everyone North and South, was a result of questionable perks he had gotten as a mail contractor in Andrew Jackson's administration in the 1830's. He had owned the contract for a daily postal route between Washington, D.C. and Milledgeville, then capitol of Georgia. Smith had extended it to numerous spur routes, for which he received extra payments. When Postmaster General William T. Barry came under political attack for increasing payments to contractors, Smith's "extras" were uncovered, and his sobriquet was born.

When the South seceded, the then-current governor of Virginia had offered Smith a brigadier general's commission, but Smith turned it down, saying he was "wholly ignorant of drill and tactics." However, when the war was only weeks old, he happened to be at Fairfax Court House when a detachment of Union cavalry charged through the town, killing the Confederate commander on the scene. Smith directed the defense of the town in the ensuing skirmish, and the smell of gunpowder was sweet. Despite his complete lack of military experience, he asked for and received a commission as colonel of the 49th Virginia volunteer regiment, organized just three days before the Battle of First Manassas in July 1861. Smith led the regiment in that battle, then in November was elected to the Confederate Congress. Returning to the 49th Virginia when McClellan's army started up the Peninsula in April 1862, Smith fought with it at Williamsburg, then received a severe contusion on the thigh by a spent bullet at the battle of Seven Pines on May 31. There, half the regiment went down as casualties, and Smith was reported by his superior to be "conspicuous . . . for coolness and courage. His exposure of his person was perhaps almost a fault." Smith returned to fight for the Seven Days at the end of June, where the 49th was only lightly engaged, but where again his brigadier mentioned Smith's "characteristic coolness" and "fearlessness."

By the time of the Second Manassas Campaign in August, Extra Billy had become known for his contempt of "West P'inters," believing a military education to be next to worthless in battle. Neither he nor his men understood West Point tactics, he argued--it was plain common sense that was needed. One yarn described how, in one battle where his men were held up by obstructions, they were suffering heavily from Federal sharpshooters while they themselves had been instructed to hold their fire. "Colonel," they cried, "we can't stand this!" These Yankees will kill us before we get in a shot!" Smith exploded, "Of course you can't stand it boys; it's all this infernal tactics and West P'int tomfoolery. Damn it, fire, and flush the game!"

"Extra Billy" also displayed contempt for military dress. At Chantilly in early September he brought his blue cotton umbrella with him onto the field and chose to top his uniform with a tall beaver hat. When a thunderstorm came, Smith calmly raised his umbrella and, so protected, moved nonchalantly through the brigade. The men, who already had the habit of teasing dignified visitors to the camps for having the nerve to open umbrellas while they, the men, were vulnerable to the elements, used the same jibes on

Smith: "Come out of that umbrel'," they would cry. "I see your legs; come out of that hat, I want it to boil the beans in!"

At Sharpsburg later that month Smith took command of the brigade while Brig. Gen. Jubal Early commanded the division. There, "Extra Billy" suffered three wounds, but remained in control of his men. Maj. Gen. "Jeb" Stuart observed the old colonel--with blood streaming from his left shoulder, his leg, and his arm, but still fighting valiantly--and he went beyond the usual limits of report to say that Smith was "conspicuously brave and self-possessed." By the time the action was over, Smith was unable to move, and had to be carried off the field. Recovering over the next few months, Smith was promoted to brigadier general in April 1863. He resigned his congressional seat and returned to the army, where he was put back in charge of Early's brigade in time for the Battle of Chancellorsville. In action there, his deployments were awkward and his brigade's performance was far from efficient.

The general could always be counted on to enliven the drudgery of his brigade's marches with his colorful personality and gift for speechifying. On the march toward Gettysburg, when Early's division entered York, Pennsylvania, Smith's brigade was at the head of the column. Smith rode into town with his hat off, bowing right and left to the amused crowds, saluting the girls "with that manly, hearty smile which no man or woman ever doubted or resisted." When the head of the column reached the town square, the men stopped to deliver a hearty cheer for the old Governor. The townspeople crowded forward, and the Confederate column, thus surrounded, could go no further. Smith, who never met an audience he didn't like, couldn't resist an opportunity for some silver-tongued oratory. He cleared enough room for his men to stack arms, and launched into "a rattling, humorous speech" from his saddle, applauded wildly by Pennsylvanians and Confederates alike.

The legendarily irritable Jubal Early soon arrived from the rear, however, and barged impatiently toward the center of the crowd. Smith, sailing ever higher on the gusts of his own eloquence, was unaware that his nasty-tempered superior had joined the party until Early caught his blouse, jerked him around and screamed, "General Smith, what in the devil are you about, stopping the head of this column in this cursed town!" "Having a little fun, General," Smith replied good-naturedly, "which is good for all of us." At that, Early cooled off--this was, after all, the former governor of the state of Virginia and would probably be so again.

At Gettysburg, there was the prospect that Smith soon might resign to become Governor of Virginia, an office for which he was an active and favored candidate. One soldier expressed the opinion that "Extra Billy" got a heavy vote in the Army because the Virginia soldiers wished to get rid of him as a commander--by the time of the Gettysburg campaign, it was becoming apparent that Smith's generalship was deficient. No one questioned Smith's courage, but Early judged it advisable at times to keep Smith's brigade in close proximity to Brig. Gen. John Gordon's so that Gordon could exercise what amounted to a joint command. Early's concern was personal, because Smith's brigade had once been his own, and he didn't want to see its splendid record ruined by the incompetence of its commander. In fact, Smith's skills in the field seemed to be deteriorating--he was the oldest man on the field, showing the wear and tear of the army's campaigns.

At Gettysburg

On July 1, Smith's brigade was at the rear of Early's column as it approached the field from the northeast by the Harrisburg Pike. In mid-afternoon, when Early deployed his division for its attack on the flank of the Union Eleventh Corps north of town, Early held Smith's men a half-

mile in the rear as a reserve.

After the rest of the division had put the Federals to rout, Early twice ordered Smith to join in the pursuit, but Smith refused, saying that a large body of the enemy was approaching from the east. Smith headed his brigade instead toward the York Pike nearly two miles east of town. As it turned out, there were no Yankees approaching on the York Pike. (One lieutenant swore that what Smith saw was in fact a fence with a growth of small trees.) Smith's alarm, however, caused Early to defer his attack on Cemetery Hill, and, further, resulted in the siphoning off of Gordon's brigade in addition to Smith's to guard against the non-existent threat, all at a time when corps commander Maj. Gen. Richard Ewell was making the delicate decision on whether or not to charge the beaten Federals then attempting to rally on Cemetery Hill. With Early's two brigades thus unavailable, the attack was never made. The debate on whether the battle might have been won by such an attack still rages.

Smith's brigade remained two miles out on the east of town all the next day, July 2, remote from the desperate battles on Cemetery and Culp's Hills.

Just after daybreak on July 3, Ewell sent Smith and his regiments to reinforce Johnson's division, which had gained a foothold on Culp's Hill on the evening of the 2nd. Guided into their place in the line by staffer Kyd Douglas, they were ultimately driven off the hill with the rest of Johnson's brigades before noon.

Smith was the only brigadier in the division not commended by Maj. Gen. Early after the battle. At least Smith had the good sense to know when to depart: within a week after the battle, he had resigned his command. He received a cosmetic promotion to major general in August, and returned to Virginia to help with recruiting. He was inaugurated as Governor of Virginia on New Year's Day of 1864 and served for the rest of the war.

For further reading:

Bell, John W. *Memoirs of Governor William Smith of Virginia: His Political, Military and Personal History.* New York, 1891

Fahrner, Alvin A. "The Public Career of William 'Extra Billy' Smith." Ph.D. diss., University of North Carolina, 1953

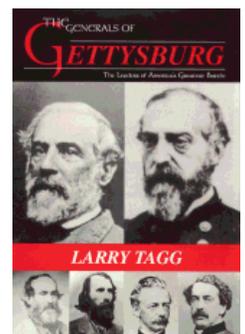
_____, "William 'Extra Billy' Smith, Governor of Virginia, 1864-1865: A Pillar of the Confederacy." *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 74, 1966

Hassler, William W. "'Extra Billy' Smith." *Civil War Times Illustrated* 2, Dec 1963

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

NEXT MONTH:

Major General Edward Johnson



Sam Davis Youth Camp 2012

Clifton, Texas

Watch the new documentary by SLRC: [HERE](#)





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Camp Director Capt. Bruce Cunningham and his lovely wife Helen provided outstanding leadership and gave our youth unforgettable experiences and appreciation for their Confederate Heritage.



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Chief Trial Counsel Kirk D. Lyons & Camp Director Capt. Bruce Cunningham made the camp an exceptional experience.



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**Best historical camp ever!
I am definitely going next year!**

--Vincent L. , Camper

See More Pictures [HERE](#) and ["LIKE" SDYC Facebook Page.](#)



Saturday 11 AUG 2012 - Sam Davis Youth Camp does its vigil tour in front of the Texas Supreme Court in Austin - group photo from left Col Shelby Little, Wm Lyons, Katherine Lyons, Emillea Willis.



Col Shelby Little of Georgetown SCV Camp, Chief Trial Counsel Kirk D. Lyons & Wm Wallace Lyons do their duty !

**A.H. Belo
Camp 49
will be
participating
in the Austin
Vigil on Sat
10/27!**



Sam Davis Youth Camp does its vigil tour in front of the the Texas Supreme Court in Austin - catching a little shade in the 103 degree heat.

Karen: A Proud Defender of Liberty in her Community

August 2, 2012



KAREN: A PROUD DEFENDER OF LIBERTY IN HER COMMUNITY

Whether it's a Believer who shares the gospel on a busy sidewalk, or a protestor standing along the highway holding up signs or flags in 100 degree weather – one thing is certain. These people aren't merely content to sit at home on the couch, watching television and eating ice cream. Rather, they've come to a point in their lives where they believe they can be silent no longer, and must speak out in defense of that which they hold dear. Karen is one such person.

Missouri Tenth had the opportunity to conduct an interview with this inspiring lady, and find out a little bit about her efforts in educating and encouraging those around her with the truth. While it's not an easy task, and often requires sacrifice, folks like Karen understand that it's ultimately not about us – but about the future we'll be passing on to our children.

Karen was born in Georgia, lived out her youth in NYC, and has now been in Virginia for about 17 years. She says that her views and feelings about America and the South have changed since she has matured. "I was of course much more liberal in my younger days, but since I am a mother I have grown up a lot." Karen states. "I have to be responsible for my children, and I feel it's my duty to try to teach my children about individualism, and what our wonderful country was founded on."

A working single mother who spends much of her time Flagging and going to Confederate Events, Karen points out that, "I don't want to be used or treated as special because of my skin color, but I know I do. I don't take offense or feel like a token, because I like what I do. I have never felt unwelcome at any event I have been to. If I was ever treated badly I wouldn't be there. I just do this because I understand the principles of why the South seceded – and if it was me in these Southerner's shoes at the time, I would have done the same."

Missouri Tenth: So how did you get involved in promoting liberty in your community?

Karen: It started after I voted for Obama, I didn't like what he did right from day one. So I joined the Tea Party, and when they were talking about States Rights – I said, "Wow! That is what the South was saying!" So I started researching the reasons for the War for Southern Independence (so-called Civil War). I then realized that the South was right.

I try to support the Southern way of life now by flagging and supporting Southern events, and I give to Southern causes. My family is liberal and we do not communicate much at all.

Missouri Tenth: What are your views on State Sovereignty, Southern Nationhood and the Federal Government?

Karen: I am a firm believer in States Rights. If I don't like what is happening in my state, I must work to change it, or I vote with my feet by moving. This is what our Founders wanted us to do to keep our State Sovereignty.

Southern Nationhood is another thing I believe in, and I don't want it to be lost. I love the Southern way of living and the hospitality that is here. What I love about the Southern way of living is that we don't care what you do up North, but you will not change how we do things down here. Things like God, family, our Statehood and capitalism.

Missouri Tenth: Do you think the Federal Government's intervention into people's lives has been a good thing?

No I do not. Government has been the problem. People will grow and work things out all on their own in time. Why people think that the Government is righteous or moral is beyond me. The Government is neither. They are a necessary evil in my opinion, and should be kept small with very limited Federal and State powers.

Missouri Tenth: What would be your hope for the people of the South today, and in the near future? What would you recommend for these groups to do in order to live peacefully, in Christian charity with each other?

I must be honest. I don't have much hope for the American people today – and that includes Southerner's because of how reconstructed they have become. In order for Southerner's to live peacefully together, they must understand the principles that the South fought for. Things like States Rights, Capitalism, Christianity and simply the Southern way of living. But if the people don't understand that, we will never be able to live in peace.

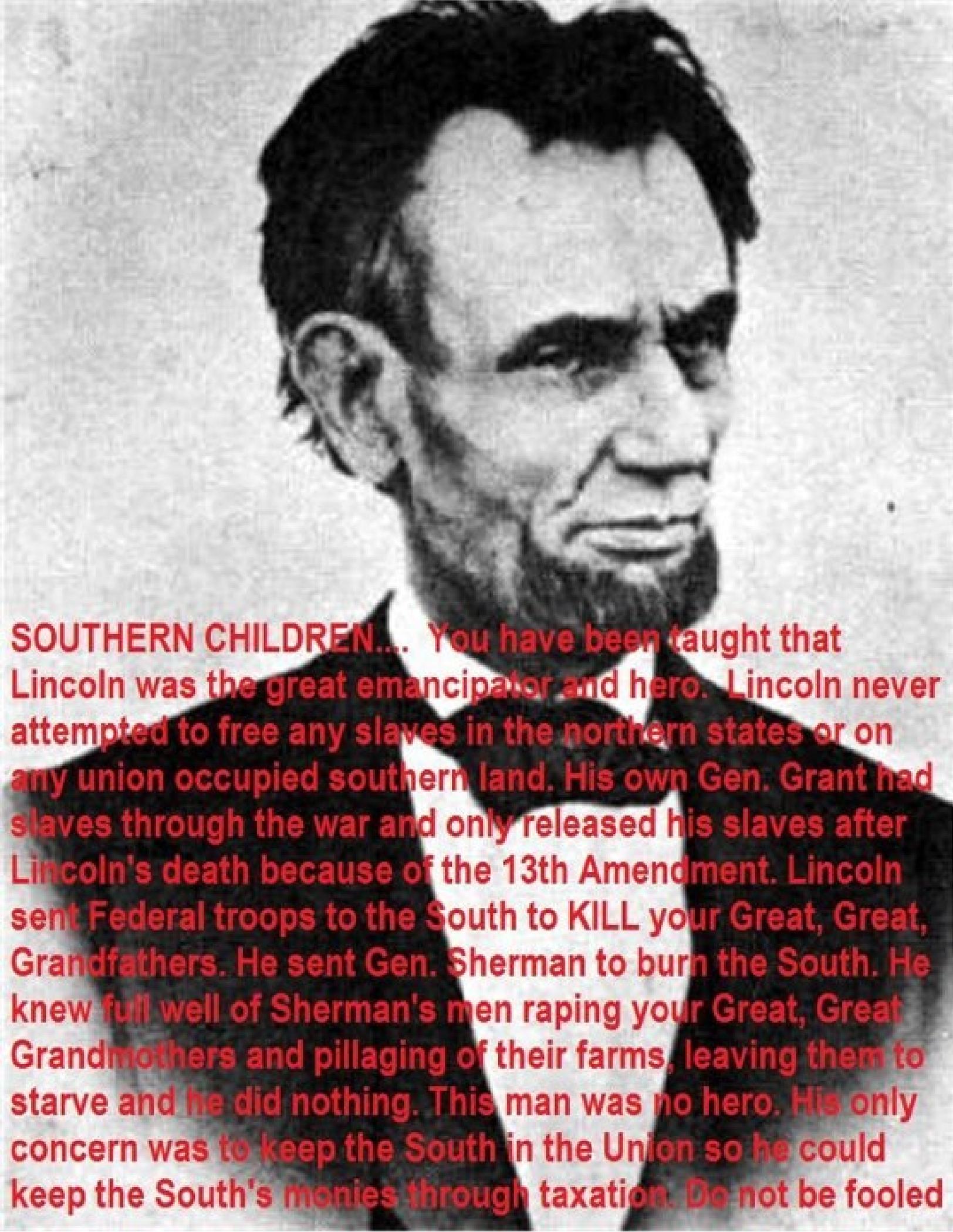
Thank you Karen for all your hard work for liberty in our communities, and for allowing Missouri Tenth to spend a little time talking with you!

If you'd like to learn more about Karen's efforts, please see her facebook page at:
<https://www.facebook.com/dvcdmom3>

<http://missouritenth.com/2012/08/02/karen-a-proud-defender-of-liberty-in-her-community/>



In 1864, Victoria V. Clayton, the wife of Confederate General Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, wrote of the changes southern women were facing as the war closed in on them: **"We were blockaded on every side, could get nothing from without, so had to make everything at home; and having been heretofore only an agricultural people, it became necessary for every home to be supplied with spinning wheels and the old-fashioned loom, in order to manufacture clothing for the members of the family. My duties...were numerous and often laborious; the family on the increase continually, and every one added increased labor and responsibility. And this was the case with the typical Southern woman."**



SOUTHERN CHILDREN.... You have been taught that Lincoln was the great emancipator and hero. Lincoln never attempted to free any slaves in the northern states or on any union occupied southern land. His own Gen. Grant had slaves through the war and only released his slaves after Lincoln's death because of the 13th Amendment. Lincoln sent Federal troops to the South to KILL your Great, Great, Grandfathers. He sent Gen. Sherman to burn the South. He knew full well of Sherman's men raping your Great, Great Grandmothers and pillaging of their farms, leaving them to starve and he did nothing. This man was no hero. His only concern was to keep the South in the Union so he could keep the South's monies through taxation. Do not be fooled



"I must not forget our old flag though torn & tattered & faded. In the three days of fighting, although about 18 inches was torn off the end & lost there is fifteen bullet holes through the flag & three through the staff & besides this a large rent made by a piece of a bomb. Three color bearers were shot down & the fourth now carries it. If I should live through the war I would want no brighter monument than this faded flag to decorate my parlor walls (Provided I ever have a parlor)." James C. Bates CSA



The 16th president claimed secession was illegal yet; “West Virginia” was allowed to secede from the state of Virginia and was admitted into the Union “AS A SLAVE STATE” June 20 1863, six months after the Emancipation Proclamation. (The Emancipation Proclamation took effect in Jan. 1863).

West Virginia continued practicing the peculiar institution until Feb. 1865.

The admittance of “West Virginia” was done without congressional approval and violates the Constitution, Article IV, section 3 which states: that...no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state...without the consent of the legislature of the state concerned, as well as the Congress.

“West Virginia” then proceeded to send Union regiments to fight Confederates soldiers; most of whom never owned any slaves...

We have been taught a very selective, distorted and politically correct form of history."

Judge recommends Confederate flag case proceed

Posted: Friday, August 3, 2012

Associated Press

GRANTS PASS — [A fired Oregon school bus driver](#) suing to get his job back after being dismissed for flying a Confederate flag from his personal vehicle should have his case heard in court, a federal magistrate said Thursday.

U.S. Magistrate Judge Mark D. Clarke ruled against a motion to dismiss the First Amendment case and said the suit should go to trial, according to court records filed in U.S. District Court in Medford.

School bus company First Student Inc. and Jackson County School District 4 had argued the case should be dismissed because driver Ken Webber flew the flag as an expression of what he called his “redneck lifestyle,” not protected political speech.



Clarke wrote there is enough evidence to allow a jury to find that Webber flew the flag to express his feelings for history and heritage, which other courts have included in freedom of speech protections guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution. The magistrate’s recommendation goes to a judge for final action. No trial date has been set.

Webber’s attorney Thomas Boardman called it “a thrilling victory for the First Amendment.”

Webber, the married father of four, was fired in March 2011, after repeatedly refusing to remove a 3-foot by 5-foot Confederate flag emblazoned with the word “redneck” from the CB antenna on his pickup truck. The flag was a gift from his father.

School Superintendent Ben Bergreen had seen the flag on Webber’s truck parked at the bus yard, which is on property owned by the school district, and told the bus company he wanted it removed because it violated the district’s anti-harassment policy. After being suspended twice, Webber continued to refuse to remove the flag or park his truck off school property and was fired. Clarke wrote that there are several disputed questions of fact that should be answered by a jury, not a judge.

Among them is whether the flag amounted to protected speech.

Clarke noted that other courts have found the First Amendment protects the flying of the Confederate flag as a symbol of state’s rights, white supremacy, history and heritage.

There is no evidence Webber is a racist or state’s rights advocate, and the issue of history and heritage is a “close call,” Clarke wrote.

“It is true that Webber stated that he did not intend to communicate anything by flying his flag,” Clarke wrote. “Webber’s decision to risk losing his job of nearly six years rather than remove his flag speaks volumes about not only the symbolic value it holds for him, it is inconsistent with the conclusion that he did not mean to convey anything to the public by displaying it.”

Clarke also found that Webber’s flag amounted to an expression of his personal beliefs, and could not be considered an expression of policies of the bus company or school district.

He also found that while there was evidence of racial tension and gang activity at the district’s schools, there was no evidence that anyone involved in that ever saw Webber’s flag while he was parked at the bus yard.

The magistrate had harsh words for Bergreen, writing that the superintendent “could not have believed that he could lawfully demand that Webber remove his flag, because a reasonable official would have known that he could not enforce the district’s anti-harassment policy against Webber through the bus company.”

http://www.argusobserver.com/news/judge-recommends-confederate-flag-case-proceed/article_291fd1dc-dd93-11e1-8eff-0019bb2963f4.html

MUST HAVE FOR FLAGGERS AND ALL HERITAGE DEFENDERS!

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

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RETURN the Flags! RESTORE the honor!

Va Flaggers



...in some measure at least will it be with the soldiers of the South, if the Southern people, **by acquiescing** in what is said of them by unfriendly historians, **permit the crime of causeless rebellion to be fastened on them.**

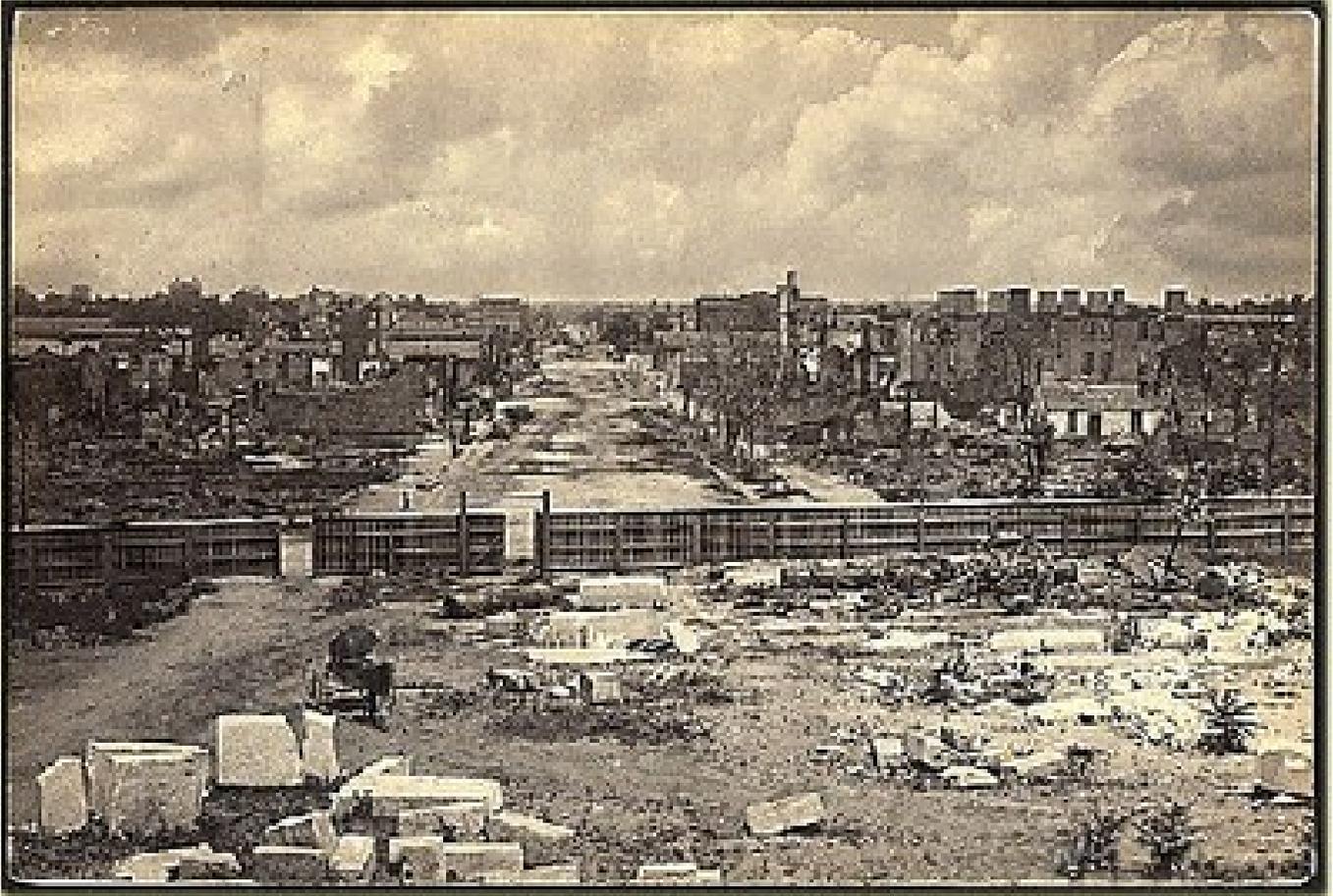
In that case a hundred years hence, when the last Confederate Veteran shall have long since gone to join his brave comrades who fell on the field of battle, and his children and most of his grandchildren shall have been numbered with the dead, the splendid courage and heroic achievements of the soldiers of the South will largely be forgotten, and men for the most part will think of them only as rebels and traitors.

... From Robert Catlett Cave, in 1911, "A Defense of the South"

At Marietta, Georgia Confederate Cemetery is statue of lady and her son with Confederate cap off in respect for Confederate War dead. There are 3,000 unknown Confederate dead and some known on the other side of the fence. Lest We Forget!



"My God! I Pity Your City!"



Columbia, South Carolina, as it looked the morning after a visit from sherman's fire fiends. "

by John T. Trowbridge
Northern journalist

Early in the evening [of February 17] as the inhabitants, quieted by General Sherman's assurances, were about retiring to their beds, a rocket went up in the lower part of the city. Another in the center, and a third in the upper part of town, succeeded. Dr. R.W. Gibbes was in the street near one of the Federal guards, who exclaimed on seeing the signals, "My God! I pity your city!" Mr. Goodwyn, who was mayor at the time, reports a similar remark from an Iowa soldier. "Your city is doomed! These rockets are the signal!" Immediately afterwards fires broke out in twenty different places.

The dwellings of Confederate Treasury Secretary George A. Trenholm and General Wade Hampton were among the first to burst into flames. Soldiers went from house to house, spreading the conflagration. Fireballs, composed of cotton saturated with turpentine, were thrown in at doors and windows. Many houses were entered and fired by means of combustible liquids poured upon beds and clothing, ignited by wads of burning cotton, or by matches from a soldier's pocket. The fire department came out in force, but the hose-pipes were cut to pieces and the men driven from the streets. At the same time universal plundering and robbery began.

The burning of the house of R.W. Gibbes, an eminent physician, well-known to the scientific world, was thus described to me by his son:

"He had a guard at the front door; but some soldiers climbed in at the rear of the house, got into the parlor, heaped together

sheets, poured turpentine over them, piled chairs on them, and set them on fire. As he remonstrated with them, they laughed at him. The guard at the front door could do nothing, for if he left his post, other soldiers would come in that way.

Columbia, south carolina, as it looked the morning after a visit from sherman's fire fiends. "The guard had a disabled foot, and my father had dressed it for him. He appeared very grateful for the favor, and earnestly advised my father to save all his valuables. The house was full of costly paintings, and curiosities of art and natural history, and my father did not know what to save and what to leave behind. He finally tied up in a bedquilt a quantity of silver and gems. As he was going out the door the house was already on fire behind him -- the guard said, 'Is that all you can save?' 'It is all I can carry,' said my father. 'Leave that with me,' said the guard; 'I will take charge of it, while you go back and get another bundle.' My father thought he was very kind. He went back for another bundles, and while he was gone, the guard ran off on his lame leg with all the gems and silver."

The soldiers, in their march through Georgia, and thus far into South Carolina, had a wonderful skill in finding treasures. They had two kinds of divining-rods," negroes and bayonets. What the unfaithful servants of the rich failed to reveal, the other instruments, by thorough and constant practice, were generally able to discover. On the night of the fire, a thousand men could be seen in the yards and gardens of Columbia by the glare of the flames, probing the earth with bayonets.

The dismay and terror of the inhabitants can scarcely be conceived. They had two enemies, the fire in their house and the soldiery without. Many who attempted to bear away portions of their goods were robbed by the way. Trunks and bundles were snatched from the hands of hurrying fugitives, broken open, rifled, and then hurled into the flames. Ornaments were plucked from the necks and arms of ladies, and caskets from their hands. Even children and negroes were robbed.

Fortunately the streets of Columbia were broad, else many of the fugitives must have perished in the flames which met them on all sides. The exodus of homeless families, flying between walls of fire, was a terrible and piteous spectacle. Some fled to the parks; others to the open ground without the city; numbers sought refuge in the graveyards. Isolated and unburned dwellings were crowded to excess with fugitives.

Three-fifths of the city in bulk, and four-fifths in value, were destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at thirty millions. No more respect seems to have been shown for buildings commonly deemed sacred, than for any others. The churches were pillaged, and afterwards burned. St. Mary's College, a Catholic institution, shared their fate. The Catholic Convent, to which had been confided for safety many young ladies, not nuns, and stores of treasure, was ruthlessly sacked. The soldiers drank the sacramental wine, and profaned with fiery draughts of vulgar whiskey the goblets of the communion services. Some went off reeling under the weight of priestly robes, holy vessels and candlesticks.

Yet the army of Sherman did not in its wildest orgies forget its splendid discipline. "When will these horrors cease?" asked a lady of an officer at her house. "You will hear the bugles at sunrise," he replied; "then they will cease, and not till then." He prophesied truly. "At daybreak, on Saturday morning," said Gibbes, "I saw two men galloping through the streets, blowing horns. Not a dwelling was fired after that; immediately the town became quiet."

Some curious incidents occurred. One man's treasure, concealed by his garden fence, escaped the soldiers' divining-rods, but was afterwards discovered by a hitched horse pawing the earth from the buried box. Some hidden guns had defied the most diligent search, until a chicken, chased by a soldier ran into a hole beneath the house. The soldier, crawling after and putting in his hand for the chicken, found the guns.

A soldier, passing in the streets and seeing some children playing with a beautiful little greyhound, amused himself by beating its brains out. Some treasures were buried in cemeteries, but they did not always escape the search of the soldiers, who showed a strong distrust of new-made graves.

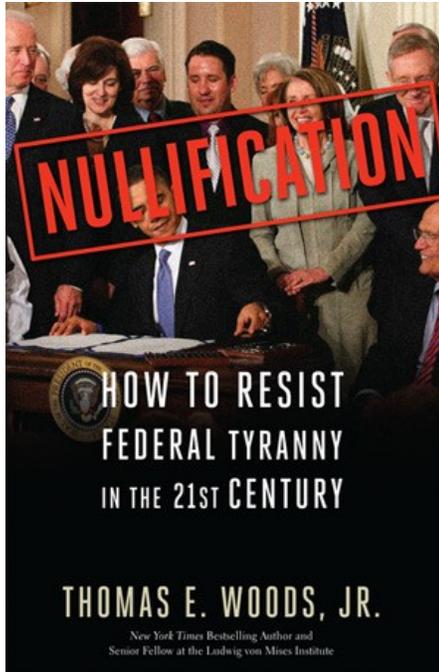
Of the desolation and horrors our army left behind it, no description can be given. Here is a single instance: At a factory on the Congaree, just out of Columbia, there remained for six weeks a pile of sixty-five dead horses and mules, shot by Sherman's men. It was impossible to bury them, all the shovels, spades, and other farming implements of the kind having been carried off or destroyed.

Columbia must have been a beautiful city, judging by its ruins. Many fine residences still remain on the outskirts, but the entire heart of the city is a wilderness of crumbling walls, naked chimneys, and trees killed by the flames. The fountains of the desolated gardens are dry, the basins cracked; the pillars of the houses are dismantled, or overthrown; the marble steps are broken. All these attest to the wealth and elegance which one night of fire and orgies sufficed to destroy.

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

Knowledge is your best weapon in the struggle for liberty. Arm yourself!

State Nullification: What Is It?



What is it?

State nullification is the idea that the states can and must refuse to enforce unconstitutional federal laws.

Says Who?

Says Thomas Jefferson, among other distinguished Americans. His draft of the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 first introduced the word “nullification” into American political life, and follow-up resolutions in 1799 employed Jefferson’s formulation that “nullification...is the rightful remedy” when the federal government reaches beyond its constitutional powers. In the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, James Madison said the states were “duty bound to resist” when the federal government violated the Constitution.

But Jefferson didn’t invent the idea. Federalist supporters of the Constitution at the Virginia ratifying convention of 1788 assured Virginians that they would be “exonerated” should the federal government attempt to impose “any supplementary condition” upon them – in other words, if it tried to exercise a power over and above the ones the states had delegated to it. Patrick Henry and later Jefferson himself elaborated on these safeguards that Virginians had been assured of at their ratifying convention.

What’s the Argument for It?

Here’s an extremely basic summary:

1) The states preceded the Union. The Declaration of Independence speaks of “free and independent states” that “have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do.” The British acknowledged the independence not of a single blob, but of 13 states, which they proceeded to list one by one. Article II of the Articles of Confederation says the states “retain their sovereignty, freedom, and independence”; they must have enjoyed that sovereignty in the past in order for them to “retain” it in 1781 when the Articles were officially adopted. The ratification of the Constitution was accomplished not by a single, national vote, but by the individual ratifications of the various states, each assembled in convention.

2) In the American system no government is sovereign. The peoples of the states are the sovereigns. It is they who apportion powers between themselves, their state governments, and the federal government. In doing so they are not impairing their sovereignty in any way. To the contrary, they are exercising it.

3) Since the peoples of the states are the sovereigns, then when the federal government exercises a power of dubious constitutionality on a matter of great importance, it is they themselves who are the proper disputants, as they review whether their agent was intended to hold such a power. No other arrangement makes sense. No one asks his agent whether the agent has or should have such-and-such power. In other words, the very nature of sovereignty, and of the American system itself, is such that the sovereigns must retain the power to restrain the agent they themselves created. James Madison [explains this clearly](#) in the famous Virginia Report of 1800.

Why Do We Need It?

As Jefferson warned, if the federal government is allowed to hold a monopoly on determining the extent of its own powers, we have no right to be surprised when it keeps discovering new ones. If the federal government has the exclusive right to judge the extent of its own powers, it will continue to grow – regardless of elections, the separation of powers, and other much-touted limits on government power. In his Report of 1800, Madison reminded Virginians and Americans at large that the judicial branch was not infallible, and that some remedy must be found for those cases in which all three branches of the federal government exceed their constitutional limits.

Isn't This Ancient History?

Two dozen American states nullified the REAL ID Act of 2005. More than a dozen states have successfully defied the federal government over medical marijuana. Nullification initiatives of all kinds, involving the recent health care legislation, cap and trade, and the Second Amendment are popping up everywhere.

What's more, we've tried everything else. Nothing seems able to stop Leviathan's relentless march. We need to have recourse to every mechanism of defense Thomas Jefferson bequeathed to us, not just the ones that won't offend Katie Couric or MSNBC.

Won't This Make the *New York Times* Unhappy?

More proof it's a good idea.

Doesn't Nullification Violate the Constitution's Supremacy Clause?

Thomas Jefferson knew about the Supremacy Clause, it's safe to assume. The Supremacy Clause applies to constitutional laws, not unconstitutional ones. For a full reply to this objection, see [Professor Brion McClanahan](#).

Isn't This Just a Smokescreen for Slavery?

Nullification was never used on behalf of slavery. As I show in [Nullification](#), it was used *against* slavery, which is why South Carolina's secession document cites it as a grievance justifying southern secession, and Jefferson Davis denounced it in his farewell address to the Senate. Thus Wisconsin's Supreme Court, backed up by the state legislature, declared the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 unconstitutional (the mere existence of the fugitive-slave clause in the Constitution did not, in its view, suffice to make all the odious provisions of that act constitutionally legitimate). In *Ableman v. Booth* (1859), the Supreme Court scolded it for doing so. In other words, modern anti-nullification jurisprudence has its roots in the Supreme Court's declarations in support of the Fugitive Slave Act. Who's defending slavery here?

How Can I Learn More?

The indispensable source for developments connected to nullification and the Tenth Amendment is [TenthAmendmentCenter.com](#). Its [Legislative Tracking](#) page covers a variety of nullification initiatives and tracks their progress in state legislatures across the country.

My new book, *Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century*, makes the historical, constitutional, and moral case for nullification. Read a [free chapter](#).

Be sure to read my essay “[Nullification: Answering the Objections.](#)”

And check out [what happens](#) when a Princeton professor shoots off his mouth on nullification without knowing anything about the subject.

Nullification is an important defense mechanism for a free people, with deep roots in American history – albeit American history no one is taught in school. [Learn more about it](#), and join the cause.

Want to unlearn the propaganda we got in school, and at last be taught real history and economics? Liberty Classroom, founded by bestselling author [Tom Woods](#), offers on-demand, downloadable [courses](#) in sound economics as well as U.S. and European history, taught by [professors who share your commitment to liberty](#). Learn in your car, a little each day, and make yourself a formidable debater for the cause of freedom. [Find out more!](#)

<http://www.libertyclassroom.com/nullification/>

Understand Nullification the way the founding fathers and our Confederate fathers did. For more see: [Thomas Woods: Nullification a Tool We All Have](#) and [Thomas Woods at the Nullify Now tour, Ft. Worth.](#)

[See Judge Napolitano interview Thomas Woods on FREEDOM WATCH.](#) Our fathers were right and these principles are our birthrights. Learn the truths of history and vindicate our heroes by restoring what they fought for!





Osage warrior

Image of an Osage warrior in native dress, possibly a member of the 2nd Regiment Indian Home Guard; the Osage were native to Kentucky, but relocated to the Kansas-Oklahoma area after years of fighting with the Iroquois.

A treaty between the Osage Nation and the Confederacy was signed on October 2, 1861. A cavalry battalion (three companies) led by Major Broke Arm was organized in early 1863 and surrendered with General Stand Watie in June 1865. Many members of the Osage tribe sided with the Union, however.

Between June 22 and July 18, 1862, the 2nd Regiment, Indian Home Guard was organized at Big Creek and Five Mile Creek, Kansas, under the command of Colonel John Ritchie. The regiment consisted of one company each of Delaware, Kickapoo, Quapaw, Seneca and Shawnee, and two companies each of Osage and Cherokee.

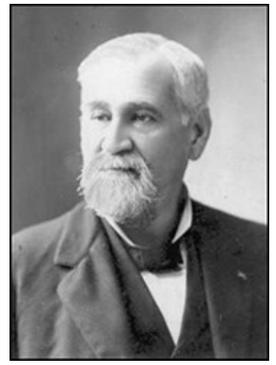
The 2nd Regiment saw duty in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, including the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on December 7, 1862.

The regiment was mustered out of service on May 31, 1865.

[Carte-de-Visite by Unknown Photographer](#)

[Image Courtesy Wilson's Creek National Battlefield; WICR 31894](#)

About Stephen D. Lee



The SCV's Best Hope For Success is Knowledge of the Truth

Why would the Sons of Confederate Veterans venerate the memory of General Stephen Dill Lee by honoring him at every SCV meeting and naming the primary educational outreach program of our organization after him? An examination of his life and what motivated him is necessary to understand his importance to his fellow countrymen and American and Southern historiography. In a nutshell, Stephen Dill Lee was an exceptional soldier and important leader in the Confederate Army and, after the war, a leading American educator, historian, and Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans from 1904-1908.

Early Life

Let's explore the life of General Lee and the qualities of leadership which makes him such a compelling figure in Confederate history and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on September 22, 1833. The Charleston Lees were distantly related to another famous Lee line whose family tree included Light Horse Harry, Richard Henry and Robert Edward Lee of Virginia. His parents were Dr. Thomas Lee and Caroline Allison Lee. The family was considered a fairly prominent Charleston family.

Stephen Dill Lee entered West Point at the age of 17 and graduated in 1854 in a class which included such famed soldiers as JEB Stuart and Oliver O. Howard, whose Union XI Corps was crushed at Chancellorsville by the famed 2d Corps led by Stonewall Jackson.

Following graduation, Lee entered the US Army as a Lieutenant in the 4th US Artillery. He served for seven years at distant outposts in Texas, the Dakotas, Florida and Kansas.

Like many fellow Southern officers, Stephen Dill Lee resigned from the Army in February of 1861 after his home state of South Carolina seceded. He then joined the Confederate Army and his first major assignment was serving as an aide-de-Camp of General Beauregard at Ft. Sumter.

On April 11, 1861, Lee and fellow aide Colonel James Chestnut, husband of famed diarist Mary Chestnut, rowed out to Ft. Sumter and delivered a surrender ultimatum to Union Major Robert Anderson demanding the evacuation of the fort. Anderson's refusal led to the shelling of the fort and the commencement of hostilities between the North and South. There is more than one account that Stephen Dill Lee may have fired the first shot at Ft. Sumter.

As the war really got under way, Lee's assignments and promotions came quickly. Lee commanded a Light Artillery Battery in Hampton's Legion under General Joseph Johnston, later becoming the Artillery chief for General Lafayette McLaws in the Army of Northern Virginia. He saw action in the Peninsula Campaign and at Second Manassas. At Second Manassas his gallant service led Jefferson Davis to remark – "I have reason to believe at that great conflict on the field of Manassas that Colonel Lee served to turn the tide of battle and consummate the victory".

On July 9, 1862, Lee was promoted to Colonel and assumed command of the Artillery Battalion of Longstreet's Corps.

Colonel Stephen Dill Lee performed meritorious service at the Battle of Sharpsburg on the bloodiest day in American history, playing a prominent role in the defense of the Dunkard Church, Cornfield, and the West Woods. After the morning fight, his unit was moved across the battlefield and unlimbered near the town of Sharpsburg, helping to repel the Union attack across Burnside Bridge.

Following the Battle of Sharpsburg, President Davis inquired of Robert E. Lee to select his most accomplished and efficient artillery officer for duty in Mississippi. Lee chose Stephen Dill Lee.

Assigned to General Pemberton's western army defending Vicksburg, Colonel Lee received a promotion to Brigadier General on November 6, 1862. He was ordered to take command of General Pemberton's artillery at Vicksburg. At the Battle of Champions Hill, Lee was wounded in the shoulder and subsequently taken prisoner when Vicksburg fell on July 3, 1863. General Lee was exchanged and paroled on October 3, 1863.

He was appointed a Major General and ordered to be Commander of Cavalry in Alabama, Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Eastern Louisiana. On June 23, 1864, when John Bell Hood became Commander of the Army of Tennessee, General Lee was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, thus becoming the youngest Lieutenant General in the Confederacy.

General Lee took part in the Atlanta Campaign with a central role of threatening Sherman's supply lines as he invaded Georgia. In the fighting around Atlanta, Stephen Dill Lee was assigned command of General Hood's old Corps in the Army of Tennessee.

General Lee saw some of the hardest fighting of any Confederate. When Atlanta fell, he took part in the Battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Wounded once again at Spring Hill, he remained on duty and was in charge of the army rear guard protecting the shattered Army of Tennessee in retreat. He recovered from the wound quickly enough and joined the army then under General Joseph Johnston for the Carolina campaign which ended the war. In North Carolina he was surrendered in April 1865.

Post War

Stephen Dill Lee was married to Regina Harrison of Columbus, Mississippi, and settled in his wife's home state when the war ended. He became a planter and beginning in 1878, served in the Mississippi State Senate.

Besides serving as a State Senator, in 1878 Lee became President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and remained as President until 1899. Today, this college is Mississippi State University. In 1899, he resigned his college Presidency. He took an increasing interest in Confederate veteran affairs and became active in developing Vicksburg National Military Park. He also took a leading role in the formation and running of the central Confederate veterans organization, the United Confederate Veterans.

Stephen Dill Lee during the post war years was active in efforts to re-establish the prosperity of the South. Following his resignation as college President, he devoted his time and interest to historical work, also serving as President of the Mississippi Historical Society. He served as President of the Board of Trustees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, zealously preserving the records of past events and of writing the true history of the South. This was important work because at that time the reputation of both Mississippi and the South was at low ebb. Lee took great pride in influencing Southern youth.

Stephen Dill Lee was an early organizer and leader in the United Confederate Veterans. He served as national Commander of the United Confederate Veterans from 1904-1908 and was Commander in Chief of the UCV at the time of his death on May 29, 1908, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He is buried in the Friendship Cemetery of Columbus, Mississippi.

Stephen Dill Lee's influence in both the United Confederate Veterans and in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is very much in evidence today. General Lee was one of the first to realize the old veterans were rapidly passing away. He recognized that a new generation would have to pick up the torch to tell the true history of the War Between the States. In 1896, in Richmond, VA at the annual Reunion of the UCV, the Sons of Confederate Veterans organization was formed. Both the United Confederate Veterans and the Sons of Confederate Veterans continued to meet together annually but it was in 1906 at the United Confederate Veteran Reunion in New Orleans that General Lee addressed the Sons of Confederate Veterans on the need to preserve Confederate history and the good name of the Confederate soldier. It was from that address that The Charge of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is derived. General Lee could not have put it any clearer than he did—

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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, and the perpetuation of those principles he loved and 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."

In 2005, the General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans created the [Stephen Dill Lee Institute](#) in honor of this great Southern man and educator.

Today, at no time since General Lee defined the mission of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has there been a greater need to present a true understanding of the War Between the States. The cause for which the Confederate soldier fought must be actively defended in this time of officially imposed Political Correctness. If we allow his cause to be blackened, it will be impossible to defend the Confederate soldier even to those who may acknowledge his gallantry and skill.

<http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/about-sd-lee.html>

We would appreciate it if you could [give online](#) or send any donations for the Stephen D. Lee Institute to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

Please be sure to make checks payable to "Sons of Confederate Veterans" and in the ledger column be sure to note that the donation is for the SD Lee Institute or for any other specific purpose.

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Brag Bowling Chairman SD Lee Institute

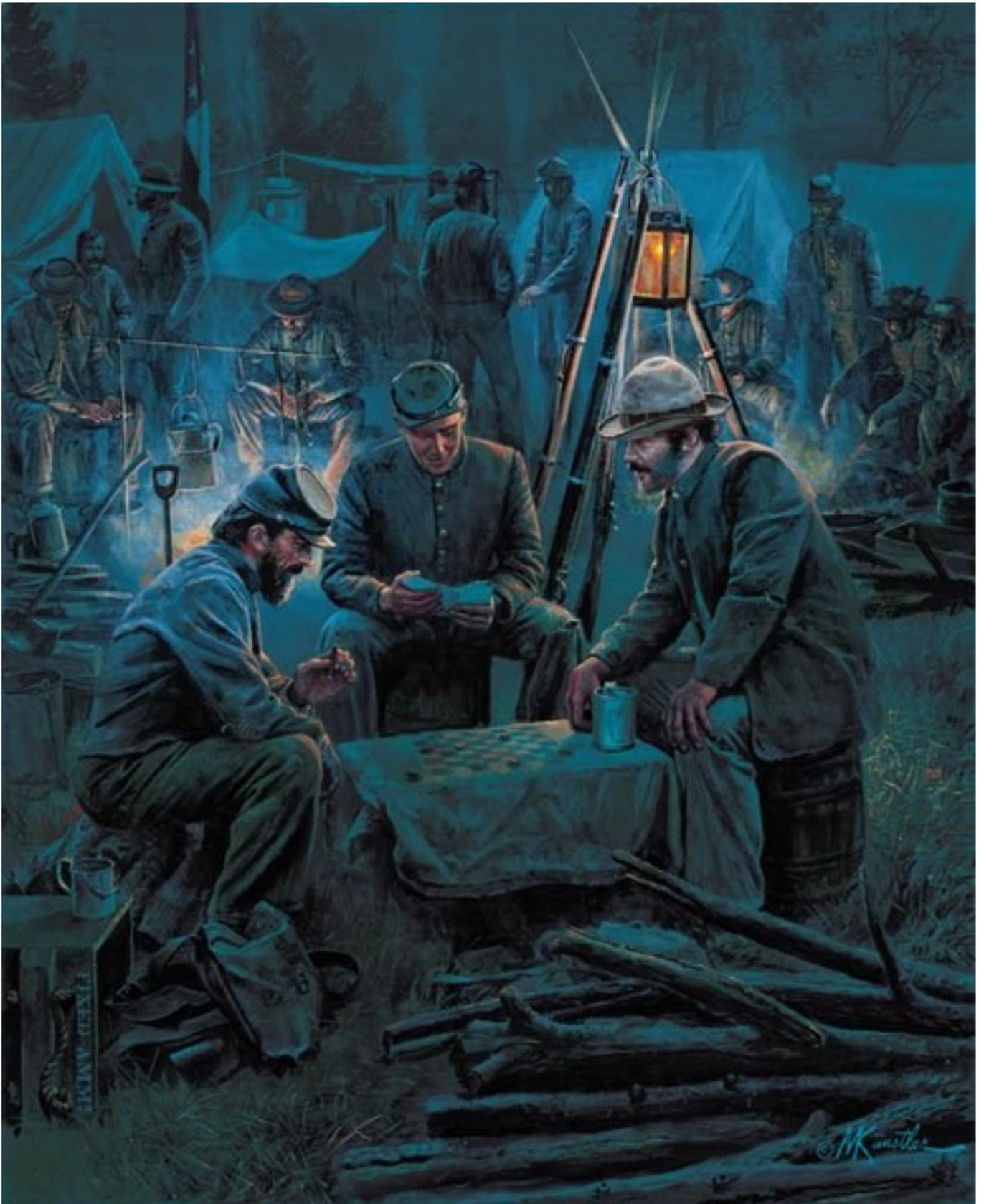
1-804-389-3620 or email at bragdonb@verizon.net

Steven Dill Lee Institute Upcoming Event [View the full speaker schedule here.](#)

The 2013 Stephen Dill Lee Institute will be held in one of the most famous and historic Southern cities, St. Augustine, Florida, at the fabulous Renaissance World Golf Village and Resort on **February 1-2, 2013**. Hosting the event will be the Florida Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. **It is the aim of the Institute to examine the ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation from an academic perspective which truly differs from prevailing contemporary mainstream dogma.** The hotel offers rates of \$119 per night with free parking. The hotel is the home of the World Golf Hall of Fame and offers two championship golf courses, The King & Bear and The Slammer & Squire, for our attendees who might wish to play a round or two if you feel so inclined.

Camp Fires Of The Boys In Gray

By Private Carlton McCarthy, of the Richmond Howitzers.



(Note: The substance of this paper was delivered in response to a toast at the banquet and reunion of the Richmond Howitzers, November 9th, 1875, and there has been a very general desire for its publication. It is a vivid picture of camp life, which will be readily recognized by the old soldier, and contains matter well worthy of a place in these PAPERS.)

The soldier may forget the long, weary march, with its dust, heat and thirst, and he may forget the horrors and blood of the battlefield, or he may recall them sadly, as one thinks of the loved dead; but the cheerful, happy scenes of the camp fire he will never forget! How willingly he closes his eyes to the present to dream of those happy, careless days and nights. Around the fire crystallize the memories of the old soldier's life. It was his home -- his place of rest, where he met with good companionship. Who kindled the fire? Nobody had matches, there was no fire in sight, and yet, scarcely was the camp determined when the bright blaze of the campfire was seen. He was a shadowy fellow who kindled the fire. Nobody knows who he was, but no matter how wet the leaves, how sobby the twigs, no matter if there was no fire in a mile of the camp, that fellow could start one. Some men might get down on hands and knees, and blow it and fan it, rear and charge, and fume and fret, and yet 'she wouldn't burn.' But this fellow would come, kick it all around, scatter it, rake it together again, shake it up a little, and oh! how it burned! The little flames would bite the twigs, and snap at the branches, embrace the logs, and leap and dance, and laugh at the touch of the master's hand and soon lay at his feet a bed of glowing coals.

As soon as the fire is kindled all hands want water. Who can find it? Where is it? Never mind! we have a man who knows where to go. He says, 'where's our bucket?' and then we hear the rattle of the old tin cup as it drops to the bottom of it, and away he goes, nobody knows where. But he knows, and he doesn't stop to think, but without the slightest hesitation or doubt, strikes out in the darkness.

From the campfire as a centre, draw 500 radii, and start an ordinary man on any of them, and let him walk a mile on each, and he will miss the water. But that fellow in the mess with the water instinct never failed. He would go as straight for the spring, or well, or creek, or river, as though he had lived in that immediate neighborhood all his life and never got water anywhere else. What a valuable man he was. A modest fellow, who never knew his own greatness. But others remember and honor him. May he never want for any good thing! Having a roaring fire and a bucket of good water, we settle down. A man cannot be comfortable 'anywhere;' so each man and his 'chum' picks out a tree, and that particular tree becomes the homestead of the two. They hang their canteens on it, lay their haversacks and spread their blankets at the foot of it, and sit down, and lean their weary backs against it, and feel that they are at home. How gloomy the woods are beyond the glow of our fire. How cozy and comfortable we are who stand around it and inhale the aroma of the coffee boiler and the skillet. The man squatting by the fire is a person of importance. He doesn't talk -- not he; his whole mind is concentrated on that skillet. He is our cook -- volunteer, natural and talented cook. Not in a vulgar sense. He doesn't mix, but simply bakes, the biscuit. Every faculty, all the energy of the man, is employed in that great work. Don't suggest anything to him if you value his friendship! Don't attempt to put on or take off from the top of that skillet one single coal, and don't be in a hurry for the biscuit. You need not say you 'like yours half done,' &c. Simply wait. When he thinks they are ready, and not before, you get them. He may raise the lid cautiously now and then and look in, but don't you look in. Don't say you think they are done; because it's useless.

Ah! his face relaxes -- he raises the lid, turns it upside down to throw off the coals, and says: All right boys! And now with the air of a wealthy philanthropist he distributes the solid and weighty product of his skill to, as it were, the humble dependents around him.

The 'General' of the mess having satisfied the cravings of the inner man, now proceeds to enlighten the ordinary members of it as to when, how and why, and where the campaign will open, and what will be the result.

He arranges for every possible and impossible contingency, and brings the war to a favorable and early termination. The greatest mistake General Lee ever made, was that he failed to consult this man. Who can tell what 'might have been' if he had.

Now, to the consternation of all hands, our old friend, 'the Bore,' familiarly known as 'the old Auger,' opens his mouth to tell us of a little incident illustrative of his personal prowess, and, by way of preface, commences at Eden and goes laboriously through the Patriarchal age, on through the Mosaic dispensation to the Christian era, takes in Grecian and Roman history, by the way, then Spain and Germany and England and colonial times, and the early history of our grand Republic; the causes of and necessity for our war, and a complete history up to date. And then slowly unfolds the little matter. We always loved to hear this man, and prided ourselves on being the only mess in the army having such treasure all our own.

The 'Auger' having been detailed for guard duty walks off, and his voice grows fainter and fainter in the distance, and we call forth our Poet. One eye is bandaged with a dirty cotton rag. He is bareheaded and his hair resembles a dismantled strawstack. His elbows and knees are out, and his pants, from the knee down, have a brown toasted tinge imparted by the

genial heat of many a fire. His toes protrude themselves prominently from his shoes. You would say, 'What a dirty, ignorant fellow.' But listen to his rich, well modulated voice. How perfect his memory. What graceful gestures. How his single eye glows. See the color on his cheek. See the strained and still attention of the little group around him. Hear him !

"I am dying, Egypt, dying---
Ebbs the crimson life tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let thine arms, Oh! Queen, support me,
Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear;
Listen to the great heart secrets---
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

"Though my proud and veteran legions
Bear their Eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and shattered galleys
Strew dark Actium's fatal shore---
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman;
Die---the great triumvir still.

"Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow.
Here, then, pillow on thy bosom
Ere his star fade quite away,
Him, who drunk with thy caresses,
Madly flung a world away.

"Should the base plebeian rabble
Dare assail my fame at Rome,
Where the noble spouse Octavia
Weeps within her widowed home---
Seek her! say the Gods have told me,
Altars, Augurs---circling wings,
That her blood, with mine commingled,
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.
"As for thee, dark eyed Egyptian,
Glorious Sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the glories of thy smiles.
Give to Caesar Crowns and Arches,
Let his brow the Laurel twine---
I could scorn the Senate's triumph,
'Triumphing in love like thine.

"I am dying, Egypt, dying!
Hark! the insulting foeman's cry,
They are coming! quick! my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle,
Shall all my heart exulting swell---
Iris and Osiris guard thee---
Cleopatra! Rome! Farewell!

"Good!" "Bully!" "Go ahead, Jack!" "Give us some more, old fellow!" And he generally did, much to everybody's satisfaction. We all loved Jack, the Poet of our mess. He sleeps, his battles o'er in Hollywood.

The Singing man generally put in towards the last and sung us to bed. He was generally a diminutive man, with a sweet voice and a sweetheart at home. His songs had in them rosy lips, blue eyes, golden hair, pearly teeth, and all that sort of thing. Of course he would sing some good rollicking songs in order to give all a chance. And so, with hearty chorus, 'Three times around went she,' 'Virginia, Virginia, the Land of the Free,' 'No Surrender,' 'Lula, Lula, Lula is Gone,' 'John Brown's Body,' with many variations, 'Dixie,' 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' 'Farewell to the Star Spangled Banner,' 'Hail Columbia,' with immense variations, and 'Maryland, My Maryland,' till about the third year of the war, when we began to think Maryland had 'breathed and burned' long enough and ought to 'come.' What part of her did come was first class. How the woods did ring with song. There were patriotic songs, romantic and love songs, sarcastic, comic and war songs, pirates' glees, plantation melodies, lullabies, good old hymn tunes, anthems, Sunday school songs, and everything but vulgar and obscene songs these were scarcely ever heard, and were nowhere in the army well received or encouraged.

The recruit -- our latest acquisition -- was so interesting. His nice, clean clothes, new hat, new shoes, trimming on his shirt front, letters and cross guns on his hat, new knife for all the fellows to borrow, nice comb for general use, nice little glass to shave by, good smoking tobacco, money in his pocket to lend out; oh! what a great convenience he was. How many things he had that a fellow could borrow, and how willing he was to go on guard, and get wet, and give away his rations, and bring water, and cut wood, and ride horses to water; and he was so clean and sweet, and his cheeks so rosy, all the fellows wanted to bunk with him under his nice new blanket, and impart to him some of their numerous and energetic 'tormentors.'

And then it was so interesting to hear him talk. He knew so much about war, arms, tents, knapsacks, ammunition, marching, fighting, camping, cooking, shooting, and everything a soldier is and does. It is remarkable how much a recruit and how little an old soldier knows about such things. After a while the recruit forgets all, and is as ignorant as any veteran. How good the fellows were to a really gentlemanly boy; how they loved him!

The Scribe was a wonderful fellow and very useful. He could write a two hours pass, sign the captain's name better than the captain himself, and endorse it 'respectfully forwarded approved,' sign the colonel's name after 'respectfully forwarded approved' and then on up to the commanding officer. And do it so well! Nobody wanted anything better. The boys had a great veneration for the scribe, and used him constantly.

The Mischievous man was very useful. He made fun. He knew how to volunteer to shave a fellow with a big beard and moustache. He wouldn't lend his razor, but he'd shave him. Very well -- he shaves one cheek, one half the chin, one side of the upper lip, puts his razor in his pocket, walks off, and leaves his customer the most one sided chap in the army. He knew how to do something like this every day. What a treasure to a mess!

The Forager was a good fellow. He always divided with the mess. If there was buttermilk anywhere inside of ten miles he found it. Apples he could smell from afar off. If anybody was killing pork in the county he got the spareribs. If a man had a cider cart on the road he saw him first and bought him out. No hound had a keener scent, no eagle a sharper eye. How indefatigable he was. Distance, rivers, mountains, pickets, patrols, roll calls -- nothing could stop or hinder him. He never bragged about his exploits -- simply brought in the spoils, laid them down and said, 'pitch in.' Not a word of the weary miles he had traveled, how he begged or how much he had paid -- simply 'pitch in.'

The Commissary man -- he happened to be in our mess, never had any sugar over, any salt, any soda, any coffee -- oh no! But beg him, plead with him, bear with him when he says, 'Go way, boy! Am I the commissary general? Have I got all the sugar in the Confederacy? Don't you know rations are short now?' Then see him relax. 'Come here, my son, untie that bag there, and look in that old jacket and you will find another bag -- a little bag -- and look in there and you will find some sugar.' 'Now go round and tell everybody in camp, won't you. Tell 'em all to come and get some sugar. Oh! I know you won't. Oh yes! of course.'

Time would fail me to tell of the 'lazy man,' the 'brave man,' the 'worthless man,' the 'bully,' and the 'ingenious man,' the 'helpless man,' the 'sensitive man,' and the 'gentleman,' but they are as familiar to the members of the mess as the 'honest man,' who would not eat stolen pig, but would 'take a little of the gravy.'

Every soldier remembers, indeed was personally acquainted with, the universal man. How he denied vehemently his own identity, and talked about 'poison oak,' and heat and itch, and all those things, and strove in the presence of those who knew how it was themselves to prove his absolute freedom from anything like 'universality.' Poor fellow, sulphur internally and externally would not do. Alas! his only hope was to acknowledge his unhappy state, and stand, in the presence of his peers, confessed -- a lousy man.

The 'Boys in Blue' generally preferred to camp in the open fields. The Confed's took to the woods, and so the Confederate camp was not as orderly or as systematically arranged, but the most picturesque of the two. The blazing fire lit up the forms and faces and trees around it with a ruddy glow, but only deepened the gloom of the surrounding woods, so that the soldier pitied the poor fellows away off on guard in the darkness, and hugged himself and felt how good it was to be with

the fellows around the fire. How companionable was the blaze and the glow of the coals! They seemed to warm the heart as well as the foot. The imagination seemed to feed on the glowing coals and surrounding gloom, and when the soldier gazed on the fire, peace, liberty, home, strolls in the woods and streets with friends, the church, the school, playmates and sweethearts all passed before him, and even the dead came to mind. Sadly, yet pleasantly, he thought of the loved and lost, and the future loomed up, and the possibility of death and prison and the grief at home would stir his heart, and the tears would fall trickling to the ground. Then was the time to fondle the little gifts from home. Simple things -- the little pincushion, the needle case with thread and buttons, the embroidered tobacco bag, and the knitted gloves. Then the time to gaze on photographs, and to read and re-read the letter telling of the struggles at home and the coming box of good things -- butter and bread, and toasted and ground coffee, and sugar cakes and pies, and other comfortable things saved by self denial for the soldier, brother and son. Then the time to call on God to spare, protect and bless the dear, defenceless, helpless ones at home. Then the time for high resolves; to read to himself his duty; to 're enlist for the war.' Then his heart grew to his comrades, his general and his country; and as the trees, swept by the wintry winds, moaned around him, the soldier slept and dreamed, and dreamed of home, sweet home.

Those whose knowledge of war and its effects on the character of the soldier was gleaned from the history of the wars of Europe and of ancient times, greatly dreaded the demoralization which they supposed would result from the Confederate war for independence, and their solicitude was directed mainly towards the young men of Virginia and the South who were to compose the armies of the Confederate States. It was feared by many that the bivouac, the camp fires and the march would accustom the ears of their bright and innocent boys to obscenity, oaths and blasphemy, and forever destroy that purity of mind and soul which was their priceless possession when they bid farewell to home and mother. Some feared the destruction of the battlefield. The wiser feared hardship and disease; and others, more than all, the destruction of morals and everything good and pure in character. That the fears of the last named were realized in some cases cannot be denied; but that the general result was demoralization can be denied, and the contrary demonstrated.

Let us consider the effect of camp life upon a pure and noble boy; and to make the picture complete, let us go to his home and witness the parting.

The boy is clothed as a soldier. His pockets and his haversack are stored with little conveniences made by the loving hands of mother, sister and sweetheart, and the sad yet proud hour has arrived. Sisters, smiling through their tears, filled with commingled pride and sorrow, kiss and embrace their great hero.

The mother, with calm heroism suppressing her tender maternal grief, impresses upon his lips a fervent, never to be forgotten kiss, presses him to her heart, and resigns him to God, his country and his honor.

The father, last to part, presses his hand, gazes with ineffable love into his bright eyes, and fearing to trust his feelings for a more lengthy farewell, says, 'Good bye, my boy; God bless you, be a man' Let those scoff who will; but let them know that such a parting is itself a new and wonderful power, a soul enlarging, purifying and elevating power, worth the danger, toil and suffering of the soldier. The sister's tears, the father's words, the mother's kiss, planted in the memory of that boy will surely bring forth fruit beautiful as a mother's love.

As he journeys to the camp, how dear do all at home become ! Oh ! what holy tears he sheds! His heart, how tender! Then, as he nears the line, and sees for the first time the realities of war, the passing sick and weary, and the wounded and bloody dead, his soldier spirit is born; he smiles, his chest expands, his eyes brighten, his heart swells with pride; he hurries on, and soon stands in the magic circle around the glowing fire, the admired and loved pet of a dozen true hearts. Is he happy? Aye! Never before has he felt such glorious, swelling, panting joy. He's a soldier now! He is put on guard. No longer the object of care and solicitude, he stands in the solitude of the night, himself a guardian of those who sleep. Courage is his now. He feels he is trusted as a man, and is ready at once nobly to perish in the defence of his comrades.

He marches. Dare he murmur or complain? No; the eyes of all are upon him, and endurance grows silently, till pain and weariness are familiar, and cheerfully borne.

At home he would be pitied and petted; but now he must endure, or have the contempt of the strong spirits around him.

He is hungry. So are others; and he must not only bear the privation, but he must divide his pitiful meal when he gets it with his comrades; and so generosity strikes down selfishness. In a thousand ways he is tried, and that by sharp critics. His smallest faults are necessarily apparent, for, in the varying conditions of the soldier, every quality is put to the test. If he shows the least cowardice he is undone. His courage must never fail. He must be manly and independent, or he will be told he's a baby, ridiculed, teased and despised. When war assumes her serious dress, he sees the helplessness of women and children, he hears their piteous appeals, and chivalry burns him till he does his utmost of sacrifice and effort to protect and comfort and cheer them.

It is a mistake to suppose that the older men in the army encouraged vulgarity and obscenity in the young recruit; for even those who themselves indulged in these would frown on the first show of them in a boy, and without hesitation put him down mercilessly. No parent could watch a boy as closely as his messmates did and could, because they saw him at all hours of the day and night, dependent on himself alone: and were merciless critics, who demanded more of their protoge than they were willing to submit to themselves.

The young soldier's piety had to perish ignominiously, or else assume a boldness and strength which nothing else could so well impart as the temptations, sneers and dangers of the army. Religion had to be bold, practical and courageous, or die.

In the army the young man learned to value men for what they were, and not on account of education, wealth or station and so his attachments when formed were sincere and durable, and he learned what constitutes a man, and a desirable and reliable friend. The stern demands upon the boy, and the unrelenting criticisms of the mess, soon bring to mind the gentle forbearance, and kind remonstrance, and loving counsels of parents and homefolks, and while he thinks, he weeps, and loves, and reverences, and yearns after the things against which he once strove and under which he chafed and complained.

Home, father, mother, sister -- oh! how dear. Himself how contemptible! ever to have felt cold and indifferent to such love. Then, how vividly he recalls the warm pressure of his mother's lips on the forehead of her boy. How he loves his mother! See him as he fills his pipe from the silk embroidered bag. There is his name embroidered carefully, beautifully by his sisters hand. Does he forget her? Does he not now love her more sincerely and truly and tenderly than ever? Could he love her quite as much had he never parted, never longed to see her and could not; never been uncertain if she was safe, never felt she might be homeless, helpless, insulted, a refugee from home? Can he ever now look on a little girl and not treat her kindly, gently and lovingly -- remembering his sister? A boy having ordinary natural goodness, and the home supports described, and the constant watching of men, ready to criticise, could but improve. The least exhibition of selfishness, cowardice, vulgarity, dishonesty, or meanness of any kind, brought down the dislike of every man upon him, and persistence in any one disreputable practice, or habitual laziness and worthlessness, resulted in complete ostracism loneliness and misery; while on the other hand he might, by good behavior and genuine generosity and courage, secure unbounded love and sincere respect from all. Visits home, after prolonged absence and danger, open to the young soldier new treasures -- new, because, though possessed always, never before felt and realized.

The affection once seen only in every day attention, as he reaches home, breaks out in unrestrained vehemence. The warm embrace of the hitherto dignified father, the ecstatic pleasure beaming in the mother's eye, the proud welcome of the sister, and the wild enthusiasm even of the old black mammy, crowd on him the knowledge of their love and make him braver, and stronger, and nobler. He's a hero from that hour! Death for these how easy!! The dangers of the battle field, and the demands upon his energy, strength and courage, not only strengthen, but almost create new faculties of mind and heart. The death, sudden and terrible, of those dear to him, and the imperative necessity of standing to his duty while the wounded cry and groan, and while his heart yearns after them to help them, and the terrible thirst, and hunger, and heat, and weariness -- all these teach a boy self denial, attachment to duty, and the value of peace and safety; and instead of hardening him, as some suppose they do, make him to pity and love even the enemy of his country who bleeds and dies for his country.

The acquirement of subordination certainly is a useful one, and that the soldier performs has. And that not in an abject, cringing way, but as realizing the necessity of it, and seeing the result of it in the good order and consequent effectiveness and success of the army as a whole, but more particularly of his own company and detachment.

And if the soldier rises to office, the responsibility of command, attention to detail and minutiae, the critical eyes of his subordinates, and the demands of his superiors, all withdraw him from the enticements of vice, and mould him into a solid, substantial character, both capable and willing to meet and overcome difficulties.

The effect of outdoor life on the physical constitution is undoubtedly good, and as the physical improves, the mental is improved; and as the mind is enlightened, the spirit is enabled to grasp the purifying truths of the gospel, and thus the whole man is benefited.

Who can calculate the benefit derived from the contemplation of the beautiful in nature, as the soldier sees? Mountains and valleys, dreary wastes and verdant fields, rivers, sequestered homes, stirred by the sounds of war; quiet, sleepy villages, as they lay in the morning light, doomed to the flames at evening: this enlarges the mind, and stores it with a panorama whose pictures he may pass before his mental vision with quiet pleasure year after year for a lifetime.

War is horrible, but still it is in a sense a privilege to have lived in time of war. The emotions are never so stirred as then. Imagination takes her highest flights, poetry blazes, song stirs the soul, and every noble attribute is brought into full play.

It does seem that the production of one Lee and one Jackson is worth much blood and treasure, and the building of a noble character all the toil and sacrifice of war. The camp fires of the Army of Northern Virginia were not places of revelry and debauchery. They often exhibited gentle scenes of love and humanity, and the purest sentiments and gentlest feelings of man were there admired and loved, while vice and debauch, in any, from highest to lowest, were condemned and punished more severely than they are among those who stay at home and shirk the dangers and toils of the soldier's life. Indeed, the demoralizing effects of the late war were far more visible 'at home' among the skulks, and bombproofs, and suddenly diseased, than in the army.

And the demoralized men of today are not those who served in the army.

The defaulters, the renegades, the bummers and cheats, are the boys who enjoyed fat places and salaries and easy comfort while the solid, respected and reliable men of the community are those who did their duty as soldiers, and having learned to suffer in war have preferred to labor and suffer and earn rather than steal in peace.

And, strange to say, it is not those who suffered most and lost most, who fought and bled -- who saw friend after friend fall, who wept the dead and buried their hopes -- it is not these who now are bitter and dissatisfied, and quarrelsome and fretful, and growling and complaining -- no, they are the peaceful, submissive, law abiding and order loving of the country, ready to join hands with all good men in every good work, and prove themselves as brave and good in peace as they were stubborn and unconquerable in war.

Many a weak, puny boy was returned to his parents a robust, healthy, manly man. Many a timid, helpless boy went home a brave, independent man. Many a wild, reckless boy, went home sobered, serious and trustworthy, and many whose career at home was wicked and blasphemous, went home changed in heart, with principles fixed, to comfort and sustain the old ages of those who gave them to their country, expecting not to receive them again. Men learned that life was passable and enjoyable without a roof or even a tent, to shelter from the storm -- that cheerfulness was compatible with cold and hunger, and that a man without money, food or shelter, need not feel utterly hopeless, but might, by employing his wits, find something to eat where he never found it before; and feel that, like a terrapin, he might make himself at home wherever he might be. Men did actually become as independent of the imaginary 'necessities' as the very wild beasts. And can a man learn all this and not know better than another how to economize what he has and how to appreciate the numberless superfluities of life? Is he not made, by the knowledge he has of how little he really needs, more independent and less liable to dishonest exertions to procure a competency?

If there were any true men in the South, any brave, any noble, they were in the army. If there are good and true men in the South now, they would go into the army for similar cause. And to prove that the army demoralized, you must prove that the men who came out of it are the worst in the country today. Who will try it?

Strange as it may seem, religion flourished in the army. So great was the work of the chaplains, that whole volumes have been written to describe the religious history of the four years of war. Officers who were ungodly men found themselves restrained alike by the grandeur of the piety of the great chiefs and the earnestness of the humble privates around them. Thousands embraced the Gospel, and died triumphing over death! Instead of the degradation so dreaded, was the strange ennobling and purifying which made men despise all the things for which they ordinarily strive, and glory in the sternest hardships, the most bitter self denials and cruel suffering and death. Love for home, kindred and friends intensified, was denied the gratification of its yearnings, and made the motive for more complete surrender to the stern demands of duty. Discipline, the cold master of our enemies, never caught up with the gallant devotion of our Christian soldiers, and the science of war quailed before the majesty of an army singing hymns.

Hypocrisy went home to dwell with the able bodied skulkers, being too closely watched in the army and too thoroughly known to thrive. And so the camp fire often lighted the pages of the best Book, while the soldier read the orders of the Captain of his salvation.

And often did the songs of Zion ring loud and clear on the cold night air, while the muskets rattled and the guns boomed in the distance, each intensifying the significance of the other, testing the sincerity of the Christian while trying the courage of the soldier. Stripped of all sensual allurements, and offering only self denial, patience and endurance, the Gospel took hold of the deepest and purest motives of the soldiers, won them thoroughly, and made the army as famous for its forbearance, temperance, respect for women and children, sobriety, honesty and morality, as it was for endurance and invincible courage.

Never was there an army where feeble old age received such sympathy, consideration and protection; and women, deprived of their natural protectors, fled from the advancing hosts of the enemy and found safe retreat and chivalrous protection and shelter in the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia; while children played in the camps, delighted to nestle in the arms of the roughly clad but tender hearted soldiers. Such was the behavior of the troops on the campaign in Pennsylvania, that the citizens of Gettysburg have in my presence expressed wonder and surprise at their perfect immunity from insult, violence, or even intrusion when their city was occupied by and in complete possession of the Boys in Gray.

Source: Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. I. Richmond, Virginia., February, 1876. No. 2



Learn True History



ANNA MITCHELL DAVENPORT

WIFE OF LUCIEN HAMILTON RAINES

CO FOUNDER OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

The Confederate Veterans sought her help in organizing an Auxiliary to help the women and children because many of their husbands and fathers did not return from the war. They were killed on the battlefield and no doubt buried there.

The Southern women had known many hardships. They formed hospital societies, sewing societies, and knitting groups. They made homemade medicine, performed nursing skills, and prepared food for as many as needed. Despite mourning for their family members who were killed in battle, the ladies in the Auxiliaries devoted much to the war and aided the camps of Confederate Veterans.

During the ruthless reconstruction years Anna Raines met with a group of ladies for the purpose of forming a Memorial Association to keep in order a list of the soldiers buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

The group was named the Savannah Memorial Association. April 26 was the date decided upon as the official day of observance and decorating the resting place of our fallen brave. Twenty four ladies (two per month) volunteered to oversee the graves and keep in order the head boards identifying our brave heroes. This was one of their main purposes. In 1867, the ladies began a monument fund. In less than 10 years their monument was a reality. It was Mrs. Raines plan of uniting all the women the South in one organization which developed into the Daughters of the Confederacy.



She designed and had obtained the patent for the insignia.

On April 30, 1886 the word "Daughter" was first used when General John B. Gordon on the rear platform of a train at West Point Georgia, introduced Varina Anne "Winnie" Davis to an applauding throng, as the Daughter of the Confederacy. Afterward all over the south the term "Daughter", was being adopted by Associations. Thus the organizations were formed to represent the hearts' desire of the women.

Much has been said in the 1990's in reference to restoring the Savannah Confederate Monument. The ladies of the 1860's would have had that project concluded. But today, there's no money allocated for that purpose. We need to clone those ladies who got things done, and they didn't have to spend a lot of money on proposals. They put every bit of unyielding courage to the test and made it happen.

With leadership like Anna Davenport Raines who was "Co-founder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Acting President General, UDC, Designer of the UDC Insignia, and Custodian of the Crosses of Honor for 7 years. She was faithful to every trust. Her death enshrined in the hearts of all that knew her . "Her last official message was in the spirit with which she labored - "ever keep the holiness of our work before you, remembering, we are --- a sisterhood of earnest, womanly women striving to fulfill the teachings of God's work in honoring our fathers." Anna now rests in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

The UDC today lacks the harmony of the ladies of the 1860's.

TRAITOR: North Carolina UDC President Aileen Ezell aeje@charter.net

"We do not wish to be a factor in any unpleasantness that may occur if the [REIDSVILLE] statue is allowed to remain in its present location."

Reidsville Mayor James Festerman:

"Once it's down, I think it sends the wrong message to put it back up"

February 1st, 2012
Confederate Courier

Aileen Ezell to all NC UDC members: THE LIE

"...It was decided unanimously by the membership at Winter Board to relocate the Reidsville Monument to the plot owned by the UDC in the Confederate section of the Reidsville City cemetery. It was also unanimously decided to contract for the replacement of the broken soldier who is beyond repair..."

From: Ted Monnich

Sent: Friday, June 17, 2011 11:29 AM THE TRUTH

To: Michael@ci.reidsville.nc.us

Subject: Damaged Monument

Michael, Thank you for all of the good photographs of the damaged monument. I believe that the monument can be restored, and displayed in it's original outdoor location, on the town square. My initial estimate for the restoration of the monument, based on your photographs, for labor, materials and associated expenses is \$28,000.00. The process will involve cleaning with enzymatic solutions, and repair of the monument using natural marble, pinning, and marble-specific adhesive resins. It will also involve reseating the base and pedestal prior to replacing the soldier.

Best regards,
Ted Monnich
Conservator www.sculpturepreservation.com

"...Sadly, subsequent legal action by the SCV, who claims ownership of the monument, has delayed this work. Upon advice from our lawyer, we have delayed beginning work on the monument. Documents obtained from correspondence between SCV officials reveal they are claiming ownership of all our monuments. Distortions and untruths continue to be their forte..."

(NOTES: Legal action is by HPAC, not SCV. SCV has never tried to claim all monuments as their own.

Instead of settling for the repair and restore cost of \$28,000.00, the UDC managed to get \$105,000.00 from insurance companies to remove it to the cemetery)

.....

That was just 6 months ago.

A few weeks ago a story broke out of Waynesville NC regarding [forced removal of Confederate Memorial flags](#), and [North Carolina UDC President Ezell \[aeje@charter.net\]\(mailto:aeje@charter.net\)](#) once again offered her unique 'Surrender at all costs' position:

"The best thing to do in this case is not to replace the flag you are using and let the matter die a natural death. We gain nothing by fighting this. It is amazing to me that such a small flag has caught so much attention." (see below)

Confederate supporters protest flag removal at courthouse

Written by [Becky Johnson](#)

Wednesday, 08 August 2012 13:08



A protest was held this week in front of the Haywood County historic courthouse by Confederate supporters who say their flag is being discriminated against.

For years, David Crook had been making monthly rounds past the Confederate Memorial on the lawn of the historic courthouse and tucking a tiny flag into the ground at its base. And for years, an anonymous person who felt the flag carried negative symbolism had been pulling them up.

“They kept disappearing,” said Thomas Shepard, whose own ancestors fought for the South. “So we kept replacing them.”

The flag tug-of-war gradually ramped up, with a new one being put down and pulled up almost daily.

The county was forced to wade into the fray in June, when a local attorney complained about the tiny flag display and asked the county to intervene.

“Personally, I have been more than uncomfortable with the flag’s presence on government property,” Waynesville Attorney Bob Clark wrote in an email to county commissioners. “Will you please take action, quietly and effectively, to stop the display of this divisive symbol?”

If the county won’t step in and stop the tiny flags from cropping up, then perhaps the commissioners should issue a public statement that they “support the flying of this symbol,” Clark suggested.

County Manager Marty Stamey talked the issue over informally with commissioners, and the next morning directed county maintenance workers to pull up the flags whenever they saw them. Stamey sent county maintenance workers an email asking them to keep an eye on the monument a couple of times during the day to monitor for the flag’s reappearance.

“Am I understanding correctly that you are requesting the Confederate Flag to be removed and not ever be placed back in front of the Confederate Monument?” County Maintenance Director Dale Burris wrote back to Stamey.

“It is a sensitive issue with government property as you are aware,” Stamey wrote back to Burris. “Maybe we can request that they just keep a nice wreath in front of the memorial instead.”

Burris decided to keep any flags he pulled up from the monument in the maintenance office in case someone came looking for them. But no sooner had he walked outside to do the deed than one of the Confederate supporters, Jule Morrow, happened to drive by and see him pull it up. Morrow confronted Burris, and Burris replied that he was only doing what he had been told by county officials.

Confederate supporters questioned why their flag is being pulled up from the lawn, while tiny American flags stuck at the base of other war memorials in front of the historic courthouse are allowed to stay.

David Teague, Haywood County public information officer, said part of the problem is outside groups placing any kind of decoration on county property without permission.

The county had been working on a compromise with some of the Confederate supporters, Teague said.

One Confederate group, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, urged local Confederate supporters not to cause a ruckus.

“The best thing to do in this case is not to replace the flag you are using and let the matter die a natural death,” wrote Aileen Ezell, president of the N.C. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. “We gain nothing by fighting this. It is amazing to me that such a small flag has caught so much attention.”

Some of the local Confederate supporters in Haywood County have decided to go to the mat over the tiny flags after all, however. Several of them staged a protest outside the courthouse this week, and have pledged to appear before the county commissioners at the next county meeting and lobby permission to put their flag back out.

“This flag is often associated with hate rather than heritage and honor,” Shepard said. But, that’s not the case, he said.
<http://www.smokymountainnews.com/news/item/8228-confederate-supporters-protest-flag-removal-at-courthouse>

Flag & Heritage Alert, Waynesville, NC



"Personally, I have been more than uncomfortable with the flag's presence on government property," **Waynesville Attorney** wrote in an email to county commissioners. "Will you please take action, quietly and effectively, to stop the display of this divisive symbol?" ~ **Bob Clark**

"One Confederate group, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, urged local Confederate supporters not to cause a ruckus.

"The best thing to do in this case is not to replace the flag you are using and let the matter die a natural death," wrote **Aileen Ezell** aeje@charter.net, president of the **N.C. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy**. "We gain nothing by fighting this. It is amazing to me that such a small flag has caught so much attention."

[Flaggers Gather in Haywood County, NC](#)
SLRC

[Confederate flag causes stir \(short, free version\)](#)

[Southerners protest removal of flag from NC courthouse](#)

UDC refuses to defend Confederate flag

LET 'EM HEAR FROM YOU!

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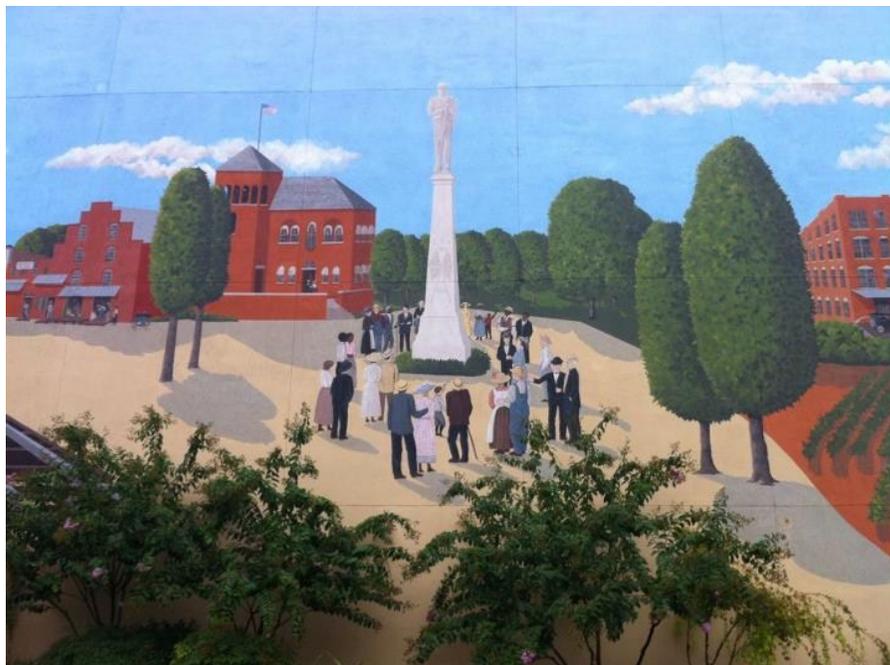
Click [HERE](#) to View Video

And [HERE](#)

"Do not damage plants or vegetation", AKA "Do not stand here, Jamie Funkhouser". Vegetation must be preserved in Reidsville. Confederate monuments, on the other hand...no so much.



The Va Flaggers joined Jamie Funkhouser and the Tar Heel Flaggers in Reidsville, NC to stand in the spot where a Confederate Monument once stood. After being hit by a vehicle, the NC State UDC decided NOT to put the monument back where it has stood for 101 years, in the center of town, but to move it to an obscure cemetery location, rather than "cause controversy". Jamie has been standing in this circle for over a year and is now, thanks to Reidsville officials, is forced to stand on the 6" curb of the monument. Here, Va Flagger TriPp Lewis has a little fun with it...



A picture of one of the buildings in Reidsville N.C. with a mural of the Confederate statue on it. We were in Reidsville N.C. today to stand with our friends at the Confederate memorial which the citizens overwhelmingly want to be put back in its original place after it was run into by a vehicle. The North Carolina STATE UDC, is fighting to have this monument hidden in a cemetery next to the missing flag pole and missing flag next to another Confederate monument that is ALREADY THERE! Here's a shout out to N.C. state UDC ladies to let you know you should be ashamed. The perfect word to describe this act is betrayal.

You should be ashamed!

The NC SCV and HPAC have sued the NC UDC and the city. The case is still in court.

"Do not damage plants or vegetation", AKA "Do not stand here, Jamie Funkhouser"

By: Susan Frise Hathaway

Sunday, August 19th, 2012, the Va Flaggers traveled to Reidsville, NC to stand with Jamie Funkhouser and the Tar Heel Flaggers in the spot where the Reidsville Confederate Monument once stood. We arrived to rainy weather and to find Jamie already in position and enjoying breakfast someone had dropped off for him. Right away we realized that this is no normal flagging situation (if there is one). Inside the traffic circle, where the monument once proudly stood, the city has planted vegetation, in an obvious move to keep Jamie from standing comfortably (and safely) inside. There is a 6" curb separating the inside from the sidewalk that surrounds it. Once Jamie was driven out of the circle, he was then told he could not stand on the sidewalk, because it was



officially not a sidewalk, but rather a rolling curb, for vehicles to use if they can't make the turn... **SO... Jamie stands on the 6" of curb.** Wanting to hear about this firsthand, I spent the first hour or so walking around the statue on the sidewalk. Sure enough, we were visited by a Reidsville Police Officer who stopped by and told me I had to stand on the curb or leave the circle.

So, we all stood on the curb for the remainder of the day. **This video describes the curb situation well:**

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=Jww-PTa6Zv4 And here's one of

Va Flagger TriPp Lewis having a little fun walking the tightrope: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L0QSVKYzKlg&feature=plcp> There were 10 of us all together, and we were able to surround the traffic circle for most of the day. Traffic was brisk and the people of Reidsville were OVERWHELMINGLY supportive. Shouts of "God Bless You", "We're gonna get him back", and especially expressions of thanks were the norm as folks passed us on the curb. Lori Dodson met us when we arrived and made her business available to us for bathroom breaks and left us a supply of drinks and snacks. Another Reidsville resident stopped by to bring us biscuits. Throughout the (did I mention very rainy?) day, we also received visits from HPAC officials, who stopped by to thank each of us personally and to shake our hands, including Dianne Parnell, VP (who also brought some DELICIOUS, STILL WARM chocolate chip cookies), Ira Tilley, Public Relations, and Sherry Graham, Secretary. I can tell you that the Va Flaggers have never received such a warm reception as we did from the people of Reidsville on this cold and rainy day. We have heard about this situation from Jamie for over a year now, but until I stood where he stands, I could not truly understand. He showed us the direction from which the car came that "accidentally" hit the statue. Take a look at this picture I took, looking in the direction the car was coming. The story (and they are sticking to it) is that the driver fell asleep and hit the statue. What you might not realize is that he would have had to have been sleeping and operating the gas pedal, because he would've been traveling UPHILL!!! Seems very unlikely when you stand and look at it... There is also a photo of a young lady was walking by with a young man and a baby in a stroller. Curious, she walked across the street and asked us what was going on. TriPp explained the situation, and described what had happened to the monument and that we were out here to protest the removal of a monument to Confederate veterans. Satisfied, she starts to walk back across the street and yells out to the young man... "It's ok...they ain't no racists!". Changing hearts and minds. :) We finished out the day by planting a set of stick flags in the spot where the monument once stood, and then went to visit the cemetery on the edge of town, where the NC State UDC has decided to relocate the statue to a "safer, less controversial location". There, we found that there was already a perfectly beautiful monument for the Confederate soldiers. We planted stick flags here, as well... Before we left, we also discovered that a flag pole, which once flew a Confederate flag over these graves and this monument, had been taken up, and was hiding in a large cedar tree, leaving the flag stand empty, and NO Confederate flag flying. Sickened, outraged, angered and blood boiling despite being soaked and chilled to the bone, we packed up and pulled out of the cemetery to head back home to Richmond... ..NOT!!!! The Virginia Flaggers were here!!!! We can only hope and pray that someone in Reidsville will keep watch over this pole and this flag and make sure it flies EVERY DAY!



I was interviewed by a reporter from Reidsville yesterday (August 20th) and she told me that Mrs. Ezell, NC UDC President, told her that the reason they were moving the Reidsville Confederate Monument to a cemetery was to protect it from getting damaged again. I hope someone who knows Mrs. Ezell will share with her what is happening in Selma, AL. Even as I am typing this, a Confederate hater has gathered 12,000 signatures on a petition to remove the Nathan Bedford Forrest statue from the cemetery there (what's left of it), AFTER it was moved there from its original home.

The Confederate monument in Reidsville needs to go RIGHT BACK IN THE CENTER OF TOWN, where the ladies of the UDC erected it 101 years ago! If it gets damaged again, prosecute the offenders and keep rebuilding! Our ancestors did not give up without a fight...why are we so eager to? --Susan Frise Hathaway

http://blog.al.com/spotnews/2012/08/petition_drive_hopes_to_remove.html

Petition drive hopes to remove Selma statue honoring Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest

The original bronze bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest vanished in March from atop a 7-foot-tall granite monument at Live Oak Cemetery in Selma. See "Defenders of controversial Confederate general rise again" article in this issue.

From the GA UDC

Recent history, but what's with the UDC ???

Confederate Statue 100th anniversary rededication

Proposal was to recreate all events at original service

May 26th, 1910 - parade, descendants, flags, govt officials, bands, speakers, SCV and UDC, musket salute...

(of special note, when invitation was sent, the Annie Wheeler chapter UDC was defunct, and had not yet been reorganized)

Reply in regards to invitation to Ga UDC

for Confederate Statue Rededication

January 29th, 2010:

Dear Mr. Bearden:

It is my understanding that you have contacted several UDC members regarding a re-dedication ceremony hosted by Carroll County citizens of the monument erected by the Annie Wheeler UDC Chapter in Carrollton. Several of your e-mails have been forwarded to me. **Why do you want our participation in your ceremony and why would we want to participate?**

The Annie Wheeler chapter is being re-activated after which time the Annie Wheeler members will hold their own ceremony to re-dedicate their monument along with members of the Georgia Division. UDC monuments are re-dedicated by UDC members. **UDC members will not participate with any other organizations that are holding ceremonies involving a UDC monument.**

Linda Kennedy

7908 Cooper Creek Dr., Columbus, GA 31909-2314

Georgia Division

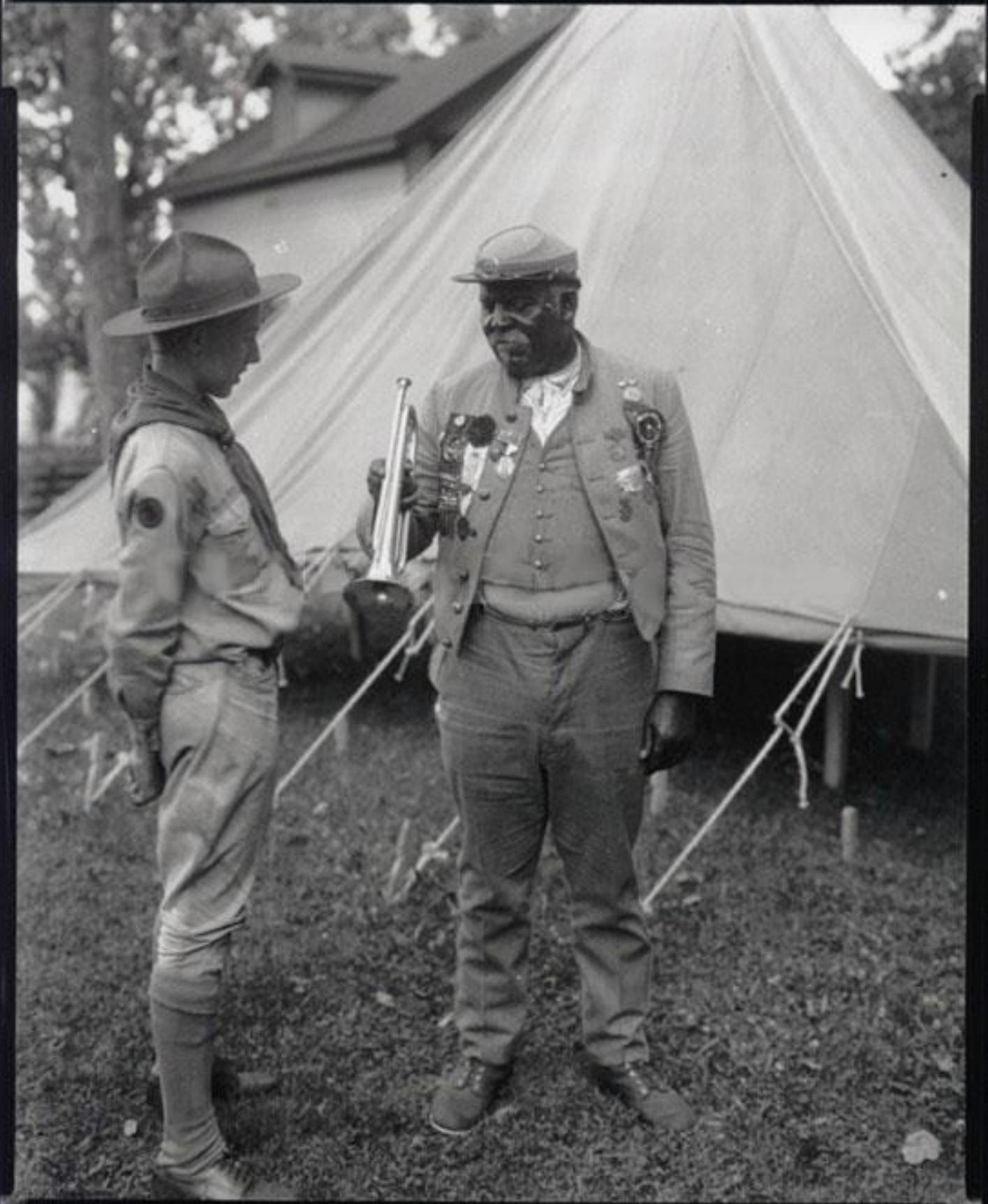
UDC President



United Daughters of the Confederacy®



Black Confederate heritage is beginning to receive the attention it deserves. For instance, Terri Williams, a black journalist for the Suffolk "Virginia Pilot" newspaper, writes: "I've had to re-examine my feelings toward the [Confederate] flag started when I read a newspaper article about an elderly black man whose ancestor worked with the Confederate forces. The man spoke with pride about his family member's contribution to the cause, was photographed with the [Confederate] flag draped over his lap. That's why I now have no definite stand on just what the flag symbolizes, because it no longer is their history, or my history, but our history."



During the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1913, arrangements were made for a joint reunion of Union and Confederate veterans. The commission in charge of the event made sure they had enough accommodations for the black Union veterans, but were completely surprised when unexpected black Confederates arrived. The white Confederates immediately welcomed their old comrades, gave them one of their tents, and "saw to their every need". Nearly every Confederate reunion included blacks that served with them, wearing the gray.

Black Confederates? [The Stiener Report](#), Frederick MD 1862

Wednesday, September 10

'At four o'clock this morning the Rebel army began to move from our town, Jackson's force taking the advance. The movements continued until eight o'clock P.M., occupying sixteen hours. The most liberal calculation could not give them more than 64,000 men. Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. These were shabby, but not shabbier or seedier than those worn by white men in the Rebel ranks. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabres, bowie knives, dirks, etc. They were supplied, in many instances, with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, etc., and were an integral portion of the Southern Confederacy Army. They were riding horses, mules, driving wagons, riding caissons, in ambulances, with the staff of generals, and promiscuously mixed with all the Rebel horde. The fact was patent, and rather interesting when considered in connection with the horror rebels express at the suggestion of black soldiers being employed for the national defense.'



Dr. Lewis H. Steiner had joined the US Sanitary Commission in 1861. He would become its chief inspector for the Army of the Potomac by war's end.

Stiener, a Marylander, was an ardent supporter of the Union. His full 'report' is full of scathing remarks toward the members of the ANV. He refers to Lee's armies as bullies, fools, & rascals. In the last line referring to Southern fear of blacks in Federal service; Stiener seems to imply hypocrisy on their part due to the # of black with their own army...

Read his full report [here](#):

http://www.edinborough.com/Learn/cw_nurses/Steiner.PDF

Black Confederates and the casualty of truth

By Jon E. Dougherty

Millions of Americans believe the Civil War was fought to abolish the institution of slavery. Because of that mischaracterization we honor President Abraham Lincoln as one of our greatest leaders, a man who had the "vision," "clarity of purpose" and "morality" to "oppose such an oppressive institution." Indeed slavery was "oppressive," morally wrong and fiendishly conceived. Anyone -- black, white, Christian, Muslim, whatever -- that has ever been "enslaved" would agree, I'm sure. So would most Americans. But to this day there is a disconnect between the reality of American slavery and the war which was ostensibly fought to eliminate it.

Many of you are not going to want to hear this -- and the words following this paragraph likely won't change your mind -- but I'm going to say it anyway: Lincoln, and not the secession of southern states or the institution of slavery -- was responsible for killing over 600,000 Americans from 1861-1865. And here's another bombshell for diehard Yankees who have been lied to like the rest of us for the past 134 years: There were also a great number of willing, voluntary black Confederates who fought and died for their "country," the Confederate States of America.

A newly published interview in the Southern Partisan speaks volumes on these issues and, in the words of a black Confederate descendent, dispels most of the myths, rumors and outright lies about blacks, whites, and their roles during and after the conflict.

Such truth should be required reading for every liberal race-baiting opportunist, every congressional delegate, and every current and future presidential candidate in this country. Because I'll tell you something: If we don't get a handle on the truth surrounding the Civil War, our country's history before, during, and after the war, the constitutional issues stemming from it, and especially the manufactured racial tensions of the latter 20th century, there's going to be hell to pay in the next millennium.

The interviewee, Nelson Winbush, provided the magazine with irrefutable insight into the life of his grandfather, Louis Napoleon Nelson, who -- at the age of 14 -- volunteered to accompany his master and son, E.R. and Sydney Oldham, into battle in the service of the CSA. The trio were members of the Tennessee 7th Cavalry, Company M, and Nelson himself actually saw combat in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Bryson's Crossroads, and Vicksburg. Winbush said his grandfather told him many other blacks did the same thing.

"... My grandfather has been quoted in newspapers, The Commercial Appeal out of Memphis and the Lauderdale County Enterprise, the county paper there at home," Winbush said, "as saying that if he had wanted, he could have left any time during the War, but he didn't. So I read him to be typical" of most blacks who served the Confederacy.

Winbush also denounced today's pop culture rendition of racism and deep-rooted, "historical" racial tensions between blacks and whites, which, the mainstream tells us, dates back to the Civil War. Not so, he said, according to his grandfather. Winbush said that while growing up and living in the Deep South, "I've had no problem. I've done any and everything I wanted to do at any age. Of course, I wasn't trying to do things out of reason. So, I don't ... the South is not a problem. The problem is with people who are looking for problems or who make problems, I guess. Regardless of color."

He added: "Now if racism had existed (in the 1860s) like the Yankees would like to lead people to believe when the master and his older sons went off to war -- and we're talking about the boys 12 years old and older -- who is left to take care of the missus and the children? Did anything happen to them? No. They were respected,

guarded and taken care of. If racism had existed like the Yankees want you to believe it existed, explain to me how in the world all of those white babies lived sucking a black mammy's (breast)."

Of those who see racism everywhere, Winbush added, "The people who are saying that, most of them, where do they live? Where do they come from? And what do they represent? The majority of them?"

"I guess they're newspaper reporters," said the interviewer.

"That's right. And you see, this country is controlled by that old dirty Yankee money that controls the media. That's the electronic media and the printed media. See, all your major networks, major newspapers, are controlled by who? Yankees!" said Winbush. "They're selling papers and air time. They don't give a damn what happened or what will happen. The more controversy that can be stirred up, the more papers they sell."

And what about the causes of the war and the cause of the Confederacy?

"Well, secession was perfectly legal the way the Constitution was written," Winbush said. "Lincoln decided he wanted to declare war on the South. So, when the South was invaded the Southerners saw fit to defend their homes."

His account is corroborated in an 1899 world history text, "Lee's World History." At the turn of the 19th century, U.S. historians were still reporting that shortly after southern states seceded, the new southern Congress sent a delegation to Washington, D.C., in an attempt to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the north. Lincoln gave his assurances that during these negotiations, Fort Sumter -- which was besieged by Confederate troops -- would not be reinforced. He broke that promise, and when Confederate officials discovered that an armada of northern ships, stocked with supplies and men, was enroute to Sumter, they attacked on April 12, 1861.

So much for Lincoln, the man of "principle."

"The Yankee historians want to make people believe that the war was about slavery," Winbush continued. "The war wasn't about slavery. The war was about states' rights and tariffs: they call 'em taxes now. The system was skewed toward the North. See, I grew up less than eighteen miles from the Mississippi River. We used to go down and watch the barges go up and down the river and I never saw a barge break away going upstream. Every barge I ever saw break away was going downstream. But it cost more money to send cotton and other goods and produce up the river than the refined goods and textiles back down the same river. And the money always stayed up North."

Would Winbush have fought for the Confederacy?

"I probably would have been right along there with my granddaddy," he said. "You see, what people don't realize, when the Yankees came south, they were hoodlums. The first thing they did was rape the black women, then they raped the black missy girls, you know, those that are approaching young womanhood. Then the jokers went and got drunk before they could rape the white women. Well, now if that was enough to make the white Southerners mad enough to go fight them, then why in the hell couldn't the black Southerners be just as angry? He's had a double dose before the white Southerner had a first dose."

"Then they proceeded to burn the houses to the ground. Now if the house I was living in was burned to the ground, would it make a whole lot of difference whether it was my house or my master's house?" he said.

Can Winbush be believed? That's up to you, but he personally has reams of letters, pictures, and old newspaper clippings to substantiate his grandfather's accounts. You won't find any of them in today's pop culture school history books, but that doesn't mean they don't exist.

You will, however, find plenty of references to the lie that the War Between the States was fought solely on the premise of southern slavery, buttressed by healthy references to Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation. Never mind that Lincoln himself never believed the war was primarily about slavery, or that his proclamation was made in typical political fashion: To reinvigorate a northern population that was already tiring of the war, its costs and hardships. The ploy worked, though, and tens of thousands of northern blacks volunteered for military service; Lincoln got the infusion of manpower he needed by using a favorite liberal tactic of this century -- exploiting a minority population for political expediency.

The thing to remember here is that unlike most of today's race-baiters and politicians, Winbush has no political agenda. He mostly travels now, is retired and doing very well financially. When he does speak, he addresses Confederate historical groups and, he says, he gets favorable ratings from -- among others -- fellow blacks.

If indeed there is a "racial crisis" in this country today, it is a manufactured "crisis" for the most part, and its purpose is to prevent unity, not restore it. There can be no other explanation for omitting the truth about the most tumultuous time in our history, nor can there be any denying that the "divide and conquer" tactic is a well-worn and time-honored practice. It is used mostly by liberal demagogues but is increasingly being adopted by politicians of all stripes. Unfortunately, however, all of us suffer the consequences of such selfish motivation.

As for Lincoln's culpability in starting the Civil War, ultimately you'll have to judge that for yourself. Personally I think the evidence against him is overwhelming and concrete, and not entirely based on Winbush's accounts. History in its most raw form is devoid of bias and agendas -- only those who record it (or rewrite it) are burdened with such humanistic fallacies.

For my money, however, starting a war that ultimately killed over a half million of my countrymen is a burden I would not want to carry. The attempt of latter-day historians to sanitize Lincoln's actions by couching them under the premise of "ending slavery" is cruel, exploitative and a lie. All Americans have suffered for it -- though blacks, again, have suffered most because while they did endure slavery, they have since had to endure endless attempts by political opportunists to use their troubled past for the most selfish reasons.

In my indictment of Lincoln I wish to make one final point: The right of secession was reserved by the original 13 states when ratifying our Constitution and as of 1861 had never been questioned, repealed, or otherwise nullified. Lincoln's war settled the issue once and for all; for good measure, the Constitution was amended to solidify the victory. Before the War, neither he nor any U.S. president had the right to attack a state for "opting out" of their original agreement any more than the U.S. government had a right to cheat them out of what was rightfully theirs to begin with.

The irony today is that the true causes of the Civil War had more to do with trade, commerce, and tariffs between the states -- something to think about as we rush headlong into "agreements" with such entities like the WTO.

I applaud men like Nathan Winbush for having the courage to stand up and refute the myth that the Civil War was fought largely on behalf of members of his ethnic community. As a black, that must take more courage than most of us can even imagine. But unless or until more Americans do that, we'll continue to hyphenate ourselves from each other, which will only cause more division. It's a shame that, in the year 2000, Americans are still "fighting" this war -- for all the wrong reasons.

Jon E. Dougherty is a staff writer for WorldNetDaily

Chris Matthews: Tea Party Reminds Me Of Confederates In Civil War

MSNBC's Chris Matthews implies the Tea Party is racist.

Chris Matthews: I think a lot of it is ethnic to it and I'm not trashing people as racist or anything, but I think a lot of it is ethnic. Meaning, they don't like the changing demographic of the United States. So every time --

Max Pappas, FreedomWorks: Yeah, especially Hispanics like Ted Cruz.

Matthews: No, no. He's a Cuban-American and that's always been a little different situation.

Pappas: Or Marco Rubio? Allen West?

Matthews: Every time a speech is written by a Tea Partier, they're not sufficiently happy with saying, 'we're going to cut spending.' They've got to say we're going to do something with the border. By the way, the border doesn't cross Cuba by the way, it's always Mexico.

Pappas: That's not a Tea Party position.

Matthews: Well why watch Cruz that statement?

Pappas: He's in Texas, they have a big border.

Matthews: All the time, you hear border, border, border.

Pappas: What brings the whole Tea Party together across the country is at the center of American politics. It's not extreme. It's let's only spend what we bring in. It's fiscal policy.

Matthews: You're saying Tea Partiers don't have an attitude about immigration?

Pappas: No.

Matthews: They don't?

Pappas: No. There is not a consistent Tea Party position on immigration.

Matthews: **What do you mean there's not a consistent position? How come when you meet them, they talk about the 'cause'? It sounds like the Confederate Army still fighting the Civil War when you talk to them.**

Pappas: When we bring together Tea Partiers from across the country to FreedomWorks, what they agree on is on free-market fiscal responsibility and Constitutional limit to federal power. They disagree on everything else; social policy, immigration.

Matthews: My experience is they're on the far right.

Pappas: We'll have you by the next time they come. Open door.

Matthews: Far right. It is a far right political movement.



[WATCH VIDEO](#)

[Here](#)



Following in the footsteps of the Virginia Flaggers, and the Georgia Flaggers before them...

the Tennessee Flaggers made their official debut in Elizabethton, TN, to protest the Watauga Historical Society and their blatant disregard for the honor and memory of Confederate soldiers buried at Green Hill Cemetery.

In what could only be described as a phenomenal success, 24 Flaggers made their way to Elizabethton on a balmy July Saturday. We gathered first in a field behind the cemetery. After a word of prayer, we marched to the cemetery, where we were joined by Elizabethton City Manager, Fred Eden, and a local news reporter. Attendees found the grounds completely overgrown and each Confederate grave covered with survey tape and orange flags.

A brief ceremony was held, where HK Edgerton also shared remarks. Several of the Flaggers gave interviews to the press and we made our way out to the road in front of the cemetery.

"Smile and wave" was the theme of the day. The Tennessee Flaggers had fliers printed up that described the offenses committed by the WHA and the response from the public was overwhelmingly positive. Many folks stopped to ask what was going on, and were outraged when given the facts of the situation.

The highlight of the day was when Flagger Bill Dennison spotted Dawn Peters, one of the main offenders, driving by to check out the action. Ms. Peters has said... .."The Confederates lost the right to fly that flag 150 years ago. We do not want to see that Confederate Flag flying over Green Hill Cemetery, or over Elizabethton, TN." Needless to say, she got an eyeful of Confederate flags!

<http://www2.tricitie.com/news/2011/oct/10/battle-brewing-over-confederate-flag-at-08961-vi-31321/>

Among those who joined the Tennessee Flaggers for this inaugural event were HK Edgerton and Jamie Funkhouser of NC. Others came from all across Tennessee to be a part of standing up for our Ancestors, and forwarding the colors.

After flagging, we all met again in the field behind the cemetery, to share fellowship and suggestions for future flaggings. The day was then closed with prayer, just as it began.

I had the honor and privilege of meeting one of my heroes, PoP Aaron. He and Mike Shaffer did an outstanding job in the planning and implementing of this event, as well as the organizing of the Tennessee Flaggers.

All involved were excited to be there and thrilled at the outcome. I pray that this will be the first of many flaggings for the Tennessee Flaggers and that others across the South will pick up their flags...and STAND, FIGHT, AND NEVER BACK DOWN!

God bless the Tennessee Flaggers!



Elizabethton, TN --

Sunday, July 29, 2012

A Confederate flag flying over a Carter County cemetery is the spark of new controversy tonight. We first told you about a Confederate flag flying over Green Hill Cemetery in Elizabethton when members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans erected the monument in honor of several confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.

The Watauga Historical Association Vice President Dawn Peters told 11 Connects in October there shouldn't be a huge Confederate flag flying overhead when there's not even a large American flag at the cemetery.

Today, a group calling themselves "Tennessee Flaggers" from four different states gathered at the cemetery to protest those against the flying of the Confederate flag.

"I'm not ashamed of my family," says Rick Morrell. "I'm proud of what they believed in." Morrell and other Tennessee Flaggers marched across Green Hill Cemetery and gathered in protest of those opposed to flying the Confederate Flag there.

"Those soldiers over at Green Hill Cemetery deserve to have their flag flying over the graves of those humble men," says H.K. Edgerton. "Every time I pick this flag up and come to a gathering like this, I'm at a gathering of love the same kind of love that existed then."

CLICK [HERE](#) TO VIEW VIDEO REPORT FROM WJHL.COM AND [HERE](#) FOR INDEPTH INTERVIEWS.

I have been following reports from Bill Hicks about the situation at Green Hill Cemetery in Elizabethton, TN for some time, but it wasn't until I walked on the cemetery grounds (or should I say stumbled across grave stones buried under weeds and uncut grass) that I got a true appreciation for what Bill has been up against all this time. God bless you, Bill for leading this fight. I stand ready to help you any way I can. It was a pleasure and honor to meet you, and I look forward to working with you to resolve this situation. The birth of the TN Flaggers has brought much needed attention to the issue and is sure to be a catalyst in the resolution. God bless the TN Flaggers!

**Susan Frise Hathaway,
VA Flaggers.**



Confederate Government Heads of State



JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS CABINET.

The President And Vice President.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, Mississippi, President of the Confederate States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia, Vice President of the Confederate States and President of the Senate.

The President's Military Family.

Colonel Joseph R. Davis, Mississippi, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry; in 1863 entered the field as Brigadier-General.

Colonel G. W. Custis Lee, Virginia, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry; subsequently entered the field and rose to the grade of Major-General.

Colonel Joseph C. Ives, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry.
Colonel Wm. Preston Johnston, Kentucky, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry.
Colonel Wm. M. Browne, Georgia, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry; subsequently entered the field and rose to the grade of Brigadier-General.
Colonel John Taylor Wood, Louisiana, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry.
Colonel James Chestnut, Jr., South Carolina, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry; subsequently entered the field and rose to the grade of Brigadier-General.
Colonel Francis R. Lubbock, Texas, A. D.C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry; also a Confederate Governor of Texas.
Robert Josselyn, Mississippi, Private Secretary to the President during the Provisional Government.
Burton N. Harrison, Mississippi, Private Secretary to the President during the Permanent Government.
Colonel John M. Huger, A.D. C., with rank of Colonel of Cavalry. Colonel John B. Sale, Military Secretary, with rank of Colonel of Cavalry, to General Braxton Bragg, who was assigned to duty at the Seat of Government at Richmond, and, under the direction of the President, was charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy. See General Orders, No. 23, A. and I. General's office, Richmond, Virginia, February 24th, 1804. Colonel Sale was thus brought into intimate relationship with the President's military family.

Department Of State.

Hon. Robert Toombs, Georgia, First Secretary of State; subsequently entered the Confederate army with the rank of Brigadier-General; also a Delegate to Provisional Congress.
Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia, succeeded General Toombs as Secretary of State; Delegate to Provisional Congress and Confederate Senator from Virginia.
Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, succeeded Mr. Hunter as Secretary of State.

Department Of Justice.

Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, first Attorney General.
Hon. Thomas Bragg, North Carolina, second Attorney General.
Hon. T. H. Watts, Alabama, third Attorney-General; subsequently elected Governor of Alabama.
Hon. George Davis, North Carolina, fourth Attorney-General; Delegate to Provisional Congress, Senator from North Carolina, &c.
Hon. Wade Keys, Assistant Attorney-General.

Treasury Department.

Hon. Charles G. Memminger, South Carolina, first Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. George A. Trenholm, South Carolina, second Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. E. C. Elmore, Alabama, Treasurer.
Hon. Philip Clayton, Georgia, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Lewis Cruger, South Carolina, Comptroller and Solicitor.
Bolling Baker, Georgia, First Auditor. Robert Tyler, Virginia, Register.

War Department.

Hon. Leroy P. Walker, Alabama, first Secretary of War; afterwards entered the army with the rank of Brigadier-General.
Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, second Secretary of War; also Secretary of State and Attorney-General.
Hon. George W. Randolph, Virginia, third Secretary of War; at one time in the army with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Virginia, fourth Secretary of War; Delegate from Virginia to Provisional Congress.

Major-General John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, fifth Secretary of War; summoned from the field [where he was serving with the rank and command of a Major-General] to discharge the duties of this office.

Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D., Virginia, Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. John A. Campbell, Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of War.

General Samuel Cooper, Virginia, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Colonel A. C. Myers, first Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General A. R. Lawton, Georgia, second Quartermaster-General; summoned from the field, where he was serving with the rank and command of Brigadier-General, to discharge the duties of this office.

Colonel L. B. Northrup, South Carolina, first Commissary-General.

Colonel L. M. St. John, second Commissary-General; afterwards promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General.

Colonel Josiah Gorgas, Virginia, Chief of Ordnance; afterwards promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General.

Colonel T. S. Rhett, In charge of the Ordnance Bureau.

Colonel J. F. Gilmer, North Carolina, Chief of the Engineer Bureau; afterwards promoted to the grade of Major-General.

Colonel S. P. Moore, M.D., South Carolina, Surgeon-General; afterwards promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General.

Colonel John S. Preston, South Carolina, Chief of the Bureau of Conscription; afterwards promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General.

Colonel T. P. August, Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription.

Brigadier-General John H. Winder, Maryland, Commanding Prison Camps and Provost Marshal General.

Colonel Robert Ould, Virginia, Chief of the Bureau of Exchange.

Colonel Richard Morton, Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau.

Colonel R. G. H. Kean, Chief of the Bureau of War.

Lieutenant-Colonel I. H. Carrington, Virginia, Assistant Provost Marshal General, on duty at Richmond, Virginia.

Colonel Thomas L. Bayne, Louisiana, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Supplies.

Navy Department.

Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, Florida, Secretary of the Navy.

Captain French Forrest, Virginia, Chief of the Bureau of Orders and Detail.

Commander John M. Brooke, Florida, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Post Office Department.

Hon. John H. Reagan, Texas, Postmaster-General; Delegate from Texas to the Provisional Congress.

H. St. George Offutt, Virginia, Chief of Contract Bureau.

B. N. Clements, Tennessee, Chief of Bureau of Appointment.

J. L. Harrell, Alabama, Chief of Finance Bureau.

Colonel Rufus R. Rhodes, Mississippi, Commissioner of Patents.

Source: Southern Historical Society Papers, Confederate Roster, Heads of State.



CONFEDERATE REVIVAL

By Robert Mestas

The revival that took place in the armies of the Confederate States of America was among the most unusual recorded in history. During the fall of 1863 and the spring and winter preceding Grant's attack on May 5, 1864, the revival reached its greatest heights, spreading from company to regiment, from regiment to brigade, from brigade to division, from division to army corps, until the entire Army of Northern Virginia was seriously affected.

General John B. Gordon, who actively participated in the revival, tells us that in every camp religious altars were erected around which ragged soldiers knelt and worshipped: "The religious revivals which ensued formed a most remarkable and important chapter in war history. Rocks and woods rang with appeals to holiness. Thousands became soldiers of the Cross."

The revival, however, was not confined to the armies of northern Virginia, though there it had perhaps its most striking manifestation. A revival manifested itself soon in the forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, in which there were 140 converts in two weeks. A report to the Synod of Virginia stated: "There is a state of religion in the Army of Tennessee, quite as interesting as that in the Army of Northern Virginia. The Rev. Dr. Palmer says that he has never before seen so great a movement." Crowds of soldiers were recorded as attending preaching everywhere. The Christian Observer is filled with references to revivals in all parts of the army, including Vicksburg before their surrender and the soldiers of the Army of Middle Tennessee.

In fact, the reports of the revival read like a roster of the Southern army, with such units and places as the following mentioned: the twenty-sixth Alabama, General Hardy's corps, the Texas Rangers, General Bragg's army, Ransom's brigade, the North Carolinians, the Second South Carolina Rifles, General Johnston's army, Mahone's brigade, and such far-scattered points as northern Virginia, Florida, Texas, and Mississippi. Of the eleventh Georgia Regiment, it was recorded, "A great revolution has been wrought in the moral tone of the brigade," and a soldier returning from prison, after walking through his regiment awhile, exclaimed, "What is the matter? Has all the regiment been converted?"

One would imagine that with the flanking movements of Grant against Lee, and Sherman against Johnston, which began in the spring and early summer of 1864, there would have been an end to the revival movement. Of course it slackened. The Confederate armies were being depleted, and the men were hard-pressed. Religious interest, however, persisted to the very end.

Cry, Little Artillery Man

...written by Rickey Pittman, LA 2004

This song was written about Pt. Lookout's youngest Prisoner of War, son of Jane A. Perkins, who was with Virginia's Artillery and captured at Spotsylvania Court House in 1864.

VERSE 1

Lincoln built a prison
He called it Point Lookout
To the barren sand of Maryland,
He sent soldiers of the South.

They fenced us in with water,
And unmarked deadlines,
50,000 came here,
14,000 died.

There's a thousand ways to break a man,
And the Yankees know them all,
They kept us cold and hungry,
And tried to make us crawl.

They shot us out of meanness,
And starved us out of spite,
We buried our dead in the sand,
And prayed for them at night.

CHORUS

I'm here at Point Lookout
With all these men in gray,
In frostbit feet and ragged clothes,
With the South so far away.

Abandon hope, ye who enter here,
This place that God has cursed,
In this cold hell at Chesapeake Bay
Lincoln's devils drive the hearse.

VERSE 2

On a hot July morning,
I heard a baby cry,
A crowd of soldiers stood and cheered,
A few men even cried.

We called him Little Artillery Man
Though there were no cannon there,
We named him for his mama,
Like us, imprisoned there.

Her name was Jane Perkins,
A proud Irish girl
She had taught school in Virginia
Till Rebel flags unfurled,

When war came in 61,
Her world changed overnight
She cut her hair, dressed like a man
And signed up for the fight.
CHORUS

So cry, Little Artillery Man,
Wake the men in blue,
Let the Yankees hear your voice,
Make them hear the truth,
Cry, Little Artillery Man,
They've taken your mama from you,
Here at Point Lookout,
Babies are prisoners too.

VERSE 3

She fought with Lee for three long years,
With the Danville Artillery,
Till the Yankees took her prisoner,
And sent her here with me.

When you were born, they took her away,
And shackled her in chains.
In Washington, tortured, abused,
She learned there's many kinds of pain.

When the Yankees tired of her,
Your mama was set free,
She walked back to Virginia,
To the Danville Artillery.

They say she died at Petersburg
Before the war was done.
She fought for the South, and she fought
for you,
For you, her only son.
CHORUS

So cry, Little Artillery Man,
Wake the men in blue,
Let the Yankees hear your voice,
Make them hear the truth,
Cry, Little Artillery Man,
They've taken your mama from you,
And here at Point Lookout,
Babies are prisoners too



GLEN BECK AND DAVID BARTON DESECRATE GENERAL FORREST

[CLICK TO VIEW](#)

Glenn Beck and David Barton indulge in unfounded accusations against General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Despite multiple US Congressional investigations and an additional investigation conducted by William T. Sherman contrary to these accusations ([see last month's Belo Herald](#)), these two succumb to falsehood and propaganda to establish their agenda. While I might be inclined to agree with some of their other stances in other areas, the outright lies perpetrated in this segment call into question their overall integrity.

HE'S NO FRIEND OF THE SOUTH...AND THANK GOD FOR OUR SCV CALLING HIM OUT!



GLENN BECK

This bow tie qualifies me as an expert on everything!

Dear Mr. Beck,
Recently, on GBTV, with Wall Builders' Founder and President David Barton present, you displayed what you claim was the sword belonging to Nathan Bedford Forrest - an example of "tremendous American evil," in your words. You spoke of the War Between The States' engagement at Ft. Pillow and perpetuated Rev. Barton's conjecture (which I'd never before heard) that the sword "skinned people alive."

Perhaps you and Rev. Barton should actually read the Congressional inquiry into the matter -- it is inconclusive, neither exonerating nor condemning Forrest. Ft. Pillow was the typical "fog of war" circumstance that makes it impossible to sort out events as they actually occurred.

However, don't feel compelled to accept my opinion. Lt. Col. Edwin L. Kennedy, Jr. is an

Assistant Professor, Department of Command and Leadership, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. His review of the events at Ft. Pillow follows:

<http://www.armchairgeneral.com/nathan-bedford-forrest-and-the-battle-of-fort-pillow-1864.htm>

Only two weeks after the battle, a U.S. Congressional inquiry could not conclusively determine exactly what happened. Both sides failed to control the action, and only Forrest's direct, personal intervention to stop the shooting saved many of the Union defenders left standing on the beach. Not satisfied with the Congressional inquiry, Union General William T. Sherman convened a not-so-impartial inquiry. He openly stated that he would try and convict General Forrest. However, Sherman's inquiry also ended without substantive evidence to find Forrest culpable.

Northern newspapers criticizing Forrest's effort "to explain away the Fort Pillow affair," however, seem especially disingenuous since the sensationalist accounts by the partisan Northern press bears a large share of the burden for creating and perpetuating the "massacre" claim in the first place. Forrest always disputed claims that his Fort Pillow victory was a "massacre." Any fair-minded judgment as to whether it was truly the racism-inspired, premeditated massacre claimed by the Northern press and Union leaders at the time must also take into consideration the inevitable confusion of desperate, hand-to-hand combat and the many contributing factors that created and exacerbated the disastrous Union rout.

Of course, wartime events concerning Forrest cannot be considered in a vacuum - he has become unfairly associated with the actions of the KKK. Again, a bit of digging instead of accepting "flat earth history" will give the intellectually honest person a different perspective. Consider the findings of the Anti-Defamation League:

http://www.adl.org/learn/ext_us/kkk/history.asp?LEARN_Cat=Extremism&LEARN_SubCat=Extremism_in_America&xpicked=4&item=kkk

By 1869, internal strife led Klansmen to fight against Klansmen as competing factions struggled for control. The Klan's increasing reputation for violence led the more prominent citizens to drop out and criminals and the dispossessed began to fill the ranks. Local chapters proved difficult, if not impossible, to monitor and direct. In disgust, Forrest officially disbanded the organization and the vast majority of local groups followed his lead.

If the treatment of Forrest was not bad enough, to follow it up with a reference to Herman Goering amplified the insult, effectively equating Forrest to a Nazi. From a practical standpoint, why would you alienate Southerners by doing this? The South has obviously been very accepting of your message - we value the Constitution and eschew progressivism.

In the first chapter of the Gospel of John, we are told that Jesus came "full of grace and truth" (v.14). While you and Rev. Barton are "Restoring Love," why not restore some grace to the Southern people and some truth for their history?

Compatriots:

This is a video that should fully explain the reason we contacted Mr. Beck. Watch

http://s661.photobucket.com/albums/uu339/Hudsonator/Glenn%20Beck%20clips/?action=view¤t=07-20-12GlennBeckEvilGenForrest_0001.mp4

Gene Hogan
Chief of Heritage Defense
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Defenders of controversial Confederate general rise again

11:59 PM, Aug. 12, 2012 |



In March, this bust of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was stolen from a monument in a Selma cemetery.

SELMA — A new monument being built to honor Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest is stirring up controversy in Selma.

Todd Kiscaden of the group Friends of Forrest said the group decided to make improvements to the monument in the city's Live Oak Cemetery after a bust of Forrest disappeared from the monument in March.

But state Sen. Hank Sanders, a Democrat from Selma, said Forrest was one of the founders and the first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and he wants construction stopped.

Kiscaden, however, claims Forrest was a Confederate hero who led the efforts to defend Selma against Union troops during the Civil War and should be honored.

The theft of the bust earlier this year wasn't the first time the monument has been damaged. Just a couple months after it was dedicated in October 2000, vandals dumped garbage on and around the site.

No one has been arrested in the March theft, even though a \$20,000 reward was offered for information leading to the apprehension of the culprits.



South Carolina, Ron Paul & The Lincoln Myth

Click [HERE](#) to view report (6:10)

Abraham Lincoln was a vicious racist who said Blacks didn't belong in the United States. He supported "Colonisation" i.e. sending them back to Africa.

Lincoln said he would never allow blacks to have the rights of white people and supported efforts to enshrine slavery in the constitution to prevent secession (see Corwin amendment).

Lincoln was a Hamiltonian who supported big government socialism, central banking, and subsidies to large corporations and tariffs which unfairly hit the South.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgH_NibM0eM&feature=related



DEDICATED TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

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572 HARPER'S WEEKLY. [September 5, 1864]

This cartoon is a masterpiece of Yankee propaganda. Instead of framing the question of peace with the South as a matter of people governing themselves, the artist used every emotional thing they could think of to stir the most ignorant Unionist. You get a good idea of how much the Yankees hated the Stars and Bars by the way it is drawn here. BTW, they have Fort Pillow listed on the flag so that means this was drawn after April of 1864. Strange they didn't use the Stainless Banner.

"The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position toward the Northern States that our ancestors in the colonies did toward Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament. "The general welfare" is the only limit to the legislation of either; and the majority in Congress, as in the British Parliament, are the sole judges of the expediency of the legislation this "general welfare" requires. Thus the Government of the United States has become a consolidated Government, and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776."

-Robert Barnwell Rhett





"They took a stand for us.
Now, we stand for them.

May God bless our efforts to
Vindicate the Cause of the
Confederate Soldier."

Michael Givens

Scv Commander-in-Chief

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON



**"THE FEDERAL'S DISPOSABLE"
OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND**

***SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS
From the Richmond Dispatch, August 2, 1891**

**ANDERSONVILLE PRISON*
LINES BY REV. JOSHUA PETERKIN, D. D.**

The following poem from the pen of Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., appeared in the Hartford (Conn.) Courier in 1865, and, now that the horrors of Andersonville are again being paraded in Northern magazines, it will no doubt be read with interest by many. The quotations are from lines which a short while before had been published in a Philadelphia (Pa.) paper.

G. E. T. L.

Andersonville Prison
Full fifteen thousand men,
The brave, the good, the true,
As captives died in prison pen,
"They died for me and you!"
And shall not truth's indignant tongue
Declare who did this grievous wrong?

On many a bloody field
They stood 'gainst leaden hail;
And though at last constrained to yield,
Their spirits did not quail;
They safely passed their battles through,
And yet "they died for me and you."

They pined for home, sweet home,
And for their daily bread;
Alas! assistance did not come,
And now they are with the dead!

E'en hardened rebels felt their grief,
And yet could furnish no relief!
The rebel leaders durst
Not do what we have done,
Though many hearts with anguish burst
At tales from "Anderson."

For still they let our brave men share
Their own coarse food and scanty fare.

The sad tale must be told:
The brave, the true, the good,
While we were busy coining gold
They died for want of food!

Those fifteen thousand boys in blue
As victims died--"for me and you."

The rebels, in their needed,
Once, twice, and yet again,
Did all that they could do to plead
For justice to these men;
But deaf, alas! the nation's ear,
The people's servants would not hear.

Even Davis felt their grief,
And sent his message forth,
By prompt exchange to grant relief
To prisoners South and North.

And why, alas! was it not done?

There was no heart in Washington.

The rebels gave us leave
To send down loyal men--*

Men good and true, who might receive
Aid for that prison pen,
And tend the suffering inmates there
With a whole nation's love and care.

But no, these gallant men
Were left to starve and die
That Northern banners might again
Mid Southern breezes fly;
And bold recruits might rush to save
Their comrades from a prison grave.

A wise, sagacious move!

A stroke of policy!

**So called by those who know not love
Or human sympathy.**

**But ah! those noble boys in blue--
Their blood now rests on "me and you."**

**The rebels, pinched and pressed,
Offered to send them home+
Without exchange--you know the rest,
For home they did not come!**

**Our ships could not be spared to save
Our soldiers from a Southern grave!**

**Who did such greivous wrong
In that sad, gloomy hour?**

**Men who were anxious to prolong
Their influence and power.**

**Who cares for fifteen thousand men
If we the helm of State retain?**

***In January, 1864, the Confederates proposed to allow the Federal authorities to send their own surgeons to the South. It was proposed, also, that these surgeons should act as commissaries, and distribute whatever either the United States Government or private benevolence should furnish. Of course, the Confederates would have desired a similar opportunity for their surgeons to minister to Southern prisoners at the North. The United States authorities, however, never gave any reply to the proposition, though the war continued for more than a year after it was made.**

+In August, 1864, when the mortality was increasing at Andersonville, the Confederates offered to give up from ten to fifteen thousand men unconditionally, except that the United States' authorities were to send for them. After a delay of three fearful months, the most sickly of the year, they did send and took away thirteen thousand, leaving in their place three thousand Southerners, who were even more squalid and sickly than the poor fellows they took home.



<http://www.csadixie.com/csa/prisoners/t61a.htm>

What I KNOW to be truth:

By ~ PoP Aaron

The true bloods of the South are a distinct ethnic people, they are also Confederate American by birth. Dixie is a conquered nation, being conquered does not change the above truths!! They tried to destroy our Southern culture during the infamous reconstruction implemented by Congress, which imposed martial law in the Southern States, from 1866 to 1877... Eleven years!!! We became the empires subjects by force, not choice!

They have chosen the Southern white as the focal scapegoat of our time. This in, politics, media, comics, literature, film and television; dealing with religion, race relations, work and lifestyle in defining Southern whites. The Southron which represents faith, country, pride of heritage, hard work, kinship loyalty, traditional values and way of life is being trampled on by "those people" that hate us so...With all this hate, why don't they just let us go!!!

America's South is losing its regional distinctiveness by progress, the PC crowd and appeasement of minorities. Society is demoralizing the Southern people through typecasting as stupid, rednecks and hillbilly's. Yet America is destroying a part of itself that should have been left alone, let go, explored and listened to. Because of the guilt and questioning which his/her existence creates in the world of the un-Godly, do-gooders and PCer's. Many Southron feel inadequate and orphaned in their own land!!!



"Those people" preach we should practice tolerance. Well I think we have practiced too much tolerance for too long!!! We have been so tolerant we are losing our past and future! We have let our children become second class citizens in their schools. They have been forced to be ashamed of themselves and their heritage! If we do not correct this, they will grow-up never knowing the truth and our future as a distinct ethnic people is doomed!

Send your kids to
SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMPS!



When did the Yankee obsession with re-educating our children begin?

As early as 1862 the tyrant Benjamin “the Beast” Butler destroyed the traditional education system of New Orleans and replaced it with the Boston Model.

Local teachers accused of being secessionists were removed and new teachers loyal to the North were brought in. Southern text books were purged and Northern books brought in. It was stated by Yankee senator J.P. Wickersmah that the Southern people were too ignorant to govern themselves and therefore needed to be indoctrinated into the enlightened view of centralized federal authority.

An August 1865 Pennsylvania teachers convention declared that the late rebellion had been “a war of education and patriotism against ignorance and barbarism.” --“ The South Was Right” by the Kennedy brothers...



From the outset, the Confederate Navy was considered by many as a coastal defence force, operating under the jurisdiction of the Confederate Army. During its early days however, senior politicians and naval officers pursued a more effective role; and secured the right to operate independently from the Army High Command. Despite this, throughout the period of conflict, this role of the Navy continued to be restricted to the defence and protection of southern ports, the destruction of Federal merchant shipping and the protection of those vessels intent on breaking the Union Blockade. Although many stated they foresaw a time when the CSN would become involved in operations of a much grander scale, that in fact never materialised.

The CSN was formed on February 21st 1861, although naval operations were being planned as early as January of that year. Due to the lack of resources and industry in the south, the Confederate Navy would never achieve parity with its northern counterpart. Nonetheless, through highly imaginative planning and technical innovation, the ships and men of the south soon drew grudging admiration at home and abroad.

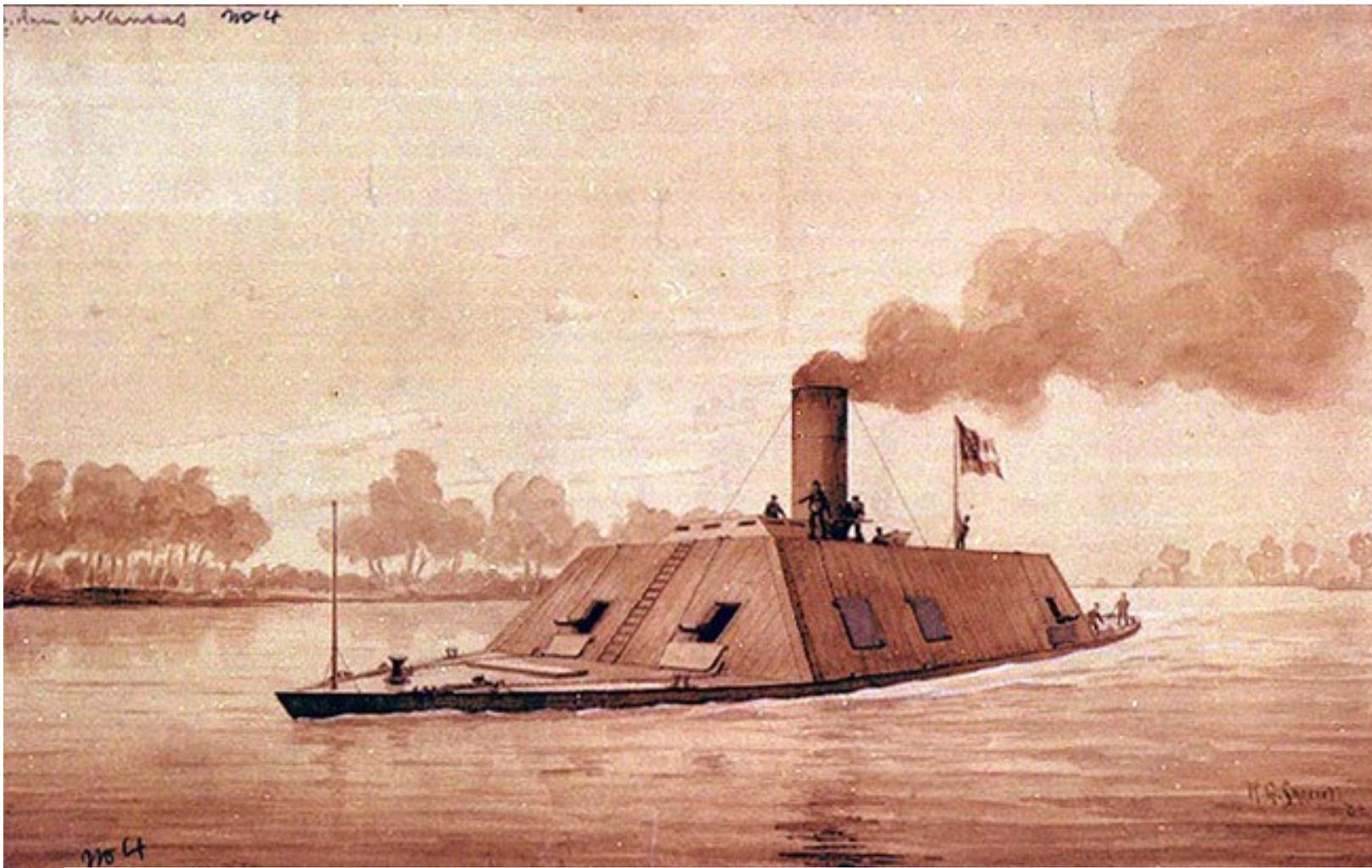
One early gain was the abandonment of the Gosport Navy Yard on April 29th 1861 by retreating Union forces. Fortunately an attempt to destroy the yard by fire had failed, leaving the Confederacy much needed facilities, including two dry docks, ordinance and other materials useful for building and repairs. In effect, almost overnight the confederacy had doubled the number of its major ports and significantly enhanced its industrial base.

When Navy Secretary Mallory learned that one of the Union's screw frigates, the USS Merrimack had also been fired and abandoned; but was in fact only partially destroyed, he ordered the ship raised, restored to seaworthy condition and rebuilt with a newly designed upper-structure of thick oak and iron plate. Thus the Confederacy gave birth to a new type of ship, the ironclad!

Stephen Mallory was appointed Secretary of the Department of the Navy shortly after the formation of the Navy in February 1861, Mallory was extremely well suited to the task, being an experienced admiralty lawyer but more importantly, he had served a term as Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee during his tenure as a United States Senator. Mallory wasted no time in setting about building his new navy into something more than the hastily envisaged, coastal defence force. He saw the navy as a key component of the Confederate military and much needed, if the south was going to win the war! With more trained Captains than ships, his first task was to find ways to acquire suitable vessels which could be either built to order, or quickly converted into the armed fleet he and the South so desperately needed.



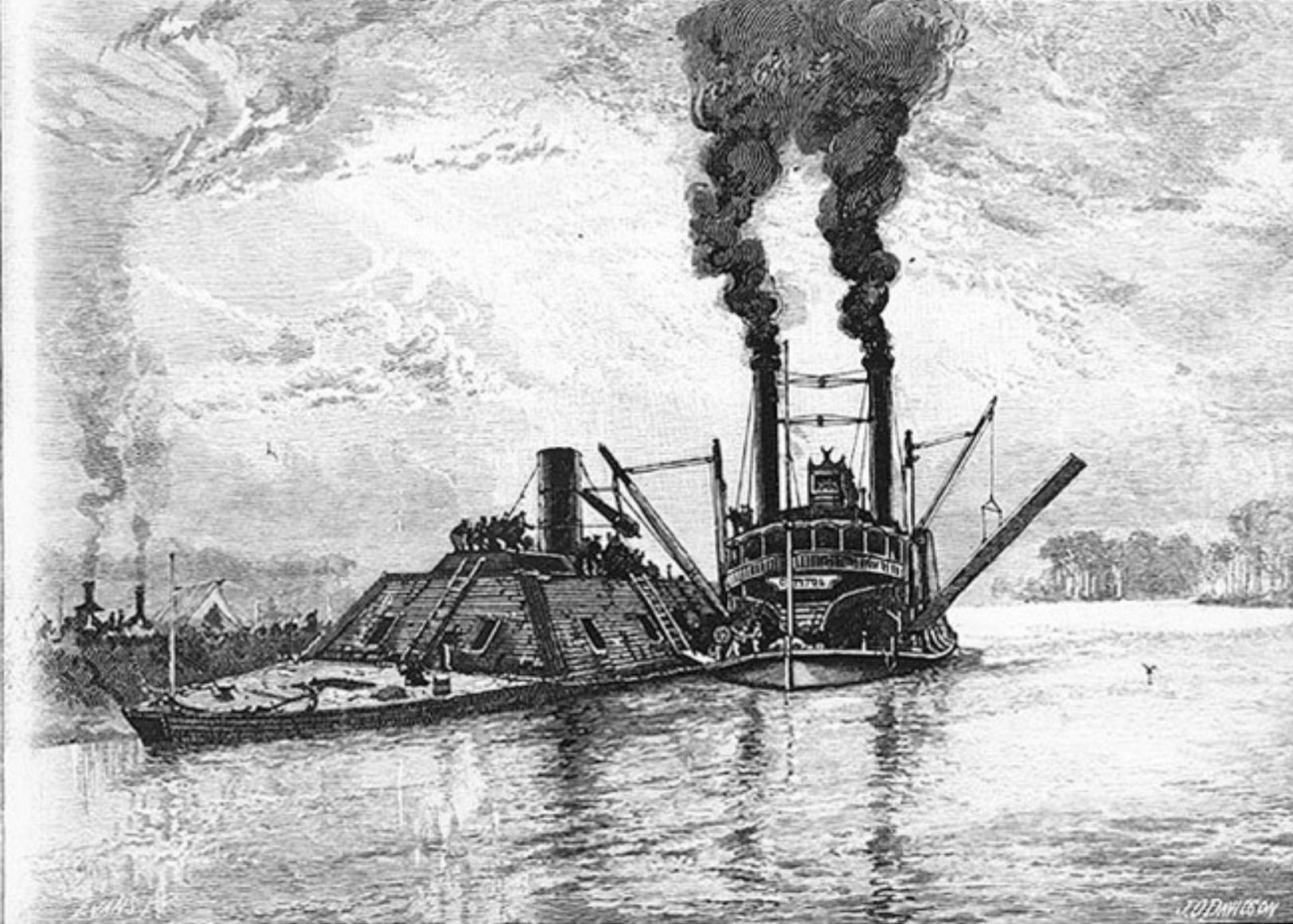
CSS Arkansas



CSS Arkansas; sepia-wash drawing by R. G. Skerrett; 1904.

During the Civil War, the Confederate navy's ironclad vessel bearing the [Arkansas] state's name was the ram CSS Arkansas. It was in use only twenty-three days, yet earned the rage of the Union and the respect of the Confederacy.

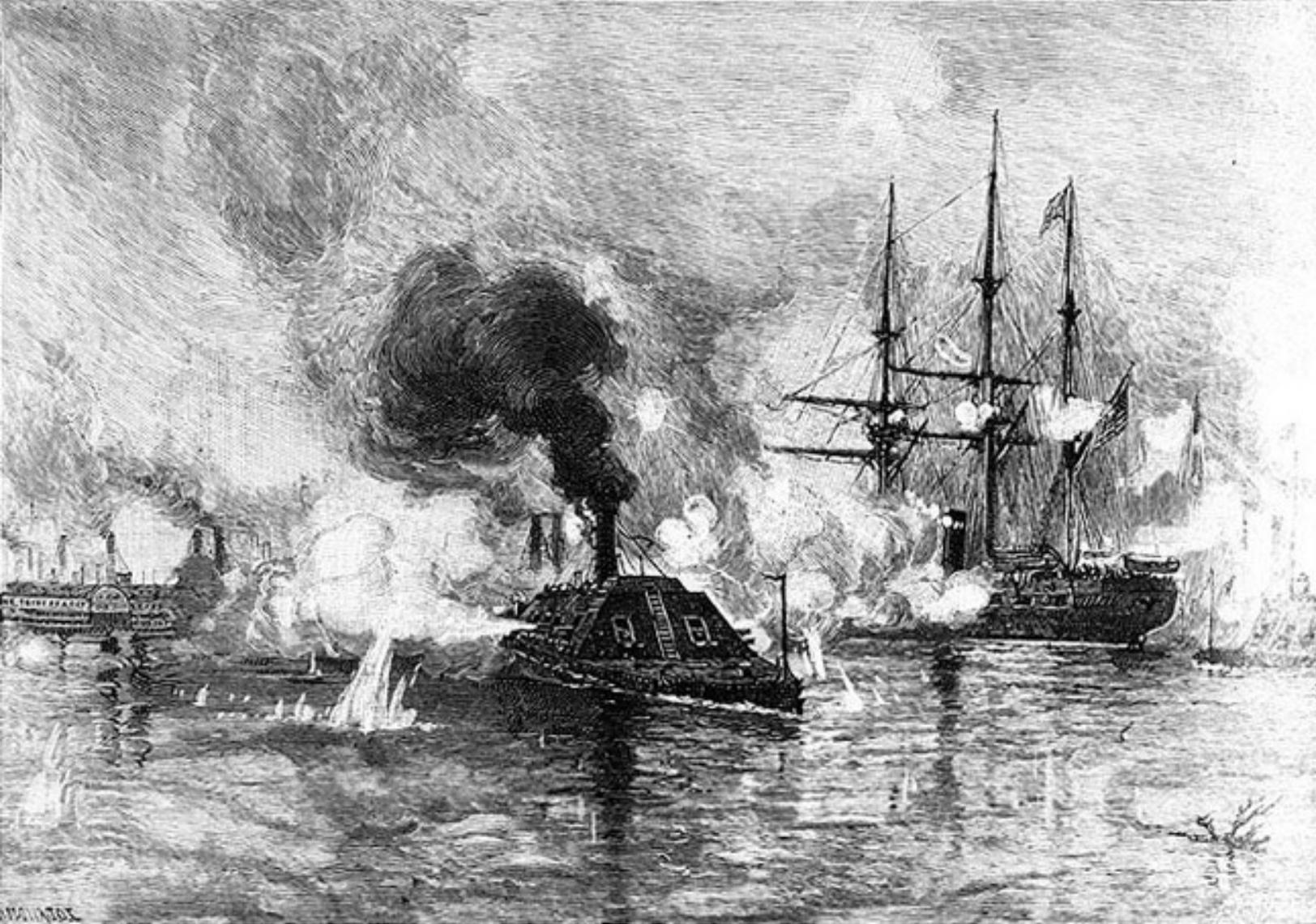
The Confederate navy's task to defend rivers from its better-equipped adversary's attacks and blockades required the building of vessels capable of meeting the challenge. To this end, on August 24, 1861, the navy ordered two ironclads from Memphis, Tennessee, shipbuilder John T. Shirley; one was christened the CSS Arkansas. The CSS Arkansas's keel was laid in October 1861, with work continuing through the winter. While the vessel was under construction, news arrived that Union naval forces were en route to capture Memphis. Evading the enemy, on April 26, 1862, the CSS Arkansas was towed under the command of Lieutenant Charles H. McBlair to a site below Memphis and above Vicksburg, Mississippi, into the Yazoo River, and then to Greenwood, Mississippi. Its sister ship, not yet seafaring, was burned in the shipyard to avoid capture by the enemy.



CSS Arkansas; line engraving after a drawing by J. O. Davidson, published in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, Volume III. This engraving depicts the ship fitting out of Yazoo City, Mississippi, in June–July, 1862. Assisting in the work is the CSS Capitol.

In May, Lieutenant Isaac Newton Brown was ordered to assume command of the CSS Arkansas “to finish and equip the vessel.” When he arrived, Brown found framework without armor, pieces of engines, no gun carriages, and railroad iron armor at the bottom of the river. Recovering the iron, Brown had the CSS Arkansas towed to the Yazoo City Navy Yard, where it underwent five weeks of construction. Boilerplates, not curved armor as intended, ended up on the pilothouse and stern, while thirty-six-foot dovetailed railroad iron was placed on its sides. Ten guns—broadside, forward, and aft—provided firepower. Eyewitnesses called it rust colored, but it was painted brown to match the color of the Mississippi River. The ship operated with 232 officers and men, between fifty and sixty of whom Brown had rounded up, referring to them as his “Missouri Volunteers,” including some Arkansas residents who had enlisted in Missouri units.

In mid-July 1862, with the Yazoo River falling, Brown was ordered to the defense of Vicksburg. Getting under way, the vessel was delayed en route as steam had leaked into the forward magazine, rendering the gunpowder there useless until dried. With repairs made just in time, it engaged three Union gunboats hunting for it. Damaging two and chasing the fleeing third, the CSS Arkansas emerged into the Mississippi River to find Admiral David Farragut’s twenty-ship squadron at anchor blockading Vicksburg. Taking an offensive position, the CSS Arkansas stormed firing into their midst, arriving damaged but afloat at the Vicksburg port. Its losses were twelve killed and eighteen wounded, with the commander among the latter.



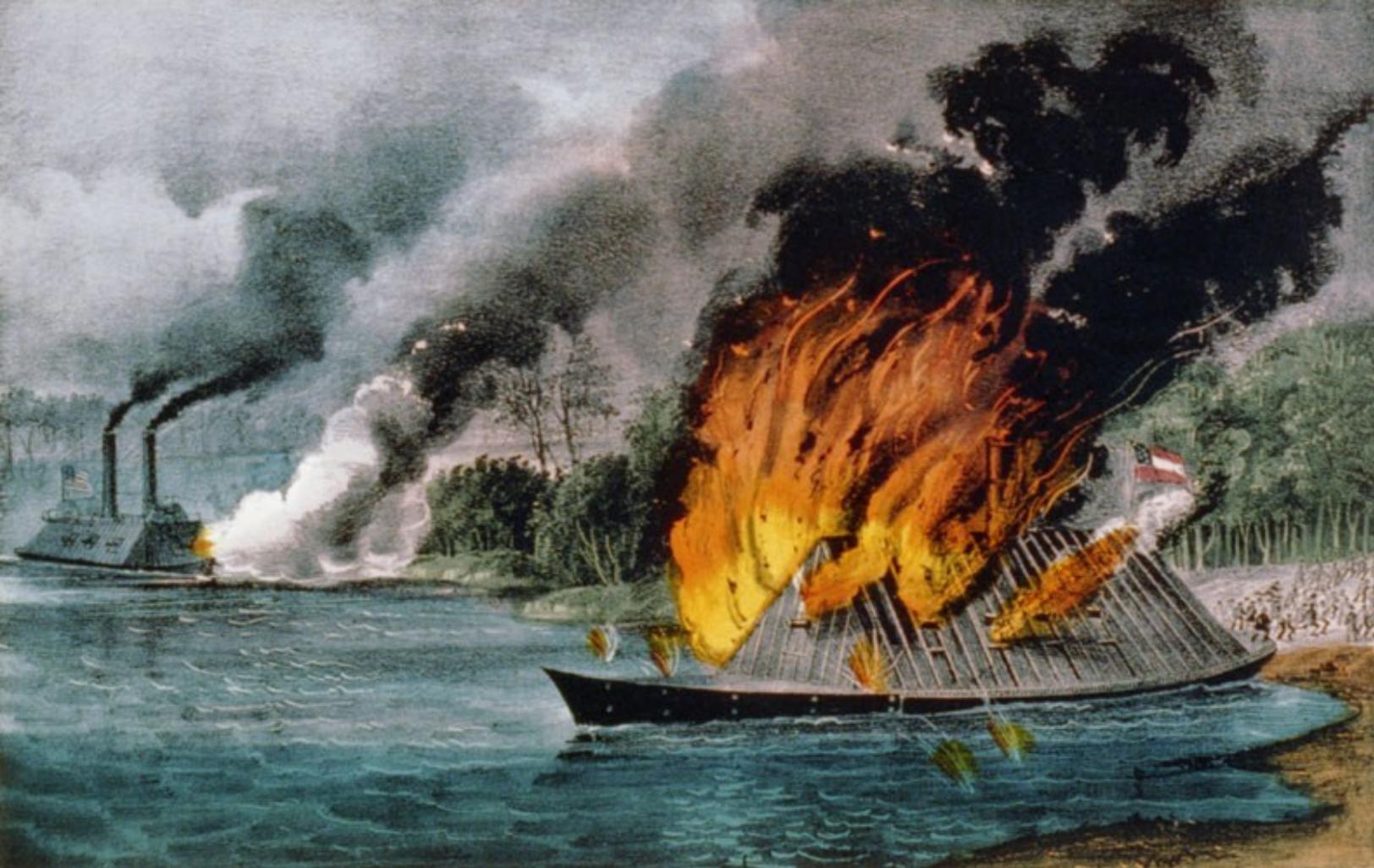
CSS Arkansas running through the Union fleet above Vicksburg, Mississippi; July 15, 1862. Line engraving after a drawing by J. O. Davidson, published in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.

Union losses on the Yazoo River were eighteen killed, fifty wounded, and ten missing; Farragut's Mississippi losses were five killed and nine wounded. Brown was promoted to the rank of captain for his actions and was ultimately awarded the Confederate Medal of Honor.

A Union admiral sought retaliation, but Vicksburg batteries kept his fleet at bay while repairs were made, leaving the Union navy to abandon Vicksburg. A wounded Brown was moved to Grenada, and first officer Lt. Henry K. Stevens took command.

The CSS Arkansas was next ordered to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in support of land forces. Nearing Baton Rouge on August 6, 1862, it engaged the Union ironclad Essex, one of the vessels that attacked it at Vicksburg. Engine failure caused its collapse. Dead in the water and drifting to shore, it was abandoned, scuttled, and set afire. Drifting downstream, it exploded and sank.

Today, the CSS Arkansas rests roughly at the same location but under a levee 1.4 miles south of the auto/rail bridge below Free Negro Point, 690 feet past river mile 233. Its ensign (naval flag) is displayed at the National Civil War Naval Museum in Columbus, Georgia. "Naval history records few deeds of greater heroism or higher professional ability than this achievement of the Arkansas," reads the August 16, 1862, report of Confederate secretary of the navy Stephen Mallory of the CSS Arkansas.



Hand-colored lithograph depicting the scuttling and burning of the Confederate ram CSS Arkansas on the Mississippi River, near Baton Rouge; August 1862.

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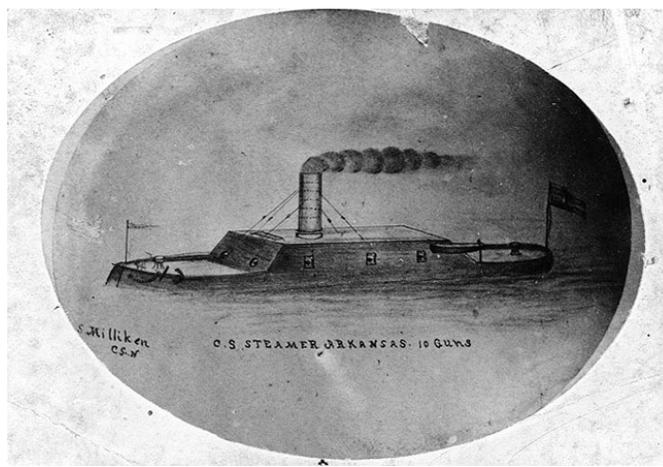
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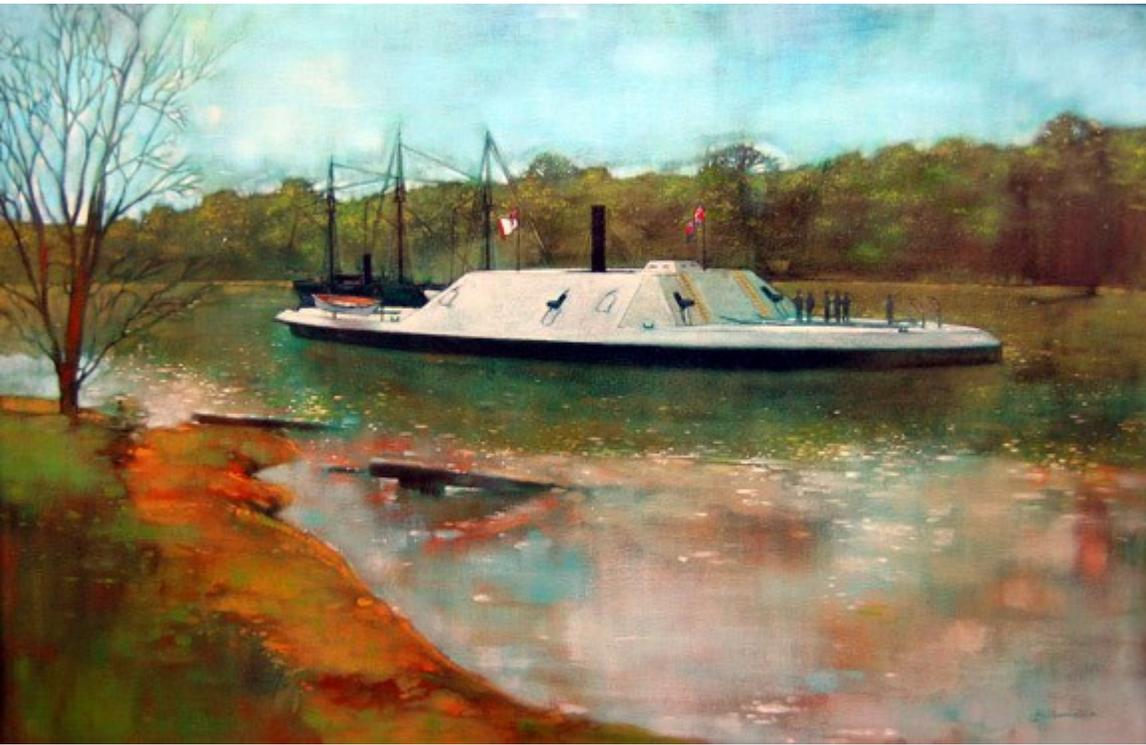
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John Spurgeon

Bella Vista, Arkansas





CSS *JACKSON*

Type: Ironclad Ram

Launched:

December 22, 1864

At: Confederate States
Yard, Columbus, Georgia

Length: 223 feet, 6 inches

Beam: 56 feet, 6 inches

Draft: 8 feet

Armament: Four 7-inch
Brooke Rifles; two 6.4-
inch Brooke Rifles; two 12
pounder boat howitzers.

One of the prime exhibits of Port Columbus is the hull of the ironclad ram *Jackson* which was designed as an armored, steam-powered ram for river and coast defense. The *Jackson's* design was based on the successful model of CSS *Virginia (Merrimac)*. The ship was also known as the *Muscogee* and exemplified the type of vessel employed by the Confederacy in naval combat during the Civil War. The nearly completed ship was burned to the waterline and sunk at the war's end by Union cavalry General Wilson's raiders in April of 1865. *Jackson* was discovered and raised in 1963. It is joined in the museum building by an excellent collection of Civil War naval artifacts including weapons, uniforms and an array of models of Civil War ships. The museum recently opened a new \$8 million facility with 40,000 square feet of exhibit space.

CSS *Jackson* is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Address:

National Civil War Naval
Museum at Port Columbus
1002 Victory Drive
Columbus, Georgia 31901
(706) 327-9798

Fax: (706) 324-7225

Email: cwnavy@portcolumbus.org

<http://portcolumbus.org/>

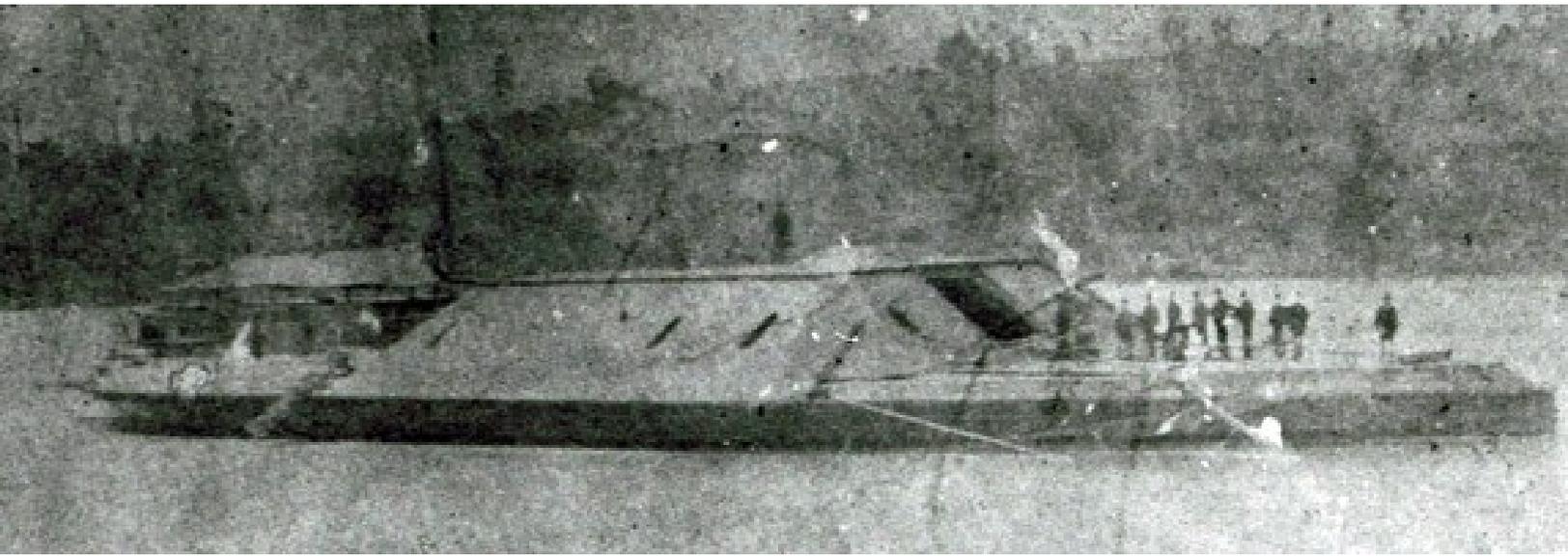
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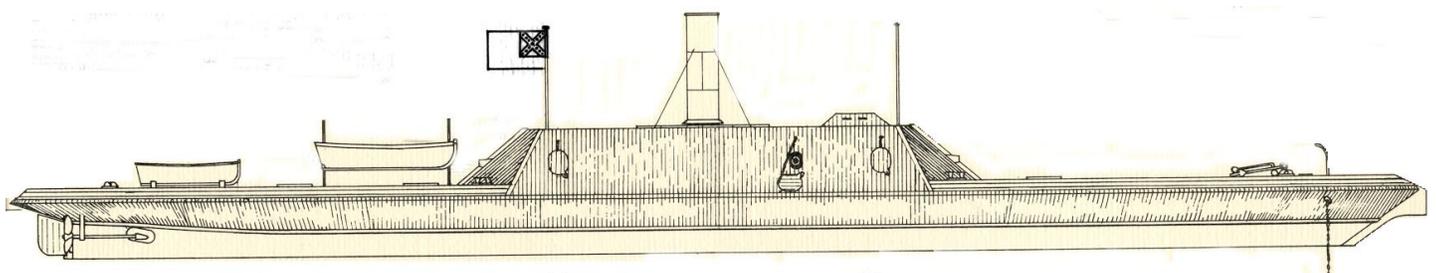
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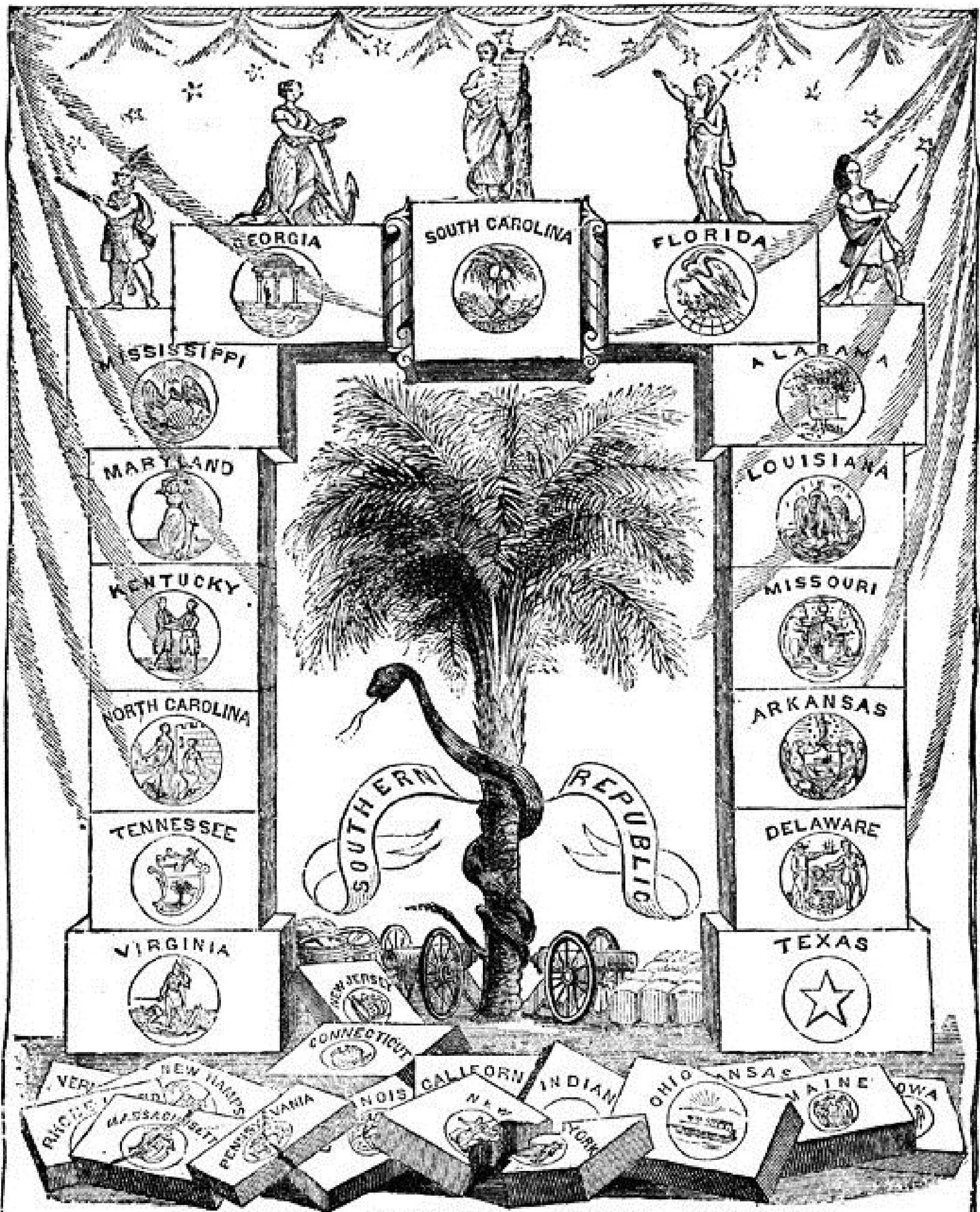
[Yahoo Maps](#), [Mapquest](#)

[HNSA Home Page](#).



<http://www.hnsa.org/ships/jackson.htm>





BUILT FROM THE RUINS.



Debunking Civil War Myths – Long Proven Wrong The Victors Write the War History, but Should Their Lies be Immortal?

... by **Steve Scroggins**

[Editors Note: I was 46 before I learned that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave anywhereJim W. Dean]

The most persistent and pernicious Big Lie regarding the so-called “Civil War”— more properly called the “War to Prevent Southern Independence”— is this:

Noble and saintly yankees fought the war to abolish slavery; evil Confederates fought to preserve it.



Lincoln's Proclamation Did Not Free a Single Slave

The historical record incontrovertibly refutes this Big Lie and yet it lives on, repeated incessantly by many who know better, and by many, many more who accept without challenge what they were taught in government schools.

The proverbial phrase “the victors write the history” was well-known well before the war.

In fact, General Patrick R. Cleburne, arguing for freeing slaves in exchange for military service, warned what would happen should the South’s bid for independence fail:

”... Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late. ... It 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 influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, our maimed veterans as fit objects for their derision. ...to establish sectional superiority and a more centralised form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.” –**Major General Patrick Cleburne, C.S.A. (Jan. 2, 1864)**



Gen. Patrick Cleburne

Cleburne's warning was indeed prophetic. The Big Lie is the official myth taught in virtually every public school in the country. Jim Dean noted this above, and he even went to a fancy prep school for two years in Massachusetts.

It is the myth believed and repeated incessantly by most Americans who never looked any deeper than the textbook they were issued in junior high history class. And when FDR's New Dealers migrated from government service to academia in Southern universities, they made sure the Big Lie was taught down here in the South.

The facts and the historical record, which we will review below, are widely and easily available, but unfortunately most Americans don't see it as their duty to understand American history in more depth than was offered in the superficial, *comic-book* summary they heard in government schools.

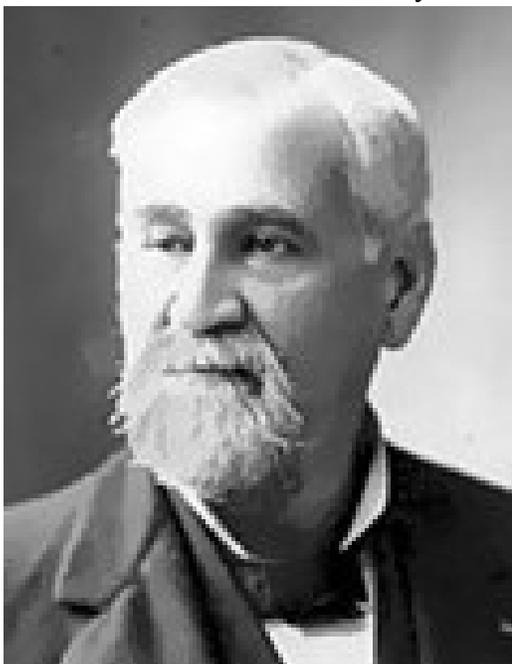
"It is a testament to the effectiveness of 140 years of government propaganda that a 308 page book filled with true facts about Lincoln could be entitled "The Lincoln No One Knows." It is not a matter of a poorly-performing government education system but quite the opposite:

The government schools have performed superbly in indoctrinating generations of American school children with a pack of lies, myths, omissions, and falsehoods about Lincoln and his war of conquest.

As Richard Bense wrote in *Yankee Leviathan*, any study of the American state should begin in 1865. The power of any state ultimately rests upon a series of government-sponsored myths, and there is none more prominent than the Lincoln Myth." —**Thomas DiLorenzo, from The Unknown Lincoln**

The **Sons of Confederate Veterans** has as its mission statement what is commonly called "*The Charge*," issued by General Stephen Dill Lee, who was then the Commander General of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Charge is a reflection of Cleburne's warning above, and a stated desire to keep alive the memory of the Confederate soldier's true history and motivation and the founding principles he fought to defend.

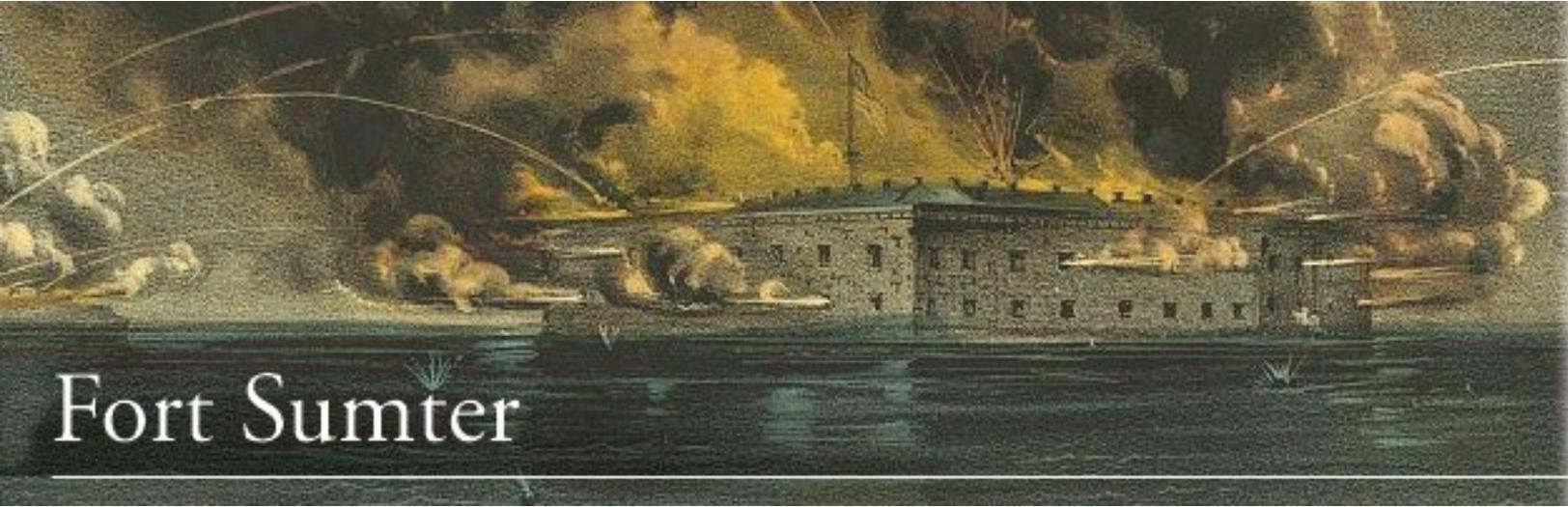


" To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldiers' good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

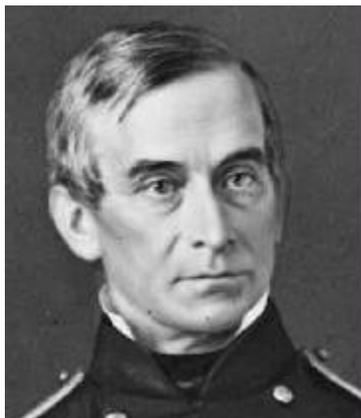
Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the south is presented to future generations." —Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

**First, let's establish HOW the war was started,
then we'll proceed to WHY.**

Gen. Stephen. D. Lee



Fort Sumter



South Carolina seceded December 20th, 1860. Major Robert Anderson, commanding U.S. forces in Charleston, moved the garrison in Fort Moultrie (Sullivan’s Island across the harbor East of Charleston proper) –which he deemed indefensible– to Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. He made this move in stealth in the middle of the night on December 26th.

South Carolina officials were understandably infuriated, but Anderson refused to evacuate Sumter. President Buchanan was a lame duck; he didn’t want a war started on his watch, but refused to issue orders either way.

South Carolina officials made clear that the U.S. Army staying in Sumter was NOT an option and that resupply or reinforcements would be viewed as a hostile act.

Major Anderson

On January 9th, an unarmed steamer, the *Star of the West*, approached Charleston harbor intent on reinforcing Sumter with more troops and ammunition (see diagram below). Charleston batteries fired warning shots near the ship and the *Star of the West* turned and fled.

By February, South Carolina had joined six other states in the Confederate States of America. Confederate officials pressed for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens (Pensacola, FL). Buchanan stonewalled and the crisis escalated. Lincoln would inherit the crisis March 4th.

“[T]he Union ... will constitutionally defend and maintain itself... In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.”

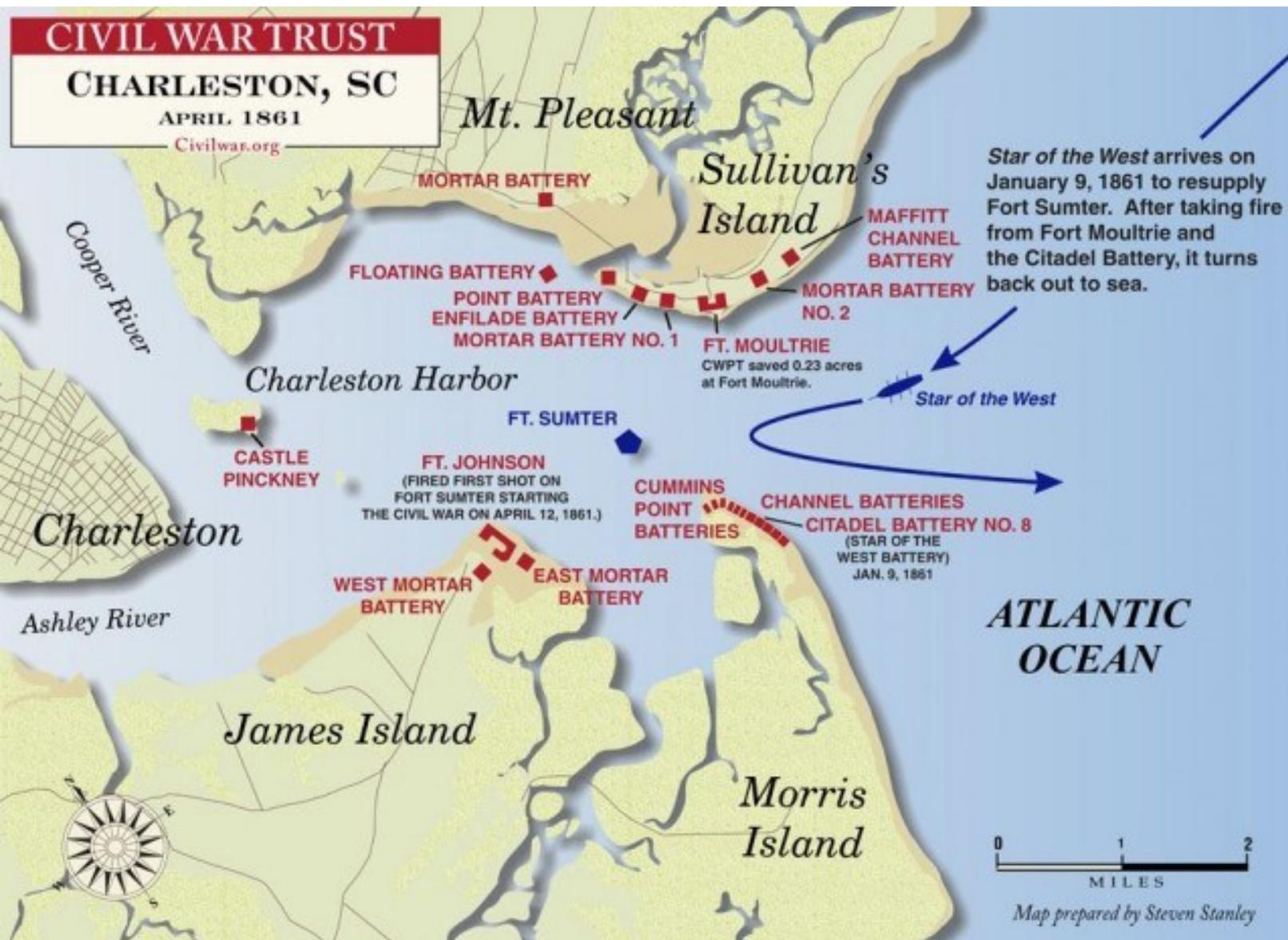
–Abraham Lincoln, from inaugural address, March 4, 1861.

Lincoln essentially declared war in his inaugural address March 4th in which he promised not to invade or attack anyone EXCEPT...EXCEPT to hold the forts and property of the U.S. government for the purpose of collecting tariffs. In essence, he was denying the right of secession and promising to invade the southern states and force them back into the Union.

Lincoln refused to meet with Confederate emissaries sent to negotiate full payment for U.S. properties now within the jurisdiction of the C.S.A. Secretary of State Seward gave mixed signals, suggesting that evacuation

of the forts was likely — in fact, all senior U.S. military officers recommended immediate evacuation to Lincoln.

Instead, Lincoln ordered a flotilla of war ships with additional troops and supplies to Charleston, then advised Confederate officials that it was coming to “resupply” Sumter, “*by force if necessary.*”



Rather than wait for war ships and the greater likelihood of loss of life on both sides, the Confederates decided to force a surrender before they arrived. Anderson was given a final chance to evacuate Sumter, given a deadline and told when the bombardment would commence. He replied that he would not evacuate.

The bombardment commenced on April 12th and Anderson surrendered on April 14th due to fears the magazine (with powder and ordnance) would ignite. No one was killed during the bombardment and Anderson's garrison was allowed to peacefully leave the fort .

CSA Flag Flies at Fort Sumter - Later to be Replaced

Though he made force necessary, Lincoln had succeeded in provoking the Confederates to fire the first shots and it had the desired effect: it incited a war fever in the North. On April 15th, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to invade the southern states to force their return to the Union, or as he phrased it, to quell “a rebellion.”

As a result of Lincoln’s call for a coercive force, four more states seceded in protest to join forces with the C.S.A. Virginia seceded April 17th and North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee followed in short order.

The stealthy taking of Fort Sumter was an act of war. The stated intention to insert more men and ammunition BY FORCE was another act of war. The bombardment of Fort Sumter to force its surrender was an act of war, but it was NOT the first act of war in the conflict.

Now, let’s review the WHY of the war.



There would have been no war if Lincoln had not ordered invasions and naval blockades of southern states. The southern states made known they wanted a peaceful separation. The answer to WHY the southern states fought the war is painfully obvious: **Self Defense**. Duh! Because their country was being invaded!

In the same [Inaugural Address](#) (March 4th, 1861) in which Lincoln promised to use force to collect the tariffs (protect U.S. tax revenues), Lincoln reiterated his previous statements that he had no intent, no lawful right and no inclination to interfere with slavery where it existed.

He went on to say that he supported the proposed Constitutional Amendment (the [Corwin Amendment](#)) that would constitutionally enshrine slavery beyond the reach of the U.S. Congress.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

“No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.”

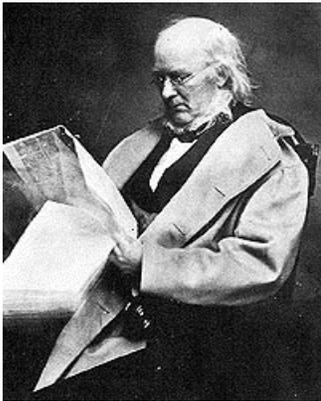
As noted earlier, Lincoln called for troops to launch an invasion April 15th. He ordered a naval blockade, and made various preparations for war beginning April 15th without a Congressional declaration of war. When Congress finally convened in July, it basically rubber-stamped his actions thus far.

But Congress also approved the [Crittenden-Johnson Resolution](#) on July 25th, specifically stating the purpose of the war was to reunite the southern states into the U.S.A. It was clearly stated the war’s purpose was to “preserve the Union” and NOT to overthrow or interfere with “the rights or established institutions of the states” (slavery). This unequivocal statement from Congress and Lincoln’s unequivocal support for the Corwin Amendment directly contradict the official Big Lie. But there’s more. As you’ll see below, Lincoln’s stated purpose remains the same 16 months into the war.

At this point (July 1861), it seems clear that if the Confederate States’ purpose was merely to “preserve slavery,” then its best option would have been to end hostilities and rejoin the Union. It was independence the South was committed to maintain and it was Southern Independence that the North intended to prevent by force if persuasion failed.



“My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.” – Abraham Lincoln, from letter to Horace Greeley, Aug. 22, 1862



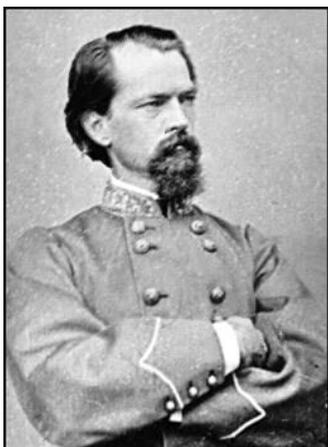
0 Horace Greeley

Over 16 months after the war began (Aug. 22, 1862), Lincoln wrote to Horace Greeley of *The New York Tribune*, an open letter in response to a Greeley editorial, in which Lincoln essentially said that **slavery was not relevant to the war. He stated that his “paramount object” was to “preserve the union,” and that slavery had no bearing on the war effort.**

This was just days before the Emancipation Proclamation extended the offer, once again, to preserve slavery if the southern states would simply lay down their arms and return to the Union.

The Emancipation Proclamation didn’t free any slaves in any territory controlled by the U.S. government. It was generally seen as a farce by both Americans and the British press.

“We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free.” —Secretary of State William Seward



“The Union government liberates the enemy’s slaves as it would the enemy’s cattle, simply to weaken them in the conflict. The principle is not that a human being cannot justly own another, but that he cannot own him unless he is loyal to the United States.” –London Spectator, 1862

Right up to very near the end of the war, the South could have saved slavery simply by returning to the Union.

Independence was the southern goal.

General John B. Gordon

General John B. Gordon, in his book *Reminiscences of the Civil War* (p. 19) summarized it this way:

“But slavery was far from being the sole cause of the prolonged conflict. Neither its destruction on the one hand, nor its defense 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.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.” —General John B. Gordon, from [Reminiscences of the Civil War](#), page 19

The North’s primary purpose was to prevent southern independence. It’s the North that betrayed the Founding principle of “consent of the governed” from that celebrated secession document, the Declaration of Independence.

How can any American deny the right of secession and at the same time celebrate Independence Day and the principle it embodies? As Greeley put it in his editorial in the *New York Tribune* December 17th, 1860:

If the Declaration of Independence justified the secession of 3,000,000 colonists in 1776, I do not see why the Constitution ratified by the same men should not justify the secession of 5,000,000 of the Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861... We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence that government derives its power from the consent of the governed is sound and just, then if the Cotton States, the Gulf States or any other States choose to form an independent nation they have a clear right to do it... And when a section of our Union resolves to go out, we shall resist any coercive acts to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic where one section is pinned to the other section by bayonets.” —Horace Greeley, [New York Tribune](#), Dec. 17, 1860.

In December of 1860 and January of 1861, many newspapers across the North and Midwest echoed Greeley’s sentiments to “let the South go in peace.” But the bankers, railroads and shippers soon informed the press of the financial implications of southern independence.

The editorial tune changed dramatically in February and March of 1861 to “No, we must NOT let the South go,” and “what about our shipping?” and “what about our revenue?” As the *New York Times* noted on March 30th, **“We were divided and confused until our pockets were touched.”** [See *Northern Editorials on Secession*, Howard C. Perkins, ed., 1965 -- See [Sample editorials here](#).]

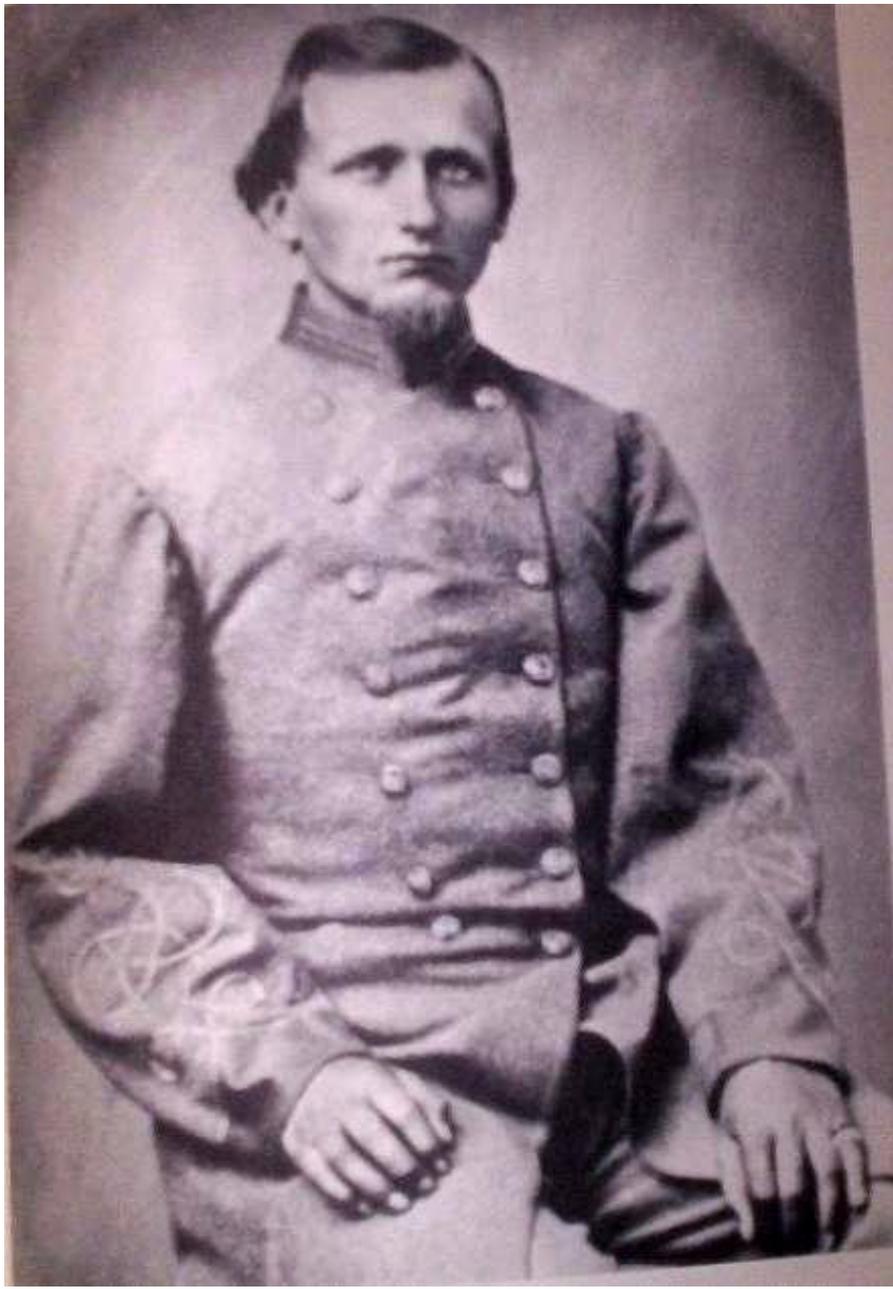
All the powder keg needed was a spark to ignite a war. Lincoln sent the war ship flotilla to Charleston and it was on. Lincoln had his excuse.

There you have it. The North prevented southern independence because it threatened their financial interests. The South wanted independence for its own best interests, in the tradition of the American Founders. It sought peaceful separation, but fought in self-defense when invaded and blockaded.

The current best estimate for death toll of the war is 750,000 American soldiers and at least 50,000 southern civilians. Adjusted to current population, that’s the equivalent today of 8 million Americans dying in four years.

The Official Big Lie was created and maintained to obscure the overthrow of the Founding Principles, and the true motivations that resulted in tragic and unnecessary death on an epic scale.

<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2012/04/10/debunking-civil-war-myths-long-proven-wrong/>



STATES RIGHTS? Oh, there may be a state "privilege" or two, but state's rights simply don't exist anymore. They died at a little place called Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on Palm Sunday in April of 1865. Self-government for Americans died that day -- and big government for Americans was born.

Consider this from General Lee: "All that the South has ever desired was the Union as established by our forefathers should be preserved and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."

That's it in a nutshell, and as explained by General Lee, is what we Americans lost at Appomattox: "the Union as established by our forefathers" and "the government as originally organized." Over 750,000 Americans died giving birth to the bloated loathsome blob of the federal government squatting in that drained swamp formerly known as "Foggy Bottom" today. Its tentacles reach into every facet of every American's life today, suffocating and smothering freedom.

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

Photo: Henry Clay Koonce was a Jones County farmer. He was 19 when he was appointed 1st lieutenant of Company K, 61st Regiment NC Troops on April 29, 1862. He lost the lower part of his leg in action at Fort Harrison, Virginia.

Ted Nugent: America Would Be Better Off If South Won Civil War



Where would America be today if the south had won the Civil War? According to Ted Nugent, the United States would be a better place if we were still flying the confederate flag.

The musician recently wrote an op-ed for the Washington Times calling John Roberts, the Supreme Court Judge who sided with the liberal to uphold President Obama's Affordable Care Act, a traitor.

[Nugent writes at the Washington Times:](#)

“(Roberts) squandered the opportunity to restore judicial, financial and legislative sanity to a government that by any sane person’s standards is insane and addicted to centralized federal control of our lives.... Our entitlement programs have bankrupted America... We have dug a financial crater so deep that many doubt we can ever climb out. With his vote, Chief Justice Roberts didn’t give Fedzilla an even bigger shovel, he gave Fedzilla an earth mover with which to dig bigger financial holes.”

This isn’t the first time that Nugent has spoken out against the Obama administration. [The secret service even paid him a visit earlier this year after he made comments about assassinating the president.](#)

Nugent concludes that Robert’s vote effectively killed our founding father’s vision of a limited government.

Nugent said:

“Because our legislative, judicial and executive branches of government hold the 10th Amendment in contempt, I’m beginning to wonder if it would have been best had the South won the Civil War. Our Founding Fathers’ concept of limited government is dead.”

[The Supreme Court’s decision on the Affordable Care Act has drawn strong opinions from just about everybody.](#) And it’s understandable that Nugent is upset about Robert’s decision. But saying that America would be better off if the south won the Civil War is a little out of line, right?

Read more at http://www.inquisitr.com/271111/ted-nugent-america-would-be-better-off-if-south-won-civil-war/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Inquisitr+%28Inquisitr%3A+All%29#0EjKPRmCdvPF6VTk.99

Ed. Note: TED IS RIGHT ON TARGET !! God Bless his courage to tell the truth !!

**Now we know where he gets his
fight from. CIC Michael Givens
and family in a past life !**





William Pendleton, Chief of Artillery of the Northern Virginia Artillery, was also an ordained minister. He conducted services in the field when not in combat. He was overheard once as Federal Troops advanced on his guns: "While we kill their bodies, may the Lord have mercy on their souls - Fire!"

Administering Last Rites at Champion Hill

Diary accounts extracted from:

"The Confederacy's Fighting Chaplain: Father John B. Bannon"

By Phillip Thomas Tucker



Father John B. Bannon was born in Ireland in 1829 and was ordained as a priest in 1853. Shortly after his ordination, he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri. Father Bannon was loved not only by his parishioners but also by the city at large which, by 1861, boasted of having the second largest Irish population in the Southern and border states. When the war erupted Father Bannon enlisted as Chaplain in the 1st Missouri Confederate Brigade. A Confederate veteran later described Bannon's actions on the battlefield during the war: *"While his mission was one of peace, he became noted for his bravery in the field in attending the wounded and the dying in very exposed places. He was both a pious and practical man, and became a ministering angel wherever broken and bruised humanity needed help and consolation."* At the close of the war Bannon returned to Ireland and resumed his priesthood.

Photograph from "The Confederacy's Fighting Chaplain: Father John B. Bannon" by Philip T. Tucker

One of the casualties during the Battle of Champion Hill was a Rebel gunner from Guibor's Battery named Private McGolfe. Suffering from a fatal wound but not yet dead, McGolfe was taken to a barn which had been converted into a field hospital. When Father Bannon went to minister to the dying, he found McGolfe lying on the ground in a foul mood — not so much because he was injured but because a fatally wounded Yankee soldier was lying beside him.

**"I have no hesitancy in saying that the greatest soldier I ever saw was Father Bannon."
—General Sterling Price, C.S.A.**

***From the Diary of Father John Bannon
May 16-17, 1863***

Strange to say, he was in his full senses, and kept roaring out, *"Take away this Yankee, boy, I can't lie quiet here with this Yankee by me."* I went up and spoke to him; he knew my voice, but his sight was gone; and on my mentioning confession to him, *"Oh!"* said he, *"time enough for that. I'm not so bad as that goes to; I shall be right enough again in a day or two."* No, McGolfe, I replied, you are dying. Your skull is split open, and your legs and arms are smashed; you cannot live out the day, and you must prepare to meet God's judgment.

McGolfe replied, *"Well take away this Yankee: I can't make my confession with this Yankee close to me. He disturbs my mind: take him away!"* I said, never mind the Yankee attend to your own soul.

The Yankee, I found, was a poor German, who understood no English: so I induced McGolfe to make his confession at once. I then went to the German and from the few words which I understood, I made out that the poor fellow was a Catholic, and recently enlisted. He was evidently in the best disposition, kissed fervently the crucifix which I held to him, and seemed intensely grateful at meeting with a Catholic Priest. I did therefore all I could for him, and went to see if any other cases wanted help.... [Father Bannon then addressed the surgeon in charge and asked if there were more injured he needed to see.]

Have you any here for me? I asked. *"Yes,"* said the surgeon, pointing to one of the wounded. *"I think he must be one of yours, for he is an Irishman."* I stooped down to the man and asked if he was a Catholic. He was; and of such a regiment, such a company. He was shot through the bowels, and the bullet had broken his spine. He had not long to live. Why, I asked, I was with your regiment last night but I don't remember you. Were you with me, or how was it? *"No, Father,"* he answered. *"I knew you would be coming, and I watched to keep out of your way, for I did not wish to meet you."* I remarked, You unfortunate fellow! Do you see now how the devil deceives you; and how nearly he had you by the throat. The dying man replied, *"Indeed, I was a fool, Father and I am sorry for it with all my heart."*

He made a good end, poor fellow, and I was careful to take down his name and the address of his family in Ireland, as I always did in similar cases; for I knew how great a consolation it is to Irish fathers and mothers to hear from a Priest that their child died well. He was the son of a small farmer in Meath and his family had heard nothing of him for several years.

The following day, on May 17, Father Bannon followed the retreating army to Vicksburg and encountered the ambulance wagons carrying the wounded and dying. In one of the wagons lay Pvt. McGolfe who by some miracle was still alive.

Whom have you got in there? I asked. *"McGolfe,"* was the reply. What! Is he still alive? I exclaimed, and rode up to the wagon. *"Ah, Father, is that you?"* The wretched man had neither hand nor foot that he could use. I was delighted to find him still sensible, for my heart rather misgave me about his treatment of the poor German, and I was apprehensive that his dispositions yesterday were not as good as they might have been. My delight was increased when McGolfe went on to say, *"I can't help thinking of that poor Yankee. I behaved like a brute to him. He died last night, but after you left him he never stopped saying his prayers, and he prayed like a good one. He made me think, I can tell you. I'm just sorry for the way I treated him, and if you can give me any more penance for it, do. Now if you'll stop by me, I'd like to make my confession again."*

And, he began to accuse himself out loud before all the men about, so that I expostulated with him, and told him to speak lower.

"No," he said, *"I have been a bad man, and they all know it. I have given bad example, and I want to do some penance for it"* - and he continued his confession at the top of his voice. When he had finished, I consoled him, telling him I should give him no penance, for he had done enough. I then gave him the last absolution, and in an hour he was a corpse.

<http://battleofchampionhill.org/history/bannon.htm>

Phillip Thomas Tucker is United States Air Force Historian, Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards Air Force Base, California. The book *The Confederacy's Fighting Chaplain: Father John B. Bannon*, published by The University of Alabama Press, 1992, is available at Amazon.com.

"We who were all praying for the North at the opening of the war, would willingly fight for the South if we could get there."

--General consensus of the Irish people reported by Father Bannon while in serving in Ireland.

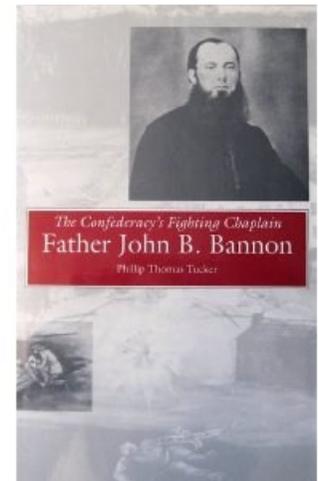
The Confederacy's Fighting Chaplain

The Confederacy's Fighting Chaplain is the remarkable story of the Irishman who brought the Bible and his own resourcefulness and daring to both the battlefield and the diplomatic field—a story that has been largely ignored for more than 130 years. The biography of John B. Bannon also chronicles the forgotten Southerners—the Irish immigrants of the Confederacy—whose colorful and crucial role in the Civil War has been seriously neglected. John B. Bannon was born in Ireland in 1829 and raised in peat-bog country. Educated at the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth, he was ordained a priest in May 1853. Ireland was still suffering from the effects of the Potato Famine, which caused thousands of Irish to emigrate to the United States. In response to the need for Roman Catholic priests to minister to America's immigrant population, Father Bannon was sent to the Archdiocese of St. Louis, Missouri, shortly after his ordination. Many of the Irish parishioners of St. Louis lived in a crowded corner of the city without money, assistance or land.

Father Bannon soon became a leading civic and religious figure in St. Louis. An impressive character, he was described as a "handsome man, over six feet in height, with splendid form and intellectual face, courteous manners, and of great personal magnetism, conversing entertainingly and with originality and great wit, in a manner all his own." By 1860, Missouri contained the second largest Irish population and the largest German population in the Southern and border states, and when the war reached Missouri, Father Bannon volunteered to serve on the battlefield by tending to the wounded and dying. During the war he served as chaplain-soldier in perhaps the finest combat unit on either side—the First Missouri Confederate Brigade. He impressed his fellow Confederates by attending the wounded at the front lines during battle, while most chaplains stayed to the rear. This tall, athletic man was a striking figure with his slouch hat and butternut-colored uniform with a red cloth cross on the left shoulder. Various accounts praised the chaplain: A veteran wrote that the chaplain "was everywhere in the midst of battle when the fire was heaviest and the bullets thickest." General Sterling Price wrote: "The greatest soldier I ever saw was Father Bannon. In the midst of the fray he would step in and take up a fallen soldier."

After the fall of Vicksburg, where Bannon had worked under dangerous fire, he journeyed to Richmond and received recognition and special diplomatic duties from President Jefferson Davis. Bannon conceived a brilliant strategy to gain recognition for the Confederacy from Pope Pius IX and thus open the door for recognition from Britain and France. On a mission for Davis he acted as a secret agent in Ireland during an all-important clandestine effort to stop the flood of Irish immigrants pouring into the Union armies at a critical time—before the decisive campaigns of 1864. After the war he joined the Jesuit order in Ireland, where he served until his death in 1913.

The story of Father Bannon is indeed the story of the Missouri Irish Confederates, whose role in the conflict likewise has been neglected. Without doubt, Father Bannon stands out as an important religious-diplomatic personality of the Confederacy. Few men played such a distinguished and diverse role during the Civil War.



Read More [HERE](#)

"Southern men, ragged and starving, were fighting for the protection of their homes."

--Father John B. Bannon



Federal v Consolidated Government

[Volume 1, Page 292]

CHAPTER 8 | Document 41

Thomas Jefferson, Resolutions Relative to the Alien and Sedition Acts
10 Nov. 1798 Writings 17:379--80, 385--91

1. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes,--delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force: that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party: that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

.....

8th. Resolved, That a committee of conference and correspondence be appointed, who shall have in charge to communicate the preceding resolutions to the legislatures of the several States; to assure them that this commonwealth continues in the same esteem of their friendship and union which it has manifested from that moment at which a common danger first suggested a common union: that it considers union, for specified national purposes, and particularly to those specified in their late federal compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness and prosperity of all the States: that faithful to that compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation: that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-government and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special delegations and reservations solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness or prosperity of these States; and that therefore this commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-States are, to submit to undelegated, and consequently unlimited powers in no man, or body of men on earth: that in cases of an abuse of the delegated powers, the members of the General Government, being chosen by the people, a change by the people would be the constitutional remedy; but, where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy: that every **State has a natural right in cases not within the compact, (casus non foederis,) to nullify of their own authority all assumptions of power by others within their limits: that without this right, they would be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whosoever might exercise this right of judgment for them:** that nevertheless, this commonwealth, from motives of regard and respect for its co-States, has wished to communicate with them on the subject: that with them alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the powers exercised under it, Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the final judgment of those by whom, and for whose use itself and its powers were all created and modified: that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions would flow from them; that the General Government may place any act they think proper on the list of crimes, and punish it themselves whether enumerated or not enumerated by the Constitution as cognizable by them: that they may transfer its cognizance to the President, or any other person, who may himself be the accuser, counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction: that a very numerous and

valuable description of the inhabitants of these States being, by this precedent, reduced, as outlaws, to the absolute dominion of one man, and the barrier of the Constitution thus swept away from us all, no rampart now remains against the passions and the powers of a majority in Congress to protect from a like exportation, or other more grievous punishment, the minority of the same body, the legislatures, judges, governors, and counsellors of the States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants, who may venture to reclaim the constitutional rights and liberties of the States and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the views, or marked by the suspicions of the President, or be thought dangerous to his or their election, or other interests, public or personal: that the friendless alien has indeed been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment; but the citizen will soon follow, or rather, has already followed, for already has a sedition act marked him as its prey: that these and successive acts of the same character, unless arrested at the threshold, necessarily drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against republican government, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron: that it would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights: that confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism--free government is founded in jealousy, and not in confidence; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions, to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power: that our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the alien and sedition acts, and [Volume 1, Page 293] say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits. Let him say what the government is, if it be not a tyranny, which the men of our choice have conferred on our President, and the President of our choice has assented to, and accepted over the friendly strangers to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws have pledged hospitality and protection: that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President, than the solid right of innocence, the claims of justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms and substance of law and justice. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. That this commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning aliens, and for the punishment of certain crimes herein before specified, plainly declaring whether these acts are or are not authorized by the federal compact. And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced as to prove their attachment unaltered to limited government, whether general or particular. And that the rights and liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked in a common bottom with their own. That they will concur with this commonwealth in considering the said acts as so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration that that compact is not meant to be the measure of the powers of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over these States, of all powers whatsoever: that they will view this as seizing the rights of the States, and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States, (not merely as the cases made federal, (*casus foederis*),) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent: that this would be to surrender the form of government we have chosen, and live under one deriving its powers from its own will, and not from our authority; and that the co-States, recurring to their natural right in cases not made federal, will concur in declaring these acts void, and of no force, and will each take measures of its own for providing that neither these acts, nor any others of the General Government not plainly and intentionally authorized by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective territories.

9th. Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to communicate by writing or personal conferences, at any times or places whatever, with any person or persons who may be appointed by any one or more co-States to correspond or confer with them; and that they lay their proceedings before the next session of Assembly.

The Founders' Constitution

Volume 1, Chapter 8, Document 41

<http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/v1ch8s41.html>

The University of Chicago Press

The Writings of Thomas Jefferson. Edited by Andrew A. Lipscomb and Albert Ellery Bergh. 20 vols. Washington: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1905.

LEE CAMP – ASSEMBLY HALL, Dr. Hunter McGuire Presentation on the “HISTORY” Question of History being taught to Southern Students.

The School History Question Handled
By Dr. McGuire.

Extracted from: “Roanoke Times”, **October 21st, 1897**

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.**

THIS ARTICLE ILLUSTRATES THE LONG TRAIN OF EDUCATIONAL ABUSES OUR PARENTS, OURSELVES AND OUR KIDS AND GRANDKIDS HAVE SUFFERED. MOST SOUTHERNS BELIEVE THE LIES THAT LINCOLN'S WAR WAS OVER SLAVERY, THAT THE CONFEDERACY WAS EVIL, THAT LINCOLN IS THE "GREATEST PRESIDENT", THAT GENICIDAL WAR WAGED ON OUR PEOPLE WAS JUSTIFIED TO "SAVE THE UNION" AND THAT OUR FOREFATHERS ARE TRAITORS WHO REBELLED AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

THIS IS WHY SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMPS ARE SO IMPORTANT.

"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.

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



"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects 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."

Maj. General Patrick R. Cleburne, CSA, January 1864

*Defending American Heritage
Preserving Confederate Memory*
www.battleflag.org

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

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

Approved.

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

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

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

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

VIEWPOINT DISCRIMINATION . . . WHAT'S NEXT?



**Sons of
Confederate
Veterans**

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

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

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

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

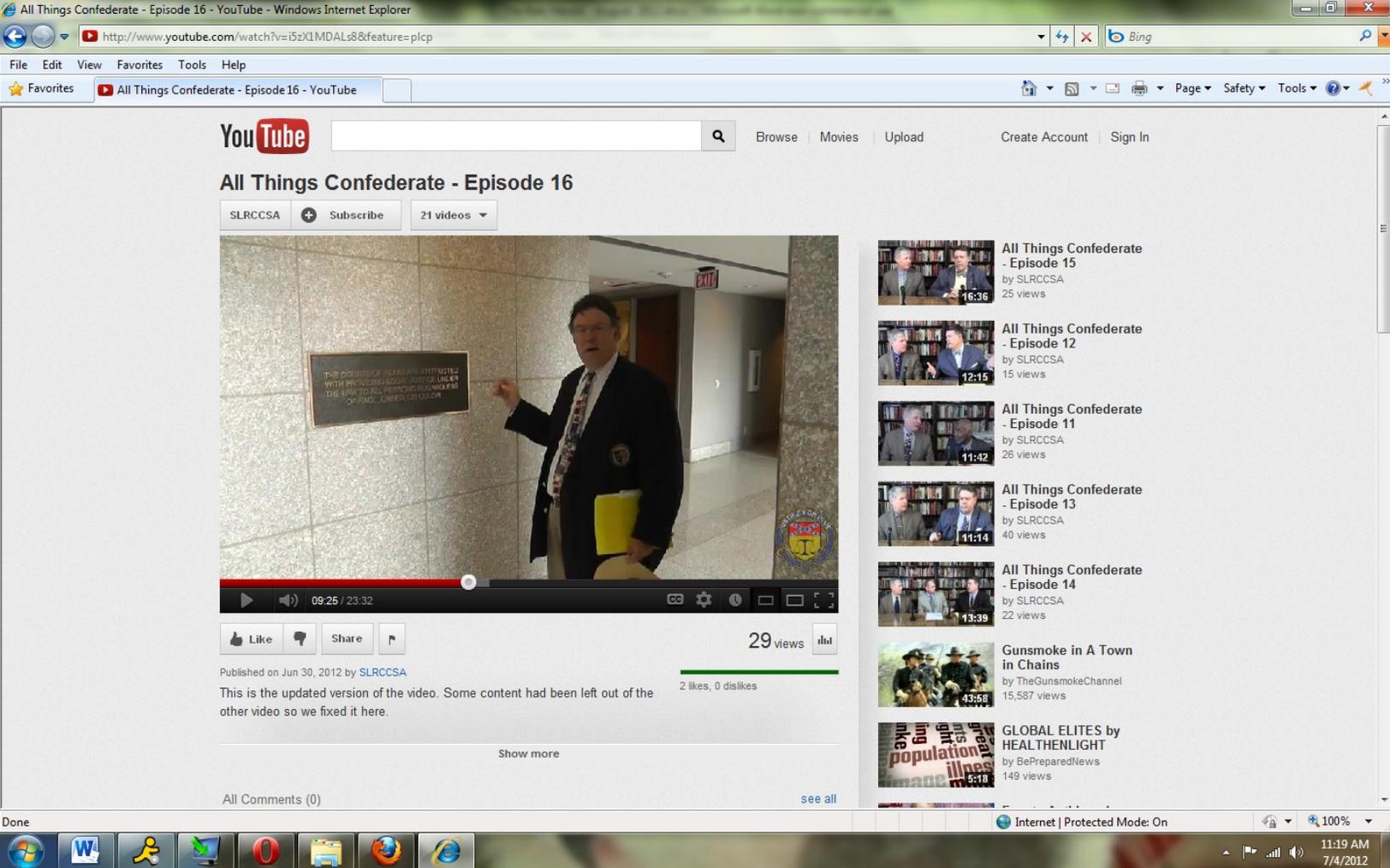
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Cape Fear Historical Institute

Alfred Moore Waddell's Address to the Colored People Cape Fear Historical Institute Papers



An Address Delivered to the Colored People, By Their Request, at the Wilmington Theatre.

July 26th, 1865, by Alfred Moore Waddell

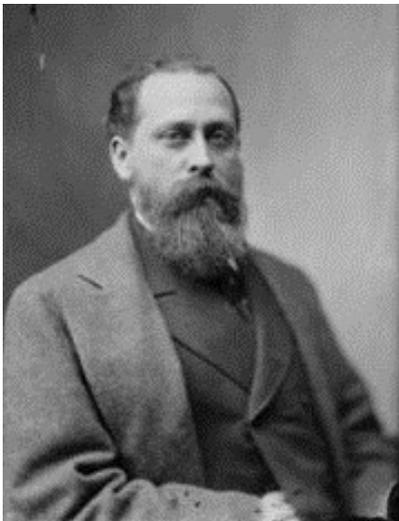
Editor's Introduction:

This rare document is important to an understanding of postwar North Carolina and the American South, as a prominent attorney and leader in Wilmington, North Carolina addresses the assembled freedmen.

The high regard the former slaves had for Waddell was apparent as the leadership of the local freedmen sought his advice on the new arrangement of social and legal status for black residents, and the help and cooperation of the white community in this city which was then under military occupation and martial law.

His address shows no animosity toward the freedmen and he wishes the former slaves Godspeed in their new status as free men, though cautions them on the solemn duties and responsibilities that this entailed.

Most importantly, he warned them of the adventurers from the North who courted their favor for political purposes and advised them to trust those who they had lived with all their lives, and who would benefit from good relations with the black race in their midst.



Waddell's Forward:

This address, which is published at the request of a few friends, was delivered on the 26th of July, while the feelings and prejudices of persons, arising out of the war, had abated but little of their intensity. By delivering it I certainly could not render myself obnoxious to the charge of seeking popularity. Publishing it will not render me more so. If it is simple in ideas and language, the audience before whom it was delivered will furnish any apology which may be due on that score.

Alfred Moore Waddell,

September 6th, 1865.

Mr. WADDELL said:

“I am here, my friends, at your request, to speak freely with you, to make known to you exactly your situation as members of the community, and to give you my best advice in regard to your new duties and responsibilities. I have not come to flatter you, nor to discourage you. I have accepted your invitation in that spirit which should influence every good citizen and true friend of your race, when called upon to do you a service.

It would have been very easy, and it might have been very politic in me to decline it; but, while seeking no public favors, I have never dodged any public responsibility, and as I believed some good might be accomplished by accepting the invitation, I did not hesitate about it. I cannot feel otherwise than deeply gratified, too, at this evidence of your confidence in me, and I shall certainly always endeavor to justify it.

The worthy and well-disposed among you are entitled to the sympathy and encouragement of all good people. I believe that you will receive it; and here let me say, at the outset, that it is unjust and a mistake to suppose that the white people among who you were born and raised, with whom you played when you were children, and served as you grew up, have all at once turned to be your enemies, because those of you who were formerly slaves have suddenly been set free.

Sudden reverses of fortune are apt to embitter and depress men, it is true, and it requires more philosophy than most of us possess to submit uncomplainingly to loss of property---but the white people know that you are not responsible for their loss. On the contrary, they know that you have simply accepted the freedom which has been given to you. They do not hate you---they are not your enemies.

Bad men have been among you and taught you otherwise, perhaps, but what do such teachers know about the matter? What are their motives? Is it because they love you so much, or because they hate some other persons so intensely? Will their teachings do any good? Is it calculated to make two person live happily and harmoniously together, to be secretly telling one of them all the time that the other is his enemy and wishes to destroy him? Oh no, my friends, such teachers as these are laying a snare for you, unconsciously perhaps, but a snare nevertheless. They are your worst enemies, because they advise you to a course which can result in nothing but injury to yourselves. As far as my observation extends, the white people, with rare exceptions, are disposed to help those of you who are industrious and well-disposed, in every way possible.

Now let us look at the situation of affairs here in North Carolina and throughout the South. What is it?

The institution of slavery, which has existed among us for a much longer time than the constitution of the United States---which was established and encouraged in the South by old England and New England, contrary, in some instances, to the wishes of the Southern people, and particularly contrary to the wishes of the people of North Carolina, before there was any such government as the United States, and afterwards was sustained by the United States government as a lawful institution---this institution, I say, has been destroyed by the terrible civil war which has devastated this country for the past four years. It no longer exists. There are now no slaves in the United States. God has so ordered it, and to His will it is our duty at all times to say amen. The people of North Carolina, except a few obstinate and impractical men, who cannot and will not realize facts which they do not like, accept this fact of the destruction of slavery as settled and determined, practically, if not legally; and the people of North Carolina, in the convention which will soon be held, will vote almost, if not quite, unanimously in acknowledgement of this fact. Our people know that slavery was staked on the issue of the war, and having failed to sustain it with the sword they are perfectly well aware that it cannot be continued. Like sensible and honest men, who have been fairly vanquished in a war of unequalled magnitude, they acknowledged the fact and accept the consequences. They intend, too, to make the best of the matter, and thousands now think that their prospects are fairer than they ever were in the days of slavery.

With this great change in your condition and relations toward the white race, come new duties and responsibilities for both races. The old state of things has passed away, and we, all of us, white and black, must adapt ourselves to the new circumstances; but in order to do so we must understand the circumstances.

You have rights now which you did not have before, but the white people, as a class, have not lost any of their rights, except the right to hold slaves. A very few of them are denied privileges which they once enjoyed, but that is

a matter between them and the government, with which you have nothing whatever to do. I understand that some ignorant and misguided colored people, more particularly in the country, are under the impression that they are not only free, but that the property of their former owners will be taken away and given to them. Of course this is a cruel mistake, and most of you know better than to be misled by such an extravagant idea.

The government has emancipated those of you who were slaves. It has freed you from bondage, and made null and void the laws which were peculiarly applicable to your former condition. It protects you in your personal liberty. It gives you a right to acquire and hold property, and to have the benefit of your own labor; to educate yourselves and your children; to worship God in your own way and under ministers of your own choice, and to seek your own happiness, subject only to the laws of the country. But up to this time, it has done nothing more, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that it can legally do nothing more.

If North Carolina was fully restored to her position and all her rights as a State of the Union under the constitution, it is very certain that the government could not, contrary to the State laws, confer any other political rights upon individuals than such as I have enumerated.

The constitution of the United States leaves such questions as, who shall vote, or who shall sit on a jury, or be a witness in the civil courts of a State, to the determination of the States respectively---each one for itself. The government cannot dictate to Massachusetts or Ohio who shall vote there, or what the qualifications of a juror or witness shall be. The citizens of each State have exclusive control of such matters, and, therefore, if North Carolina is recognized now as a State having the same constitutional rights as any other State, the question whether you be allowed to vote, sit on juries, etc., etc., is not for the government, but the citizens of North Carolina to determine. What the exact position of North Carolina towards the general government is, I confess my inability to inform you.

Being a new question in the politics of this country, it remains to be settled by the proper authorities. One thing is certain, viz: That you cannot vote now, under the regulations established by the President for the reorganization of the State government. The people of North Carolina, in the convention which shall soon assemble, may pass a law prohibiting any white man from voting unless he can read and write, or unless he owns a certain quantity of land or other property, or unless he has or does some other thing. Free colored men voted in North Carolina until the year 1835, then they were prohibited; and during all that time, when they were allowed to vote, there were thousands of white men in the State who could not vote for a member of the State Senate. No one, white or colored, could vote for senator unless he owned fifty acres of land six months before the election. Some colored men owned that much land and voted, while thousands of white men did not own that much and could not vote. This law requiring a voter for senator to own fifty acres was not altered until about eleven years ago. So you see if there is any hardship in being denied the right of suffrage, it is a hardship which white men have had to submit to as well as colored men. Colored men are not allowed to vote in some of those Northern States where their best friends are supposed to reside, and in every State where they do vote they are obliged either to be able to read and write, or own a certain amount of property, or both.

It comes with very bad grace, therefore, from persons from those States to insist upon others doing for the colored man what they will not do for him themselves.

The colored men at the North are comparatively few in number, too, and as a class, have enjoyed better opportunities of education and improvement than most of you, and, therefore, are better qualified to vote understandingly, although their vote is a mere "drop in the bucket" after all. Many persons think that there should be a qualification of all voters---that is to say, no man should vote unless he is qualified by education, or an interest in the soil, or the like, to vote understandingly, and such is my opinion. The right to vote for one's rulers is a great privilege, enjoyed only by a free people, but it is a privilege which is greatly abused. I look upon universal, unrestricted free suffrage as a curse instead of a blessing, and I think experience has proved the correctness of my opinion. I believe the true and just rule to be to adopt a standard of qualification for voters of some kind, either in intelligence or property, or both, and to allow every man who can attain that standard to vote, whether he be white, black, green, yellow, red, or any other color, and to prohibit any from voting who cannot attain that standard. This is my honest and candid opinion, and I utter it without fear or the hope of reward; but as I came here to tell you "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," I must add that I do not believe that a majority of my fellow-citizens think and feel as I do on this subject, though I believe the time will come when my views will prevail in North Carolina.

I believe that there are some colored men in this hall who could vote now with quite as intelligent a conception of what they were doing as many as white men; but I believe, also, that a large percentage of the colored people are not yet qualified to exercise this privilege. They have no acquaintance with politics---they cannot fully understand the questions which their votes would help to decide--- and consequently they would be mere tools in the hands of demagogues.

Time would remedy all this, and the number of colored voters in proportion to population would increase with the speed of education among you. Every man would strive to educate his children and fit them for the duties of a citizen, and with this stimulus before you, the elevation of your race in the scale of humanity would be rapid and sure. I speak this much on the subject of suffrage because I am informed that it is a subject which occupies much of your thoughts, and about which you feel great anxiety. The right to vote is all that stands between you and the title of "American citizen." Whether that right will be extended to you or not, I cannot tell. I have already expressed my willingness to see those of you vote who can reach the common standard which I think should be erected for all citizens, but I have also stated that I am in advance of the public opinion in North Carolina. One thing, however, I think all ought to agree to, and that is, that if you cannot vote you ought not to be taxed, and this act of justice will, at least, I believe, be performed towards you, especially as your presence among us will give us more representatives in Congress than we ever had there. Each State is entitled to one representative in Congress for every ninety thousand inhabitants, and under the old system three-fifths of all the slaves were counted. Now there being no slaves, and all being free, all will be counted, making the number two-fifths greater, and thus giving North Carolina one or two more members of Congress. To free you from taxes in case you are not allowed to vote, will be little enough to compensate for this advantage to us.

But I wish you to never lose sight of one thing, my friends, and that is, that while you would doubtless rejoice at a law allowing you to vote, you are bound to obey the law if it should be otherwise. Recollect that a large majority of the people of North Carolina are whites, and that, therefore, whether you vote or not, they will always control the State; they will control it by a majority if you do vote. The majority must govern.

The United States government asserted and maintained that doctrine in the war which has just closed. It will continue to assert and maintain that doctrine, and you cannot resist it without inviting destruction upon yourselves. Let the present condition of these South States be a warning to all who would undertake to defy the authority and power of the United States over all its territory. It is now one of the most powerful governments, if not the most powerful, on earth. It has given you all the freedom you enjoy, and it would be very unwise to incur its displeasure, and bring down its wrath upon your heads.

Now let us drop this matter of suffrage, and turn to something still more closely affecting you, as it concerns the means of obtaining your daily bread, and touches your every day life. You have heretofore constituted principally the laboring population of the South.

You will, hereafter, necessarily be laborers, but you will not be the only laborers. The institution of slavery was all that kept foreign immigration from our shores. The tide of foreigners set to the North and West, where they could buy good lands very cheap, live in a free State, and give their children the best advantages of education. A very large proportion of these are the most laborious and thrifty people in the world. They have no stumps in their fields, no unpainted, dilapidated buildings, nor broken down fences on their land. Their farms are like garden-patches, and under the influence of their intelligent industry, the wilderness blossoms as the rose. They improve and enrich any country they may inhabit. Now, since the abolition of slavery has removed the only obstacle in the way, these thrifty, intelligent people are coming out to the South. The climate, the soil, and certainty of prosperity, invite them to our land. The tide will soon turn in this direction, and when they come with their intelligence, stout hearts and sturdy arms to settle among us, you will have to bestir yourselves, or be left far behind in the race. Lazy, thriftless people, white or black, will inevitably be elbowed out of the way, to make room for the industrious, the active and the enterprising. The land will be a bee-hive, and the drones will perish. There is every inducement for you to become enlightened, upright and industrious members of the community. Every consideration of self-interest impels you to it. With your new rights you have responsibilities which were not imposed on you before. The marriage relation, which in the days of slavery had no legal force, is now equally as binding upon you as upon the whites. The law will compel you to observe the duties incident to this relation, and for any violation of them you will be punished as white people are punished. The loose ideas which have prevailed among you on this subject

must cease. You will have to support and take care of your families. You cannot abandon them at your pleasure. The aged and infirm, who were formerly a charge upon their owners, now fall to your care. You will have to support them. You had no inducements when you were slaves to be economical and saving, and consequently you were careless about money, and contracted habits of extravagance. These habits will have to be abandoned now, and more particularly because your wages cannot reasonably be expected to be very high. The white people of the South are greatly reduced in circumstances. The war which effected your freedom has destroyed the wealth of the country. The capital invested in slaves alone amounted to about two thousand five hundred millions of dollars. This, for one item, is gone. They have lost as much more in various ways.

Your freedom was obtained at a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure, and this poverty of the country in which you necessarily share is a part of the price you pay for it.

You ought to establish schools for the education of your children, and lay up money for a rainy day. You ought to devote all the energies of your nature to the task of elevating your race. You ought to do all you can to show the world that you deserve and can maintain the freedom and the privileges which have been bestowed upon you. In these efforts every good man will bid you God-speed, and before them every prejudice of those who look upon you with distrust will melt away. But let me tell you that in order to succeed in these efforts you will have to prove yourselves an exception to every instance of emancipation which has ever happened in the history of your race.

The faith of many people in the idea of emancipation has been greatly shaken by the experience of other countries. In some of the West Indies, through the extraordinary exertions of some humane and philanthropic men, the colored people who were emancipated about a half century ago, after a long night of degeneracy and degradation, are beginning to advance in the career of civilization; but in St. Domingo and Jamaica they have relapsed into a state of barbarism, and, in an instance related to me a few days ago, by an eye-witness, as having occurred about the first of the present year, twenty or more of the inhabitants were condemned for eating human flesh.

The great advantage which your race enjoys here is contact and daily association with the white race. Their influence upon you, as far as civilization is concerned, must be beneficial, and, therefore, you ought to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the white people, and not to array yourselves in feeling against them. By doing the latter you have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The power which is placed in the hands of the majority of the people will not be used for your benefit, if you undertake to ignore and disregard that majority. Do not strike too high. Ambition, within decent limits is very commendable, but it is wise to remember that "by that sin fell the angels." If you make a mistake in this direction it may set you back instead of helping you forward.

As far as human agency is concerned in the management of human affairs, intelligence and wealth are the controlling influences. They are bound to govern. In our country wealth is the result of intelligence and industry, and it is shorn of none of its power here. You are, as I said just now, the laboring population of the country. Intelligence and industry may, and doubtless will, transform some of you into the class of capitalists---but these are the only means by which you can reach that end. Here then lies the path on which you should travel. Seek knowledge---be industrious---work. Lead quiet and orderly lives, and obey the laws, and you will prosper. Disregard these injunctions, and fifty years from to-day your race in these States will be nearly extinct. These are some of your duties and responsibilities in the new situation in which you are placed. The white people have their duties and responsibilities also, and I hope and believe that they will endeavor to perform them. We---the two races---occupy the same land; we are dwelling together, under one government. It seems to be the will of Providence that for some time at least, if not for all time, the two civilizations should exist side by side, though in some respects they will always be separate and distinct.

We cannot desire to see you degenerate into a condition of degradation, idleness and vice. Constituting so large a portion of the community, the interests of all should be affected by such a condition of things. The teachings of our religion, and of humanity, as well as our hopes of prosperity forbid it. It is our duty and it is our interest to aid you in the elevation and improvement of your race, and this aid, if you prove yourselves worthy of it, you will receive.

You cannot expect everything to be accomplished for you in a day. The improvement of your condition must be the work of time. Your simple freedom is the result of many years' agitation of the slavery question, winding up with four long years of terrible, bloody war. If you are only true to yourselves now and in the future you have

everything to hope from the generosity and justice of the white people. I wish to impress upon you the fact that they are disposed to be friendly towards those of you who show the right spirit, and only towards those. And I wish to impress this upon you for your own sakes particularly, and not for theirs, for I am well satisfied that the question of the two races living harmoniously and prosperously together, rests entirely with you for determination. I most sincerely believe, that some, a great many, of the truest and best friends, the most disinterested friends you have in this world, are to be found right here amongst former slaveholders. Many of the most intelligent among you know this very well, and acknowledge it, and act upon it. Continue to believe it and act upon it and you will not be betrayed. Justice requires me to say that I think you have received your freedom, generally speaking, with a spirit worthy of praise. Some colored people have a very imperfect and incorrect idea of the freedom which has been given to them, it is true, but this was to be expected and was not unnatural. They ought, however, to be put right in the matter, and it is the duty of the influential---the leaders---among you to see this thing.

You ought to make them understand that freedom does not mean the right to do as they please without regard to other people; that it does not give them the right to injure, to insult or annoy other people, white or black, or to lounge about in idleness---this is the freedom of savages.

The educated few among you will have the most influence in shaping the destiny of your race, and therefore the responsibilities of your station are very great. I hope you appreciate them and will act accordingly. I have only one or two other topics upon which to advise you and then my task will be finished. It is not to the interest of colored people to crowd into the cities and towns in too great numbers. What they all as a class want now is good, steady employment, at fair wages, on the farms, turpentine lands, timber swamps, mines, railroads, navigable streams, etc., etc., of the country. Their first duty to themselves and their families is to provide the means of subsistence for the present, and, if possible, to secure situations which will enable them to "lay aside something for a rainy day." They ought to make it a chief object to save enough to buy a little land as soon as possible, and, when bought, to settle on it immediately and cultivate it diligently. Only a few of you are what are called skilled laborers, and these few will find the competition with skilled white labor greater than they ever experienced before. A new era has dawned for you, to be sure, but a new era has also dawned for the country. This good old State of North Carolina, God bless her, is wide awake now, if she never was before, and her future is as bright as that of any State in the Union. She has resources of which the world is profoundly ignorant, and which when developed will make her the richest State in the South. She is about starting on a career of prosperity heretofore unknown---a prosperity which will shed its blessings upon all her children of whatever color or race, who seek to benefit thereby.

I would encourage you, my friends, to entitle yourself to a participation in this prosperity. I would urge you as a friend who desires to see you enjoy all the happiness and good fortune to which you can justly lay claim, to seek employment, to labor diligently to improve your condition and your race, to abide faithfully by the laws, to educate your children and to live in such a way as to command the respect and sympathy of your fellow-men

You must not judge the future by the present.

Everything is in an unsettled condition now. Military authority necessarily prevails until the civil authority can be fully established, society is demoralized, and evils are common. But this will not last long. The machinery of civil government will soon be put into motion. Elections will be held, the courts will be open for the punishment of crime, and the dispensation of justice, and law and order will once again be fully restored to this recently afflicted land. God speed the day, and may He who rules the destinies of all send us permanent peace and happiness and prosperity.

Alfred Moore Waddell

Source:

An Address Delivered to the Colored People By Their Request at the Wilmington Theatre, July 26th, 1865, by Alfred M. Waddell.

Printed at the Daily Wilmington Herald Office, 1865

(Special thanks to Steve McAllister, McAllister & Solomon Rare & Used Books, Wilmington.

<http://www.cfhi.net/AlfredMooreWaddellsAdresstotheColoredPeople.php>

Demons!

Many of us are concerned over the ineffectiveness of our confederation. For all of our conferences, campaigns, movements, events and activities we are seemingly stuck in a rut and going nowhere. As someone once said, "The mountain labors and brings forth a mouse." What is it that makes our efforts mediocre when they could be miraculous? Could it be that we are being hindered by our own "demons?"

Now, the demons to which I refer are not floating in the air above us like Humming Birds inspecting a bright red flower. They are within our ranks. And, I venture to name three such spirits which may be found among us today.

First, there is the "fighting demon." Of course, there is a fighting spirit that is good and proper. We are to endure hardness and fight the good fight. We need an aroused indignation against those who oppose us and all their works. Some of our members are peaceful because they do not believe anything enough, or they are too indifferent toward our cause to fight for it. I heard of a soldier who was asked how many of the enemy did he kill. "None," was his reply. "But, I got as many of them as they got of me." Unfortunately many of our members are just about as effective. We need a fighting spirit. However, too often we are fighting each other instead of our common enemy. One of the greatest dangers to our cause is not from without, but from this demon within.

Then there is the "frivolous demon." We all like having a good time, and certainly our meetings should be enjoyable. But there is an inherent seriousness in our cause which requires that our manner and conduct match our purpose.

The member who thinks of the SCV only as a hobby at which to "play" and have "fun," should be shown photographs of our heroic Confederate forefathers lying dead and bloated on a battlefield. Then they need to be reminded that the very evil forces that killed them are even now attempting to discredit their cause, despise their name, and erase their memory. How can we think of playing and having fun when the blood of our brave Confederate ancestors cry out from a thousand hills and a hundred battlefields, "Where is my honor!"

Finally, there is the "fed-up demon." I call it this for lack of a better term. There is perhaps nothing more discouraging to our membership than to see someone who has worked long and hard for our Cause leave the SCV in disgust. We all get tired "in" the fight. But, we must never get tired "of" the fight. We will win some, we may lose some, but we must never quit. Our Confederate forefathers fought to defend our country. Now, they are depending on us to defend their honor. To do this we must repel the demons that beset us and prevent us from fully accomplishing our mission. Remember:

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought . . ."

This is the responsibility of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, it was not given to anyone else, therefore the Charge is, and must be, our defining characteristic. For the sake of our Confederate fathers and our proud Southern heritage, we must go forth into battle believing that God is our Champion and Vindicator. We must believe that, as we trust Him and follow Him, He will strengthen and guide us to victory over the enemies of truth. Psalm 18:2&3 states, "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower. I will call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praised: so shall I be saved from my enemies." Then verse 47 goes on to tell us, "It is God that avengeth me . . ."

It is my prayer and sincere desire that our Lord bless each of you in His service and in service to our just and most worthy Cause. Deo Vindice. Heb. 10:30 . . .

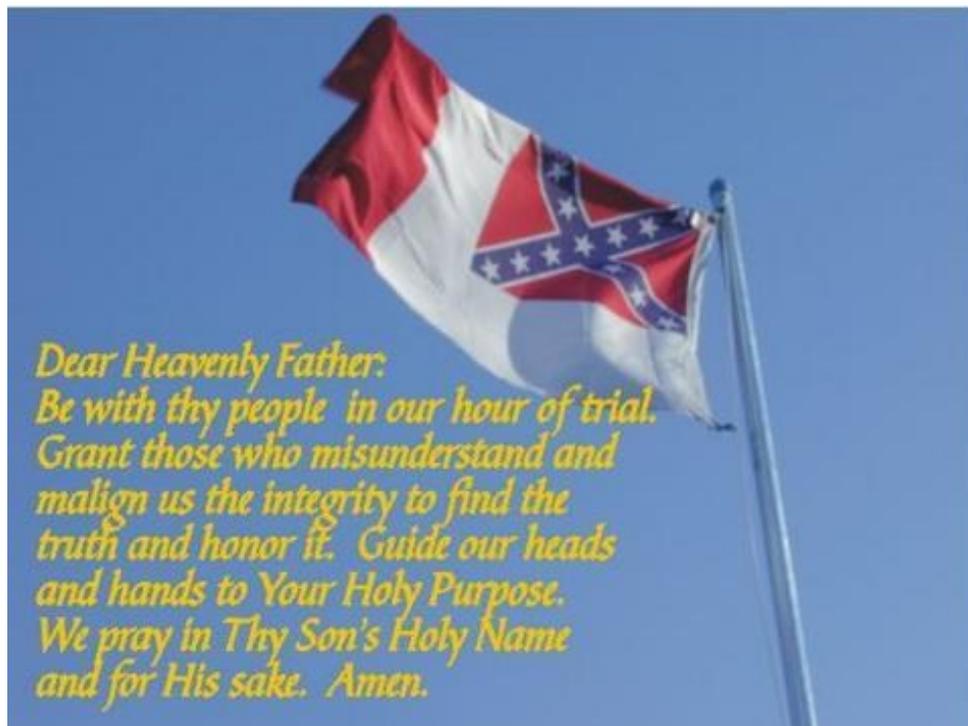
Bro. Len Patterson, Chaplain
Army of Trans-Mississippi
Sons of Confederate Veterans



Pastor John Weaver
The Biblical Attitude Toward Un-Godly Rulers
(duration: 49:11)

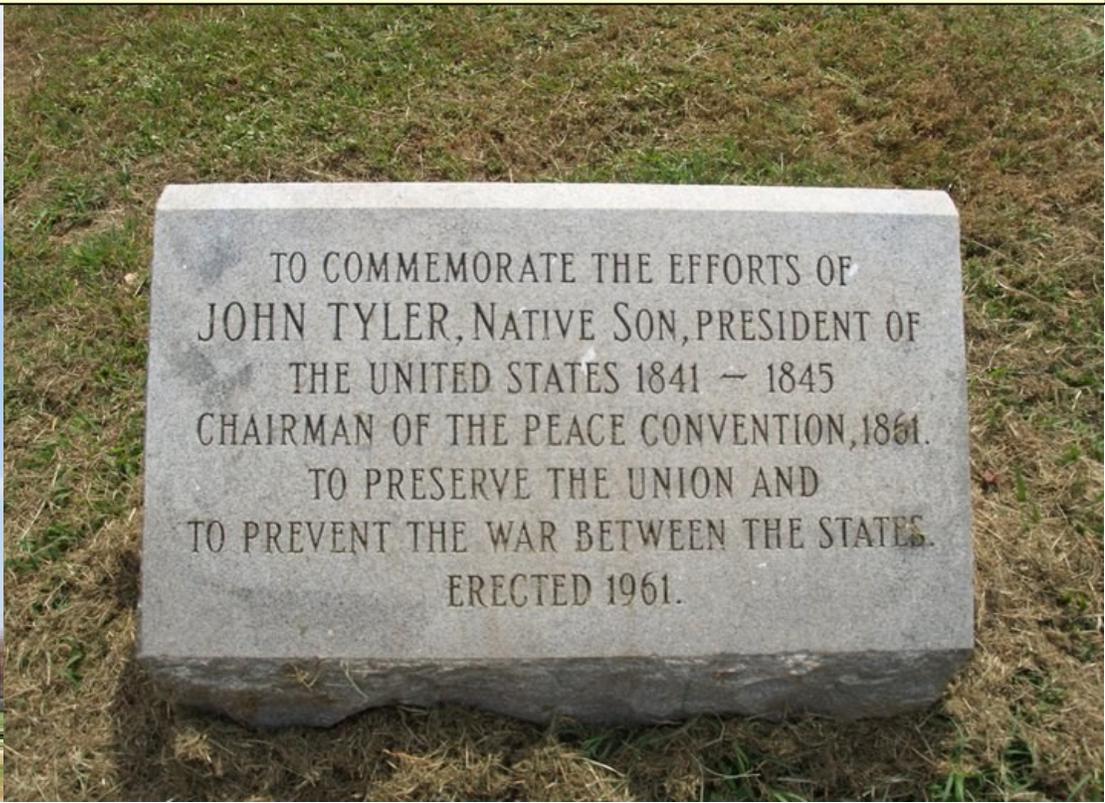
<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Pastor-Weaver-in-Macon-GA3.mp3>

This is an audio recording of the sermon that Pastor Weaver gave at the Macon, GA League of the South event. It's powerful stuff! Pastor Weaver also speaks at SCV Sam Davis Youth Camps.





President John Tyler was born in 1790, Charles City, VA, and was the only one in presidential history not to be officially mourned in Washington, because of his allegiance to the Confederacy. He was the 10th president of the USA. When the first Southern States seceded in 1861, Tyler led a compromise movement; failing, he worked to create the Southern Confederacy. He supported State's rights and secession. He lived at Greenway Plantation. He died on 18 Jan 1862. He had requested a simple burial, but Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his fellows delivered a grand funeral, honouring President Tyler as a hero to the Confederacy.



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.

The Birth of American Imperialism

by Thomas J. DiLorenzo

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

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

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

Sherman's War of Extermination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "Indian Wars" were actually a *continuation* of the policy of extermination that commenced by the Lincoln administration during the War to Prevent Southern Independence. One of the first attacks was the notorious Sand Creek Massacre of November 1864. There was a Cheyenne and Arapaho village located on Sand Creek in southeastern Colorado that had been assured by the U.S. government that it would be safe there. However, another Union Army "luminary," Colonel John Chivington, carried out the government's plan of renegeing on this promise. As described in *Crimsoned Prairie: The Indian Wars*, by S.L.A. Marshall who authored thirty books on American military history, Chivington's orders to his troops were: "I want you to kill and scalp all, big and little; nits make lice."

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

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

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

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

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

September 22, 2011

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Richard Taylor, 1826-1879

Destruction and Reconstruction: Personal Experiences of the Late War

New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1879.

Summary <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/taylor/summary.html>



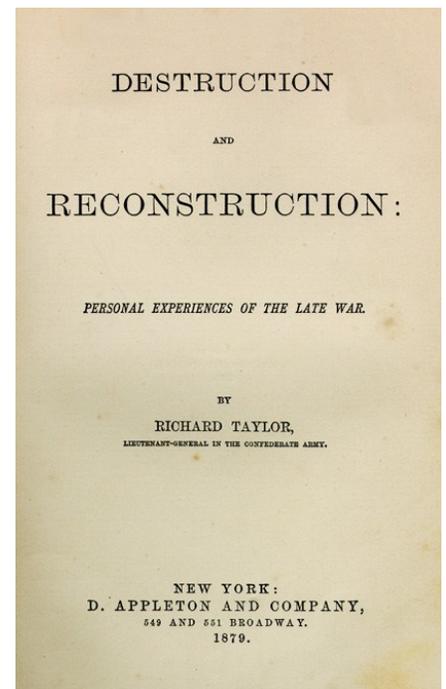
Richard Taylor, son of President Zachary Taylor and Margaret Mackall Taylor, was born January 27, 1826, near Louisville, Kentucky, at the family's estate, "Springfields." Young Taylor was tutored in Lancaster, Massachusetts, until 1841, when he traveled abroad to study in Scotland and France. In 1843, he returned to the United States to enter Harvard University but soon transferred to Yale University, where he graduated in 1845. He then traveled widely before settling down to manage his father's cotton plantation. He later managed his own sugar plantation, "Fashion," in Louisiana's St. Charles Parish. While active in politics, Taylor read and studied widely, with special interest in military history and English and French literature. In 1856, Taylor left the Whig party and became a Democrat. He served as a Louisiana state senator from 1856-1861. While chairman of

the committee on federal relations in the Louisiana senate, he was one of the voices that proposed organizing a secession convention, though he opposed other Southern attempts to fracture the Democratic Party along sectional lines. Taylor was elected to this convention and served as chairman of the military and naval affairs committee. He voted for secession and urged speedy preparations for war.

When the war began, Taylor joined the 9th Louisiana infantry and was elected colonel. Six months later, Jefferson Davis promoted him to Brigadier-General. He fought first with Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, and then, as a Major General, he led a successful guerilla campaign in the West Louisiana territory in 1862. After a victory at the Battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, in the spring of 1864, Taylor was promoted to Lieutenant General and assigned to the Department of East Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. He took over command of John Bell Hood's battered troops, but, plagued by fraud, desertion, and fatigue among his men, Taylor could not muster the strength to withstand further Union assaults. Taylor's army was defeated at Citronelle, Alabama, and he surrendered the last Confederate army stronghold east of the Mississippi.

Although Taylor was paroled shortly after the war, his estate had been confiscated, and the war left him penniless. Moved to secure the release of other Confederate veterans, Taylor visited Washington frequently and is said to have influenced President Johnson's Louisiana policies. He later became trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, which sought to promote Southern letters. Taylor died of dropsy April 17, 1879, at his friend Colonel S.L.M Barlow's New York home.

Destruction and Reconstruction, Taylor's reminisces of the Civil War and its aftermath, originally



This is the excellent volume which Marcus Black recommended to us at last month's meeting. It can be downloaded free in .PDF format [HERE](#):

www.munseys.com/diskfive/resta.pdf

appeared in the *North American Review* in January-April 1878. A veritable who's who of the second half of the nineteenth century, the memoir combines nuanced details about Civil War battles and Reconstruction politics with Taylor's reflections. These reflections concern the personal and social challenges that arose during and after the "War Between the States." Taylor provides so many specifics that the text concludes with an index of names and places discussed in the narrative.

The details are most remarkable in Taylor's descriptions of the Confederacy's notable leaders and their military maneuvers. He outlines strategies and writes of his own tendency to fight imaginary battles in his head in order to prepare for real moments on the battlefield. Referring often to ancient warriors and battles, he provides reasons why he believes battles were won or lost, explaining, for example, the crippling effects of rain and mud on an army's advance. Overall, Taylor believes that the "Southron" makes a better soldier than a Northerner "not because of more courage, but because of the social and economic conditions by which he was surrounded." The Northerner, spoiled by his urbanity and dependence on manufactured goods, suffered from a "weakened individuality of character" (p. 20). In spite of this sentiment, however, Taylor writes of a particular, although sometimes qualified, fondness for Union army General George McClellan and later for Ulysses Grant.

Other sections of Taylor's story read like a travel narrative, with vividly written portraits of the land and the people. While in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, he dwells extensively on the terrain and scenery. He also praises the inhabitants of the region for their loyalty to the Confederacy. Similarly, when he serves in Louisiana, Taylor debunks racist stereotypes, commenting on the gentility of two Creole men he meets.

When the war ends, Taylor—homeless and left only with worthless Confederate currency—sells his horse to raise the money needed to bring his family back to New Orleans. He continues to work with General Edward Canby, the officer in charge of Louisiana's occupation, and is displeased by the flight of Confederate soldiers and officers to Mexico. Believing himself just as guilty as Jefferson Davis, Taylor petitions President Andrew Johnson tirelessly for permission to see the imprisoned former president of the Confederacy. He is ultimately successful, and Taylor and Davis become close friends. Taylor praises the South for its graceful acceptance of defeat, but he believes that the North was unable to forgive the South for its rebellion. He explains, "The leaders of the radical masses of the North have indicted such countless and cruel wrongs on the Southern people as to forbid any hope of disposition or ability to forgive their victims; and the land will have no rest until the last of these persecutors has passed into oblivion" (p. 238). Thus, he sees most of his efforts to secure significant concessions for the South as ultimately fruitless.

In the chapters that Taylor devotes to Reconstruction, two main themes pervade his discussion: cotton and African American suffrage. He laments cotton's corrupting influence on North and South and its seemingly unrestrained power. Of African American suffrage, Taylor is equally skeptical, stating firmly, "the influence of universal suffrage seemed to have destroyed all sense of personal manhood" (p. 209). Taylor believes that before African Americans are given the vote, they should be educated. He is careful, however, to distinguish between suffrage and slavery. Taylor is firmly anti-slavery, and he asserts that many in the South share his view. He is suspicious of northern liberal claims about the suffering of African Americans at the hands of the Ku Klux Klan, but he does acknowledge that racial violence is a problem in the South.

In his final chapter, Taylor broadens his scope to criticize the country as a whole. He writes of labor disputes, corruption, and the lack of education among American youth. He ends with his fear that the Civil War's heroes will be forgotten but reasserts his enduring hope that loyalty to patriotic traditions will guide the nation.

Works Consulted: Stephenson, Wendell, "Taylor, Richard." *Dictionary of American Biography*, Ed. Dumas Malone, New York: Scribner's, 1936; Wakelyn, John, *Biographical Dictionary of the Confederacy*, Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977.

H.K. Edgerton



Southern Ladies and Gentlemen:

It's pretty easy to understand and support people of your own race. After all, you share many of the same traits, similar outward appearance and much of the same history and culture. There is no shortage of people and organizations speaking up and advocating for their particular race.

It is rare to find a person or organization that speaks up and advocates for all races. Most don't even try to understand the feelings of other races, much less advocate for them. It takes a special person to do so. It takes a person who has a deep compassion



["The True South - Through My Eyes"](#)

A Video Featuring H.K. (Click above to view)



and love for all people, a person who is sensitive and caring for everyone, no matter their status in life, their circumstances of birth, their political persuasion, and their past or future promise. It takes a person without any prejudices whatsoever. It takes a person that cares more for the well-being of others more than he does for himself.

I have the honor of knowing such an individual. This person works every day for the rights and well-being of others. He works without pay. He has given up his comfort and a life of leisure for others. He uses the little money that people donate to him to travel and advocate for people that need his help. He tries his best to help

them no matter what the color of their skin. More often than not, the people he helps the most are of a different race. He advocates for

our brave, often maligned and misunderstood Southern ancestors. He seeks to right the wrongs that our federal schools heap upon our Southern children.

He has marched thousands of miles carrying the Confederate Battle flag in the face of jeering bystanders. He has stood up for the beliefs that you and I share with him. He has been assaulted, hit and kicked, while most of us were safe in our homes watching TV with our families.

This person is H.K. Edgerton. He is our foremost modern day black Confederate and Southern Heritage hero. He is a hero to thousands and thousands of school children and Southern Heritage advocates. He has changed the lives and beliefs of many, black and white. I believe he is a man ahead of his time. He is a man who will be remembered in history as one of the greatest civil rights activists of our generation. He is a civil rights worker who sacrificed his own well-being, not for money, not for power, but for the rights and well-being of others.

Southern Heritage does not have a greater or more dedicated ambassador than H.K. Edgerton.

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A New Look at the "Civil War"

by Carl Pearlston

While barge traveling down the Mississippi this Spring, we stopped at Vicksburg to tour the historic Civil War (or as it is variously termed in the South, the War Between the States, the War for Southern Independence, or the War of Northern Aggression) battlefield marking the city's siege and surrender, which gave the Union final control over the river and divided the Confederacy. Like so many, I've always been fascinated and puzzled by this tragic war in which some 630,000 Union and Confederate soldiers lost their lives. I had always learned and believed that the South's "peculiar institution" of slavery was the cause of that conflict, but in discussions with the local tour guide, he opined that the real cause of the war was Union tariff policy. This was a novel idea which piqued my curiosity. Fortuitously, a day or two later in the museum at Natchez, I found a book entitled *War for What*, by Francis Springer, which purported to give "the real cause of the war between the states."

Springer points out, amid a good deal of apologia for slavery, that in 1860, the 15 Southern states had 8 million whites and 4 ½ million black slaves, compared to 19 million whites and ¼ million blacks in the North's 19 states. The vast areas of undeveloped western territory were rapidly being settled by people whose economic interests were not with the South. It found itself continually outvoted in both the Congress and Senate, especially on commercial regulations, with the prospect of an increasing majority against it. The nub of the problem was that the North wanted high tariffs on imported goods to protect its own manufactured products, while the South wanted low tariffs on imports and exports since it exported cotton and tobacco to Europe and imported manufactured goods in exchange. High tariffs in effect depressed the price for the South's agricultural exports; the South paid high prices for what it bought and got low prices for what it sold because of the federal tariff policy which the South was powerless to change. Southerners viewed themselves as being dominated by the mercantile interests of the North who profited from these high tariffs.

At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Virginia had proposed a requirement for a 2/3 majority to enact laws regulating commerce and levying tariffs, which were the chief revenue of the federal government. George Mason of Virginia stated "The effect of a provision to pass commercial laws by a simple majority would be to deliver the south bound hand and foot to the eastern states". Virginia withdrew its amendment at the Convention in the interest of securing adoption of the Constitution, but ratification was with the proviso that it could be rescinded whenever the powers granted to the Union were used to oppress, and Virginia could then withdraw from the Union. True to George Mason's prediction, the high tariff of 1828 did bring the South to the verge of rebellion, leading Senator John C. Calhoun to unsuccessfully champion the concept of Nullification and the doctrine of the Concurrent Majority in 1833 to ensure that the South could have a veto power over commercial acts passed by a simple majority in Congress and the Senate.

Springer's book had certainly raised a host of questions, when I was informed of a new book entitled *When in the Course of Human Events: Arguing the Case for Southern Secession*, by Charles Adams, a noted scholar and writer on the history of taxation. It is a fascinating and somewhat disturbing revisionist history, for it posits the Civil War as but a continuation of the tariff controversy from 1828, ignoring the issues of slavery and the admission of new non-slave states from the territories as reasons for the South's secession and the resultant conflict.

Adams takes the skeleton which Springer had sketched and fills out its flesh with statistics, facts, and timely and instructive details from the newspapers of both the US and England. Consider, for example, a quote by author Charles Dickens in a London periodical in December 1861, "Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as of many other evils....The quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel". As Adams notes, the South paid an undue proportion of federal revenues derived from tariffs, and these were expended by the federal government more in the North than the South: in 1840, the South paid 84% of the tariffs, rising to 87% in 1860. They paid 83% of the \$13 million federal fishing bounties paid to New England fishermen, and also paid \$35 million to Northern shipping interests which had a monopoly on shipping from Southern ports. The South, in effect, was paying tribute to the

North. The address of Texas Congressman Reagan on 15 January 1861 summarizes this discontent: "You are not content with the vast millions of tribute we pay you annually under the operation of our revenue law, our navigation laws, your fishing bounties, and by making your people our manufacturers, our merchants, our shippers. You are not satisfied with the vast tribute we pay you to build up your great cities, your railroads, your canals. You are not satisfied with the millions of tribute we have been paying you on account of the balance of exchange which you hold against us. You are not satisfied that we of the South are almost reduced to the condition of overseers of northern capitalists. You are not satisfied with all this; but you must wage a relentless crusade against our rights and institutions." As the London Times of 7 Nov 1861 stated: "The contest is really for empire on the side of the North and for independence on that of the South....".

If the South did not secede to protect slavery, why was that prominently stated as the principal reason in the secession resolutions of the various Confederate states? Adams claims that slavery was never in danger, pointing out that Lincoln pledged to enforce the fugitive slave law, declared he had no right or intention to interfere with slavery, and supported a new irrevocable constitutional amendment to protect slavery forever. The South's proclamation that slavery was in danger was a political ploy full of political cant to stir up secessionist fever. As the North American Review (Boston October 1862) put it: "Slavery is not the cause of the rebellionSlavery is the pretext on which the leaders of the rebellion rely, 'to fire the Southern Heart' and through which the greatest degree of unanimity can be produced....Mr. Calhoun, after finding that the South could not be brought into sufficient unanimity by a clamor about the tariff, selected slavery as the better subject for agitation". An editorial in the Charleston Mercury 2 days before the November 1860 election stated: "The real causes of dissatisfaction in the South with the North, are in the unjust taxation and expenditure of the taxes by the Government of the United States, and in the revolution the North has effected in this government from a confederated republic, to a national sectional despotism." And on 21 January 1861, five days before Louisiana seceded, the New Orleans Daily Crescent editorialized: "They [the South] know that it is their import trade that draws from the people's pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interests....These are the reasons why these people [the North] do not wish the South to secede from the Union."

When South Carolina seceded in December 1860, followed by the other Confederate states, all the powerful moneyed interests in the North were in favor of appeasing the South over slavery in order to preserve the Union. If the South were to be a sovereign nation with low tariffs, it could undermine Northern business and trade. The South believed that it did not need the North, since it could buy the goods it needed from Europe, but the North needed the South as a market for Northern goods.

The Republican platform of 1860 called for higher tariffs; that was implemented by the new Congress in the Morrill tariff of March 1861, signed by President Buchanan before Lincoln took the oath of office. It imposed the highest tariffs in US history, with over a 50% duty on iron products and 25% on clothing; rates averaged 47%. The nascent Confederacy followed with a low tariff, essentially creating a free-trade zone in the South. Prior to this "war of the tariffs", most Northern newspapers had called for peace through conciliation, but many now cried for war. The Philadelphia Press on 18 March 1861 demanded a blockade of Southern ports, because, if not, "a series of customs houses will be required on the vast inland border from the Atlantic to West Texas. Worse still, with no protective tariff, European goods will under-price Northern goods in Southern markets. Cotton for Northern mills will be charged an export tax. This will cripple the clothing industries and make British mills prosper. Finally, the great inland waterways, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Ohio Rivers, will be subject to Southern tolls."

Earlier, in December 1860, before any secession, the Chicago Daily Times foretold the disaster that Southern free ports would bring to Northern commerce: "In one single blow our foreign commerce must be reduced to less than one-half what it now is. Our coastwise trade would pass into other hands. One-half of our shipping would lie idle at our wharves. We should lose our trade with the South, with all of its immense profits. Our manufactories would be in utter ruins. Let the South adopt the free-trade system, or that of a tariff for revenue, and these results would likely follow."

Similarly, the economic editor of the NY Times, who had maintained for months that secession would not injure Northern commerce or prosperity, changed his mind on 22 March 1861: "At once shut down every Southern port,

destroy its commerce and bring utter ruin on the Confederate States." On 18 March, the Boston Transcript noted that while the Southern states had claimed to secede over the slavery issue, now "the mask has been thrown off and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports....by a revenue system verging on free trade...."

In late March 1861, over a hundred leading commercial importers in New York, and a similar group in Boston, informed the collector of customs that they would not pay duties on imported goods unless these same duties were collected at Southern ports. This was followed by a threat from New York to withdraw from the Union and establish a free-trade zone. Prior to these events, Lincoln's plan was to evacuate Fort Sumter and not precipitate a war, but he now determined to reinforce it rather than suffer prolonged economic disaster in a losing trade war. That reinforcement effort was met with force by the South, and the dreadful conflict was upon us.

Adams attacks the opposing views of those like Horace Greeley and John Stuart Mill, who held that slavery was the one cause of the secession and the War, as uninformed and based on inadequate research. Mill's article of February 1862, reprinted in Harper's magazine, was a welcome shot in the arm for the Northern cause, giving it an undeserved moral virtue.

As part of this revisionist history, Adams discusses Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus, his order for arrest of Chief Justice Taney after the Justice's opinion holding such suspension to be unconstitutional, the military courts martial which replaced civilian courts and imprisoned some 14,000 dissidents or Copperheads for varied opposition to the war, the closure of some 300 newspapers for opposition to the war, Reconstruction, the rise of the Klan, the planned trial of Jefferson Davis, and the legality of secession. He also provides a critical examination of the Gettysburg Address, of which one reader stated, as quoted on the bookjacket, "Having read this book, I can no longer, with ease, recite the 'Gettysburg Address' or sing the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic'."

What then are we to make of the case Adams sets forth? Was Karl Marx correct when he wrote in 1861: "The war between the North and the South is a tariff war. The war is, further, not for any principle, does not touch the question of slavery, and in fact turns on the Northern lust for sovereignty." While historians may differ, Adams makes a convincing case. But one fact is clear: without its "peculiar institution" of slavery, the South would have never developed its agricultural might so dependent on masses of black laborers. Without slavery and the resultant plantation economy, the cultural divide and fierce sectional rivalry between North and South over tariff policy would not have developed. So, in that sense, slavery was at the root of the entire conflict between the North and the South, though tariffs may well have been the immediate precipitating factor, just as Adams contends. Whatever the cause, it is hard to quarrel with Adams' conclusion that "... the Civil war was not just a great national American tragedy, but even more so, a tragedy for civilization In 1861, the world's first great democracy, which was going to show the world what great benefits and virtue this new form of government could bring, failed miserably, tragically, and horribly."

Carl Pearlston is an attorney specializing in alternate dispute resolution (arbitrations and mediations) in Southern California, a member of the board of Los Angeles Toward Tradition and ADL, a conservative activist, and an inveterate writer of letters and articles of social and political commentary.

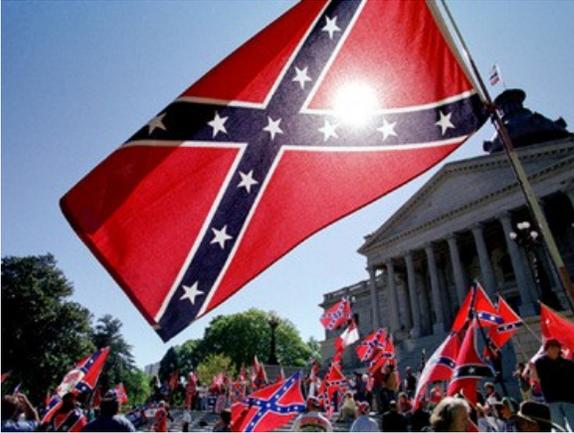
<http://www.yahoo.com/?ilc=8&fr=mkg029>



New American Civil War coming in 2016?

Published: 13 August, 2012

AFP Photo / Erik Perel



Could a second civil war be coming to the United States in only a few years? A retired US Army colonel has co-authored a piece of fiction that paints the possibility of what he predicts could arise as soon as 2016.

Retired US Army Col Kevin Benson currently instructs soldiers at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas' University of Foreign Military and Cultural Studies but has spent enough time with the Armed Forces to know his way around a battlefield. In a new essay he's written alongside the University of Kansas' Dr. Jennifer Weber, Benson implies that the United States could soon be the scene of a bloody uprising that might make way for a new form of government to emerge.

In a fictional essay published by the two last month in Small Wars Journal magazine, the team of experts bring forth an argument that ongoing economic unrest and political division within the US population could cause a civil war to erupt right here in the United States in only a few years' time. The essay, "Full Spectrum Operations in the Homeland: A 'Vision' of the Future," is in no way represented as a piece of pure truth, but its writers suggest that a civil war could happen much sooner than Americans may think of certain conditions occurring in the country today persist into the next few years.

Benson and Weber paint a picture of what the not-so-distant future could hold if things aren't changed for the better in a few years, and infer that current conditions could trigger a uprising in their piece, which presents a realistic take on what could be done in event of an "insurrection" launched by the Tea Party and its allies:

"The Great Recession of the early twenty-first century lasts far longer than anyone anticipated. After a change in control of the White House and Congress in 2012, the governing party cuts off all funding that had been dedicated to boosting the economy or toward relief. The United States economy has flat lined, much like Japan's in the 1990s, for the better part of a decade. By 2016, the economy shows signs of reawakening, but the middle and lower-middle classes have yet to experience much in the way of job growth or pay raises. Unemployment continues to hover perilously close to double digits, small businesses cannot meet bankers' terms to borrow money, and taxes on the middle class remain relatively high. A high-profile and vocal minority has directed the public's fear and frustration at nonwhites and immigrants. After almost ten years of race-baiting and immigrant-bashing by right-wing demagogues, nearly one in five Americans reports being vehemently opposed to immigration, legal or illegal, and even U.S.-born nonwhites have become occasional targets for mobs of angry whites".

Those conditions, the authors presuppose, set the stage for a conservative uprising that receives "a groundswell of support from other tea party groups, militias, racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, anti-immigrant associations such as the Minutemen, and other right-wing groups."

"In May 2016 an extremist militia motivated by the goals of the "tea party" movement takes over the government of Darlington, South Carolina, occupying City Hall, disbanding the city council, and placing the mayor under house arrest," the story continues. "Activists remove the chief of police and either disarm local police and county sheriff departments or discourage them from interfering. In truth, this is hardly necessary. Many law enforcement officials already are sympathetic to the tea party's agenda, know many of the people involved, and have made clear they will not challenge the takeover. The militia members are organized and have a relatively well thought-out plan of action."

Although the essay makes no attempts at encouraging an uprising, it does disclose that the US Army does have very real plans for putting any domestic insurgency on ice if it is attempted on American soil: drafted back in 2010, the US Army Training and Doctrine Command for 2016-2028 lists operating procedures for a military offensive on US soil in the event of a mass civil uprising.

Even still, though, that isn't to say that the essay isn't without its critics. DC's Washington Times has called the piece "a choppy patchwork of doctrinal jargon and liberal nightmare" that, according to the paper's editorial staff, "isn't a literary device but an operational lay-down intended to present the rationale and mechanisms for Americans to fight Americans."

<http://rt.com/usa/news/civil-war-2016-us-582/>

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Never before addressed topics include a complete analysis of Lee's art of war. Also, and for the first time, Bowden explains in great detail Lee's ongoing efforts to craft and reorganize the army he inherited from Joe Johnston - a force unevenly led and inefficiently organized - into a modern and fierce fighting machine known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

In honor of this landmark event, Military History Press has committed to a lavish graphic presentation, sure to set a new standard in campaign and combat studies.

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Spring 1863 Through Chancellorsville

Volume Six: Pursuit of Victory

Gettysburg and the Summer of 1863

Volume Seven: Vanishing Dreams

Mine Run to the End of the War

Volume Eight: Colossus

A Great American Soldier

About the Author

Scott Bowden is a graduate of Texas Christian University and the award-winning author of numerous books on Napoleonic and American Civil War military history. His *Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign* is acclaimed as one of the most compelling and riveting military history books of our age receiving numerous awards and accolades:

• **Required reading at U. S. Army School for Advanced Military Studies, Command and General Staff College**

• **Named to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, Recommended Reading List**

• **Winner of five, distinguished literary awards, including the Douglas Southall Freeman American History Award**

"Last Chance for Victory is the most insightful work on the generalship of Robert E. Lee and the character and fighting power of the Army of Northern Virginia since Douglas Southall Freeman's Lee's Lieutenants."

- Dr. B. D. Patterson, Former Dean
Harold B. Simpson History Complex
Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas

"Last Chance for Victory is the most thought-provoking and intellectually refreshing study I have ever read on Gettysburg."

- Matt DeLaMater
Editor-in-Chief, Napoleon Journal

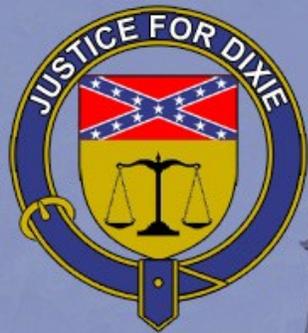
Building upon the historiography and award-winning analysis displayed in *Last Chance for Victory*, Bowden brings the legendary American to life. *Robert E. Lee at War* reconstructs Lee's momentous decisions and actions that combine to create a gripping narrative of unprecedented scope. Fully supported with a lavish array of maps, diagrams, vintage photographs and illustrations, *Robert E. Lee at War* will be a beautiful and indispensable addition to any library.

Volumes One and Two are scheduled for late 2011 release. For updates and to reserve your copy of *Robert E. Lee at War* at the best price, please join us at:

www.militaryhistorypress.com or
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Advocating for the Confederate community

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

Company Overview

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

Mission

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

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Thank you, Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

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Rhett & the Lower South's secession

August 18, 2012

By [Michael](#)

South Carolina statesman, leading [Fire-Eater](#) and Charleston newspaper editor [Robert Barnwell Rhett](#), though eventually marginalised by more conservative elements in the Confederate States, exercised great influence in the crucial winter of 1860-61 when Southerners considered independence and what form their new Confederacy would take. As the momentum toward secession spread from South Carolina across the Lower South, Rhett and his fellow Fire-Eaters maintained a hard-line position on independence and [resisted efforts](#)



[from some in the Border States to reach a compromise](#) that would have preserved the Union with the North. Author William C Davis describes these exciting times on pages 418-419 of his book [Rhett: The Turbulent Life and Time of a Fire-Eater](#):

The momentum accelerated on the morning of January 9 when the [Star of the West](#) appeared off the harbor and tried to reach Fort Sumter. While Rhett and a crowd of thousands watched from [the Battery](#), Carolinian artillery opened fire and easily persuaded the ship to turn around. Though the vessel had not returned fire, Charlestonians regarded the little incident as a victory. Scarcely was the vessel out of sight before the wires brought news that Mississippi had seceded, and at last South Carolina was not alone. Rhett immediately made plans to go to Georgia to assist if he could in bringing her out, for in her January 2 election for convention delegates the popular vote revealed a state evenly divided between secession and remaining in the Union awhile longer. Even before he left, Florida went out on January 10.

Citadel cadets reenact firing on the Star of the West

By the following evening, when he arrived in Savannah to meet Ruffin and others, he heard that now Alabama, too, had left the Union. Rhett had been in correspondence with members of Georgia's state convention for some time now, and on his arrival he found the debate still heavily divided but tending towards secession and the momentum from the other states exerting a powerful influence. All they needed now was Georgia to have a solid band of seceded slave states from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

...On January 19, by a satisfyingly large majority, Georgia finally voted to secede, and ...Rhett could return his attention to Carolinian affairs in the few days before he would have to leave for Montgomery, for each of the seceded states had agreed to send delegates to the proposed convention, and on the terms proposed by the South Carolina convention. He opposed all efforts at conciliating the men from Virginia and Kentucky who were wavering, for he did not trust them not to attempt to reconstruct the Union if they gained any influence in the new confederation to come. They must come, if they came at all, on no terms but full acceptance of the perpetuity of secession.

<http://southernnationalist.com/blog/2012/08/18/rhett-the-lower-souths-secession/>

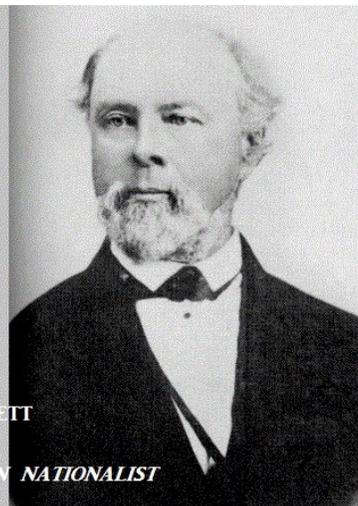
[CLICK:](#)



"All we [the Southern people] demand of other peoples is to be let alone to work out our own high destinies. United together, and we must be the most independent, as we are the most important among the nations of the world. United together, and we require no other instrument to conquer peace than our beneficent productions. United together, and we must be a great, free and prosperous people, whose renown must spread throughout the civilized world, and pass down, we trust, to the remotest ages."

—ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT

[STATESMAN & SOUTHERN NATIONALIST
1800-1876]





PRESS RELEASE

GEORGIA MOURNS THE PASSING OF HER LAST "REAL SON"

(SAVANNAH - August 21, 2012) On Saturday, August 18, 2012, in the south Georgia town of Terryville, the last surviving "real" son of a Confederate veteran from Georgia passed away. John Charles McDonald, 76 years old at the time of his passing, was the son of James Malachi McDonald (1847-1941) of the 4th Georgia Cavalry during the late War for Southern Independence.

As did so many Southern boys late in the War, James McDonald joined the Confederate army at the young age of 13 years old and served alongside his brothers in the 4th Georgia Cavalry until he was mustered out of the service at the end of the War in 1865 at the ripe old age of 16. Upon returning home from the service, James married and settled down in Montgomery County, Georgia. The last son born to this Confederate veteran was John Charles McDonald, born in 1936 during the Great Depression. John was just a small boy when his father passed away.

John McDonald was the owner of John McDonald Farms and was very well-known for his cultivation and promotion of the Vidalia onion in south Georgia. His passing on Saturday marks the end of an era in Georgia history - an era when children of the actual veterans who fought so gallantly to defend Georgia against the innumerable masses of Yankee invaders still lived to tell the stories of our fathers who now lie in hallowed graves throughout Georgia and beyond.

At the request of the McDonald family, a Confederate funeral ceremony conducted by the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held for Mr. John Charles McDonald at the Sammons Funeral Home in Soperton, Georgia at 11:00 am on Tuesday, August 21, 2012.

The Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans join the family of John Charles McDonald in mourning his passing but also in commemorating the honourable heritage left by his generation and that of his parents. The Sons of Confederate Veterans was formed in 1896 by "real" sons of the veterans, themselves, for the purpose of perpetuating their stories, their memories, and the truth about the Cause of liberty and freedom from federal tyranny for which they lived, fought, and died. With the passing of Georgia's last "real" son, the SCV in Georgia has committed to redoubling its effort to promote the true history of the South and her sons who fought to defend Georgia.

Interviews and more information may be obtained by contacting the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans online at www.GeorgiaSCV.org or by calling 1-866-SCV-IN-GA.

END RELEASE

Ray McBerry Enterprises is the public relations firm for the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

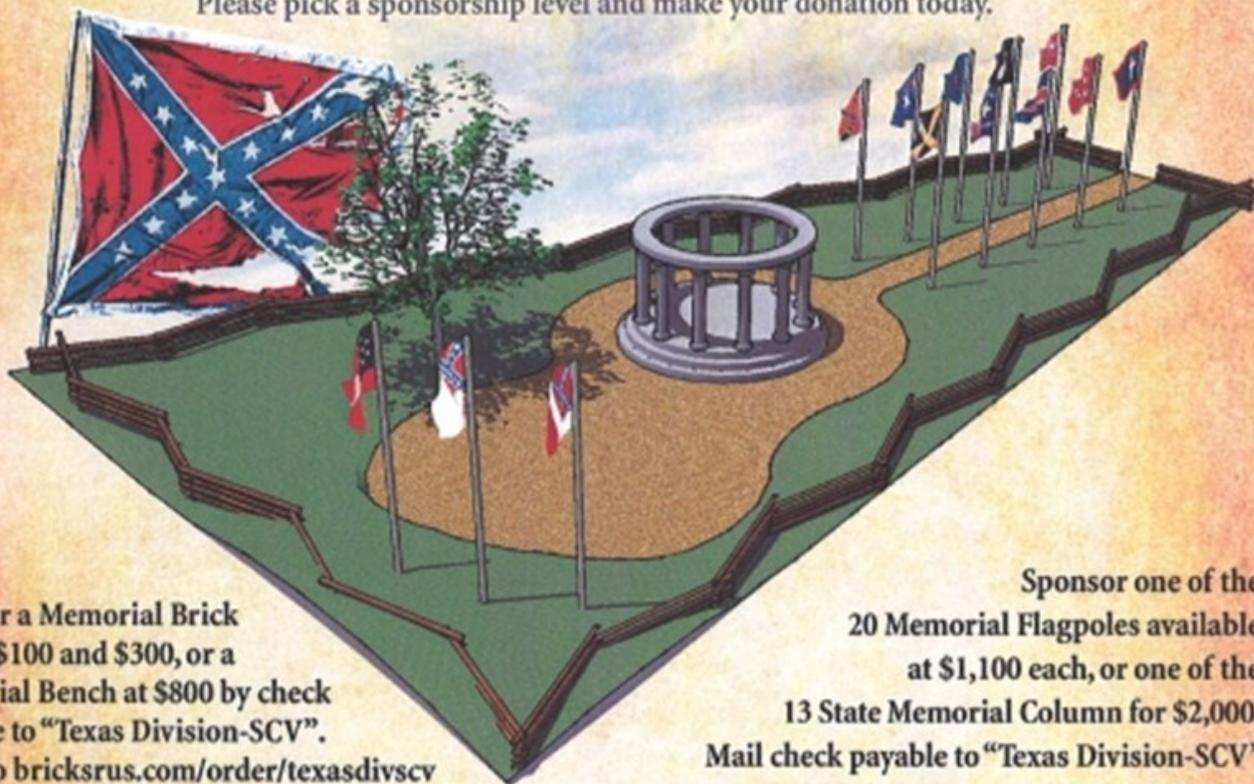
Proud of Your Ancestors?

Make a Stand on I-10!

Honor your ancestor by helping the Texas Division SCV construct a Confederate Flag Memorial on Interstate 10. The Memorial is located 5 miles west of the Texas Louisiana state line on I-10. Your support will enable passengers in over 55,000 cars per day see Confederate Flags flying proudly in the Texas breeze.

Help us make this dream become a reality, become a sponsor with your tax deductible donation.

Please pick a sponsorship level and make your donation today.



Sponsor a Memorial Brick at \$50, \$100 and \$300, or a Memorial Bench at \$800 by check payable to "Texas Division-SCV". Or go to bricksrus.com/order/texasdivscv and use your Credit Card on our secure PayPal account. Memorial Bricks and Benches will be engraved with the inscription of the donor's choice.

Sponsor one of the 20 Memorial Flagpoles available at \$1,100 each, or one of the 13 State Memorial Column for \$2,000. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Flagpoles and Columns will bear a plaque with an inscription of the donor's choice.



Receive a "Texas Division Crest" for each \$10.00 donation to the memorial fund. Mail check payable to "Texas Division-SCV"

Make checks payable to "Texas Division-SCV" and mail to
Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o Lt. Commander Granvel Block
1604 Buckingham Dr
Orange, Texas 77632



Please contact Granvel Block Lt. Cmdr. Of the Texas Division
with questions and additional information by

Email: granvelb@gt.rr.com Cell Phone: (409) 779-6657



MEANWHILE AT THE CIVIL WAR REENACTMENT OF THE BATTLE OF BUFFALO CHIP SPRINGS, CONFEDERATE TROOPS HAVE RECREATED THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S TANK

<http://www.glo.texas.gov/save-texas-history/symposium.html>

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CONFEDERATE VETERAN UNIFORMS

www.different-drummer.org

Welcome to Confederate Veteran Uniforms!

We are a new company made up of two SCV members with a dream; to attire the Sons of Confederate Veterans in a distinctive, traditional but functional uniform that will strengthen the ties of our fraternity while advertising the organization as a whole. The United Confederate Veterans adopted a cadet grey uniform and grey Stetson hat in the early 1890's with distinctive Confederate Battle Flag buttons and "SCV" hat wreath. For many of these veterans it was not only the only uniform they ever had, but in many cases was their "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes. By the 1920's the UCV uniform was styled as a 3-piece cadet gray wool suit with open lapels. What many compatriots do not know is that the Sons of Confederate Veterans adopted a similar uniform, save with "SCV" insignia. It is this uniform we hope to offer to our compatriots at a reasonable price.

We are working with a North Carolina clothing manufacturer to make the uniforms. (Yes, the uniforms will be made in Dixie.) We estimate that a 3 piece uniform should cost no more than a comparable wool suit at "Men's Warehouse." We are also researching wool manufacturers and an American hatter.

The first uniform, which was custom made, has been sent to the pattern makers who will make industrial pattern in every size. These patterns will be sent to the clothing manufacturer who will make a prototype uniform in every size. Once the kinks are worked out, we go into production.

BUT,

To get started we need an initial order of about 700 yards of wool (at about \$8/yard) plus other start-up costs. That's where we need your help! By selling approved SCV Buttons & Hat Wreaths, we hope to raise the necessary start-up costs to go into production for the uniforms.

Check out what we have for sale by visiting the products page, or [Click Here](#) to view our downloadable catalog and order-form.



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



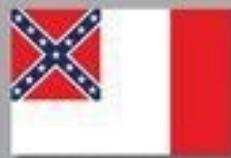
Rattle Flag



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.

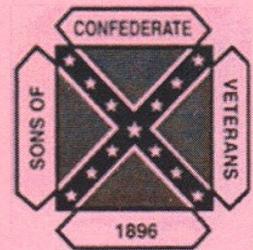


CHECK ✓ Texas Division Heritage Defense Fund!

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!

Sam Davis Youth Camp-Texas



Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne warned: "If the South should lose, it means that the history of the heroic struggle will be written by the enemy, that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers, will be impressed by all of the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision."



Today his words ring true. There is no question that the youth of today must run a terrible gauntlet, and that many are struck down along the way by one or more of the politically correct influences, which flourish in our schools. This summer you can help turn the tide. For one week, our Southern young men and ladies will gather to hear the truths about the War for Southern Independence. This camp, named for the great Confederate Sam Davis, will combine fun and recreation with thoughtful instruction in Southern history, the Cause for Southern Independence, the theology of the South during the War, lessons on Southern heroes, examples of great men of Faith, and special programs and sessions for our Southern ladies.

CHECK ✓ THE SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP - TEXAS! It is your duty!

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NATIONAL	\$30.00
TOTAL MINIMUM DUES →	\$45.00

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Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood

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Current E-mail _____ @ _____

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO YOUR CAMP & REMIT TO:

**CAMP: COL. A.H. BELO 49
 STANLEY D. HUDSON
 3233 LOVERS LN
 DALLAS TX 75225-7627**

PLEASE MAKE SURE THIS RETURN ADDRESS SHOWS THROUGH WINDOW IN RETURN ENVELOPE

**Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?
Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?
Do you think that history should reflect the truth?
Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?
Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?
If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"**

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

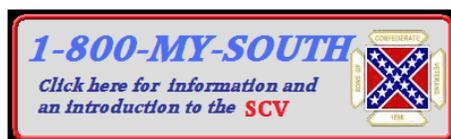
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



*Membership in the **Sons of Confederate Veterans** is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.*



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

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

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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