



The Belo Herald

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

September 2011

Gentlemen,

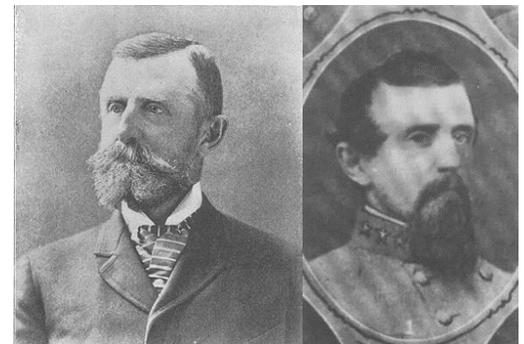
Greetings once again from another 'hot' summer's day in Texas. Last month we installed Kevin Newsom as 2nd Lt Commander acting as internet liason. My hat's off to our new members stepping up to improve our camp as well as us old die-hards keeping everything going. It's membership renewal time again so be sure you're up to date and check with Adjutant Stan Hudson if you have any questions about your status. We will be having an exciting topic at the September meeting so watch for details in my monthly meeting reminder e-mail soon to be sent out. Also, keep in mind that guests are welcomed at every meeting so bring a friend who might be interested!

With much respect,
Cdr Paul Hamilton

Our program this month is 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Kevin A. Newsom, who will be discussing the career of Confederate General Albert Pike, his basic philosophies, and his prediction of World Wars 1, 2, and 3.

Col. A. H Belo Camp #49

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



Texas Division: www.texas-scv.org

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>
<http://www.facebook.com/BeloCamp49>

Have you paid your dues?? Come early (6:30pm), **eat**, fellowship with other members, learn your history!

Thursday, September 1st: 7:00 pm

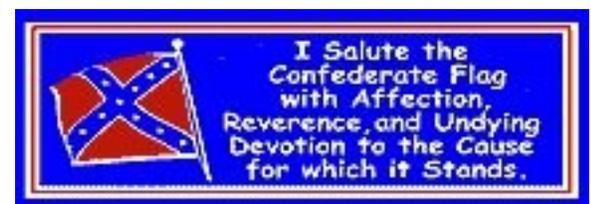
La Madeleine Restaurant*

3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn

Dallas, TX

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

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





Chaplain's Corner



The Revival in the Confederate Army

“Every click was a prayer; every stitch a tear.”

by Benjamin R. Lacy

The revival that took place in the armies of the Confederate States of America was among the most unusual recorded in history. War is generally a time of spiritual defection. The removal of men from their accustomed routines and from the influence of their home ties usually renders the development of the spiritual life and high moral standards difficult. Therefore, to find a great revival maintained over a period of years in a body of troops spread throughout a large territory is an interesting and instructive phenomenon.

The Development of the Revival

The work of grace first appeared in the camps and hospitals around Richmond. While the more notable movement was in northern Virginia, there were also reports of revivals near Charleston and in the armies of the west. Captain Kirkpatrick of Lynchburg gave an account of his unit wherein a few men began singing hymns around a campfire, then engaged in a conversation on religion until all but one declared themselves ready to turn to God. This scene was multiplied in the camps.

When the army moved to the Rappahannock, the revival was greatly accelerated. Before the battle of Fredericksburg, great religious interest prevailed. We have accounts of open-air services that even generals and their staffs attended.

Services were conducted through the week in the various units by chaplains and missionaries sent to the army by various denominations. There were no candles, so firestands were erected, and in the light of these flaming torches services were conducted throughout the brigades. After the service had been concluded, those concerned would gather around the firestands. Religious conversation would be continued for an hour or two, and frequently fifteen or twenty at a time were converted in these groups.

Even the battles and the subsequent march into Pennsylvania did not put an entire stop to the movement, for we find references to religious interest from men writing back from Chambersburg and other points in Pennsylvania. The disastrous effects of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, both culminating on the Fourth of July, 1863, dampened the ardor of the South but not that of the revival.

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 worshiped: “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. In January 1863, when the revival in Virginia was gaining momentum, there was apparent apathy in the Army of the West. A chaplains association was organized in that army, with Dr. B. D. McDonald of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as president. One chaplain recalled how astounded they were at that time when Chaplain Winchester said that he believed they were “on

the eve of one of the most glorious revivals ever witnessed on the American Continent.” His colleagues caught fire from his zeal and went away resolved to work for such a revival.

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?” He heard no oaths and was surprised.

The Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh gave an account of the revival in General Price’s force which fought first in Mississippi and then in Arkansas and experienced revivals on both sides of the river. The revival in this unit was the most extensive between June 10 and September 10, 1864, when the large majority of two brigades were converted. There were like meetings in other camps, yielding an estimated thousand converts. After the army was disbanded, Kavanaugh went through Arkansas and Texas and found these men still true to their profession.

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.

Even in the early months of 1865, as the desperate struggle around Petersburg drew to a close, Pickett’s division experienced a great blessing. A letter from a soldier, published in the Christian Observer of January 26, states that a

stranger would have to conclude that the army was very religious because there were log churches every six or eight hundred yards, with prayer meetings twice a week and preaching services twice on Sunday. The soldier concluded by saying that he was more than ever determined, after four years of fighting, to give his life for God and his country.

The Instrumentalities of the Revival

1. **Prayer.** On reading contemporary Confederate literature, one is impressed with the sense of prayer that pervaded it. Their spiritual urgency appears to have grown out of a sense of danger. These people wanted their sons to be saved. They felt that death was imminent and that death without Christ was a fearful thing. Added to this was a sense of need created by the consciousness that they were a part of a weaker force pitted against a mighty enemy. Their alternating victories and defeats emphasized their need of divine help.

Public fasts and prayers were ordered by the government and followed each other in rapid sequence. Private prayer prevailed at home. Said General Gordon of the women as they worked, "Every click was a prayer; every stitch a tear." Prayer meetings were a feature of the camps, and diaries, letters, and articles in the papers show how prevalent they were. The church courts at home and the chaplains' meetings on the front were largely devoted to prayer. While the prayers for ultimate victory were unanswered, yet the presence of the Holy Spirit was felt in the hearts of those for whom such urgent prayer was offered.

2. **Bibles and Testaments.** The Word of God was hungrily sought by the Confederate soldiers, and great efforts were made to provide Bibles from the printing presses in Nashville and other Southern cities and by importation from Great Britain. Dr. Moses D. Hoge of Richmond risked his life in running the blockade from Charleston, and later into Wilmington, in order to secure copies from the British and Foreign Bible Society. That organization was impressively generous. He went to purchase, but he returned with a gift of 15,000 Bibles, 50,000 Testaments, and 250,000 copies of the Gospels and Psalms bound together. That they were needed is attested by the incessant demand for them on the part of the chaplains and missionaries with the forces.

3. **Godly leaders and officers.** In the navy there was a contrast between "happy ships" and "hell ships." The former were commanded by upstanding, godly men and the latter by slovenly officers. The influence of the large number of Christian men in high places in the Confederacy, but especially in the army, had its effect.

While we do not hear much about him today, yet the faith and Christian character of Confederate President Jefferson Davis were keenly felt during the war. The vast majority of the general officers of the Confederate army were men of honor and integrity, and a large proportion of them were definitely evangelical in their attitudes and practices. General Lee facilitated all religious efforts in his army and was deeply moved when he heard of the success of the revivals. Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk of the Army of the West was a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and General Pendleton was a minister of the same denomination.

The influence and interest these men took in the work of Christ was notable. Dr. Stiles, writing to the Christian Observer, stated: "It has been delightful to occasionally have some high standing Colonel kneel down before a thousand men and lead them, not upon the field of battle, but in holy prayer, and sometimes so ably, humbly, and piously as to make you rejoice at the thought that so many of our soldiers had so good a man to go before them."

4. **Chaplains and missionaries.** The regulations for the army of the Confederate states specified that the War Department would appoint chaplains upon the recommendations of the commanding officers of post or regiment, and that the pay would be \$80.00 a month. The rations were the same as a private, which were commuted at twenty-five cents a day when with a unit and sixty cents a day when on detached duty.

The appointment and effectiveness of chaplains depended in a great measure upon the regimental commanders, but certain general officers were most zealous in securing chaplains for the units under their command. This was particularly true of General Jackson, as evidenced by the memorial prepared by B. M. Palmer for the Assembly of 1863, when that body learned of General Jackson's death. "The evidence is cumulative before this Assembly of his zeal for the religious needs of his soldiers, and of the yearnings of his soul for the evangelization of the army and of the country at large."

Many pastors worked as part-time missionaries in the army. The government allowance for chaplains being inadequate, their pay was supplemented by the church. In fact, a hundred ministers were put into the field who received part or all of their support from the church. The whole number of Presbyterian ministers in the army was placed at 130. This was approximately one-fourth of all of the ministers of that denomination in the territory outside the enemy's lines.

Stimulated by the chaplains, YMCAs were organized, Bible classes developed, and army churches started. When the troops went into winter quarters along the Rapidan, or were besieged at Petersburg, enthusiastic soldiers erected large log churches that would seat from three hundred to five hundred soldiers. They were utilized for prayer meetings during the week and religious services on the Sabbath. Thirty-seven such structures were erected along the Rapidan, and we are told that there was one at least every quarter of a mile inside the lines at Petersburg.

One makes a grievous mistake if he imagines that the revivals were the effects of emotional preaching and the psychological enthusiasm of high-strung soldiers around their campfires. They were results of patient Bible study, prayer meetings, the diligent personal reading of the Bible and tracts, and the continued personal work of soldiers, officers, missionaries, pastors, and chaplains.

The Results of the Revival

1. Deepening of the faith of professors of religion. As in every age, a large proportion of the church members who entered the Confederate army were not deeply pious. Many of these had new experiences of grace while serving in the forces. Evidence of this is too widespread for us to examine it here. One illustration must suffice.

Lieutenant Colonel L. M. Coleman was formerly a professor of Latin at the University of Virginia. Before the war, he was a Christian but was unwilling to lead in prayer or engage in public religious activities. Seeing the spiritual and moral needs of his men, however, and having no one else qualified to meet them, he assumed the responsibility himself. In camp, on the march, and before battles, he would lead his command in eloquent prayer, invoking God's blessing and protection. "He became," says the Southern Presbyterian, "a minister in everything except the formalities of the office--licensure and ordination--and he had decided, if his life was spared until the return of peace, to take his place in the Baptist pulpit." Clearly, the war played a major part in deepening the spiritual life and turning the hearts of many men toward the ministry.

2. The conversion of officers and men in the ranks. This was the most spectacular result of these revivals. Estimates of the number of those who made a public profession of their faith while in the camps vary greatly. Some have indicated that possibly as many as 150,000 men who wore the gray gave their hearts to Christ as a result of this movement. This number may be exaggerated, yet we find that the records of church courts indicate that in one winter 12,000 to 15,000 accepted Christ in the Second and Third Army Corps under Lee's command. Thousands of these men fell in battle. Surely their deaths were precious in the sight of the Lord.

Rev. Charles H. Dobbs, the Presbyterian chaplain of the twelfth Mississippi, commented on the fact that so few of his church members survived the war. They may, he suspects, have been more fearless than their comrades. Doubtless a vast number of recent converts were among the innumerable company of young Confederates who "stormed the thousand gates that lead to death."

The life of man is warfare upon the Earth.
Love never fails.

<http://search.conduit.com/?SearchSource=10&ctid=CT2269050>



As Stonewall Jackson's reputation grew, many stories about him were passed around the campfire. A favorite of the troops was regarding a telegram received from the devil himself begging Jackson to stop killing Yankees as he [the devil] had run out of room to put them!

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

Upcoming events



September 24-25: Battle of Chalk Bluff Piggott, AR

September 30-Oct 2: Battle of Fort Crawford Hallsville, TX

1st Lt. Virgil Brown fortercrawford1864@aol.com www.fortercrawford2010.com

We invite you to join us for the annual Battle of Fort Crawford, hosted by the 26th Louisiana Infantry, Co G, and Lane's Battery. All re-enactors and members of the public are welcome to attend. We have lots of space, trees, and plenty of amenities for reenactors, including water, hay, wood, and extra gunpowder. Events include a School Day with demonstrations and exhibits, chili cook-off, three battles, Western Days parade, dance, and church service. Please visit our website for more details, schedule, and contact information.

Oct 14 - Oct 16: Battle of Boerne Boerne, TX

November 4-6: Battle of Fort Richardson Jacksboro, TX

November 18-20: Liendo Plantation Civil War Weekend Hempstead, TX
www.11texascav.org

We Portray To Educate, Educate To Preserve & Preserve To Honor . . . Presented by the 11th Texas Cavalry and Historic Liendo Plantation the weekend before Thanksgiving every year in Hempstead, TX

December 2-6 : 5th Brigade Gathering Mexia, TX

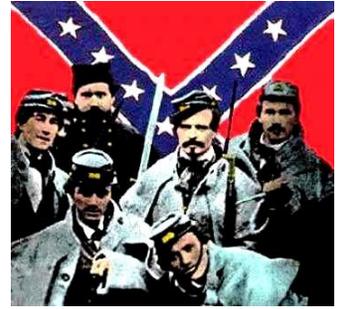
SATURDAY, December 3rd : BELO CAMP Christmas Party - TBA Dallas, TX

December 3-4: Battle of Pea Ridge Bentonville, AR



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>

The Confederate Flag

Four stormy years we saw it gleam,
A people's hope...and then refurled,
Even while its glory was the theme
Of half the world.

A beacon that with streaming ray
Dazzled a struggling nation's sight-
Seeming a pillar of cloud by day,
Of fire by night.

They jeer who trembled as it hung,
Comet-like blazing the sky-
And heroes, such as Homer sung,
Followed it to die.

It fell...but stainless as it rose,
Martyred, like Stephen, in the strife-
Passing, like him, girdled with foes,
From Death to Life.

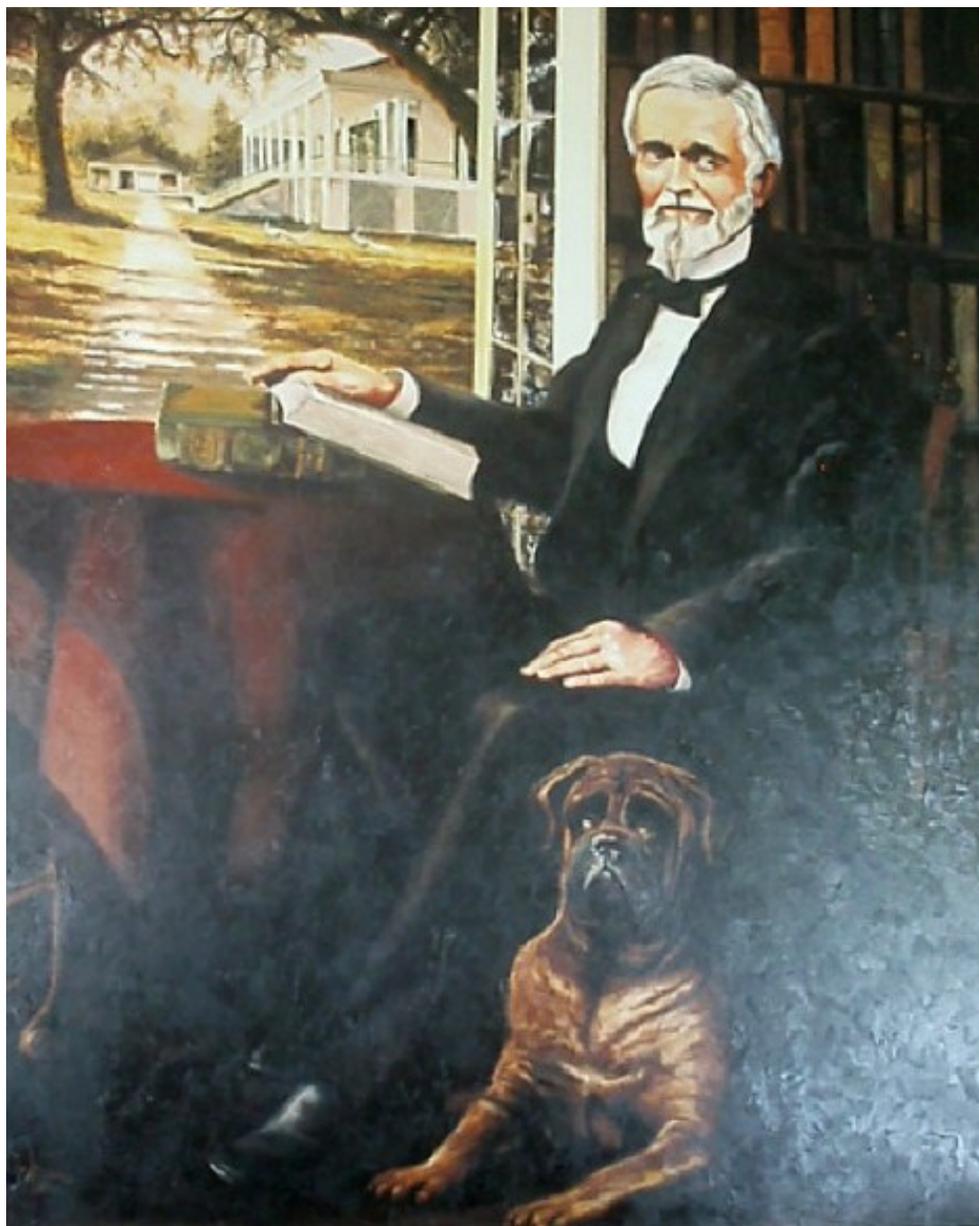
Flame's trophy! Sanctified with tears-
Planted forever at her portal;
Folded, true: What then? Four short years
Made it immortal!

Henry Lynden Flash (1835-1914)





Learn True History



Davis and His Dog, Traveler

By: L. H. L.

Excerpted from the *Confederate Veteran*

Vol. XVII, No. 4, April, 1909

Mr. Davis was very fond of animals and birds. He always gathered the scraps from the breakfast table to feed his peafowls, and his dressing gown pockets were heavy with grain for his beautiful pets. He had a large flock of peafowls, of which he was very proud and fond. Every morning Mr. Davis would take his exercise on a short pavement leading from the back steps at Beauvoir. "It is just the length of my exercise path in prison," he would tell his friends. Up and down, up and down this pavement he would walk, at his heels and all around him his flock of peafowls. One old cock especially would spread his gorgeous tail, droop his wings, and strut after Mr. Davis in the most comical fashion. Evidently, the bond of friendship between the two was a close one.

Fond as Mr. Davis was of his peafowls, his especial pet was his dog, Traveler, the same name as Robert E. Lee's famous horse. This dog had a very wonderful history. Mr. (Samuel W.) Dorsey, husband of Mrs. Sarah Dorsey, from whom Mr. Davis purchased Beauvoir, had traveled all over the world. On the Bernise Alps, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey purchased the young puppy, whose father was a Russian bulldog. The puppy was named Traveler. They carried the young dog everywhere with them, and he was trained to be Mrs. Dorsey's bodyguard. Once, while camping on the Arabian Desert, Mr. Dorsey had one of his Arabian servants punished severely for theft. The next day, Mr. Dorsey and some of the Arabians went on a two days' journey, leaving Mrs. Dorsey and the camp in the charge of an old Arab sheik. That night, while asleep under the tent, Mrs. Dorsey was awakened by a spring and growl from Traveler, then the shriek of a man. She sprang from her cot, quickly got a light, and found the Arab who had been beaten by Mr. Dorsey's orders pinned down to the ground by Traveler, a huge knife lying beside him, where it had fallen from his hand. He had cut his way into the tent and crept in, evidently determined to wreak his vengeance upon her for the stripes he received.

Mrs. Dorsey had magnificent diamonds, which she wore at night to a reception at the Tulleries. On her return to the hotel, she went at once to her room, while her husband and some friends walked out to smoke. She quickly went to sleep, but was aroused by a sound of a desperate struggle on the floor, where Traveler had succeeded in throwing the thief who had followed her, attracted by the glitter of her diamonds. This man was one of the worst characters in Paris, and the gallows were cheated when he died of the wound in his throat torn by Traveler's teeth.

After Mr. Dorsey died, Traveler was given to Mr. Davis and became his constant companion and guard. He allowed no one to come on the place whose good intent he had any reason to suspect. The entire place was under his care; not a window or door was locked or barred, for everything was safe while Traveler kept his sentry march on the wide porches that surrounded the house on every side.

If Mr. Davis wished to safeguard the coming and going of anyone and give him the freedom of the place, day or night, he would put one hand on the person's shoulder and the other on the dog's head and say: "Traveler, this is my friend." The dog would accept the introduction very gravely, would smell his clothes and hands, and "size him up" generally; but he never forgot, and, henceforth, Mr. Davis' "friend" was safe to come and go unmolested.

As fierce as the dog was, and as bloody as was his record, he was as gentle as a lamb with little children. Mrs. Davis' small niece, a child about two years old, made the dog her chosen playmate, and the baby and the dog would roll together on the grass in highest glee. She would pull his hair, pound on his head, or ride around the place on his back, the dog trotting as sedately as a Shetland pony. This child lived some distance down the beach; but she went home day after day in perfect safety, guarded and guided by Traveler.

Traveler would rush around in hot pursuit of fiddler crabs, which was a pet diversion of his, and would bark and throw up the sand with his paws in wild glee when he had succeeded in driving a number of the ungainly objects into the sea.

But even fiddler crabs had no attraction for Traveler when he went to walk with Mr. Davis. He was then a bodyguard, pure and simple, and had all the dignity and watchfulness of a squad of soldiers detailed as escorts. Mr. Davis would become buried in thought, almost oblivious to surroundings. Traveler had his own ideas of what was right and proper; so if in absorption Mr. Davis would walk very close to the water Traveler would gently take his trousers leg in his teeth, or, by bounding between him and the sea, he would manage to call attention to the big waves coming in.

One day, Traveler seemed very droopy and in pain. As ordinary measures did not relieve him, Mr. Davis wrote a note to a friend who was the most celebrated physician in that part of the country. The doctor came, but nothing seemed to relieve the dog's suffering. All night he moaned and cried, looking up into Mr. Davis's face with big, pathetic eyes, as if begging for help from the hand that had never before failed him. All those long hours, Mrs. Dorsey, Mr. Davis, and the doctor kept their hopeless watch, for the work of the vile poisoner had been too well done for remedy. Just at daylight he died, his head on Mr. Davis' knee and his master's tears falling like rain upon the faithful beast. As Mr. Davis gently laid the dead dog upon the rug, he said softly: "I have indeed lost a friend."

Traveler was put in a coffin-like box, and all the family were present at the funeral. Mr. Davis softly patted the box with his hand, then turned away before it was lowered into the ground. The dog was buried in the front yard of Beauvoir, and a small stone, beautifully engraved, marked the place, (but at some time during the intervening years, that stone has unfortunately disappeared).



They Stood For Us... Let Us Stand for Them !!

Could it be true?? !!



Two days before a reenactment, my ex-wife Claudia put her foot down and told me I wasn't going. Sure I was upset; I should have known we were going to have trouble when the preacher asked if I took her for my wife, she said "yes he does"! Anyway when the unit got to North Anna they found me sitting there with firewood gathered, and supper cooking on the fire. Paris said, "Dang man, how long you been here and how did you talk your wife into letting you go?"

"Well, I've been here since yesterday. Yesterday evening I was sitting in my chair and Claudia came up behind me and put her hands over my eyes and said 'guess who?'" I pulled her hands off and she was wearing a brand new see through nightie. She took my hand and took me to our bedroom. The room had two dozen candles and rose petals all over. She had on the bed: handcuffs and ropes! She told me to tie and cuff her to the bed and I did. And then she said, "Now, you can do whatever you want." So here I am.

IN THE NEWS.....



Four year-old Marianne Sardella holds on to her father, Jeff Sardella during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders. Sons of the Confederate Veterans Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp No. 87 conducted the event.

Grave markers dedicated for Confederate colonels

By Fred Brown

June 4, 2011

KNOXVILLE - For almost 148 years Col. Solon Z. Ruff's family never knew where he was buried after he died leading a Confederate charge up the steep slopes of Fort Sanders in late 1863.

That changed today with Confederate Decoration Day that commemorated and dedicated the markers where Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas were buried after both died assaulting the formidable works of the fort during the famous Civil War siege of Knoxville.

Members of the Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp 87 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans honored the two infantry officers in their annual dedication day as proclaimed by Gov. Bill Haslam, who said the day is set aside to remember those who died in the war.

About 100 people braved 90 degree heat at the Henry Lonas Cemetery, 2792 Filmore St., to commemorate and to place wreaths on the two side-by-side markers for both Ruff and Thomas, installed earlier by members of SCV Camp 87.

Ron Jones, commander of Camp 87, said he had invited descendants of the Ruff family to attend the ceremonies who said they only recently learned of Ruff's final resting place through an article on Knoxville.com. Efforts to locate descendants of the Thomas family, Jones said, were not successful.

"The great-great-great granddaughter of Col. Ruff told me that her great-grandmother cried at the kitchen table because she never knew where Ruff was buried," Jones said.

Neither Ruff nor Thomas descendants attended the dedication. After their deaths, both men were buried in the cemetery, then in the vicinity of Amanda Crawford's home. Crawford was the daughter of Henry Lonas, for whom the cemetery is named today.

Keith Bohannon, associate professor of history at the University of West Georgia in Carrollton, Ga., filled in the backgrounds of Ruff, commander of the 18th Georgia Infantry, and Thomas, commander of the 16th Georgia Infantry.

"It seems fitting today to remember these two lives who died in the country's costliest conflict," Bohannon said.

Also in attendance were Jim Brown, 99, of Tellico Village, and Tom Bruce, 86, of Fountain City. They are True Sons of the Confederacy because both had fathers who fought for the CSA during the Civil War.

H. K. Edgerton, an African American from Asheville, N.C., descended from slaves, did a stirring rendition of "I Am Their Flag," a poem about the meaning of the flag.

Retired News Sentinel Senior writer Fred Brown is a freelance contributor and may be reached at brownf08@gmail.com

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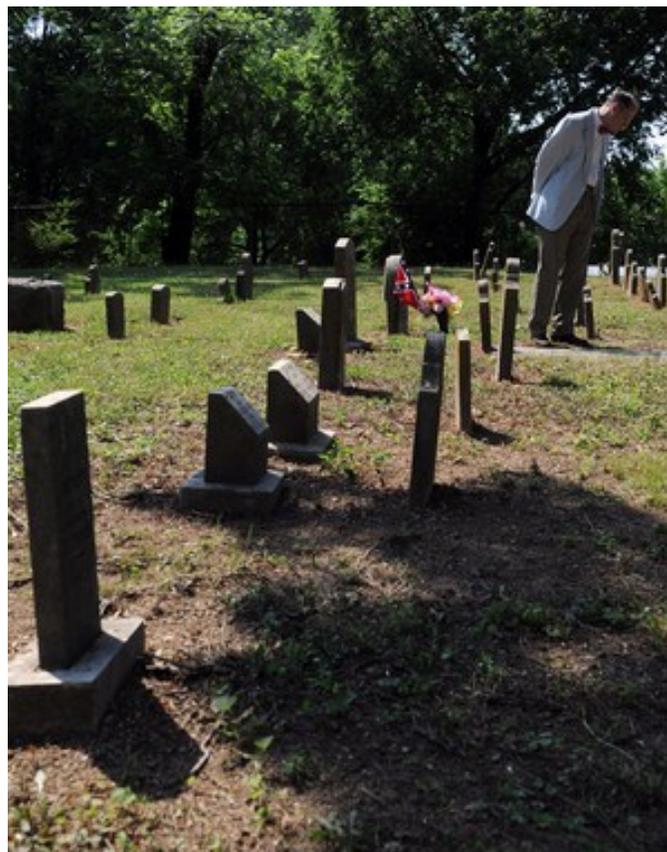


Members of the honor guard gather during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders. Sons of the Confederate Veterans Longstreet-Zollicoffer Camp No. 87 conducted the event.



Rebecca Sardella (left) and Kathleen Wermuth gather during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.

Dr. Keith Bohannon, Associate Professor of History at the Univ. of West Georgia, walks through Henry Lonas Cemetery before delivering the memorial address during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.





John Hitt reads a proclamation from Gov. Bill Haslam during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.



Earl Smith lays a wreath during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.



Calvin Chappelle plays the fife as markers memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders are dedicated. A Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery was held on June 4, 2011.



H. K. Edgerton leads the crowd in singing "Dixie" during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.



The Honor Guard fires a military salute during a Confederate Decoration Day Commemoration at the Henry Lonas Cemetery in Knoxville on June 4, 2011. The event included a marker dedication memorializing Col. Solon Z. Ruff and Lt. Col. Henry P. Thomas who were killed in Nov. of 1863 during the assault on Fort Sanders.



Solon Zacharia Ruff Colonel Ruff was killed Nov. 29, 1863 in the assault on Fort Sanders at Knoxville, TN. It was discovered that he is buried in the Henry Lonas Cemetery on Fillmore Avenue. Ruff was originally from Georgia.



From left, North Carolina Central University graduate students Michael Verville, Eric Richardson, Torren Gatson and Ronnika Williams arrange and describe archival material on Jefferson Davis' family as part of a Museum of the Confederacy internship.

Historically black college, Confederate museum forge bond

By Michael Paul Williams | mwilliams@timesdispatch.com June 24, 2011

The Museum of the Confederacy and historically black North Carolina Central University would appear to be strange, well, confederates.

The university in Durham, N.C., is the nation's first state-supported liberal arts college for African-American students. The museum chronicles a history painful to many African-Americans.

Connotation begot isolation.

"What people think is if you're studying the Confederacy, you must be a racist. And that's bad labeling," said S. Waite Rawls III, president and CEO of the Museum of the Confederacy.

But as a practical matter, the pairing of the museum and the college is logical if not imperative. Four out of 10 residents of the Confederate states were black. The history of African-Americans is inextricably tied to Confederate history.

Four graduate students from North Carolina Central are sorting through that history in the archives of the Museum of the Confederacy, as part of a five-week internship program between the school and the museum.

Until July 8, they will sift through boxes and folders of letters, legal documents and other items from the family of Jefferson Davis, with a particular focus on his wife Varina and daughters Winnie and Margaret.

As part of what is a long-term project, they are arranging and summarizing each piece of archival material. Eventually, each abstract will be typed and filed as a Word document easily accessible to researchers.

Eric Richardson, a North Carolina Central graduate student who has been researching at the museum for a decade, invited library manager Teresa Roane to the school to address an archival arrangement and description class. Roane told the class that the museum library needed lots of attention.

Richardson approached Rawls about partnering with North Carolina Central. Rawls and Percy Murray, then-dean of graduate studies at NCCU, were enthusiastic about the idea.

Richardson, 47, is director of the project and supervises fellow interns Torren Gatson of Wilmington, Del., Michael Verville of Durham and Ronnika Williams of Benton Harbor, Mich. He calls the partnership "a huge step in the right direction."

Roane, sitting near the interns in the intimate confines of the library, has been watching as they discover tasty nuggets of African-American, women's and Richmond history. "I've been smiling for two weeks," she said.

"We've just developed this really wonderful relationship with North Carolina Central because they're a really open-minded campus," Roane said.

Rawls says the partnership with North Carolina Central benefits both institutions.

The graduate students — whose fields are library science, public history and English — are gaining the practical knowledge and experience that comes with poring over documents and reading 19th-century handwriting. The museum gains the labor of interns who know what they're doing.

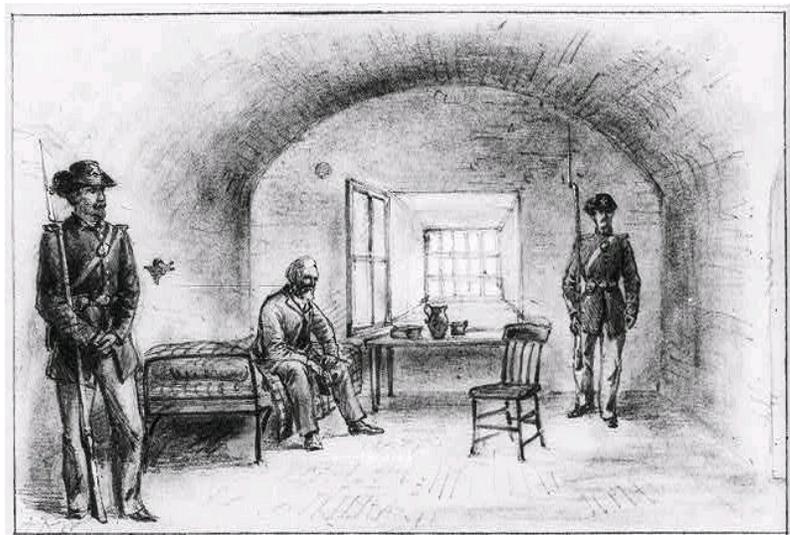
Gatson said his internship has challenged his perceptions as a Northerner.

"From my experience, you come in with an open mind, but you have a set idea of what you'll see," he said. But in reading the letters and other documents, "you learn that everything is much more complex than meets the eye."

Rawls hopes the program can help purge the subject matter of its stigma.

"The Civil War and the Confederacy are inextricably entwined with issues of race historically," he said. "The study of the Civil War and the Confederacy ... should not be inextricably combined with the 21st-century issues of race. They shouldn't carry that baggage."

<http://www2.timesdispatch.com/news/2011/jun/24/tdmet01-michael-paul-williams-historically-black-c-ar-1129928>
mwilliams@timesdispatch.com (804) 649-6815



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

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

Can you believe this???

THIS IS INTERESTING AND SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T AND WON'T SEE ON THE EVENING NEWS.



George Washington statue is hidden at the MLK rally in Columbia, SC

The annual MLK observance at the state house in Columbia SC had an interesting twist this year. The event is held on the north side steps of the statehouse. Prominent at that location is a large bronze statue of George Washington.

This year, the NAACP constructed a "box" to conceal the father of our country from view so that participants would not be 'offended' by his presence.

I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw this picture of the MLK Day rally in Columbia, South Carolina. This rally was sponsored by the NAACP and they said that they covered the statue because they "didn't want to offend anyone". Really? George Washington is the father of this nation. How is he offensive to anyone?

Can you imagine what would happen if we covered the statue of Dr. Martin L. King on President's Day? Or is only the statue of a 'white guy' offensive?? Of course, this display of anti-Americanism wasn't covered at all by the national media (surprise, surprise!!), and the local paper in Columbia only ran a short piece on it.

It has been covered a little by the blog-world but I think the word needs to get out to the general public that this is what the NAACP is all about...militant and (most definitely) racist.

YOU MIGHT WANT TO PASS THIS ON -- AS IT SAYS AT THE BEGINNING -- YOU WON'T BE SEEING ANYTHING ABOUT THIS THROUGH THE NEWS MEDIA...



For our Southern ladies ~

Mary's Mint Infused Southern Sweet Iced Tea

From the Kitchen of [Deep South Dish](#)

I cannot believe that Labor Day, the unofficial end of summer, has arrived! Is it just me, or did it seem that the summer pretty much flew by this year?

This year was the first year that I grew mint in my garden and I have to say that I have really enjoyed it. Now, yes, I did heed the warnings about growing it in a container so that it would not grow wild and take over the garden, though I did also think what a fragrant ground cover that would be!

Now I admit, more than a few of those mint leaves might have been harvested more so for a mojito here and there than for anything else, but, I also do love a good minted iced tea. This recipe is basically my [Southern Style Sweet Iced Tea](#)

(below), except with an added infusion of mint, but the mint is just enough for a subtle hint without over-powering the real star here, the southern sweet iced tea. You can, of course, use as much mint as you like. You can also add freshly squeezed lemons and a can of orange juice concentrate to turn it into a French Mint Iced Tea. Either way, what a great way to honor the unofficial end of summer!

5 to 7 individual Luzianne brand tea bags
1 quart of cool filtered or bottled water
1 (4-cup) glass Pyrex measuring cup for steeping
1 cup of loosely packed mint leaves
2 quart glass pitcher filled with ice
1 to 1-1/2 cups of sugar, more or less to taste
Fresh lemon wedges and mint sprigs, to garnish
(See below for notes to make French mint tea)



Grab a pot and pour in one quart of cool filtered or bottled water, bringing to a full, rolling boil. For a milder tea, use 5 bags; for a more robust tea, go with 7. Put the mint leaves in the bottom of your steeping vehicle - I like to use a 4-cup Pyrex measuring cup to steep my tea in. With the handle of a wooden spoon, muddle the mint leaves a bit just to begin releasing the oils. Spin the tea bags so all the strings wrap together and set them inside a 4-cup glass Pyrex measuring cup with the tags hanging on the outside.

Pour boiling water into the container and dip the tea bags in and out to begin releasing the tea leaves. Stick a plate or some kind of a cover on top and set the timer for exactly 9 minutes; let the tea bags steep. Do not go longer than 9 minutes or you risk burning your tea leaves and will end up with a bitter tea.

After the steeping time is up, take a wooden spoon and press the tea bags up against the side of the container and toss the tea bags into your compost pot. Leave the mint leaves in there though. Replace cover and let the tea steep with the mint for at least 45 minutes.

After that period of time, stir, strain the tea, and put the mint leaves in your compost. Mix the sugar into the warm tea and stir until dissolved. Fill a glass pitcher with ice and slowly pour the infused tea over the ice. Stir well.

Fill glasses with ice, pour tea over top, garnish with a sprig of mint leaves and a nice juicy wedge of lemon. Makes 2 quarts.

Southern French Mint Tea:

Use 8 teabags and a 1 gallon pitcher. After you have removed the tea bags, steeped the mint leaves alone, and then strained them out, add the sugar and stir until dissolved. Squeeze in the juice of 4 lemons and add in 1 (12 ounce) can of thawed, unsweetened frozen orange juice concentrate. Mix until everything is well blended. Fill pitcher halfway with ice and pour tea mixture over the ice, add water as needed to make a gallon. Garnish individual glasses with orange slices and mint springs.

Mary's Perfect Southern Sweet Iced Tea



Sweet Iced Tea - The Elixir of The South. I'm pretty sure if everybody drank sweet iced tea on a regular basis, we'd have world peace.



Sweet Tea
The table wine of the South

I enjoy a nice cup of hot tea pretty regularly, but iced tea is pretty much a staple here in the south - probably mostly because it's so darned hot down here most all of the year. Besides, tea - unlike soft drinks - is loaded with benefits.

Tea contains high levels of antioxidants - polyphenols, flavonoids, and catechins - that help to boost the body's defenses against diseases. Some studies have shown that tea may also lower blood pressure, lower cholesterol and protect against heart disease and may help to protect against cancer.

Now these days, even down south, finding a restaurant that serves sweet tea can sometimes be a challenge, and even me, well I mostly sweeten my tea with Splenda now, but still... every once in awhile, I sure enjoy a glass of sugared-up tea.

Sweet!



Prep time: 10 min | Cook time: 10 min | Yield: About 8 servings

Ingredients:

- **5 to 7 individual Luzianne brand tea bags**
- **1 quart of cool filtered or bottled water**
- **Pinch of baking soda, optional**
- **1 4-cup glass Pyrex measuring cup for steeping**
- **2 quart glass pitcher filled with ice**
- **1 to 1-1/2 cups of sugar, more or less to taste**
- **Fresh lemon, sliced or wedges, and some mint sprigs, also optional**

Instructions:

Grab a pot and pour in one quart of cool filtered or bottled water, bringing to a full, rolling boil. For a milder tea, use 5 bags; for a more robust tea, go with 7. Spin the tea bags together so all the strings wrap together and set them inside a 4-cup glass Pyrex measuring cup with the tags hanging on the outside. Pour boiling water into the container and dip the tea bags in and out to begin releasing the tea leaves. Stick a plate on top and set the timer for exactly 9 minutes for a full bodied tea, 5 minutes or less if you prefer a lighter version. Let the tea bags steep. Do not go longer than 9 minutes or you risk burning your tea leaves and will end up with a bitter tea.

I almost always do 5 teabags, steeped for 5 minutes, sweetened with 1 cup of sugar, and that's a most excellent glass of iced tea!

After the steeping time is up, take a wooden spoon and press the tea bags up against the side of the Pyrex cup and toss the tea bags into your compost pot. For insurance against bitterness you can add just a pinch of baking soda - no more than 1/8 teaspoon - to the steeped tea. It will not affect the flavor, but will take away bitterness if you happened to have burned your tea leaves.

Fill your glass pitcher with ice, pour the sugar on top of the ice and slowly and carefully pour the hot, steaming tea over the ice. If you prefer a sweeter tea, go with 1-1/2 cups of sugar. Don't pour hot tea directly into a glass pitcher without ice in it!!

Stir well and serve in a glass, preferably a crystal glass, over even more ice, garnish with a sprig of mint leaves and a nice juicy slice of lemon. Savor.

Tea Tips:

1. For perfect tea always start with fresh filtered cool water - never tap water!
2. Cloudiness is often caused by putting hot or still warm tea directly into a cold refrigerator. My method prevents this since you are pouring your steeped tea directly over ice cubes.
2. Bitterness in tea is caused by overcooking and burning the tea leaves - that is why it is important not to boil the teabags and not to steep them too long in boiling water. To counter, a pinch of baking soda - only about 1/8 of a teaspoon - can be added to the hot, steeped tea after you remove the bags. It will not affect the taste of your tea, and provides insurance against bitterness.
3. Use wooden spoons to squeeze your tea bags, a glass container - like a large Pyrex measuring cup - to steep your tea, and store it in a glass pitcher, not metal or plastic. After all that it seems proper to serve it in a tall, iced tea glass and not plastic, but that's up to you!
4. If you prefer your sweetened tea more on the sweet side, you'll probably want to go with 1-1/2 cups of sugar.
5. Of course, substitute artificial sweetener per glass, or use one Splenda Quick Pack for the entire pitcher, if you don't want to use sugar. I use the granulated Splenda in the large bag, about 3/4ths cup is enough for me.
6. If you like lemon in your tea, try making ice cubes out of lemonade to use in the individual glasses. As they melt, they will infuse the tea with lemon flavor!

Source: <http://deepsouthdish.com>





A Confederate flag flies over a Civil War veterans memorial at Westview Cemetery in Atlanta.

(AllPhotos by Darryl Carver/myfoxatlanta)

Protest over Confederate Flag at an Atlanta Cemetery

Wednesday, 10 Aug 2011,



Darryl Carver

By MYFOXATLANTA STAFF/myfoxatlanta

ATLANTA - Some mourners at the funeral of SCLC Leader Howard Creecy noticed an image at his burial site which has them concerned. They believe a Confederate flag flying above a monument on the property just does not belong.

The Westview Cemetery is where some of the city's elite are buried. Everyone from former Mayor William Hartsfield to founders of Coca-Cola to notable Civil Rights Leaders have been laid to rest there. It also is home to a Confederate memorial to the 400 soldiers buried there.

Wednesday, protesters upset over the flag gathered at the cemetery to call for the removal of the flag.

"Many persons were upset and asked me to come and do something," said Rev. Benford Stellmacher.

Among those concerned are African-Americans who have loved ones buried here and want the flag to be removed.

"For me, it is just an affront to everything that has happened for civil rights and justice for all people that are concerned that this flag still hangs," said protester John H. Lewis.

Cemetery officials told FOX 5 they understand the sensitivities involved, but said they have sold the rights to a Confederate veterans group to erect and maintain the memorial of their choice a long time ago.

"I have no control over that, it is a memorial with over 4 hundred burials underneath it," said Westview Cemetery's Charles Bowen, Jr.

"We're prepared to climb up there and take it down, but we want to do it in the spirit of cooperation and the spirit of Christ," said Rev. Stellmaker.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans told FOX 5 "Those flags have flown there for many years and will continue to fly there for many years honoring our Confederate heroes and Confederate dead. It is not a racial issue."

Still opponents said their fight is not over and will not be until the flag comes down. Protesters want the Westview Cemetery to remove a Confederate flag which flies over a veterans memorial.



Man Stands in Place of Toppled Confederate Statue

FOX8 Staff Writer

August 12, 2011



REIDSVILLE, N.C. (WGHP)— A man turned heads Friday morning while he stood, dressed as a confederate soldier, at the base of the pedestal where a confederate monument once stood in Reidsville.

A group of bystanders surrounded Jamie Funkhouser, who said he wants to remind everyone of what once stood where he stood, in support.

The monument had been in place on the traffic circle at the intersection of Scales Street and West Morehead Street since 1910. A vehicle driven by Mark Anthony Vincent, 40, of Greensboro, plowed into the statue's base when it drove over the traffic circle's curb on May 23 and caused an estimated \$28,000 in damage.

The city of Reidsville announced Wednesday that the confederate monument, which is owned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will not return to its location. The UDC reportedly agreed to the decision.

Funkhouser, of Winston-Salem, said this was the third time he was standing in the statue's place and would continue to do so for as long as it takes to get the statue back.

Funkhouser, announced earlier on his Facebook page that he would "watch over Reidsville for as long as he could."

Godanriver.com reported that the statue cannot be repaired, according to curators hired by the North Carolina UDC.

The NCUDC and the city are reportedly working to find a location for the statue's remains. The Confederate area of the city-owned Greenview Cemetery or in a museum are possibilities, the website reported.

City officials are considering putting something else in its Scales Street location.



Jamie Funkhouser stands where a Confederate Soldier Statue once stood in Reidsville. The statue was knocked over in a traffic accident and will not be replaced.

<http://www.myfox8.com/news/wgHP-story-reidsville-confederate-statue-man-110812,0,5178731.story>

After Years Of Research, Confederate Daughter Arises

by Jessica Jones

August 7, 2011



Mattie Clyburn Rice is the second black "Real Daughter" to be recognized by the United Daughters of the Confederacy

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War. It's of particular importance to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization for female descendants of Confederate soldiers.

The group includes 23 elderly women who are the last living daughters of those who served. One of them is black.

Mattie Clyburn Rice, 88, spent years searching through archives to prove her father was a black Confederate. As she leafs through a notebook filled with official-looking papers, Rice stops to read a faded photocopy with details of her father's military service.

"At Hilton Head while under fire of the enemy, he carried his master out of the field of fire on his shoulder, that he performed personal service for Robert E. Lee. That was his pension record," Rice says.

Rice's father, Weary Clyburn, applied for a Confederate pension in 1926, when he was about 85. Rice was 4 years old then, the daughter of a young mother and an elderly father who regaled her with stories of his time spent in South Carolina's 12th Volunteer Unit. But when Rice repeated those stories as an adult, she was accused of spreading tall tales.

"Nobody believed me. Nobody. Not even the children," she says. "They are just beginning to believe, 'cause now they see it in print."

Friends and family members doubted that Rice's father, who was born a slave, supported Confederates. Military leaders also didn't officially enlist blacks until the very tail end of the war.

But once Rice found her father's pension application in North Carolina's state archives, Civil War groups started calling. United Daughters of the Confederacy member Gail Crosby keeps track of soldiers' daughters — officially called "Real Daughters" — for the group. Crosby says she was thrilled to invite Rice to join.

"We're always so excited when we find any Real Daughter, and immediately I found a chapter in her area, let the chapter know that we had this lady," she says.

Rice is the second black Real Daughter to be recognized by an organization that was once exclusively for white women. Yet some progressive historians and Civil War buffs frown at her father's story. They say the very term "black Confederate" supports the notion that the Civil War wasn't about slavery. Even so, University of North Carolina history professor Fitz Brundage says the contributions of enslaved blacks to the war effort should be recognized.

"If Southern states in the early 20th century had given pensions to all the African-Americans who, as slaves, were conscripted to build trenches, work on railroads [and] do all manner of heavy labor for the Confederate war cause, there should've been tens of thousands of African-Americans who received pensions," he says.

But, Rice says, her father went to war willingly, though his story is complicated. He ran away with his best friend, who was white and the son of his master. Rice says no matter how historians view that narrative, she's glad she proved her father contributed to the Confederate cause.

"I wanted the world to know what he did," she says.

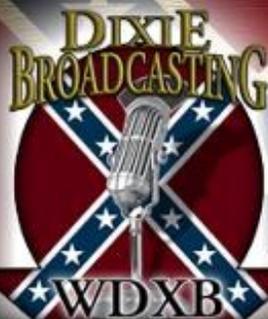
Rice says she never could have imagined joining the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a young woman growing up in the Jim Crow South. But she says times have changed: Not only is she a member, but two of her daughters are as well.



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Confederate Safe Now on Display at Museum



On June 25, 2011, a unique item was dedicated and placed on display at the Texas Civil War Museum. A 5,360 lb. safe, used by the Confederate Postal Service and Confederate Treasury Department, was shipped from Richmond, Virginia to its new Fort Worth, Texas home. The safe sat for years in the basement of the United Daughters of the Confederacy's Memorial Building. Because of current renovations to the building, the safe's deteriorating condition, and the Texas origin of the Confederate Post Master General, John Reagan, it was decided to offer the safe as a gift to the Texas Division of the UDC. At a cost of \$10,000, the safe was lifted out by crane, wrapped tightly in cellophane, and transported by semi-truck. The money was raised through donations.

The safe was constructed by Herring of New York to be fire proof for up to forty hours. Fortunately, the safe was spared the raging fire that consumed much of Richmond before its fall. It was used to hold bonds, currency, postage stamps, and printing plates. The locking mechanism features an oddly shaped key that is inserted near the door knob before opening. After the knob is turned, the key pops out, thus giving it the name "Grasshopper Key." The safe had been jammed shut for many years, leading to speculation that Confederate documents and currency may still be inside. Upon its opening, however, it was found empty of any Confederate articles. "I'm just glad we got it here before more damage was done," said former Texas Division UDC President, Shirley Woodlock. "I can just imagine the things it held inside." <http://warriorsofthelonestar.blogspot.com/>

Monday Night Bluegrass Jam

EVERY Monday Night (except National Holidays) at the EMMET EVANS CIVIC CENTER in Mesquite . 6:15pm to 8:30 pm FREE Coffee, Snacks, Donuts – No charge to get in !
Covered dish dinner 4-6 times per year.

Directions: Take IH 635 to Gross Rd. exit . Go East on Gross Rd (toward old downtown Mesquite Square) one traffic light at Hillcrest Blvd (Hillcrest Mesquite NOT Hillcrest Dallas). Pass Hillcrest continuing East. Evans Park and Center on Left (North). Enter at road at back of the center (East End). – Drive passes baseball diamonds, soccer fields and several parking areas. Enter at back of building at sliding door and enter through double doors.

Contact Mike Smith for information. 214-941-4965

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!*

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!*



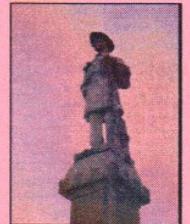
"Texans always move them!" -- General Robert E. Lee

PLEASE HELP BY CHECKING ✓ THE FLAGS ACROSS TEXAS PROJECT!

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MONUMENTS PROJECT



The **Texas Historical Commission Monuments Project** is our effort to support the THC as it erects monuments dedicated to Texans that fought for the *Cause for Southern Independence* on battlefields far from the Lone Star State. Also, we hope through this effort to solidify our relationship with the THC so that when the SC plaques are ordered back up, the THC might not be so quick to order them taken down again - legally.



CHECK ✓ TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MONUMENTS PROJECT!

It is our duty!

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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LEVEL

DUES AMOUNT

CAMP: COL. A.H. BELO 49
 TEXAS DIVISION
 NATIONAL

\$10.00
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 \$30.00
\$45.00

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| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Texas Historical Commission Monuments Project | <input type="checkbox"/> \$5, <input type="checkbox"/> \$10, <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 or <input type="checkbox"/> Other | _____ |
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