



The Belo Herald

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

And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

September 2016

This month's meeting features a special presentation:

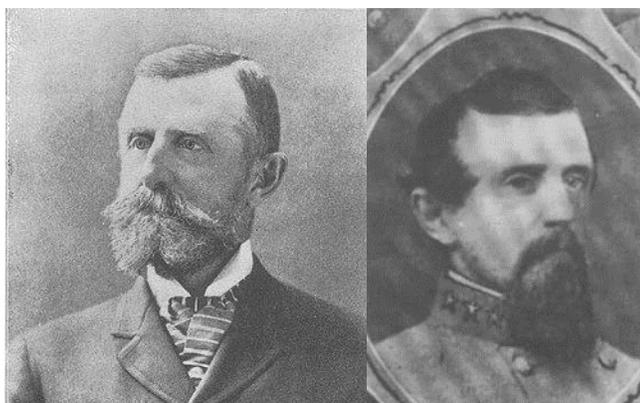
James Alderman presenting on
Jack Hinson, Confederate Sniper



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

Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49

- Commander - David Hendricks
- 1st Lt. Cmdr. - James Henderson
- 2nd Lt. Cmdr. - Charles Heard
- Adjutant - Jim Echols
- Chaplain - Rev. Jerry Brown
- Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest



Contact us: WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

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

Texas Division: <http://www.scvtexas.org>

National: www.scv.org

<http://1800mydixie.com/>

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

Commander in Chief on Twitter at CiC@CiCSCV

Our Next Meeting:

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.

Have you paid your dues??

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



"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity." Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA Dec. 3rd 1865



COMMANDER'S REPORT



Dear BELO Compatriots,

Greetings. Hope each of you can make it this Thursday the 1st day of September to la Madeleine for the dinner hour from 6:00 – 7:00p.m. and our meeting starting at 7:01p.m.

I regret that I might not be able to make it to the meeting this month, but I leave it in very capable hands with James. Plus this sounds like the best program ever about the Confederate sniper, Jack Hinson. Please come and enjoy. We seem to always have a good time / great meeting. After the meetings sometimes I realize just how much I really did enjoy it. To be with like-minded people in a very comfortable environment helps to counter-act the negativity we seem to hear almost daily about the Confederacy and/or the Confederate soldier. THAT'S WHY WE HAVE THE CHARGE!

I also really enjoyed the reports from the convention and Sam Davis Youth Camp last month. Sam Davis really hit home for me. It's what we all know, passing things on to our youth. We have such a dedicated group that handles the camp down in Clifton, Texas. These guys really put their heart and soul into it! So if I don't show up with those crazy books for that boring raffle, please give Mark Brown some money for SAM DAVIS YOUTH CAMP! I plan on it and you should too.

As always, bring a friend or a potential new member since we welcome all to our meetings.

Please come out and support Belo Camp this Thursday.

So years later, I hope it can be said for each one of us, "***Decori decus addit avito***".

Deo Vindice,
David Hendricks
adavidhendricks@gmail.com





Chaplain's Corner



The Secret!

A wise person once said, "Understanding the problem is ninety percent of the solution." It doesn't take much thought to realize how true that statement is. It's all but impossible to fix something if we don't know why it's broken, and we live in a time when there's a lot of things broken. From broken homes and marriages, to our society and the country itself, things are bad and getting worse.

There is a question found in 2 Cor. 2: 16, which asks, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Take this question seriously for a moment. Try to answer it. Who or what is sufficient for the problems we face today? What course can we take? What fantastic discovery will produce the solutions we need? The question hangs in the air like a fog, waiting for an answer.

The question is so important to so many, it seems that half the world's activity is devoted to finding an answer. Flip through the pages of any magazine, read a newspaper, or watch television and you'll find products and services blatantly promising the fulfillment of our desires. "Drink Dipse-Cola, and really live!" "Are you being ignored? Use Miracle White Toothpaste!" "Read this new book, 'How to be a Winner,' and become an overnight success!" "Sign up for our six week course, 'The Power Ploy,' it will change your life!" All these voices, and many more, promise to have the solution to our problems. They say, "Try it, you'll like it!" But most of us know better.

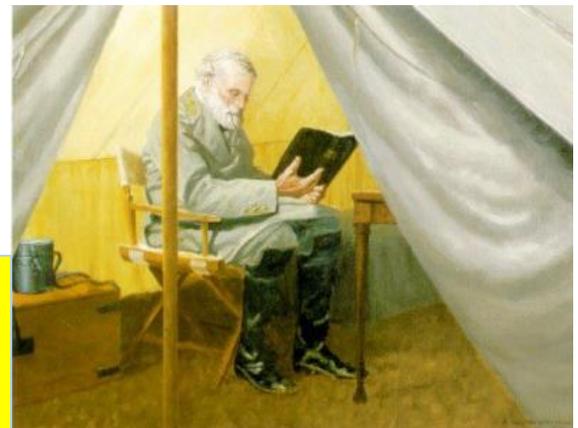
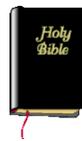
The Apostle Paul does not leave us groping for an answer. In 2 Cor. 3:5 he says, "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God." He puts this great secret before us in unmistakable terms: "Our sufficiency is of God." The secret is nothing coming from us, and everything coming from God. That is the great secret of human sufficiency."

To live with nothing coming from us and everything coming from God is to live in the Spirit. It is this secret which characterized Paul and made him so very successful. This secret is also the solution to every problem plaguing the human race. The words of an old hymn says, "If I never had a problem, I wouldn't know He could solve them."

From our personal lives and honorable Confederation, to the country itself, there is no problem for which God is not sufficient. Another old song says, "It is no secret what God can do. What He's done for others, He'll do for you." God is not only sufficient for any and all problems facing us as individuals, but He is also sufficient for the challenges facing the Sons of Confederate Veterans and our just Cause. But we must "Let go, and let God!" That's the Se



Bro. Len Patterson, Th.D
Past Chaplain, Army of Trans-Mississippi
1941-2013



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please keep the Kirk Lyons family in your prayers. He recently lost his father and a brother.

Martin Wisenbaker, compatriot, founding camp member of Waul's Texas Legion # 2103, and camp chaplain has gone to his great reward. Please keep his family in prayer.



August is usually a slow month for meetings, but we had a full house at the Belo Camp! We had several of our members attend the National Convention in July and others who attended Sam Davis camp, so there was much to talk about!





We had several visitors and ladies and family members are always welcome to come to our programs. Here, recruiter extraordinaire Kyle Sims introduces Mike Pile, who was voted into membership at the meeting.





Alex Ramos gave us an exciting program on his Confederate ancestor as well as his family roots that go back to the Conquistadores and includes Native Americans. In addition to some amazing stories, he brought original documents and photos from the era.



Konrad Mann was presented his membership certificate by Commander David Hendricks. Konrad has been very active since his first meeting including attending the National Convention. We are glad to have Konrad as a Compatriot of Belo Camp!



Not to miss in this issue!

Our new website is up! www.belocamp.com

A symbol of hatred or history? Obama quietly bans Confederate flag at cemeteries

A Letter from Congressman John Reagan of Texas

Musings On My First SCV National Reunion By Rudy Ray

A Nullification Lesson from the Articles of Confederation

CNN Blown Away by How Many Americans See Confederate Flag as Southern Pride

City Sued for Banning Confederate Flag at Christmas Parade

Battle at Ft. Washita October 14th-15th, 2016!

Where the Confederacy Is Rising Again

Vanderbilt Ends Racism By Removing Confederate From Campus Building

Ole Miss scraps 'Dixie' from marching band's game-day routine

Not the Louisiana Native Guards

UT removes Confederate inscription that it previously said would stay

Who Won the Webster-Hayne Debate of 1830?

The 1st Texas Infantry in the Cornfield: "Slipping the Bridle"

A Scottish born Confederate from Glasgow **America's 'Libido Dominandi' Problem**

The South lost the war but keeps winning the battle over Confederate memorials

THE REBEL YELL

Your Future as a Terrorist

The Art of Ugliness, Part I

LINCOLN'S CRIMES

BEST FIGHTER IN THE ARMY

Confederate Memorial Hall and Jack Daniels

NASCAR's Slow Ride to Nowhere

WHISKEY AND THE BATTLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

Reflections of a Ghost: An Agrarian View After Fifty Years

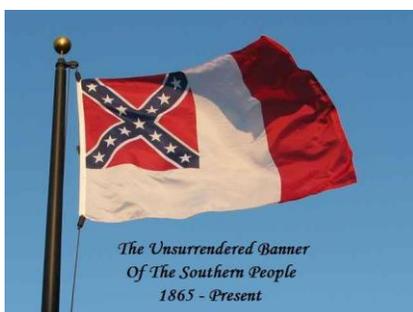
South of New York with Charley and Me

Virginia Flaggers Updates!

Slavery in Pennsylvania

Slavery in New Jersey

The Confederate Giant: *Captain Martin Van Buren Bates*



Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

September 1st - James Alderman – Jack Hinson, Confederate Sniper

October 6th - Rudy Ray -

November 10th – David Moore – Battle of Val Verde

December - Christmas Party



I want to HIGHLY recommend a little booklet. It's called [**A Heritage of Resisting Tyranny**](#) by John L. Girardeau. Girardeau was one of those Southern Ministers that was very influential in the antebellum South and was very pro-Confederate and very Unreconstructed after the War. This little booklet is an address that he gave at the re-interment of the SC men who died at Gettysburg. They were re-interred in 1871. This book needs to be read by every SCV member. Here is a sample-

The heart of the address is Girardeau answering the grave question of whether these men died in vain. And his basic answer is that WE, those who survived the War and who come after even them, will be the ones who answer that question. **"Our brethren will not have died in vain, if we cherish in our hearts, and as far as in us lies, practically maintain, the principles for which they gave their lives."** The writer of the introduction to this booklet asks **"Are we doing so?"**

The booklet is inexpensive and can be obtained from [The Crossroads Country Store](#). You can google for that Web address.

[Rudy Ray](#)

Our new website is up!

www.belocamp.com



Belo Herald

The Belo Herald is our camp newsletter and Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought



Confederate Library

In the tradition of Col. Belo, we seek to inform our fellow Southrons about the truth of our history and heritage.



Join Us!

We welcome you as our guest and we would be honoured to have you become a member of our camp.

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.

Col. A.H. Belo Camp 49 is an unreconstructed camp and this website and our facebook page are our unapologetic tributes to the Colonel as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history.

Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!



CONFEDERATE

“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 defence 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.”

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederates Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 26, 1906.

1896

Confederate History Seminar Planning Meeting

August 31, 2016, 6:00 pm

Diamond Oaks Country Club

Seminar Committee

Kyle Sims, Jack Dyess, Calvin Allan, Kirt Barnett, Richard Montgomery

Goal: To serve the SCV and give the Confederate Soldier and Politician a good name.

Objective: 1) To give academic lecture presentations (chronological order of the war) through Confederate topics, and personalities of the war. 2) To make available to the audience an outline for each lecture for note taking. 3) To make available to the audience Reference Bibliographies of each lecture for future study. 4) The hope is that visuals will play a major role in each presentation.

Theme: Prelude to the War Between the States

Date: February 25, 2017

Bottom Line: Educate, educating, educated

Future Seminars: 1) Prelude 2) The War 3) Post/Reconstruction

Proposed Lecture Outline

I. *Causes For The War: Missouri Compromise/Texas Annexation* [The Kennedy Brothers] (Kyle)

II. *Slavery* [Kirt Barnett] (Calvin) Yes

III. *Jefferson's Cabinet* [Mark Nash] Yes

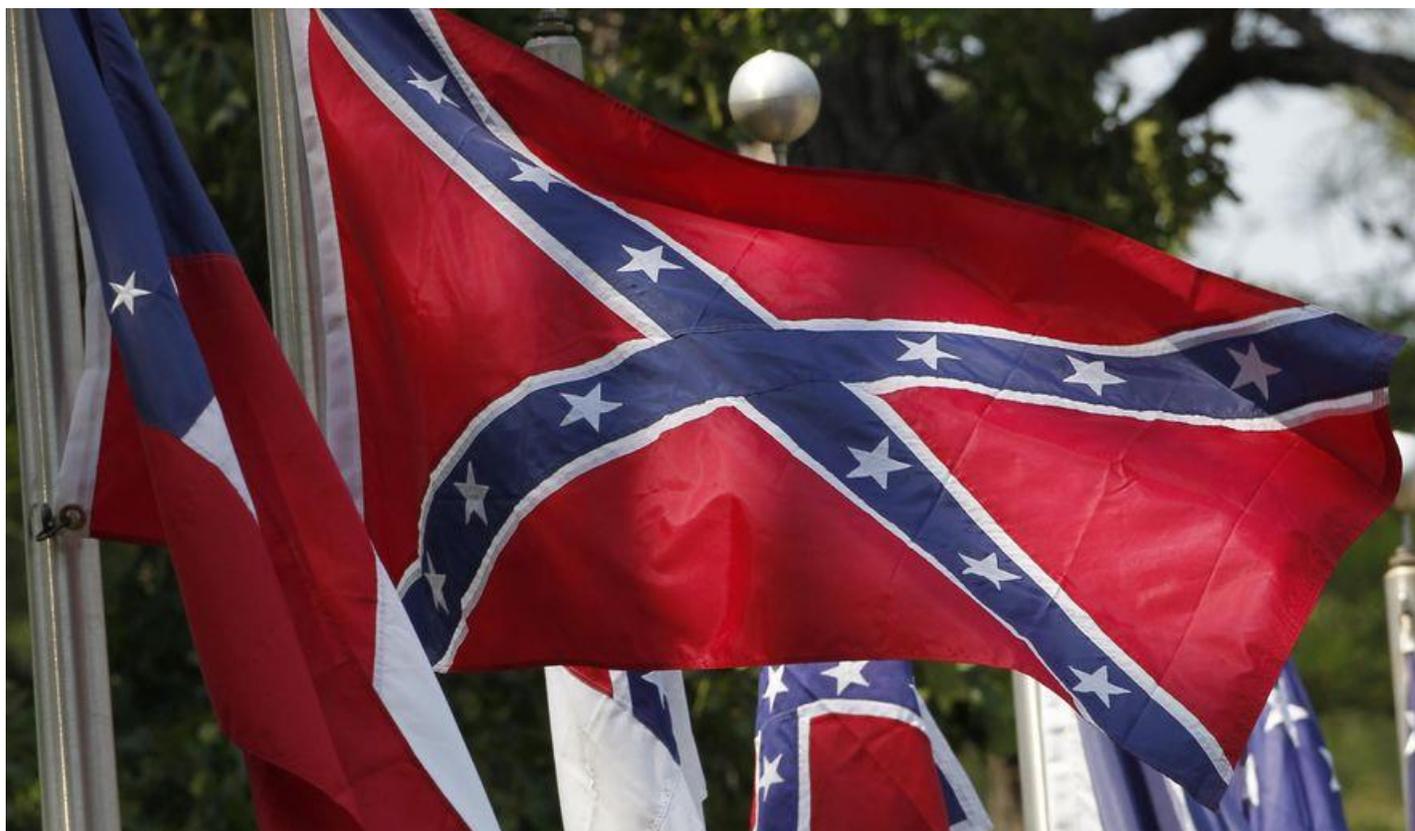
IV. *Differences Of Culture* [Richard Montgomery] Yes

V. *Fort Sumter* [Jack Dyess] Yes

Back up Lecture: "*The First Seven States of the Confederacy*"

Certificate for attendees

A symbol of hatred or history? Obama quietly bans Confederate flag at cemeteries



FILE - In this July 19, 2011 file photo, Confederate battle flags fly in Mountain Creek, Ala. The House has voted to ban the display of the Confederate flag on flagpoles at Veterans Administration cemeteries. The 265-159 vote would block descendants and others seeking to commemorate veterans of the Confederate States of America from flying the Confederate Battle Flag over mass graves, even on days that flag displays are permitted. (AP Photo/Dave Martin, File)

By [Stephen Dinan](#) - *The Washington Times* - Monday, August 29, 2016

The Veterans Affairs Department quietly moved this month to ban flying of Confederate flags from fixed flagpoles at the cemeteries it runs, striking yet another blow against the controversial emblem.

[Congress](#) had debated and rejected that change, but the Obama administration decided to move forward anyway, saying it was unilaterally imposing the restrictions.

“In particular, we will amend our policy to make clear that Confederal flags will not be displayed from any permanently fixed flagpole in a national cemetery at any time,” wrote [Ronald E. Walters](#), under secretary for memorial affairs at the VA.

Rep. Jared Huffman, a California Democrat who had pushed for the changes, declared victory after the move, and said it was a rejection of some of the sentiments seen at rallies for GOP presidential hopeful Donald Trump.

“While racist individuals and groups continue to embrace the Confederate battle flag, it has never been more clear that this anachronistic symbol of hatred, slavery, and insurrection should not be promoted or gratuitously displayed on federal property,” Mr. Huffman said in releasing the VA letter last week.

The new policy’s reach is rather slim substantively — currently, Confederate flags were allowed to be flown from VA cemetery flagpoles on Memorial Day and Confederate Memorial Day. But it is the latest in a long-running symbolic battle against the flag.

The fight began anew last year after a white man went on a killing spree at a black church in Charleston, South Carolina, slaying nine parishioners. Dylann Roof, whom prosecutors are seeking the death penalty for, posted photos of himself holding a Confederate flag, and wrote white supremacist tracts, prosecutors say.

His use of the flag became a flash point, and South Carolina quickly retired the Confederate flag from an honored spot at a memorial on the state Capitol’s grounds. The push to remove the flag from elsewhere in public life has raged since, with some lawmakers trying to oust from the U.S. Capitol any state flags that pay homage to the Confederacy.

The VA was the last federal department that allowed Confederate flags to be flown from flagpoles. Now the department is in line with the National Park Service and the Army, both of which also maintain cemeteries and which allow groups to place Confederate flags at individual grave sites on Memorial Day and Confederate Memorial Day, but the flags must be removed after the observance.

Mr. Huffman has won House floor votes in both 2015 and 2016 on amendments that would have prohibited flying the Confederate flag from VA flagpoles. Last year, the fight snagged the entire spending process, while this year GOP leaders quietly deleted the confederate flag language from a final House-Senate compromise.

Mr. Walters, in his letter to Mr. Huffman, said the National Cemetery Administration had been awaiting direction from Congress but this summer decided it was moving ahead anyway.

“Although it appears that Congress will not adopt any modifications ... NCA has decided to reverse its policy in a manner that is consistent with the House amendment,” he wrote.

http://www.washingtontimes.com/multimedia/image/ap_congress_confederate_flag.jpeg/

NAACP and the Anti Poverty group win! Their propaganda enabled this—not their minority number. We have not bothered to publish our truths. We have not valued true American history enough to even punish our scalywags and descendants of the carpet baggers who continue to embrace their great great grandpappy’s lies about the South—including the one that Southerners all were great sinners because they allowed slavery to go on in the South. Note Northerners who were the first to hold slaves are never deemed sinners, only Southerners. This grand lie was deliberately circulated by atheist inspired preachers prior to and during the War Against Southern Liberty—that War OF NORTHERN AGGRESSION. The lies of the Burnt Over Yankee land’s Unitarian, anti-Trinity, anti-Christian preachers continue to roll across our land and are used to discredit our Battle flag. Even the UDC absolutely refuses to support the Battle flag. The group agreed to removing it from the place it flew in front of the Court house in my hometown of Shreveport, Louisiana. As a child every time I walked down Shreveport’s main street I saw that flag waving proudly. It is now there no more. History has been erased. Believe me if I still lived in Shreveport, I would have been more than a mere one woman protestor.

May God forgive the brainwashed Southerners who have sat happily by as lies about our South have once again replaced truth.—only this time, not merely in the north, but throughout the land thanks to the controlled communication media, controlled public education and controlled Congress, the Courts and the Executive Office.

-Joan Hough

Yeehah - a good Southron station!



Confederate Broadcasting

Talk, music, and more for your Confederate listening pleasure. Featuring Dixie 61 Radio Show, Rebel Corner, and Confederate Gold.

CONFEDERATEBROADCASTING.COM

CONFEDERATE DALLAS!

Dallas has some Great CONFEDERATE Sites and Landmarks to see in the city. Find information and brochures with directions to these sites under the CONFEDERATE DALLAS section at

www.belocamp.com/library



*Bright banner of freedom with pride I unfold thee;
Fair flag of my country, with love I behold thee
Gleaming above us in freshness and youth;
Emblem of liberty, symbol of truth;
For this flag of my country in triumph shall wave
O'er the Southerner's home and the Southerner's grave.*

A Letter from Congressman John Reagan of Texas

The following is a portion of a letter of U.S. Representative John H. Reagan of Texas (later to be the Postmaster General of the CSA). Reagan was a southern Democrat, but he was a rather moderate one. His moderation almost caused him to lose the re-nomination to his Congressional seat in 1859. As can be seen from his statements below, he was (at this time) a Co-operationist rather than an Immediate Secessionist, since he preferred a convention of all the southern states prior to secession. This text was provided to me by Justin Sanders, and is taken from the Marshall, TX, *Texas Republican*, Nov. 3rd, 1860. The image of Reagan was supplied by Dave Smith.



The letter was written on Oct. 19th, 1860, in response to a query asking (among other things): "Do you think that the election of Lincoln would be, of itself, sufficient cause to dissolve the Union, or to resist his inauguration? And would you [join] in such attempt at secession or resistance?"

To your... interrogatory I answer: that Lincoln stands before the country the representative of the anti-slavery ideas and agitators of the times-- that his election or defeat must rest alone upon the people of the free States to carry out those ideas and to execute the purposes of the agitators, or to repudiate those ideas and arrest that agitation. The one idea of opposition to negro slavery brought the republican party into existence, and holds it together. His election by a purely sectional vote of the people of the free States would pledge his administration and party and section to carry out the doctrines upon which he was run and would be elected. The doctrines of his party, are that negro slavery, as it exists with us, is religiously, morally, socially, and politically wrong. It is proclaimed by the great leaders of that party, by its political conventions, by its ministers of the Gospel, and by every other means they have of giving currency and importance to the declaration, that it is its mission to abolish slavery in the Union. Their legislation in most of the free States, and their efforts at legislation in Congress, prove that the Federal Constitution presents no barrier to the accomplishment of their purpose, where they have the power to override and disregard its provisions. They are pledged to exclude slavery from the common Territories, to abolish it in the District of Columbia, in the Forts, Dock Yards, &c., and to prevent the inter-State slave trade. They have no power over this question in the States where it exists. The Federal Constitution recognizes our right of property in slaves in the common Territories, in the District of Columbia, and in the Forts, Dock Yards, &c. The Constitution confers no power on Congress or any other political body to interfere with or destroy that right of property. The successful application of the republican doctrines would violate the plain specific provisions of the Federal Constitution in several particulars. They would strike down the sovereignty and equality of the States by denying them the right to regulate and control their own domestic institutions in their own way. They would take away and destroy our right of property in negro slaves in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, &c., in violation of that provision of the Constitution which declares that no citizen shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law, and another which declares that private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation. They deny the equality of the people of the slaveholding with those of the non-slaveholding States, in respect to their rights to go into and occupy the common Territories so long as they remain in a Territorial condition, with their negro property, recognized as such by the Constitution and declared to be such by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Constitution of the United States was made by white men, the citizens and representatives of twelve slaveholding and one non-slaveholding State; and it was made for white men. It denied the right of citizenship to the negro race whether bond or free, and recognized them as property when they are held in bondage. The people of the Southern States now own near five millions of these negroes, and they are worth to them near three millions of dollars. They constitute an important element in society as well as the wealth of the Republic, and are the chief producers of more than two-thirds of the foreign exports of the Union. They are and ever have been, under all circumstances, and probably ever will be, incapable of free self-government. They are now more intelligent, better fed, better clothed, and more contented and happy than any other equal number of that race in any other part of the world, whether bond or free. The success of the republican doctrines would liberate among us this large number of negroes, would strike down our agriculture and commerce, involve us inevitably in a war of races, which would result in the murder of many of the white race of all ages and of both sexes, and in the burning and destruction of a large amount of property, and in the ultimate extermination of the negro race among us. The success of those doctrines would also subvert the Federal Constitution, change the character of the Federal Government, and destroy our rights in respect to slavery. And all this would be done to gratify the passions, and prejudices, and malice of the party of which Mr. Lincoln is the head and

representative in this contest, and not because of any pretence even that they have any material or political rights involved in the question.

Some of the recent evidence of the ultimate purposes of the republican party may be found in the fact that Senators and Representatives in Congress, sixty odd in number, and republican Governors and Legislators of States-- leading republican Editors and republican preachers-- endorsed within the last year and sent forth the Helper Book, with its recommendations of treason, blood, and carnage as a proper campaign document for that party, and that John Brown and his followers attempted to put its bloody doctrines into full operation in the State of Virginia.

Looking at these facts, and others which I will not now present; I am bound to conclude that the doctrines of the republican party are unconstitutional, unjust, cruel to both races, revolutionary and destructive of the best interests of the South as well as of the Union, and that the election of Lincoln would be the success of a revolution which must destroy our present constitutional Government, and with it our rights, equality, and security as a people. So regarding his election, I am for resisting it, in case it should occur, by the best and most effective means which can be adopted by the States to be injured; and of adopting such a course as will secure our rights, in the Union if we can, but out of it if we must. Every instinct of self preservation demands of us to demand and insist on this security, and to obtain it peaceably if we can, and if reason and peaceful means should fail, then it is equally our duty to maintain our rights by all the means which God and nature have placed at our command.

The plan of action which I would recommend to meet such an emergency is this: that if Lincoln should be elected as soon as that fact shall be ascertained, for the Governors of all the slaveholding States to convene the Legislatures at once for the purpose of enabling them by law, to provide for State conventions. And that those State conventions should provide for a general convention of delegates from all the States aggrieved. And that this general convention should submit to the free States, propositions requiring a renewal of the original guarantees of the constitution in favor of our rights in such specific form as to settle forever the question as to the extent and character of the rights of the slave States and of the owners of slave property. One of the conditions should be that we would not continue our political connection with any State which would not repeal all of its laws intended to hinder the recapture of fugitive slaves; another should be to demand an equal participation in the settlement and occupation of the common territory, and a safe guarantee for the admission of future slave States into the Union; another should be the suspension of the agitation of the question about abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; in the Forts, Dock yards, &c.; and another that the inter- State slave trade should not be interfered with by Congress. If they would agree to these, we should remain in the Union and support and cherish it as heretofore. If they should refuse these guarantees, then my judgement is, that we should form a separate confederacy of such States as would unite in the movement.

If the Southern States would adopt this course promptly, I believe the free States would renew these guarantees of the constitution to us; and upon such an issue crush out and annihilate abolitionism, and that the Union of the States would be preserved. But if I am mistaken in this, then their refusal to do so would assure us of our fate if we should remain in their power, and warn us of the necessity of self preservation.

I indicate this as the plan which meets my approval, but will, if the emergency shall arise, agree to such other plan, if this be not the best, as may be adopted by the people of the South, to resist the establishment of the doctrines of the republican party. I have thought this would be the best, because it would rest on the will of the people, and be supported by the authority of State sovereignty, acting in support of their own reserved rights and powers, and maintaining the rights of their people against palpable and dangerous violations of the Constitution.

If we fail to adopt some such course, on the happening of such a contingency, and adopt the timid and foolish policy of compromising away our rights for the sake of peace, no one can doubt the early and complete abolition of slavery, and the visitation upon us of all the calamities which must follow such a result.

I fear the evil day is upon us, and believe duty and patriotism alike require us to face the danger and prepare to avert it.

I may be excused for adding, for myself, that I am one of those who have clung to every reasonable hope for the Union. That I have resisted as I am still ready to do, every measure which I supposed would endanger it, whether proposed in the North or the South, without enquiring for the consequences to myself. I clung steadfastly to the hope that the democratic party would maintain its nationality and preserve the Constitution and the Union. But unbridled ambition, preferring self to country, and appealing to the freesoil sentiment of the Northern wing of the party, has destroyed its unity if not its nationality, and with it, there is but too much reason to fear, prepared the way for the separation of the States.

Musings On My First SCV National Reunion

By Rudy Ray

My first National Reunion at Richardson, Texas was a mixed event for me. There were many good and positive things and there were a number of disturbing and negative things.

First, the good and positive things-

It was good to meet SCV men and other lovers of the Old South from all over the Confederation. Several of those that I met were clearly unreconstructed- intelligently and decidedly so. The Virginia Flaggers and those SCV men associated and aligned with the Flaggers were especially a joy and encouragement to meet. It was also good to see many of my good Texas SCV men who I only get to see once or twice a year. The Hotel was an excellent Hotel and very Confederate friendly. The 4th Brigade and Tyler men and women made a good choice in this and put on a well-organized event. I commend them for such. Jack Dyess and his wife Diane ran a well-run Vendors section, much thanks to them.

Our newly selected CIC Tom Strain appointed a very unreconstructed man to the Chief of Heritage Operations- Mr. Carl Jones of Alabama. This was a highlight of the Convention. I also understand Scott Hall of Tennessee was appointed as the JAG for the SCV. In fact I was privileged to eat supper one night with him and his wife and enjoyed the Southern fellowship. This also is a notable plus for the SCV.

Now for the things I observed that were discouraging and that reinforced my already strong belief that the SCV must be reformed/unreconstructed if it is to continue to exist as something more than just a Historical Group, a Civil War Roundtable so to speak. In spite of this last year's flurry of attacks upon everything Confederate I was struck with the all too obvious fact that few SCV men really believe that we are in a war, a war for the very survival of our Heritage. The Convention exhibited and gave the feel of a Banquet Room and Celebration Event rather than of a War Room and Vindication Event. Perhaps it is designed to be that way and under the old "truce" such may have at least appeared to be appropriate (I believe the truce and the banquet mentality were never appropriate and betrayed us and our Cause). I did not make any of the Business Sessions as I was running our Texas Vindicator Table but from all reports it was pretty much business as usual with exchanged accolades and pats on the back with little substance. I thought it was interesting and upsetting that with all of the accolades and backslapping the one group that is more wide awake to and engaged in the current war did not receive any accolades. There was supposed to be a resolution of support for the Virginia Flaggers but evidently there was not time to squeeze it in among all of the backslapping.

Along with this Banqueting atmosphere and mentality it was apparent that the SCV is run by those with a Country Club, Chamber of Commerce pedigree and mentality. These people are the ones that cause the SCV to be overly concerned, indeed obsessed with our "image" rather than being obsessed as it were with our duty of vindicating the Cause. Perhaps our newly selected CIC and Lt CIC will break that mold and lead us, not in worrying about what a yankeefied, Progressive, God hating, Bible hating, Confederacy hating society

thinks about us, but rather in leading us to do our duty, fulfill our Charge, and vindicate the Cause. I hope that this is the case and that the Country Club Elitists by this time next year are the distressed ones while all of the “mere” SCV members will be thrilled to have bold Warriors leading them rather than compromising Politicians. We will see if they indeed break the mold or if the mold breaks them.

One more thing about the Country Club SCV model- the price for these National conventions are outrageous. Sixty bucks just to attend the business sessions added to hotel fees, food, travel expense and then to top it off nearly every extra event/activity is expensive. One could easily drop \$1,000 dollars for a National Reunion. Maybe it's time to have reunions like our Confederate ancestors themselves had them- in parks with tents, cookouts, etc.

By far the most distressing thing that occurred in the Convention aside from the prominent place given the Flag of the invaders and subjugators of our land, along with the Cause hating pledge that accompanies it, was the place, indeed the prominent place, given to a member of the Sons of the Union Veterans and the exchanging of so-called mutual respect. I attended the Opening Ceremonies. I was prepared for the Federal Flag and its Cause denying Pledge but I was completely ambushed by the SUV/SCV exchange of kisses. My fellow Vindicator friends failed to warn me about this and it was all I could do to leave before I made a scene. I then found out that they had been doing this nonsense since the 1930s! That only made it worse. I could care less if they had been doing it since 1865. It is wrong, wrong, wrong. It is a product of that Cause betraying “truce”, that ill-advised truce that served and continues to serve the enemies of our Cause in their effort to exterminate and eliminate every vestige of the Confederacy.

This exchange of “respect” with the SUV coupled with the prominent place of the USA Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance to that Flag gives the unmistakable testimony to any intelligent person that the issues of that 1860s Conflict were and are resolved; and that they were and are resolved by the USA military victory over the CSA. AND that is a lie, a damnable lie!!!! Nothing of the true and lasting issues of that war have been resolved and our current generation, our current Southern generation desperately, DESPERATELY needs to know that; and yet we, the keepers of the Cause, the one entity charged with vindicating and thus preserving that Cause are in our National Conventions holding ceremonies and displaying symbols that declare that our Cause was wrong and that the yankee/USA cause was not only militarily victorious but was also the right cause. DAMN RIGHT I AM MAD! I am mad as hell at this and will never get along with such betrayal!!!!

So the bottom line in regard to this year's National SCV Reunion is that we are in dire need of reforming the SCV according to our Charge, according to our mission, according to the entire reason for our existence- the vindication of the Cause. I long to see the day when not only in our National Convention but also in our State Conventions and in our SCV Camps that everything we do and the way we do it is utterly consistent with the vindicating of the Cause of the Confederate States of America. And, by the way, the Soldier's Flag, THE SCV Flag, was indeed the Flag of the Cause and still is!!! RR



Great comments from a Danville resident, posted online. These words beautifully summarize the situation in Danville...and many other localities across America...

"For MOST it is about heritage, honor, and respect for their ancestors. They were ok with that taking place at the graves of the veterans and historic sites, but once the few places that had flags, statues, and monuments were attacked, their only recourse was to protest. The entire city of Danville stood as the Last Capital, not just the mansion, but preservationists were content with that one small monument in 40 square miles. I'd say they had already compromised as far as humanly possible. Are their protests big? Yes, but they (and their views) have been totally disenfranchised and eliminated. Their view and opinion is instantly disregarded by most and labeled hateful and racist (before they can even articulate it). (The actions of one idiot in SC with one picture buried in his Facebook posts was able to (be leveraged by others as an excuse to) destroy historic statues and monuments and change the names of streets, colleges, and sports teams. The COEXIST crowd doesn't really want that, they want inclusion, but only those who think the same."

[#NeverForget](#)
[#ConfederateDanville](#)
[#LastCapitalCSA](#)

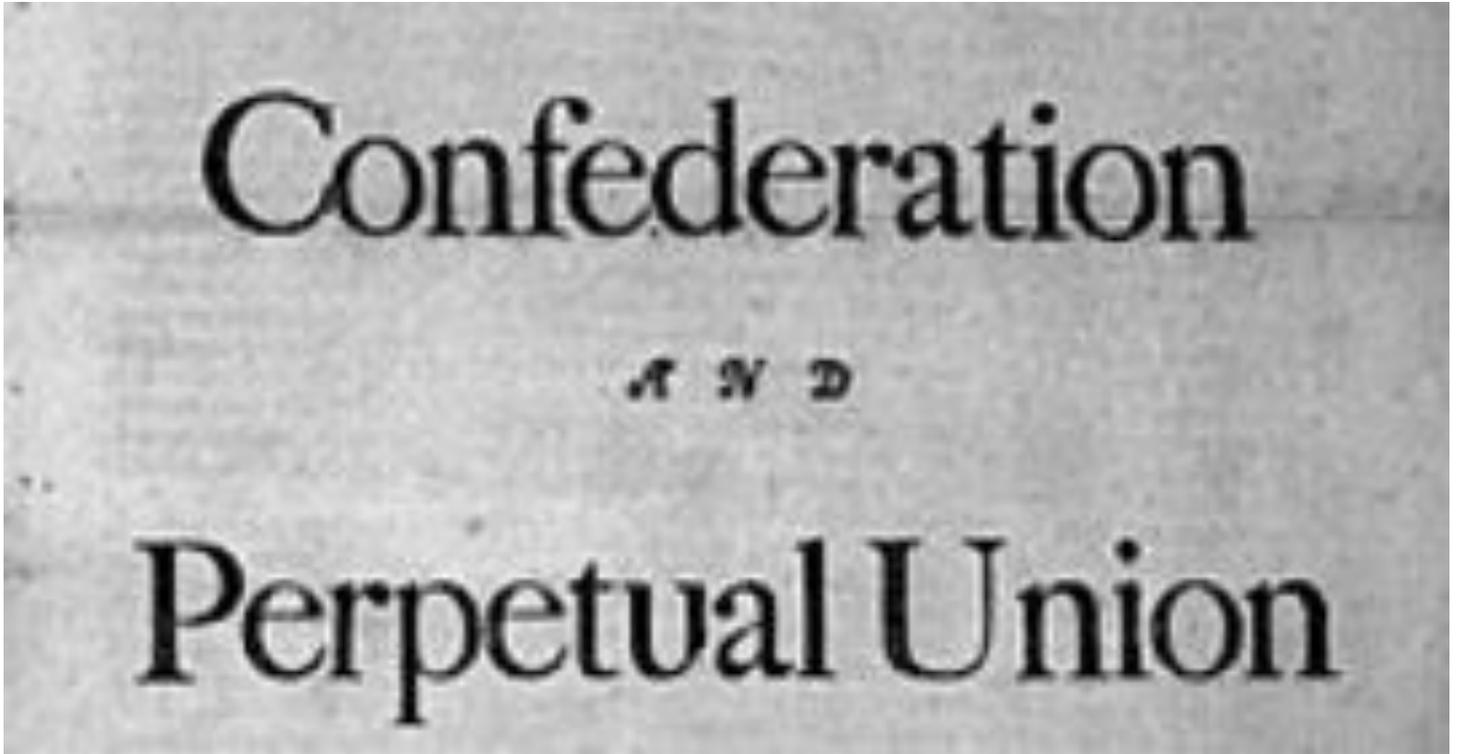
Photo: A crew from Sky High Poles raises the Commonwealth's largest Confederate Battle flag at a ceremony attended by over 700+ supporters on land leased by the Va Flagers adjacent to US Rt. 29, just north of



Danville, Va.



A Nullification Lesson from the Articles of Confederation



The problems facing the United States under the Articles of Confederation provide a nullification lesson for today. When states refuse to cooperate, the central government can't get a whole lot done.

Under the Articles of Confederation, the Congress could not compel the payment of taxes. It could only requisition the states and hope they paid up. In many cases they didn't. This caused significant funding problems during the American Revolution and was one of the main factors driving the ratification of a new Constitution empowering the general government to levy taxes.

In order to fund the war effort, the Continental Congress issued paper money. As the Congress put more and more of the currency in circulation, it rapidly depreciated, making it increasingly difficult for the Continental Army to purchase supplies. In [a letter to Thomas Jefferson dated May 22, 1779](#), William Fleming said there was between 130 and 140 millions continental dollars in circulation. In an effort to shore up its finances, Congress passed a requisition for \$45 million from the states in hard money. Fleming called it "one bold effort to restore its sinking credit."

In November of that same year, John Jay sent out [a circular letter](#) pleading for the states to make good on the requisition.

"It has been already observed that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have resolved to stop the press, and to call upon you for supplies by loans and taxes. you are in a capacity to afford them, and are bound by the strongest ties to do it."

He went on to write that the remittance was "the price of liberty, the peace, and the safety of yourselves and posterity."

"Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith in the very hour when all nations of the earth were admitting and almost adoring the splendor of her rising."

Historian Walter Stahr summed up the impact of the circular letter in his book on John Jay.

“But the letter, for all its eloquence, did nothing to stem the continued depreciation of the continental dollar. Within a little more than a year, the rate between the hard dollar and the continental dollar had reached one to one hundred.”

With nothing binding the states to pay their full share of the requisition, they didn’t.

Alexander Hamilton used this experience as a central argument for ratification of the Constitution in [Federalist #16](#). He called the system of voluntary participation by states as “the parent of anarchy.”

“It has been seen that delinquencies in the members of the Union are its natural and necessary offspring; and that whenever they happen, the only constitutional remedy is force, and the immediate effect of the use of it, civil war.”

Hamilton argued that under the Articles of Confederation states needed to act in order for anything to get done. Congress could only make **requests** of funds to the states. It could not directly tax people, property or commerce. If the states refused to fulfill a requisition, Congress was essentially powerless to enforce its will.

Hamilton wrote:

“If the interposition of the State legislatures be necessary to give effect to a measure of the Union, they have only NOT TO ACT, or to ACT EVASIVELY, and the measure is defeated.”

This is exactly what happened in 1799. The states weren’t required to act and they didn’t. Their inaction thwarted the will of the central authority.

States find themselves in this exact same situation today.

Because of massive unconstitutional overreach, the federal government depends on state action to do almost everything it does. From prosecuting the drug war to implementing and running Obamacare, it needs state resources and state personnel to enforce its laws and implement its programs. By simply doing nothing, states have the power to stop federal actions dead in their tracks.

And states **do not** have to act.

A well-established legal principle known as the [anti-commandeering doctrine](#) prohibits the federal government from compelling states to supply resources or personnel to further federal aims. The anti-commandeering doctrine rests on four Supreme Court Cases dating back to 1842. The federal government can enforce its acts and implement its programs, but it cannot make the states help.

Basically, the lesson from the Articles of Confederation is that when states didn’t have to participate, they didn’t.

Today, they still don’t.

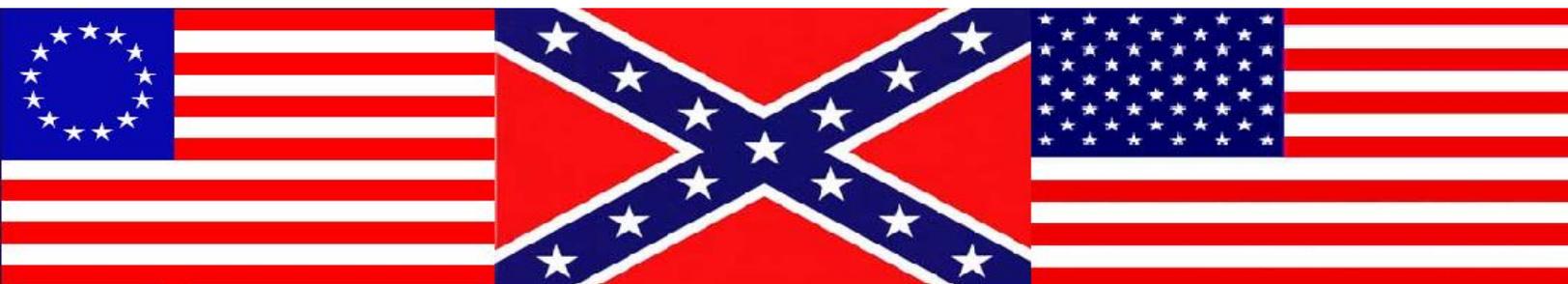
And they shouldn’t.

Mike Maharrey



Michael Maharrey [[send him email](#)] is the Communications Director for the Tenth Amendment Center. He proudly resides in the original home of the Principles of '98 - Kentucky. See his blog archive [here](#) and his article archive [here](#). He is the author of the book, [Our Last Hope: Rediscovering the Lost Path to Liberty](#). You can visit his personal website at [MichaelMaharrey.com](#) and like him on Facebook [HERE](#)

<http://tenthamentendmentcenter.com/2016/07/18/a-nullification-lesson-from-the-articles-of-confederation/>



Individual Rights

States Rights

NO RIGHTS!

Lee at Gettysburg.

From the Chicago Herald.

“I went to see the panorama in Chicago.” said an elderly passenger on a Rock Island train the other day: “I’ve seen it dozens of times, but I never go to the city without looking in on it, if only for a few minutes. It has a fascination for me which I cannot shake off. I was at the battle of Gettysburg myself, and an incident occurred there which largely changed my views of the Southern people. I had been a most bitter anti-South man, and fought and cursed them desperately. I could see nothing good in any of them. The last day of the fight I was badly wounded. A ball shattered my left leg. I lay on the ground not far from Cemetery Ridge, and as General Lee ordered his last retreat he and his officers rode near me. As they came along I recognised him, and though faint from exposure and loss of blood, I raised up on my hands, looked General Lee in the face and shouted as loud as I could, ‘Hurrah for the Union?’ The General heard me, looked, stopped his horse, dismounted and came toward me. I confess I at first thought he meant to kill me. But as he came up he looked down at me with such a sad expression upon his face that all fear left me, and I wondered what he was about. He extended his hand to me, and grasping mine firmly and looking right into my eyes, said:

“My son, I hope you will soon be well.”

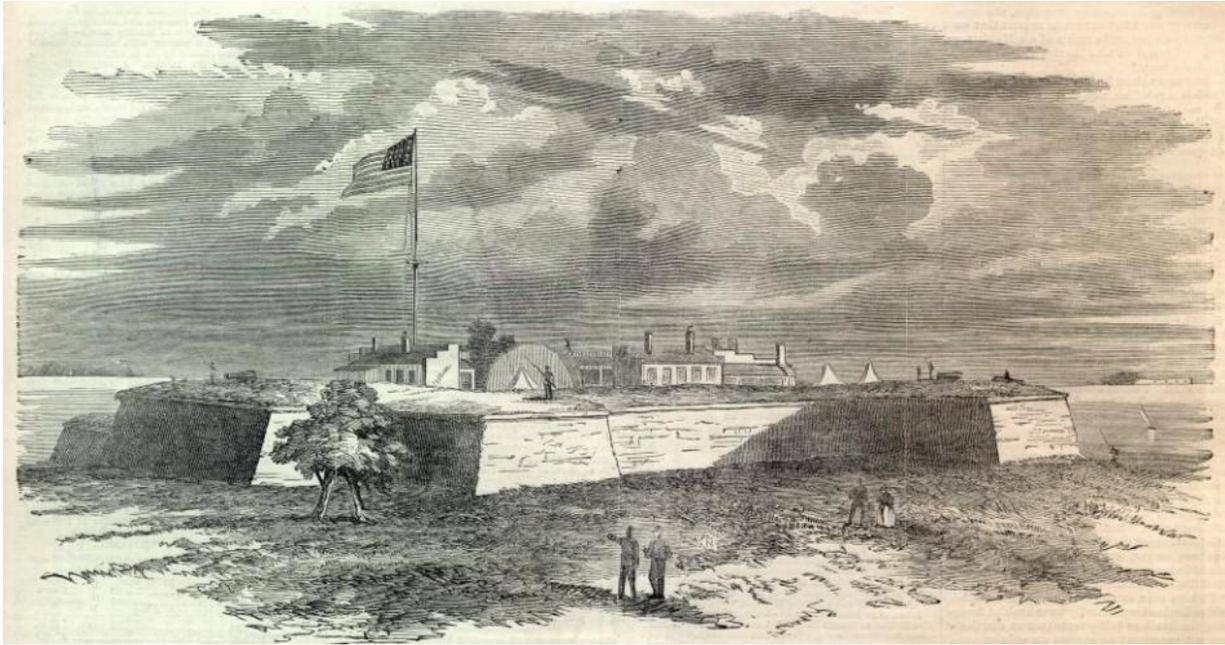
“If I live a thousand years I shall never forget the expression in General Lee’s face. There he was, defeated, retiring from a field that had cost him and his cause almost their last hope, and yet he stopped to say words like those to a wounded soldier of the opposition who had taunted him as he passed by. As soon as the General had left me I cried myself to sleep there upon the bloody ground.



ui89St. Louis Post-Dispatch
(St. Louis, Missouri)
17 Jul 1885, Fri • Main
Edition • Page 7

Oh Say Can You See...Another One Bites the Dust....

By **David McCallister** on Jun 6, 2016



Will the beloved author of our national anthem, Francis Scott Key, soon join Christopher Columbus, Andrew Jackson, George Washington, Woodrow Wilson, and Robert E. Lee as a demonized whipping-boy of the culture-war?

Once the “Resolution of Hate” only inspired Confederophobes, but has now been expanded to an Anti-American icon industry, sweeping all in its path of cultural destruction.

They started with the eradication of Confederate things, including playing and singing “Dixie” in public, but are expanding to all our American cultural icons. This is only the beginning. Don’t believe me?

Watching the news leading up to Memorial Day, there have been over a dozen reported incidents of vandalism against *U.S. Veterans* monuments (Vietnam, Korea, etc.), USA Flags and even veteran graves. If allowed to continue, this culture war will eventually destroy every vestige of traditional America. That is their goal, and it won’t stop with the South.

On a recent trip to the Belly of the Beast – i.e. Washington D.C., I took a side trip to iconic War of 1812 site, Fort McHenry, MD, where I learned that the author of the “Star Spangled Banner” was a slaveholder and supporter of emigration to African colonies for freed slaves, whom he thought were not prepared for successful independent life in America. As such, he joins the pantheon of Virginians, Marylanders, and Southerners in general, whose reputations must be besmirched and whose memories and memorials must be erased from the civic landscape – so say the agenda-driven Confederophobes and their boot-licking camp followers in academia, media and politics.

At Fort McHenry, pointed note is also made of the re-direction of the cannons from guarding the city in 1812, to threatening it in 1861. The boast is made that if the Union had lost Fort McHenry then Baltimore would have been lost, and then Washington itself, and with it, the War – this Domino-theory making it as (or more) important than the battles of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, or Atlanta. Even allowing for some local Old Line State ego, this does make sense. It is quite a lesson for the present-day – once they were for us, now they’re against us.

Everyone, child, veteran, and citizen alike, who sings “The Star Spangled Banner” with their hand over their heart, should remember that the dominoes are falling as surely as the bombs burst in air.

About David McCallister

David McCallister is Spokesman of Save Southern Heritage - Florida, (www.sshfl.org) and Commander of the award winning Judah P. Benjamin Camp #2210, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He lives in Temple Terrace, Florida and is an estate attorney.

oh-say-can-you-seeanother-one-bites-the-dust

CNN Blown Away by How Many Americans See Confederate Flag as Southern Pride

By [Diana](#)

CNN/ORC poll: 57% see Confederate flag as Southern pride

DO YOU SUPPORT REMOVING CONFEDERATE FLAGS FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY?

YES 55%

NO 43%

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

POLL: NATION SPLIT OVER CONFEDERATE FLAG

RIGHT NOW ATLANTA 90° CHARLOTTE 93° WASHINGTON 85°

0:16 / 1:40

[Watch Video News Report **HERE**](#)

American public opinion on the Confederate flag remains about where it was 15 years ago, with most describing the flag as a symbol of Southern pride more than one of racism, according to recent polls.

Efforts to remove the flag or other references to the Confederacy from public places have emerged in the weeks since nine African-Americans were killed by a white man who said he was trying to start a race war in a Charleston church. Recent polls have shown the public is mixed on how far those efforts should go, and nearly all flag-related questions reveal broad racial divides.

IJReview reported:

The majority of Americans consider the Confederate battle flag a symbol of Southern pride rather than of racism, according to a new [CNN/ORC poll](#)

Nationally, 57 percent of Americans consider the flag a symbol of Southern pride, but opinions vary based on race, education and region. Among African-Americans, 72 percent see it as a symbol of racism, only 25 percent of whites agree.

Among white southerners, 75 percent describe the flag as a symbol of pride and 18 percent call it a symbol of racism, almost the exact reverse opinion of southern African-Americans. Eleven percent of southern blacks see it as a sign of pride and 75 percent view it as a symbol of racism.

A slim majority, 51 percent, of college-educated whites also view the flag as a symbol of pride, rather than racism. Forty-one percent of college-educated whites see it as a symbol of racism.

<http://conservativepost.com/cnn-blown-away-by-how-many-americans-see-confederate-flag-as-southern-pride/>

75% of Southerners see the Rebel Flag as symbol of Southern pride!

August 20, 2016 by Mark Vogl

A recent CNN Poll tells a story the East Coast Liberals and ruling elite have to hate. 57% of Americans, including 25% of African Americans see the Confederate Battle flag, the Rebel Flag to many, as a symbol of Southern pride, not racism!

For Southerners, this is a gust of crisp fresh air in an acrid environment that hates everything American, and especially Southern. The Transformation crowd is busy burning everything American, and throwing up new symbols for things like diversity, Black Lives Matter, homosexuality, the Welfare State! For seven years the South has been under siege, college Presidents have wilted, town boards covered and even formerly stalwart Southern businesses have given way. But the Southern people, and American people have not only resisted, they have rushed to embrace the colors of the South!

The polls for the Presidential race are baffling. Do Americans really like a President who apologizes for America every week? Do we like giving the nation responsible for world wide terrorism the capability to create a nuclear bomb? Does America want to import terrorism here from the Middle East? Are we content with 94 million working age Americans out of work? Is 45 million Food stamp recipients ok with you? Do we miss MADE IN THE USA!?

MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN is what this American wants. What's great?

Great is being proud to be an American.

Great is inviting God, Christianity back into the public school classroom and town square!

Great is basing your life on the Bible.

Great is knowing your American inheritance, that there was a covenant between God and America, and that for two centuries that covenant provided endless blessings to the United States.

Great is understanding the worth of each individual is defined by, and based on the fact that God is present at the conception of the individual, that God knew you before you were formed in the womb, and this you, you are a child of God, the great Creator of the Universe! Realizing that each person, whether you love them, like them, don't know them, or hate them are all children of God explains why all deserve the same rights, and should be treated for who they are, children of God.

Great is not standing by while evil works it harm. Great were the people on 9-11 flight over Pennsylvania. Great are Americans when they stand up to bullies, or go to help a neighbor, or say no to corrupt politicians here in America.

Great is the Star Spangled banner and the Pledge.

Great is states rights, and a nation OF fifty sovereign states that are each unique and much different from the other 49! Great is a nation where the founders did not try to homogenize everyone....not today's nation that calls for diversity, while concentrating all power in the federal government, setting rules for every aspect of life and establishing a Common Core education that continues to lower the standards of American education!

Great is a people who know that there needs to be a relationship between each individual and God, and that a strong nation is built on strong citizens...not a few, but many, hundreds of millions.

Great is a nation where the people, and not the government, take care of the poor, the needy, the disabled. The job of tending to the nation's hurt is the family, the church, and then the local community. Taxes are not a replacement for Christian donations...they are a theft by the government for services they only pretend to render, while ignoring their responsibilities as outlined in the Constitution!

Great is a nation where Main Street is more powerful than Wall Street.

Great is a nation that is self sustaining, that makes its own goods of every type and variety. Great is a nation built on small business where children aspire to own their own business, and where competition weeds out poor quality or inflated prices.

America was great, and it was great because it was everything above.

The Confederate Flag is a symbol of the individualism and rejection of central control which is America when it was great. The Rebel flag is not just a symbol of the Southland, but a symbol against tyranny and for freedom. [50 to 80 million Americans](#) are descendants of the men who fought under those colors! They are a proud people, white and black and Hispanic.

The Left hates the Rebel flag because it is the strongest symbol of the things they despise; Christianity, individualism, states rights, limits on federal power, freedom and liberty.

There is an underlying soul of America, and one can only hope that the Holy Spirit ignites this soul and we are, once again, called as a nation to Christ.

- [About](#)



[Mark Vogl](#)

City Sued for Banning Confederate Flag at Christmas Parade

• BY MICHAEL KUNZELMAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS BATON ROUGE, La. — Aug 5, 2016, 4:45 PM ET

[Sons of Confederate Veterans](#) members in [Louisiana](#) claim a city's mayor trampled on their rights by barring them from displaying Confederate battle flags while marching in a Christmas parade last year.

The group's Louisiana division sued the city of Natchitoches and Mayor Lee Posey on Thursday, asking a federal court to declare the mayor's policy unconstitutional.

Thomas Taylor, the division's former commander, said in a telephone interview Friday that its flag-carrying members marched and rode floats in the parade for nearly two decades without causing any disruptions.

"We have never had a problem before," said Taylor, a Sterlington resident who said the Louisiana division has about 1,250 members. "The crowd loves us, but this politically correct stuff raised its ugly head."

The lawsuit cites a Nov. 2, 2015, letter from Posey to the parade's organizers in which the mayor said allowing the Confederate flag to be displayed by marchers could cause "substantial disruption or interference with the parade" and could be seen as an "endorsement of a symbol that is viewed as racially inflammatory."

Posey didn't immediately return a call for comment Friday. At a news conference last year, the mayor said he knew his decision would be controversial but considered it "the right thing to do."

"As mayor, I am accountable to all citizens who live in our city, and for many the Confederate flag is a symbol of hate, bigotry, violence and division," Posey said last December, according to The Town Talk newspaper.

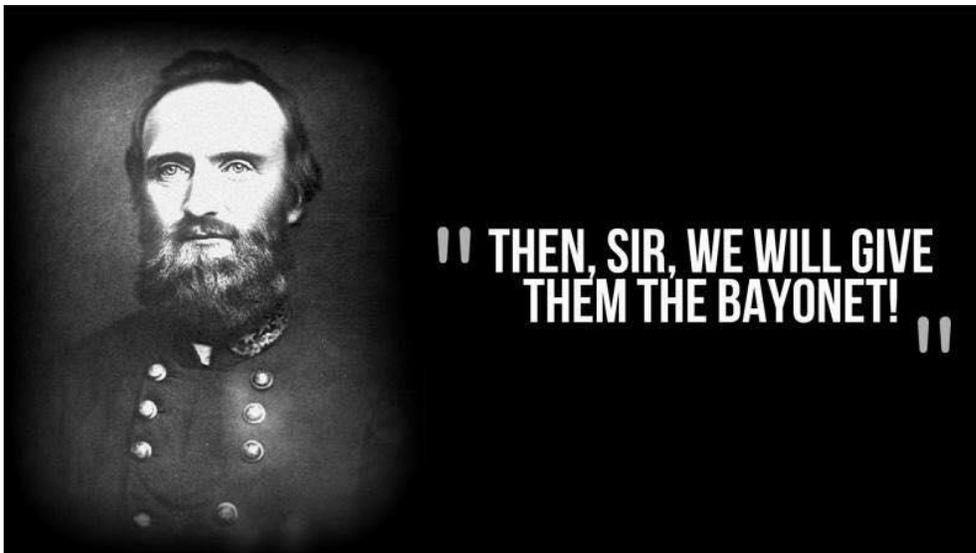
Many communities have distanced themselves from Confederate symbols since the June 2015 massacre of nine black worshippers at a church in Charleston, [South Carolina](#). Dylann Roof, the man accused in that case, had posed with the Confederate battle flag for online photos.

"These ignorant people want to revise history and erase history because one nut did something crazy," Taylor said.

The Town Talk reported last year that Posey said he tried to reach a compromise that would allow Sons of Confederate Veterans members to march in the parade with other types of Confederate flags, but the group refused.

"To be clear, the city of Natchitoches has not banned the Confederate flag from public display," Posey said, according to the newspaper. "The only thing we have banned is the flag being marched in the Christmas Festival parade."

<http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory/city-sued-banning-confederate-flag-christmas-parade-41149323>





FORMER CONFEDERATE GEN. RICHARD GANO, THE VICTOR AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF CABIN CREEK, BECOMES A MILLIONAIRE IN LAND AND CATTLE AFTER THE WAR

In 1885, Gen. Gano and his sons organized the Estado Land and Cattle Company, headquartered in Dallas, Texas. They purchased 55,000 acres in survey Block G4 (hence the name of the G4 Ranch). They established their ranch headquarters at Oak Spring or Ojo de Chisos, just west of the Basin in what is now Big Bend National Park. They hired James B. Gillet, a former Texas Ranger and city marshal of Amarillo as their ranch foreman. Gillet later recalled that the Big Bend was one wild place and the Gano's had it all to themselves with a cattle herd totaling up to 75,000 head.

Gano was responsible for importing much fine blooded livestock into Texas, including cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. He also served as a director of Bankers and Merchants National Bank.

Photo of Richard Montgomery Gano (1830 - 1913) in later life. he was a doctor, a soldier, and a minister. His great-grandson would carry on the tradition of making money -- a man by the name of Howard Hughes.

For more on Gen. Gano. read the book "The Second Battle of Cabin Creek" published by The History Press. Available at your favorite book store and several online retailers. Also available for download to Kindle, The Nook and the iPad.

Greetings!

My name is Terry Phillips; I am hosting a reenactment on October 14-16, 2016, for the benefit of Fort Washita.

I also need some assistance with safety since there will be, of course, cannons. I need two inspectors to inspect the cannons. I would like to have a safety course for all cannon crews. If they have taken a safety course, and are preferably NPS certified for cannon fire, I would like for those certified to train the other crews on safety. I cannot emphasize enough on safety. **Please contact me at 903.267.8644 if you can assist.**

I need also need to get field commanders positions filled as quickly as possible; we need commanders, Union and Confederate sides, who will work together on the field so that everyone will have a safe, positive experience and a good ol' time! If you believe you can assist, again, please call me!

Also, for your information, this is the call as put out on Facebook:

October 14-16, 2016:

"Battle of the Washitas: This "First Annual" Family Friendly Living History Event to reach out to the modern world to show what outdoor living was like 150ish years ago.

Fees: A \$10 charge for reenactors 18 and over; minors get in for free. These funds will go towards expenses of the event and any left over monies will be forwarded to next year. The Fort will be also be open for Early Bird Reenactors on that Wednesday before the event.

Public entry is FREE!

Event Schedule:

Friday - School day - Volunteers are needed to teach children about the times. We are expecting 7700 children! Your participation would be greatly appreciated! Everyone who participates on Friday will receive half off of the admission fees.

Saturday - Gun fights will be scheduled; a reenactment is penciled in the day's events at 2pm. Volunteers are needed to bring these events to life and to educate the public. Also, there will be a competition between Boy Scout Masters and Reenactors on "period correct" Beef Stew! Start seasoning your cast iron, now!

In addition to the Beef Stew Competition, we will be having a Blood Drive Competition! This non-mandatory blood drive will be a competition for bragging rights for next year between scout masters and reenactors. To reserve the Blood Drive Bus (sorry, not going to be period correct on this part), we will need a set number of participants to reserve the bus and its crew to pull this off; to pledge, **please contact 903.267.8644** so that we are sure to meet that requirement and have a successful drive!

At the end of the day, everyone will gather together for a family-style dinner with the messes of beef stew as the main course, and fellowship. Bring your strings for some good ol' knee slapping tunes and your dancing shoes for a little shindig.

Sunday – A non-denominational Church Services will be held at 11a, and the day will wind down from there. We also will have a skirmish to entertain those who come Sunday.

Food vendors and Civil War Sutlers will also be on site.

If you have a specialty you would like to share with the children and public, please contact 903.267.8644."

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Thank you for your time and hope to see you there!

Regards,
Terry Phillips

BATTLE AT FORT WASHITA



**FREE
ADMISSION**

OCTOBER 14 & 15, 2016

FRIDAY 9AM-2PM

SCHOOL DAY: Living historians at Education Stations will give a glimpse into the rich history of Civil War Oklahoma's past.

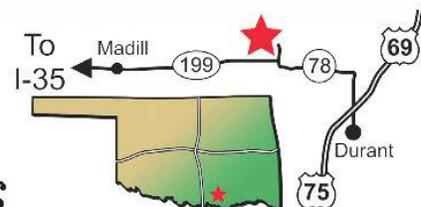
SATURDAY 9AM-5PM

Civil War Reenactors will converge at historic Ft. Washita near Madill to present a reenactment of a Civil War battle.

BATTLE-1:30



FORT WASHITA
580-924-6502
ftwashita@okhistory.org



Where the Confederacy Is Rising Again

In east Texas, a group of true believers is helping build the largest Confederate monument in a century. Is the state itself helping keep the memory alive?

By JOHN SAVAGE

August 10, 2016



Getty

In July 2015, with national controversy over displays of the Confederate flag at a ferocious peak, five Texas Democratic lawmakers sent a [letter](#) to the state's top elected officials arguing that some of the dozen Confederate memorials at the Texas state Capitol "espouse a whitewashed version of history." The letter came a month after a 19-year-old white supremacist murdered nine black churchgoers in Charleston, South Carolina, a hate crime that jump-started a national conversation about the meaning of Confederate symbols.

The letter was sent to Governor Greg Abbott, Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick and House Speaker Joe Straus. Only Straus responded. In November, he [ordered](#) a House committee to review the "historical intent and significance" of the monuments and make recommendations to the State Preservation Board. When the review finally takes place, likely in the few months right before the November elections, Texas lawmakers will find themselves in a tough spot: They will be forced to either deny historical truths about the Confederacy, or potentially face the wrath of a devoted, active and organized subset of conservative Texans. Monument supporters and protesters alike are anxious they will be on the losing end of the committee's recommendations.

Nowhere has the national re-examination of Confederate emblems been more riven with controversy than the Lone Star State. In cities across Texas, monuments have been vandalized, and sharp-edged arguments have erupted over the renaming of schools dedicated to Confederate icons. Last summer, in the north Texas town of Denton, a 22-year-old man carrying a loaded AR-15 [confronted](#) a 69-year-old black man protesting a Confederate monument in the town square. In May 2015, at the University of Texas at Austin, vandals spray-painted "Emancipate UT" on a larger-than-life bronze statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. (After heated debate over what to do with the statue, the University [emancipated](#) the Confederate icon from his prominent public location.) And in the past few months, the Houston Independent School District [voted to rechristen](#) eight public schools that had been named after Confederate heroes, a move that has [sparked a lawsuit](#).

Throughout this tempest, the Texas chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, an aging army of deeply religious, federal government distrusting, neo-Confederate true believers, has emerged as a steadfast defender of Confederate iconography. The Texas SCV only claims about 5,000 members, but their ideology carries significant weight in the state. SCV members sued the University of Texas in an effort to stop the removal of the Jefferson Davis statue. They distributed more than 1,000 Confederate flags in Fort Worth after the Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo banned the Confederate battle flag. Wherever someone wants to rename a school or remove a statue that honors the Confederacy, the SCV's members soon follow.

For the Sons of Confederate veterans, this battle is not just about protecting heritage, it's about resurrecting it.

But the Texas SCV is not only fighting against the disappearance of Confederate symbolism, they are behind the construction of what is likely the largest Confederate memorial built in a century—a multi-ton shrine nearing completion in an east Texas town near the Louisiana border. For the SCV, this battle is not just about protecting a Confederate heritage, it's about resurrecting it, restoring that heritage so that they will continue to have something to protect.

With tempers flaring across Texas and with lawmakers set to debate the historical accuracy of the Capitol's Confederate memorials in the waning months of the 2016 election, the men of the SCV say they're misunderstood. And while they acknowledge the recent success of their opponents in other states, they insist that in Texas, the Confederacy will prevail.

The first time I called Jim Toungate, the adjutant of the Williamson County chapter of the Texas SCV, he invited me to his home in Georgetown, a central Texas community about 30 miles north of Austin.

When I arrived, it took Toungate, a wide, mustachioed 72-year-old, several minutes to open the door of his limestone-veneered ranch house. He had stubbed his toe, he said after letting me in, and "it was bleeding like a stuck hog—real ugly."

Toungate offered me a cup of coffee, and hobbled to the kitchen to brew it, passing a flat-screen television tuned to Fox News. Above the TV set, a shelf was lined with Minié balls, cannonballs and books with titles such as *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War* and *Unwavering Duty: Jefferson Davis*. Toungate said he was a student of history—had been his whole life—but has really "kicked it up a notch" since he retired seven years ago after four decades working for the railroads.

"People don't realize the true history of the South," Toungate calmly said as he spooned the ground beans into a coffeemaker. "It's really a crying shame."

We sat down at his kitchen table, which was covered with maps of Israel. In January 2016, Toungate took a 12-day trip to the nation and was "re-baptized in the Jordan River," he said. Toungate says that he faithfully listens to sermons on CD from [Endtime Ministries](#), a Plano-based ministry that preaches that Armageddon is nigh.

I told Toungate that as a 41-year-old white man who grew up in North Carolina, I spent my formative years surrounded by gauzy renderings of the Old South. I remember learning about the chivalry of Southern soldiers from

my Cub Scout leader and taking plantation tours that all but omitted slavery. But I also learned—I don't remember exactly where—that slavery underpinned the Confederacy. I asked Toungate how he could square his Christianity with this hard truth.

"I had five grandfathers who fought for the Confederacy, and they were religious people who didn't treat black people badly," Toungate said, earnestly, his Southern drawl growing thicker as he spoke. "They were fighting for states' rights, not slavery." According to Toungate, before secession, the federal government mistreated Southern states by issuing unfair tariffs. "Thirty thousand blacks fought for the Confederacy because they loved their masters," Toungate argued, offering the fact as proof that "slavery could not have caused the war."

After pouring the coffee, Toungate took me to his study. Flags covered the walls: a [Gadsden flag](#), a Texas flag, a "[Come and Take It](#)" flag, and several large Confederate battle flags. "This is the history of my family. We fought in the War Between the States, the War of 1812, and the Revolutionary War," he said, pointing to the flags.

The KKK also uses the U.S. flag," Toungate said. "No one's saying we should stop flying *that*."

But the Ku Klux Klan uses the Confederate flag—isn't it a symbol of white supremacy? "The KKK also uses the U.S. flag," Toungate said. "No one's saying we should stop flying *that*."

Toungate led me into a walk-in closet filled with Confederate uniforms. He opened a shiny black gun safe and handed me a black-powder rifle and six-shooter. "The weapons are replicas of guns made around the time of the War Between the States," he explained.

Toungate collects the flags and guns because they connect him to his ancestors. "It's my family's heritage," he said. "It's important to me."

Despite the sincerely held historical views of Toungate and his ilk, almost all professional historians agree on the cause of the Civil War. "The Confederacy's agenda was about expanding slavery," says Kevin Levin, founder of the popular [blog](#) *Civil War Memory* and author of the forthcoming book, *Searching for Black Confederate Soldiers: The Civil War's Most Persistent Myth*.

As I related the arguments that Toungate had told me—the claim that Southern states seceded to protect their rights from a tariff-imposing federal government, for instance—Levin exhaled a knowing sigh. He often hears this claim from SCV members, he said, and it is simply not true. What about the 30,000 African-Americans fighting for the Confederacy? "Another myth," Levin says.

Levin pointed to the words of Confederates themselves, particularly Texas' Ordinance of Secession. The document, which officially separated Texas from the Union in 1861, declared that African-Americans were "rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race." It says that Texas seceded because non-slave-holding states "demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the Confederacy." The document does not mention tariffs or any state right other than the right to own black people.

Toungate waved off the document when I showed it to him later. "People have a distorted view of the Confederacy because liberal Northern historians wrote the history books," he insisted. But these are primary sources, I noted, the words of the Confederates themselves. Toungate went silent for a beat, and then changed the subject. "I'm sick of the federal government wasting money," he said, and "people living off welfare."

Levin understands why some people cling to a Southern-fried understanding of the Confederacy in the face of contradictory primary evidence. "A lot of these people have ancestors that fought for the Confederacy and that personal connection, of course, colors how they view the event," he said. Slavery, after all, was abhorrent. Who wants to admit that their family members fought to preserve it?

The SCV's rejection of unequivocal historical fact, can, in part, be attributed to what psychologists call "[motivated reasoning](#)," says Sander van der Linden, a Princeton University psychologist and director of the school's Social and Environmental Decision-Making Lab. When people are emotionally invested in a belief, says van der Linden, they are inclined to accept information that confirms pre-existing beliefs and to dismiss conflicting evidence. It helps explain climate change denial, Young Earth creationism, the anti-vaccine movement, and the belief that Obama is a closet Muslim (which, incidentally, Toungate also believes).

Neo-Confederate adamancy is as much about reactionary politics and identity as it is about history. It's a declaration of values, a way of seeing the world, and its prevalence divides along political lines. [Polls](#) show that Democrats tend to view Confederate symbols, such as the battle flag, as emblems of racism, while Republicans more often see them as representations of Southern heritage.

And in Texas—the epicenter of anti-government angst, the home of the last two Republicans elected president, where Democrats haven't won a statewide election in 22 years—conservatism and Confederate mythology continue to dominate.

To understand how neo-Confederate “Lost Cause” mythology continues to pervade modern Texas, I met with a former colleague who now teaches social studies in the same county where Toungate lives. A gray-haired Army veteran, he greeted me in a Starbucks parking lot, carrying a plastic bag full of state-approved history [textbooks](#). One book published by McGraw-Hill Education, features a section titled, “The South Secedes,” which states that “the majority of Southerners viewed secession as ... a necessary course of action to uphold people's rights.” The section does not list specific rights.

Asked about the oddity of casting individual liberty as the Confederates' primary belief, the teacher, who requested anonymity out of fear for his job, pointed to Texas' state curriculum [standards](#) on the Civil War: “Students are expected to identify the causes of the Civil War, including sectionalism, states' rights, and slavery.” At the time of their adoption in 2010, a member of the state board of education [said](#) that the standards listed slavery third because it was a “side issue to the Civil War.”

The Texas Education Knowledge and Skills guidelines for teaching the Civil War offer a crystal-clear example of how the state curriculum politicizes history, says [Mary Helen Berlanga](#), a Democrat who served on the State Board of Education from 1984 to 2012. The history standards, she told me, “whitewash slavery.” In a [2011 report](#), the Thomas B. Fordham Institute, a conservative think tank focused on education policy, echoed that opinion, calling the TEKS social studies standards a “politicized distortion of history.” “Slavery ... is largely missing,” the report reads. “Sectionalism and states' rights are listed before slavery as causes of the Civil War, while the issue of slavery in the territories—the actual trigger for the [Civil War]—is never mentioned at all. During and after Reconstruction, there is no mention of the Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, or sharecropping; the term ‘Jim Crow’ never appears. Incredibly, racial segregation is only mentioned in a passing reference to the 1948 integration of the armed forces.”

[Don McElroy](#), the conservative Republican who chaired the State Board of Education in 2010 when the Civil War standards were adopted, vehemently disagrees with the Fordham Institute's view. “We wanted to remove the liberal bias from the standards and restore the biblical foundations of our country,” he told me via phone. “I think we did that, I really do.”

In his book, *Race and Reunion*, Yale historian David Blight argues that after the Civil War, Southern whites coped with crushing defeat by justifying why they had seceded. Reluctant to admit the Civil War was fought over slavery—a moral anachronism in much of the world at the time—many Southerners framed the war as a fight for states' rights. Blight argues that Southern whites worked, through memorials and monuments, to etch the false narrative in the nation's collective memory.

Giving Confederate monuments places of pride in town squares and in front of government buildings proved an enduring way of shaping public memory. Across Texas, [at least 178](#) publicly sponsored symbols honoring the Confederacy occupy prominent positions, including monuments, schools and roads dedicated to Confederate icons. Most were erected at the turn of the 20th century, as Confederate veterans were beginning to die of old age, and a

second wave of dedications came during the 1950s and 1960s, presumably in response to African-Americans' fight for civil rights.

But in 2016, Texans haven't stopped erecting new memorials to the Confederacy.

It's 2016, and Texans haven't stopped erecting new memorials to the Confederacy.

In Orange, a small east Texas city on the Louisiana border, the privately funded Confederate Memorial of the Wind is nearing completion. With 13 large Greek columns and 26–32 Confederate flags, it will be the largest Confederate monument built in a century, according to the SCV.

Granvel Block, former Texas SCV Commander and the mind behind the monument, says that surging public sentiment in favor of removing Confederate memorials has galvanized the neo-Confederates into action. Despite the opposition of many of Orange's residents, the SCV is determined to finish the Confederate Memorial of the Wind.

Once completed, their monument will stand at the intersection of Interstate 10 and Martin Luther King Jr Drive.

No place more clearly reaffirms Texas' continued support of Confederate mythologizing more than the State Capitol and its grounds in Austin, which feature at least a dozen memorials, statues and other nods to the Confederacy. Perhaps the most prominent, the Confederate Soldiers Monument, dominates the southern entrance to the Capitol grounds. It is impossible to miss: an 8-foot statue of Jefferson Davis atop a 23-foot-tall granite base with four 7-foot bronze Confederate soldiers standing at his feet. The inscription etched into the memorial's base dedicates the sculpture to Confederate soldiers who "Died for state rights guaranteed under the Constitution." "The people of the South animated by the spirit of 1776," it continues, "to preserve their rights, withdrew from the federal compact in 1861. The North resorted to coercion."

Other memorials at the Capitol include an almost 50-foot-tall monument honoring a Texas Confederate brigade; a Confederate seal on the floor of the Capitol; several portraits of Confederate heroes, including a painting of Jefferson Davis in the state Senate chamber; and a plaque erected by the Texas Division of the Children of the Confederacy in 1959. The plaque reads, in part: "the War Between the States was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery."

The July 2015 letter in which Democratic lawmakers asked for a review of the Capitol's pro-Confederate monuments calls out that plaque's statement as an "outright falsehood." In an email to me, state Sen. Rodney Ellis, one of the letter's signatories, said that it is undeniable that the memorials are "part of an effort to rewrite history." "The Texas Capitol — the face of our state government," said Ellis, "ought not to celebrate individuals whose notoriety stems from their service in defense of human slavery."

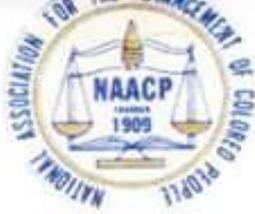
But Toungate and the other Texas SCV members I spoke with vow that removing or altering the memorials would mean surrendering to politically correct, liberal distortion.

During my last visit to Toungate's home, his television was again tuned to Fox News, and two pundits were discussing the rise of Donald Trump. (Most of the neo-Confederates I spoke with said they support Trump.) During a commercial, I told Toungate that I understood the love he had for his ancestors, but it seemed unequivocal that the Confederacy fought for slavery, and by extension, white supremacy.

"You've been listening to Northerners who have moved down here and are raising Cain about Texas being racist," Toungate said. "Confederate men were good Christians, and they don't deserve to be treated like dirt."

Savage is an independent journalist based in Austin, Texas. He can be reached at johnmsavage1@yahoo.com and on [Twitter](#).

Read more: <http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2016/08/texas-confederacy-rising-again-214159#ixzz4HKZAtVW3>



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NAACP WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1095 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, SUITE 1120, WASHINGTON D.C. 20005

January 12, 2000

Kweisi Mfume
Executive Director CEO

RE: LITIGATION
DATE: 11

Dear Mr. [Name],

Thank you for your recent letter offering your views on the flying of the Confederate flag. While I appreciate your views, I would never presume to say why a given individual is attracted to the Confederate flag. I merely point out that the emotions you cite are not often shared by African-Americans.

The Ralston D'Étre of the Confederacy was that given by its Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, who declared that it was the first government in the world to be founded on the great truth that the Negro was not equal to the white man and that slavery was the Negro's "natural and moral condition." Stephens even went so far as to suggest that Jefferson and others, who had agonized over the inconsistency of maintaining slavery in a democracy, had been the victims of deluded thinking. All this is to be found in Stephens' "Great Cornerstone" Speech.

As such, our principal objection and litigate efforts until now had been directed to the Confederate flag use as an official symbol. However, we feel we are at a crossroad and feel that a compromise would not be beneficial to anyone. In the near future, efforts will be aimed at the removal of racist names, mascots, monuments; and ending the glorification of Confederate Soldiers through what is termed reenacting. We also feel there could be better use of State and Federal resources by the closing of museums and battlefields, which are dedicated to the preservation of slavery. These funds can be put to a more productive use for society as a whole.

While this may appear to be one sided, it is a start toward the injustice of the Afro-American. Once the introduction and passage of a slavery compensation bill is accomplished a serious step will have been made toward reparation. This will reflect America's stance of equality, justice, and freedom to the entire world.

Thank you for sharing your views.

Sincerely,

for

Kweisi Mfume
Executive Director

The current attack on our flag and our symbols and heritage go back to this period, when the NAACP took up the attack.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"Historic Elm Springs"

Compatriots and friends:

We, the descendants of Confederates, are in a new battle. I am asking you to stop for a few moments and read this letter asking you for a donation to the SCV Relief Fund.

As we all watched the news over the past few weeks showing the devastations in Louisiana and Texas, you could be looking at the faces of our compatriots that live in those areas. Most in the area have lost something, some have lost everything. Just think this could be you. Now you have a chance to help compatriots across this devastated region.

Last year we helped seven SCV members with relief and went over budget by \$500. We have always been able to use what is budgeted. This year is different. I already have nine SCV members seeking relief and our resources are almost gone.

Our SCV Relief Fund is set up to be quick to get our members just a little money to get by until their insurance can kick in. We need for you to act now and spread the word so we can help as many members as we can.

As various disasters and catastrophic events occur and affect our membership, we must stand ready to assist our brothers and sisters in gray. We must prepare and distribute information on the level of relief we can provide based upon our available resources and the need to assist as many compatriots as possible in any given catastrophe. All levels of our organization must be made aware of the fund and its limitations. Assistance can only be provided as short term, stop gap measure and at the request of those needing the assistance.

If you give, your donation is tax deductible since we are a 501c 3 organization. Make checks payable to "Sons of Confederate Veterans" and in the memo section denote your donation for "SCV Relief Fund." Mail checks to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o SCV Relief Fund
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

Do not wait. Reach in your pocket and give to the SCV Relief Fund today. For more information, please contact me directly at danny@honnoll.com or 870-926-2985. We sincerely thank you for your time and continued support.

Yours sincerely, / faithfully

W. Danny Honnoll

Ref: SCV Relief Letter for Donations 2016



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"Historic Elm Springs"

General Order 2016-01

21 July 2016

SUBJECT: LAW ENFORCEMENT APPRECIATION DAY

- I. Whereas, with the current vicious and despicable attacks being waged against the law enforcement officers around the country today, and
- II. Whereas, law enforcement officers are the domestic protectors of our citizens, our society and our way of life, and
- III. Whereas, a society cannot survive without the valor, dedication, and sacrifices of our law enforcement officers and the support from their families, and
- IV. Whereas, responsible citizens have a moral duty to support the institutions and citizens who place their lives in peril every day so that our society can enjoy the rights, privileges, and freedoms of citizens of a great republic which our forefathers and God provided us,
- V. Now therefore, the following proclamation is hereby published to the Confederation:

Thursday August the 18th of 2016 shall be proclaimed as National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Camps, Brigades, and Divisions are hereby highly encouraged to show their support to their local law enforcement officials on this day by any and all means appropriate on this day. We offer our most sincere thanks and appreciation to those who place their lives in the All Mighty's favor on a daily basis protecting and serving the public.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.



Executive Committee
Southern Baptist Convention

OFFICE OF CONVENTION COMMUNICATIONS AND RELATIONS

July 8, 2016

Mr. Kevin O. McKinley, P.C.
Attorney-At-Law
P. O. Box 579
Atmore, AL 36504

Dear Mr. McKinley,

This is to acknowledge that we received your letter expressing your disagreement with the resolution, "On Sensitivity and Unity Regarding the Confederate Battle Flag," adopted by messengers from the churches to the Southern Baptist Convention last month. The full text can be seen at this link: <http://www.sbc.net/resolutions/2268/on-sensitivity-and-unity-regarding-the-confederate-battle-flag>.

I may say some things you already know, but want to set the context for the resolution process in Southern Baptist life.

Resolutions are statements of opinion adopted by messengers at each year's SBC annual meeting. They are non-binding, as you noted in your letter, on any local church or any individual's conscience, but do reflect the thoughts of the messengers attending the annual meeting on the topic addressed.

The Resolutions Committee, appointed by the SBC president, presented a slate of resolutions this year that included the one on the flag. In committee's proposal, the resolution included this language: "We recognize that the Confederate battle flag serves for some not as a symbol of hatred, bigotry, and racism, but as a memorial to their loved ones who died in the Civil War, and an emblem to honor their loved ones' valor." The resolution urged "brothers and sisters in Christ who display the Confederate battle flag as a memorial to loved ones and families to understand the undeniably painful impact of the flag's symbolism on others, including fellow believers in Christ, and, for the sake of conscience, love, and unity, to consider prayerfully whether to limit, or even more so, discontinue its display."

This part of the resolution, however, was changed during debate on the floor of the Convention. A messenger from Georgia made a motion to amend the resolution, removing the language above and replacing it as follows: "That we call our brothers and sisters in Christ to discontinue

Page Two
McKinley

the display of the Confederate battle flag as a sign of solidarity with the whole Body of Christ, including our African American brothers and sisters.”

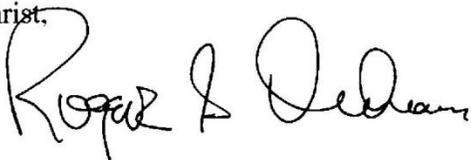
The amendment passed by an overwhelming majority of the seven thousand-plus messengers, and then the resolution was adopted as amended.

The spirit of the resolution is clear—to encourage sensitivity to individuals who have continued to feel the pain of systemic racism that was part of American culture for so many centuries. Recognizing that many Americans do not use or view the flag as a symbol of racism, the committee’s original language asked fellow believers to “consider prayerfully” whether to limit or discontinue its display. No resolution adopted by messengers at the SBC is a mandate; each seeks to encourage fellow individuals to consider the merits of the resolution. Though the amended language differed from the committee’s proposal, it is not a directive to churches or individuals. Rather, it is an encouragement to greater sensitivity.

It is clear from your email that you disagree with the position taken by this year’s messengers; and that is your prerogative. As stated earlier, this resolution does not bind your conscience. Though you may not sense it now, the vast majority of messengers respect the sincerity of your heart and integrity of your purpose to disagree. We would ask that you respect the sincerity of heart and integrity of purpose of the messengers in return. Their goal was to advance opportunities to build bridges with millions of people who do not yet know Christ.

I hope we can all agree that our desire, as a result of the conversations this resolution has caused, is that some lost soul will see the civil way in which Christians disagree on deeply emotional issues. Our watching world needs to be drawn to faith in Jesus Christ. To this end we pray.

In Christ,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Roger S. Oldham". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Roger S. (“Sing”) Oldham, ThD
Vice President for Convention Communications and Relations
Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention
901 Commerce Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
email: soldham@sbc.net
office: (615) 782-8609

RSO/jl

"The hall was first named in 1935, after a \$50,000 donation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Now Vanderbilt will be paying \$1.2 million to the original donorship group to rename the hall. That's \$1.2 million that could endow several minority scholarships, but instead it's being used to eliminate the university's connection to the history of its state, city and region. In so doing the university will actually be sandblasting away reference to the word confederacy on the building which is, you know, exactly what terrorist organizations do to historical relics they don't approve of in the Middle East."

Outkick The Coverage

Vanderbilt Ends Racism By Removing Confederate From Campus Building

Vanderbilt removed the word confederate from a campus building.



Brynn Anderson / AP

By Clay Travis Aug 15, 2016 at 4:57p ET

Vanderbilt University, my law school and graduate degree alma mater, became the latest school to [succumb to politically correct versions of history when it announced it would remove the name Confederate from the Memorial Hall on campus.](#)

The hall was first named in 1935, after a \$50,000 donation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Now Vanderbilt will be paying \$1.2 million to the original donorship group to rename the hall. That's \$1.2 million that could endow several minority scholarships, but instead it's being used to eliminate the university's connection to the history of its state, city and region. In so doing the university will actually be sandblasting away reference to the word confederacy on the building which is, you know, exactly what terrorist organizations do to historical relics they don't approve of in the Middle East.

Welcome to modern campus life, if anything in history offends you, eliminate it.

Of course, I have a truly radical idea: The purpose of a university is not to deny history or create a campus where students never come into contact with uncomfortable ideas. It's to present an unvarnished look at the real world and prepare the next generation for the fact that not everyone will agree with every idea you have for the rest of your life.

Instead modern universities coddle their students, providing trigger warnings for uncomfortable subjects in their readings, handcuffing professors who are terrified of being told they aren't inclusive enough -- whatever the hell that means -- teaching these students that the best way to deal with real life is to demand that it perfectly reflect their internal belief system.

Most students today have no grasp of history so let me provide you with a history lesson:

Nearly 100% of all Civil War soldiers fought based on the state they were born in, whether north or south, not their opinion of slavery. In the 1860's your state was viewed as the equivalent of your country. It was such an irregular occasion for a citizen not to support his state of residence, that soldiers like General John Pemberton, a Pennsylvanian who supported the South and General George Thomas, a Virginian who supported the North, were extreme oddities and considered to be traitors by their contemporaries. You didn't fight based on your opinion of slavery, you fought based on which state your ancestors happened to settle in after arriving in the country.

[As I wrote last year, the Civil War flag you marched under was a quirk of geographic fate](#); your family's ancestral decision to settle in Illinois or Alabama dictated your allegiance. These were simpler and more provincial times, every state was its own country, every community its own state. You fought, bled and died alongside your neighbors. All of the soldiers in the Civil War were, just like you and me, a product of the era in which they grew up.

And whether you fought for the North or the South you were racist as hell compared to today's contemporary society. Some northern soldiers owned slaves, 98% of all Southern soldiers did not own slaves. But either way EVERYONE WAS RACIST IN THE 1860's. Doubt me? Sure, Abraham Lincoln favored the abolition of slavery. But do you know what he wanted to do with the freed slaves? Ship them all back to Africa so they didn't mix with the white people here.

Oops.

Judged by our modern standards Abraham Lincoln was incredibly racist. Does that mean we should take down the Lincoln Memorial? Of course not, I admire Lincoln so much that I named my son after him. George Washington was a slaveholder, does that mean we should rename Washington, D.C.? Where does the elimination of uncomfortable history end? Are we really prepared to only teach history that doesn't offend anyone?

Would Vanderbilt change the name of the university if instead of being a rapacious robber baron, Cornelius Vanderbilt had made his money off plantations? You may think that's insane, but that's exactly what Yale students are demanding right now.

(By the way, do you know how Vanderbilt got its start? Cornelius married a woman 45 years younger than him -- his cousin from Alabama! He was 75 and she was 30 so the Commodore was a bit of a freak. Seriously, is there anything more perfect than the SEC's best academic institution being founded because a dude married a cousin from Alabama 45 years younger than him? It was this woman's family that convinced him to endow Vanderbilt.)

Our modern day society is obsessed with eliminating all nuance and insisting on artificial binaries -- good or evil, Republican or Democrat, acceptable or unacceptable behavior, if that sounds familiar it should, all has been Disneyfied into an ersatz duality, everything in modern society is either good or evil.

As you get older, if you have a functional brain, you learn a simple lesson, life doesn't dwell in absolutes. And if you study history as you age you learn an immutable lesson that is true across all continents and all times -- no matter how advanced and intelligent you believe your own modern society is, many of your present day ideas will be considered reprehensible by your great-grandchildren.

What are they?

We don't know. Because we are imperfect humans in an imperfect world.

But I get a great deal of entertainment out of this ultimate irony -- even the most politically correct nutjob out there today, the person who drives you crazy with his perceived moral superiority, is likely to be considered reprehensible by his ancestors. All of us, the saints and sinners, the heroes and cowards, the vast majority of us, who dwell somewhere in between, are flawed, even more so when reviewed in a historical context by people we'll never know, who will judge us lacking in many, if not most, respects.

I've walked across the campus at Vanderbilt many times over parts of the past four decades of my life. Back in 2002, when this controversy initially began, I was a law student on the campus. One day I found myself in front of Confederate Memorial Hall and unlike the vast majority of all students on campus I actually stood and thought about what the name meant. And the lesson I took wasn't one of exclusion at all, it was one of wonder.

If, I thought, this country, state, and university was capable of advancing so far since the Civil War ended, where might we all end up in some distant day far to come?

Of course, that's how people who study history think, not just of life's failures or insensitivities or god forbid, of modern day offensiveness, but of life's possibilities, the distance between where we were, where we are, and where we'd like to be one day.

If you eliminate the start of a story then there's no context for human advancement, we have no idea how far we've come or where we began. Confederate Memorial Hall tells me a story about where we began as a university, removing the historical connection tells me nothing at all, it's just an artificial blandness.

It doesn't stand for anything at all, it's just there.

A university shouldn't exist to make us feel better, it should exist to teach us where we've been and where we hope to go. Vanderbilt University, my double alma mater, had an opportunity to teach us all of these things.

And it failed.

For that I'm sad.

Because while history teaches us about the past, mostly, it teaches us about ourselves.

<http://www.outkickthecoverage.com/vanderbilt-ends-racism-by-removing-confederate-from-campus-building-081516>



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Vanderbilt University and Confederate Memorial Hall

(Elm Springs, TN) August 26, 2016 - On August 16, 2016, [Vanderbilt University](#) of Nashville, Tennessee announced that it would remove the word "Confederate" from its Confederate Memorial Hall. As part of the removal, the University, via funds received from anonymous private donors, is paying \$1.2 Million to the [United Daughters of the Confederacy](#) ("UDC"), Tennessee Division who originally gave money for the name. This is a major victory for the UDC and other historic civic organizations like the [Sons of Confederate Veterans](#) ("SCV").

We, the [SCV](#), have watched the steady erosion of our history, heritage, and symbols and have fervently fought such efforts wherever and whenever possible. We came to the aid of the UDC when Vanderbilt first tried to change this name in the early and mid-2000s. While an appeal was won and Vanderbilt was forced to keep the name unless they would pay the UDC back in full (in today's dollars), they have finally decided that money is worth less to them than their perverse mission of revision and exclusion. While we regret that the University has stripped the building of its legacy, we are pleased that the original donors are at least being given a full refund since they are being cheated of their original intent.

Dedicated memorials like Vanderbilt's Confederate Memorial Hall were meant to stand for the ages and rightfully honor those who made possible everything we have today. Vanderbilt University has made the choice to ignore its history, taking the lead from academics and officials who, hiding behind the false legitimacy of their degrees and position, re-write history at their will. More and more, universities and colleges across the country are handpicking their versions of history, discrediting their benefactors, and vaunting the currently fashionable all under the guise of inclusion. Perhaps not so ironically, this culture of inclusion is anything but. Once a place to learn and grow, institutions of higher learning are now factories that churn out not educated adults, but peevish children eager to please their indoctrinators.

The [SCV](#) will not abandon our ancestors, and thanks to the precedent set by Vanderbilt University, we will expect full reimbursement whenever memorials to our Confederate ancestors are desecrated. If they are to be discredited, insulted, and expunged from our common history, at least we, their proud descendants, will be repaid in their stead. Such funds will be used to the glory of their names and deeds.

Deo Vindice,

Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

About the Sons of Confederate Veterans (www.scv.org)

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.

"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, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish."
Lt. Genl. Stephen D. Lee, CSA, Commander, United Confederate Veterans, 1906

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Vanderbilt Pretends

August 19, 2016 Philip Leigh

In 1935 the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) constructed Confederate Memorial Hall as a residence for girls at Nashville's Peabody College. Originally residents who were descendants of Confederate veterans and agreed to become teachers were granted free room and board. The school and dormitory were acquired by Vanderbilt University in 1979. Earlier this month university chancellor, **Nicholas Zeppos**, announced that the name "Confederate" will be sandblasted off of the building.

Ironically, it is unlikely that Zeppos would be paid anything close to his \$2.2 million salary except for the Confederate sympathies of Cornelius's second wife, Frank Crawford Vanderbilt, and the contributions of countless Confederate descendants over the years. It is equally unlikely that any of the school's prominent graduates—including Board of Trust members— would have even attended the university.



Through the husband of one of her cousins, the Mobile, Alabama native persuaded the Commodore to donate \$1 million to fund the university in 1873. Among the few who attended their wedding was a former Attorney General of the Confederacy and a former Confederate lieutenant general. Six years earlier the Commodore was among several prominent Northerners who posted bail for the prison release of former Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Removal of the residence hall name signals the death of the spirit of reconciliation the Commodore himself advocated when writing that his donation was intended to "contribute to strengthening the ties which should exist between all sections of our common country." Erasing symbols of Frank's love for her fellow Confederates as well as the contributions of their descendants and the UDC to the school's progress is cultural genocide and actually promotes diversity intolerance. It *pretends* that none of the above happened.

Zeppos was appointed by the **Board of Trust, whose members are listed here.**

Fox sports announcer, Clay Travis, is one Vandy graduate who is objecting to the sandblasting. Consequently, the **Jack Daniels distillery has revoked a modest advertising contract with him.** The distillery is owned by Brown-Forman.

Mr. Garvin Brown IV
Board Chairman
Brown-Forman Distillery
850 Dixie Highway
Louisville, Kentucky 40210-1038

<https://civilwarchat.wordpress.com/2016/08/19/vanderbilt-pretends/>

THE OXFORD EAGLE

Serving Oxford, Lafayette County and the University of Mississippi



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The Ole Miss band performs before Ole Miss vs. Tennessee Martin Skyhawks at Vaught-Hemingway Stadium in Oxford, Miss. on Saturday, September 5, 2015. Ole Miss won 76-3.

Ole Miss scraps 'Dixie' from marching band's game-day routine



By **Alex McDaniel**

[Email the author](#)

Published 12:28 pm Friday, August 19, 2016

"Dixie," one of the last vestiges of the Confederacy tied to the University of Mississippi, is dead.

The Ole Miss athletics department made the call to scrap "Dixie" and several variations of the tune from the marching band's game-day repertoire.

“The newly expanded and renovated Vaught-Hemingway Stadium will further highlight our best traditions and create new ones that give the Ole Miss Rebels the best home field advantage in college football,” Ole Miss athletic director Ross Bjork said in a statement. “Because the Pride of the South is such a large part of our overall experience and tradition, the Athletics Department asked them to create a new and modern pregame show that does not include Dixie and is more inclusive for all fans.”

Bjork told the EAGLE a dialogue began in 2015 with campus leadership regarding “Dixie,” resulting in a slight adjustment last season by not playing it during the game.

Timing prevented “Dixie” from being totally scrapped in 2015 – a matter of logistics in terms of the band preparing for the season, Bjork said.

“But we also felt that during the game, it was the right decision not to play it.”

Mississippi Today [first reported the story](#).

A long time coming

Back in 2009, [then-Chancellor Dan Jones asked the band to stop playing “From Dixie With Love”](#) — an emotionally charged, hymn-like medley of “Dixie” and “Battle Hymn of the Republic” — because a portion of the student section at Vaught-Hemingway Stadium refused to stop chanting “the South will rise again” during the band’s pregame performances.

The Pride of the South marching band has continued to play variations of “Dixie,” as decisions regarding the ensemble’s game-day programming is largely left up to athletics and not the band directors themselves, including the decision to scrap “Dixie” altogether.

Ole Miss has spent several years distancing itself from racially divisive symbolism. Former mascot [Colonel Rebel was removed from the sidelines in 2003](#) and [later removed from all university merchandise in 2010](#). Rebel Black Bear became the university’s official mascot after an online vote among students, faculty, alumni and season-ticket holders.

Chancellor Jeffrey Vitter is continuing the work of former chancellors Jones and Robert Khayat [in approaching contentious symbols and monuments still tied to the university](#), including the development of the Chancellor’s Advisory Committee on History and Contextualization.

“The initial goal will be to recommend which Oxford campus sites should be contextualized, so as to explain the environment in which they were created or named,” Vitter said when the committee was announced. “The committee will then be charged with designing content and format to contextualize the designated sites.”

History of ‘Dixie’

“Dixie” was written in New York in 1859 by composer Daniel Decatur Emmett, a work he developed for an upcoming minstrel show. It achieved widespread popularity in the North before the Civil War, but didn’t reach the South until late 1860.

“By sheer chance of fate, [its arrival coincided with the outbreak of secession](#),” according to the New York Times. “As newly minted Confederates rejected the anthems of their old nation, they desperately sought replacements. Indeed, once it reached the South, ‘Dixie,’ despite being a song written by a Northerner, rose to prominence with exceptional speed.”

It played at Jefferson Davis’ inauguration in 1861, considered by some as an unofficial presidential endorsement, and was labeled the “National Anthem of Secession” by the Richmond Dispatch soon after.

Author and political strategist Stuart Stevens [described the tune’s ties to Ole Miss in his 2015 book](#), “The Last Season”:

Like every Ole Miss fan, I’d grown up with the Ole Miss band playing “Dixie,” an assumed ritual like the singing of the national anthem. It was the Ole Miss football anthem. It was our anthem. Today it is popular for sports fans to call themselves “nation”: “Red Sox Nation” or “Who Dat Nation” for the New Orleans Saints. But when “Dixie” played at Ole Miss games, it represented the lost glory of an actual nation. No one ever died for the right to form Red Sox Nation. Tens of thousands died for the brief existence of the Dixie nation.

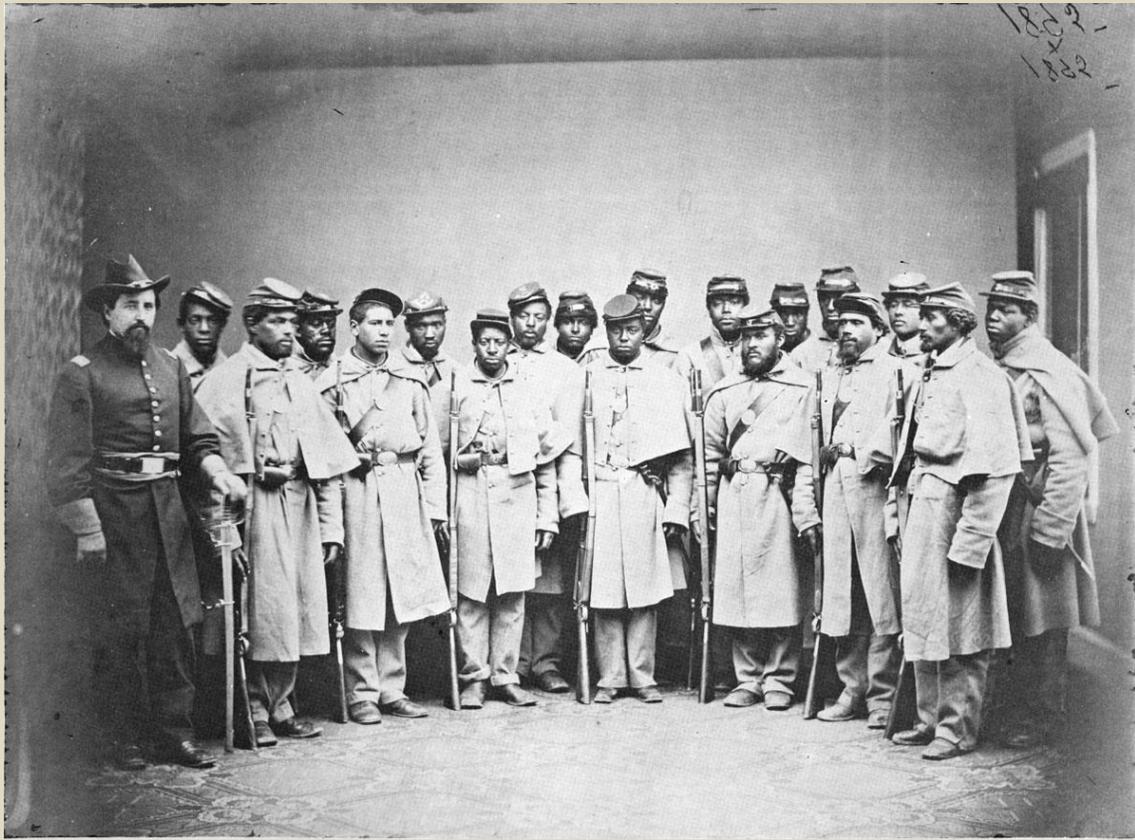
<http://www.oxfordeagle.com/2016/08/19/ole-miss-stops-playing-dixie/>



Learn True History



Not the Louisiana Native Guards



Photograph Above: (Union) 25th United States Colored Troops, Company C or G (Camp William Penn in February 1864)

Source: People of the University of Virginia

Researcher Note: The picture above is often circulated around the internet as the Louisiana Native Guards. However, Dr. Andy Waskie, a professor at Temple University, states the photograph is of the 25th United States Colored Troops (USCT). The actual (Confederate) Native Guards enlisted with the Confederate Louisiana on May 2, 1861. The (Confederate) Native Guards participated in two grand reviews on November 23, 1861 and January 7, 1862. At the November 1861 grand review, there were 33 black officers, 731 black enlisted men. On February 15, 1862, the (Confederate) Native Guards was disbanded. For details read Chapter 1 in the book titled *The Louisiana Native Guards* by James G. Hollandsworth, Jr. On February 28, 1862, Harper's Weekly unveiled a picture sketch of the (Union) First (1st) Louisiana Native Guards (Colored Troops). These men were, perhaps, the first and only African-Americans to enlist on both sides (Confederate and Union).

The [muster roll of the Confederate Louisiana Native Guards](#) (1861-1862) is listed in the Appendix of the book titled "A Black Patriot and a White Priest" by Stephen J Ochs.

If you know where an authentic photograph (picture) of the (Confederate) Native Guards (11/1861 - 02/1862) is stored, please contact info at blackconfederatesoldiers.com.

UT removes Confederate inscription that it previously said would stay

By [Ralph K.M. Haurwitz](#) - American-Statesman Staff Posted: 12:44 p.m. Thursday, Aug. 25, 2016

The inscription pays tribute to the Confederacy and Southern patriotism without mentioning slavery.

UT President Fences decided that the inscription is “inappropriate for our goal of diversity and inclusion.”

The University of Texas has quietly removed an inscription honoring the Confederacy and Southern pride from the South Mall nearly a year after UT President [Gregory L. Fences](#) said that the inscription “will remain in place.”

Fences told the American-Statesman this week that he decided this spring that the inscription had to go. The inscription is dedicated to “the men and women of the Confederacy who fought with valor and suffered with fortitude that states rights be maintained” and who were “not dismayed by defeat nor discouraged by misrule.” It makes no mention of slavery.

“It is inappropriate for our goal of diversity and inclusion on campus,” Fences said.

The stone panels bearing the inscription were removed from a wall just west of the Littlefield Fountain last month. Although a public announcement didn’t seem warranted, Fences said, there was no effort to hide the work, which took place in the open.

The panels are in storage for now and will be considered for possible exhibition at UT’s Briscoe Center for American History, Fences said.



JAY JANNER

An inscription honoring the Confederacy and Southern pride has been removed from a stone wall near the Littlefield Fountain at the University of Texas.

The UT president announced in August of last year in an open letter to the university community that **the statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis would be moved** from the Main Mall into the Briscoe Center. He said statues of Gen. Robert E. Lee and three other people with Confederate ties, as well as the inscription, would stay on the South Mall.

In deciding at that time to retain the inscription, Fenves rejected **an advisory panel's recommendation** to remove it. Instead, Fenves said he would consider placing a plaque near the fountain to provide historical context for the inscription and the remaining statues.

The UT president told the Statesman that the inscription remained “in the back of my mind” for months.



The inscription was on a wall adjacent to the Littlefield Fountain on the UT campus.

“I think it is great news that the university has taken a positive step to make the university more welcoming to African-American students,” said Gary Bledsoe, president of the Texas NAACP. “Such inscriptions and displays are psychologically and emotionally harmful to many citizens, and they inhibit the university’s efforts to be widely considered to be a top international institution.”

Officials of the **Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, which sued unsuccessfully** last year in an effort to block **the removal of the Davis statue**, didn’t immediately respond to requests for comment.

The university has struggled for decades to overcome its segregated history. African-American students were barred from attending until the summer of 1950, when the U.S. Supreme Court ordered UT to admit a black man to its School of Law. In recent years, UT added statues of prominent black and Hispanic figures to the campus. And in June the Supreme Court upheld UT’s consideration of race and ethnicity in undergraduate admissions.

Related

- Lee is renamed, but will other Austin schools keep Confederate ties?
- Map: Confederate symbols in Austin

- Judge clears way for UT to move Davis, Wilson statues
- Sons of Confederate Veterans take UT statue case to Texas high court

An upcoming challenge for the university and its governing board involves the Lions Municipal Golf Course, which **the federal government recently added** to the National Register of Historic Places because it was one of the earliest, if not the first, municipal golf courses in the former Confederate states to be desegregated. The city-operated course sits on university-owned land in West Austin that the UT System Board of Regents has long contemplated leasing for residential and commercial development.

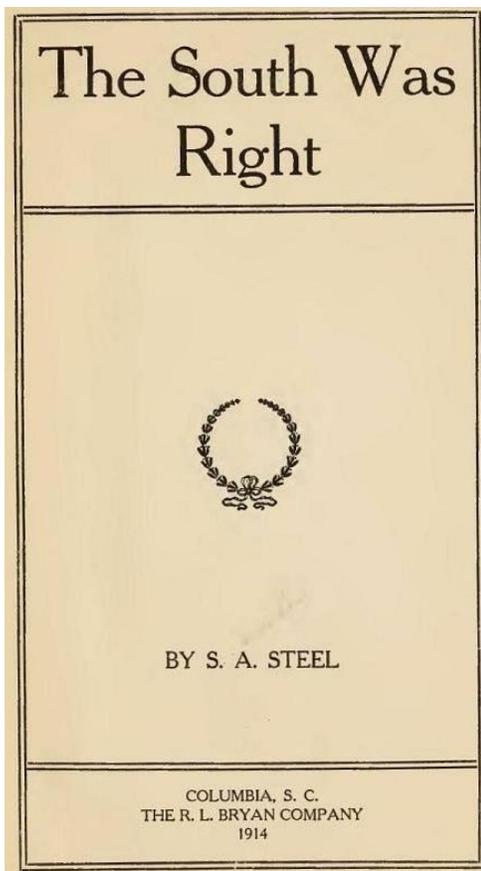
Muny, as the course is known, is part of a larger parcel donated to the university in 1910 by George Brackenridge, a banker and regent who had sided with the Union in the Civil War. His rival was George Littlefield, a regent and Confederate veteran who donated funds for the statues and for whom the fountain is named.

The inscription, which includes Littlefield's name, was installed with the construction of the fountain, in 1932 or 1933, said Jim Nicar, a longtime student of UT history.

The Davis statue and a statue of President Woodrow Wilson, which was removed from the Main Mall along with Davis' statue to maintain symmetry, are still being cleaned professionally off-campus, said J.B. Bird, a UT spokesman.

"When the Davis statue returns, it will be placed as part of the Briscoe Center renovation project that's still underway," Bird said. "Once the Wilson statue is cleaned, it will be stored in a secure location, awaiting a placement decision."

<http://www.mystatesman.com/news/news/state-regional/ut-removes-confederate-inscription-that-it-previous/nsL3d/>



"The North called the war 'The War of the Rebellion,' and gave this name to the official records of it. Now, rebellion is forcible resistance to legitimate government. But, as I hope to show, when the Southern States withdrew from the Union, the legitimate authority of the United States over them ceased, and it was not 'rebellion' to resist it. This name is unfair to the South, and it is now only used by people who have failed to outlive the prejudices of the War.

Alexander H. Stephens called it 'The War Between the States,' and I am sorry to see that this name has been recommended as the proper name by the Legislative Committee on the revision of the Constitution of North Carolina. This name conveys a wrong idea of the war. It was not a war between the States, but between the United States and the Confederate States, each acting as a nation. It is glaringly inaccurate and misleading."

Samuel Augusta Steel, *The South Was Right* (Columbia, S. C.: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1914), 11-12.



Rebels!

Henry Houghton ~ April 14, 1862

Collage created by Austin Krause.

"Rebels! 'tis a holy name!
The name our fathers bore,
When battling in the cause of Right,
Against the tyrant in his might,
In the dark days of yore.

Rebels! 'tis our family name!
Our father, Washington,
Was the arch-rebel in the fight,
And gave the name to use,--a right
Of father unto son.

Rebels! 'tis our given name!
Our mother, Liberty,
Received the title with her fame,
In days of grief, of fear, and shame,
When at her breast were we.

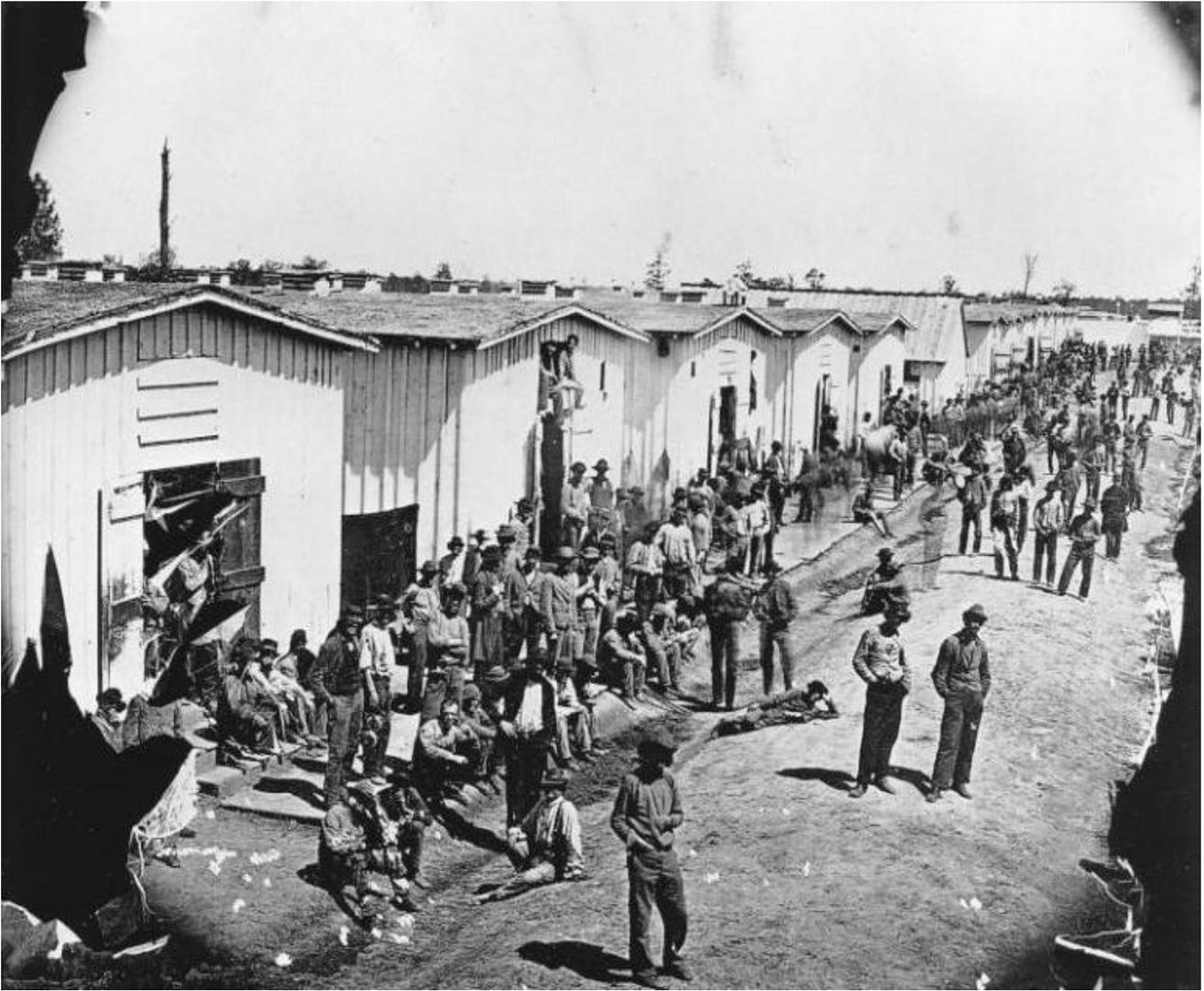
Rebels! 'tis our sealed name!
A baptism of blood!
The war--aye, and the din of strife--
The fearful contest, life for life--
The mingled crimson flood.

Rebels! 'tis a patriot's name!
In struggles it was given;
We bore it then when tyrants raved
And through their curses 't was engraved
On the doomsday-book of heaven.

Rebels! 'tis our fighting name!
For peace rules o'er the land,
Until they speak of craven woe--
Until our rights receive a blow,
From foe's or brother's hand.

Rebels! 'tis our dying name!
For, although life is dear,
Yet, freemen born and freemen bred,
We'd rather live as freemen dead,
Than live in slavish fear.

Then call us rebels if you will--
We glory in the name;
For bending under unjust laws,
And swearing faith to an unjust cause,
We count a greater shame."



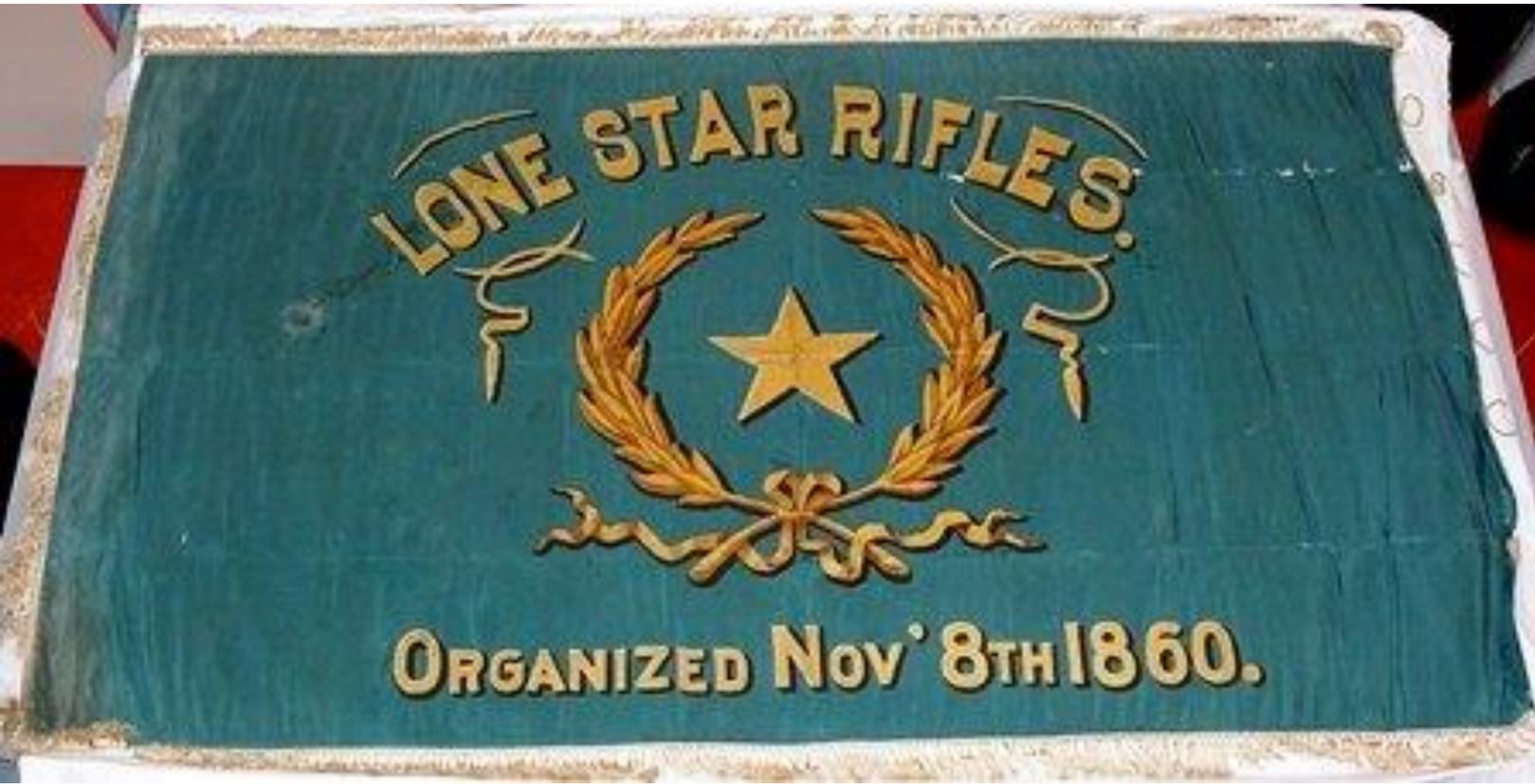
Camp Chase POWs

Confederate Lieutenant M.L. Sims with the Texas 23rd Cavalry states: "After the surrender I advised [Haywood, servant of John Goodloe], [Walter, servant of John Jamison], and Ben, my servant, that we were prisoners; that we no longer had the right to control them and could not protect them, and that they might make their escape either then or in the near future. Ben took my advice and succeeded in reaching his home. Haywood and Walter seemed terrorized by the situation and remained with us. At St. Louis I again tried to get them to work their way home. They refused to do so and went with us to Camp Chase and were treated as other prisoners. In a few days they both died with pneumonia and were buried in the same cemetery in which the Confederate officers were buried."²

Works Cited

¹"Staunton Spectator: October 13, 1863." The Valley of the Shadow. 1 May 2010.

²Knauss, William H. The Story of Camp Chase. Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: Tenn., and Tex. p. 81. Print.



San Jacinto Museum

From the San Jacinto collections, today we share with you a military banner for Company L, First Texas Infantry Regiment: the Lone Star Rifles. The First Texas Infantry a.k.a. the "Ragged First" was mustered into service for the Confederate cause in New Orleans and was initially composed of ten companies. Two additional companies, lettered L, the Lone Star Rifles and M, were later added to the regiment, bringing the total to twelve. The First Texas Infantry was initially assigned to duty in the Potomac District and became part of the Army of Northern Virginia. They were present at many key engagements of the Civil War, including: 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga. Throughout the war the First suffered heavy casualties. At the battle of Antietam the regiment lost 82 percent of the 226 troops that fought. More than 20 percent of its 426 troops were lost at the battle of Gettysburg. Of the 112 men who began with Company L, 32 returned to Texas and were presented this blue silk flag by the young ladies of Galveston.

Who Won the Webster-Hayne Debate of 1830?

By **H. A. Scott Trask** on Aug 30, 2016



The dominant historical opinion of the famous debate between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Robert Young Hayne of South Carolina which took place in the United States Senate in 1830 has long been that Webster defeated Hayne both as an orator and a statesman. According to the legend, Webster managed in the course of the debate to isolate the South, especially South Carolina, by discrediting her political principles of states' rights, strict construction, and nullification, and exposing them as dangerous to the permanency of the Union. In addition, it is said that he imparted prestige and authority to the National Republican principles of implied powers, federal supremacy, and perpetual Union. From that moment onward, according to the legend, Americans increasingly saw the Constitution not as a compact among independent states but as a product of the people of the nation. Americans contemplated a national government not strictly limited by the Constitution but one empowered by it to promote national development and the public good. It is further claimed that Webster's peroration with its paean to "Union *and* Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable" captured the imagination of the people and engendered a new spirit of nationalism. This legend with its origins in the nineteenth century has remained unchallenged to this day and continues to be taken for granted by historians working in the antebellum period.[1]

Yet any thorough perusal of the documents of the time will reveal that the contemporary reaction to the debate was far different from the legend. To be sure there were those who saw in Webster's orations both a personal and nationalistic triumph; yet there were at least as many who regarded Hayne as having defeated Webster and vindicated the true principles of the Constitution. Generally, national opinion was split along party lines. Opponents of the Jackson administration, those who generally called

themselves National Republicans, championed Webster, while supporters of the administration, the Democratic Republicans, championed Hayne. There is little evidence that the debate persuaded large numbers of people to embrace the kind of national constitutionalism espoused by Webster. The chief effect seems to have been to further polarize opinion on the great political and constitutional disputes of the day.

The great debate began on December 29, 1829 when Senator Foot of Connecticut introduced a resolution of inquiry into whether it would be expedient to limit indefinitely the sale of public lands and to stop the surveys of new lands. Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri rose the next day and denounced the resolution as yet another attempt by Eastern politicians to “check emigration to the western States.” Their hidden object he said was to “keep people in the East to work in the manufactories.”^[12] When the Senate reconvened in January and the resolution was brought up for discussion Benton rose again and repeated his charge but this time he linked the policy of checking emigration to the West with the East’s support of the protective tariff. He described their mutual object as the enrichment of the business classes in the East by draining the wealth of the South and West. It was, he declared, “a most complex scheme of injustice, which taxes the South to injure the West, to pauperize the poor of the North.”^[13] Benton seemed to be proposing an alliance between the Western and Southern states to overthrow these policies. As if responding to Benton’s call to arms, Robert Hayne rose the next day, 19 January 1830, and gave a short speech in which he called for a reduction in the tariff and a lowering of the prices of public lands sold to settlers. The current policies were oppressive, he said, for one impoverished the West, the other the South; only the East benefitted. He further argued that the proceeds from public land sales and import duties had created “an immense national Treasury” which he denounced as “a fund for corruption.” Its tendency, he charged, was to empower the national government by creating great interests dependent on thus leading to national “consolidation” and the prostration of the liberties of the states and the people.^[14]

Daniel Webster rose the next day and announced that “some of the opinions expressed by the gentleman from South Carolina” had rankled and shocked him. He delivered his speech in the form of a point by point rebuttal of Hayne’s remarks; in addition he pointedly criticized Southern institutions and principles. He refrained from ever mentioning Senator Benton or the state of Missouri, even though it was Benton, not Hayne, who had assailed the East as the source of injurious policies directed against the West and South. Webster skillfully portrayed New England’s support for current government policies—the tariff, internal improvements, a large treasury fund, public land sales—as a selfless policy designed to promote the good of the whole nation. Far from being a source of corruption, he argued, a large public revenue helps build schools and universities, roads and canals. “Does education corrupt?” he asked rhetorically of Hayne. Ridiculing Hayne’s expressed fears of the consolidation of national power, “that perpetual cry both of terror and delusion,” he argued that a common treasury fund, the public lands, and even the national debt, all tend to hold the people of the states together. By opposing these policies and by railing at the growing powers of the general government, he charged, the South is weakening the ties of Union and endangering a bright national future. “I know that there are some persons in the part of the country from which the honorable member comes, who habitually speak of the Union in terms of indifference, or even of disparagement. . . . They significantly declare, that it is time to calculate the value of the Union.”^[15]

Significantly, Sen. Benton was the first to respond to Webster. Rising the same day, he claimed that in deliberately ignoring him and concentrating his fire on Hayne, Webster was trying to isolate the South and renew the alliance between the East and West that had led to the election of Adams in 1824. Claiming to speak for the West, Benton denounced Webster’s strategy as a self-interested maneuver to gratify the latter’s sectional constituency. The West would not be fooled, said Benton; for its people knew that it was the South that had long been its protector, not New England. “The West is now to be wooed into an alliance with the trainbands of New England federalism . . . for the oppression of Virginia and the South, and the subjugation of New England democracy !”^[16] If Webster’s strategy was to isolate South Carolina and win back the West, it had received a blow in Benton’s rejection of it. Webster’s effort received another blow when the *Richmond Enquirer*, the most popular and widely circulated paper in Virginia, came out in support of Hayne and Benton. Their Washington correspondent wrote that Webster’s attack on the South and “proffered alliance” with the West was met by “Benton and Hayne, with a force, eloquence, and effect, rivaling any thing that we ever heard on that floor.”^[17] The paper consistently supported Hayne throughout the debate. Historians have generally ignored Benton’s central role in the debate. His open praise for the South and denunciation of New England hardly fits the legend of Webster’s nationwide triumph over Hayne. This omission is serious, for Benton’s position as a rising power in Missouri (his rival, Senator David Barton, a Clay supporter, would be defeated for reelection two years later) indicates that Webster’s nationalistic oration had little appeal there.

A day after Webster’s speech, Hayne rose “to return the fire.” The floor and the galleries of the Senate were filled with spectators who had come to see Hayne defend himself, his principles, and his state. Hayne’s reply took the better part of two days. Obviously stung by Webster’s charge that South Carolina was insufficiently devoted to the Union, Hayne undertook an historical exegesis going back to the Revolution in which he defended her past service to the Union as selfless and heroic. He charged that it was New England’s Federalist and neo-Federalist leadership which had long been motivated by base self-interest in her political activity. He was careful to exempt, as did Benton the day before, what he termed “the democracy of New

England” from his long indictment. By this term, he referred to the plain republicans of that section who had voted for Thomas Jefferson, supported the War of 1812, and had joined in the coalition to elect Andrew Jackson two years earlier. He asserted that the present day “national republicans,” to whose ranks Webster had claimed to belong in his speech the day before, were simply the Federalists of old, and as a party “(by whatever name distinguished) they have always been animated by the same principles, and have kept steadily in view a common object—the consolidation of the Government.”^[8] In addition to failing to support the country when it was under attack by Great Britain in the late war, this party was now supporting divisive policies oppressive to the people of the South and the West, policies which were in truth driving the states apart and imperilling the duration of the Union. Turning Webster’s claim of his section’s devotion to the Union against him, Hayne asked whether the National Republicans “estimate the value of the Union at so low a price, that they will not make one effort [reducing the tariff] to bind the States together with the cords of affection.”^[9] Referring to Webster’s claim that his policies were a means to strengthen the Union, Hayne denied that “a pecuniary dependence on the Federal Government” was a legitimate means of “holding the States together.” Such policies would, he feared, spread an abject spirit of dependence among the people and ultimately destroy “every generous motive of attachment to the country.”^[10] Launching into an exposition of republican constitutional theory, Hayne argued that the real friends of the Union were those who would “confine the Federal Government strictly within the limits prescribed by the constitution; who would preserve to the States and the People all powers not expressly delegated, who would make this a Federal and not a National Union, and who, administering the Gov’t, in a spirit of equal justice, would make it a blessing and not a curse.”^[11] Defending what Webster had disparagingly termed the “Carolina doctrine,” Hayne claimed that his state had a right, basic to its reserved sovereignty, to declare a national law unconstitutional and to nullify its authority and application within the state. As Hayne explained it, the federal government would then either have to relent in its assertion of the disputed power or it would have to call a convention of the states to obtain a constitutional sanction for the power. Only if the federal government obtained such a sanction was the state obligated to submit to the law that they had regarded as unconstitutional. Hayne claimed that the right of nullification was part of the republican doctrine of 1798 as put forward in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Hayne quoted from the latter resolution, which had been written by Thomas Jefferson, to support his contention that the national government was not the “exclusive or final judge of the extent of its own powers.” (Webster believed, as did Supreme Court Justices John Marshall and Joseph Story, that the Supreme Court was the exclusive arbiter of constitutional disputes between the national and the state governments.) Hayne denounced this doctrine as “utterly subversive of the sovereignty and independence of the States,” for if the latter are bound to submit to whatever the national government declares then there are no actual limits to national power and the states will eventually be reduced “to petty corporations” entirely at the mercy of national power. Hayne believed that the people of the states as parties to the constitutional compact were the final judges of all constitutional questions. He closed his speech by claiming that South Carolina’s recent conduct was moved by the purest of motives “an ardent love of liberty” which had always been part of the Southern character. Quoting Edmund Burke, he asked his audience “to pardon something to the spirit of liberty”^[12]

Rising the next day, Webster delivered a long reply over two days. In addition to reiterating the main points in his first speech, Webster introduced the subject of slavery by way of drawing an invidious distinction between the rapid growth and prosperity of Ohio versus the sluggish development of Kentucky. He attributed this difference to Ohio’s status as a free state and Kentucky’s as a slave state. Ohio owed her good fortune in this regard, he claimed, to New England’s support for the Northwest Ordinance which had banned slavery north of the Ohio river.^[13] Since historians have described Webster’s oration as a nationalistic triumph which isolated South Carolina in the Union, it is necessary to digress here to make two points. First, how can Webster’s oration be described as “national” when he deliberately insulted all of the states in which slavery was legal? Second, how effective can a strategy of isolating the South be when one deliberately insults a border state like Kentucky, an action likely to drive that state into alliance with the Deep South? Though Clay was not offended, Kentucky’s other senator was, and no doubt many of her people were also. Webster spent much of his speech on a long exposition of National Republican constitutionalism. He argued that the Constitution was not a social compact but a permanent government made by the people of the nation acting in a collective capacity, not by the states. He argued that the right of deciding constitutional disputes resided solely in the Supreme Court. Were the states to have a right to share in this authority through interposition or nullification the national government would be rendered nearly powerless, for with 24 different interpreters of its powers it would be incapable of acting. The national government would become at the mercy of the individual states just as was the old Confederal government, and it was this defect, he reminded the Senate, that it was the purpose of the new constitution to overcome. Therefore, such a doctrine could not be constitutional. He darkly warned that the actual attempt of any state to assert such an authority would be a form of rebellion. “I cannot conceive,” he said, “that there can be a middle course, between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution or rebellion, on the other.”^[14] Webster concluded his speech with a peroration directed at Hayne’s closing remarks in which he argued that the liberties of the people could be safeguarded only within the framework of the existing Union: “Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.”^[15] After Webster finished Hayne rose and spoke for about an hour in reply; Webster then rose for some brief final remarks. Yet the debate was by no means over. Benton had yet to finish his speech, and other senators would continue to rise for the next few

months and give long orations on the sectional, historical, political, and constitutional issues raised by Benton, Hayne and Webster.

The national reaction to Webster's oration from the opponents of the current Jackson administration was quite favorable. Most of them pronounced Webster the winner of the debate and were cheered by his apologia for National Republican constitutionalism. New Englanders of this party had the opinion that Webster had ably defended their region and severely struck the South. After reading it in the newspaper, the ex-president himself wrote that "it is defensive of himself and New England, but carries the war effectually into the enemy's territory. . . . It demolishes the whole fabric of Hayne's speech." He remarked to Martin Van Buren that the debate was "the most important one that has taken place since the existence of the Government. The two doctrines are now before the nation."^[16] Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story wrote his wife from Washington that Hayne had "went into an acrimonious and disparaging tirade against New England, which drew from Mr. Webster a very bold and powerful reply. . . . The last speech . . . was the ablest he ever delivered at any time in Congress. He subdued Mr. Hayne."^[17] Persuaded of the great importance of the debate, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, an editor of the influential *North American Review* and a Webster supporter, wrote James Madison asking for his opinion on the constitutional questions that had been discussed. (Hayne had cited both Jefferson and Madison as the fathers of those principles now avowed by him, including the right of state nullification.) Madison wrote a long letter in reply in which with one exception (he admitted that the constitution was a compact among the states) he sided with Webster. He emphasized how important it was that the Supreme Court be the sole arbiter of constitutional disputes, its opinion being subject only to constitutional amendment. Everett published the full letter in the October, 1830 issue of the *Review*.^[18] Of the New England senators, eleven out of twelve sided with Webster, many of them giving speeches in support of his position during the long debate.

The reaction from National Republicans in the West was not different from those in the East. Webster received a letter of praise from a man in Abingdon, Kentucky who congratulated him "for having prostrated . . . that mischievous nonsense called Carolina doctrine, and taught its arrogant supporter, a lesson of humility." He received a similar letter from a "gentleman" in Knoxville, Tennessee who claimed that copies of the Senator's speech were widely circulating among the "gentlemen" of that city, "ninetenths" of whom agreed with his constitutional argument.^[19] In Kentucky, Henry Clay was warned repeatedly by Senator Josiah Johnston of Louisiana that Benton was attempting to forge an alliance between the West and the South against the East. They both agreed on the importance of circulating in the Western states speeches by Webster and other National Republicans to counteract the effect of the wide circulation of those of Benton and Hayne. Clay was comforted by what he termed Webster's "triumph" over Hayne, as well as by the wide circulation of the former's speeches, and by the late spring he assured Johnston that "the object of Col. Benton and Col. Haynes in detaching the West from N. England" had failed.^[20] Not surprisingly, Johnston himself gave a speech in the Senate in which he defended New England and denied that Benton spoke for the West. In addition, David Barton, the senior senator from Missouri, gave a speech in the Senate defensive of New England and Webster; it included a blistering personal attack on Benton.

Historians have generally attributed the National Republican reaction cited above as being common to the nation as a whole, with the exception of South Carolina and other Deep South states. Yet the reaction to the debate among those of *all* sections of the country who were generally supportive of the Jackson administration was overwhelmingly favorable toward Benton and Hayne and antagonistic toward Webster. It needs to be emphasized here that the Jackson movement was at this time a majority movement in the nation. Thus, not only was there no national consensus favoring Webster but the majority reaction was probably on the side of Hayne. Hayne had much support even in Webster's own New England, especially in New Hampshire. Senator Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire gave a speech in which he claimed that the "democracy of the East," those plain republicans who dissented from the political principles and constitutional doctrines of the "federal" party of his region, was on the side of Benton and Hayne. Woodbury thanked these two senators for their generous praise of the New England "democracy," and he deplored Webster's "assault on my friend upon the right [Hayne]" as well as his "taunts against the South." Woodbury supported every point of Hayne's speech with the single exception of the right of state nullification. He argued that if the people of a state believed a federal law was unconstitutional they had only three legal remedies: the election of new senators and representatives, legislative remonstrance, and the calling of a national . convention.^[21] Hayne received support also from the *New Hampshire Patriot*. This paper published a letter from a citizen of the state who had witnessed the debate. He praised Benton's "splendid display of eloquence," and Hayne's successful rebuttal of "Webster's tirade against the South." He claimed that Hayne provided an "immense service to the republican cause," and he hoped that both Benton and Hayne's orations would be published "in all our republican papers to gladden the hearts of our Northern Democracy."^[22] The Democratic Republicans were at this time rapidly gaining strength in Woodbury's state. Less than two months later their candidate, Harvey, was elected governor.^[23] In Maine the Democratic-Republican state legislators ordered the publication and distribution of 2,000 pamphlets of Hayne's speech; they also sent him a letter affirming his constitutional opinions and thanking him for his "defense of the democracy of New England."^[24]

Hayne also received support for his principles from the Democratic Republicans of the Middle States. After listening to the debate a New York congressman sent an anonymous letter to the *Richmond Enquirer* in which he endorsed the political and constitutional positions taken by Benton and Hayne. He wrote that Benton had successfully exposed Webster's claim of New England friendship for the West as a fraud, and he especially appreciated Hayne's praise of Virginia as "the steady friend of state sovereignty and state rights-the sheet anchor of the Union, and the impassable barrier of Federal usurpation."^[25] An editorial in the *New York Courier* a month after the debate commented that Webster and Clay were conspiring to "make the General Government a powerful aristocracy, giving laws to the states, and controlling the industry of the people without regard to local interests or local habits."^[26] The Washington correspondent from the *Philadelphia Gazette* reported that "opinions as to the victory in this strife are of course as much divided as are the parties," the opposition party siding with Webster, administration supporters with Hayne. He continued:

I do not think that Mr. Hayne completely overthrew Mr. Webster, but I am of decidedly the opinion that Mr. Webster did not overthrow Mr. Hayne. Mr. Hayne sustained the constitutional views which I firmly believe to be correct, and which are confessed to be correct by many who deny the South Carolina application of them, and he sustained them with a power of eloquence and force of argument which to me are perfectly conclusive. I cannot admit the justice of Mr. Webster's reply, yet I can admire the force and ingenuity with which he urged them. He sustained his reputation well, but he has found a Southern rival who certainly goes beyond him in all the external requisites of an orator.^[27]

In another dispatch a few days later, the correspondent offered an interpretation of the reason Webster in his first speech had chosen to ignore Benton and personally assail Hayne and his "southern principles," even though it was Benton, not Hayne, who had pointedly charged the East with a long history of hostile measures directed toward the West. He conjectured that Hayne's advocacy in his first speech of a liberal policy toward the Western lands had aroused apprehensions among the opponents of the Jackson administration of the prospect of a permanent alliance between the West and South; it was a prospect which caused them great fear, he wrote. Hence Webster, as the leader of the opposition in the Senate, determined to sabotage the alliance by isolating the South and winning over the West. Such a strategy, he concluded, explained "the violence of Mr. Webster's assault upon General Hayne; [and] the fierceness with which he denounced the South, while he courted the West."^[28]

In Washington *The United States Telegraph*, considered to be the unofficial paper of the Jackson administration, openly sided with Benton and Hayne. (*The Telegraph* was edited by Duff Green who had been an influential Jackson supporter since 1824 and had served in Jackson's first kitchen cabinet.) In an editorial, the newspaper declared that the central issue of the debate was the question of national versus state powers.

Mr. Webster contending, that the National Government was established by the *People*, who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the States, and the Constitution; Gen. Hayne, on the other hand, as did Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson in '98, contending that the States are primitive sovereignties; that the National Government is derivative, with limited powers, restricted by the express provisions of the Constitution. . . . To say that the debate was ably conducted on both sides will not do justice to the talents of either of the gentlemen; but no republican can be at a loss to determine which had the better of the argument. The doctrine contended for by Gen. Hayne is too well understood, and too firmly established as the essential and fundamental distinction between the parties of this country, to be shaken by the concentrated talents of those who advocate a government of *limited* powers in time of war, and a government of *unlimited* powers in time of peace.^[29]

The same article praised Benton's vindication of the South against the charges levelled against her by Webster and praised his refutation of Webster's claim that the East had always been the true friend of the West. Webster was angered by this editorial. On the floor of the Senate he denied that he had argued that the people had imparted to the national government "unlimited powers over the States and the Constitution." He denounced the charge as a slander, and threatened that if Duff Green's paper ever misrepresented him again he would introduce an unspecified measure of retaliation. He subsequently attempted to have Duff Green removed as printer to the Senate.^[30]

The reaction from the West followed the pattern found in the rest of the country-the democratic republicans sided with Hayne, the national republicans with Webster. The gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee who each wrote Webster a letter of congratulation both admitted that the "Jackson men" of their communities were siding with Hayne.^[31] On the 29 of January Benton rose in the Senate to continue the speech which he had begun before he yielded to the Webster/Hayne exchange. He began with effusive praise for Hayne's oration. Hayne had enhanced his reputation as "an orator, a statesman, a patriot, and a gallant son of the South," said Benton; "these days . . . will be an era in his Senatorial career which his friends and his country will mark and remember, and look back upon with pride and exaltation."^[32] Benton denounced Webster's introduction of the slavery issue. It was, he said, another sordid attempt by a New England politician to exploit the slavery question to further his own political advantage. And with the single exception of the right of state nullification, Benton endorsed the whole Hayne's constitutional argument. He warned that the doctrine of implied powers was rapidly expanding the scope of federal authority to

dangerous levels. He denounced Webster's doctrine which asserted an exclusive right for the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of federal laws as "a despotic power" which would lead ineluctably to "the annihilation of the States."^[33]

A few days later, Senator John Rowan of Kentucky, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, rose to "enter my solemn protest against some of the political doctrines advanced by the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts," which he believed "strike at the root of all our free institutions, and lead directly to a consolidation of the Government."^[34] After rebuking Webster for his gratuitous slap at Kentucky and his introduction of the explosive issue of slavery, Rowan began a long exegesis into states' rights' constitutionalism. He concluded by endorsing the right of state nullification as absolutely essential for protecting the sovereignty of the states and checking the growth of federal power. The power ascribed for the Supreme Court by Webster, said Rowan, the exclusive right to interpret the Constitution, was an "irresponsible" power not intended by the framers of the Constitution and one wholly inconsistent with the American tradition of self-government. Such a power would lead ineluctably to "judicial tyranny" and unchecked federal usurpation. Arguing much as Thomas Jefferson did, that the "only security the people have for their liberty, their lives, and their property, is in the protecting power of the sovereignty of their respective States," he insisted that the states are "duty-bound" to resist unconstitutional federal laws. He denied that such resistance would lead inevitably to civil war. In a case of actual nullification, the Congress and the Executive ought to relent and submit the question of the constitutionality of the disputed power to the people of the states—the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution.^[35] This last point had been made by Hayne and was central to the states' rights argument—the people of the states, not the Supreme Court, are the final arbiter of constitutional questions. Rowan went on in his speech to endorse the political positions taken by Hayne on the tariff, the public lands, the national debt, and the common treasury fund.^[36]

Hayne received more support from two other Western senators—Felix Grundy of Tennessee and Edward Livingston of Louisiana. In a major Senate speech, Grundy supported the main lines of the constitutional argument that had been made so far by Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, and Rowan. Following Hayne and Rowan, Grundy affirmed the right of state nullification, although he emphasized that only a state convention specially called for the purpose, and not a state legislature, could nullify a federal law. He added that it should be resorted to only after legislative remonstrance and protest had failed. "Without that power," he warned, "the States would be at the mercy of the general government, for *Its construction of the Constitution would be the Constitution.*" In the case of a nullified law, he insisted that "the general government would have no right to use force," but must either relent or call a convention of the states to ask for an amendment sanctioning the power; for the "ultimate arbiter [of the Constitution] is the people of the Union, assembled by their deputies in Convention."^[37] A month later Edward Livingston gave a speech which generally followed the lines of the one given by Levi Woodbury. Like Woodbury, Livingston generally supported the constitutional argument and political positions affirmed by Hayne (he condemned Webster's doctrine of federal supremacy and called for a reduction in the tariff), yet he denied that there existed a state right to nullify federal law. On the whole, he endorsed the states' rights' positions articulated by Hayne, Benton, and others.^[38]

The attentive reader will have noticed that the dominant historical opinion of the Webster/Hayne debate has generally followed the lines of the National Republican opinion. Historians for a long time have assumed that this party's reaction was synonymous with the national reaction. It was not. There was no unanimous national reaction; there were partisan reactions. If there was a majority opinion, it probably sided with Hayne, not Webster; for the doctrines contended for by Hayne were held by the majority of the people at the time. The constitutional and political questions discussed in the Senate debate of 1830 would continue to divide the people of the American Union and remain unresolved for the next three decades. These questions would finally be resolved by civil war and the military conquest of those states whose people were loyal to those principles articulated by Robert Hayne. Although there were many people in the Northern states who were also loyal to these principles, they were in the minority. When the Southern states were disenfranchised, they lost their strongest ally and were thus effectively rendered powerless. The Northern politicians and historians gathered under the banner of the Republican Party were able to use their political ascendance both during and after the War to make their own legend of Webster's triumph over Hayne into a national legend. Even though the doctrine of states' rights had been defeated militarily and politically, it had to be historically discredited as well. Correct historical revisionism would help prevent the recrudescence of such ideas. Things had to be made safe for the new regime. Subsequent American historians have simply failed to question the resulting "official" interpretation of the first 75 years of the American Union. They have fallen into the trap of mistaking legend or myth for the truth of what really happened.

[1] Merrill Petterson writes that Webster's speech "was a stunning personal triumph, of course. It was also a political triumph, for after the Second Reply to Hayne the East stood vindicated while the South, above all South Carolina, was thrown on the defensive. Finally, and most importantly, it was the triumph of an idea: the supremacy and permanency of the Union." Merrill Petterson, *The Great Triumvirate: Webster, Clay and Calhoun* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 177-78. Irving Bartlett writes that "Webster had made possible a new perception of America" [based on] the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union. ... By believing in him, thousands of Americans inside New England and out could continue to believe in their own future and the future of their country." Irving Bartlett, *Daniel Webster* (New York: Norton, 1978), 117, 120-21. Robert Remini devotes only one page of his three volume Jackson biography to this important debate; and he employs only one contemporary account. He gives the impression that Webster annihilated Hayne. Robert Remini, *Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Freedom, 1822-1832* (New York: Harper & Row, 1981), 2: 233.

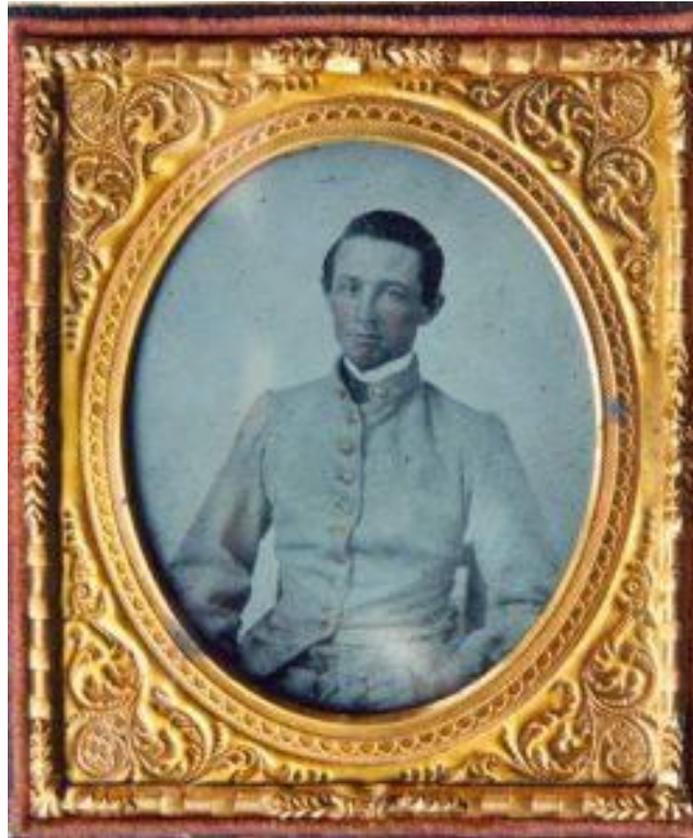
[2] Thomas Hart Benton, *Remarks in the Senate, 30 December 1829*, Register of Debates in Congress 6, no. 1 (Washington: Gales & Seaton, 1830), 4

- [3] Thomas Hart Benton, Speech Delivered in the Senate, 18 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 24.
- [4] Robert Young Hayne, Speech Delivered in the Senate, 19 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 4-8.
- [5] Daniel Webster, Speech Delivered in the Senate, 20 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 38.
- [6] Thomas Hart Benton, Speech in the Senate, 20 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 95,100
- [7] *The Richmond Enquirer*, 28 January 1830.
- [8] Robert Young Hayne, Speech in the Senate, 21 & 25 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 49
- [9] *Ibid.*, 50.
- [10] *Ibid.*, 46.
- [11] *Ibid.*, 56.
- [12] *Ibid.*, 57-8.
- [13] Daniel Webster, "Second Reply to Hayne," Speech Delivered in the Senate, 26 & 27 January 1830, *Works of Daniel Webster* (Boston: Little & Brown, 1851), 3: 278.
- [14] *Ibid.*, 3: 320-21.
- [15] *Ibid.*, 3: 342.
- [16] John Quincy Adams to Joseph Blunt, 4 March 1830, and remarks to Van Buren, *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams* ed. Charles Francis Adams (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1875), 8: 190-93, 200.
- [17] Joseph Story to Mrs. Sarah Waldo Story, 29 January 1830, *Life and Letters of Joseph Story*, ed. William Wetmore Story (Boston: Little & Brown, 1851), II: 34.
- [18] James Madison to Edward Everett, 28 August 1830, *Writings of James Madison*, ed. Gaillard Hunt (New York: G.P. Putnam, 1910), IX: 383-403.
- [19] Benjamin Estill to Daniel Webster, 4 April 1830, *Papers of Daniel Webster*, ed. Charles M. Wiltse (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1977), 3:49-50; Joseph Lanier Williams to Daniel Webster, 14 April 1830, *Papers of Webster*, 3: 52.
- [20] Josiah S. Johnston to Henry Clay, 2 February 1830, 14 March 1830, and 29 April 1830, *Papers of Henry Clay*, ed. Robert Seager (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 1984), 8:171-72, 181-82, 196; Henry Clay to Josiah S. Johnston, 27 February 1830, 9 May 1830, *Papers of Clay*, 8: 204-05.
- [21] Levi Woodbury, Speech in the Senate, 23 February 1830, *Public Lands*, a collection of pamphlet editions, South Caroliniana Library (Charleston: A.E. Miller, 1830),11-13, 9-10.
- [22] *New Hampshire Patriot*, quoted in *The Richmond Enquirer*, 11 February 1830.
- [23] *The Richmond Enquirer*, 19 March 1830.
- [24] Theodore D. Jervy, *Robert Young Hayne and His Times* (New York: Decapo, 1970; reprint New York: Macmillan, 1909), 269-70.
- [25] *The Richmond Enquirer*, 28 January 1830.
- [26] *The New York Courier*, quoted in *The Richmond Enquirer*, 5 March 1830.
- [27] *Philadelphia Gazette*, quoted in *The Richmond Enquirer*, 11 February 1830.
- [28] *The Philadelphia Gazette*, quoted in *The Richmond Enquirer*, 18 February 1830.
- [29] *The U.S. Telegraph*, 28 January 1830.
- [30] *The U.S. Telegraph*, 29 January 1830; *The Richmond Enquirer* termed Webster's display a sign of "an irritable temper," a "petty resentment," and a threat to "the liberty of the press," 2 February 1830.
- [31] Estill to Webster, Williams to Webster, *Papers of Webster*, 3: 49-50; 52.
- [32] Thomas Hart Benton, Speech in the Senate, 29 January 1830, *Register of Debates*, 102.
- [33] *Ibid.*, 112.
- [34] John Rowan, Speech in the Senate, 4 & 8 February 1830, *Register of Debates*, 132.
- [35] *Ibid.*, 137-41.
- [36] *Ibid.*, 144-45.
- [37] Felix Grundy, Speech in the Senate, 29 February 1830 (Washington: Duff Green, 1830), 7-8; reprinted in *Public Lands*.
- [38] Edward Livingston, Speech in the Senate, 9 & 15 March 1830, *Register of Debates*, 264-66,270

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<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/who-won-the-webster-hayne-debate-of-1830/>





Defending the Heritage

James Whitehead Sr. enlisted in Chatham Grays June 1860. The Grays became Company I, 53rd Virginia Infantry, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division, I Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

He was the third man over the wall behind Gen. Armistead during Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg; he was shot 3 times inside the angle, captured and imprisoned at Fort Delaware then sent to Point Lookout, MD and then back to Fort Delaware where he was paroled in 1865 shortly after Appomattox. This photo was taken 1860 in Danville, Va. age 22

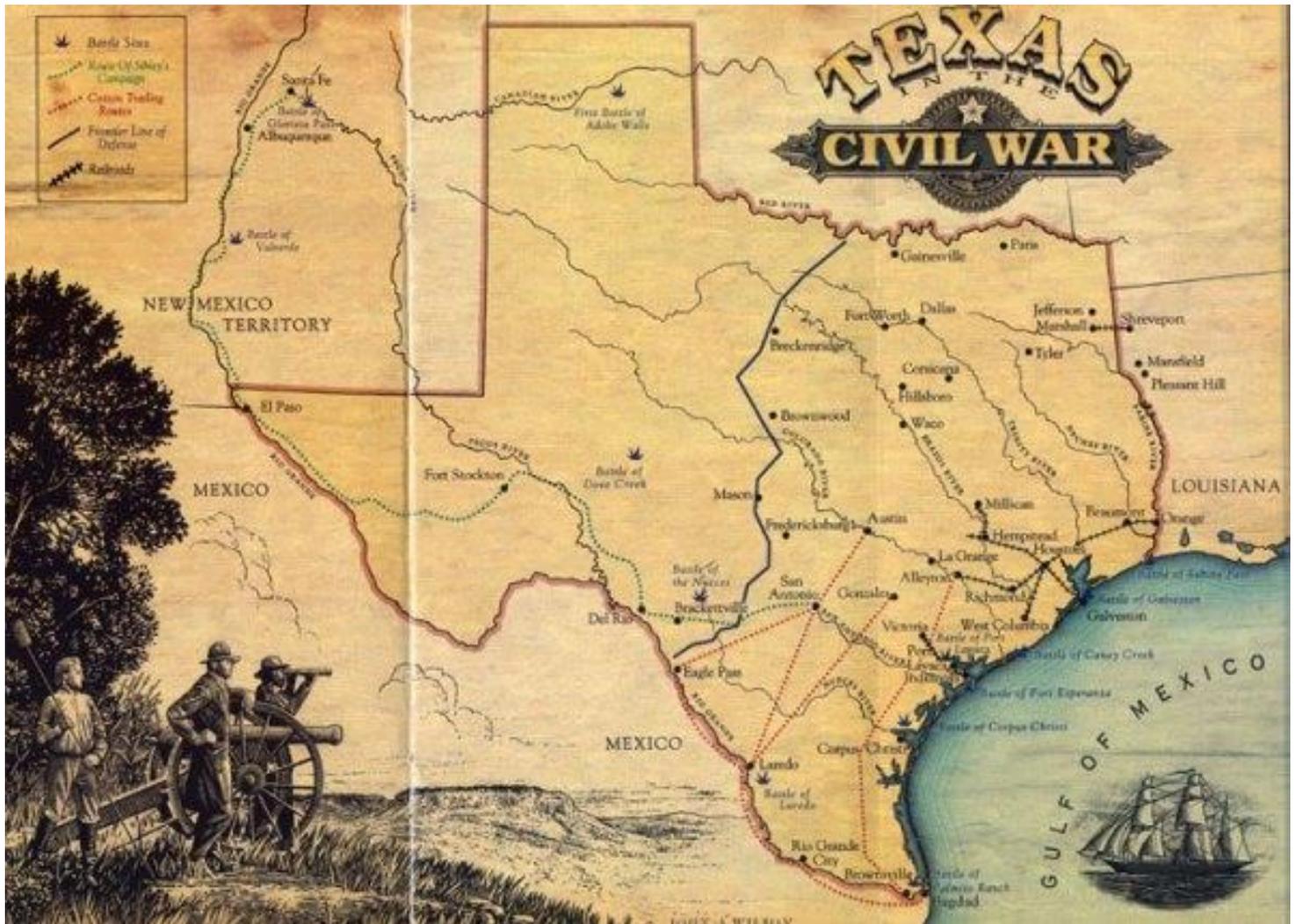
~ † Robert † ~

The 1st Texas Infantry in the Cornfield: “Slipping the Bridle”

JUNE 5, 2016 / ANTIETAMS CORNFIELD

Barely two dozen yards ahead lay the northern end of the Cornfield. At that moment it must have entered the minds of the men of the 1st Texas that it might just be possible to break the Yankees’ hold on this spot, if only they could reach it in time...

The 1st Texas Infantry Regiment—which eventually earned the nickname the “Ragged Old First”—was assembled at Richmond, Virginia, in August, 1861. Initially the regiment was comprised of ten independent companies raised in eastern Texas—from Marion, Cass, Polk, Houston, Harrison, Tyler, Anderson, Cherokee, Sabine, San Augustine, Newton, and Nacogdoches Counties—which were lettered Companies A through K. Sent to the seat of war in Virginia, they soon combined to form the 1st Texas and were quickly joined by two additional companies from Galveston and Trinity Counties, which became Companies L and M. [1]



If the regiment was organized in a less than conventional way, their overall command organization followed a similarly convoluted path. The regiment’s first commander was a former US senator, Colonel Louis T. Wigfall, who was promoted to brigadier general on October 21, 1861 in order to command the newly-formed “Texas Brigade.”

With Wigfall's elevation to brigade command (and eventual departure from the army altogether to serve in the Confederate Congress), Lieutenant Colonel Hugh McLeod assumed authority over the 1st, but his time with the regiment also would be short because he died of pneumonia near Dumfries, Virginia, on January 2, 1862. Lieutenant Colonel Alexis Rainey, a former Texas legislator, assumed command next and served with the regiment until June 27th, when he was wounded in the Battle of Gaines' Mill. In the chaos of the fighting at Gaines' Mill the 1st Texas finally found leadership stability when Lieutenant Colonel Philip Alexander Work assumed command. And it would be under Colonel Work that the 1st Texas would do some of its fiercest fighting. [\[ii\]](#)

Even before the regiment took to the field it gained a measure of fame when on October



General John Bell Hood

22nd, 1861 it was joined with the 4th and 5th Texas regiments to form the "Texas Brigade." Like the 1st Texas, the brigade quickly changed commanders and on February 2nd, Brigadier General John Bell Hood assumed command of the unit that would soon come to bear his own name, enshrined alongside the name of the State of Texas. Soon joined by the 18th Georgia and South Carolina's famed Hampton's Legion, Hood's brigade never lost its western name or flavor; in fact, the addition of these two "outlying" regiments just made the brigade that much tougher when in battle.

Along with the other regiments in Hood's Texas Brigade, the 1st Texas joined Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and fought in a long and impressive list of military engagements, eventually numbering thirty-two major battles. The regiment's first taste of combat came in defending the Confederate capital at Richmond from advancing Union troops that were part of General McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. The 1st Texas was heavily engaged at the Battle of Seven Pines from May 31 to June 1, 1862 and during the Seven Days Battles, from June 25 to July 1, 1862. Shortly before the Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), Hood was elevated to division command and Brigadier General William T. Wofford became the new commander of the Texas Brigade. During the Second Manassas fight, on August 28–30,

1862, the 1st Texas took part in a reconnaissance-in-force near Groveton on the evening of August 29th, searching for the Yankee position ahead of Major General Longstreet's advancing wing of Lee's army. The Texans played a central part in Longstreet's flank attack on August 30, smashing Colonel Gouverneur Warren's 5th and 10th New York—which sought to stall the Confederate juggernaut—and then chasing these New Yorkers in their retreat across Chinn Ridge and Henry Hill.



1st Texas Infantry

After joining Jackson's Command near Ox Hill—only 20 miles from the Union capital at Washington, they barely missed the Battle of Chantilly—the 1st Texas rested for nearly two days. The men had been marching and fighting for nearly two weeks, so this was much-deserved rest. But it would be a short time, indeed, because on September 3rd, the Texans were once again on their feet, this time marching north toward Maryland. Lee's invasion of the North had begun.

As they entered Union territory for the first time, the Texans marched without their beloved division commander because General Hood had been placed under arrest by General Longstreet following a dust-up with General Evans; Hood marched into the North behind his own command. Though General Lee and military necessity would soon restore Hood to command, for a time during these early days of the campaign the Texans shared Hood's uncertain state. By September 14th, the 1st Texas men were pushed up South Mountain to slow McClellan's Union advance on Lee's still-dispersed army. Deploying along the ridge on the southern end of the National Road, the Texas Brigade soon was shifted south to plug a weak point in Longstreet's line in Fox's Gap. Their timely arrival stopped General Reno's Union IX Corps from breaking through and once again, Hood's Texans had proven their mettle in a fight.

Moving westward off South Mountain late on the 14th, the Texans headed toward Sharpsburg and their next fight. During the afternoon of the 16th, the 1st Texas marched north along the Hagerstown Pike, past a small white church, after which the men turned east and marched into a grassy field bordering a patch of thick corn. Late that night, along with Law's brigade, the men of the 1st Texas engaged their first Union troops since the fighting two days before. These were the men of Meade's division from Hooker's I Corps, who were streaming into position in the nearby East and North Woods. Though Hood's men had fought well in the gathering darkness, they were exhausted and hungry and when nightfall brought on a lull, Hood was allowed by General Jackson—with the requirement they be ready to return to battle at a moment's notice—to move his men to the rear for some much-needed rest and food, to be replaced south of the Cornfield by Lawton's and Hays' brigades. They could have no idea just how short-lived this break from fighting would be...

During the early hours, as dawn broke, the 1st Texas and their comrades slept, ate, and rested as best they could with the sound of fighting growing nearby. Though almost certainly none of the Texans were aware of it, their break from fighting was interrupted by the arrival of General Lawton's messenger. Upon finding General Hood in the morning light, the now-weary staffer saluted Hood and instantly reported "General Lawton sends you his compliments, with the request that you come to his support!" Hood had been monitoring the fighting since dawn and had received Lawton's earlier warning to be ready, so the call for help was no surprise. But when the aide added that General Lawton was wounded, Hood knew that now was the time to make good on last night's pledge to General Jackson to be ready for action when needed.

The Texas Brigade formed beside Hood's other brigade, led by the 4th Alabama's Colonel Evander M. Law. Law's brigade was comprised of the 4th Alabama, 6th North Carolina, and the 2nd and 11th Mississippi. As they formed, Union shelling intensified, suggesting to many of the men in Hood's ranks that the enemy gunners were specifically targeting them. They had good reason to believe this, but almost certainly they were wrong. These shells were most likely being fired by the Union's artillery posted across Antietam Creek and out of sight of the forming Confederates. But regardless of their origin, the shells were beginning to take a toll on the Texans and their comrades, so Hood moved his two columns forward at once. Law's brigade moved first, pressing out of the woods, past the church, across the roadbed, and into the clover field beyond. They could move so quickly in part because they advanced to the south of the Dunker Church and inadvertently into a spot where there was a gap in the solid post and rail fence lining the Hagerstown Pike. This was the first daylight view Hood's men had of the Cornfield, which they were about to enter. As one soldier in the 4th Texas recalled of the sight "[R]ight here, when we reached the top of the hill, was the hottest place I ever saw on this earth or want to see hereafter. There were shot, shells, and Minie balls sweeping the face of the earth; legs, arms, and other parts of human bodies were flying in the air like straw in a whirlwind. The dogs of war were loose, and "havoc" was their cry." [iii]

The scene greeting General Hood on the eastern side of the Hagerstown Pike was no more encouraging, though for a very different reason. He knew his left flank was uncovered by the flight of Starke's and Taliaferro's brigades and now Hood discovered that the center of the Confederate line across the Cornfield was held by almost nothing at all. Lawton's once-strong command had dissolved into chaos. Only Harry Hays stood firm in the rear of the Confederate ground opposite the Cornfield, along with about 40 of his men. Hood advised Hays "to retire, replenish his cartridge boxes, and reassemble his command," which Hays and his survivors immediately did. At the same time, Hood's division readied for battle. It was just seven o'clock in the morning. [iv]



Once across the road, Hood's division deployed nearly as one giant line spanning the entire width of the Cornfield from the East Woods across to the Hagerstown Pike. Nonetheless, this unity would be short-lived as they started moving north. Hood first fractured the formation when he ordered Colonel Law to have his brigade strike directly at a Yankee force holding the southeastern end of the Cornfield, which took them almost directly eastward. Colonel Law ordered his command to march slightly to the right—moving at the right oblique, a formation in which the men walk diagonally to the right—in order to give Wofford's Texas Brigade room to maneuver. Meanwhile, on their left, Hood ordered the Texas Brigade to drive almost due north. At first it was a slight thing, barely noticeable to the few men in the ranks who might have been aware of it, but soon enough it would prove a fateful development. Hood had split his division into two; not only were the two brigades each moving in very different directions, but they were about to open up two nearly independent fights. Hood may have felt justified in splitting his force so because they were, after all, only moving to counter the Union presence, which itself was widely divided. Regardless, it was a decision that was to have a significant impact on their battle. But for now, Hood's massive division was about to overwhelm some very determined Yankees. [\[v\]](#)

“A long and steady line of rebel grey, unbroken by the fugitives who fly before us, comes sweeping down through the woods and around the church,” recalled the 6th Wisconsin's Major Dawes of the sight. Those in Gibbon's Iron Brigade ranks who saw the Texas Brigade rolling toward them knew instantly that the tables had just turned. They had been pressing forward toward Starke's and Taliaferro's men so swiftly that their unit cohesion had begun to dissolve and rather than an organized fighting force, the Iron Brigade now resembled a chaotic mass. Reaching the fence on the Hagerstown Pike had restored some form and order to their lines, but not enough. And barely had Hood's division appeared on their unprotected left flank, when the Confederates opened fire on the disorganized and unprepared regiments of Gibbon's and Phelps' brigades. “They raise the yell and fire,” remembered Rufus Dawes of that moment, “It is like a scythe running through our line.” The enfilading fire—pouring into the Iron Brigade's open left flank in a way that they couldn't stop—swept away men's lives and what little order had existed in the Union ranks. Without prompting, Gibbon's men ran. [\[vi\]](#)



Colonel Wofford

Wofford quickly pushed his Texans into the void created by his regiments' raking fire. Up the long slope of the shattered Cornfield they moved, keeping their order and dress despite the speed with which they'd been thrown into this fight. They pushed the Yanks back 600 or so yards when the left of Wofford's line—the Hampton Legion and the 18th Georgia—suddenly stopped altogether, though they continued firing rapidly. What had halted the two regiments were two artillery pieces (Stewart's section of the 4th US Artillery) deployed on a rise across the Hagerstown Pike, pouring a deadly, accurate fire of canister into the flank of Wofford's line. And like the experienced officers they were, the Hampton Legion's Lieutenant Colonel Gary and the 18th Georgia's Lieutenant Colonel Ruff moved their regiments' front to the left to return fire on this threat. [\[vii\]](#)

Colonel Wofford could plainly see that his attack was stalling and that the reason for it was that his left flank was stuck on something. But before he could do anything about this, the Texas Brigade's commander needed intelligence to tell him exactly what to do. "I rode hastily to them (Hampton's Legion and the 18th Georgia), urging them forward, when I saw two full regiments, one in their front and other partly to their left." What Wofford could see

across the road almost certainly was the 19th Indiana and the 7th Wisconsin, coming slowly through the West Woods to the south of Stewart's guns. And he knew instantly that with such a force in their front and a Yankee battery tearing at their flank, the men of Hampton's Legion and the 18th Georgia could do nothing more than hold their ground – and that if they didn't get help soon, even continuing to do that might be impossible. [viii]

Racing to the right of his line, Wofford found Lieutenant Colonel Work and ordered him to move his 1st Texas from the center to the left to relieve the threat there. His thought was a sound one given all he could see at that moment. The center wasn't being pressed by more than scattered infantry fire and the occasional artillery round, but the left was under stress to the point of breaking. It was a simple matter of putting troops where they were most needed. Wofford intended that the 1st Texas move forward a few dozen yards out of the line—giving them room to maneuver—after which they would drive through the Cornfield to the right of the 18th Georgia, aiming for the flank of the Yankee battery and the two regiments of infantry threatening his own brigade's left flank. And with Wofford's order, Work prepared to move his men out of the Texas Brigade's line and to the left. [ix]

At the same time, General Hood, too, was watching the Texas Brigade's attack stall. From his position to the rear of the brigade Hood could see—probably even before Wofford could—the presence of the Yankee regiments in the West Woods threatening Wofford's left, so the reason for the brigade stopping was no mystery to its division commander. While Wofford rode to the left to investigate, Hood rode to the right to take action. From his vantage point in the rear, Hood could also see that the right of Wofford's line was unopposed—there was no Yankee infantry at all in the middle of the Cornfield—so troops here were ideal reinforcements for the threatened left. Racing to their position, General Hood ordered Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Carter to take his 4th Texas to the left. Moving at the left oblique, the Texans soon reached the Hagerstown Pike, where Hood once again joined them and ordered Carter to deploy on the left of the Hampton Legion. Once this quick change of position was completed, Wofford's brigade found itself in a radically different position than what it had taken on deploying for battle. The 1st Texas now held the right flank, with the 18th Georgia, Hampton Legion, and the 4th Texas to their left. The Texas Brigade no longer faced north, but nearly west; the only regiment still moving north was the 1st Texas. And the Texas Brigade had lost one of its regiments completely. Shortly after ordering the 4th Texas to the left, General Hood decided that the 1st Texas had things there well-in-hand and so directed the 5th Texas to move to the far right of the Cornfield to support Law's Brigade. Once in motion, the 5th Texas would walk forever out of the Texas Brigade's fight and into a completely different reality in the East Woods. [x]

At nearly the same moment that the 4th Texas was ordered to the left of Wofford's line, Lieutenant Colonel Phillip A. Work led his 1st Texas cleanly through their change of direction, moving “By the right flank, March!” that would—as every soldier in the regiment knew—instantly put them back in their original direction moving north. Marching north, all they needed to do to satisfy Hood's order was to align on the 18th Georgia's right flank to stabilize Wofford's line. The Texans pushed over the shattered southern fence of the Cornfield and into the remains of the field itself. [xi]

Barely had the 1st Texas stepped amidst the husks of corn when they attracted the fire of Ransom's Battery C of the 5th US Artillery, posted atop the ridge overlooking the Cornfield from the north. But the scattered shots of Ransom's Napoleons couldn't stop these veterans and deeper into the corn they went. Here and there musket shots ripped through the remaining standing clumps of corn, but they did little more than anger the Texans as they pressed ahead. Approaching the Union infantry, the Yankees scattered and broke for the rear, nearly without prompting. The Texans were scoring a tremendous victory and had barely fired a shot. If this pace kept up, they might break the Union's hold on this spot single-handedly! The men instantly started moving forward after the fleeing enemy with a will all their own, pressing deeper and deeper into the Cornfield and farther and farther from their appointed post on the 18th Georgia's right flank. In their flush of victory, the men of the 1st Texas had no idea what a disaster they had just set in motion.

What caused this tremendous error was quite simple – Lieutenant Colonel Work and his officers lost control of the regiment. Years after the battle, defenders of the 1st Texas would claim that they'd not gotten word of Hood's orders or that those orders had been unclear. General Hood would comment that the 1st Texas had “slipped the bridle and got away from the command.” And while John Bell Hood certainly knew how to shade the truth to defend his actions and reputation, in this case he's almost certainly correct. In his account published in the Official Records, Colonel Work explained that “[a]s soon as the regiment became engaged with the enemy in the corn-field, it became impossible to restrain the men, and they rushed forward, pressing the enemy...” Colonel Work had committed the gravest of failures for a military commander, losing control of his fighting machine and allowing it to morph into an uncontrolled, surging mob. Philip Work must have been nearly frantic at that moment because he knew only too well that unless he recovered control soon, disaster certainly loomed. But regardless, for a moment it may have seemed that the men's uncontrolled spirit might win the day because the Yankees were indeed running, yielding with each stride control of ever more of the blood-soaked, precious Cornfield. For the moment, Lieutenant Colonel Work must have felt able only to be carried along by the situation his loss of control had created and hope for the best. As events would soon prove, it was to be a vain hope indeed. [\[xii\]](#)

Hood might have been cheered by the situation facing Law's brigade, if he could divert his attention from Wofford's sorry state to see its movements in any detail. Law's three regiments—the 6th North Carolina, the 11th Mississippi, and the 2nd Mississippi—swept through the fallen remains of the Cornfield that Lawton's and Hooker's men had already cleared for them as if anticipating their advance. As they first entered the corn, a stout fire from Union troops holding the northern end of the field—100 or so men from the 104th and 105th New York from Duryee's brigade—found them. But as they reached their much sought after objective, the Cornfield's northern fence, Law's men beheld at that instant a sight that staggered them. Meade's fresh division of the I Corps stood like a blue steel curtain across the entire width of D.R. Miller's field from the Hagerstown Pike to nearly the East Woods. Hood's gains in the Cornfield were about to be tested as never before. [\[xiii\]](#)

At the same moment that the 1st Texas had been beginning its advance, across the Miller farm fields Meade's division



had moved into the fight behind Doubleday's and Ricketts' men, filling the void the Union's first attackers had created as they advanced. After stepping from the safety of the North Woods, Meade had prepared them to move quickly. Colonel Albert Magilton's brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves held the left of Meade's position, while Lieutenant Colonel Robert Anderson's brigade deployed on the right. Between the two formations, Meade placed Ransom's battery, which moved ahead of the Pennsylvania Reserves and deployed in nearly the center of the grassy field overlooking the Cornfield itself. Immediately, Meade started his two columns forward. After pausing briefly in the swale north of Miller's Cornfield, the Union division moved from the fleeting cover between the two swells and up the slope toward the Cornfield as one force to meet Hood's attackers.

At that critical moment, the 1st Texas was the only link between Law's nearly-victorious brigade and Wofford's stalled men. Cresting the ridge, they drew artillery fire from the right-most guns of Ransom's battery. Still, Work's Texans pressed bravely on, firing at those Yankees they could see through the remaining, scattered patches of standing corn. Although they probably didn't know it at the time, the 1st Texas had reached nearly to the Cornfield's northern fence, only 30 yards away. But barely could they have registered this fact when, seemingly out of the very ground, Meade's Pennsylvania Reserves arose to pour a solid wall of fire into the advancing Texans.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Anderson's men had been waiting for this moment now for some time because the retreating New Yorkers and Wisconsinites threading through their ranks had warned that the enemy was coming right for them. The fire rolled in on the Texans from their right as the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves fired first, followed by a similar regimental volley from the 11th Reserves on the 12th's right. The Texans were still reeling from this shock when another volley swept through the 1st Texas from the far left as the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves fired their volley at the left oblique. Work's men had walked into a firestorm. [\[xiv\]](#)

At first the Texans tried to hold their ground. Private Hanks from Company K recalled picking out of Anderson's line a Pennsylvanian wearing a double breasted coat at just the moment the man rose up from behind his fence rail breastwork to fire. Taking aim, Hanks thought "I am going to see you killed" and fired. But Hanks would never know if he hit his mark because a Yankee ball tore through his upper chest, forcing him to the rear for medical help. Others in the 1st Texas suffered similar fates and the regiment's ranks were thinning fast. In the few minutes they stood in that deadly spot, eight men were killed holding the regimental colors. Each time a colorbearer was shot to the ground some brave soul instantly lifted the flag back to its place of honor. Work knew his regiment couldn't stay here long so he sent his adjutant, Sergeant Shropshire, to the rear to find someone in authority



to approve pulling the 1st Texas back. But barely had the sergeant left before the regiment melted away to the rear, "ordered" there by the Yankee fire of Anderson's brigade. To remain behind would have been suicide. [\[xv\]](#)

Men raced away in such confusion that it took considerable time before Lieutenant Colonel Work and his Texans realized that in the confusion in the Cornfield they'd lost their beloved regimental color, a Lone Star flag of Texas. The flag had been made by Lula Wigfall—daughter of the regiment's first commander, Colonel Wigfall—using pieces of her mother's wedding dress. But worse for the regiment was the loss of men who formed its lifeblood. Only 56 men from the 1st Texas would survive the moments before Anderson's brigade that morning to reach muster later in the day. Lieutenant Colonel Work only then would discover that of the 226 men he'd marched into the Cornfield, 170 had been killed or wounded. It would be for later historians to figure that 82.3

percent of the regiment fell in the Cornfield. The 1st Texas had marched in a regiment and emerged as barely four squads. [xvi]

Despite these tremendous losses, the men of the 1st Texas fought on. They served with the Army of Northern Virginia at Fredericksburg on December 13th, 1862 and at Gettysburg on July 1–3, 1863. Detached to join Longstreet's command in the west, the regiment served in Georgia and Tennessee; fighting at Chickamauga on September 19–20, 1863 and taking part in the siege of Chattanooga from September to November 1863. The 1st Texas returned to Virginia in time to participate in the 1864 battles at the Wilderness on May 5–6, Spotsylvania Court House from May 8 to 21, Cold Harbor on June 1–3, and the Petersburg siege from June 1864 to April 1865. The regiment surrendered along with the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9th, 1865. All of the men who surrendered at Appomattox Court House were paroled by the Union Army under Ulysses S. Grant and allowed to return home. For these valiant men, the war was truly over.

Throughout the war the 1st Texas Infantry suffered heavy casualties. At Gettysburg, more than 20 percent of its 426 troops were lost. At the time of its surrender at Appomattox Court House, only 16 officers and 133 men remained of the regiment. But it was in Antietam's bloody Cornfield that the 1st Texas paid its dearest price of the war. That day, 211 soldiers had assembled at dawn to march northward into the Cornfield; by nightfall 50 were killed and 132 men wounded, amounting to a stunning 82 percent casualty rate. It was a fact that earned the hard-fighting Texans the "honor" of having paid the greatest human cost of any regiment—on either side—in a single battle for the entire war.

[i] Texas State Historical Association Online –<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qlf03>.

[ii] Texas State Historical Association Online –<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qlf03>. Philip Alexander Work was born in Cloverport, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, on February 17, 1832, the son of John and Frances (Alexander) Work. The family moved to Velasco, Texas, in 1838 and several years later settled in Town Bluff, Tyler County. Work had served as a lawyer before the war.

[iii] *Confederate Veteran*, Vol. 22, (December, 1914), p. 555.

[iv] Ezra A. Carman and Joseph Pierro, Ed. *The Maryland Campaign of 1862; Ezra A. Carman's Definitive Study of the Union and Confederates at Antietam*. (New York: Routledge Books, 2008), p. 227.; *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Volume XIX, Part 2 (hereafter referred to as "OR") (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887), Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, pp. 923, 928, 932, 937-8.

[v] OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 937.

[vi] Rufus R. Dawes *A Full Blown Yankee of the Iron Brigade: Service with the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1962), pp. 91.

[vii] What they faced here was not only Lieutenant Stewart's two-gun section of the 4th US Artillery but their infantry support, the 80th New York, as well. The Union men probably couldn't appreciate it at that moment, but opening an unexpected fire on Wofford's flank had stripped its momentum and stopped the Confederate attack nearly in an instant. Stewart's artillerists and the New Yorkers had just duplicated the very situation that had robbed Gibbon's attacking brigade of success only a half an hour or so earlier.

[viii] OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 928.

[x] OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 928.

[x] Carman, *The Maryland Campaign*, p. 229.; OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 935.

[xi] Carman, *The Maryland Campaign*, p. 231. Joseph Pierro, editor of Carman's Antietam manuscript, notes that the source for this quote from General Hood has yet to be identified.; OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 932.

[xii] OR, Vol. XIX, Pt. 1, p. 932. Carman, *The Maryland Campaign*, p. 231.

[xiii] Carman, *The Maryland Campaign*, p. 229.

[xiv] OR, Vol. XIX, I, p. 933.

[xv] Commager, *The Blue and the Grey*, p. 306. Carman, *The Maryland Campaign*, p. 231. Priest, *Antietam: the Soldier's Battle*, p. 66. O.T. Hanks Reminiscences, 1861-1865, 1918, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin. Box 2R31.

[xvi] The 1st Texas also lost a battle flag on April 8, 1865 at Appomattox Court House when it was captured by 1st Lt. Morton A. Read of the 8th New York Cavalry. Read earned the Medal of Honor for this deed.

<https://antietamscornfield.wordpress.com/2016/06/05/the-1st-texas-infantry-in-the-cornfield-slipping-the-bridle/>



A Scottish born Confederate from Glasgow

Bennet Graham Burley (1840 – 1914) was a Scottish-born pirate, Confederate spy and journalist. Later in life, he changed his surname to Burleigh and became a celebrated war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph.

Born in Glasgow, he began work as a shipping clerk at the age of 20. Shortly afterwards, he was forced to marry one of the family's servants after getting her pregnant. Burley left for North America with another clerk to take part in the American Civil War. He joined the Confederates, disrupting Union ship traffic, Burley was captured in May 1864 but escaped a month later. He took part in a raid on Lake Erie in September 1864 led by John Yates Beall. Burley had convinced a Canadian cousin in Guelph, Adam Robertson, to manufacture munitions for use in that raid. He returned to Guelph but was later captured and extradited to the United States. The jury deadlocked at his first trial and he was returned to jail to await a second trial. Burley was able to escape to Canada and returned to Scotland. At this point, he changed his name to Bennet Burleigh.

In 1881, Burleigh was hired by the London Telegraph to cover the war in Sudan. He was a correspondent for the Central News Agency during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. Burleigh was the first to report the failure of the Gordon relief expedition, which led to the slaughter of the Khartoum garrison. He also covered the Boer War and the Russo-Japanese War. He authored several books on his experiences reporting on conflict.

Burleigh ran unsuccessfully several times for Glasgow seats in the British parliament.

He died in London in 1914.

Burleigh is thought by some to be a model for the correspondent Gilbert Torpenhow in Rudyard Kipling's *The Light that Failed*.

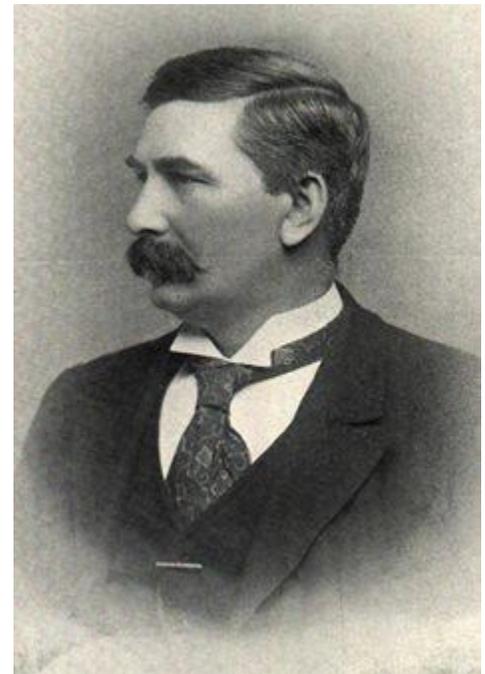
The Philo Parsons Affair

In the summer of 1864, with both Richmond and Atlanta under attack, things weren't going well for the Confederacy. It was only a matter of time before the armies of the North would win through. In the November it was time to elect a new President. If it were Lincoln the war would go on. If Democrat McClellan won then Independence for the South was still possible. It was desperate times and called for desperate measures.

Sept 17th 1864, Lt Col Bennet H Hill Assistant Provost Marshal General of Michigan was in his office in the Detroit Armoury Building, responsible for the draft, general security and counter espionage a spy in his employment came to see him. Godfrey J Hyams an Arkansan, working for the Confederacy in Canada, had come to him with a plot that was to bring hostilities as close to Michigan as they would ever come throughout the Civil War.

Hyams information detailed a plan to hi-jack the Philo Parsons, a passenger steamer that plyed a service daily between Detroit (Michigan) and Sandusky (Ohio). To aid this plan Confederate agents would drug the officers and crew of the Warship USS Michigan, stationed off Johnson's Island.

A letter written on June 6th 1862 had outlined a similar plan to James Gordon Bennett and was signed Canadian. (Letter). The Prison on Johnsons Island had received its first prisoners in April 1862, and by late 1864 held close to 3,000 officers. It was guarded by the 128th Ohio Infantry, called the Grey Beard Brigade because many of the men were too old for active service.



Hill forwarded Captain John C Carter CO of the Michigan by telegraph, he immediately put his men on full alert. Hill received further information from Hyams on September 18th that the leader of the Sandusky plot was one Charles H Cole. Cole was in Sandusky, posing as a wealthy businessman befriended the officers of the Michigan, he was in fact a former Confederate Officer. What Cole was going to do was to drug the crew during dinner so the vessel could be seized.

As Walter Ashley, co-owner and ship's clerk prepared his ship for the next days sailing, he was approached by a man introducing himself as Bennett G Burley. Burley was dressed in English attire and speaking in a British accent, asked if the ship might stop at Sandwich the next day to pick up some friends who wished to go to Kelley's Island. Ashley agreed unbeknown to him that Burley was a Acting Master in the CSN. It was said the Burley had fought on both sides of Garibaldi's war to unify Italy and then emigrated to America.

On Monday September 19th at 0800hrs the Philos Parsons cast off and with about 40 passengers including Burley set sail down the Detroit River towards Sandwich. At Sandwich four men boarded her one of whom was John Yates Beall a graduate of the University of Virginia and an ex private with the 2nd Virginia Infantry before being wounded. At Amherstburg twenty men, roughly dressed, got on carrying a single trunk. They to were Confederate agents. They ignored both Burley and Beall.

The ship steamed into Lake Erie, stopping as normal at North Bass Island and Middle Bass Island, here Captain Attwood complained of illness and left the ship for his home on the Island, the 1st Mate D.C. Nichols took over command. Then stopping at South Bass Island and Kelley's Island which she left at 4:00pm on the last leg.

About 12 miles south of Kelley's Island, Beall and the others put in to operation their plans. Beall burst into the wheelhouse and announced that he was a Confederate Officer and that the ship was being taken over. He ordered Campbell the wheelman to keep his course, meanwhile the rest of the Confederates using weapons they had secreted in the trunk, ordered the remaining crew and the passengers into the hold. Burley burst into Ashley's room, demanding money and informing him that Confederates were now in charge of the ship. With the ships wood supply dwindling they headed back Middle Bass Island. While loading wood Captain Attwood returned to the ship asking why she had returned, he was immediately taken prisoner. Beall the released the passengers and most of the crew swearing them to silence for the next 24hrs. As they were finishing wooding the steamer Island Queen came alongside, on board were 30 soldiers from Co K 130th Ohio, the raiders boarded her and captured the unarmed militiamen. Beall released the soldiers and passengers getting the same agreement to silence. With the Island Queen and Philos Parsons lashed together they set out for Sandusky Bay. When half way between Kelley's and Bass Islands they scuttled the Island Queen.

Just before midnight they arrived off the Marblehead Light at the entrance to Sandusky Bay, Beall and Burley were viewing the distant Michigan with glasses looking for any sign of activity, they saw none, but unknown their comrade Cole had been arrested the previous day. The men on board the Philos Parsons were dubious about attacking the Michigan which could easily outgun the unarmed steamer. Beall being disgusted took a blank piece of paper and wrote:- "We the undersigned....take pleasure in expressing our admiration of the gentlemanly bearing, skill and courage of Captain John Y Beall as a commanding officer and gentleman, but believing and being well convinced that the enemy is already apprised of our approach, and is well-prepared that we cannot by any possibility make it a success, and having already captured two boats, we respectfully decline to prosecute it any further" all signed with the exception of Burley. The Philos Parsons entered the Detroit River at 4pm sticking close to the Canadian coast. Beall ordered the Confederate flag hoisted as the ship steamed up the river, sticking to the Canadian coast Beall ordered they hoist the Confederate flag.

The Philos Parsons docked at Sandusky where they stripped the ship but the Canadian authorities stopped much of the booty being carried off. The raiders quickly dispersed and evaded capture except for Beall who was captured in Dec 1864 in New York, charged with spying, and hung on Feb 24 1865. And finally Burley the object of this piece was captured by the Canadian authorities where after a long legal wrangle, he was extradited to the US. He was tried in Port Clinton, Ohio, for stealing \$40 from the clerk of the Philos Parsons. While in jail Burley escaped, leaving a note for the sheriff it read "I have gone for a walk. Perhaps (?) I will return shortly". He returned to Scotland and became a newspaper correspondent, covering wars in Africa and Europe.

A PROCLAMATION. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Whereas it has been made known to me that Bennett G. Burley, an acting master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American Provinces on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said Bennett G. Burley, under the treaty known as the extradition treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain;

And whereas it has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said Bennett G. Burley is based on the charge that the said Burley is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crimes of robbery and piracy within the jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas it has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said Bennett G. Burley are based solely on the acts and conduct of said Burley in an enterprise or expedition made or attempted in the month of September last (1864) for the capture of the steamer Michigan, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the Lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States, at a certain Island called Johnson's Island;

And whereas the said enterprise or expedition for the capture of said armed steamer Michigan and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island was a proper, and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two Confederacies known, respectively, as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, which operation was ordered, directed, and sustained by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said Bennett G. Burley: Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer Michigan, a vessel of war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said Bennett G. Burley, an acting master in the Navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in said expedition they were specially directed and enjoined to "abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality," and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition "must be made by Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country."

In testimony whereof, I have signed this manifesto and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond on this 24th day of December, 1864.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

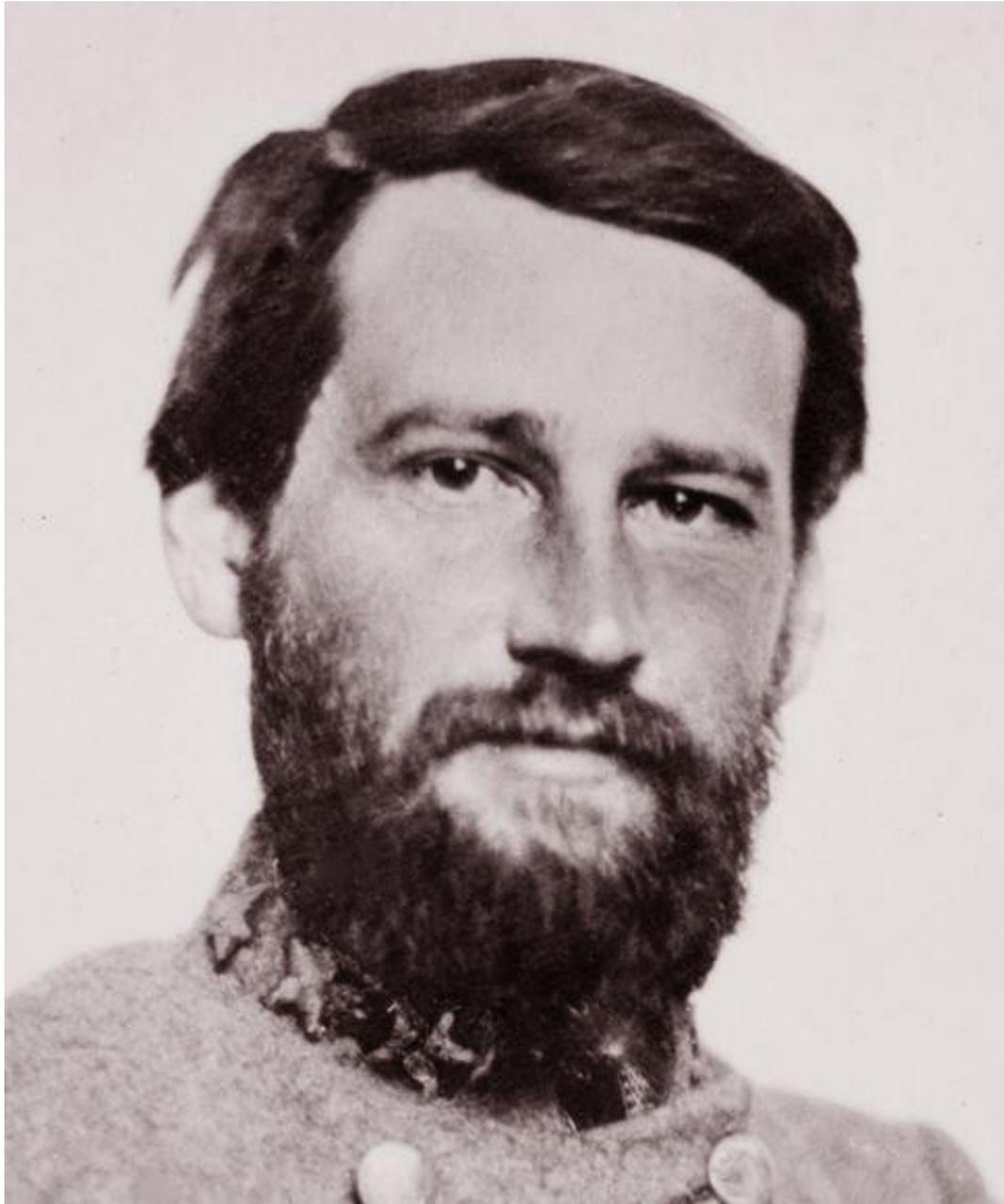


Rogersville, Tenn.
September 9, 1864

Dear Mrs. Baker,

I presume you have received news of your son's (Frank M. Baker) death. Yet, as I promised him, I must write a few lines. I was with him the last few days he lived. He died ten days after he was wounded and was buried by the side of his friend, Jimmie Smith, who was wounded at the same time and whose friends live near Lebanon-his mother is Mrs. Dudley Smith. A Miss McCarty was with him during his illness and nursed him like a sister. I talked with your son several times about the future and have reason to believe he prayed earnestly while he was on his death bed. He spoke of you affectionately, calling you his "dear mother;" spoke of his father, mother, and sister. Sometimes, when his mind wandered, he asked for his friend "Mollie," spoke of "Miss Sallie," asked for "Kate". Frequently called for his comrade, to whom he was much attached and who speak very highly of him. They say they believe he was a Christian, and speak of him as being one of the best soldiers. The last word I heard him utter distinctly was "mother". He died at Mr. Mitchell McClure's and was treated by the family as if he had been their brother or son. He did not think at first he would die, but when he grew worse, and we feared he could not live, I tried in a gentle manner to make him sensible of his danger. I think he understood me and said I must help him to be a Christian. I prayed with him and for him, and heard him praying himself. Speaking of his sister, Lydia I think he called her, he said he believed he loved her more than anyone else could. He said once he wanted to meet you all in heaven. And now, what more shall I say I hope and believe your son is happy. May God bless and comfort you.

Your friend,
Laura Anderson



Why did the Southern soldier fight?

Stephen Dill Lee sums it up in this short quote:

"It has not seemed the whole truth to me that the Confederate soldier went into battle to vindicate a constitutional argument. He went to war because he loved his people, because his country was invaded, because his heart was throbbing for his hearthstone. Here was the land which gave him birth; here was his childhood's home' here were the graves of his dead; here was the church spire where he had learned it was not all of life to live nor all of death to die. No hostile food should ever tread this consecrated ground except over his dead body."

~ Stephen Dill Lee, from a speech at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, held in Louisville, Kentucky 1905



Sunday Sept. 21, 1862

"Dear Folks,

On the 8th we struck up the refrain of "Maryland, My Maryland!" and camped in an apple orchard. We went hungry, for six days not a morsel of bread or meat had gone in our stomachs-and our menu consisted of apple; and corn. We toasted, we burned, we stewed, we boiled, we roasted these two together, and singly, until there was not a man whose form had not caved in, and who had not a bad attack of diarrhea. Our under-clothes were foul and hanging in strips, our socks worn out, and half of the men were bare-footed, many were lame and were sent to the rear; others, of sterner stuff, hobbled along and managed to keep up, while gangs from every company went off in the surrounding country looking for food... Many became ill from exposure and starvation, and were left on the road. The ambulances were full, and the whole route was marked with a sick, lame, limping lot, that straggled to the farm-houses that lined the way, and who, in all cases, succored and cared for them...

In an hour after the passage of the Potomac [River], the command continued the march through the rich fields of Maryland. The country people lined the roads, gazing in open-eyed wonder upon the long lines of infantry... and as far as the eye could reach, was the glitter of the swaying points of the bayonets. It was the most ragged Rebels they had ever seen, and though they did not act either as friends or foes, still they gave liberally, and every haversack was full that day at least. No houses were entered-no damage was done, and the farmers in the vicinity must have drawn a long breath as they saw how safe their property was in the very midst of the army."

- Alexander Hunter

Private, Confederate States Army

letter sent back home during the Maryland Campaign

> > For more of Alexander Hunter's entries: <http://bit.ly/2aBTSHz>

America's 'Libido Dominandi' Problem

By Thomas DiLorenzo August 27, 2016

Every society has a segment of its population that obsesses over totalitarian control of others. They are called “politicians” or “political activists.” (There are one or two exceptions, every now and then, such as former Congressman Ron Paul). These are people who just cannot stand the fact that many others prefer to live their own lives, abiding by the basic laws protecting life, liberty and property, and the moral codes that help to enforce such behavior. They just cannot stand the fact that so many others prefer to plan their own lives instead of having the political authorities plan their lives for them. They are often more than willing to use the coercive forces of government – including deadly force, including war – to get their way. They think of themselves as Our Superiors, God’s chosen people, or just plain smarter and more moral than everyone else. Or they are con-men and con-women out to plunder their fellow citizens to enrich themselves under the phony guise of “public service,” “democracy,” and myriad other grandiose-sounding scams.

In a lecture on institutionalized lying by government delivered at the Mises Institute, Judge Andrew Napolitano introduced his audience to the Latin phrase “libido dominande” that describes such attitudes. In Latin, it means “lust to dominate.” Now along comes Clyde Wilson with his new book, *The Yankee Problem: An American Dilemma*, that describes in great detail the peculiar American version of “libido dominande” that has plagued America (and the world) ever since the Pilgrims landed.

Wilson describes “Yankees” as “that peculiar ethnic group descended from New Englanders, who can be easily recognized by their arrogance, hypocrisy, greed, lack of congeniality, and penchant for ordering other people around” (emphasis added). This, of course, does not include all New Englanders and their descendants, but a rather small but dominant (and domineering) subset. “Hillary Rodham Clinton, raised a Northern Methodist in Chicago, is a museum-quality specimen of the Yankee – self-righteous, ruthless, and self-aggrandizing,” writes Wilson.

Before American history was completely rewritten from a New England perspective and taught to generations of schoolchildren, this fact was widely known. The novelists Washington Irving, James Finemore Cooper, James Kirke Paulding, and Herman Melville, among others, wrote novels that ridiculed the “Yankee” mentality that they all abhorred. (In Irving’s story of “The Headless Horseman” Ichabod Crane was a Yankee who had come from Connecticut to New York and “made himself a nuisance” so a young New Yorker played a trick on him to send him packing back to “Yankeeland”). Thomas Jefferson himself once complained that “It is true that we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that they ride us very hard, insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and substance.” This was long before anyone began debating the issue of slavery. The Yankees said Jefferson, “were marked with such a perversity of character” that America was bound to be forever divided between Yankees and non-Yankees.

Wilson describes how New England writers have falsified the history of America by emphasizing the Mayflower Pilgrims while ignoring or downplaying the earlier, Jamestown Pilgrims; by pretending that New Englanders alone won the American Revolution and ignoring the efforts of Francis Marion and other Southern revolutionary heroes; by ludicrously portraying the Virginia planter George Washington as a New England “prig” in their books and movies; and of course reserving their biggest lies in their discussions of the causes and consequences of the “Civil War.” As if to prove Jefferson’s point, Daniel Webster wrote in his diary: “O New England! How superior are thy inhabitants in morals, literature, civility, and industry!”

The Yankees’ “quest for power grew into a frenzy” as soon as George Washington left the scene, writes Wilson, by passing the Sedition Act during the Adams administration, which made it a crime to criticize Adams and the government. Their rewriting of history began very early and has never stopped. Although the settlement of the American West was “predominantly the work of Southerners and not of New Englanders at all,” silly books like *The Oregon Trail*, “written by a Boston tourist” became popular, as did “the phony cavortings of the Eastern sissy Teddy Roosevelt in the cattle country opened by Southerners.” “The great America outdoors” are now symbolized by “Henry David Thoreau and a little frog pond . . . in the sight of the Boston smokestacks.”

Thanks to the Yankee rewriting of history few Americans know that John Hancock, John Adams, and the majority of the Northern delegates to the constitutional convention were slave owners; that at the time, ten percent of the New York City population consisted of slaves; that New England shippers were major players in the international slave trade well into the 1860s; that numerous wealthy New Englanders, such as the founder of Brown University, invested in the international slave trade business; that many New Englanders continued to own slave plantations in Cuba even after slavery was ended in the U.S.; and that in 1860 there were more free black people in the South than in the North.

There is a 300-year history of Yankees demonizing anyone who stands in their way of political domination, and of course, no one has been more demonized than Southerners – the only group of Americans to ever seriously challenge their dominance. Moreover, the identification of God with America and the United States with infallible righteousness is Yankee stuff through and through,” writes Wilson. Here he is describing “American exceptionalism,” the excuse for myriad imperialistic wars over the past 150 years, always glorified by our Yankee rulers as “righteous crusades.” Just listen to the words of “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” which refers to the death of as many as 850,000 Americans as “the glory of the coming of the Lord.” Not to mention the slaughter of 200,000 Filipinos and senseless American entry into World War I, which were also “glorified” in song and words.

The “Yankee way of war,” commenced during the “Civil War” and perfected during the subsequent twenty-five year war of genocide against the Plains Indians (1865 – 1890), the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and World War I, involves “marshaling overwhelming material to crush a weak opponent, heedless of the cost in life and taxes, and rewards commanders appropriately.” This does sound an awful lot like contemporary wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, etc.

The statist indoctrination academies known as “the public schools” was also a Yankee invention, as Wilson shows, and originated as “a program of ideological and ethnic cleansing.” It was the post “Civil War” presidents Grant and Hayes who imposed the Yankee government school monopoly on the South, modeled after “the statist, militarized models of Europe.” Higher education was first politicized by the Lincoln administration’s Morrill Act that funded “land grant universities,” and by the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which quickly politicized agricultural education by sending “extension agents” into the public schools.

Wilson wastes no time on the self-serving Yankee fairy tale about how righteous and super-ethical Yankees supposedly marched South in the 1860s to heroically die by the hundreds of thousands for the benefit of black strangers – the basic history of the “Civil War” that Yours Truly was taught in Pennsylvania public schools. Reminding his readers that secession is not the same thing as war, and that the causes of secession were different from the cause of the war, Wilson lucidly states that “the war was caused by the determination of Lincoln and his party to conquer the Southern states and destroy their legal governments” and put themselves in charge – forever. “The war, after all, consisted of the invasion and conquest of the South by the U.S. government. A very simple fact that most Americans, it would seem are unable to process, along with the plain fact that the Northern soldiers did not make war for the purpose of freeing black people.”

In 1860 antislavery arguments were hardly sufficient to win an election, let alone to inaugurate a war of conquest, says Wilson. Other more realistic causes of the war were “an impulse toward national greatness”; “the rise of an aggressive class of industrial and banking moguls” in the North; the “arrival in the Midwest of radical, power-worshipping Germans fleeing the failed revolutions of 1848” in Europe; and “Lincoln’s clever manipulation of a phony but powerful issue: the ‘extension of slavery.’”

Crony capitalism run amok has been the end game of the Yankee way of government ever since 1865. This involves not only the millions of secret (and not-so-secret) corrupt political deals that enrich the politically-connected at the expense of everyone else (i.e., protectionist tariffs, bailouts of billionaire investment bankers, etc.) but also aggressive, imperialistic wars that have the exact same purpose and effect. This all began with the Lincoln administration’s introduction of corporate welfare for railroad corporations, and is of course many orders of magnitude larger today with bankster bailouts, the never-ending explosion of spending on the military/industrial complex, and myriad other examples of government of the crony capitalists, by the crony capitalists, for the crony capitalists. There is no better example of this today than that “museum-quality” specimen of a Yankee, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and her pay-to-play Clinton Foundation. Read Clyde Wilson’s new book if you wish to learn the real problem with government in America today.

[The Best of Thomas DiLorenzo](#)

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<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2016/08/thomas-dilorenzo/yankee-empire/>

The South lost the war but keeps winning the battle over Confederate memorials



The Johnny Reb statue, known as Appomattox, in Alexandria. (Dayna Smith/The Washington Post)



By [Courtland Milloy](#) Columnist August 23 at 2:32 PM

The Johnny Reb statue in Alexandria, known as Appomattox, should remain at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, a racially divided citizens' advisory group recommended to the City Council last week. But to appease those who are offended by the statue, the city should make "additional efforts to add context to its story."

The seven-member Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Confederate Memorials and Street Names included two African Americans. Neither supported the group's findings.

One of them, Eugene Thompson, founding director of the Alexandria Black History Museum and a member of the Alexandria Society for the Preservation of Black Heritage, explained his stance in an email: "I am not looking for any context to be added to the statue. I think it should be moved, but it cannot be moved without permission of the state. If the city is not going to ask the state for permission to one day move the statue, then we should stop discussing the statue."

After nearly a year on the advisory group, Thompson was exasperated. Five public hearings, testimony from more than 60 people and scores of comments posted on the city government's website had not yielded the outcome he favored.

[\[Should Alexandria rename Jefferson Davis Highway?\]](#)

In recommending that the Appomattox statue not be moved, the report said: “Unlike similar statues elsewhere in the former Confederacy, the location was chosen for its own significance. It marks the site from which the 17th Virginia Regiment mustered to withdraw from the city prior to Union occupation in 1861, and the names inscribed on it are of local residents who fell during the war.”

Alexandria had voted to secede from the Union, join the Confederate States of America and wage war against the United States in defense of a way of life based on slavery. The statue, a seven-foot bronze Confederate soldier standing atop a large concrete and marble base, was erected in 1889. It is now owned and maintained by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Thompson, a native of Alexandria, had lived through and participated in the civil rights struggles of the 1950s, '60s and '70s — all of them continuations of the Civil War over the subjugation of blacks and perpetuation of white supremacy. Although Alexandria is very much a part of a relatively liberal-leaning Northern Virginia, Thompson still referred to the advisory group as “the most difficult committee I have ever been on.”

The group was tasked with determining whether to move the Appomattox statute to a location where fewer people would be offended and figuring out what to do about streets named after Confederate figures. The killing of nine churchgoers in Charleston, S.C., by a white Confederate sympathizer in June 2015 appeared to have opened up a space in the national psyche for civil discourse on the meaning of Confederate symbols and memorials.

[\[South Carolina House votes to remove Confederate flag from statehouse grounds\]](#)

But that space closed up fast.

By the end of the public hearings, many of those who posted comments were contemptuous of the advisory group’s mission and accused the group of trying to destroy Southern heritage if not white identity. To some, merely questioning the appropriateness of displaying Confederate flags and monuments on public lands was no different than “cultural cleansing by ideologues” such as the Taliban, as one wrote. Another posted: “You will never erase history. This is something that cannot be done no matter how many of you self-appointed Politically Correct Obama Gestapo Agents think it can be done.”

The advisory group did recommend changing the name of Jefferson Davis Highway, named for the president of the Confederate States of America. But that hardly addressed the magnitude of the street problem as Thompson saw it.

“It was not until my junior year of college, when I took a course on the history of the Civil War and Reconstruction, that I began to associate the names of Confederate officers to the street names in my city,” he recalled. “The city has between 30 and 50 streets that are named for Confederate officers. If I could wave my hand and get rid of all of the street names, I would. Do I think it is realistic to think that city officials would do that, since it would affect thousands of people? No.”

Weary though he may be, however, Thompson has not given up hope. The City Council is expected to take up the recommendations next month, and a new round of public hearings will begin.

“I was encouraged by a few of those young voices that I heard at the public hearings, both African American and white,” he said. “If there is to be any change, it has to be younger people who continue to press for that change.”

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/the-south-lost-the-war-but-keeps-winning-the-battle-over-confederate-memorials/2016/08/23/23012f42-694b-11e6-99bf-f0cf3a6449a6_story.html



THE REBEL YELL

Many people think of the three measured huzzas given now and then as “the rebel yell.” It is shocking to an old Confederate. to consider such deception. The venerable widow of Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes, in attending a Confederate reunion at Memphis a couple of years ago, modestly expressed her wish to hear “the rebel yell.” Something of an old time cheer came from the throats of men who gladly tried to compliment the wife of the eminent naval commander. Kellar Anderson, who was of the Kentucky Orphan Brigade and had heard the yell, wrote a reminiscence for the Memphis Appeal. It is this same Anderson, called Captain and again Gen. Anderson, who honored his native Kentucky, his adopted Tennessee and American heroism some months ago at Coal Creek, in defying the miners who had captured him and demanded ransom for his head, when it seemed but madness to refuse their demands. One thing is sure, he had heard “the rebel yell.”

“There is a Southern mother on this stand who says she wants to hear the rebel yell once more.” The announcement transforms, and in an instant I find myself acting the humble part of file-closer to Company 1, Fifth Kentucky Infantry, with pieces at the right shoulder, the brigade in route column. With the active, strong, swinging stride of the enthusiastic trained soldier, they hold the double quick over rocks, logs, gullies, undergrowth, hill and vale, until amid the foliage of the trees above them, the hurling shell and hissing shot from the enemy’s field guns gives notice that if retreating they have missed the way. Yet, there is no command to halt. Direct, on unchanged course, this battle-scarred and glory-mantled battalion of Kentucky youths continues, and as they reach the open woods, in clarion tones comes the order, ‘Change front, forward on first company,’ etc. The order executed found them formed on ground but recently occupied by a battalion of their foes, and few of these had left their positions. The battalion of Kentuckians were in battle array where once were they but now the round was almost literally covered with the Federal dead, the entire length of our regiment of 700 men. Men, did I say? Soldiers is the word; there were few men among them, they being youths, but soldiers indeed. The increasing spat, whirl and hiss of the minnie balls hurrying by, left no doubt of the fact among these soldiers. They are about to enter the action again and forward is the order. ‘Steady, men, steady; hold your fire; not a shot without orders. It is hard to stand but you must not return it. We have friends in our front yet. They are being hard pressed, and their ammunition is almost expended, but they are of our proudest and best, and Humphries’ Mississippians will hold that ridge while they have a cartridge.’

“It is nearing sunset, and after two days of fearful carnage—aye, one of the best contested battles of the times, the enemy has been driven pell-mell from many parts of the field. Our losses are numbered by thousands, and we are now advancing in battle array, the little red flag with blue cross dancing gaily in the air over heads of those who were there to defend it. The last rays of the setting sun had kissed the autumn foliage when we stepped into open ground and found that we were amid the wreck of what a, few short minutes ago had been a superb six-gun battery. The uniform of the dead artillerymen and the gaily caparisoned bodies of the many dead horses, proclaimed this destruction the work of our friends. We look upon the dead, pull our cartridge boxes a little more to the front and resolve once more to face the destruction we are now entering. The boom of artillery increases. The rattle of musketry is steady — aye, incessant and deadly. The sulphurous smoke has increased until almost stifling. Only fifty yards of space separates us from the gal ant Mississippians, we are there to support. They have clung to

the ridge with a death-like grip, but their last cartridge has been fired at the enemy, and their support being at hand these sturdy soldiers of Longstreet's corps are ordered to retire.

Simultaneously the support was ordered forward. As the Mississippians retired, the deep-volumed shouts of the enemy told us plainer than could words that the enemy thought they had routed them. Oh, how differently we regarded the situation! If they could have seen them as we—halting, kneeling, lying down, ranging themselves in columns of files behind the large trees to enable us to get at the enemy with an unbroken front, each man as we passed throwing cap high into the overhanging foliage in honor of our presence—then I imagine their shouts would have been suppressed. 'Steady in the center! Hold your fire! Hold the colors back!' The center advanced too rapidly. We are clear of our friends now, only the enemy in front, and we meet face to face on a spur of Mission Ridge, which extends through the Snodgrass farm, and we are separated by eighty yards. Thud! and down goes Private Robertson. He turned, smiled and died. Thud! Corporal Gray shot through the neck. 'Get to the rear.' said I. Thud! Thud! Thud! Wolf, Michael, the gallant Thompson. Thud! Thud! Thud! Courageous Oxley, the knightly Desha, and duty-loving Cummings. And thus it goes. The fallen increase, and are to be counted by the hundreds. The pressure is fearful, but the 'sand-digger' is there to stay. 'Forward! Forward!' rang out along the line. We move slowly to the front.

There is now sixty yards between us. The enemy scorn to fly; he gives back a few paces; he retires a little more, but still faces us, and loads as he backs away. We are now in the midst of his dead and dying, but he stands as do the sturdy oaks about him. We have all that is possible for human to bear; our losses are fearful, and each moment some comrade passes to the unknown. At last Humphries' Mississippians have replenished boxes and are working around our right. Trigg's Virginians are uncovering to our left. I feel a shock about my left breast, spin like a top in the air, and come down in a heap. I know not how long before came the sounds 'Forward! Forward! Forward!' I rise on my elbow. Look! Look! There they go, all at breakneck speed, the bayonet at charge. The firing appears to suddenly cease for about five seconds. Then arose that do-or-die expression, that maniacal maelstrom of sound; that penetrating, rasping, shrieking, blood-curdling noise, that could be heard for miles on earth, and whose volumes reached the heavens; such an expression as never yet came from the throats of sane men, but from men whom the seething blast of an imaginary hell would not check while the sound lasted.

The battle of Chickamauga is won.

Dear Southern mother, that was the Rebel yell, and only such scenes ever did or ever will produce it.

"Even when engaged, that expression from the Confederate soldier always made my hair stand on end. The young men and youths who composed this unearthly music were lusty, jolly, clear-voiced, hardened soldiers, full of courage, and proud to march in rags, barefoot, dirty and hungry, with head erect to meet the plethoric ranks of the best equipped and best fed army of modern times. Alas! now many of them are decrepit from ailment and age, and although we will never grow old enough to cease being proud of the record of the Confederate soldier, and the dear old mothers who bore them, we can never again, even at your bidding, dear, dear mother, produce the Rebel yell. Never again; never, never, never."



Defending the Heritage

The South was so racist that...

Antebellum New Orleans had the largest and most prosperous community of free persons of color in the nation, who was often educated and middle-class property owners.

Jefferson Davis and his wife were so racist they adopted a black boy that Mrs. Davis rescued from a brutal Negro guardian on the streets of Richmond. Jim Limber was raised as their own, with their own children, in the Confederate White House.

Mr. Davis was such a brutal racist he sent his slave Ben Montgomery to Ohio (a free state) with \$8000 to purchase a cotton gin. Ben returned with the gin and took care of the Davis's plantation while he was away during the Mexican war and later during the War for Southern Independence.

Civil War diarist Mary Chestnut of South Carolina was so racist that after the war, facing financial ruin, she was still caring for 16 elderly former slaves that had already been emancipated...

The Confederate Army was so racist it was made up of Whites, Mexicans, Blacks, Jews, Asians and Native Americans who by the way had representation in the Confederate Congress.

The South was so racist that when French Author Alexis de Tocqueville visited the north and south he states in "Democracy in America" that, ironically the problem of race seemed to be far worse in the non-slave owning states than in slave owning states. Whites refuse to work side by side with blacks; however, this was commonplace in the south. He also noted the general attitude in New England was, that all blacks were aliens and should be deported or colonized back to Africa.

~ † Robert † ~

Oh, almost forgot, what was the North's race policy? Well many northern states banned free blacks from moving into their states with the intention of residing there (including Lincoln's Illinois)...why do you suppose the underground railroad ended in Canada?



The youngest soldier in the [War of Northern Aggression] was a 9-year-old boy from Mississippi.

~ † Robert † ~

Magner, Blake A. 2010. *The Civil War Quiz Book: 1,600 Questions and Answers to Test Your Knowledge of America's Most Divisive Conflict*. New York, NY: Taylor Trade Publishing.

We are in a **CULTURE WAR!**

Our Confederate Heritage is being Obliterated

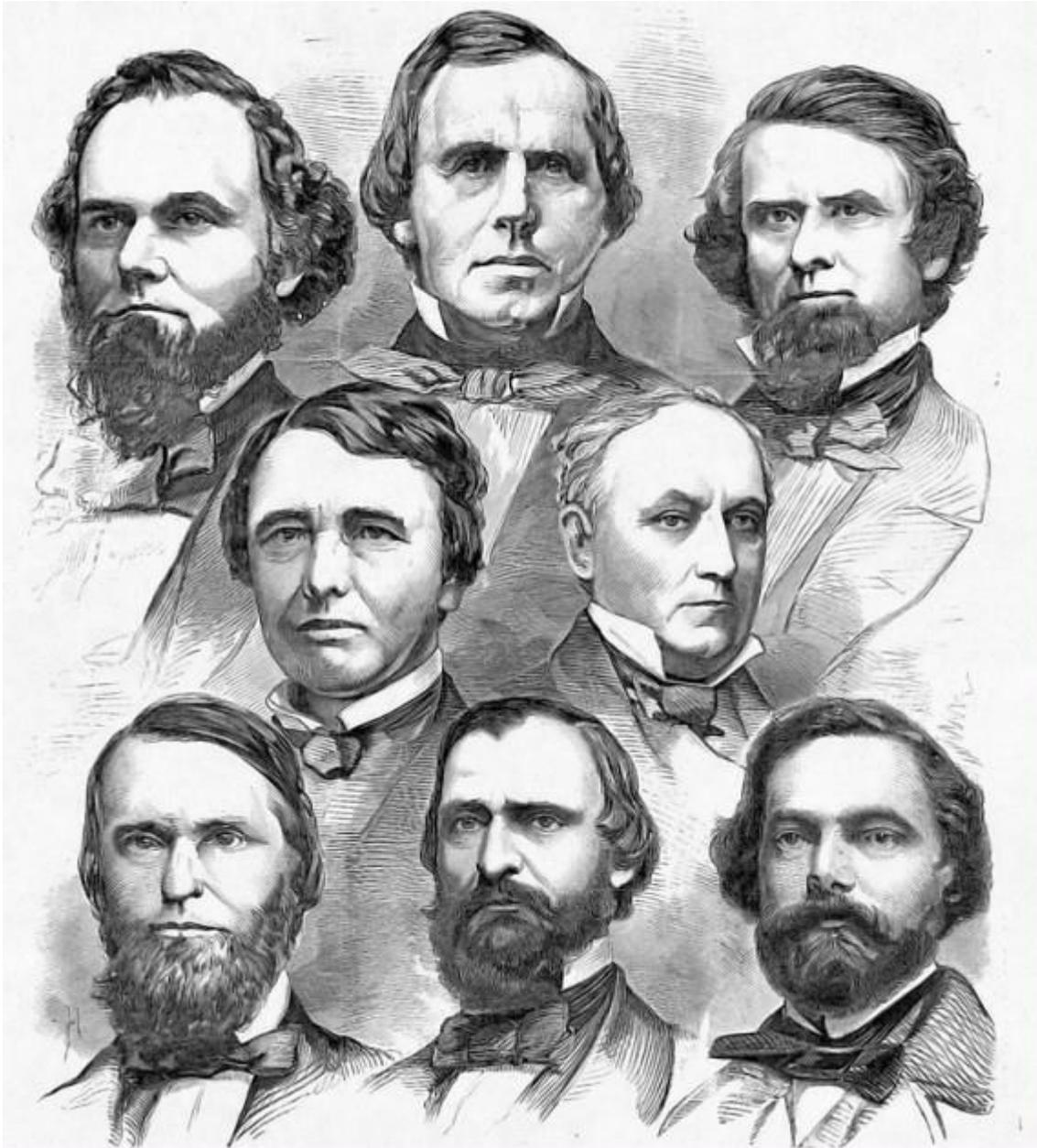


"Yes, they [the Washington Empire] fear us because history and timing (this time around) is on our side, not theirs. They know it and we know it. The Constitutional right of secession and Southern independence in a 21st century world filled with secession and independence movements all around the globe puts the fear of God into our enemies in Washington and New York. Our success means the end of their rule, domination, control and gravy train of high federal taxes paid for by each one of us. This is why, 'that Rebel Flag' and our movement are hated so much. This is why so many lies and so much irresponsible reporting goes on about the defenders of Southern heritage."

-- Ron Holland

Your Future as a Terrorist

By **Clyde Wilson** on Aug 17, 2016



The Homeland Security apparatus has garnered quite a bit of attention lately for a paper that identified anti-abortionists, anti-immigrationists, and war veterans as terrorist suspects. (I thought “profiling” was forbidden, but in that matter, as so often these days, it would seem that some people are more equal than others.)

Some Republican politicians are playing at outrage and demanding an investigation. Let’s not get too carried away by the uproar, for two reasons. First, Republican opposition to any left-wing action is always a feeble and temporary prelude to surrender. That is a law of the universe—like gravity.

Secondly, there is nothing at all new about this stuff. It has been commonplace in classrooms, the media, the bureaucracy, and law enforcement training for years and years—certainly since the 1970s. It is new to Homeland Security only because Homeland Security is new. The Republicans pretend (short-term) concern to take advantage of grassroots outrage and of a chance to tag Obama. They do not represent serious opposition to this Marcuseanism, or, if you prefer, Cultural Marxism, that has widely penetrated American establishment (and

popular) attitudes. It is routine Communist procedure to identify class enemies for elimination. This had become standard discourse in many U.S. institutions long before the latest example became public.

Our rulers are not really very concerned about Muslim terrorists, as should be obvious. That violence poses no serious threat to Power. Its victims are likely to be only expendable plain folk like you and me. The rulers perceive, quite rightly, the real danger to their power: Americans who think thoughts that can undermine the moral legitimacy and unthinking obedience that sustains their prestige, wealth, and power. Besides, negative portrayal of members of “the religion of peace,” who tend to be dark and alien, would be met with immediate bad fallout as a violation of Diversity. Dissident real Americans, unorganized, unrepresented, and far more dangerous if once motivated to opposition, are much more opportune targets for government suppression. What else, after all, did the murder of innocents by federal mercenaries at Mount Carmel and Ruby Ridge amount to but the extermination of “rightwing domestic terrorists”?

Note that the thrust of this type of thing, which has become almost commonplace in American society, is to mark out dangerous classes of people for their thoughts and associations. Those who reject mental postures that have been declared to be those held by all respectable people are a caste apart. (However, phony everyone knows the respectable opinions to be, it is a sign of evil intention to question them.) This casts aside the whole painfully developed regime of Anglo-American liberty, a major pillar of which is judgment for acts, not for thoughts or identity. The people who have promulgated the offending directive obviously have no idea what liberty is; nor do they care in the least for a free society. The independent-thinking individual used to be an American icon. No more.

Anyone who is serious about the direction of this country ought to admit that the stance of the Homeland Security apparatus rests upon the staggeringly powerful force of conformity that is a major component of the American national character. Our two greatest foreign observers—Tocqueville in the 19th century and Solzhenitsyn in the 20th—were both struck by the herd tendencies of American thought and the rareness of individuality, the near universal craving for respectability within the mass. Unless one grasps this sad truth, he is disabled in understanding current events. Central government targeting of domestic dissidents could not be floated without an expectation of widespread approval. It rests upon the certainty that a substantial part of the populace will countenance the suppression of ideas and persons that violate what has been declared to be respectable.

Exhibit. The anti-immigration journal www.vdare.com has brought attention to the case of a Sudanese immigrant in the Salt Lake City area who deliberately drove into a group of a dozen or more children with malice aforethought. There were numerous injuries but providentially no fatalities—this time. The local officials and media have, as usual, tried to obfuscate the significance of the event. There was much protest on a website devoted to local commentary. Some of this protest was after a while deemed “racist” and wiped out.

Our interest here is in one of the posted comments on the offending postings. One citizen offered this comment: “I can understand and in fact share the outrage against an individual who has committed a horrendous act of violence. However, I find the blatant racist comments equally offensive.” Attempted mass murder of children troubles this citizen no more than bad thoughts do. Can anyone deny that this person is representative of the mind of millions, perhaps tens of millions, of Americans? Can anyone doubt that a country rife with such people, so lacking in common sense and normal human feelings, has a doubtful rating on survivability?

This person is the prisoner of an abstraction that has been promulgated as the true and proper American way of thinking. There is nothing new about this because American history is replete with the phenomenon: Free Soil, Melting Pot, War to End Wars, Great Society, Global Democracy. The only thing that is new is the particular content— Diversity.

Such muddled and evil thinking is often ascribed to “white guilt.” Such people, it is said, are motivated by desire to compensate for the injustices inflicted on minorities in the brutal past. Guilt is a painful feeling that one has committed a transgression. This person is not experiencing guilt—he is enjoying an empowerment to punish other people for their transgressions. He suffers from Puritanism, which was injected into this continent on Massachusetts Bay in the 17th century, has been diffusing its poison ever since, and is now incestuously mated with its evil cousin—revolutionary ideology imported from Europe in the early 20th century. In the course of American history Indians, Southerners, Filipinos, Catholics, Jews, German and Jap fascists, the Red Menace, and now selected “Terrorists,” have been at various times appointed as the Nonpersons, enemies of the true and righteous. This time, Dear Reader, the enemy is you and me.

About Clyde Wilson

Clyde Wilson is a distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina where he was the editor of the multivolume *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. He is the M.E. Bradford Distinguished Chair at the Abbeville Institute. He is the author or editor of over thirty books and published over 600 articles, essays and reviews.

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/your-future-as-a-terrorist/>

Corporal James Lewis Hopkins, CSA

Sundown we remember
Tonight we are at Natchez City Cemetery
A resting place for many Confederates
Both known and unknown
A place now today stain with Political Correctness.
Only allowed 2 days or 48 hours a year to honor Southern
Patriots by placing a flag
Like.

Corporal James Lewis Hopkins, CSA
January 12 1884 - Sept 10 1944
One of the oldest Confederate

What a full life he lead
He was 12 years old when the Texas Alamo fell
At almost 40 Dixieland called him to defend her. So he would
answer by serving for South Carolina
After war and his Honorable Confederate days behind him
He would roam across the Southland
During which time he would married 4 times and widowed 4 times

At the age of 108 he would finally retired working on a Plantation
in Louisiana
He would find roots and spend his last days in Ferriday Louisiana.

There He would love talking to children. Can you Image the stories he told and I sure they listen
He would Read his bible and walk. He also loved sitting on the porch and waving at the new fangled automobiles passing by.
Every day he would walk to town and get himself a Iced Cold Falstaff Beer. When returning home he would be waving at those passer by all
the while sipping on his beer.
To him Falstaff was the fountain of youth.
Of course roundtrip from home to town and back was 10 mile trip.

Mr Hopkins would live to be 120 years and 8 months. Almost seeing the end of WW2
Honorable kind hearted Southern man
Who wore the Confederate Grey
It is a great honor to remember him and share his story
Tonight
Even if his last resting place today is no longer a place of honor but a place of political correctness
For such a man with such amazing life
You think he should get some respect and love
It is what he did tell his last days of life
Waving and showing Southern kindness

Sadly the flag that is shown here has been taken away by his caretakers
Only to be displayed 2 days a year
Only 48 hours a year
Well the Confederate has given you another minute maybe more kind sir
Thank you for your service Mr Hopkins
You are Honorable in the eyes of True Southerners



The Art of Ugliness, Part I

By **Thomas Fleming**

August 12, 2016

This piece appeared in the second issue (1980) of the Southern Partisan, which Clyde Wilson and I (along with John Shelton Reed, Sam Francis, and Chris Kopff) had created. I have corrected a number of errors--including the quotation from the film version of Gone with the Wind--made several small verbal improvements, and added some bits of material I have always used in conversation. These major additions I have indicated by square brackets.

Last month I took a short drive through the midriff of the Carolinas—through Georgetown, Conway, Marion, Latta, and Dillon, right through the middle of Rowland and Pittsboro all the way to Chapel Hill. The whole day, I could not help wondering why so many Southern towns had become so ugly. Now, we all take for granted the strident squalor of New Jersey (at least that part of it you see from the Turnpike) and the sterile dulness of Ohio. As the carpetbagger said of Scarlet O’Hara, “That’s one of them Georgia peaches. Nothing like that in Ohio.” But what is our excuse?

On my way to Chapel Hill, I always look forward to Marion. I once spent an afternoon there, when the right wheel rolled off my Volkswagen beetle right down the middle of the tree-lined main street on a late Sunday afternoon, to the astonishment of three colored children, a genteel elderly couple taking a stroll after Sunday dinner, and seven startled dogs.

[Ringing in my ears, as I watched the horror unfold, were the last words I had heard from my auto mechanic Butch Varner, whom I had consulted about the advisability of driving the old bug to Chapel Hill, “Doctah Flemin’, the last thing you have to worry about is that rattle. That wheel is not comin’ off!” When I called Butch to ask him what he thought of the policeman’s offer of \$50 to take the car off my hands, he did not waste a second on thinking it over: “If I was you, I’d take it.”]

I have always liked Marion, at least some parts of it, but the town belongs to the past, like the lovelier Hillsborough in North Carolina, which is alas being transformed into a bedroom community for Chapel Hill. The present is owned by Charlotte and Chapel Hill festering and spreading like a tumor through the countryside of Orange County.

Chapel Hill! They like to call it a village, not a real village but, as the residents like to imagine, a replica of some dear little European village, complete with Rathskeller and Old War Gift Shop. Actually, it is more like a suburb—of Cambridge, Massachusetts—than a village. Some students used to joke that the day only began for the faculty when the *New York Times* arrived. When I was an undergraduate in the early 1960’s, it was usually called Commie Hill, but that was before the South joined the Revolution, voted for FDR, or embraced fellow-Southerner Jimmie Carter.

Go there sometime and see what generations of well-intentioned professors and their wives can do to a Southern town. They live in housing developments with names like Heritage Hills, where the street names commemorate great events of their past—Brandywine, Trenton, Concord. The developers do not seem to have heard of Kings Mountain, Cowpens, or Chancellorsville. The professors shop at gourmet food stores, where you might still be able to find a sack of grits somewhere between the imported wines, matzo, and mung beans. With such alimentary obsessions, small wonder that Brady’s [Note from 2016: long gone!] is still the best place to eat: fried chicken or fish, hush puppies, French fried potatoes, and no beer on Sunday (they do not care if it is legal).

Most alien residents of Chapel Hill claim to like the South. They ought to try visiting it some time. The “village”j is a kind of Disneyworld, where second-rate Yankees with Ph.D.’s come to get a taste of the South without running the risk of meeting too many Southerners. The local Grits (as some Yankees like to call

them) spend their days shouting, “Hey how you?” and making a killing on real estate, but they would not dream of biting, gouging, or stomping tourists. Few of them would even vote for George Wallace. One academic tourist—a good friend-- of mine from New York—told me that after he had accepted a job in the UNC classics department at an academic meeting, he had to get out a map to find out where exactly North Carolina was. To his horror he discovered that it was not somewhere between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In New York, apparently, they do not distinguish between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Wilmington, Delaware.

I confess that I was surprised to see the same old hard-bitten sweet old things waving their STOP THE WAR placards in front of the Post Office. [They are a reminiscent of those Japanese soldiers found on remote Pacific atolls years after the end of the war. Someone really ought to have told them that we lost in Vietnam.] It has been the longest running freak show at one location since P.T. Barnum closed down his museum. And yet, when the city fathers decided to approve the hideous new bank plaza on Franklin Street, it was these same screwball academics who tried to stop it. No good country boy would dream of talking about architectural integrity or a “human scale.” I suppose it is question of tact, the recognition that people get the kind of town they want, and that, once you begin talking about integrity or honor, you have probably lost it.

It is not that the bank was a good idea. Like so much of the New South, it represents the triumph of greed over sense, but the Yankee notion of beauty—Village Charm—is in the end far more revolting than either New South greed or Old South shiftlessness. Nearby Carrboro, for example, used to be an excellent example of a rundown mill town. It was always the slum of Chapel Hill. the main street could have come from a Walker Evans photograph. Even the gift shop only sold flowers and “gifts.” There were no ceramic coated omelette pans or electric coffee grinders to help you to be more natural. People with a sense of honor always preferred living in Carrboro, because, as awful as it was, it was what it was. Now the inevitable progress has come and made Carrboro too cute for words. A genuine old-timey saloon has replaced the used furniture store, and instead of the old smoke shop, there is a tobacconist—very old-fashioned and quaint—where you would not dream of chewing, much less spitting. The streets are lined with small presses churning out quaint volumes that only the undereducated professoriate could possibly think of buying. The only real thing left that I saw was the new (relatively) Cliff’s Market. [I wonder if Cliff and the meat-cutters still hold up a steak to admire or chant sarcastically, as they chopped meat for a faculty wife, “Fondúe! Fondúe! Fondúe! Fondúe!]

The whole town stinks cute to high heaven. Anything is better than being cute, even the progressive filth and carelessness you cannot help noticing on a drive South from Maryland and Virginia. We usually blame it on the climate, but perhaps it is just that the South never recovered from having other people to do their work.



Thomas Fleming

Thomas Fleming is president of the Fleming Foundation. He is the author of six books, including *The Morality of Everyday Life* and *The Politics of Human Nature*, as well as many articles and columns for newspapers, magazines, and learned journals. He holds a Ph.D. in Classics from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and a B.A. in Greek from the College of Charleston. He served as editor of *Chronicles: a Magazine of American Culture* from 1984 to 2015 and president of The Rockford Institute from 1997-2014. In a previous life he taught classics at several colleges and served as a school headmaster in South Carolina

<https://fleming.foundation/2016/08/the-art-of-ugliness-part-i/>

LINCOLN'S CRIMES

1. Lincoln waged a war that cost the lives of 620,000 Americans. Including the murder of 50,000 innocent Southern civilians.

2. He arrested several thousand Marylanders suspected of Southern sympathies, including 30 members of the State legislature, a US Congressman representing Maryland, the mayor and police commissioner of Baltimore, and most of the Baltimore city council. These political detainees were imprisoned in Fort McHenry and Point Lookout without trial, in many cases, for several years.

3. He suspended the writ of habeas corpus without the consent of Congress (as required by the Constitution).

4. He illegally shut down and confiscated the printing presses of dozens of newspapers that had spoken out against him.

5. He re-instated and summarily promoted an Army officer who had been court martialed and cashiered by the US Army for war crimes.

6. He even had an arrest warrant issued for the Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court because said justice refused to back his illegal actions.

7. Chief Justice Roger B Taney ruled that Lincoln's actions were illegal, criminal and unconditional.

8. He invaded the South without the consent of Congress as required by the Constitution.

9. He blockaded Southern ports without a declaration of war, as required by the Constitution.

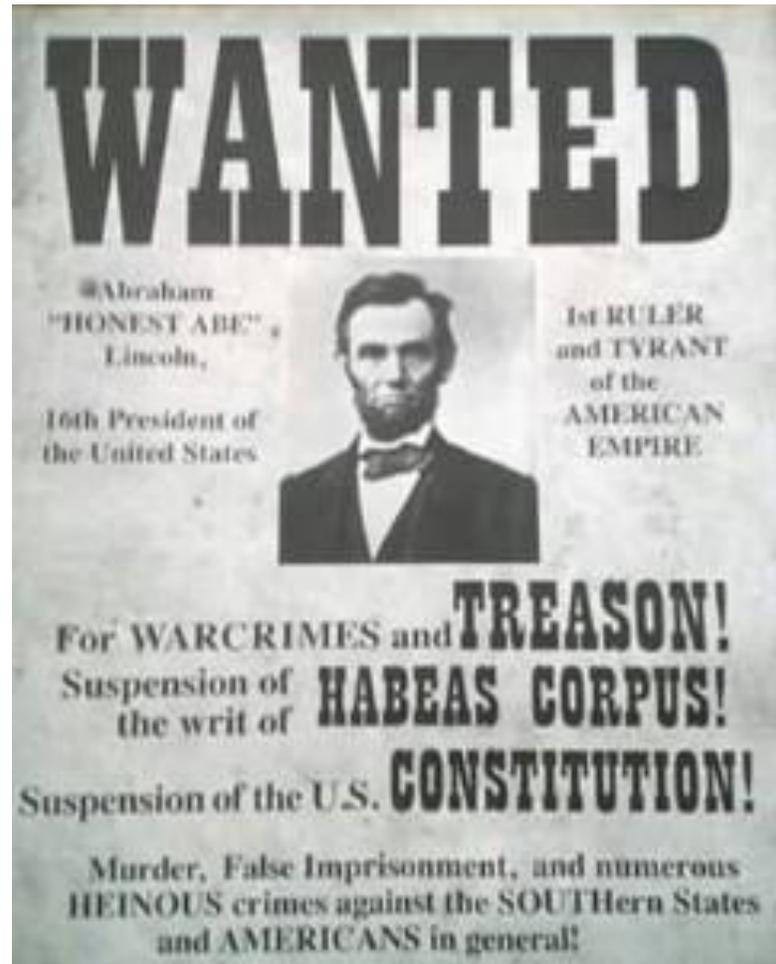
10. He imprisoned without trial, hundreds of newspaper editors and owners and censored all newspaper and telegraph communication.

11. He created two new states without the consent of the citizens of those states in order to artificially inflate the Republican Party's electoral vote.

12. He ordered Federal troops to interfere with Northern elections to assure his Party's victories.

13. He confiscated private property, including firearms, in violation of the Second Amendment; and effectively gutted the Tenth and Ninth Amendments as well.

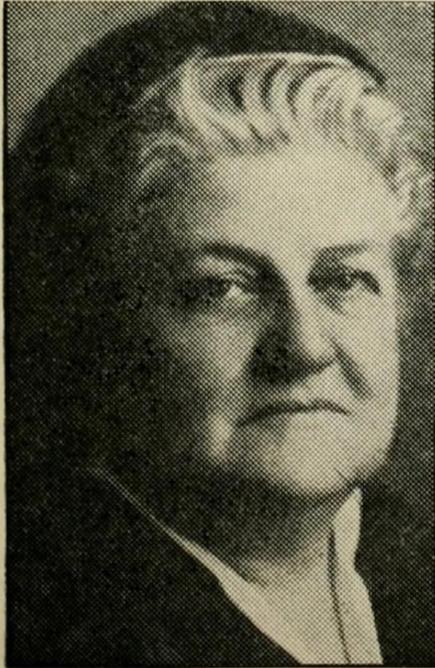
14. He had his Generals attack US cities full of women and children and burn them to the ground.



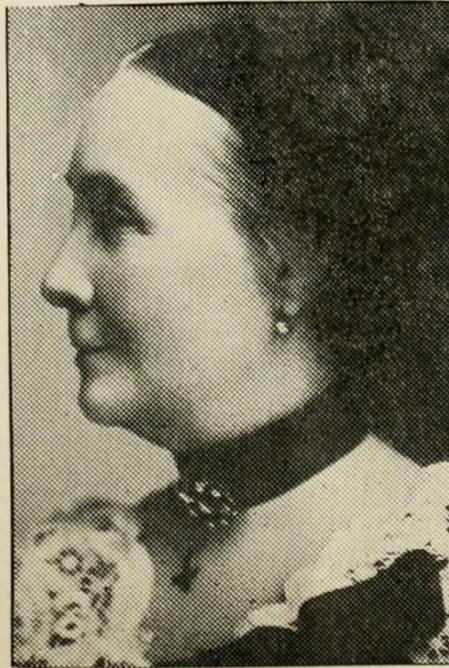
HONORARY LIFE PRESIDENTS, U. D. C.

The Tennessee Division has four Honorary Life Presidents: Mrs. Sarah Fort Milton, of Chattanooga; Mrs. C. B. Bryan, of Memphis; Mrs. William Hume, of Nashville; and Mrs. N. V. Randolph, of Richmond, Va. And in thus honoring these real Daughters of the Confederacy, the State Division is but honoring itself. They were belles of the sixties, typical of all that went to make the ideal girlhood and later the splendid womanhood of the South. In the days on the old plantations before there was any thought of strife, they blessed the homes of the Southland with their presence; later, when the sound of war brought terror to the heart of womanhood,

they girded swords upon their loved ones and sent them forth to fight for home and native land, and they made supreme sacrifices at home during those days of anguish; and when all was over with the sad drama at Appomattox, they met the returning brave with a smile of cheer that could not be dimmed even by the dark days of reconstruction. In these later years they have been among the most earnest workers of that great organization which has erected memorials to the Confederate dead and made more comfortable the last days of the veterans of that incomparable army, while ever guarding the history made during those four years of valor and sacrifice. All honor to these immortal characters of the old days and the new!



MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, VA.



MRS. WILLIAM HUME, NASHVILLE, TENN.



MRS. S. F. MILTON, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.



Truths Of History

Here's the truth: The United Daughters of the Confederacy was never meant to be filled with tares who hate our heritage and have loathing for the honorable flag of our fathers. Nor was it supposed to be a garden club. Sorry Daughters, you've been lied to. You were formed to GUARD THE REAL HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY. Why aren't you doing it?

[Truths Of History](#) The post is for the ones who are NOT doing what they were formed to do, from the top-down. Many, THANK GOD, do what they were formed to do, however many do NOT.



Melinda Lane Some members, and chapters, are active---the problem is the leaders at the top and members who are in it for resume credit and do not act to preserve or educate. When we should be standing proudly and publicly with the SCV, they do not.



Linda Kelly Atwell Thank goodness for UDC member Susan Hathaway....please give to [The Virginia Flaggers](#) today!

BEST FIGHTER IN THE ARMY

The other day I told about James Longstreet, the famous mule that was the mascot of Hood's Texas Brigade. Soon after the article appeared I met with Captain Mat Ross, who was a member of Company H, 5th Texas Regiment of that brigade and he jumped on me for not having mentioned another equally famous member of the brigade, another James Longstreet, too. That was a little red rooster, the pride and glory of Company H, but the immediate property of Mat Ross and Major E. G. Goree, now a resident of Huntsville.

That rooster was the greatest little fighter in the Army of Northern Virginia, said Mat. That is how he got his name. He would fight anything that feathers on it and when he got stirred up would tackle a man or anything that got in his way. Why, it is a matter of regimental history that our rooster kept Ed Goree and me in ready money for a year or two. There was no rooster anywhere that could stand up in front of him. He whipped everything and never put on the least bit of airs over the fact. He got one eye knocked out in one of his battles, but that did not seem to interfere with his fighting qualities the least bit. I really believe it helped him, for it had a kind of demoralizing effect on the old roosters to have Jim Longstreet come at them with his head turned sideways so he could get a focus on them. They were not accustomed to that kind of an advance and he generally "got their goat" before the fight lasted one round. We kept him in perfect condition and while we had no gaffs, we took charcoal and rubbed down his spurs so that they were always bright and sharp as needles.

Ed Goree and I thought as much of that rooster as though he had been our son. We took turns in carrying him when we were on the march and if we had only one handful of corn for our ration, Jim got half of it. He was always getting in some trouble by being too familiar with me. Usually he roosted on me by being too familiar with the men. Usually he roosted on me or Ed Goree, but one night he took a notion to roost on Jim Langston, who was perfectly bald. About daylight, Jim Longstreet woke up, and stepping over Jim's bald head, he threw back his head and sounded reveille. Now if Jim had remained quiet nothing would have occurred, but instead of doing so he made a grab for Jim Longstreet, who, in his haste to get away, closed his claws and cut three or four long gashes on Langston's head. He jumped up and, grabbing his gun, tried to shoot Jim. It was all we could do to keep him from shooting Jim, but finally we got him quieted down.

When we went down to the peninsula Jim went with us and won a small fortune for us, for we met some North Carolina troops down there and they had some fighting chickens with them. One great secret of our success was that Jim was mighty deceiving in his looks. He was mild mannered and to look at him you would think butter would melt in his mouth. He would walk about looking as if he would rather eat than do anything else and would actually pretend not to know what we were talking about when we were trying to arrange a fight. He was awfully cute that way. But after he found we had covered all the money the other fellows could rake and scrape his whole manner would change and he became a warrior at once. It would have done your heart good to see Jim going into battle with his head on one side so he could get a focus on the other fellow with his one good eye, and picking out the exact spot he was going to puncture. Ed Goree and I had as much faith in that rooster winning as we did in General Lee, and neither one of them deceived us. We would follow Lee everywhere, and we would bet our last dollar on Jim Longstreet.

It is rather remarkable that both of our favorites, Lee and Jim should have met their first reverses at Gettysburg. General Lee had taken us into Pennsylvania and we had taken Jim Longstreet with us, of course. When I realized what a big fight it was going to be at Gettysburg, I took Jim back to the commissary wagons and gave him to Jim Stanger of company A, who was acting commissary clerk. I told Jim that from the look of things there was going to be hell to pay and that some of us were going to get hurt. I told him if anything happened to me to give Jim to Ed Goree, and that if anything happened to both Ed and me that he could have the rooster, but he must promise to take good care of him.

We had been in the fight all the morning when the fire grew so fierce that we could hardly hold our position. So many men had been killed and wounded that our line was dreadfully thin and weak. Colonel Powers(*) ordered me to go back and bring every available man to the front, and even those who were wounded but not entirely disabled. I went back and got about twenty. I went as far as the wagons and there I saw Jim Stranger. He was almost crying and pointed to a wrecked

wagon and several dead horses. "Mat," said he, "poor Jim Longstreet is gone. A little while ago a stray shell landed square on that wagon and you see what it did. Jim was roosting in the wagon and the shell did not leave a grease spot on him."

(*) Probably Colonel Robert M. Powell, Commanding Officer, 5th Texas Infantry Regiment

"You see," said Mat, "Jim died the death of a soldier and warrior. I know that if he had been given the choice of deaths he would have taken what he got." After I had gone back to the firing line and broken the sad news to Ed Goree we lay behind some rocks and discussed the matter. We finally concluded that the shell had come up on Jim's "blind side" and thus caught him for we knew him so well that we felt certain he would have gotten well out of the way before it lit, had he seen it coming.

Jim Longstreet, the mule, was all right in his way, but at best he was a camp follower and a loafer, when Jim Longstreet the rooster was an ornament to the regiment and a producer. After we had camped near any other troops for a few days there was not a dollar left among them, for Jim would whip any chicken they could produce and we would rake in the money. The loss of Gettysburg was a sad blow to General Lee, but the loss of Jim Longstreet just naturally knocked the stuffin' out of Ed Goree and me. It was a financial disaster.

Young, S. O., "True stories of Old Houston and Houstonians: Historical and Personal Sketches" (1913), pp. 157-158.

Low Rates to Memphis
for the
Confederate Veteran Reunion,
May 28th to 30th, 1901.
Tickets will be on sale via the
COTTON BELT ROUTE
May 25th, 26th and 27th, 1901.
Return limit, June 4th.
Extension of limit to June 19th
may be secured.
Ask any Cotton Belt agent for
particulars or write
D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.
A. HOOVER, T. P. A., Waco, Tex. T. P. LITTLE, P. A., Corsicana, Tex.
JOHN F. LEMANE, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Tex.



Black Dog - Chief Of The Osage Indians And Confederate Officer

During the War, Black Dog and many of the Osage Indians joined the Confederate States Army. While other Osage Indians joined the 9th Kansas Volunteers as Union supporters, but they were determined to be too wild and untrainable for military service. They were then discharged from Kansas military service. In 1861 about 50 Osage Indians joined Colonel Tom Livingston's Missouri Home Guards and fought with General Price at Wilsons Creek.

Black Dog and some of his tribe joined the 1st Osage Battalion, C.S.A. around 1862 whose commander was Major Broke Arm. This military unit was composed of three companies. He served as a Captain of Company B. Military records are incomplete on their activities, but its believed that this unit was involved at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove.

He was elected Principal Chief of the Osages in 1880 and died in 1910. A creek near Hominy is named Black Dog Creek and a township in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, is named Black Dog Township.

Black Dog died around 68 years old. He was reported to be about 6ft' 2, and weighed around 220 pounds. He had several sons and daughters. None of his sons survived to manhood.

The following picture was taken in 1870, Black Dog is number 6, Now I can not confirm anyone else, I can say this many of his own men followed him as a captain of Confederate Army, If anything this picture shows you what those men might look like, A key insight of those who stood with Black Dog For the Love of their Dixieland For Southern Rights. These is what the True face Of the Confederate Looks like. History books will not tell But this Confederate Son WILL.

[X]-yokum-[X]



" If they had behaved differently ; if they had come against us observing strict discipline, protecting women and children, respecting private property and proclaiming as their only object the putting down of armed resistance..... But they could not help showing their cruelty and rapacity, they could not dissemble their true nature, which is the real cause of this war. If they had been capable of acting otherwise, they would not have been Yankees, and we should never have quarreled with them. "

~ Judah P. Benjamin,
as Secretary of War,
Confederate States of America

I don't know exactly when it happened in America, but there is such an avalanche of information bombarding the American people that it now has a mind-numbing effect.

The masses of people seem to believe essentially the same things. Most believe that they live in a free country (a "democracy"). Most believe that they have a political choice. Most believe everything that the government and its politicians tell them because they trust them to have their best interests at heart.

How else do you explain the knee-jerk anger of supposedly America-loving Republicans (a mercantile party which has steadily been moving left for 100 years now) to the recent news that a school in South Carolina banned its football team from carrying the U.S. flag in front of them as they enter the football field?

The narrative, of course, is that these are all white people angry that so many players on the other team are Hispanics and immigrants, so American flags should be banned from the stadium because waving the flag ostensibly says, "We are American and you aren't."

But the truth is, many of those who are angry have had their anger misdirected. They've been told the flag equals patriotism which equals America which equals "support the country and military" and "down with anything not American."

"...The history you don't know"

Harry Truman once said, "The only thing new is the history you don't know." These folks who would not normally be angry at other Americans on a football field mostly believe the flag is a symbol of freedom but they then turn around and use it a symbol to oppress minorities. Of course, if you believe the flag is a symbol of freedom you do not know U.S. history. It's been a symbol of oppression already. The flag flew over a nation that condoned slavery much longer than the Confederacy (which was not about slavery) existed as a nation. And it flew over soldiers who were slaughtering American Indians – women and children included – and as they marched them across the country to reservations which were little more than open-air concentration camps. And it shows as a decal on aircraft and the bombs that are dropping on people in the Middle East and Africa that have not attacked us. And it now flies as the symbol of a nation that oppresses its people by confiscating their wealth, regulating them into the poor house, forces them to buy services and products they do not want and that act contrary to their well-being and has militarized and violent law enforcement officers surveilling them, searching them, tasing them and shooting them over the most minor victim-less crimes.

One commenter on a news article about the incident in South Carolina wrote, "I can't deny the rage I felt as this is the third incident I've had involving ... the flag I love." If this person who wraps themselves in the U.S. flag had true self-respect, if they felt any sense of personal liberty and freedom, if they weren't scared and instead felt a sense of peace, they wouldn't need to wave the flag. They've been fooled into thinking their relationship with the flag is what they need to rely on instead of a personal one-on-one relationship with God.

Sadly, many Americans have lost their capacity to evaluate reality because they've been indoctrinated with years of government schooling that tells them morality is relative. Republicans have been seduced by "compassionate conservatism" (fascism and socialism by another name) when they work towards a special Constitutional Amendment to protect the flag as "sacred." The flag has become another golden calf.

Corrupting Our Thoughts

Our thoughts have been corrupted thanks to a lifetime of propaganda and state worship. You may not meet more than a handful of people in your lifetime who are alert to the false belief system of the millions out there. And even after these few begin to see through the maze of propaganda, it sometimes takes years for it all to come into focus. Then you discover how different you are from your neighbor and old acquaintances.

Most become uneasy about their convictions because of the loneliness that they experience and their inability to share common sense reality with friends.

Propaganda in our time is super powerful. No matter the formal education, Americans are just downright ignorant about the reality of their personal relationship to government. The government is at total war against the American people in a thousand ways, and not one in a million even suspects it.

Let me give you just one example. The U.S. Supreme Court (of unelected rulers) in a 5-4 decision ruled that there is no limit on the total amount of money wealthy donors can contribute to candidates and political committees. This is the fifth time since Chief Justice Roberts and Justice Alito were put on the court that it agreed with constitutional arguments challenging laws designed to blunt the influence of money in politics.

This unashamed display of support for money over freedom should have been front page news on every paper in America. If this is freedom, what is slavery? American are too busy arguing with each other about who they will vote for while the propagandists have free reign. It defies all logic!

I think that we have been under the ether too long. Somehow, we need to focus on adjusting our private lives to the reality of government force closing in. We should be in shock over the power of the court over our lives.

Since you most likely cannot persuade your friends, spend your mental energy on your own survival and preservation of wealth. These *Alerts* are all about developing the mental capacity to understand the seriousness of criminal politics in America and the will to preserve your assets and your intellectual freedom.

You may think that as long as you are a law-abiding citizen, you have nothing to fear. You may have the surprise of your life coming, as many have already learned. Also, your financial assets are subject to confiscation at any time. My friends, this is the United States of America in 2016.

It will take the Wisdom of Solomon to navigate through the years ahead. Think of the millions who don't know that they don't know.

Yours for the truth,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bob Livingston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Editor, *The Bob Livingston Letter*™

Confederate Memorial Hall and Jack Daniels

By **Philip Leigh** on Aug 22, 2016



In 1935 the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) constructed *Confederate Memorial Hall* as a residence for girls at Nashville's Peabody College. Originally residents who were descendants of Confederate veterans and agreed to become teachers were granted free room and board. The school and dormitory were acquired by Vanderbilt University in 1979. Earlier this month university chancellor, Nicholas Zeppos, announced that the name "Confederate" will be sandblasted off of the building.

Ironically, it is unlikely that Zeppos would be paid anything close to his \$2.2 million salary except for the Confederate sympathies of Cornelius's second wife, Frank Crawford Vanderbilt, and the contributions of countless Confederate descendants over the years. It is equally unlikely that any of the school's prominent graduates—including **Board of Trust members** who appointed Zeppos—would have even attended the university.

Through the husband of one of her cousins, the Mobile, Alabama native persuaded the Commodore to donate \$1 million to fund the university in 1873. Among the few who attended their wedding was a former Attorney General of the Confederacy and a former Confederate lieutenant general. Six years earlier the Commodore was among several prominent Northerners who posted bail for the prison release of former Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

Upon granting his gift Cornelius explained that it was intended to "contribute to strengthening the ties which should exist between all sections of our common country."

Fox sports announcer, Clay Travis, is one Vandy graduate who is objecting to the sandblasting. Consequently, the **Jack Daniels distillery is revoking a modest advertising** contract with him. Jack Daniels is owned by **Brown-Forman** whose Board Chairman is Garvin Brown, IV and is located at 850 Dixie Highway, Louisville, Kentucky 40210

About Philip Leigh

Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. Westholme Publishing released three of Phil's Civil War books to date: *Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015) *Trading With the Enemy* (2014) Co. Aytch: Illustrated and Annotated (2013) Phil has lectured at various Civil War forums, including the 23rd Annual Sarasota Conference of the Civil War Education Association and various Civil War Roundtables. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from Florida Institute of Technology and an MBA from Northwestern University.

<http://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/confederate-memorial-hall-and-jack-daniels/>

From Monument to Cenotaph

By **Lunelle McCallister** on Aug 26, 2016



In 1896 at the Reunion of United Confederate Veterans in New Orleans, Gen. Steven Dill Lee, the Commander of organization delivered his famous 'charge' speech where he laid out the goals of the UDC and the SCV, and also the goals for the surviving veterans. The first item on his list was the erection of public monuments to the Confederate Dead: *"In all human lot there has nothing better.. been found for man than to die for his country. If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, this fate is to be preferred above all others. We feel it is well with those who have thus fulfilled the highest of all trusts.. the duty of a citizen to his native land, and whatever may have been their private faults, their public service on the field of battle has rightly given them a place with the immortals. Theirs was the martyr's devotion... without the martyr's hope.*

Their generation and their country imposed upon them this high service. They fulfilled it without flinching. They felt that the issue of battle was with God; the issue of their duty was with...themselves.." Gen. Lee urged monuments to the Confederate soldier first for the sake of the dead, but more importantly for living.....that in our busy lives the stones may stand like great question marks to the soul of each observer.

The mothers, sisters and widows of the Confederate dead accepted their "Charge". Monument after monument sprung from the ground around the country speech thanks to the drive and determination of Southern women who refused to let the memory of their fallen family who risked their lives for hearth and home, and the cause of liberty die.

The History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy states: “*Out of the abundance of their love and pride in the South and the Southern Confederacy, and all who served and suffered for them, the women of the South have tried to make marble and bronze tell in chiseled words the glory of the men who wore the gray.*”

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have been called monument builders, and rightly, for when paeans of victory were sung and shouts of gladness rang through the North, Southern women...began working for monuments to tell of the glorious fight against the greatest odds a nation ever faced, that their hallowed memory should never die.

They knew monuments would speak more quickly, impressively, and lastingly to the eye than the written or printed word.... With homes ruined, and poverty-stricken, these women... by selling pies, by having bazaars and ice cream suppers, and little home-talent plays, gathered together nickels and dimes for monuments to their heroes.

The dimes grew into dollars, and monuments began to appear.

The ... Daughters... have built hundreds and hundreds of Monuments, until now almost every county seat in the South has its Confederate monument in its courthouse square, or on a prominent corner, or in a cemetery—a shrine, a great object lesson to our youth, telling the story of a glorious past, of heroic deeds and unflinching loyalty to a beloved cause.”

Today, the great Memorial and Historical works of the United Daughters of the Confederacy...the World’s Greatest Monument Builders... are being threatened. In city after city, monuments are being vandalized, and in some areas there are calls to remove them.

Some say these monumental question marks provoking thought and reflection are somehow “offensive” and these tributes to American war veterans have ‘got to go’.

On July 8, 2016, the day after the Dallas Police shooting, 5 monuments around the South were targeted: Austin, TX, Memphis, TN, Shreveport, LA, and two in Florida; Lee Circle Monument in Pensacola and *Memoria in Aeterna* in Tampa.

In considering these larger than life question marks, today we must realize they are more than just War memorials. The inscriptions on the original monuments “In memory of our Confederate Dead” in Gainesville, simply “Confederate Dead” in Pensacola; “Lest we Forget” in Tampa and Bradenton resonate with us and suggest to the uninformed that something important though perhaps unexplained happened to result in these edifices.

The term Cenotaph is a term for a symbolic tomb for dead buried elsewhere, especially veterans. An American Cenotaph Icon that Texans and others who visit the Alamo recognize is the defenders of the Alamo Cenotaph.

Anglophiles will also recognize the Whitehall Cenotaph in London to veterans of the British Empire of the world wars and subsequent conflicts. Similar to our practice at Confederate Memorial Day, the Queen of England places a wreath on Remembrance Sunday each year to the Commonwealth’s dead.

These structures are impressive, admittedly. But no more impressive that the Capital Grounds Confederate monuments in Texas or Alabama. And combined, the small monuments in each courthouse ground and city square far exceed the stature of either of these Cenotaphs. They represent the grief of families and their desire that loved ones who did their civic duty will not be forgotten.

But they represent something more. Our monuments, like the Alamo and Whithall Cenotaph are more than just a tribute to sacrifice; they represent a gravestone in lieu of marked graves.

Many Americans today have ancestors who went away to war, and who never returned. Their bodies left to return to dust on faraway soil. While others lie in unknown, unmarked graves.

Perhaps many more have no descendants to speak for them, but their friends and family friends saw it fitting to mark their life with these stone observances. Our monuments are sacred Cenotaphs to these unburied war dead.

The words “Lest We Forget” are obvious to those who understand the true history of the War. But others contrive different meanings to these words. This represents a teaching opportunity. Why would so many non slave owners (80+ percent of southerners did not) leave their families and enlist as common soldiers, primarily fought on Southern soil? Could it possibly be something more than to keep their black brothers and sisters enslaved?

Some States have passed legislation to protect American Veterans monuments. Perhaps others will do the same. But in the meantime, let’s provide the answer to the question mark, and not let others define our historical works. The War was a continuation of the Founder’s concept for America. Local control not Federal Control. The argument continues today just as Pres. Jefferson Davis predicted it would, in medical marijuana, unisex bathrooms, and on and on.

Proverbs 22-28 states “Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set”.

I say, remove not the cenotaphs thy mothers and grandmothers have set.

About Lunelle McCallister

Lunelle McCallister, a native Floridian, is a noted speaker on the history of the Confederacy and her people in multiple states for historical organizations, museums and genealogical societies including William Breman Jewish Heritage & Holocaust Museum in Atlanta.

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/from-monument-to-cenotaph/>



Photo-Cotton Wharf in New Orleans, circa 1858

"Delegation after delegation came to Lincoln in early days to beg him to do something to avoid war. Remember that 61% of the American people had voted against this great "hero" of democracy, which ought to have led him to a conciliatory frame of mind. He invariably replied that he could not do without "his revenue." He said nary a word about slavery. Most of "his revenue" was collected at the Southern ports because of the tariff to protect Northern industry and most of it was spent in the North. Lincoln could not do without that revenue and vowed his determination to collect it without interruption by secession. He knew that his political backing rested largely on New England/New York money men and the rising power of the new industrialists of Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago who were aggressively demanding that the federal government sponsor and support them. The revenue also provided the patronage of offices and contracts for his hungry supporters, without which his party would dwindle away."

Clyde Wilson

NASCAR's Slow Ride to Nowhere

By **Mike C. Tuggle** on Aug 19, 2016



The thrill is gone, and the numbers prove it.

After decades of phenomenal growth, NASCAR's popularity has hit the wall. At Bristol Motor Speedway a couple of years ago, Jeff Gordon told reporters he couldn't believe the rows of empty seats. Where were the cheering fans who normally packed the stands and infield?

Attendance is down at NASCAR races, and no one seems to know why. Even the NASCAR Hall of Fame in Charlotte is languishing. Though marketing analysts predicted 800,000 paying visitors would pass through the museum's doors in 2011, only 272,000 showed up, resulting in an operating loss of \$1.4 million. New

augurs were enlisted, who soon promised higher attendance for the Hall of Fame's second year. Instead, the number of visitors dropped another 30 percent.

So what happened? Like many other relationships, the one between NASCAR and its fans dimmed because both parties have changed, making the old love affair impossible to carry on.

First of all, you know a relationship is in trouble when one of the parties says it wants to see other people. That's exactly what NASCAR has told its Southern fanbase.

NASCAR used to be an all-Southern event. At every race, hundreds would wave the battle flag. The Rebel 500 at Darlington, South Carolina, opened on Confederate Memorial Day. Its opening parade featured a Confederate soldier waving a battle flag.

But that was then. In 2003, NASCAR decided it had to reach out to minorities. A year later, its officials announced they would "change the 'face' of the sport" and launched what they called their "Drive for Diversity" program to attract women and minorities. Nothing wrong with that. But perhaps – just perhaps – their approach was flawed. NASCAR officials and drivers seemed to think the sport couldn't attract Latinos and blacks unless it first drove off its traditional base. In 2006, NASCAR President Mike Helton announced, "the old Southeastern redneck heritage that we had is no longer in existence." And referring to the battle flag that was once welcomed, even expected, at NASCAR events, Dale Earnhardt, Jr. said, "Anybody who is trying to show that flag is probably too ignorant to know what the hell he's doing."

And NASCAR itself has changed. Where once outlaws and daredevils such as Dale Earnhardt Sr. and "Fireball" Roberts flirted with death at 200 mph, today's stars are too busy babying expensive equipment and fretting about their point standings to take the risks that made NASCAR thrilling.

But the real cause of NASCAR's woes, the one that condemns the sport to a slow death, is that we, the fans, have changed. We aren't the "car people" we used to be.

There's a black-and-white picture on my desk of my father and mother posing beside a new 1952 Pontiac on Daytona Beach. On their honeymoon, they drove that car on the beach – at 85 mph! My *parents*? Six years later, the Daytona International Speedway would replace the beach track. To my father's generation, and to a large extent, mine as well, cars represented freedom and status and endless possibilities.

From about the time I was in the seventh grade, whenever we kids heard a friend's father had bought a new car, we'd have to know the car's vitals: How many horses under the hood? Stick or automatic? How fast can it go?

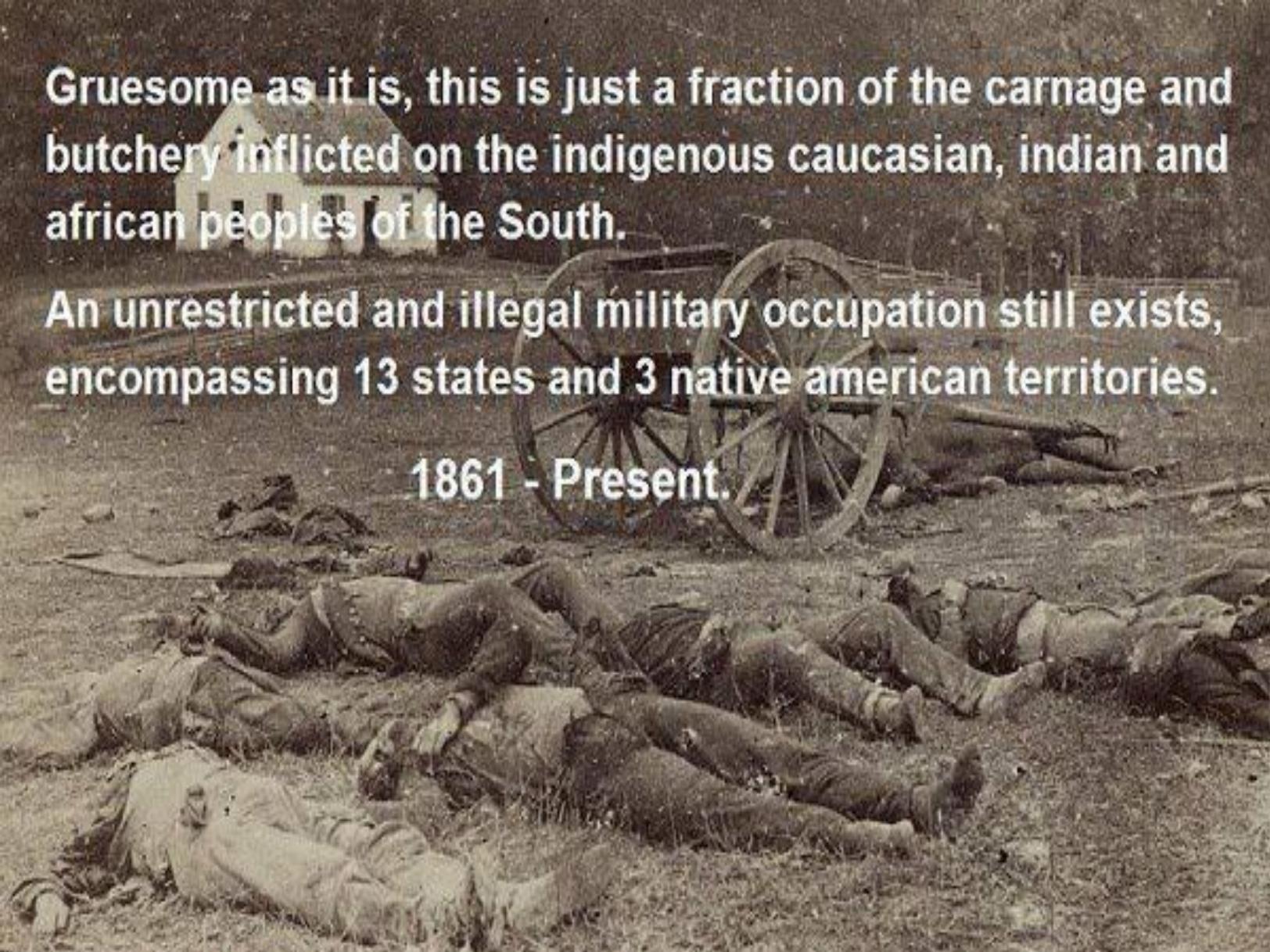
These days, people judge a car by its fuel efficiency and number of iPhone adapters.

Cars simply are not the prized possessions they once were. Love of cars and what they stood for – yes, it was love – brought folks together at the racetrack. The chariots of yore are now viewed as relics of a benighted past that are already being replaced — much like the folks who once cheered from the infield.

About Mike C. Tuggle

M. C. Tuggle is a writer in Charlotte, North Carolina. In addition to a number of short stories, he has published articles and opinion pieces in *American Spectator*, *Taki's Magazine*, and *Lew Rockwell*. His novella, *Aztec Midnight*, was published in December by The Novel Fox. He blogs at mctuggle.com

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/nascars-slow-ride-to-nowhere/>



Gruesome as it is, this is just a fraction of the carnage and butchery inflicted on the indigenous caucasian, indian and african peoples of the South.

An unrestricted and illegal military occupation still exists, encompassing 13 states and 3 native american territories.

1861 - Present.

We desire, we beseech you, let this parting be in peace... you can never subjugate us; you can never convert the free sons of the soil into vassals, paying tribute to your power; and you never, never can degrade them to the level of an inferior and servile race. Never! Never!"

Judah P. Benjamin

WHISKEY AND THE BATTLE OF CORPUS CHRISTI

The Texas Story Project. By **NORMAN C. DELANEY, PH.D.**



Corpus Christi Bay

For two days in the summer of 1862, the then-Confederate city of Corpus Christi was bombarded by a mini-squadron of Union light-draft vessels led by Lieutenant John W. Kittredge. Although most of the nearly 400 shells fired from the U.S. Navy vessels exploded, several were duds. Did they fail because of faulty powder or fuses? Or could it have been something else? Turns out, it was something else.

No account of the Battle of Corpus Christi (August 16 and 18, 1862) would be complete without a reference to the artillery shells that are now a part of Corpus Christi folklore. The story goes that in those "dud" shells fired by the Union ship, the gunpowder had been replaced with whiskey that crew members had stolen from their captain's private supply. The first writer to describe this event was Lea (Leah) Cohen Harby, who quoted Lieutenant Kittredge in her article *At Corpus Christi*, published in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* on February 13, 1892:

"Some little time before the bombardment, a barrel of my best Bourbon whiskey disappeared. I could find no trace of it, yet regularly after watch the men were found to be smelling of liquor. No one knew where it came from, how they got it, where they kept it: but liquor they had, that was sure. You have given me the explanation: they must have drawn the charges from the shells that were piled on deck and filled them with the stuff, drinking it when on watch. Evidently their store was not exhausted when I used the shells. I now comprehend why they would not explode—a fact which puzzled me at the time."

Mrs. Harby had published articles and respected journals and presented a paper at the 1891 meeting of the American Historical Association. Still, she was not a trained historian—she clearly took liberties in writing her account of the whiskey shells, and her story contains numerous factual errors. Her most likely source for the Battle of Corpus Christi and its aftermath was James Ware, who, in 1892, was a resident at the Old Soldiers' Home in Austin. Captain Ware had played a conspicuous role in both the battle and the capture of Kittredge.

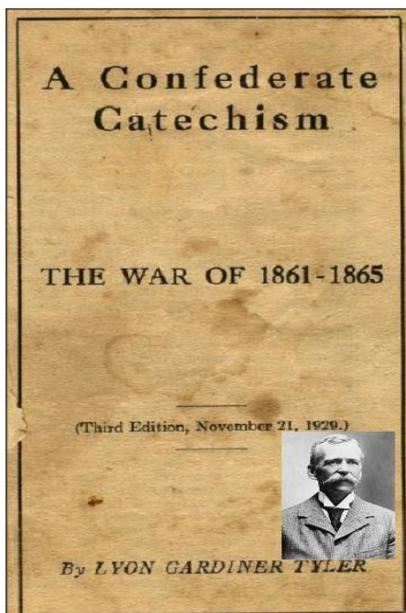
Although whiskey shells are not mentioned in any official report, Union or Confederate, another unofficial reference is found in a biographical sketch of Felix von Blucher by Mrs. Charles von Blucher in *Pathfinders of Texas, 1836-1846* (1935). Felix had directed the Confederate gunners during the battle and would have known about the whiskey shells. Mrs. Von Blucher writes:

"Many of the cannon balls that fell in Corpus Christi did not explode, and the experts on the Confederate side were able to open them without exploding the caps. The powder inside was then used by the people in their firearms, as powder was scarce. Occasionally, a bombshell, upon being opened, was found to contain very fine whiskey, which was a pleasant surprise to many. After the war, it was explained that Captain Kittredge had had on board some fine liquors, and that some of the marines conceived the idea of extracting the fuse cap and powder from some of the bombshells and replacing the same with liquor taken from Captain Kittredge's barrels; the fuse cap was replaced to avoid detection."

John W. Kittredge, the one-time "Terror of the Texas Coast," spent the postwar years selling coal in New York City. He died in 1889, three years before Mrs. Harby's article about the shells filled with his whiskey was published.

Norman C. Delaney, Ph.D., a member of the Nueces County Historical Commission, is a specialist in Civil War History.

<http://www.thestoryoftexas.com/discover/texas-story-project/whiskey-shells-corpus-christi>



"1. What was the cause of secession in 1861?

It was the yoking together of two jarring nations having different interests which were repeatedly brought to the breaking point by selfish and unconstitutional acts of the North. The breaking point was nearly reached in 1786, when the North tried to give away the Mississippi River to Spain; in 1790, when the North by Congressional act forced the South to pay the Revolutionary debts of the North; in 1801, when they tried to upset the presidential ticket and make Aaron Burr President; and in 1828 and 1832, when they imposed upon the South high protective tariffs for the benefit of Northern manufacturers. The breaking point was finally reached in 1861, when after flagrant nullification of the Constitution by personal liberty laws and underground railroads, resulting in John Brown's assassinations, a Northern President was elected by strictly Northern votes upon a platform which announced the resolve never to submit to a decision of the highest court in the land. This decision (the Dred Scott Case, 1856), in permitting Southern men to go with their slaves into the Territories, gave no advantage to the South, as none of the territorial domain remaining was in any way fit for agriculture, but the South regarded the opposition to it of the Lincoln party as a determination on the part of the North to govern the Union thereafter by virtue of its numerical majority, without any regard whatever to constitutional limitations. The literature of those times shows that such mutual and mortal hatred existed as in the language of Jefferson to "render separation preferable to eternal discord."

Lyon Gardiner Tyler, A Confederate Catechism (1929), 2.

Stonewall Jackson

Poem written by Dr. Beverly R. Tucker and read at the unveiling of the Jackson monument in Richmond, VA. October 11, 1919

Mold him in bronze, son of our sod!
Mount him on steed, not a throne!
Leader of men, servant of God,
Raise him on wall built of stone!

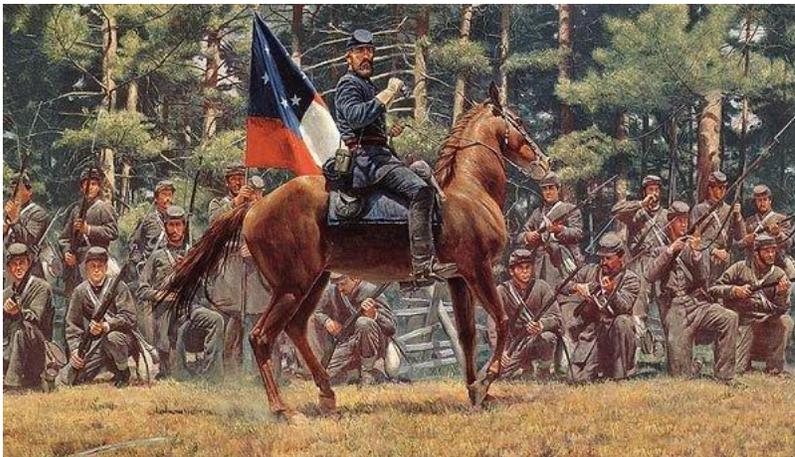
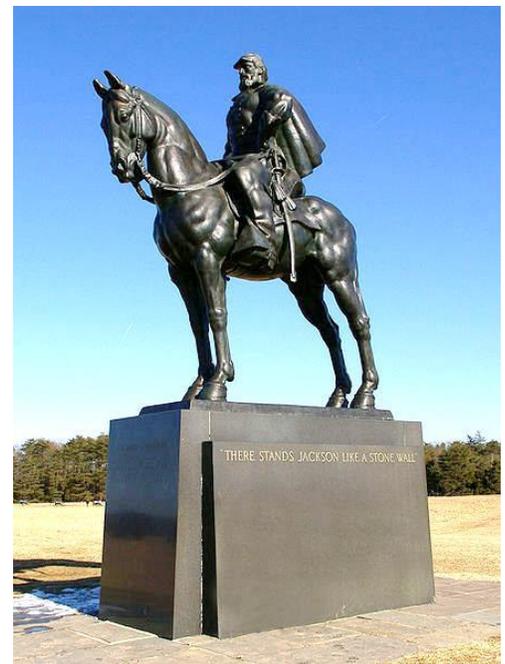
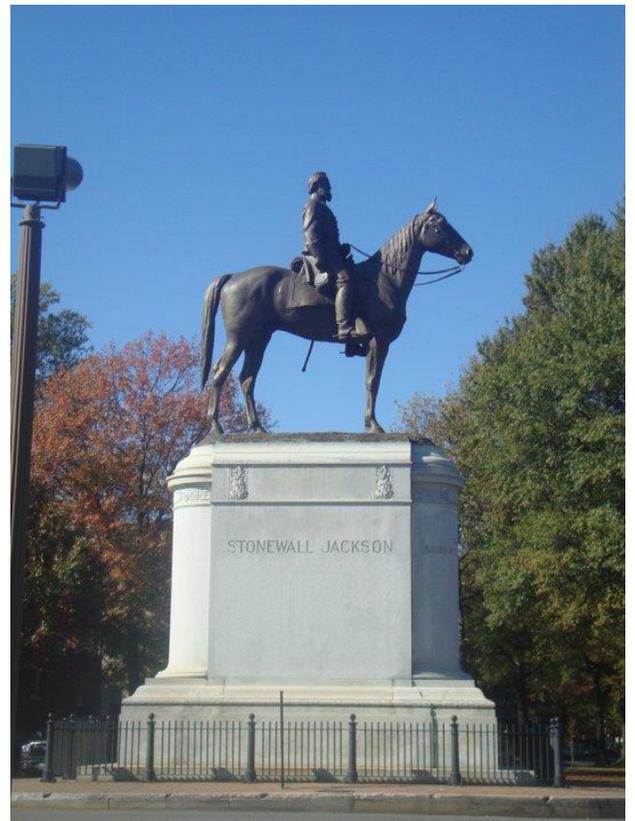
Peerless the chieftain we know,
Fearless and matchless and true.
Jackson, no statue can show
Love that the South hath for you.

Stone wall wert thou to our needs;
None can thy honor assail;
Wonders the world at thy deeds--
Strategy's master we hail!

Stand with thy comrades on earth--
Davis and Stuart and Lee.
Know that the land of thy birth
Prouder of none is than thee.

Thou, 'mongst the first of the blest,
Early crossed--"right arm of Lee's"--
Over the river to rest--
Rest 'neath the shade of the trees.

Confederate Veteran February 1920





"Dixie Rising"

Enhanced photo of the Jefferson Davis Statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond.

Available for purchase here...http://fineartamerica.com/featured/dixie-rising-judy-smith.html?fb_ref=Default

South of New York with Charley and Me

By **Paul H. Yarbrough** on Aug 25, 2016



Southerners (and there are many who still proudly spell that with a capital “S” even if positioned in the middle of a sentence; we don’t simply think we are *that* because we live farther south of Canada than the masses in New York et al.) remain steadfast when in a fight, sometimes to the point of leading, like the great champ Rocky Marciano did, with their chin. Marciano got away with it because he had an iron jaw and a dynamite right that with one well-connected punch could floor an opponent. Southerners (The South) have no such combination. Even in 1861-65 when we had Lee, Jackson and a cast of courageous soldiers and men, we still had to depend on skill, footwork and misdirection.

Today the South has not simply allied itself with the Republican party but in fact allowed itself to become “red” states (i.e. Republican) believing that someday—lo just some day— it will deliver a knockout punch. But, this is and always has been folly, rooted in the belief that, just as bitterness at the Reconstruction era led to a “Solid South” pledge to the Democratic party, if now, we remain thickly painted red that the next time a Ronald Reagan comes along (Donald Trump? Good grief!) he will really, really, really...really be fair and allow truths about The South and THE war to be promulgated from the seat of a national government that will sincerely, now, see itself as federal. And suddenly as if by religious epiphany the constitution will reveal its enlightened pages to the democratic masses and (imagine the strains of The Battle Hymn of John Brown’s Republic intoning in the background) the GOP will have saved us from ourselves as well as from all progressives. Solid Republican? Again with the *chin*. God I miss Charley Reese

I don’t question that most Southerners feel there is nowhere to go but to the Republican candidate(s); after all, the former recluse for a solidified South, the Dems, is as corrupt and venal as Al Capone and his vermin. The analogy is only to point out that though supporters knew he was warped and perverted they supported him anyway because he provided soup lines for the poor.

Hillary is a criminal, but so what? She struggled from White House poverty to amass a hard-earned fortune—Horatio Alger in an orange pant suit. She’s got to be admired! And she’s smarter than Al. He couldn’t duck federal law (of course he didn’t have email).

On the surface a brash fool may sound intelligent and for a moment or two he may so be (like the blind hog and the acorn) but without some soul of guidance he will fail. The most often offered reason for Trump support is the necessity for the “appointment,” (not a singular directive under Article 2) of Supreme Court slots available soon. Just for the record, over the last 48 years, twelve presidential elections, there have been 16 supreme court judges approved and 12 (that is 75%) have been via Republican presidents. Not one iota of constitutional *brilliance* has been delivered, though a great deal of twaddle has. The constitution is fewer than 5000 words; about the length of an average political essay; but we, the unwashed voters out in the great “democracy-land” (an alien concept to the constitution) are not well-read enough to understand. Therefore, the presidential election devolves (I probably should say degenerates) into a contest of who will get to select great legal masterminds (constitutional scholars they are classified, though about as apposite as the Katzenjammer Kids) who will tell us that which we are too dumb to understand. And in the process of offering such legal wisdom as “the law of the land” does, more votes are delivered to one party or the other.

Originally Solid South worked well right up through Grover Cleveland. However, once taken for granted the party of solidification turned to those great presidential minds: Wilson, Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy. Okay, time to turn the South Solid Republican, so swore the new Republican cheerleaders such as Trent Lott. With Solid South Republicans leading the charge Barry Goldwater went down in flames in 1964. But the South, was assured (more Trent Lott et al yammering) that the future was bright. And, following the LBJ corrupted terms, the Solid South Republicans gave (or got): Richard Nixon—strike one; Goldwater-less Ronald Reagan—strike two; and the Bush family—strike three.

Now these same cheerleaders are demanding via a “Never Trump” campaign to “hold your nose and vote for Hillary.” You got to love these guys. I honestly don’t think they know Jeff Foxworthy is a comedian.

The South can keep itself entertained with the “democratic process” (I can’t say enough how ill-suited this process is to Jefferson, Calhoun et al, but I’m trying to make the point) or attempt what it probably will never be allowed to do; that is seek redress through such movements as the Texas National Movement. This, for those unfamiliar, is the South’s old friend Secession, which usually brings on the standard rejection of “We tried that once and it didn’t work.” My answer is, yes it did work. The result was the South was ravaged and beaten for its beliefs by New England Yankees and immigrant mercenaries. But it seceded because it was right—same as the Brits just did.

But regardless of the outcome, the greatly worshiped *legacy* sought by all winners nowadays, is that he (probably she) will have won an election most voters hoped both would lose.

Anyway, for now the alternative is Hillary or “The Donald.” Hell, I hope they both do lose. God I miss Charley Reese.

About Paul H. Yarbrough

I was born and reared in Mississippi, lived in both Louisiana and Texas (past 40 years). My wonderful wife of 43 years who recently passed away was from Louisiana. I have spent most of my business career in the oil business. I took up writing as a hobby 7 or 8 years ago and love to write about the South. I have just finished a third novel. I also believe in the South and its true beliefs.

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/south-of-new-york-with-charley-and-me/>



UNITED STATES?



**UNITED BY MILITARY
OCCUPATION**

Reflections of a Ghost: An Agrarian View After Fifty Years

By **Andrew Nelson Lytle** on Aug 23, 2016



Of the twelve agrarians who wrote the symposium *I'll Take My Stand*, only three are alive: Robert Penn Warren, the poet and novelist, Lyle Lanier, a psychologist and former executive vice-president of the University of Illinois, and myself, a writer and reader of fiction. I don't presume to speak either for Warren or Lanier, and I don't know how to address myself to myself in the past tense. Perhaps I am not here at all. Secretly I've had the feeling I was killed at the Battle of Brice's Cross Roads, taking the bullet meant for General Forrest. You understand it was Forrest who, if he'd been let, could have been decisive in winning the war of the Northern Rebellion. Too often Confederate forces won the field only to retreat later on. Brice's Cross Roads, fought in Mississippi, was a perfect battle. It should be an example of such in the text books of war colleges. Forrest combined his forces at the right time, defeated an enemy with odds of two to one against him, and then pursued the enemy and drove him out of the state, not to speak of the seizure of supplies, which was large. So perhaps it will be all right to speak of myself in the third person, along with my companions in arms who must of necessity be so addressed, if what you see here is not me but my ghostly presence. But if I am a ghost, what are you?

And what then are all those good men and true who find their beliefs disembodied? For as there is God, no idea, principle or belief is ever defeated. Men are. Except those men who continue to believe and take the proper risks. I cite you Thermopylae. As military science and tactics are never either defensive or offensive but both, so no surrender need be final, not even unconditional surrender. There was a moment when the agrarians thought this, a particular moment when the country suffered the 1929 stock market crash. The book coming out after that made us seem prophets. We did not so see ourselves in the writing

of it. None of us was a politician or intended, I think, any pragmatic action. We were protesting an unhappy condition of Southern affairs and a continuing conquest. Today it is clear to me, at least, that we were better prophets than we knew. I don't feel that any of us at the time could have imagined that the conditions we protested could become so rapidly worsened.

So, after the crash, for a while at least, we had hopes of making the word flesh. It was a lot of fun. We addressed one another as generals, I hope you understand facetiously but not entirely. The depression was upon us, and it was heavy. People were stealing corn in broad-open daylight, and my father turned his head. I know of a fireman in Trenton, N.J. who rode his bicycle into the country and stole apples to keep his family from starving. William Dodd, historian and ambassador to Germany, tried to persuade Roosevelt that he might do well to listen to what the agrarians had to say. He got the dollar-a-year men. I spoke to Senator Bankhead. All he could come up with was forty acres and a mule. There were mules then. They are curiosities now.

Before I go on, I must remind myself how pervasive was a growing acceptance of the new materialism we attacked as Industrialism. The South had prospered during the first world war. In the Euphoria of victory there was a general feeling that we were back in the Union. The New South propaganda of progress everywhere said as much, and most of the media of news and public information took it for granted. Farming was looked down upon. Tired of poverty and honest work, the young began to desert the land and go to town, and in town the ambitious youth took the train to New York City as did many young men from the West. The educational world began to change its curricula. The Chancellor of Vanderbilt University announced at a crucial moment of an agrarian fight that he wanted to graduate bankers, not writers or farmers. Rumor had it that the English building, ordered by him, was to be as much like a factory as possible, and the architect obliged. It was not the Church's Thanksgiving that we chanted. A New England holiday was universally celebrated as the national Thanksgiving. This salvation of the puritan fathers after their hard winter was instilled into the minds of Southern children as the salvation of their founding fathers. One of my projects in kindergarten was cutting out and painting turkeys and tall-hatted men with bibs to paste in front of a log cabin made out of twigs. At home I was read Uncle Remus, but in public it was John Alden, why don't you speak for yourself, John? that we were read. We were not told that Captain John Smith, sailing the Atlantic coast, brought small pox to the Indians at Plymouth and so let the Puritans land in safety. Always it was the New England story, which concerned the genesis of the nation. Not the other John, John Rolfe who was saved by the Indian maiden, Pocahontas. Their subsequent marriage made an elevating and romantic story of amity between races. No teacher knew enough to reveal the historic meaning of this incident. It was the first English recorded instance of the Indian woman's preference for the European. The betrayal of her tribe for the white man's favors was a constant element in the pattern of Indian defeat. Nancy Ward, a beloved woman of the Cherokees, saw nothing wrong in sitting in council and living with one of the enemy. Her betrayal indicates the complexity of the Indian mind, for she never left the council and remained beloved and respected.

Whoever wins an internecine war writes the history of that war. And the textbooks as well. Lost in diaries and obscure histories there were too many stories about the settlements in Middle Tennessee, both of Indians and Americans, which would have told our young of stamina and courage. The attack on the stations around Nashville, the skillet and the kettle at a bend in the Tennessee River, or an account of that one man Spencer who lived in the arm of a hollow sycamore, alone during the hardest winter that country had known, with only half a skinning knife for protection and food. It must have been some tree, for he was so big a man, a French trader seeing his footprints jumped into the Cumberland River and swam away. He thought he was fleeing a monstrous bear. Later at a militia muster Spencer intervened between two young men who were fighting. One tried to get rough with him, whereupon he picked him up and threw him over the nine foot fence surrounding the stockage. The man called back, "If you will just throw my horse over, Mister Spencer, I'll be getting on my way." There are a number of these tales, and they carry the truth about a history, the quality of a tradition, as well as more formal documents.

It was not long before some of us, at least, suffered a disillusionment: it was not so clear that we were back in the Union. There were two incidents which had a good deal to do with this; at least they gave some propulsion to reforming our opinions and informing our judgments. One was the Dayton or Monkey trial in Tennessee. The trial concerned a law forbidding the teaching of evolution in the schools of the state. This law was loudly proclaimed as an attack on academic freedom. Our philosophy professor, Dr. Herbert Sanborn, a New Englander, almost alone at Vanderbilt exposed the fallacies in scientism's argument. I first met Allen Tate in New York City. We at once began discussing the trial as a liberal attack on our traditional inheritance. Now I see it as an advanced phase of Reconstruction. Maybe they are one and the same thing.

After the economic exploitation of the South, this religious attack on the Southern spirit seemed to have a double purpose: to denigrate us before the country and the world, make us laughed at as backward and ignorant. But the real aim was more insidious, a forced acceptance of belief in a secular instead of a divine order of the universe. Practically this would have meant a total, instead of an economic dominance by the Northeast. But the soul is not so easily traduced, especially of a people who live by or close to the land. These people are religious by nature because they enjoy and suffer nature, or they starve. Of course the defence at Dayton was inadequate, depending as it did upon a strict construction of the Bible with its literal fallacy. But the liberal attack was equally fallacious, that scientism (there is no science, only sciences) was the only truth about man and nature. Along

with this came H.L. Mencken's journalistic description of the South as "the Sahara of the Bozarts." This is like the thief who robs a house the second time and complains that the owners do not eat with silver.

How far such calumnies influenced the twelve I won't try to say, except for myself. One of the dangers of this kind of a discussion is inflicting your own responses upon your fellows, who certainly spoke for themselves. It set me to studying American and Southern history, about which I knew little to nothing. I kept at it for seven years, with Frank Owsley to guide me, one of our professional historians, whose life work was to replace biased or inaccurate accounts by the truth. Soon Tate was writing the biographies of Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis, and Warren a biography of John Brown. I was at work on Forrest. At any rate all the writers were Southern and most of them, by accident, were associated with Vanderbilt University. These men were already known or to become distinguished in their proper occupations, whether it was history or psychology or literature. Their agrarian writings merely displayed their common cultural inheritance, which was Christian and European. Let me quote a paragraph from the statement of principles as foreword to *I'll Take My Stand*: "Opposed to the industrial society is the agrarian, which does not stand in particular need of definition. An agrarian society is hardly one that has no use at all for industries, for professional vocations, for scholars and artists, and for the life of cities. Technically, perhaps, an agrarian society is one in which agriculture is the leading vocation, whether for wealth, for pleasure, or for prestige — a form of labor that is pursued with intelligence and leisure, and that becomes the goal to which the other forms approach as well as they may."

Surely, then, it must be taken that a poet, a farmer, a banker, a historian, a school teacher, must live in a certain place and time and so exhibit the kind of belief and behavior defined by the manners and mores of that time and place. It was not necessary to be a farmer to be agrarian. It was merely the basic occupation of a commodity-producing society. The liberal cartoons attacking showed us with our heads under a mule's tail, or a lone privy (or Necessary as George Washington called it) with a half moon cut over the door and the door closed. It left to the imagination what was behind the door. Allen Tate remarked that he preferred an indoor commode so long as he didn't have to kneel down and worship it before using it.

Only the Liberal mind could confuse equipment with the thing itself, but then the Liberal is always promising to relieve us of our common ills at somebody else's expense. He is the propagandist of the power we opposed. It is an old fight and the agrarians were not the first to enter it. This is no time to reargue the case. The books are there to be read, and read in light of our present circumstances. I do want to emphasize that agrarianism was not an effort to reconstitute an ideal state, an Utopia, unless in the sense of Sir Thomas More's Utopia, an allegory criticizing his king's English and European policies. An outright statement would have lost him his head much earlier. The agrarian effort was towards the preservation of an inherited way of life, a way which was threatened but still in existence. I said it was an old fight. Napoleon tried to restore the legitimacy of kingship, but London, the center of international banking, defeated him. At St. Helena he told Las Cases, "Agriculture is the soul, the foundation of the Kingdom; industry ministers to the comfort and happiness of the population. Foreign trade is the superabundance; it allows of the due exchange of the surplus of agriculture and home industry; these last ought never to be subordinate to foreign trade." This country's policy has reversed the order: foreign trade first, industry, agriculture a poor third. Each day news reports witness to the folly of this order.

Shortly after the American Revolution the cogent opponent to what he called the paper and patronage aristocracy was John Taylor of Caroline County, Virginia. His question was: Why set up in this country the same power we fought a war to be free of? He was speaking against banking and a central government. He was a Jeffersonian but more agrarian and more lucid than Jefferson. He refused to put any hope in men themselves, but always in principles. In 1803 he published *Arator*, a collection of essays on farming and politics. The thesis was this: agriculture and politics are the sources of wealth and power. Both contain internal good principles, but both are subject to practical deterioration. If agriculture is good and government bad, we may have wealth and slavery. If the government is good and agriculture bad, liberty and poverty. We must remember that at this date nearly ninety percent of American population made its living by or on the land. From 1940 to 1974 the number of farms in the U.S. declined from approximately six million to a little over two million, 62% of our family units. Since the second world war thirty million people have left the country for the city. You don't need but one wrong idea to destroy a state.

I am not talking about statistics, but this great acceleration of much widespread loss of farms and families sustains my argument, which is this: at the time we wrote there were enough families living on the land and enough small town and city privately owned businesses to counterbalance the great industrial might, which was a fact and had to be reckoned with. If our proposal had been listened to, this necessary industry might have been contained, might not have grown into the only idea of the kind of life everybody must be forced to accept. A family, and I mean its kin and connections too, thrives best on some fixed location, which holds the memories of past generations by the ownership of farms or even family businesses.

Not only sentimental memories but skills passed down and a knowledge of the earth tended. And a knowledge particularly of the blood streams, so as to be warned and prepared for what to expect in behavior. Industry today uproots. It's like the army without having the army's *raison d'etre*. Promotion, except among the basic workers, means pulling up roots and being sent elsewhere,

with the promise of a better car and another room to the house. The children just as they are making friends and getting used to school must begin all over again. This is a modification of the Spartan state, which reduced the family to a minimal role.

The most irresponsible of our critics accused us of the self-indulgence of nostalgia, of foisting on our readers a myth, by myth was meant something that never existed. All societies are sustained by a myth. Such a myth is of necessity metaphysical, but it was not this kind of a myth the critic had in mind. He had mis-chosen his word. He meant fantasy, something that had no grounding in fact. Unfortunately for this kind of argument many of us were historians, and in Frank Owsley we had the best of professional historians. I speak of Owsley rather than Nixon because it was he and his wife, Harriet, who exposed the alien "myths" about the South that it was composed of large plantations with Old Marster sipping juleps while the slaves sang, and on the fringe the one bale, if that, cotton farmers called poor whites. He simply went to the census records where the facts were. Also diaries and county records, but the Federal census carried particular authority. One instance of this: presumably the black belt counties would be the area of the large plantations. Now the census taker went down the road, stopping in order at this farm and that, as he went along. The Owsleys discovered the greatest diversity in ownership, large plantations by moderate size farms, small farms, a plantation of two thousand acres with no slaves, a man owning slaves and no land. I won't go on, as the authority is here to correct or amplify me, if she so wills. You see the South was never solid until after the war. Defeat made it solid.

The misunderstanding, even among the most sympathetic critics, like Louis Rubin, has assumed that a commodity-producing society, such as the South and West, had not a chance of sustaining itself before the successive triumphs of the financial corporate role of money. And this kind of money is always international. They were vague about this corporate rule, but they accepted as absolute the ex post facto assumption of the relative poverty of the southern farm and its ultimate doom. The confusion lies just here. The communities composed of families with real property and private businesses still existed. The fight was on, but the outcome was uncertain. The depression was a heavy blow. Cotton cost seven cents a pound to grow and it brought on what is essentially the world market five cents. The only answer Roosevelt's government could give was plow under a fourth of your labor, cotton, corn, hogs and cattle. This is the most immoral fiat ever handed down from afar: destroy your handicrafts and life for an abstract stock market purpose. Where was the Joseph to talk of lean and fat years, store away instead of destroy.

The communities were the shape of society, even after the first world war. I was there. I lived in them. Most of the towns in the South and cities, too, lived by the country. My argument in two essays was this: the small farm upholds the state. I didn't give an number of acres. What I meant was a family owned and operated place. If the place has no mortgage, you live in a dwelling house without paying money for rent. If you plow with a team, you grow your own fuel. You grow most of your food. You do grow crops for money, but you are not completely in the money economy. You live at home with security. And you are a part of a living community, with other families in your situation, some better to do than others, as will always be the case.

Now witness the county seat. I'm speaking from experience again. All the roads radiating from the seat are privately owned. They had toll gates every five miles, and to pass through cost so much a buggy, twenty-five cents, so much a head for sheep. I used to go with my father to collect toll, and the money, all coin, would be stacked in order, silver dollars, half, quarters, on down to dimes and nickels, and they all smelled of snuff. There were very few paper bills. This means that you didn't leave home idly. You lived in a community with a radius of say five miles. This lasted almost until I went to college. The automobile was in its infancy. It was a toy for those who could buy. The ladies wore veils and all dust coats, when the machine as it was called, took you out for a short spin. People would call and ask if you were going to bring it out. It scared their mettlesome carriage horses. And rightly so; it was the horse's doom. But it took some years before it broke up the community. Thirty miles an hour was fast. The roads were not fit for speed. It took the greater part of the day to go from Huntsville, Alabama to Guntersville, forty miles away. Punctures were frequent, or a mud hole with brush in it would delay you for maybe an hour, until you could find somebody to hitch up his team and pull you out. Of course unless the team was obviously nearby and the hand out. My father had a Fordson tractor. It could break four acres a day, but so could a good team. He used it for discing, as broken ground is hard on animals. This was for Cornsilk, a twelve hundred acre place, which the T.V.A. stole and covered up with water.

This family farm, not Cornsilk, I talked about was dismissed as a subsistence farm. In the first place there is no such thing as a subsistence farm. That is an adjective used by a voice who thinks milk comes out of bottles, or possibly of land so poor that no insurance company will give it a mortgage. But even this is no subsistence farm. Even this has its place in society. If it has little money and no credit to buy advertised products, it still had a life of its own. When the T.V.A. began to build all those dams, making a permanent flood of the best land to control floods, it had to buy a little place near Muscle Shoals. This place was so poor it had no mortgage against it, but the shack did have a chimney whose fire had not gone out in a hundred years. Eminent domain or not, the T.V.A. had to move that chimney, the coals covered and hot, to its new location. The point is not that the move cost more than the price of the farm. The point is from the mirage of history, fire on the hearth has been the symbol of the

home. Neolithic man “Identified the column of smoke that rose from his hearth to disappear from view through a hole in the roof with the Axis of the Universe, saw in this luffer an image of the Heavenly door, and in his hearth the Navel of the Earth.” The man who cherished that chimney and forced a sovereign power to preserve it was not a man who thought much of comfort, that euphemism which disguises the perfidious intention of turning man into an appetite, to be perpetually bloated by some new appeal of an expanding economy, expanding until the resources on the earth and beneath it are exhausted.

In 1928 Allen Tate, his wife and child, and I travelled in a second-hand Ford from New York to Alabama, going over the battlefields. There were no Interstates (maybe the Pennsylvania turnpike) but many narrow paved roads and roads with gravel, all rough in places. The outskirts of Philadelphia ended easily in the country, with its farms and not just Amish either. Today from Trenton to Philadelphia there is a flow of houses which obliterates the state lines, and at night one long blur of light. Through Maryland into Virginia we camped by the side of the road or in a farmer’s lot and picked his turnip greens and cooked them in a pot with sowbelly. I knew how to make a hoe cake. The water and greens were free, as was the camp ground. If we felt we could afford it, we would stop in a village or some courthouse with buildings about it and eat a lunch for thirty-five cents. If it was forty-five, we might drive on. There was only one tourist camp the entire way, no buildings but a common washroom and commodes. This was outside Richmond. We pitched our pup tents here. Sometimes we washed and dressed and went into town on invitation, which was always welcome as a change of diet.

The night watchman was the great-nephew of General John Bankhead McGruder, late of the Confederacy. The superintendent was the great nephew of General A.P. Hill of the Army of Northern Virginia, whose name was called by both Lee and Jackson in their dying speech. This was the familiar world all of us were born in, and I hope I am making it clear that now I am not speaking only of the Southern terrain. Later, I went on alone to Mississippi, where Forrest often rode. I can’t believe it had changed much from war days. Going through the back country to Tupelo, I stopped to enquire the way. Teams were hitched about the courthouse fence, a political meeting was afoot. The patriarchs, all in black hats and white beards, sat on the platform with their hands on hickory sticks. It was obvious that little of folly would take place in their presence. I was asked to “take out” and join the crowd. I was not asked to park my Ford. I thanked the man but told him I was running late. Could he direct me to Tupelo. I was told to go down the road, and he pointed which way, until I came to a widow-woman’s house, where I was to turn left. I thanked him and went on. I had no trouble finding the widow-woman’s house. It had no stove wood stacked in the yard.

I’ve often asked myself: Why was it that so few people listened to us, although most were sympathetic. The kind of life they knew was at stake. I think the reason of their seeming indifference is this: nobody could imagine the world they were born in, had lived in, and were still living in could disappear. Well, it has.

As my final word — I think we should have found a larger word than agrarian, for it was this whole country’s Christian inheritance that was threatened, and still is. But let there be no misunderstanding. We still are subjects of Christendom. Only we have reached its Satanic phase. I can’t believe that any society is strong which holds physical comfort as its quest. There is only one comfort, and it is the only thing that has been promised: the gates of Hell will not finally prevail.

This essay was originally given as a speech in Dallas around 1980.

About Andrew Nelson Lytle

Andrew Nelson Lytle (1902-1995) was a celebrated author and poet whose contributions to Southern literature, history, and philosophy helped form the backbone of the Southern intellectual renaissance.

<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/reflections-of-a-ghost-an-agrarian-view-after-fifty-years/>





ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO JACQUELINE WATIE, DAUGHTER OF GENERAL STAND WATIE. C.S.A.

Charlotte Jacqueline "Jessie" Watie (10/9/1854 - 3/17/1875) was attending the Cherokee Female Seminary in Tahlequah, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) when this envelope was addressed to her.

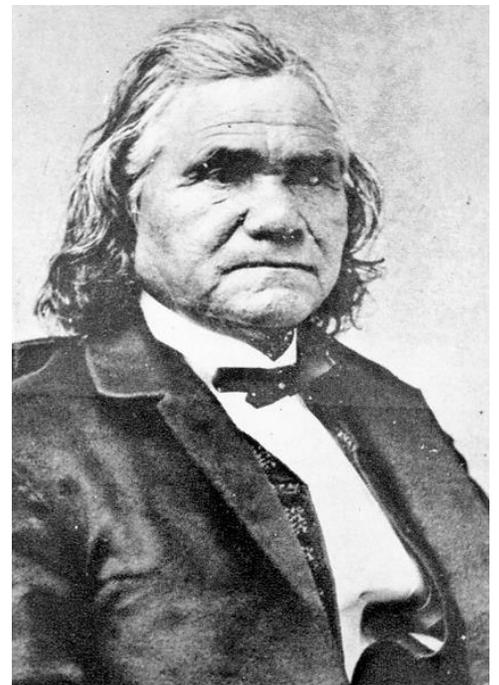
“You can’t imagine how lonely I am up here at our old place without any of my dear children being with me,” Watie wrote Jacqueline, only weeks before his death in 1871. “I would be so happy to have you here, but you must go to school.”

-- Stand Watie, September 1871.

Like the rest of Stand Watie's sons and daughters, Jacqueline would not survive early adulthood. She was taken suddenly ill at the Female Seminary where she was a student, and died on March 17, 1875, at the age of eighteen. She was buried in the Bell-Watie Country Cemetery, which was located on Monkey Island at Grand Lake, Delaware County, Oklahoma.

This country cemetery was moved on September 18, 1968 to the Polson Cemetery, Delaware County, Oklahoma.

Photo courtesy: The Warren Collection





Wednesday, August 31, 2016

[Jonathan Romans Gets Served ! A Fine August Day at the VMFA](#)

YOU'VE BEEN SERVED!

Guess who showed up on the Boulevard yesterday? When our Flaggers arrived at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA) for an afternoon of flagging, they were quickly joined by this man. Our readers may recall that Richmond Police had reported that they were unable to locate Jonathan Romans to serve him warrants for assault and disorderly conduct, issued after several recent attacks on our Flaggers.

Our Flaggers immediately called the police and VMFA security came out to assist.



After detaining him for nearly an hour, the warrants were secured and served. Mr. Romans was not very happy and

made quite a scene, yelling and attracting all kinds of attention.



He will soon have his day in court and we will follow up to make sure he is prosecuted to the full extent of the law. October will mark 5 years of our ongoing protests at the VMFA, after museum officials forced the removal of Confederate flags from the portico of the Confederate Memorial Chapel, on the grounds of Robert E Lee Memorial Park, established in memory of the Veterans who lived and died at the Lee Camp #1 Old Soldiers Home.



We acknowledge and respect the rights of any citizen to do the same, but will not tolerate those whose behavior violates the law or who attack our Flaggers in any way. The recent arrests and convictions are sending a clear signal to social justice warriors in Richmond that their uncivil behavior will not be tolerated, and we hope that Mr. Romans soon gets the same message.

Tuesday, August 30, 2016

New Flags Installed at Memorial Battle Flag Sites in Danville, Virginia



At our last flag raising in Danville, Virginia, we asked for help from the attendees to collect the funds needed to pay for the 30' x 50' flag that was raised on Hwy 29 that day. We were absolutely thrilled when the Danville community ended up giving more than twice the needed amount, so that we not only covered the cost of the world's largest Confederate Battle Flag, but we were also able to order new flags for several of the other 13 Danville flag sites.

Today, our friends at Sky High Poles have been busy changing out flags, including this beautiful new Army of Tennessee Battle Flag now flying at the very first Danville Memorial Battle Flag Site, on 58 at the main bridge into town.

Maintaining these sites is a challenge, and we could not do it without the outpouring of community help and support that we have received, especially in Danville. **MANY THANKS** to all of our supporters who have contributed to help raise and maintain these flags, and to the men who serve as guardians of the flags...in Danville, and across the Commonwealth!

Thursday, August 25, 2016

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CHESTER I-95 FLAG?

Thank you for your inquiry. We have been overwhelmed by the number of citizens who have contacted us, upset because they passed the site and did not see the flag flying. Our favorite messages are from those who say the salute it every time they pass by.

Several weeks ago, we began the process of extensive site improvements at our I-95 Chester Flag Site. The 50' flag pole needed repair and was removed. The site work is scheduled to be completed this fall and the flag will return. A re-dedication



ceremony is planned.

The I-95 Chester flag site was the first Highway Memorial Battle Flag raised in the Commonwealth. Since it was raised on September 28, 2013, we have added 25 more to the skyline in Virginia. 14 of those are located in and around Danville, where members of Danville City Council voted to remove a 3x5 Third National Confederate Flag from the Confederate monument on the grounds of the Sutherlin Mansion, the Last Capitol of the Confederacy.

We have several sites currently under construction, including two in Charlottesville, where Charlottesville City Council wants to tear down the Robert E. Lee Monument, and will be scouting for sites in Portsmouth and Alexandria should they attempt to remove or in any way altar the Confederate monuments there. We are also watching the situation in Fairfax very closely, where a small group of agitators has pressured the school board into forming a commission to explore the possibility of changing the name of J.E.B. Stuart High School, in spite of the fact that students, alumni, and members of the community are overwhelmingly opposed to the change that would cost the citizens of Fairfax an estimated 3/4 of a million dollars.

The Virginia Flaggers Highway Memorial Battle Flags are dedicated to the Glory of God and our flags fly in memory and honor of our Confederate dead. They also serve as a reminder that there are still many of us with the blood of our Confederate ancestors flowing through our veins who will not sit idly by while the honor and memory of our Confederate Veterans is attacked...and will stand up to the politically motivated bullies who want to erase every vestige of our Confederate history and heritage from the Commonwealth.

Wednesday, August 24, 2016

[Charlottesville Blue Ribbon Committee Vice-Chair John Mason Needs a History Lesson](#)



Honorable Members of the Commission:

Professor John Mason, Vice Chair of your "Blue Ribbon Commission on Race, Memorials and Public Spaces," has been quoted as saying that "Robert E. Lee, as everyone knows (?!), commanded the Confederate Armies in a war that the essential purpose of which was to preserve slavery and white supremacy."

This is "the propaganda of the victorious" in a nutshell, touted by "Court Historians" for a hundred and fifty years, and condensed for our politicized, sloganeering, short-attention-span, emoting, low-information-voters in our sound-bite, TV-commercial attuned era.

The truth of the matter - if anyone is interested enough to look into it objectively - is that Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate Armies defending the South in a war waged against her by the North, whose essential purpose was invasion, conquest, and coerced political allegiance.

If you take down the statue of Lee, you'd better take down the statues of George Washington while you're at it, and put up statues of Lincoln and George III - or maybe Karl Marx to satisfy the Radical Egalitarians - in their stead.

H. V. Traywick, Jr.

**Photo courtesy Judy Smith Photography*

Charlottesville - Robert E. Lee Monument & Park Update/Call To Action

In the months since we held a "Save Lee Park" rally in Charlottesville and spoke at the Charlottesville City Council meeting that night, much has transpired .

Sadly, we regret to report that Mr. George "Tex" Wells passed away last week after a courageous battle with cancer. The last time most of us saw Tex was at the "Save Lee Park" rally in Charlottesville in April. He was ill then and very weak...and should not have been standing out in the sun, but he INSISTED on coming and standing up for Robert E Lee, against what he felt was a huge injustice.



A Vietnam Veteran, Tex was well known for his portrayal of Gen Robert E Lee, and was a tireless advocate of the general and a fierce defender of our Cause.

The South has lost a true hero, and many of us have lost a dear friend.

Thank you, Tex. The general is safe. We won't let the miscreants get their hands on him or dishonor his sacred memory. Go rest high, Sir!

**Photo courtesy Judy Smith Photography*

Since the rally and City Council meeting in April, the Council announced and appointed a "Blue Ribbon Commission on Race, Memorials and Public Spaces". This commission was appointed against the wishes of Vice-Mayor Bellamy and Councilman Szacos, who were visibly agitated at the idea of any delay in their plan to tear down the Robert E. Lee monument and rename LEE Park, but considering the severity of the backlash from citizens against the plan, City Council had no choice but to do "something" to satisfy the outcry of the public, and at the same time rein in and appease their rogue members, all at substantial taxpayer expense.

Read the details of the Resolution that created the commission
here: <http://www.charlottesville.org/home/showdocument?id=43143>

Link to the Commissions page on Charlottesville's website
here: <http://www.charlottesville.org/departments-and-services/boards-and-commissions/blue-ribbon-commission-on-race-memorials-and-public-spaces>

As one might imagine, the members that were selected by City Council to make up this commission, with one exception, have little or no knowledge of Confederate history and heritage, have a history of anti-Confederate bias, and several have made public comments supporting monument removal. Read the applications of those selected here to get an idea of how the deck has been stacked: <http://www.vaflaggers.com/brca.pdf>

VICE-CHAIR of the Commission, John Mason, as quoted in the Cavalier Daily:

[Cavalier Daily, March 23, 2016:](#)

John Mason, associate chair of the History department, said the symbolic nature of the statue and its message to the community are two of the major reasons it should be removed.

"The statue should be removed because it's a symbol of racism, intolerance and white supremacy," Mason said. "Robert E. Lee, as we know, commanded the Confederate armies in a war that the essential purpose of which was to preserve slavery and to preserve white supremacy."

Mason said the relationship between the statue — which has an unobstructed view on its four sides and sits in the middle of the park — and the viewer makes the viewer feel "small and insignificant."

"That's never going away," Mason said. "So if we want a city that does not celebrate racism, does not celebrate the cause of the Confederacy, then we're going to have to remove it."

The bias of the "Commission" is clear and intentional. Even so, after several public hearing where citizens OVERWHELMINGLY voiced opposition to the removal of any monuments or memorials, http://www.richmond.com/news/virginia/article_ef708687-20f7-5f2c-a79c-

18b3d2e150d0.html the commission appears to be getting the message.... http://www.dailyprogress.com/news/local/city-commission-on-statues-and-monuments-inching-closer-to-recommendation/article_a14a796e-6084-11e6-ae42-07c854ebbb5d.html

On August 13, the commission gave a tour of local historical sites and invited the public to attend and comment. <http://www.nbc29.com/story/32753314/blue-ribbon-commission-gives-tour-of-controversial-landmarks>

During the BRC tour, Mr. Mason speculated that Paul Goodloe McIntire must have bought the statues with money his family made from slave labor. Commissioner Margaret O'Bryant quickly corrected him, noting that Mr. McIntire left Charlottesville with very little and earned his fortune in the North in Chicago and New York. Mr. Mason's comment was subjective in nature and intended to create a narrative that fits his prejudiced agenda.

The following day, commission member Gordon Fields resigned.



CALL TO ACTION

What can you do to help?

- 1) Attend the next Blue Ribbon Commission Public Meeting TONIGHT, Wednesday, August 24, 6:00 p.m. City Space, 110 5th St NE, Charlottesville, VA 22902 and make sure your voice, and that of our Confederate ancestors, is heard.
- 2) Share your thoughts with the commission here: RMSfeedback@charlottesville.org or call, 434-970-3101. The commission has been instructed to report EVERY communication to City Council. Be polite, but be firm that no monument should be removed and no context needs to be

added to any existing memorials.

3) Take a moment to contact Charlottesville City Council, even if you have already done so. Send a message to [ALL City Councilors](mailto:ALL_City_Councilors). Please be advised that emails sent via this link, or council@charlottesville.org will also be sent to the City Manager, Assistant City Managers and Clerk of Council. Send a message to [INDIVIDUAL City Councilors](mailto:INDIVIDUAL_City_Councilors)

Finally, we leave you with this update from Alexandria, Virginia. After months of public hearings where citizens overwhelmingly spoke AGAINST removing any of the city's Confederate history, the commission there has issued a recommendation that the Confederate monument NOT be removed. Although the content of the article leaves quite a bit to be desired as regards truth and fact, we LOVE this headline...

The South lost the war but keeps winning the battle over Confederate memorials

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/the-south-lost-the-war-but-keeps-winning-the-battle-over-confederate-memorials/2016/08/23/23012f42-694b-11e6-99bf-f0cf3a6449a6_story.html

13 months after Nikki Haley used a completely unrelated tragedy for political gain by pressuring SC legislators into removing the Confederate flag off of the Memorial in Columbia, and inspiring and emboldening other heritage haters across the country to follow her lead, the tide has turned. Her career is finished and good people are finally standing up and pushing back, and putting an end to this nonsense.

The commission in Alexandria got part of this right...the statue WILL stay, but rest assured there will be no PC "context" added, and Jefferson Davis Highway will remain. If we continue to stand up and speak out, we will prevail...in Alexandria...and in Charlottesville... and across the South. Stay tuned for more details and calls to action for Alexandria.

In the meantime, we wish to remind these folks that the removal of and/or attempt to modify existing war memorials is a violation of Virginia State Law, and any attempt to do so will be met with costly civil litigation and criminal prosecution. In addition, we have scouted several locations in Charlottesville for Memorial Battle flag sites, and have one under construction as of this update.

We have only just begun to fight. To arms, Dixie!

Victory! Anti-Confederate SJW Convicted in Richmond General District Court

In June, we reported that charges had been filed against two separate individuals for assaults against our Flaggers. You can find the original story here: <http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/2016/06/violent-agitator-arrested-for-assault.html>

Yesterday, both cases were heard before the Richmond District Court.

The case against Kristofer Goad, who verbally assaulted TriPp Lewis, was the first heard.



Kristofer Goad (AKA "Goad Gatsby") See the video of the incident here... <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SeEkanZ3XY> ****WARNING: GRAPHIC PROFANITY****



This is the same individual who has tried unsuccessfully for several years to organize counter protests against us. For some time, he would show up alone, on his tricycle, and attempt to drive us away by blasting profanity-laced rap music at very high volume levels. Five years later, we are still out there, twice a week, and he has long since given up and gone home.

The trial started with the judge asking TriPp to describe what happened. When TriPp's testimony began, the judge stopped him and asked that all children be cleared from the courtroom due to the level of profanity the defendant had used. When the prosecutor played the video, the profanity laced shouts and rage from the defendant could be heard echoing through the chamber, obviously effecting even those who could not see the video being played at the bench.

The defense attorney then tried to make the case that since neither the crowd nor TriPp had actually **ACTED OUT** when provoked, that the defendant wasn't guilty. He moved to dismiss the charges based on this assumption.

The judge denied the motion and in his comments blasted the notion that somehow a crime had not been committed simply because the man being assaulted was a gentleman and kept his cool and did not react in any way. He went on to say that one cannot direct that kind of language, in that manner, at an individual, or at a group **ABOUT** an individual, and not be guilty of breaking the law. He found the evidence more than sufficient to convict.

At this point, he turned to TriPp and told him, "What happens from here is up to you, Sir. Do you want this man to have a record?" To which TriPp quickly and emphatically replied "YESSIR."

He was convicted of the misdemeanor and ordered to pay a fine. The judge's final words to Kristofer: "Clean your language up, young man"



Plans are underway to also file a civil suit. Stay tuned...



The second case, heard the same day in the same court, was to hear charges against this woman, for pouring the contents of her beverage on several of our Flaggers as she walked down the sidewalk in front of the VMFA. Although she admitted to VMFA Security that the act was intentional, and there was video presented from VMFA security cameras that clearly showed her walking by and slinging the drink at our Flaggers, she changed her story when questioned in court and claimed the act was unintentional and that she only meant to pour the drink on the ground. This after her attorney argued unsuccessfully that the act in itself was not battery.

Because of this, and the fact that she never looked at our Flaggers, or said anything to them when she did it, the judge found that there was reasonable doubt as to intent and dismissed the charges.

We also plan to explore the possibility of filing a civil suit in this matter.

Overall, we are satisfied that we were able to get the conviction and that even though the other case was dismissed, the arrest and trial will serve as a deterrent not only for the woman involved in that case, but for any others who think that just because they disagree with someone or what they say, they have the right to disrespect or assault them. We will not tolerate it and will continue to prosecute any such incidents to the full extent of the law. For those who escape justice in the courtroom, we know that God will vindicate and leave the final judgement in His hands.



Finally, we still have charges pending against this man, Jonathan Romans, who has a history of spitting at our Flaggers and shouting obscenities and holding signs that falsely claim that we are "KKK" members, and prior convictions of curse and abuse. Mr. Romans has four outstanding warrants currently, 3 for disorderly conduct and 1 for assault, but the Richmond Police have been unable to locate him to serve the warrants.

RICHMOND AREA RESIDENTS: Please be on the lookout for this man and call RPD immediately if you see him. (804) 646-5100

[RVA Monument Guards - Weekend Protests Report](#)





Many of you contacted us to express concern about the risk of vandalism and damage to our monuments in light of the protesters who gathered in RVA over the weekend and announced plans to hold a rally at the RE Lee monument.

We have known about the planned protests for weeks, and communicated directly with the Richmond Police and the State Capitol Police regarding their plans and ours.



One of the most disturbing aspects of the planned protests was a professed communist group that specifically targeted the monuments. We monitored their activity in the weeks leading up to August 13, and their attempt to tack on the "March to Destroy White Supremacy" to the larger protest was a dismal failure. There were only a small handful visible among the hundreds of "minimum wage" protestors, and they garnered no attention from protest organizers or the media. We are pleased to report that when our monument guards arrived Saturday afternoon to begin their first shift, they reported that there had not been any damage of any kind to any of our monuments.

We doubled our patrols on Saturday as a precaution, with folks on duty throughout the afternoon, evening and overnight. Monument Guards reported a heavy presence by the Richmond Police Department, and hourly foot patrols of the Robert E. Lee Monument by the Capitol Police, which continued overnight and into Sunday morning.

The Va Flaggers would like to offer our thanks and appreciation to the Richmond and Capitol police, who were out in force during the protests, and helped protect our monuments from suffering any damage, and to all of our Monument Guards who volunteered to help with increased monument patrols over the weekend.



"Dixie Rising" - Enhanced photo of "Vindicatrix" from the Jefferson Davis Monument on Monument Avenue in Richmond. Available for purchase here... http://fineartamerica.com/featured/dixie-rising-judy-smith.html?fb_ref=Default *Courtesy of Judy Smith Photography*

For over a year now, the RVA Monument Guards have been a presence on Monument Avenue, keeping a watchful eye over our monuments there and others throughout the Capital of the Confederacy. If you would like to assist with this ongoing effort to patrol and protect our monuments, please send an email to RVAMonumentGuards@gmail.com for more information.

Tuesday, August 16, 2016

Danville 29 Bypass Gen. William Lewis Cabell Memorial Battle Flag Documentary/Update

A crew from Sky High Poles raises the Commonwealth's largest Confederate Battle flag at a ceremony attended by over 700+ supporters on land leased by the Va Flaggers adjacent to US Rt. 29, just north of Danville, Va, July 23rd, 2016, Photo Courtesy Judy Smith Photography

A crew from Sky High Poles raises the Commonwealth's largest Confederate Battle flag at a ceremony attended by over 700+ supporters on land leased by the Va Flaggers adjacent to US Rt. 29, just north of Danville, Va, July 23rd, 2016, Photo Courtesy Judy Smith Photography

On the day of the flag raising ceremony in Danville, there were a number of media outlets present. One of them was a documentary film maker from Richmond. Although we had no idea what kind of piece he was producing, we thought the finished product turned out very well and wanted to share it with all of you, especially those who couldn't be there that day...

<https://vimeo.com/176180721>



Although the video has been removed, the content of this report remains, and was one of our favorites...

<http://www.virginiafirst.com/news/local-news/largest-confederate-battle-flag-flies-near-danville>
DANVILLE, Va.

If you are driving on route 29 near Danville, you can't miss the World's largest Confederate Battle flag on the side of the road.

Standing at one hundred and nineteen feet tall and 30 feet by 50 feet in dimension, there is no confederate battle flag which can rival it.

This is the 14th battle flag installed near the last confederacy capital during the Civil War.

A group called the Virginia Flaggers decided to put big flags up all around the area after City Council of Danville prohibited flying the flag on city property.

"There are folks that want us to go away. They want our history to go away. They want that flag to go away, because they know what it really means and it really means resistance to tyranny and an over reaching federal government , and we're still fighting that battle today. This is our history, our heritage, and we're not going to lie down and let these people take it away from us," said Susan Hathaway, who is the founder of the Virginia Flaggers.

Though the flag is met with some opposition from the public, today there were no protestors at the ceremony.

The group says they have already been contacted by another Danville resident who wants to put a flag up and the group says they will not stop putting up flags any time soon.

Finally, sharing these great comments from a Danville resident, posted online. These words beautifully summarize the situation in Danville...and many other localities across America...

"For MOST it is about heritage, honor, and respect for their ancestors. They were ok with that taking place at the graves of the veterans and historic sites, but once the few places that had flags, statues, and monuments were attacked, their only recourse was to protest. The entire city of Danville stood as the Last Capital, not just the mansion, but preservationists were content with that one small monument in 40 square miles. I'd say they had already compromised as far as humanly possible. Are their protests big? Yes, but they (and their views) have been totally disenfranchised and eliminated. Their view and opinion is instantly disregarded by most and labeled hateful and racist (before they can even articulate it). (The actions of) one idiot in SC with one picture buried in his Facebook posts was able to (be leveraged by others as an excuse to) destroy historic statues and monuments and change the names of streets, colleges, and sports teams. The COEXIST crowd doesn't really want that, they want inclusion, but only those who think the same."

#NeverForget #ConfederateDanville #LastCapitalCSA

The 29 Bypass Gen. William Lewis Cabell Memorial Battle Flag as seen from the 29 Bypass . Photo Courtesy Judy Smith Photography





Great turnout and meeting last night in Mathews, Virginia, with the Lane Armistead Camp SCV Camp #1772 at the historic Mathews Courthouse! Thanks to Commander John Anderton and the men of Camp 1772 for the warm welcome and generous support!

For our Cause!
Susan Hathaway
Va Flaggars





"I hope the day will never come that my grandsons will be ashamed to own that I was a Confederate Soldier"

Private A.Y. Handy, 32nd Texas Calvary, C.S.A.

Sam Davis Youth Camps

Preserving the truth for Posterity

<http://samdavis.scv.org/>

The Confederate Giant

Captain Martin Van Buren Bates

Martin Van Buren Bates was born November 9, 1837, the 11th and youngest child of John Wallis Bates and Sarah "Sallie" Waltrip Bates (his parents are buried on the Old Bates Farm cemetery, the property later sold to Henry Potter). He was born in Letcher County on the mouth of the Boone Fork where it enters the Northfork of the Kentucky River (Kona is now located there). Beginning at age seven he began to grow very large, first obese, then tall. By age 13 he weighted 300 pounds. He grew to become the largest man in the world at 7'11". He was well educated by the regional standards. "Old papers, now in the possession of Letcher County clerk Charlie Wright, a great-nephew of Bates, indicate that by 8, Martin could quote most important dates and events and had developed what was called "almost a photographic memory."

[<http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/ky/knott/bios/b320001.txt>]

At the beginning of the War between the States, Martin left teaching and enrolled on 1 November 1861 in Company F. of the 5th Kentucky Infantry, at Whitesburg, under the command of Captain Ben E. Caudill, for a 12 month term. Accounts say that he was given a battlefield commission. The 5th disbanded at Hazel Green. Martin joined Company A of French's Battalion of Virginia Infantry as a 1st Lt. He was captured in Pike County, Kentucky and imprisoned in Camp Chase, Ohio. Later he was transferred to Point Lookout, MD. On 17 May 1863 he was exchanged. Later, he joined his brother, Robert Bates, in Company A of the 7th Battalion Confederate Cavalry and served as a 1st Lt. He is said to have risen to the rank of Captain while in the CSA. He resigned his commission on 19 July 1864, and it was approved on 29 July 1864 by Colonel Clarence Prentice, and by General John Hunt Morgan on 28 August 1864. However, Martin is mentioned in official correspondence on 26 March 1865. He was in the following battles: Battle of Middle Creek, Second Battle of Cynthiana , and a Battle near Cumberland Gap

[http://www.geocities.com/pattymay_99/mvb.html]

One account of the action of Martin and his compatriots, that has been passed down, is given by Burdine Webb (Enoch's neice) in 1941:

"Criticized by all were the guerrilla bands that pillaged, murdered, and robbed. There were those in this country. They were driven, however, into Virginia. The bands, of course, opposed both the "Blue and the Gray." Early in the conflict Bates was chosen to drive back these marauders, though some of them were his neighbors. Bates at length became a captain in his division as he was brave and relentless. He and Captain Webb succeeded in driving them even further back into Virginia. The Crane's Nest section of the band became so rampant that Bates, with Captain Webb and Colonel Ben Caudill of Letcher country, Kentucky, took an army over there to suppress them. Locating their enemy in the dead of night a first was hurriedly build. The flames spread upward, lighting a considerable distance and the soldiers put themselves in readiness. The guerillas swooped down to see about the conflagration, when hundreds of shots rang out. Twelve of the band fell, rolling down the mountainside. Twelve or 15 more were



captured. The ruse worked well."

[June 2005 issue of The Kentucky Explorer, "Martin Van Buren Bates: The "Giant of Letcher County" by Burdine Webb in 1941. page 23 & 24.]

Another source from the FNB Chronicals in Scott County, Tennessee shares this account with us drawn from Martin's great great nephew, Bruce Bates:

Martin made quite a name for himself during the war. He used two colossal 71 caliber horse pistols that had been made especially for him at the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond. He wore them strapped across his chest in black leather holsters. He had a saber that was 18 inches longer than the standard weapon. He rode a huge Percheron horse that he took from a German farmer in Pennsylvania. He was severely wounded in a battle around the Cumberland Gap area and was also captured, although he later escaped.

Now, for the "rest of the story". According to information BRUCE BATES uncovered as told years ago by JOHN LUCAS, who was a distant relative of the giant and had seen him on many occasions, MARTIN VAN BUREN BATES returned to his Kentucky home after the war and found that local Unionists had captured one of his brothers and had tormented him with bayonets to a slow and painful death. This enraged the giant and he gathered his men and searched out the murderers. One by one they were captured. Some were roused out of their beds at night. Others were found hiding in hilltop caverns. Some were ambushed on Rock House Creek and locked in it under close guard. Then their wives, parents, grandparents and children were rounded up and driven to the mouth of Big Hollow and kept there around campfires all night. The children ranged from about 12 years old down to babes in their mothers' arms. Some of the wives were pregnant.

Two slender black oaks grew a dozen feet apart. A pole was lashed to the trees about 10 feet up. A round beech log was cut, stripped of its branches and placed on the ground beneath. Eight nooses hung down from the pole.

At dawn, the Rebels roused the sleepers, who threw fresh wood on the fires. At the sight of the dangling ropes the women began to wail. The giant appeared on his giant horse, his giant sword and pistols gleaming, his black eyes shining with contempt and hatred. His men appeared out of the gloomy mists herding the prisoners before them, each man's hands bound behind his back.

The prisoners were placed on the log, and a noose was dropped around each shrinking neck, the men pleading for their lives. Their relatives begged the giant to be merciful. The giant sat on his great horse for several minutes while dawn slowly brightened the sky. The fire crackled, adding its gleams to the soft light of the new day. The killers began to hope a little; then the giant raised his hand in a signal. Two men gave the log a shove and it rolled down the hill. The eight bound figures dropped a few inches and choked slowly to death. With swords and cocked pistols the women and children were kept at bay. None could render aid.

The "Yankees" were a quarter of an hour dying. The giant told the people not to touch the dead or take them down from the gallows. They were to hang there and rot by the road, their corruption warning all passersby of the consequences of killing a BATES. If anyone violated his order, he would die in the same way. Absolutely no mercy would be shown. In addition, his family would be destroyed, his house burned, his stock killed. "Take warning," the giant said. "because no other warning will be given!" Then he and his men rode away, leaving the dead to swing in the wind and their kin to mourn them through a monstrous nightmare.

The bodies turned to skeletons before the giant came back, only rattling bones were left for burial.

JOHN LUCAS said the giant could not stay in Letcher County after that. "When those children got old enough they would have killed him without a doubt. He moved away when the war was over and didn't tell people where he went, either. You know what his vengeance was like. We can't even guess what those children would have done to even the score when they got to be grown men.

[FNB Chronicle, vol 9 no 3, 1998 http://www.tngenweb.org/scott/fnb_v9n3_giant.htm]

Martin left Letcher County with his nephew "Bad John" Wright and worked in a circus. "Bad John" was billed as a trick rider and sharpshooter, and Martin as the tallest man. He married Anna Hannon Swan (8') in Nova Scotia and she joined the circus. They married in London. Later Martin retired in Seville, Ohio where he died at age 80 in 1919 and lies with his first wife and their infant children at Mound Cemetery. He wrote an autobiography, The Kentucky River Giant that is available in reprint here: <http://books.lulu.com/content/124960>.

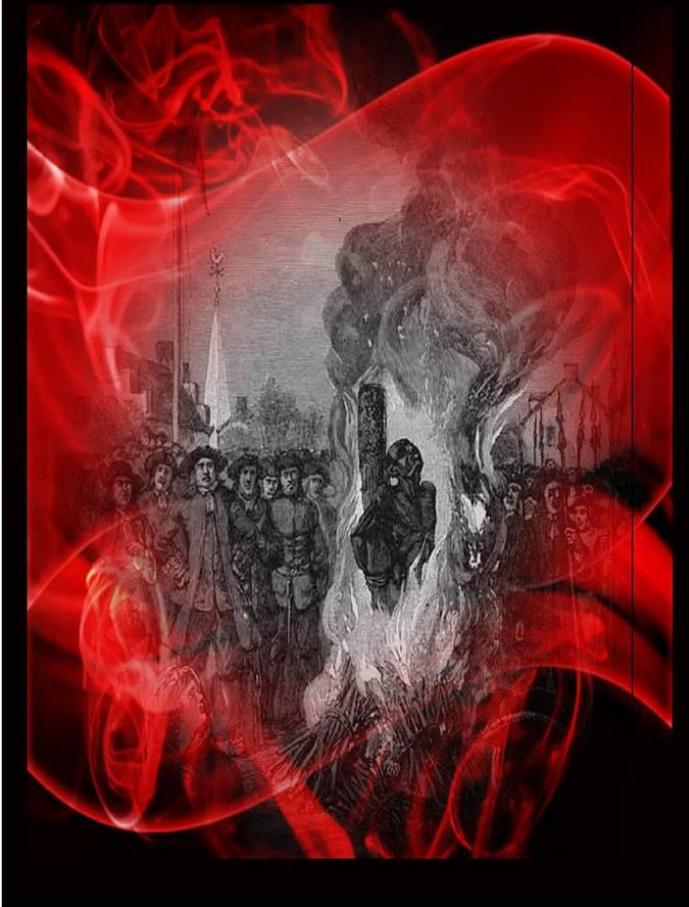
Information gathered by Mark S. Carroll, 2005

Notes: Enoch A. Webb 1811-1882 is Mark's 1st Cousin 5x removed etc.

Benjamin Everage Caudill was Enoch Webb's 2nd cousin once removed, and Mark's double 1st Cousin 4x removed, etc.

http://bencaudill.com/documents_msc/Martin_Van_Buren_Bates.html

SLAVERY IN NEW JERSEY



The west bank of the Hudson River was, like New York and Pennsylvania, originally part of the Dutch colony of New Netherland, and it faced the same chronic shortage of free labor as the rest of the region. The English proprietors who established New Jersey colony after the British take-over in 1664 were even more aggressive than the neighbor states in encouraging African slavery as a means to open up the land for agriculture and commerce. They offered 60 acres of land, per slave, to any man who imported slaves in 1664.

Slavery had obtained legal sanction in New Jersey under the proprietary regimes of Berkeley and Carteret. In 1702, when New Jersey became a crown colony, Gov. Edward Cornbury was dispatched from London with instructions to keep the settlers provided with "a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable Negroes at moderate prices." He likewise was ordered to assist slave traders and "to take especial care that payment be duly made."

"These instructions became settled policy, and the slave traffic became one of the preferred branches of New Jersey's commerce. In rejecting a proposed slave tariff in 1744, the Provincial Council declared that nothing would be permitted to interfere with the importation of Negroes. The council observed that slaves had become essential to the colonial economy, since most entrepreneurs could not afford to pay the high wages commanded by free workers."^[1] But while slaves were encouraged, free blacks were not. Free blacks were barred by law from owning land in colonial New Jersey.

Slaves were especially numerous around Perth Amboy, which was the colony's main port of entry. "By 1690, most of the inhabitants of the region owned one or more Negroes."^[2] A 1745 census showed that 74 percent of the slaves in the colony lived in 5 eastern counties, even though these were not the most populous counties in New Jersey. From 2,581 in 1726, New Jersey's slave population grew to nearly 4,000 in 1738.^[3] Slaves accounted for about 12 percent of the colony's population up to the Revolution.

From 1713 (after a violent slave uprising in New York) to 1768, the colony operated a separate court system to deal with slave crimes.^[4] Special punishments for slaves remained on the books until 1788. The colony also had laws meant to discourage slave revolts. Slaves were forbidden to carry firearms when not in the company of their masters, and anyone who gave or lent a gun to a slave faced a fine of 20 shillings. Slaves could not assemble on their own or be in the streets at night.^[5] Controls were further tightened during times of crisis. During Queen Anne's War, any slave found more than five miles from home without a pass was to be flogged, and the master was required to pay a reward to the person who had reported the infraction.

Slaves guilty of arson were subject to punishments severe even by Northern standards: they were to be put to death in a way that "the aggravation or enormity of their crime shall merit and require." Thus, in 1735, a slave in Bergen County who attempted to set fire to a house was burned at the stake. Six years later, authorities in Hackensack burned at the stake two slaves who had been setting fire to barns. ^[6]

Yet in spite of these precautions, New Jersey narrowly escaped a violent slave uprising in 1743. Somehow word had spread among slaves in Burlington County that Great Britain had outlawed slavery and they were being held in bondage illegally. At midnight on a certain date the slaves agreed to rise up, slit the throats of their masters and the masters' sons, capture the women (to be ravished later), plunder the farms, and escape to the French and Indians. A slave let word of the plot slip during an argument with a white man, the authorities were alerted, and after an investigation 30 ringleaders were arrested. Because the plot had not actually gone into effect, only one man was hanged; the rest were sentenced to be flogged or had their ears cut off...^[7]

Gov. Livingston of New Jersey planned to urge his legislature in 1778 to provide gradual abolition, but the assembly persuaded him to withdraw the message because the country was in "too critical a situation to enter on the consideration

of it at that time."[8] But unlike many other Northern states, abolition was opposed strongly, often with racist arguments that would later be remembered only when used in the American South. Africans were unfit for freedom by their "deep wrought disposition to indolence" and "want of judgment." [9]

New Jersey's slave population, unlike that of other colonies, actually increased during the Revolution, mainly through migration from other states. But the white population increased at a much faster rate, and wages for laborers became affordable to employers, while the cost of feeding and maintaining and guarding slaves remained high. By 1786, when a ban on slave importation into New Jersey took effect, the institution was dying an economic death. The 1800 census counted 12,422 New Jersey slaves, but the white population had boomed from 1786 to 1800, increasing at a rate six times that of blacks. This is not surprising, in part because in the same year New Jersey banned importing of slaves it also forbid free blacks from entering the state with intent to settle there.

The New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery kept up agitation on this issue through the late 1780s, petitioning, distributing literature, and sponsoring lectures. But New Jersey came late and notoriously unwillingly to abolition.

In 1804 the New Jersey Legislature passed "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery." It provided that females born of slave parents after July 4, 1804, would be free upon reaching 21 years of age, and males upon reaching 25. Like New York's, this law held a hidden subsidy for slaveowners. A provision allowed them to free their slave children, who would then be turned over to the care of the local overseers of the poor (the state's social welfare agency in those days). The bill provided \$3 a month for the support of such children. A slaveowner could then agree to have the children "placed" in his household and collect the \$3 monthly subsidy on them. The evidence suggests this practice was widespread, and the line item for "abandoned blacks" rose to be 40 percent of the New Jersey budget by 1809. It was a tax on the entire state paid into the pockets of a few to maintain what were still, essentially, slaves.

Furthermore, New Jersey slaveowners had the option to sell their human property into states that still allowed slaveholding, or into long indentures in Pennsylvania, until an 1818 law that forbid "the exportation of slaves or servants of color."

New Jersey, like other northern states, replaced outright slavery with stricter controls of free blacks. Black voters were disenfranchised by an 1807 state law that limited the franchise to "free, white male" citizens. In 1830, of the 3,568 Northern blacks who remained slaves, more than two-thirds were in New Jersey. The institution was rapidly declining in the 1830s, but not until 1846 was slavery permanently abolished. At the start of the Civil War, New Jersey citizens owned 18 "apprentices for life" (the federal census listed them as "slaves") -- legal slaves by any name.

"New Jersey's emancipation law carefully protected existing property rights. No one lost a single slave, and the right to the services of young Negroes was fully protected. Moreover, the courts ruled that the right was a 'species of property,' transferable 'from one citizen to another like other personal property.' "[10] Thus "New Jersey retained slaveholding without technically remaining a slave state." [11]

1. Edgar J. McManus, 'Black Bondage in the North,' Syracuse University Press, 1973, p.13.
2. *ibid.*, p.5.
3. Greene & Harrington, 'American Population Before the Federal Census of 1790,' pp.106-11.
4. Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, eds., 'New Jersey Grants, Concessions, and Constitutions, Somerville, N.J., Honeyman,' 1881, pp.356-7. The eastern division of the colony had had special slave courts since 1695.
5. Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, Burlington, N.J., 1776.
6. Henry S. Cooley, 'A Study of Slavery in New Jersey,' Johns Hopkins University Press, 1896, p.40.
7. "American Weekly Mercury" (Philadelphia), Feb. 26, 1733/34; "New England Weekly Journal," April 8, 1734.
8. Cooley, p.23.
9. "New Jersey Journal," Nov. 29, 1780.
10. McManus, p.178.
11. *ibid.*, p.181.

Source: <http://www.slavenorth.com/>. By Douglas Harper/historian, author, journalist and lecturer based in Lancaster, Pa. Travis [><]

Slavery in Pennsylvania

By **Brion McClanahan** on Aug 29, 2016



Indentured servitude is one of the more neglected elements of American labor history. Most historians gloss over the subject in route to African slavery. This is largely due to the impact of long standing issues of race in America, but Southerners understood Northern complicity in the institution of African slavery and often pointed to Northern hypocrisy in regard to the treatment of indentured servants and Indian slaves and their ongoing profits from the African slave trade. Indentured servitude even affected one of the more famous members of the founding generation. Benjamin Franklin was once a runaway, and had his brother pursued him, Franklin would have been rounded up and sent back to work for his brother as bonded labor. It is also rumored that Franklin dabbled in slave trading at one time.

The life of an indentured servant was not easy. From the following 1750 description of indentured servitude in Pennsylvania by German Gottlieb Mittleberger, it becomes clear that there was very little difference between the slave markets for African slaves and those of European serfs in America. Additionally, Northerners paid a hefty price to reacquire runaways. As late as the 1770s, Philadelphia newspapers ran advertisements for runaway indentured servants, and such ads were commonplace across the North in the middle of the 18th century. This element of American slavery, the Northern and European side, completes the picture of forced labor in the North American colonies. Of

course, indentured servants would eventually be set free, but many would die beforehand and some were not educated enough to understand the terms of their contracts and thus were forced to serve longer than legally bound. From Mittleberger:

When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage, no one is permitted to leave them except those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others, who cannot pay, must remain on board the ships till they are purchased, and are released from the ships by their purchasers. The sick always fare the worst, for the healthy are naturally preferred and purchased first; and so the sick and wretched must often remain on board in front of the city for 2 or 3 weeks, and frequently die, whereas many a one, if he could pay his debt and were permitted to leave the ship immediately, might recover and remain alive....

The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and High-German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, in part from a great distance, say 20, 30, or 40 hours away, and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, which most of them are still in debt for. When they have come to an agreement, it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve 3, 4, 5 or 6 years for the amount due by them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from 10 to 15 years, must serve till they are 21 years old.

Many parents must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle; for if their children take the debt upon themselves, the parents can leave the ship free and unrestrained; but as the parents often do not know where and to what people their children are going, it often happens that such parents and children, after leaving the ship, do not see each other again for many years, perhaps no more in all their lives.

When people arrive who cannot make themselves free, but have children under 5 years, the parents cannot free themselves by them; for such children must be given to somebody without compensation to be brought up, and they must serve for their bringing up till they are 21 years old. Children from 5 to 10 years, who pay half price for their passage, viz. 30 florins, must likewise serve for it till they are 21 years of age; they cannot, therefore, redeem their parents by taking the debt of the latter upon themselves. But children above 10 years can take part of their parents' debt upon themselves.

A woman must stand for her husband if he arrives sick, and in like manner a man for his sick wife, and take the debt upon herself or himself, and thus serve 5 to 6 years not alone for his or her own debt, but also for that of the sick husband or wife. But if both are sick, such persons are sent from the ship to the sick-house [hospital], but not until it appears probable that they will find no purchasers. As soon as they are well again they must serve for their passage, or pay if they have means.

It often happens that whole families, husband, wife, and children, are separated by being sold to different purchasers, especially when they have not paid any part of their passage money.

When a husband or wife has died at sea, when the ship has made more than half of her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased.

When both parents have died over half-way at sea, their children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or to pay, must stand for their own and their parents' passage, and serve till they are 21 years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting; and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse, a woman, a cow.

When a serf has an opportunity to marry in this country, he or she must pay for each year which he or she would have yet to serve, 5 to 6 pounds. But many a one who has thus purchased and paid for his bride, has subsequently repented his bargain, so that he would gladly have returned his exorbitantly dear ware, and lost the money besides.

If some one in this country runs away from his master, who has treated him harshly, he cannot get far. Good provision has been made for such cases, so that a runaway is soon recovered. He who detains or returns a deserter receives a good reward.

If such a runaway has been away from his master one day, he must serve for it as a punishment a week, for a week a month, and for a month half a year. But if the master will not keep the runaway after he has got him back, he may sell him for so many years as he would have to serve him yet.

Work and labor in this new and wild land are very hard and manifold, and many a one who came there in his old age must work very hard to his end for his bread....

About Brion McClanahan

Brion McClanahan is the author or co-author of five books, *9 Presidents Who Screwed Up America and Four Who Tried to Save Her* (Regnery History, 2016), *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Founding Fathers*, (Regnery, 2009), *The Founding Fathers Guide to the Constitution* (Regnery History, 2012), *Forgotten Conservatives in American History* (Pelican, 2012), and *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Real American Heroes*, (Regnery, 2012). He received a B.A. in History from Salisbury University in 1997 and an M.A. in History from the University of South Carolina in 1999. He finished his Ph.D. in History at the University of South Carolina in 2006, and had the privilege of being Clyde Wilson's last doctoral student. He lives in Alabama with his wife and three daughters.

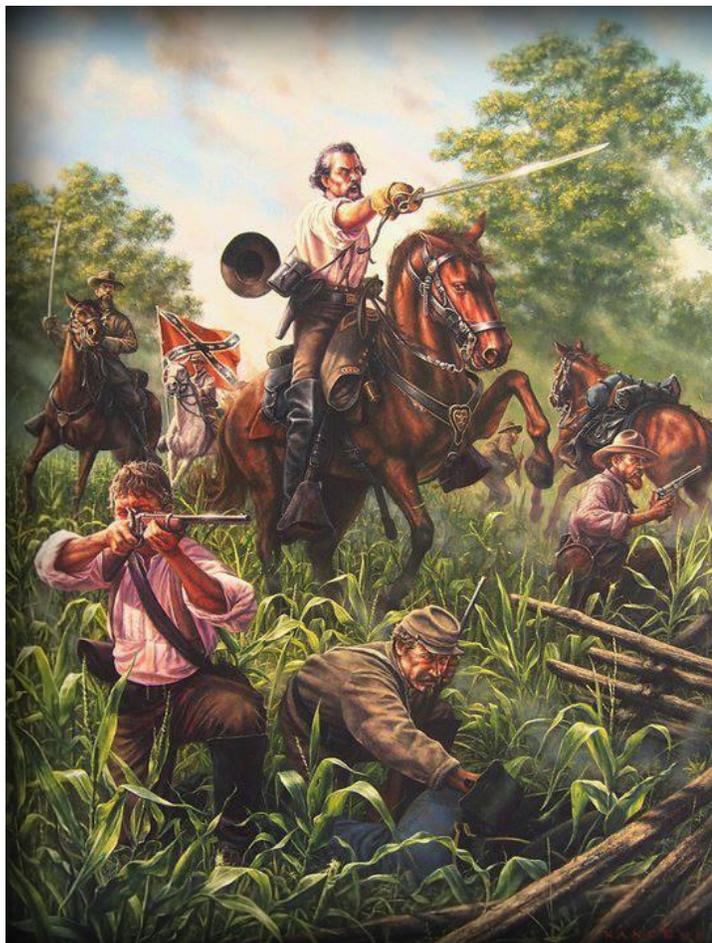
<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/slavery-in-pennsylvania/>

ATTN: DESCENDANTS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division prosecutes people who are accused of using force or violence to interfere with a person's federally protected rights because of that person's national origin. These rights include areas such as housing, employment, education, or use of public facilities. You can reach the Criminal Section at (202) 514-3204 or write to:

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Criminal Section, PHB
Washington, D.C. 20530

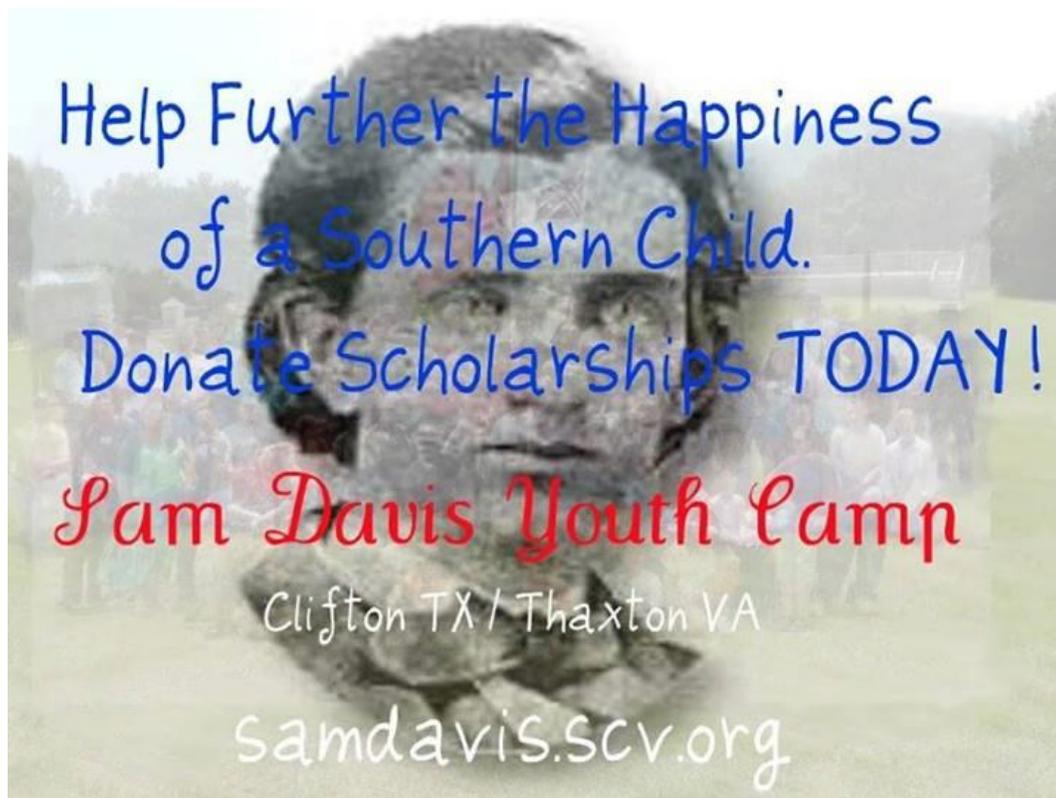
Make Formal Criminal Complaints of Heritage Terrorism threats by organizations, boards and/or individuals.



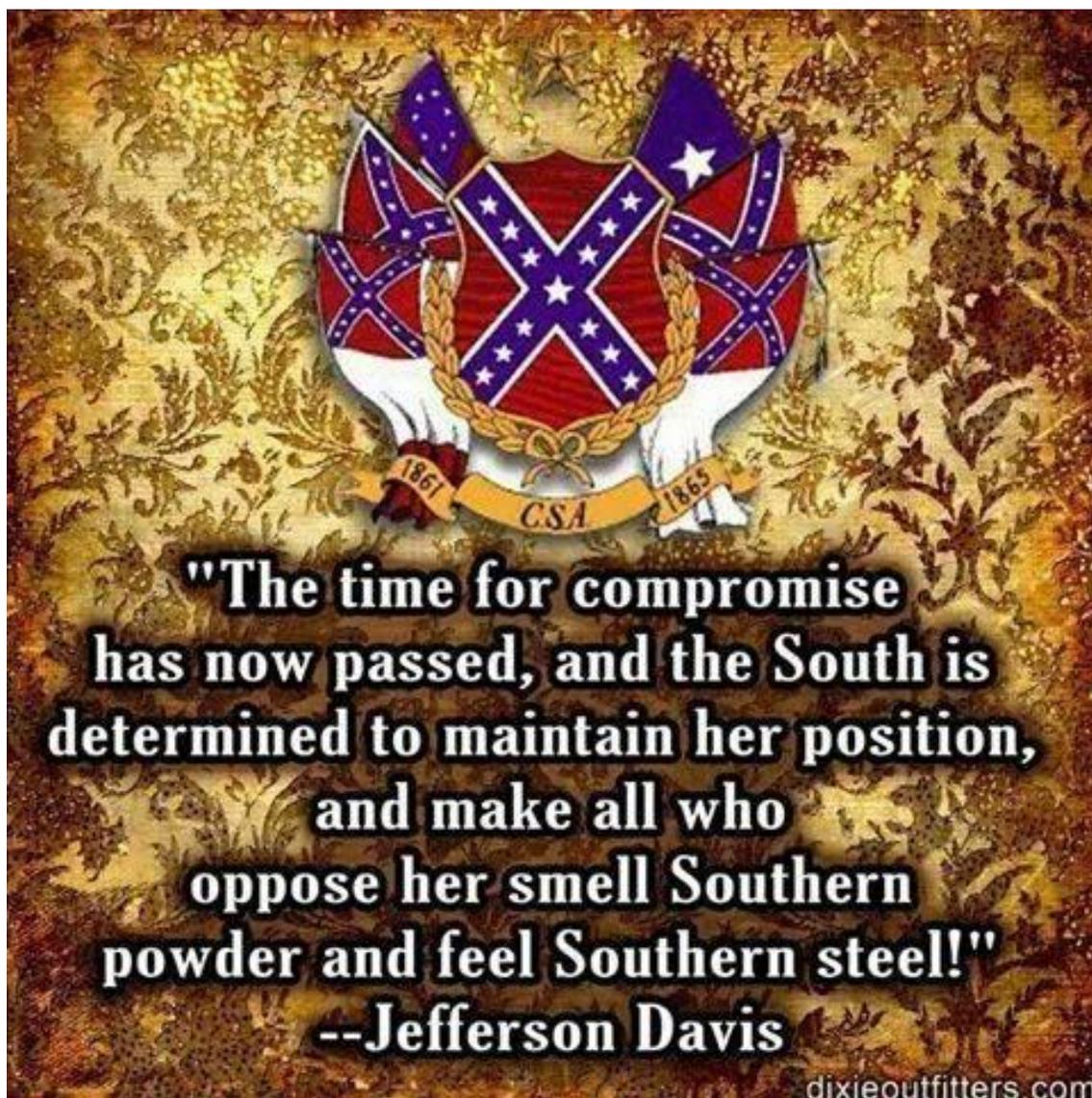
**DEFEND YOUR
HERITAGE**

**CONFEDERATE
"WITH STEADY RIFLE,
SHARPENED BRAND,
A WEEK AGO,
UPON MY STEED,
WITH FORREST
AND HIS WARRIOR BAND,
I MADE THE HELL-HOUNDS
WRITHE AND BLEED."**

VETERAN



Send your kids to Sam Davis Youth Camps!



The Confederate Museum

Sponsored by:

Sons of Confederate Veterans

1896

The time has come for us to step up our efforts toward the building of our Confederate Museum and new office building. At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010 the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. There are three levels of donations/contributions. Each contributor will receive a pin designating them as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also in the Museum will be a list of names of all Founders. This can be a plaque on the wall or even names inscribed in brick depending on the construction design. Anyone can take part in this, they do not have to be an SCV member. Camps, Divisions, UDC chapters etc. can also take part.

Also donations can be made by multiple payments over a period of time. A form is being developed for Founders to list how they want their name listed. Those taking part will receive the form when it is finished. It will also then be available on the museum web site.



To make payment contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896

Get the form [HERE](#)

Stonewall Jackson Level



Contributors make a donation of at least \$1,000. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society, that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them would be \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both for \$1050 with the \$50 dollars going to the Bicentennial Fund.



Robert E Lee Level

Contribution of at least \$5,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level



Confederate Cabinet Level

Contribution of at least \$10,000. If not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

Additional



GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from wood taken from the damn at Fredricksburg during the War. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as the notation of the woods origin and comes with a statement of authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Division that contribute at the Stonewall Jackson level will receive one of these unique and valuable gavels.

This program got off to a resounding start. Several members have already become Stonewall Jackson level Founders. One Compatriot has even become a member of the Confederate Cabinet level Founders. Imagine that during the Bicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that your descendants can go to a museum where they can learn the truth about the Confederacy. Imagine also that they can look up on the wall of that museum and see your name and know that you did this for them.





CLICK ON THESE LINKS:



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Southern Born, Texas Proud!

"Learn About Your Heritage"

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Texas Division**

Texas Division

Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

10/08/16	<u>Burleson Founders Day (Pending)</u>	Burleson, TX
11/04/16 - 11/06/16	Confederate Occupation Of Fort Chadbourne	Bronte, TX
11/17/16 - 11/20/16	<u>Pioneer Days</u>	Cleburne, TX
02/04/17 - 02/05/17	<u>S.D. Lee Institute Conference</u>	Knoxville, TN

Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.





Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

Website <http://www.slrc-csa.org>



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**Southern Legal Resource
Center
P.O. Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.

Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Follow events on YouTube: ["All Things Confederate"](#)

Thank you,
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today!



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.



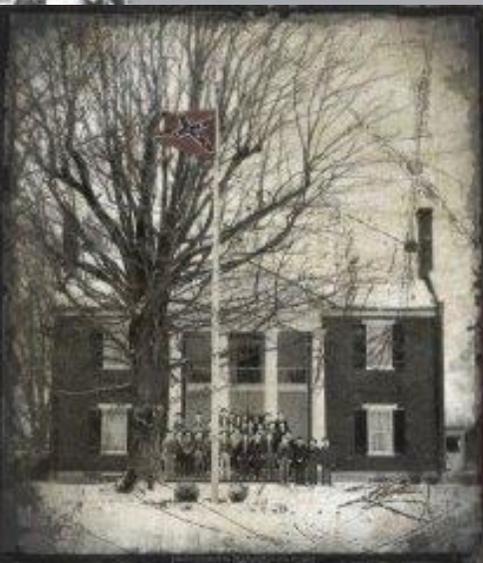
2nd National Flag.



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:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

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 Camp 49 Websites and The Belo Herald are our unapologetic tributes to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. **Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?

If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.

1-800-MY-SOUTH

Click here for information and an introduction to the SCV



Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.

<http://www.scv.org/research/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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