



The Belo Herald

Newsletter of the Col. A. H. Belo Camp #49, SCV
And Journal of Unreconstructed Confederate Thought

May 2018

This month's meeting features a very special program...

Mark Brown

Pt. 2: Missouri-Kansas War 1854-1865



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 - James Henderson
- 1st Lt. Cmdr. - Open
- 2nd Lt. Cmdr. - Lee Norman
- Adjutant - Hiram Patterson
- Chaplain - Tim Barnes
- Editor - Nathan Bedford Forrest

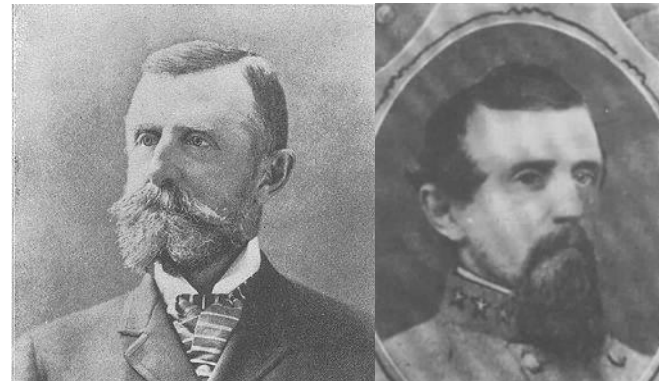


Contact us: WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

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

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

National: www.scv.org
<http://1800mydixie.com/>



Have you paid your dues??

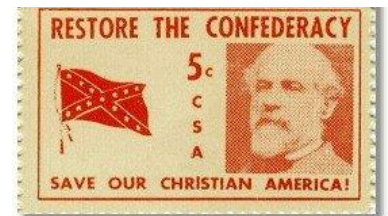
Come early (6:30pm), eat, fellowship with other members, learn your history!

Our Next Meeting:

Thursday, May 3rd: 7:00 pm

**La Madeleine Restaurant
3906 Lemmon Ave near Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX**

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



"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



Compatriots and Friends,

At our upcoming meeting on May 3, Mark Brown will present the second installment of the "The Kansas Missouri War 1854-1865". that occurred during the War for Southern Independence. In the first installment which was presented in April, Mark described the atrocities that were committed by the "Redlegs" (a special unit of the Union Army) against civilians that supported the Southern Cause. Redleg members included Kit Carson and Wild Bill Hickok. This is a fascinating and must hear story, please plan on attending!

The election of delegates who will represent the Camp at the Texas Division Reunion planned for June 9 in Nacogdoches will be finalized. Another very important item off business will be discussing and determining the Camps position on the proposed "Reunion Constitutional Amendments". Your input is needed.

Several members of our Camp attended the Confederate Memorial Service held on Sunday April 29th at Greenwood Cemetery sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dallas, Chapter 6. This is an important event and we should always support the observation of this important event commemorating the service of our ancestors. Confederate Memorial Day is designated to be on April 26. This is the date General Joe Johnson surrendered his Army and was the last active unit in the Eastern Theater seeking Southern Independence.

We are very pleased that the Dallas City Council deferred action on the removal of the Confederate Memorial in Pioneer Park and also declined to take action on the disposal of the Robert E. Lee Statute which is currently in storage. Your efforts in expressing our position to our elected officials is paying off. Much political work remains to be done. Please keep up the effort as our heritage is under attack.

God Bless the South!

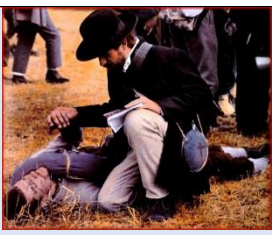
James H. Henderson
Commander
A.H. Belo Camp #49



CONFEDERATE BY CHOICE

UNION BY FORCE





Corner Chaplain's

Now!



Everywhere you look the American people are growing weary of being used and taken for granted by a government that has simply gotten too big. We the people, the majority who have supported this country and continue to do so, are tired of being ignored by a bureaucratic government that promotes it's own agenda and caters to the demands of a few malcontents.

Americans are becoming more and more dissatisfied; many to the point of anger, and our elected leaders are not listening. The Bible says, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all nations that forget God." (Ps. 9: 17) Have you noticed that the further this country moves from the God of our fathers, and His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, the worse things get? Our politically correct politicians and other leaders say we're being tolerant. Or, inclusive. Or, diversified. Or, anything but Godly. America is heading for hell because America is forgetting God.

The good news is that the time is ripe for evangelism. Remember, for the first several hundred years the Lord's Church grew and prospered under very adverse conditions. However, to do so would require us to be like those early Christians. We must become something more than smiley faced, sweet talking, Sunday-go-to-meeting, Bible toters. Preachers must be allowed, and have the conviction, to quit worrying about offending Sister Suzie or Brother Joe, and preach the truth of God's Word to a lost world. Churches speak of having a revival, when what they really need is a renewal. What they need is to return to the faith of our fathers.

And, what of the Sons of Confederate Veterans? Does not the circumstances today present an opportunity to reach out with the truth of our Cause? Aren't Americans becoming more aware the country they love has been lost to a centralized government our founding fathers never intended to exist? Isn't this the time for our Confederation to grow in strength and numbers?

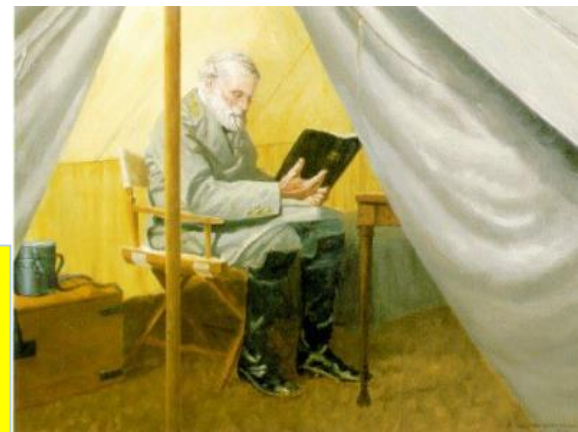
Our former president, the honorable Jefferson Davis, said, "The principle for which we contend is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form." Question: If it is not up to us, the historic Sons of Confederate Veterans. If it is not up to us, the descendants of those who bravely fought to defend our Southern homeland. If it is not up to us, who know and understand the truth of the Confederate cause. If it is not up to us to reassert and contend. Then who? And, if that time is not now, then when?

Speaking to the Mississippi legislature in 1881, Jefferson Davis also stated, "The contest is not over, the strife is not ended. It has only entered upon a new and enlarged arena." This was true in 1881, and it's true today. It's not over! Our Southern heritage, homeland, and values are still being attacked by malicious, self-serving misfits and it's up to us to stand and firmly contend for the truth and honor of our Confederate Cause. And, the time is now!

However, for our Cause to be successful we must join together as a band of brothers with a common purpose in faithful support of each other and our SCV leaders, and turn to God, putting our faith and trust in Christ our Lord.



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 Marcus Black in your prayers. He is recovering from quadruple bypass surgery.

Please be in prayer for Craig Stone, Commander of the Brig Gen Richard Montgomery Gano Camp #2292, Grapevine, TX, who is recovering from triple bypass surgery.

Please continue to keep Toni Ray in prayer as she battles with cancer.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

March 1st - Kyle Sims - " The Imprisonment of Jefferson Davis"

RECRUITING OPPORTUNITIES

Market Hall Gun Show - Belo Camp Recruiting Booth

Put on by the Dallas Arms Collectors (for more information about dates/times visit: www.dallasarms.com)

2018 Show dates:

June 9-10, Sept 22-23, Nov 24-25.

Free parking and no admission to the show if you come to help.

Market Hall is located at Market and Interstate-35

Contact: Lee Norman for information leeandlouann@hotmail.com



GOT CONFEDERATE HERITAGE?

THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
NEEDS YOUR HELP TO PRESERVE THE
TRUE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND THE
MEN WHO FOUGHT TO PROTECT HER!

CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION
ON HOW TO JOIN THIS HISTORIC
ORGANIZATION.

Not to miss in this issue! Visit our website! www.belocamp.com

An Appeal by Pastor John Weaver on behalf of Sam Davis Youth Camps. WWW.SAMDAVISCHRISTIAN.ORG

Texas Society Order of the Confederate Rose Meeting - June 9th 2018

GOOD NEWS! Dallas Mayor, Council Sued Over Vandalizing Confederate Monuments
Social Mixer at "Oak Lawn Park" aka LEE PARK May 10th 6-8 pm.

Texas Division Reunion: The following important Documents are now available for download:

VOTER'S GUIDE TO THE PROPOSED TEXAS DIVISION CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Special Rules of Order to be voted on at the 2018 Reunion - What you need to know about some slick
the elites hope to put in place for the Reunion

Oklahoma Division Selects New Officers!

Sixteenth Abbeville Institute Summer School July 15-20, 2018

Former Marine Gene Andrews Blasts the Southern Baptist Convention

Dr. Michael Landis, assistant professor and Civil War historian, the rest of the story

'We're finally being heard': Professor faces more accusations

Whenever I get discouraged

Enemy Flag-raising over Ft. Sumter, 14 April 1865

New Orleans: Group marches for more monuments to be taken down around city

HERITAGE VICTORY II -- Day 2 at Wofford College

Richmond: Michelle Obama and Maya Lin Invited to Judge National Design contest to Rethink Monument Avenue

Robert E. Lee 'descendant' — and denouncer — quits N.C. pastor post over 'hurtful' reaction to VMAs speech

Hunley Award: AN ENCOURAGING REPORT AN ENCOURAGING REPORT

A REAL HATE GROUP

Vandalism: NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS

'Oh! Susanna' songwriter's statue removed amid criticism

Lee County NAACP president contacts FBI over perceived threat from Sons of Confederate Veterans

She turned to action against UNC's Silent Sam after years of talk got nowhere, protester says

Wisconsin: Madison City Council votes to remove Confederate monument at Forest Hill Cemetery

Madison City Council denies move to reconsider removal of Confederate monument

Removal of Confederate graveyard monument requires more than city council's OK

Controversy after Confederate battle flag raised over liberal North Carolina County

VA: Confederate flag rises above Louisa along I-64, prompts local officials to check compliance regulations

THE GREAT TEXAS TREASURY RAID

Our Confederate Mothers

Maryland Flag: Raising a Controversy

How the Neocons Destroyed Southern Conservatism

The Last Gasp

The full story of the William Seward quote on the Constitution

Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite

Unlearning "Fake History"

Trump's Aluminum Tariff: A Teachable Moment

Jackson's humanity to his men.

The Marseillaise of the South Plays On, For Now

Modern Heresy

The Pickens Plot

States' Rights

A Bloodless Victory

Cherokee Dragoons Flag

Okinawa Confederate Flag

The Union Pledge of Allegiance and why it's a HUGE problem for Confederates

VIRGINIA FLAGGER NEWS

Hanover Co. School Board to Decide Fate of School Names and Mascots – Community Says Leave Them Alone



AND MUCH, MUCH MORE



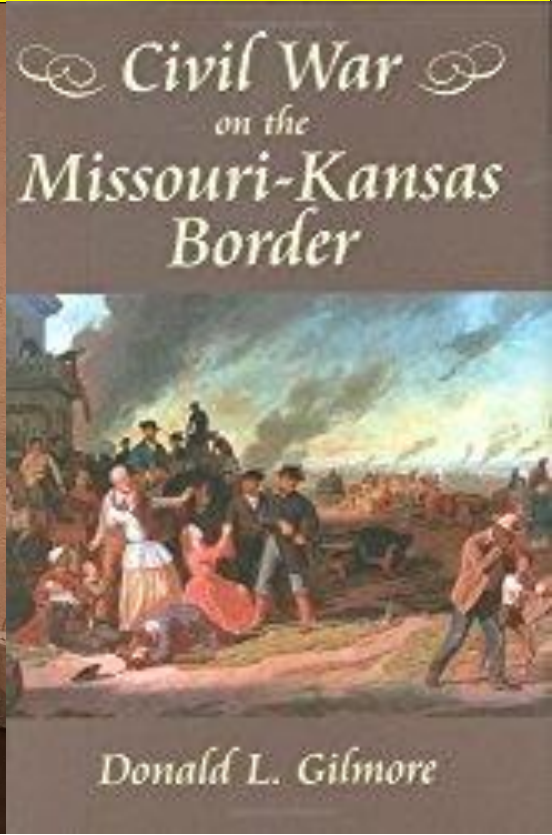
Our April meeting was very eventful as we discussed the upcoming Division Reunion and selected Delegates. We had the opportunity to hear from Warren Johnson who is President of Return Lee to Lee Park. He gave us an update on efforts to get the Statue back up. He is a plaintiff in the recent lawsuit which stopped the City of Dallas from voting on the demolition of the Confederate Monument in Pioneer Park.





Kyle Sims briefed us on the upcoming Scottish Festival and the results of the Irish Festival and opportunities to recruit.

Mark Brown presented a program on the Murderous Redlegs based on Donald Gilmore's excellent research. When asked why, as a northerner, he defends the Southern view of the war in Missouri, Gilmore said " I tell them its because I hate liars!" He tells what really happened.



Our newest cadet member, transferring from Alamo City Guards Camp 1325 in San Antonino, Thomas Pinkston gave a report on his experiences as a Sam Davis Youth Camper last summer. Our camp is proud to sponsor him and his sister this year and even prouder to have him a member of our camp!





GOOD NEWS!

Dallas citizens – and all Texans – had a huge win on Wednesday when the Dallas City Council, which had just been served notice of a criminal lawsuit, was barred temporarily from their destruction of our history. It is highly likely this lawsuit will be successful with a permanent restraining order as you can see from my commentary below.

Many thanks to all of you who came to city hall to show support and to testify. We are also very grateful to Texas Freedom Force members who traveled at their own personal expense from the San Antonio area, Return to Lee group, and Sons of Liberty and other groups who came to testify and show the council not to mess with Texans. Many thanks to all who continued to call council members over the past three weeks to signal the people's vigilance over our local government.

Just before the council met, they had been served notice of the lawsuit. They passed sections #1 (lynching memorial) and #2 (not to rename any streets.) They begrudgingly kicked the can down the road on #3 (War Memorial). After the lunch break, the council very quickly voted not to auction the statue (#4) and moved on to other business. For #3 and #4, they clearly were responding to the lawsuit.

We are grateful to Warren Johnson, founder of Return to Lee -- one of the plaintiffs -- and also one of our Citizens Matter's members, who sent me a copy of the lawsuit at 8:00 a.m. Wednesday morning. You can download a copy of the lawsuit at the bottom of this newsletter.

This fight is far from over. There are other issues arising from the resolution that we will share with you soon. Please continue to share our newsletters with your friends because one of the purposes of CM is to educate citizens to be informed voters. We must turn this council out to pasture at the next election. Given the

lawsuit, they just may have big re-election problems along with personal legal and financial problems.

P.S. Mark Davis is going to give us some air time on Monday morning during his first segment on AM 660. It's important that we get information about this lawsuit out and get the voters informed and energized. We appreciate the continued support and prayers of all of you.

Dallas Mayor, Council Sued Over Vandalizing Confederate Monuments

By Carole Hornsby Haynes, Ph.D. April 27, 2018

The Dallas City Council was set to vote on a resolution to auction off one Confederate monument and demolish another. Unexpectedly, they postponed destruction of the Confederate War Memorial and voted not to sell the Robert E. Lee statue without even addressing what will be done with it.

It appears this unexpected turn of events was a result of the lawsuit filed in Dallas just a few hours before, alleging the mayor and council overstepped their authority by violating a Texas law that protects historical monuments.

Citizens Matter obtained a copy of the petition that was filed in Dallas District Court. The petition names Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings and the 14 council members as defendants, alleging they violated the Texas Antiquities Code that "preserves and protects historic and educational sites on land in the State of Texas."

Because the resolution was just hours away from a vote, the lawsuit asked for a temporary restraining order to prevent the "defendants from demolishing, damaging, or removing the Confederate Monument in Pioneer Cemetery, the plinth and seating area to Proctor's Lee and Young Soldier in Lee/Oak Lawn Park, and from selling Proctor's Lee."

The resolution has four sections. Section #3 directs City Manager T. C. Broadnax to procure a "fine auction house" to sell the bronze equestrian sculpture of Confederate General Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier which has been stored since September 6 in Hensley Air Field, a city owned facility, at a daily storage fee of \$7,000 per day according to Councilman Kevin Felder. According to city staff, the statue created by renowned American sculptor Alexander Phimister Proctor has an appraised value of \$950,000.

Section #4 of the resolution directs Broadnax "to obtain a Certificate of Demolition from the Landmark Commission" to destroy the 122-year old Confederate War Memorial in Pioneer Park Cemetery across from City Hall. The resolution also included authorizing Broadnax to remove the plinth and seating area at the former site of the statue.

Prior to the lawsuit, the council had ignored public wishes to leave Texas history intact and even refused to hold a public referendum. Although large numbers of people testified over several months to return the Lee statue and to stop further action against Confederate monuments, the council waved the public aside. The neo-Marxist mayor called the statues "dangerous totems" and "monuments of propaganda."

So it came as a surprise to citizens attending the meeting, who were not aware of the lawsuit, when the council quickly voted to delay action on the Confederate Memorial and not to auction off the statue without deciding what to do with it.

Under the Texas Antiquities code, sites of historic interest are the sole property of the State of Texas and may not be destroyed, nor removed without a permit from the Texas Historical Commission (THC).

The petition alleges the defendants violated the Texas Antiquities Code by failing to obtain approval from the THC prior to announcing publicly their plan to alter the Pioneer Cemetery. Their plan, if executed, will be a criminal offense because the Pioneer Cemetery is a site of historic interest which holds 10 other sites of historic interest, "creating one of the largest historically protected areas in Texas."

Each of these monuments is recognized as a State Archaeological Landmark and is designated by Texas Historic Markers. The plaintiffs claim the "Dallas City Council cannot pretend to be unaware of these facts" as the city "designated Pioneer Cemetery as Historic Overlay District No. 14 by Ordinance 24938."

The lawsuit alleges that Lee Park, recently renamed Oaklawn Park, is a State Archeological Landmark because it is a site of historic interest with Texas Historical Commission Marker No. 6759. Because the statue of Robert E. Lee and Young Soldier, its plinth and seating area were a prominent feature on a historic site, the defendants were required to obtain a THC permit to remove the statue.

Since the defendants did not seek or obtain consent from the TCH to remove the Lee statue, they are guilty of "criminal mischief." With the value of the statue being more than \$200,000, the offense is a first degree felony.

The statutorily determined fines for removal of the statue range from \$50 to \$1000 per day and/or jail. Since the statue was removed on September 6, 290

days have already passed. The petition notes that since the councilmen voted for an unlawful action, they are stripped of any claim to sovereign immunity which leaves each of them, except Sandy Greyson and Rickey Callahan who did not vote for the statue's removal, criminally liable for fines that could reach as high as \$290,000 and jail time from five years to life.

The lawsuit reiterates that the Confederate Monument in Pioneer Cemetery and the Lee statue are the sole property of the State of Texas and not owned by the City of Dallas.

The plaintiffs in this lawsuit are Katherine Gann, a "collateral ancestor" of FrankTeich, the sculptor who created the Confederate War monument in Pioneer Park Cemetery and Return Lee to Lee Park, a non-profit organization seeking to reinstate Proctor's sculpture. They are applying for a Temporary Restraining Order to stop the demolition of the Confederate War Memorial in Pioneer Park Cemetery and removing the plinth and seating in Lee Park. Because the Lee statue was removed unlawfully, the plaintiffs want it returned to its plinth.

The petition notes further legal action may follow if the plaintiffs' requests are not granted.

The fight is far from over. Citizens Matter is uniting with other organizations to stop the Dallas council that has a well known reputation for corruption and lawlessness. It appears the gang of 15 has awakened a sleeping giant and filled him with a terrible resolve. This may be a very expensive lesson for those councilmen who hold themselves above the law.

**VIEW AND DOWNLOAD A COPY OF
THE LAWSUIT BRIEF [HERE](#)**

SEE BREITBART ARTICLE [HERE](#)



**There has never been a civil war in US
history. The War of Federalist
Aggression (1861-1865) was called a
civil war to detract from the illegality
of the armed invasion of the CSA.**

YOU'RE INVITED TO A
SOCIAL MIXER



May 10 6:00 – 8:00pm
Club Room
Wine & Lite Bites

Come mix and mingle with your neighbors and learn about the changes and future plans for our neighborhood green space, Oak Lawn Park. Conservancy President & CEO Gay Donnell and members of the Conservancy Board will be on hand to share improvements made over the past year, events, and news for the upcoming year.

214-521-2003



The Conservancy

www.theparkconservancy.org

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL

The following letter appeared in the Confederate Veteran Magazine:



FROM the desk of Pastor John Weaver Chairman SDYC LLC, Past Chaplain in Chief SCV

Dear Compatriot,

As an SCV member this is probably the most important letter you will read in 2017. The future of the Sam Davis Camps is literally in your hands.

Since 2003 the Sam Davis Youth Camps have done a peerless job in preparing our youth for the future. Now in our 14th year, over a thousand young men & women have gone through our one week program of Confederate history, etiquette, culture, dancing and Christian instruction and fellowship.

Many tell us that the Sam Davis Camps are the "best thing the SCV does," help us to continue that tradition.

Because of liability issues, the General Executive Council has decided and the Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC Board has agreed to separate the two entities and that as soon as practicable the Sam Davis Camps will independently incorporate and seek its own tax exempt status. When that status is achieved, the current funds and assets of the LLC (about \$100,000) will be turned over to the new corporation.

The Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC Board has asked for a commitment from the SCV GEC to help raise an additional \$100,000 to help the new Sam Davis Camps as they begin to operate independently of the SCV. Our goal is for the new Sam Davis Camp entity to be up & running with tax exempt status by Summer 2018.

As an allied organization, independent of the SCV, the Sam Davis Camps will continue to recruit campers from SCV Divisions, Camps, and members; report on our activities at Reunions; run free or low cost ads in the Confederate Veteran and fund-raise among Compatriots; and recruit adult staff from SCV members: BUT as an independent organization.

The Sam Davis Board does not see the GEC's decision as backing away from the Camps, but a better and safer way to help and foster the future and growth of the Sam Davis Camps. The work of the Sam Davis Youth is vital to secure the future of the SCV and all related heritage groups. Think how many future Commander's in Chief of the SCV have already graduated from a Sam Davis Camp.

Your Tax deductible gift to the Sam Davis Camp LLC will help to make this bright future a reality.

**Send checks to:
Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC
c/o SCV
P.O.Box 59
Columbia, TN**

Thank you for helping us to secure for our ancestor's good name - a future!

Sincerely,

John Weaver
Chairman, Sam Davis Youth Camp LLC
Past Chaplain in Chief SCV



Our Annual TSOGR Meeting



June 9, 2018

3625 South St. which is Hwy 59

936-560-9901

All TSOGR Activities will be at the Hampton

Hampton is offering the following reduced room rates for this event.

King Room	\$99.00	King Suite	\$109.00
Queen Room DB.....	\$99.00	Queen Suite	\$109.00

The tax rate is 13% which is not included in the room quote.

When you call to book your room ask for the
"Texas Rose Block"

Booking rate expires May 1, 2018

Check in at 3:00 pm. and check out at 12:00 pm. Hampton offers Complimentary hot breakfast from
6:00 am to 10:00 am.

Free Wi-Fi Business/Fitness centers and outdoor heated pool.

Payments & Cancellation policy. This is a busy weekend so please read. Individuals are responsible for room and tax charges as well as any incidentals and will be required to provide a credit card guarantee at the time of reservation. If not canceled within 72 hrs, all no shows will be charged to the individual (s) credit card given to guarantee the reservation one night.



TSOGR Annual Meeting

Saturdays Meeting in The Austin Room will begin at 9:00 am., we will have a break at 10:30 am, with refreshments and the Director will finish the meeting at 1:00 pm. We hope you will join us for our business meeting.

Vintage & Confederate Silent Auction

Place for Silent Auction: **Austin Room at The Hampton**

Hours of Operations: **Friday Night 6 pm – 8 pm**

Saturday 1:00 pm – 8:30 pm

Auction items will need to be picked up Saturday night

between 9 pm & 10:00 pm

*You may contact Assistant Director Betty Nelson at 979-836-1707
for donations for the Silent Auction.*

TSOGR SOCIAL

This year we are having a Social on Saturday night June 9th

At the Hampton in The Austin Room

Finger foods---Parlor Games--- Socializing for SCV and Rose Members

Causal dress Time: Saturday 7 pm - 10 pm

Cost of Evening of fun is \$10.00



Please fill out form to help calculate space and refreshments for events.

Return to:

Treasurer, Cindy Bobbitt,

P.O. 100

Winona, Texas. 75792

All TSOOCR Activities will be at the Hampton

To Texas SCV & OCR Members and Spouses

Attending Annual Meeting: _____

If you are only attending meeting just email: cbobbitt2011@hotmail.com

Attending Social _____ X 10.00 = _____

Make checks payable to TSOOCR, Inc. Include Names for Tickets below.....



TSOCR HOST HOTEL

Many SCV compatriots who are also TSOCR members are staying at the [Hampton by Hilton](#), which is five minutes away from the SCV Reunion. Prices are better, hot breakfast is free and the fellowship the best!



The [Blueberry Festival](#) will be in full swing Friday and Saturday. Most of the events are free, so be sure to check out the festival sometime during the weekend.

Texas Division Reunion

The following important Documents are now available for download:

1. **Voters Guide to the Proposed Constitutional Amendments** - comments on the 31 proposed Constitutional Changes for 2018. **SEE BELOW**

2. **Special Rules of Order to be voted on at the 2018 Reunion** - What you need to know about some slick plans the elites hope to put in place for the Reunion. **SEE BELOW**

3. **A list of the 31 Proposed Amendments** to be voted on at the June 2018 reunion

4. **Corrected Proposed Amendment #14** which was incorrectly worded in the Texas Division Newsletter.

Download at this link:

<http://belocamp.com/texas-division-elections-2018>

VOTER'S GUIDE

TO THE PROPOSED TEXAS DIVISION CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Page 1 of 5

Comments on the 31 Proposed SCV TX Div Constitutional changes for 2018

#1 - Proposed Amendment change 7.2 by David McMahon

VOTE NO!

Why: Special Called Meetings are usually for items that cannot wait for a Quarterly Meeting to roll around. They are time sensitive. A Registered certified letter with return receipt can take 17 to 21 days if no one comes to the post office to claim it, USPS then marks it 'Unclaimed' and the letter is returned to the sender. That can take another 5-7 days. IF the letter is picked up by Commander and receipt returned, which could add 5-7 days to the 21 days, bringing it to 27 days. Then 14 days added to the 27 for the meeting to be called and you have made a time sensitive meeting wait 41 days to be heard. In this age of electronics, e-mail and/or text can make for near instant communication.

The use of Certified return/receipt mail allows the person who does not want the meeting to evade the issue and avoid a prompt response. In the current constitution: when petitioned by 5 members with a suggested time and place to hold the meeting, the Division Commander can change the time and place but it must be held within 14 days, NOT 41.

#2 - Proposed Amendment change 7.7.3 by David McMahon

VOTE NO!

Why: This goes along with changes on 7.2 : THERE IS NOTHING TO ENSURE THAT THE PROPOSED RECEIPT WILL PICK UP THE LETTER IN A TIMELY FASHION OR AT ALL.

Justice delayed is Justice denied. This is a legal motto meaning not coming forth in a timely fashion and the same as having NO RECOURSE!

#3 - Proposed Amendment change 7.7.4 by David McMahon

VOTE NO!

Why: Goes along with the #1 and #2 proposals which are delaying tactics. Return receipt requested Certified US Mail , so it is sent and no one picks it up from the post office. What is the recourse? Send another and take another 41 days.

#4- Proposed Amendment change 7.7.4 by David McMahon

VOTE NO!

Why: Goes with 1, 2 and 3 and is just another delaying tactic, we have no assurance that the Commander will return the receipt. It seems the Commander can make a snap decision and cancel a regularly scheduled quarterly meeting when more than 50 members are already there and a meeting place is available but he cannot schedule a special meeting in a timely fashion?

5 - Proposed Amendment Change 13.4.6 by David McMahon

VOTE NO!

Why: The Commander wants to make this a simple majority of the votes cast. This makes it a lot easier to convict members of alleged wrongdoing. Think of it like this if you are the accused do you want 80% to decide your fate or would you be happy with only 50% +1 deciding your fate? The way the vote is stacked by adding the last three Division Commanders to vote and appointed officers (appointed by the Commander) to vote, you see how much power the "leadership" gives itself. LET'S KEEP THE CURRENT RULE: A member accused of Disciplinary Violations requires a 4/5ths vote to uphold the charges. 2/3 to expel is the minimum required by Robert's Rules 11th Edition not a maximum.

Notes concerning #6 and #7: The push back some have heard at Camp meetings is that no one is going to pay to become a Parliamentarian. Most of what I'm hearing is related to no understanding of what we're going through behind closed doors and at DEC Meetings. The men who have spoken against these two, I've never seen at a DEC Meeting. Another stated, "it sounds to me like the Vindicators are working the back door and that's not going to happen".

In regards to paying to become a parliamentarian, the amendment specifically stipulates that the cost will be paid by the Division. There is no way the Commander and Chief of Staff can properly perform their duties if they don't know how.

The only definition I have for "Vindicator" is that of Gen. Stephen Dill Lee in the "Charge" that most Camps quote at the beginning of every meeting. All good SCV members are charged to vindicate the honor of our Confederate Ancestors.

#6 - Proposed Amendment change 6.4.1.1.2 by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Anyone running a meeting as the Commander is required to do according to his duties description, should know Robert's Rules of Order. If he doesn't know the rules how can he conduct a fair and impartial meeting, protecting all members.

#7 - Proposed Amendment Change 6.4.1.3 by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Anyone taking minutes and fulfilling other requirements of the job, Chief of Staff, should know Robert's Rules of Order.

#8 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.6 Meetings by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: We need some stability in planning the meetings. Our DEC Quarterly meetings were changed at the whim of the Commander causing disruption and anger over wasted time, money and effort to participate in a very fluid DEC schedule.

#9 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.7.2.1 Retaliation for Special Called Meeting by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Members should not be penalized nor retaliated against for following the Constitution.

#10 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.10 Electronic Meetings by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: If even a single member cannot hear well enough to participate in the phone-call meeting, the phone conference meeting should be immediately canceled. Additionally, large groups are not very good for this type of meeting.

#11 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.11 Minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: The IRS and Texas Section 3.151 of the Texas Business Code REQUIRE that nonprofit corporations keep copies of their business meetings. If you are audited the IRS or a state agency that audits your organization may ask to see your minutes, including Board minutes. The SCV Texas Division would have a difficult time coming up with this information.

#12 - Proposed Change 7.12 Read motion before entered in minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Helps clarify the motion and lets members know exactly what is in the motion.

#13 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.14 Executive Session by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Executive Session has been grossly and unnecessarily overused in DEC Meetings. Brigade Commanders return home with little information for their camps due to excessive use of executive session which makes the meetings secret.

#14 - Proposed Amendment Change 8.4 Amendments submitted and distributed by Jack Dyess

CAUTION:

Why: the amendment does not accomplish the rationale. It appears “not submitted in time” was intended to be struck. Was not. NEED CLARIFACATION.

#15 - Proposed Amendment Change 8.9.8.1. Convention Minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Same as regular minutes, required by IRS and Texas Business Law.

#16 - Proposed Amendment Changes 8.9.8.2 Motion read for members by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: Members should have the opportunity to understand motion before they vote

#17 - Proposed Amendments Change 8.10 and 8.10.1 First meeting – Convention Minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: IRS and State would be very interested in seeing this if auditing. Shows non-profit implementing decisions of assembly.

#18 - Proposed Amendment Changes 8.10.2 At Second Meeting- Convention Minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: IRS and State would be very interested in seeing this if auditing. Shows non-profit implementing decisions of assembly.

#19 - Proposed Amendment Changes 8.10.3 At Third meeting - Convention Minutes by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: IRS and State would be very interested in seeing this if auditing. REPORT also given to each member at the next Annual meeting showing, the implementation of the decisions of the assembly.

#20 - Proposed Amendment Change 13.1 Form Committee after charges proffered by Jack Dyess

VOTE YES!

Why: This makes it clear that the investigating committee is formed only AFTER the DEC or the CONVENTION has proffered charges

#21 - Proposed Amendment Change 13.4.7 Disciplinary action at DEC Level by Dustin Seiler
VOTE NO - YES, if Amended

Why: The Texas Constitution already provides for Camps, Brigades, Divisions, or by action of the DEC or by action of the Convention to proffer charges against any member of the SCV. The Disciplinary decisions would be removed from the Disciplinary Committee and given to the DEC which is not authorized in our present Constitutions. **This needs more work, a DEC member should not be allowed to vote on a case he is involved in, as has happened in the past because there is no rule for them to be recused.**

#22 - Proposed Amendment Change 6.4.8 Member cannot hold two voting offices by Frank Bussey
VOTE YES!

Why: An example in real life, a certain SCV member held the office of Brigade Commander and Division Adjutant at the same time. This kept another member off the DEC. When a Brigade Commander who is a voting member of the DEC is APPOINTED a board position that also allows him to vote on DEC issues, he should resign one of the positions and allow another member to step in. Because, if he holds two voting positions, he doesn't get two votes BUT he keeps someone else from voting and offering a broader input of ideas.

#23 - Proposed Amendment Changes 13.2 by Rocky Sprott
VOTE YES!

Why: Before a vote to proffer charges is taken by DEC, the accused member has an in-person opportunity to confront his accusers. Accused may waive this right in writing.

#24 - Proposed Amendment Change 13.4.6 Officers vote on the charges by Benjamin W. Bonney
VOTE YES!

Why: Only elected officers votes may be counted toward 4/5's on the charges. Reason: their votes belong to members who elected them, appointed officers vote to please those who appointed them.

#25 - Proposed Amendment Change 6.1 by Benjamin W. Bonney
VOTE YES!

Why: This helps ensure that qualified individuals are selected for appointment. All Division Commander appointees must be with the advice and consent of the DEC.

#26 - Proposed Amendment Change 13.4.5 by Benjamin W. Bonney
VOTE YES!

Why: Any member should have the right to defend himself when accused. This allows the accused to attend the hearing, speak in his own behalf, present witnesses and evidence.

#27 - Proposed Amendment Change 5.3 by Kyle Sims
VOTE YES!

Why: Allows the Brigade members to choose the manner in which the election of their Brigade Officers is held.

#28 - Proposed Amendment Change 6.4.3 by Kyle Sims
VOTE YES!

Why: Clarifies that the Division Chief of Staff takes the minutes, not the Adjutant, as

unconstitutionally stated in the proposed rules.

#29 - Proposed Amendment Change 6.5 by Kyle Sims

VOTE YES!

Why: This is the same requirement the Leadership places on Camp Officers, leadership should also be required to know and follow the Constitutions. Extremely important to OBEY the Constitutions and comply and enforce the provisions.

#30 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.1 by Kyle Sims

VOTE YES!

Why: Only the immediate Past Commander will be allowed to vote. There is no reason that two unelected past commanders should have voting rights on the current DEC. Let them seek office if they wish to continue to serve on the DEC.

#31 - Proposed Amendment Change 7.4 by Kyle Sims

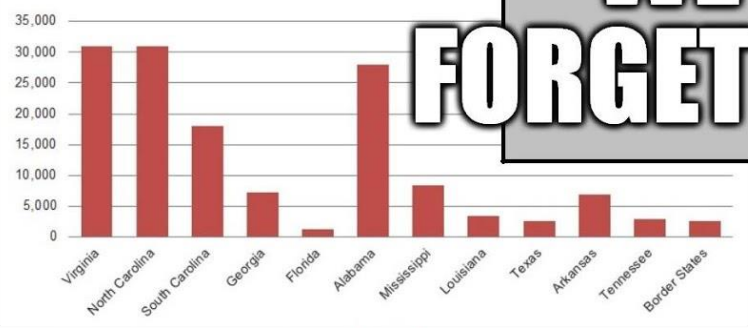
VOTE YES!

Why: This stops past Commanders and appointed officers from having an unelected vote on the DEC. These individuals have not been elected... only appointed or used as consultants.



LEST WE FORGET

CONFEDERATE MILITARY DEATHS BY STATE



This chart is based on research done by Provost Marshal General James Fry in 1866. His estimates for Southern states were based on Confederate muster rolls ~ many of which were destroyed before he began his study ~ many historians dispute those results. The estimates for VA, NC, AL, SC & AR have been updated to reflect more recent scholarship. source www.civilwar.org

THAT WE LOST FAR MORE THAN A CAUSE

- ... the more than 4,700 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Gettysburg ~ July 1-3, 1863
- ... the more than 2,300 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Chickamauga ~ September 19-20, 1863
- ... the more than 1,700 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Shiloh April 1862
- ... the more than 1,700 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Franklin ~ November 30, 1864
- ... the more than 1,600 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Chancellorsville ~ April & May 1863
- ... the more than 1,500 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Sharpsburg ~ Sept. 17, 1862
- ... the more than 1,500 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House ~ May 1864
- ... the more than 1,400 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Gaines's Mill ~ June 27, 1862
- ... the more than 1,400 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of the Wilderness ~ May 1864
- ... the more than 1,200 Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Stones River ~ December 31, 1862 - January 2, 1863
- ... the tens-of-thousands more Confederate soldiers who were killed or wounded at other battlefields across the South
- ... the additional tens-of-thousands who died from disease or complications, far from home, in hospital or in the field
- ... the civilian casualties of Lincoln's war on the South, which are estimated by historians to number into the tens-of-thousands
- ... the deaths from disease and starvation in the Reconstruction years which followed ~ incalculable.

2. Special Rules of Order to be voted on at the 2018 Reunion -

What you need to know about **some slick plans** the **elites** hope to put in place for the Reunion .

Excerpts from the Texas Division Dispatch April 2018

Listed below are the **proposed Special Rules of Order to be voted on at the 2018 Reunion.**

Rule 1. Dress and Decorum

a. The Chair shall have **power to regulate and restrict the admission into the meeting hall all visitors and guests** and shall take care to maintain the dignity and **majesty** of the convention by enforcing good order and decorum at all times.

Comments:

Are members in good standing, who are not delegates, listed as visitors and guests?

Members of good standing SHOULD NOT BE KEPT FROM ATTENDING ANY MEETING WHERE THE BUSINESS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION IS BEING CONDUCTED.

MAJESTY? has the leadership deluded themselves into thinking they are royalty?
This is an Annual Business Meeting and not a visit to the King's throne.

b. Delegates are expected to conduct themselves as gentlemen, refraining from any personal insults.

Comments:

LEADERSHIP is expected to conduct themselves as Gentlemen also, refraining from any personal insults, TO DELEGATES, GUESTS OR VISITORS, as has happened in the past at DEC meetings.

c. For admission into the assembly hall and to facilitate identification and seating, delegates, members, guests, and convention staff shall be required to wear the badge issued by the Registration and Credentials Committee upon registration and may be required to present positive identification. **Delegates shall sit in an area separate from non-delegates since this will facilitate voting and debate.**

Comments: This will segregate the Delegates from the Alternate Delegates. The Alternates need to sit as near as possible to their delegates, so that they can follow the proceedings and be ready if they are called on to replace a delegate.

d. Delegates and guests should wear proper business attire (**i.e., coat and tie for men**)

Comments: This is an unnecessary Dress Code that should not be imposed on members who have already made great monetary sacrifices to give of their time and money to travel a great distance to perform their duty. Not all men have a coat and tie in their wardrobe and should not be shamed into buying something they will seldom wear.

e. All cell phones or other electronic devices shall be turned off or put on silent mode while the convention is in session.

Comments: This is a standard practice.

f. The Division Commander may appoint a parliamentarian and any necessary assistants and such other temporary staff as he deems appropriate. These persons need not be members of the SCV and their presence in the hall is at the discretion of the Chair.

Comments: A third party Professional Parliamentarian is considered is a best practice.

Recommendation is to hire a third party Professional Parliamentarian and that HE ACTS AS PRESIDEING OFFICER/CHAIR FOR THAT MEETING:

Professional Presiding Officer

A professional presiding officer is a skilled parliamentarian who temporarily substitutes for a group's usual presider in such circumstances as when there are deep divisions within the organization and it is felt an expert outsider will better give the appearance of impartiality, or when the group must deal with particularly intricate issues such as adopting a bylaws revision or conducting disciplinary procedures.

Who are these individuals the Division Commander wants brought in as temporary staff or assistants who need not be members of the SCV? Are these paid positions? Is this simply a way to get people into the convention that really have no business here? Why does he need this Carte Blanche for his personal assistants?

Rule 2. Debate

a. Before entering into debate, delegates shall first be recognized by the chair and upon recognition shall state his name, Camp name, camp number, and city.

Comments:

b. No delegate shall speak in debate more than once on the same question in the same session while another desires the floor, nor longer than three (3) minutes without leave of the Convention; which shall be granted by two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting, without debate.

Comments:

c. Debate on any single question shall not extend for more than sixty (60) minutes, taking together all speakers for and against and any subsidiary motions. The time for debate maybe extended by leave of the Convention, granted by two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting, without debate.

Comments:

d. Debate on any individual secondary motion shall not extend for more than ten (10) minutes, taking together all speakers for and against; without leave of the Convention granted by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting; without debate.

Comments:

e. In order to make a secondary motion, including calling the question, a delegate must first be recognized to speak either for or against the pending question.

Comments:

Rule 3. Voting

a. The chair shall put all main and secondary questions *viva voce*. If a delegate calls for a division of the assembly or the Chair feels that the vote was inconclusive, the chair shall take a standing vote.

Comments: Any member can call for a ballot vote, and every member should want at a minimum a counted standing vote. If accepted by the body this will give the chair unacceptable power.

RRO 11th EDITION §6. DESCRIPTION OF CLASSES AND INDIVIDUAL MOTIONS
Incidental Motions # 8 page 71 line 18

“A member can move that a vote be taken (a) by ballot, (b) by roll call, or (c) by a counted standing vote, especially if a division of the assembly has appeared inconclusive and the chair neglects to order a count. This grouping also includes a motion (d) that the polls be closed or reopened in a ballot vote. All these motions are grouped under the heading of Motions Relating to Methods of Voting and the Polls (30).

b. Nominations for each office to be filled by the Convention shall be limited to a nomination and a second. The nominating speech shall be no more than three (3) minutes. The candidate’s speech shall be no more than ten (10) minutes. The chair shall determine order of candidate speeches.

Comments: UNCLEAR WHAT IS BEHIND THIS RULE. It reads that Nominations for each office is limited to A nomination and A second. Does this mean that only ONE NOMINATION CAN BE MADE TO EACH OFFICE? OR DO they really mean that you cannot make a nominating speech. This is not addressed in TX or National constitutions. RRO includes it in it's suggestion for Standing RULES.

RRO 11th Edition §59. ORGANIZATION OF A CONVENTION OF AN ESTABLISHED SOCIETY

Rule 7. Nominations for each office to be filled by the convention shall be limited to one nominating speech of three minutes and one seconding speech of one minute for each nominee.

Rule 4. Announcements

a. Notices for announcement to the Convention shall be in writing, signed by the person (or a proper representative of the person) under whose authority the announcement is issued, and shall be presented to the desk.

Comments:

Rule 5. Minutes

a. The Division Adjutant shall cause the minutes of all sessions of this Convention, including reports presented, to be recorded for publication. Said minutes shall be approved by the Division Executive Council and made part of the permanent records.

Comments: Why is the Adjutant going to be taking the minutes?

Nowhere in the TX SCV Div Constitution does the description of the adjutant's duties say he is to take the minutes of the proceedings.

Here again the Texas Division Leadership is ignoring the Texas Division Constitution :

TXSCV CONSTITUTION

SECTION 6. DIVISION OFFICERS

6.4.3 CHIEF OF STAFF

The **Division Chief of Staff** shall be charged with the administration of the policies of the Division Convention, the Division Executive Council and the Division Commander. He shall coordinate the Division Staff in its duties. **He shall keep the proceedings of the Division Convention, special Division meetings, and the Division Executive Council.** He shall issue the general orders of the Division Commander, under his signature. He shall issue and maintain meeting notices and agendas of the Convention and of the Division Executive Council. He shall maintain records of such Division awards as directed by the Division Commander.

6.4.4 The Division Adjutant is the principal financial and administrative officer of the Texas Division, and shall ensure that the financial records are kept in good order, in such manner and according to such procedures approved by the Division Executive Council, and shall properly administer and record all receipts and disbursements. He shall establish financial accounts at a FDIC banking institution as deemed necessary to hold the Division's monies. The Division Commander and the Division Adjutant shall be signers on said accounts and can act separately from the other. He shall prepare budgets for the expenditure of Division funds on a yearly basis. He shall make reports of the condition of the treasury when called for by the Division Commander. He shall maintain a roster of all members and life members of the Texas Division. He shall review requests for funds and shall report his finding and recommendations to the Division Commander and Executive Council for action. He shall maintain the Division Adjutant's Manual and shall guide the Brigade and Camp Adjutants in their duties. He shall maintain the official updated version of the Division Constitution and shall cause this to be published yearly in the Division Newsletter and on the Division Website. The Division Adjutant shall receive the annual Camp Reports and compile a Division report detailing the personnel, by camp, of the Texas Division. He shall be in charge of determining a quorum at all official Texas Division meetings and conventions.

Rule 6. Enabling Powers

a. The Division Adjutant shall have power to correct scrivener's errors and make non-substantive changes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and numbering to any and all motions and resolutions and any amendments to the Constitution adopted by this Convention and ordered for publication.

Comments:

The Division Adjutant is not the Chief of Staff.

TXSCV CONSTITUTION

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RRO 11th EDITION

Only the assembly can amend captions or headings under the rules applicable to bylaws or other papers if such change could have any effect on meaning, and this authority may not be

delegated. Corrections of article or section numbers or cross- [page 599] references that cannot result in a change of meaning can be delegated, however, to the secretary or, in more involved cases, to a committee. An assembly may delegate its authority in this connection in a particular case, by adopting, for example, a resolution such as the following:

Resolved, That the secretary [or, "the . . . committee"] be authorized to correct article and section designations, punctuation, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the intent of the Society in connect



Oklahoma Division Selects New Officers!



L to R - Terry Pierce, Steve Ward, James Orebaugh, Steve Sanders, Frank Gilbert

The Oklahoma Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans held its Convention on Saturday at Shawnee, Oklahoma. It was a good Convention with a number of Camps represented. Lt. Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling swore in the newly elected officers.

There were eleven (11) proposed Amendments for the Oklahoma Division Constitution. Amendments 1 and 2 failed, all of the other Amendments passed.

Newly elected officers are James Orebaugh, Division Commander; Virgil Chain, Division Lt. Commander; Steve Sanders, NE Brigade Commander; Steve Ward, SE Brigade Commander, Frank Gilbert, SW Brigade Commander; and Terry Pierce, NW Brigade Commander.

It was a great day for the Confederates.

Lt. Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling (L) and newly elected NE Oklahoma Brigade Commander Steve Sanders (R). If your Camp is located in the Northeast Brigade of the Oklahoma Division, I'll bet that you can expect Steve Sanders to be attending your Camp meeting sometime this year. Steve Sanders is a member of the Bartlesville SCV Camp No. 2206 and he lives near Pawhuska, Oklahoma..



GENERAL FORREST NEEDS YOUR HELP! HE FOUGHT FOR YOU... WILL YOU FIGHT FOR HIM?

**PLEASE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF FORREST & SELMA CHAPTER #53, UDC BY
HONORING YOUR ANCESTOR AT THE NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST MEMORIAL!**

Honor your Confederate Ancestor, UDC Chapter/Division, OCR Chapter/Society, SCV Camp/Division or other Southern Heritage organization by purchasing a permanent granite paver to be installed around the base of the NBF Monument at Confederate Circle in Live Oak Cemetery in Selma, Alabama. The order form is attached below. **If your ancestor served with General Forrest, please indicate by putting a STAR at the beginning of your ancestor's name on the top line.** If you have any further questions, please contact Patricia S. Godwin, President of Selma Chapter #53 and Friends of Forrest, Inc. @ 334-875-1690 or 334-419-4566 (cell) or

@: oldsouthrebel@zebra.net

The 4'x8' pavers are \$75 each and the 8'x8' pavers are \$100 each; you may purchase more than one if you wish. Please mail your completed form, with your check made payable to NBF Monument Fund/Confederate Circle, to:

**Patricia S. Godwin
Fort Dixie
10800 Co. Rd. 30
Selma, Alabama 36701**

ORDER FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/St/Zip _____

Phone: _____

(Home) _____ **(cell)** _____

e-mail _____

Please engrave my 4" x 8" paver as follows: (Max. 3 Lines, 18 Characters per line)

GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST COMMEMORATIVE COIN



Commemorative NBF coins, are \$10 each and also, we have a 3-disc DVD of the re-dedication ceremony, May 23, 2015...it is 2 1/2 hours long...and beautifully packaged....\$25 each

Please make checks payable to: NBF MONUMENT FUND/Selma Chapter 53, UDC & mark for: Confederate Memorial Circle.

All monies go toward the 19 historical narrative markers that we plan to erect throughout Confederate Memorial Circle which will provide the history of each point of interest throughout the Circle. It will literally be a historic learning center for Selma's 19th century history which you can find nowhere else in the city of Selma...now the leaders of Selma concentrate on the 20th century history...1965.

JANIS PATTERSON ... Committing Crime With Style!

Like her idol, the legendary Auntie Mame, Janis Susan May believes in trying a little bit of everything. She has held a variety of jobs, from actress and singer to jewelry designer, from travel agent to new home sales, from editor in chief of two multi-magazine publishing groups to supervisor of accessioning for a bio-genetic DNA testing lab.

Above all, no matter what else she was doing, Janis Susan was writing. As her parents owned an advertising agency, she grew up writing copy and doing layouts for ads. Articles in various school papers followed, as well as in national magazines as she grew older. In time novels followed, seven of them in rapid succession with such publishers as Dell, Walker and Avalon.

In December of 1980, just before the release of her second novel, Janis Susan met with approximately 50 other published romance writers in the boardroom of a savings and loan in Houston, Texas to see if an association of working, professional romance novelists were practical. The organization which evolved from that meeting was Romance Writers of America. Although the current reality of RWA is very different from what was first envisioned, Janis Susan has maintained her membership from the beginning and is very proud of being a 'founding mother.'

But writing was far from the center of Janis Susan's life. Single, footloose and adventurous, she believed in living life to the fullest. Although she maintained the same small apartment for years, she traveled over a great deal of the globe, living several months at a time in Mexico for years as well as trekking through Europe and the Middle East, indulging her deep and abiding love of Egyptology.

Then life took a turn. Janis Susan's father had been dead for a good many years; when her mother's health began to fail she realized that she would need a great deal of money to ensure her mother's care. Although she had been supporting herself comfortably, Janis Susan made the wrenching decision to give up writing novels and its attendant financial uncertainty and get a job to provide for her mother's needs.

Ten years passed without Janis Susan publishing a novel, though she had a few she tinkered with as a hobby. Her writing talents were directed elsewhere, though; towards Egyptology and archaeology.

Janis Susan was a member of the Organizing Committee which founded the North Texas Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, arguably the largest association of working Egyptologists in the world. Janis Susan began and for nine years was publisher/editor of the NT/ARCE Newsletter, which during her tenure was the only monthly publication for ARCE in the world. In 2005 Janis Susan was the closing speaker for the International Conference of ARCE in Boston.

Her Egyptological work gave Janis Susan a very special benefit of which she would never have dreamed. In the local organization there was a very handsome Naval officer a number of years younger than Janis Susan. After several years of friendship and three years of courtship, he waited until they were in the moonlit, flower-filled gardens of the Mena Hotel across the road from the floodlit pyramids in Giza to propose.

Janis Susan became a first-time bride at the time of life that most of her contemporaries were becoming grandmothers for the second or third time. Sadly, her mother passed away just three weeks after the small and romantic wedding, but Janis Susan is forever grateful that her mother lived to see and participate in that wonderful celebration.

It was after the first grief passed and the trauma of remodeling and moving into her childhood home that Janis Susan's husband decided it was time for her to go back to writing full time. She fulfilled his expectations by selling her first novel in over ten years just weeks before he left for a tour of duty in Iraq.

He returned safely, and during his absence Janis Susan sold two more projects. Another deployment to Iraq followed much too quickly, then yet another to Germany before he retired from the Navy. During the German deployment Janis Susan went to visit several times, and they celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary in Paris. He continues to be a guiding and supporting force in her career, even to acting as her assistant when necessary. In a phrase quite openly stolen from a writer she much admires, Janis Susan calls her husband her own personal patron of the arts.

A talented actress for many years, Janis Susan has also narrated the audio version of several novels – not one of which is hers!

Janis Susan is very proud of being a seventh-generation Texan on one side of her family and a fourth generation one on the other. She and her husband share their Texas home with two neurotic cats which they rescued

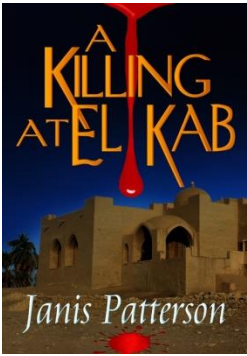


Janis Patterson - under this name I write cozy mysteries including a collection of short stories. **Click on links:**

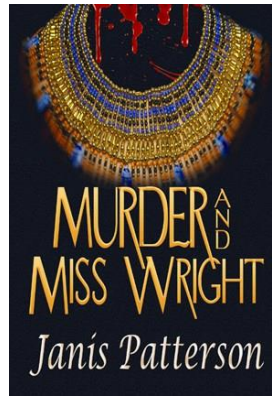
- o [A KILLING AT EL KAB](#)
- o [The Hollow House](#)
- o [Exercise is Murder](#)
- o [Beaded to Death](#)
- o [Murder to Mil-Spec](#)
- o [Murder and Miss Wright](#)



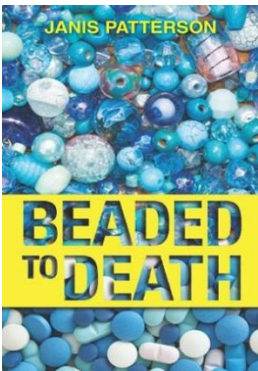
Janis Patterson – Mysteries



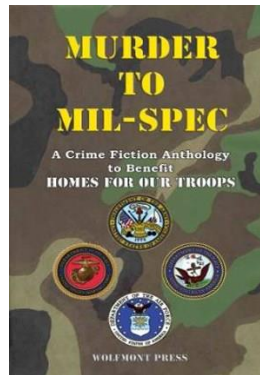
A Killing at El Kab



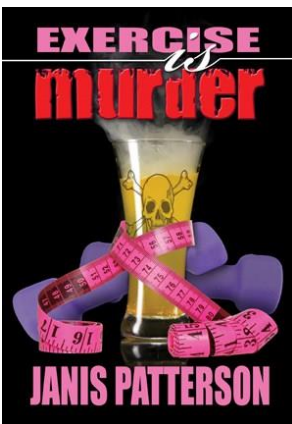
Murder and Miss Wright



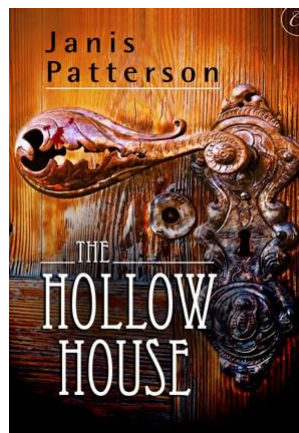
Beaded to Death



Murder by Mil-Spec



Exercise is Murder



The Hollow House

<http://www.janissusanmayauthor.com/janis-patterson-mysteries/>



Sixteenth Abbeville Institute Summer School

Southern Identity Through Southern Music

St Christopher Conference Center, July 15-20, 2018

Seabrook Island, South Carolina

Music has been described as “the soul of the world embedded in sound.” Southern music exemplifies the traditions and culture of its people “embedded in sound.” It sprang from the mud, the rivers, the forests, the fields, and the mountains. From the land and place, to religion, folk songs, poverty and defeat, a “new South” and old culture, the South has a story to tell, and for most of her history, that story has been told through song.

Every form of “American” music is, in fact, Southern in origin. Blues, jazz, rock ‘n roll, country, bluegrass, gospel, and rhythm and blues all originated in the South. Most of the iconic names in American music were reared south of the Mason Dixon. Elvis, Chuck Berry, Hank Williams, Fats Domino, Leadbelly, Robert Johnson, Bill Monroe, Johnny Cash, Louis Armstrong, Charlie Daniels, Lynyrd Skynyrd, and countless others proudly called the South home and often sang about the South and its people. Even modern television singing contests like American Idol typically have Southern winners.

Join us for a thoughtful discussion of how music is a tangible reminder of the valuable and lasting contributions of the South to American culture and one of the elements that will endure. As long as her people can write the songs, the South and the Southern tradition will remain.

Speakers

Alan Harrelson, Grammy nominated banjo picker and Southern historian

Dr. Brion McClanahan, Author and Historian

Dr. Jeff Rogers, Professor of History, Gordon State University

Dr. Tom Daniel, Music Historian

Dr. Carey Roberts, Dean, Liberty University

Frank Clark, Musician and Director of the Bell Research Center

More to be announced.

Special Banquet Musical Performance and Lecture

[Bobby Horton](#), Critically acclaimed multi-instrument musician

Cost

The cost for tuition, room, board, continuous refreshments for five days, plus the banquet and performance/lecture by Bobby Horton Wednesday evening is \$1,128 (single) and \$1,956 (double). The conference is open to the public. Scholarships are available to students who are encouraged to apply. **Space is limited.** For inquiries and application contact Don Livingston by email donlivingston45@gmail.com or by phone (843) 323 0690.



ATTENTION REENACTORS!

The 155th Gettysburg
“A Living History” Event
is just Weeks Away!

June 29th, 30th and July 1st 2018

At the Historic “David Stewart Farm”
2795 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

This event is REENACTOR COORDINATED!
and features AUTHENTIC Re-Creations of this Historic Battle!

McPherson's Ridge Culps Hill The Wheatfield

SUTLERS FOOD VENDORS CAMP DANCE TINTYPES

On-LINE Participant Registration Fee: \$10.00 NO WALK-ONS!

REENACTORS - MAXIMIZE YOUR CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCE!

Participate in this event and stay on site if you plan attend
the National Battle Reenactment the following weekend!



P.A.C.S. Sanctioned and "Best Effort" Event

For Event Information and Registration: www.CWHI.org

Former Marine Gene Andrews Blasts the Southern Baptist Convention

April 24, 2018 [James Edwards](#)

Southern Baptist Convention
The Executive Committee
901 Commerce Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Dear S.B.C.,

When I went to your website to find your mailing address, I noticed that a topic of discussion from a recent convention was the concern over the decrease in membership. May a lowly rank and file member offer a suggestion?

No one wants to be a member of *any* organization run by a bunch of suck up, ass kissing, politically correct cowards. Your vulgar attack against our honored Confederate Battle Flag was disgusting. It was nothing more than a pathetic display of pandering to the criminal element of our society.

I promise you most assuredly that you have lost one worker from Crieviewood Baptist Church in Nashville. I will never donate another dime to you effeminate whiners, nor will I ever again waste my time cleaning up after programs, working the neighborhood picnic, or servicing the grounds.

Ask the loudmouth, vulgar thugs from Black Lives Don't Matter to Other Blacks to cough up the tithe money for your salary so that you can spend time insulting Southerners who had ancestors fight under [St. Andrew's Cross](#) against a brutal, sadistic enemy who used churches in the South to stable their horses and the pews for feed troughs.

Ask [George Soros](#) to work at the church since you wimps are more concerned about Marxist liberal perverts than you are about Southern Baptists.

My ancestors fought – and some died – under [the Confederate Battle Flag](#). Those men never did anything to make me ashamed of them. Nor would I do anything that would make those Confederate patriots ashamed of me, like consorting with South-hating cowards.

I suggest that you read about real Southern religious leaders such as Father Abram Joseph Ryan, Rev. Robert L. Dabney, and Rev. D.C. Kelley. They were Christian soldiers on and off the battlefield. They were also men, something you never will be.

Former Southern Baptist,

Gene Andrews
Nashville, Tennessee

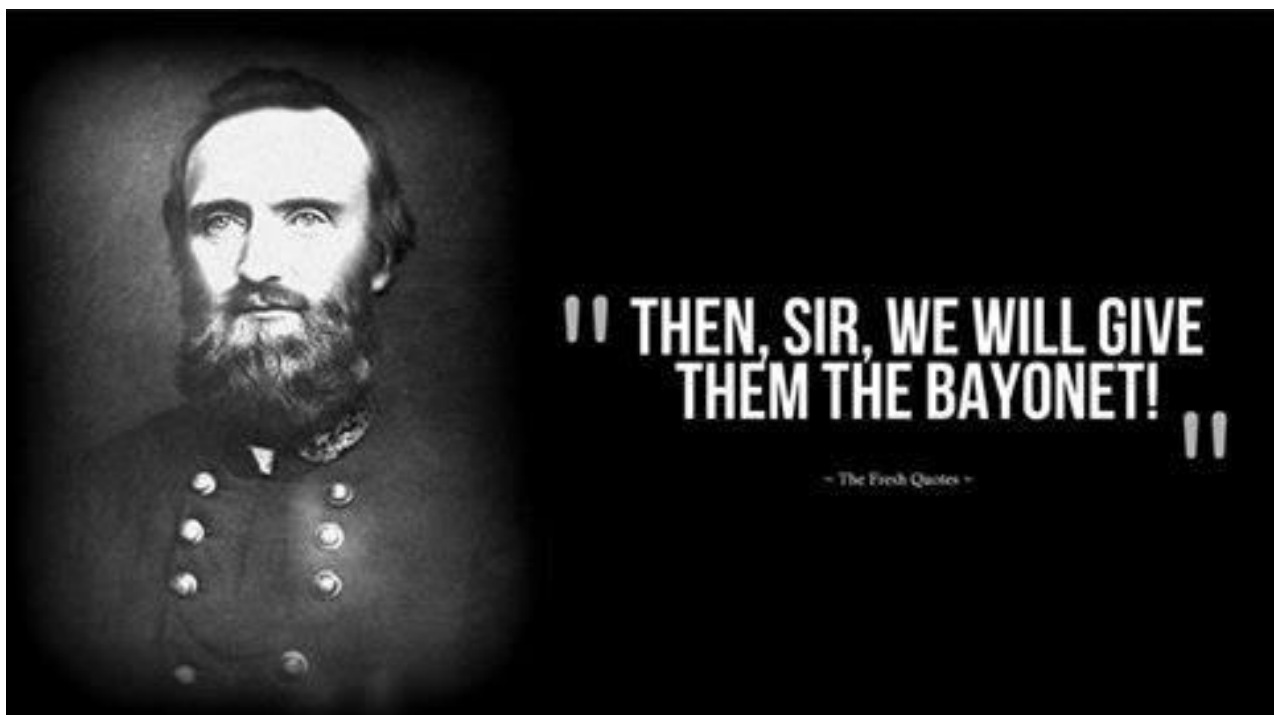
Gene Andrews, former Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (Tennessee Division), served as a combat officer with the 3rd Marine Division in Vietnam. Back in the states, he played football and ran track for the Marine Corps and was invited to the tryout camp with the Cincinnati Bengals. Gene coached football and track in high school where he also taught history during a time when they allowed factual history in schools. Gene is now retired and works as the caretaker of the

Nathan Bedford Forrest home near Chapel Hill, Tennessee. He has twice been our guest this month to help TPC celebrate [Confederate History Month](#).

[Click here](#) to access our broadcast archives and be sure to catch Gene's most recent appearances on April 7 and April 14, respectively.



See also: [The Black Inquisition vs. Southern Baptist James Edwards](#)





Dr. Michael Landis, assistant professor and Civil War historian, the rest of the story

This is a liberal progressive, Yankee Professor who swears and teaches the war was about nothing but slavery. Do a web search for Dr. Micheal Landis, Tarleton State University. He simply got caught with his pants down so to speak.

<http://tarleton.academia.edu/MichaelLandis>

This history professor is preaching to his students, and has them believing the war was about one thing - slavery. Here is his bio:

Dr. Michael Landis is a scholar of United States history with a focus on the intersection of politics and slavery in the nineteenth century. He is presently an Assistant Professor of History at Tarleton State University in Stephenville, Texas.

His current book, entitled *Northern Men with Southern Loyalties: The Democratic Party and the Sectional Crisis* (Cornell 2014), is a comprehensive exploration of Northern Democrats and Northern pro-slavery sentiment in the 1850s.

He received his B.A. and M.A. in history from Boston University, and his Ph.D. from The George Washington University.

He has published several essays and book reviews, and authored an article on United States Senator William Pitt Fessenden (R-ME) and the early Republican Party, which was published in the journal *American Nineteenth Century History* in 2008.

His next project will examine Georgia political culture in the antebellum and Civil War eras, shedding light on that state's troubled role in the Confederate experiment.

<http://www.unlv.edu/people/michael-green>

Michael Green is an associate professor of history in UNLV's Department of History. He earned his B.A. and M.A. at UNLV and his Ph.D. at Columbia University. He teaches history courses and advanced undergraduate seminars for UNLV's Honors College on nineteenth-century America.

His books on the Civil War era are *Freedom, Union, and Power: Lincoln and His Party during the Civil War* (Fordham University Press, 2004), *Politics and America in Crisis: The Coming of the Civil War* (ABC-CLIO, 2010), and *Lincoln and the Election of 1860* (Southern Illinois University Press, 2011).

He is editing *A Companion to Abraham Lincoln* as part of the Wiley-Blackwell series of historiography volumes and co-editing *Ideas and Movements in American History: From the Bill of Rights to "Occupy Wall Street"* as well as "The Idea Exchange" database for ABC-CLIO. His works on Nevada include the oral history of a longtime Nevada attorney and politician, *A Liberal Conscience: Ralph Denton, Nevadan* (University of Nevada Oral History Program, 2001).

Green is also active in writing and speaking in the community. He writes the "Politics" column and blog for *Vegas Seven*, "Nevada Yesterdays" for Nevada Humanities and KNPR, and "Inside the Beltway" and "Books" for a newsletter, *Nevada's Washington Watch*. He lives in Las Vegas, but not in Las Vegas (and he can explain why), with his wife, Deborah Young, director of scholarship and tribute giving at UNLV.

MR. LINCOLN AND NEVADA

If not for Lincoln, Nevada would not have become a state in 1864 but, as this presentation makes clear, his influence goes far beyond statehood. Historian Michael Green examines Lincoln's wide-ranging impact on Nevada's economy, politics, and society.

Among the areas Green covers are "Honest Abe"'s accidental influence on the evolution of American literature and journalism; how he unintentionally helped create a culture of political and economic corruption throughout the West and, in the process, contributed to turning the United States into a global economic power; and also the way in which he promoted diversity and racism throughout the region, even as he sought to end slavery.

[Michael Todd Landis](#)

Event Type: Birth
Event Date: 04 Dec 1979
Event Place: Los Angeles, California, United States
Gender: Male
Mother's Name: [Montgomery](#)

[William P. Fessenden](#)

William Pitt Fessenden was an American politician from the U.S. state of Maine. Fessenden was a Whig and member of the Fessenden political family. He served in the United States House of Representatives and Senate before becoming Secretary of the Treasury under President Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War

On 4/13/2018 3:29 AM, Fred Jones wrote:

The accusations are "trumped up" and their reasons won't even hold water. The idea is to find any woman that can speak any negative comments about the man. P on all of them-we know the commie agenda to remove our people from their jobs and income!

:

‘We’re finally being heard’: Professor faces more accusations

by [texannews](#) · April 10, 2018

Post Views: 1,431

By Quanecia Fraser—

Executive Editor

A Tarleton State University professor, already under investigation for accusations of inappropriate conduct by four Tarleton students, is now being accused of inappropriate behavior by four more women.

This makes a total of eight women who have now accused the professor of inappropriate behavior.

Late last month, a university administrator recommended that Dr. Michael Landis be terminated after a finding that he invited a former student to dinner, drinks and movies, as well as “his admitted sharing a hotel room with a student.”

Attorney Giana Ortiz, who represents the assistant professor and Civil War historian, says he “is confident that the facts will show that termination is not warranted.”

Neither Landis or his attorney responded to a request for comment regarding the allegations of the women in this article.

The first woman to publicly accuse Landis was Renee Warner. In a Feb. 28 *Texan News* article, Warner accused Landis of inappropriate behavior and inviting her for “dinner, drinks & movies.”

That article can be found here: <http://bit.ly/2t3knEn>

On March 28, Warner and another former student, who wished to remain anonymous, provided *Texan News* with emailed memorandums that notified them of a “decision” regarding their complaints about Landis. In the memorandums, Associate Vice President of Academic Affairs Dwayne Snider recommended “that Respondent’s employment with the University be terminated.”

The memorandums did not contain Landis’ name but both Warner and the other former student said that the memorandums they received were in response to the complaints they filed against Landis.

Since the article about Warner’s accusations was published, five new accusers told *Texan News* Landis asked them out for drinks and offered to buy them drinks while they were under 21 years of age and students on campus. One accuser says Landis invited her to his home and another woman said he grasped a necklace hanging between the “middle of my breasts” Only one of the five— Braiden Foster—agreed to be identified. The other four women wished to remain anonymous.

Braiden Foster was a freshman when she says Landis made her feel uncomfortable.

Foster said her first encounter with Landis “made me really uncomfortable” and happened around the time of Family Weekend in 2013 when she was a freshman. “We had a test that day and he was passing out the test,” she recalled.

Foster said she complimented Landis on the tie he was wearing and moments after, Landis approached her while she was taking her test.

She said that she was wearing a necklace that “probably came right to... the middle of my breasts. And he grabs it. He just picks up my necklace holds it in his hand, looks me straight in the eye and was like ‘I really like your necklace, it’s really pretty’,” said Foster. “It was just so uncomfortable.”

Foster said when she turned in her test, Landis asked her in front of other students what she planned to do that weekend. “And I was like, ‘Oh, well you know it’s family weekend. My parents are coming down.’ And then he said ‘Well you know if you can get away from them, you should come find me. We should drink together.’”

Foster said that when she had “simple questions” about class, Landis would always want to meet with her during office hours.

“But I could never go because after that whole incident before (family) weekend, I felt so uncomfortable,” she said. “I didn’t want to be alone with him. If he had the courage to ask an 18-year-old to ditch her parents and to come drink with him—a married man who is in his 30’s—in front of a classroom of students, what’s stopping him from doing more when he’s alone with me in a room?”

Foster says she told other faculty members about her experience with Landis: “I told several staff members that I worked under and they just either didn’t say anything or played it off like he was just a weird teacher. I was never advised to talk to someone who could help me or to report it.”

“But once I saw Renee’s post, it just really kind of hit me,” Foster said. “That wasn’t OK. You shouldn’t have to feel uncomfortable (with) your professor in any situation.”

Foster graduated in May with a degree in communications and is getting her teacher’s certification. She is now married with a six-month-old daughter.

“My biggest hope and prayer, honestly, is that with this next generation and with my daughter is that they are never placed in a situation where they should be safe and they feel like they’re not safe,” Foster said, choking up during the phone interview with *Texan News*. “My daughter, I hope she never ever has to feel unsafe where she should always feel safe.”

“Honestly, I’m heartbroken for the Tarleton campus that this went on for so long and they acted like it’s not a big deal. And the fact that I could even disclose this to (faculty) members, and it was always a joke,” said Foster. “It’s a real... slap in the face to any woman anywhere who had any sort of situation similar or remotely similar to any of us that went through something (like) not feeling safe in a classroom.”

Foster says she hopes stories like hers are taken seriously and not dismissed. “I hope that other readers, maybe other girls or other students who maybe have never faced anything like this, that they just don’t throw it away as us just accusing someone to get attention,” she said.

Like Warner, Foster also gave some advice for other students that might have had a similar experience with a professor.

“The first thing I would say is that I believe you. Your situation happened, when it should (have) never happened. Your voice matters,” she said.

In addition to Foster, four other women, who asked not to be identified, told *Texan News* that Landis either offered them alcohol when they were minors, invited them to drink with him or invited them to his house.

Woman No. 1— a graduate of Tarleton and one of the four students to file a complaint with the university against Landis’ behavior— says Landis invited her to his home in Granbury when she was a sophomore.

She said that Landis invited her to go to a April 2015 conference at Texas A&M University with him, another student and Dr. Holly Karibo, who is now an assistant professor at Oklahoma State University. She says she rode with Landis and Karibo on the way back from the conference, without the other student who stayed behind in College Station.

During the drive, the former student said that the conversation turned to dogs. “(Landis) was like ‘Oh, well I have dogs. Do you want to come by my house and see them?’ And at the time, I just had kind of gotten the impression that ‘OK, he’s really

friendly,” she said. “I really didn’t think anything of it and I thought Dr. Karibo would be coming also because he kind of made it (sound) like ‘Do y’all want to stop by my house and see my dogs?’”

“And then later on, as we got closer, he made another comment about while we’re at his house he needs to like mow his lawn or something like that so we’d probably be there for a while. And then, as we were pulling into Granbury he’s like ‘OK, I’m gonna drop off Dr. Karibo and then we’ll go to my house,’” she said. “And that’s when I was like, ‘Actually, I think I’m kind of tired. I should probably just go ahead and start driving home to Stephenville instead’.”

She said the situation made her feel so uncomfortable that she wouldn’t take a class taught by Landis. As if speaking to Landis, she said: “You barely knew me and you were asking me stuff like that. I don’t want to be in your class.”

Two years later, she told Assistant Dean for the College of Liberal and Fine Arts Kelly Lemmons. She said that after she told Lemmons about her experience with Landis, Lemmons filed a complaint against Landis on her behalf.

Lemmons declined to comment on the report, confirm whether he filed the report or acknowledge that he spoke to the student about her situation. However, he said he is obliged to report accusations of a sexual nature to Title IX.

Woman No. 2 – a sophomore psychology major from Florida — says she had just turned 19 when Landis offered her to buy her alcohol during the spring semester of her freshman year in 2017.

The student said she was at the Bostocks Billiards & Bar with her boyfriend and friends.

“I noticed him (Landis) at the bar, so I waved and went up to go say ‘Hi,’” she recounted. She said that Landis told her he was at Fuzzy’s Taco Shop with some of his students before arriving to Bostocks.

“And he said that they had been drinking at Fuzzy’s and so, he said that they were all coming over to Bostock’s to play pool,” she said.

The student said Landis seemed intoxicated and “kept offering to buy me a shot, buy me a drink, buy me some more shots and I was like ‘I’m underage, I’m not going to drink here,’” she said.

“He kept offering, kept offering,” she said, “and I said ‘No, I’m OK, I’m gonna go back and play some pool with my friends and then that was it.’”

Woman No. 3—a former Tarleton student who has transferred to another university out of state—says she was 19 when Landis offered to buy her alcohol. She said that she was at an award ceremony for the history department at Fuzzy’s. Landis was also there, she says, with some of her other professors.

She says that Landis put his hand on her arm and asked to buy her a beer but she turned him down and told him she was only 19. She said Landis persisted, saying “Oh that’s fine, I’ll get you one anyway.” She told him no again. “It was just kind of really weird.”

The woman said that she didn’t report Landis’ behavior because some of suggested that she may have been making the situation more serious than it actually was. She added, “That’s why I never said anything: I was like, ‘It’s probably just me overthinking it’.”

But she says she subsequently avoided contact with Landis outside of class. “I never asked him questions really, unless it was (pertaining) to what was happening in class—Like, I never emailed him,” she said. “I just tried to stay away from him as much as possible.”

When she read Warner’s accusations in a news story, she said it “blew my mind.”

“I was like ‘Wow, I was right, what I was feeling about this guy was totally right,’” she said.



Landis' termination has been recommended by Dr. Dwayne Snider, Associate Vice President of Academic Affairs. Photo by Quanecia Fraser

Woman No.4— a former student who graduated in 2016 and also wished to remain anonymous, said Landis he invited her out for drinks when she was 18 or 19 during his freshman or sophomore year.

“He at one point—without anyone else around—had asked me to go out and have drinks with him,” she said. “I knew that he was married and I was not interested so I very kindly rejected. I just declined.”

At first, she says she did not tell anyone about her encounter.

“I kept it to myself,” she says. “I didn’t make any reports... because I was scared of what might happen to me in class as far as grades, as far as reputation, how people were going to view me. In my mind, I was thinking ‘I’m of age, I’m a consenting adult. Maybe this is not against the rules in college’.”

“It did kind of seemed weird that I knew he was married and wore a wedding ring but was still asking me to drink,” said the former student. “But I also thought that’s none of my business. It’s not my business to judge their marriage. I don’t know what kind of rules they have set in their marriage or what kind of preferences they might have in their marriage.”

She said that months after she finished her class with Landis, she found out that she was not the only student Landis invited to drink with him. “It wasn’t just a one-time thing where he went out on a limb,” she said.

She also says that she was contacted and interviewed as part of the investigation into Landis’ behavior. The investigator told her: “It’s very possible that you’ll never hear the outcome of this investigation.” She says she did not make a note of who contacted her but remembered that they identified themselves as being “internal to Tarleton & doing investigation.”

“They were trying to say ‘It’s being taken care of. Now whether or not it’ll be public knowledge is up to the department,’” she said. “They wanted to reassure me that something is being done about it,” she added.

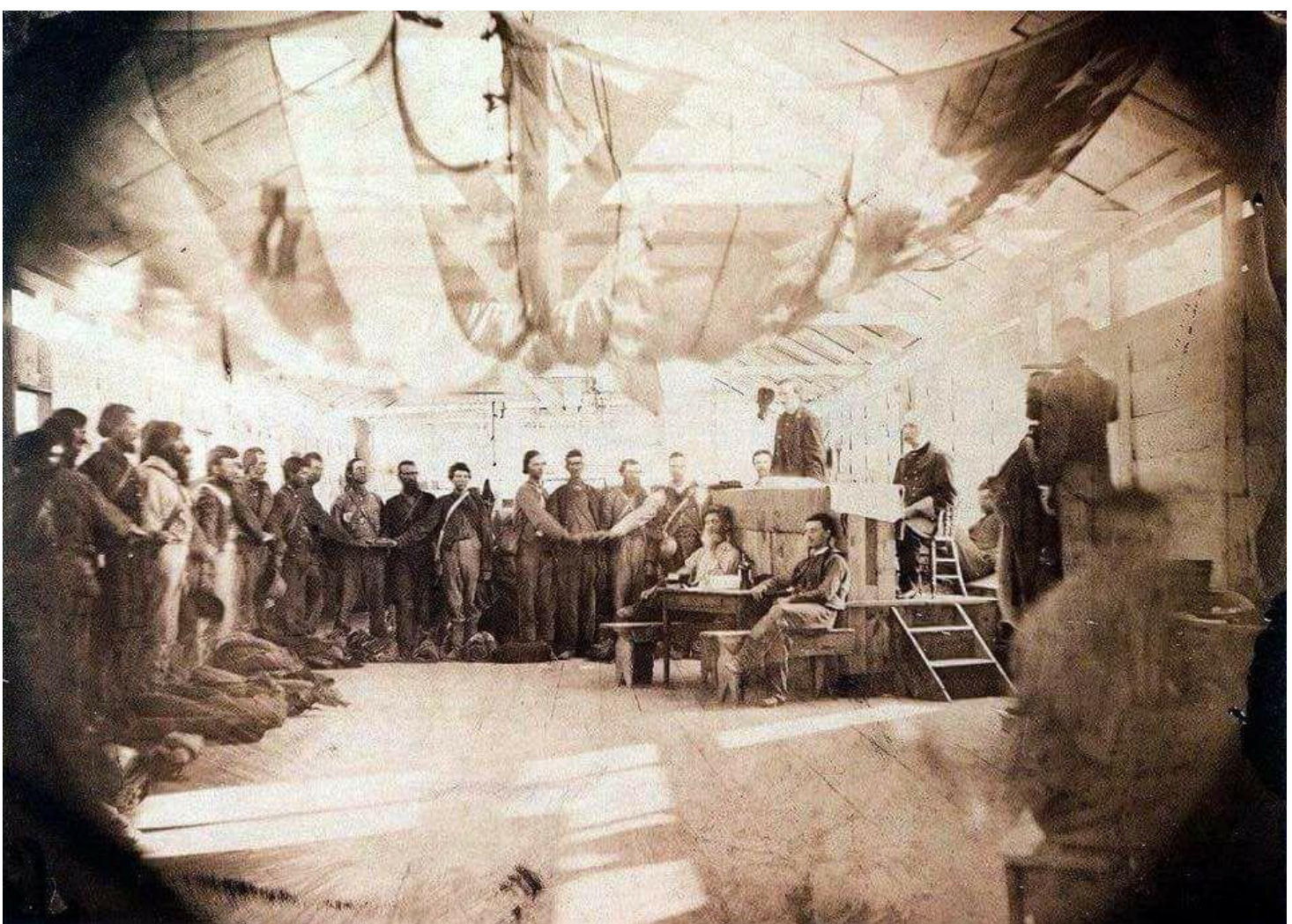
The former student said she believes the #MeToo movement has highlighted the wrongdoings of people in power, including professors who have power over grades.

“I think that has a big part to do with women like me finding their voice and feeling strong enough to come out about these inappropriate behaviors of men that believe they can get away with things like this,” she said.

And she has some advice for other students who may have experienced something similar but don’t know what to do.

“From one student to another,” she said. “Find your voice because we’re finally being heard.”

<http://texannews.net/were-finally-being-heard-professor-faces-more-accusations/>

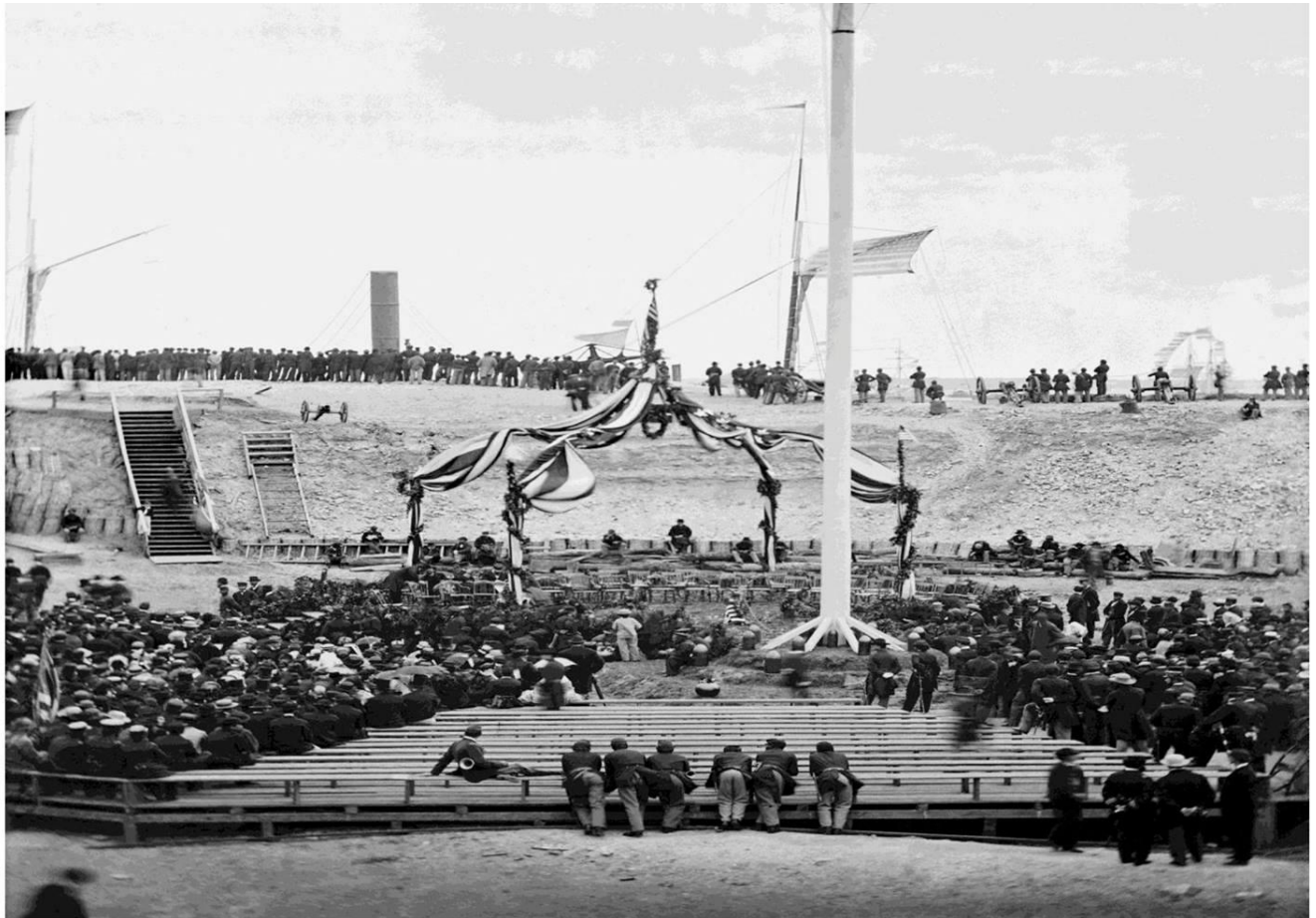


From Susan Lee:

Whenever I get discouraged, or think about giving up, I think of this photo. I think that one of these men could be my great great grandfather. I think of how the filthy Yankees made him swallow the dog under this giant flag after four years of fighting against it and trying their best to kill him in prison camps. I think of what he would expect me to do in his memory and in memory of so many that died beside him in battle and in the stench of a prison camp, and who never made it back to Southern soil.

I do what I do to make sure that no matter how hard the Godless heathens try, our Confederate heroes will NEVER be forgotten and the true history of the South will NEVER be lost.

#LestWeForget



Enemy Flag-raising over Fort Sumter, 14 April 1865

Shortly after the war ended some prominent Northerners began to pour into South Carolina to revel in the scenes of destruction (and to steal whatever they could). The goofy Brooklyn, New York, **Reverend Henry Ward Beecher** went on one such excursion and gave a speech while standing under a giant U.S. flag in Charleston in which he declared:

“Let no man misread the meaning of this unfolding flag! It says, ‘GOVERNMENT hath returned hither.’ It proclaims in the name of vindicated government, peace and protection to loyalty; humiliations and pains to traitors. This is the flag of sovereignty. The nation, not the States, is sovereign. Restored to authority, this flag commands, not supplicates There may be pardon [for former Confederates], but no concession The only condition of submission is to submit!”

Editor’s Note: This Confederate will never submit to what that flag stands for. We have a BIRTHRIGHT and we must fight to restore it!

Group marches for more monuments to be taken down around city

The first two statues the crowd marched to was Henry Clay and John McDonogh in Lafayette Square. The organization also wants the statue of Edward Douglas White to come down, along with Bienville's statue and the statue of Andrew Jackson in Jackson Square.

Author: Katie Steiner Published: 6:02 PM CDT March 25, 2018 Updated: 12:59 PM CDT March 29, 2018

NEW ORLEANS – On Sunday, Take 'em Down Nola marched through the French Quarter, demanding the city take down more monuments.

Dozens gathered in Lafayette Square for a march to five different monuments in the Central Business District and the French Quarter.

“We are committed to continuing our protest, to show people and explain to people that these things are offensive to black people especially, and should be offensive to democratically minded people,” Malcolm Suber, spokesperson for Take 'em Down Nola, said.

The first two statues the crowd marched to was Henry Clay and John McDonogh in Lafayette Square. The organization also wants the statue of Edward Douglas White to come down, along with Bienville's statue and the statue of Andrew Jackson in Jackson Square.

“We are all about education. So, we want people to know why we are out here. And we are out here exposing to the world that the job is not done, that the mayor shortchanged us, and we are demanding a complete job,” Suber said.

Plenty people around the city who think taking down these monuments is unnecessary.

Charles Marsala of Save NOLA Heritage is one of them and says there is an alternative.

“Instead of saying ‘we are going to put these into a museum,’ I often thought the solution was to put descriptive plaques. You go to other places, there are a tremendous amount of words written on these plaques to tell you what the person did and what was going on. It's more of an education idea, than it is a removal idea,” Marsala said.

The following is a statement from the founder of the Monumental Task Committee:

“The target list released by Take 'Em Down NOLA proves the slippery slope is real. The MTC encourages tolerance and respect for all monuments. This revisionist movement to erase and rewrite history must end.”

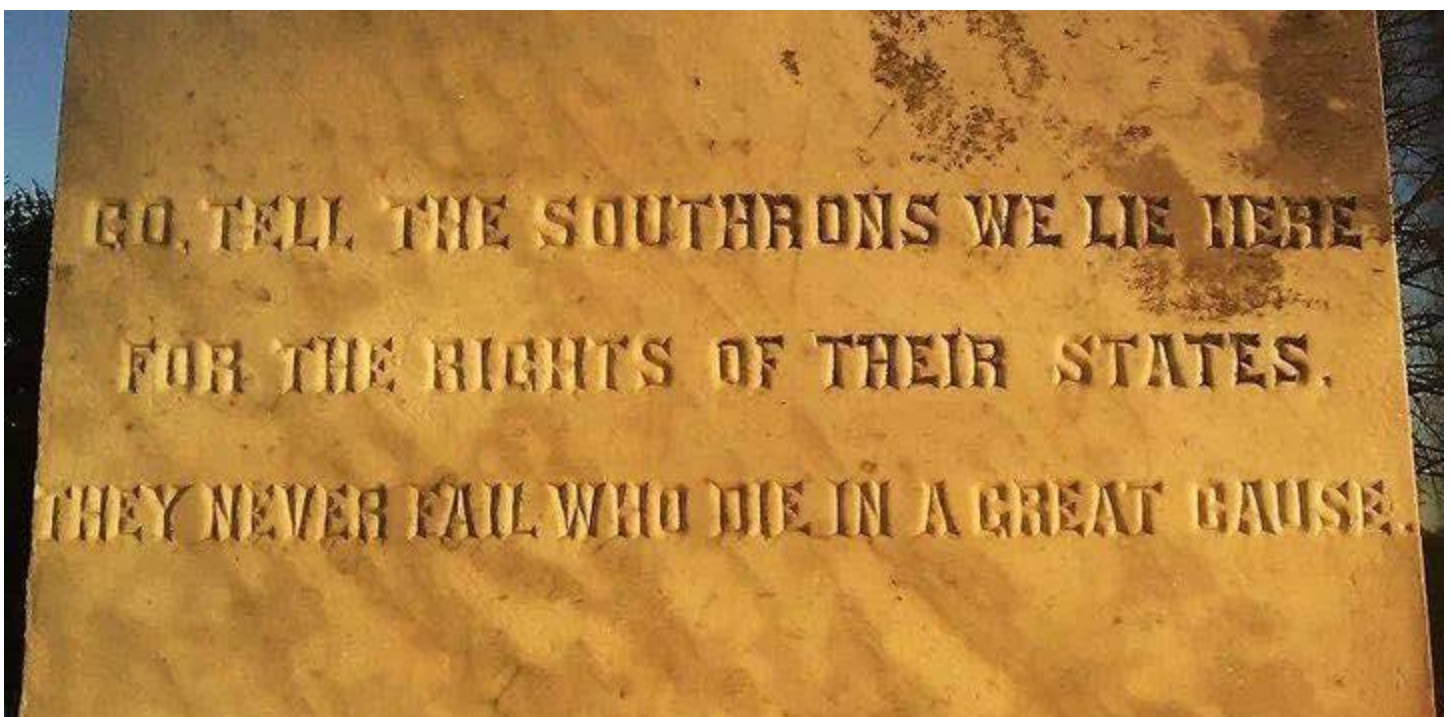
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<http://www.wwltv.com/article/news/local/group-marches-for-more-monuments-to-be-taken-down-around-city/289-532005968>

HERITAGE VICTORY II -- Day 2 at Wofford College

The second day had the same three liberal college professors from Wash. & Lee, Virginia Commonwealth, and Richmond Univ. and were allowed to rehash what they said the day before. Only two SCV members, Rossie Meadows and Jack Marlar were able to return. The moderator saw us and stated that they wanted to hear from the college students first as it was their college forum. After a few questions of no substance I got to ask a question. I stated that while they have subjected us to numerous videos of lynchings, monuments of blacks in chains, CBFs with KKK & Nazi flags, why did no one ever talk about the great relations blacks and whites have in the South and to please note that the largest lynching and massacre of blacks ever in USA history, or the N. American continent, occurred in N.Y. city in July 1863! And please note that there was no Confederate or Southerners there when they emptied black orphanages and hung dozens from lamp posts all over NYC. All the learned liberal panelists looked like they had seen a ghost and turned ashen color while none of them wanted to take the microphone to our question. Finally one responded that it is true there was a lot of complicity in the north and nearly all slave ships were from Rhode Island..... and he drifted off into apologetics for the north. THEN, a black student spoke up and said "I consider my self well versed on history but I never heard any of these things before"!!!!!!!!!! The liberal panelists were even more sickly in appearance as the students knew they have been lied to and told selective history that excluded things other than their liberal agendas. It was one of the great victories I have experienced!

Confederately, Jack E. Marlar



The Central Virginian

Michelle Obama and Maya Lin Invited to Judge National Design contest to Rethink Monument Avenue

by Edwin Slipek

April 24, 2018



Scott ElmquistThe Stonewall Jackson monument is shown here during last year's Monument Avenue 10-K.

The 12-member commission charged by Mayor Levar Stoney is tweaking its report expected next month with recommendations on how to approach the fate of the Confederate statues on Monument Avenue. Meanwhile, a number of other groups are seeking different solutions.

Among them is a consortium of nonprofit cultural organizations that is issuing a call to designers and planners to suggest how Richmond might rethink its most famous thoroughfare.

Rather than posing the question of either what might be removed or added to the boulevard, a national design competition has been announced by the Storefront for Community Design in association with the Middle of Broad Workshop, a program of the Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts and the Valentine. Entries will be exhibited at the Valentine next year.

"This is an antidote to what the [mayor's] commission is doing, but should have the advantage of incorporating its findings into suggested designs," says Kristen Caskey, an associate professor of fashion design at VCU who also teaches at the workshop. "Having designers involved should stimulate forward thinking and broaden the dialogue by offering fresh ideas into the community conversation."

The competition, budgeted at \$85,000, has been jump-started by a \$30,000 matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and a \$15,000 commitment from the university. Additional funds are being sought.

There are few parameters to the competition. Entrants may address the entire 4.5 mile stretch of Monument — from Lombardy Street to Horsepen Road — or any portion of the grassy and tree-lined, mostly residential stretch. Submissions must be made digitally but transferable to a single 22-by-48-inch printed format. Projects are due Dec. 1.

Among those invited to serve as jurors are former first lady Michelle Obama, Maya Lin and Lonnie Bunch, director of the National Museum of African-American History and Culture. Lin is an American architect whose evocative design bested 1,440 other entries in the 1981 international competition for the Vietnam Memorial in Washington.

A cash prize will be awarded to the first place winner and a people's choice award also will be selected.

The competition is an outgrowth of a project recently offered by the Middle of Broad workshop for VCU students that sought design solutions to issues involving Monument Avenue and its legacy of Confederate statuary. When more than 100 people packed the Storefront for Community Design on East Broad Street for the presentation, it was clear the public was keenly interested in how designers would weigh in on the highly-charged debate.

"In addition to entries from individuals, we hope that there will be team efforts, people working on social justice as well as planners, artists, designers, architects and landscape architects," Caskey says.

<https://m.styleweekly.com/richmond/michelle-obama-and-maya-lin-invited-to-judge-national-design-contest-to-rethink-monument-avenue/Content?oid=8511678>

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS



"If you bring these [Confederate] leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion. Lincoln wanted Davis to escape, and he was right. His capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one."

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, July 1867

Robert E. Lee 'descendant' — and denouncer — quits N.C. pastor post over 'hurtful' reaction to VMAs speech

[Watch Video News Report HERE](#)

By [Rachel Siegel](#) September 5, 2017 [Email the author](#)

He was the great-great-great-great-nephew of Confederate Army General Robert E. Lee, and he felt it was his moral duty to speak out against his ancestor, “an idol of white supremacy, racism and hate.” He said as much when he took the microphone near the end of the 2017 MTV Video Music Awards, when he introduced himself by a familiar-sounding name: Robert Lee IV.

Lee’s speech at the VMAs on Aug. 27 followed the glitz and glam of red carpets and all-star performances by the likes of Lorde and Ed Sheeran. But his appearance quickly caught Internet fame as among the night’s most memorable. As he appeared before the cameras, Lee stood in stark contrast to the sleek, geometric set behind him, dressed simply in a black cleric’s shirt and collar. Soon he would introduce Susan Bro, whose daughter Heather Heyer had been killed 15 days before, after being mowed down by a car as she protested white supremacy in Charlottesville.

“My name is Robert Lee IV, I’m a descendant of Robert E. Lee, the Civil War general whose statue was at the center of violence in Charlottesville,” he said. “We have made my ancestor an idol of white supremacy, racism, and hate. As a pastor, it is my moral duty to speak out against racism, America’s original sin.

“Today, I call on all of us with privilege and power to answer God’s call to confront racism and white supremacy head-on.

“We can find inspiration in the Black Lives Matter movement, the women who marched in the Women’s March in January, and, especially, Heather Heyer, who died fighting for her beliefs.”

On Monday, Lee announced he would be leaving his church — Bethany United Church of Christ in Winston-Salem, N.C. [In his statement](#), published on the website of the Auburn Theological Seminary, Lee wrote that while he did have congregants who supported his freedom of speech, many resented the attention the church received after the VMAs.

“A faction of church members were concerned about my speech and that I lifted up Black Lives Matter movement, the Women’s March, and Heather Heyer as examples of racial justice work,” he wrote, adding that his “church’s reaction was deeply hurtful.” Lee wrote that he never sought the kind of attention that has followed him since the protests in Charlottesville last month, even while his visibility as a religious leader and staunch opponent of Confederate memorials garnered international recognition, a turn of events no doubt fueled by his namesake. (Technically, he’s an [“indirect”](#) rather than a “direct” descendant.)



Bethany United Church of Christ in Winston-Salem, N.C. (Google Maps)

Lee did not describe specific responses he received from congregants. But [the comments section on an article about his VMA speech](#) in the Winston-Salem Journal gives some sense of the backlash. One commenter wrote that there was “no way” Lee was a Christian and that “it seems anybody that wants to protect our country is a racist, or white supremacist. ... It’s a sin to use your position to name-call and judge.”

Another commenter wrote that rather than appear on television, Lee should devote his time to ministering: “You have how many faithful members? Maybe if you spent more time around the church that number would increase.”

[Gen. Robert E. Lee is his namesake ancestor. On Sunday, he’ll preach about the evils of racism.]

In an Aug. 18 [interview with BBC News](#), Lee argued that statues of his ancestor honor white supremacy and endorse a system in which it is acceptable to be racist in America. He pointed to the complete lack of markers to fascists in Europe following World War II as evidence that there is a way to “remember your history and not commemorate it.” Lee talked of how he had spoken with a descendant of a slave owned by the Lee family, describing his heartbreak over hearing the firsthand experiences of those “hurt and oppressed by statues.”

Lee has spoken openly about how he arrived at his own conclusions about his lineage, saying he has at once felt pride in the fact that Lee family members signed the Declaration of Independence and shame over Robert E. Lee’s leadership over the Confederacy. In [one NPR interview](#), he spoke of how he was often given mixed messages on whether the elder Lee was a proponent of slavery or states’ rights.

ADVERTISING

From his pulpit, Lee implored his parishioners to condemn the racism swirling around them, insisting they would be doing the church wrong if they remained silent.

“It’s not the message that we’re used to hearing from our pulpits. But maybe now is the time to start having those messages,” Lee said in the NPR interview.

In his first appointment out of seminary, Lee has been the pastor of Bethany Church since April, according to [the church’s website](#). The church was founded in a log meeting house around 1789 and is one of the oldest Reformed churches in North Carolina, having been originally founded as a “union effort of persons of Reformed and Lutheran faith.” The church’s website still listed Lee as its pastor as of early Tuesday.

The United Church of Christ has been known for its liberal views, given its [support for social justice issues](#). For instance, it has called on the Washington Redskins to [change its name](#).

A graduate of Appalachian State University and Duke University Divinity School, Lee is the author of “Stained-Glass Millennials”— a book about the relationship between millennials and institutional church — and is a regular columnist for the Statesville Record & Landmark, which has covered Iredell County, N.C., for more than a century. Lee did not return requests for an interview Monday night.

In an Aug. 31 [column for the newspaper](#), Lee emphasized the “cost of discipleship,” particularly when condemning hate.

“I wish I could say it was easy to speak up and speak out in God’s name,” Lee wrote in the column. “But it wasn’t.”



[Rev. Rob Lee](#)

✓@roblee4

[http://auburnseminary.org/rev-robert-wright-lee-iv-statement-leaving-church-speaking-white-supremacy-mtv-video-music-awards/ ...](http://auburnseminary.org/rev-robert-wright-lee-iv-statement-leaving-church-speaking-white-supremacy-mtv-video-music-awards/)
10:43 PM - Sep 4, 2017



[Rev. Robert Wright Lee IV Statement On Leaving His Church After Speaking Out Against White Suprem...](#)

I do not want this episode to be a distraction from the sacred work of confronting white supremacy
auburnseminary.org

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[Rev. Rob Lee](#)

✓@roblee4

I dislike the line: "Lee descendant leaves church."

I'm Rob Lee and I haven't left the church. Y'all haven't gotten rid of me yet.

Rev Rob Lee is now out of a job because of his words at the MTV awards... he is UCC... how is that even possible?

[3:13 PM - Sep 4, 2017](#)

[Twitter Ads info and privacy](#)

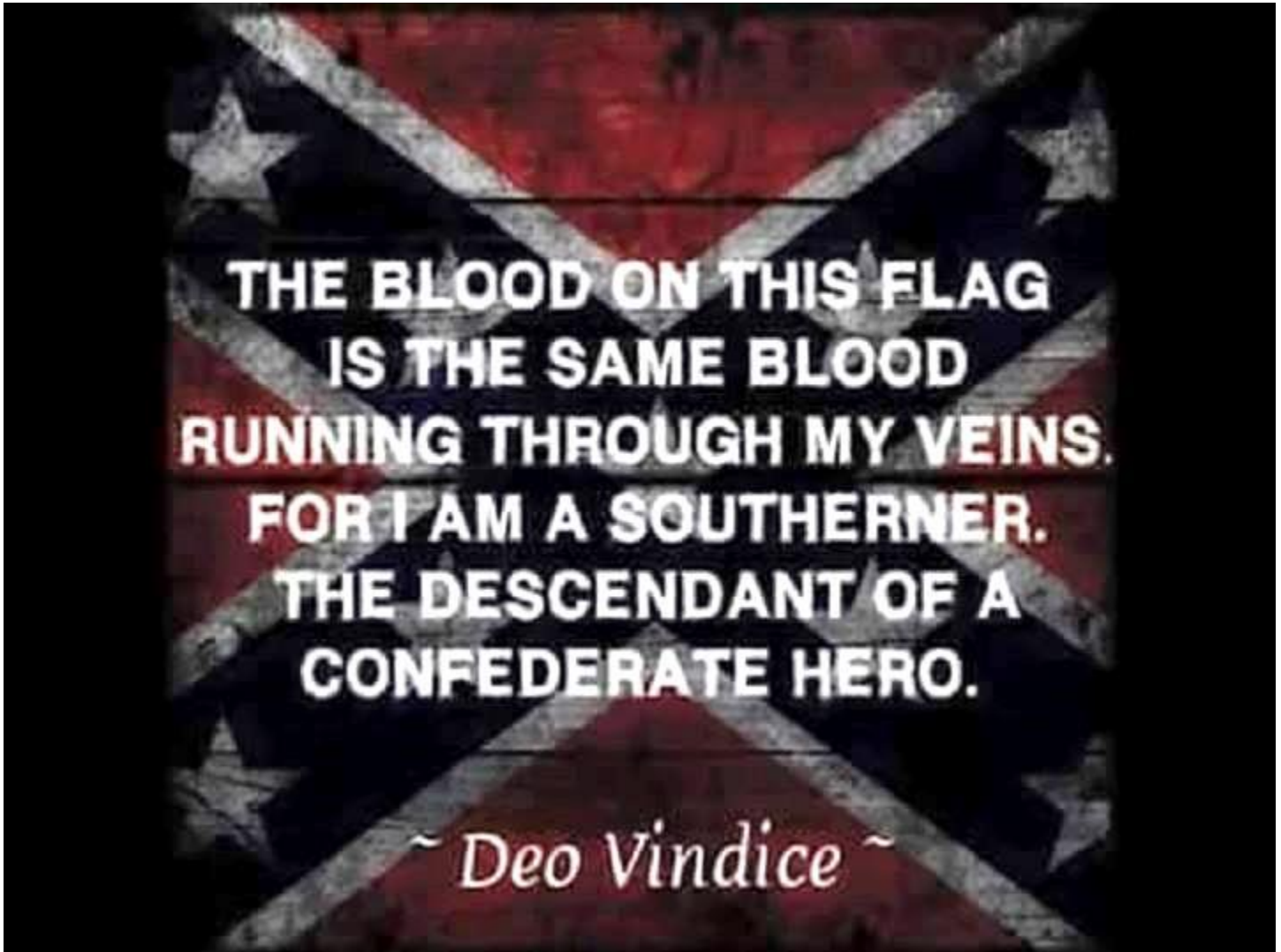
Story and headline was updated to reflect the fact that while Lee calls himself a descendant, he's an indirect descendant.



Rachel Siegel is a national business reporter. She previously contributed to the Post's Metro desk, The Marshall Project and The Dallas Morning News.

[Follow @rachsieg](#)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2017/09/05/robert-e-lee-descendant-and-denouncer-quits-n-c-pastor-post-over-hurtful-reaction-to-vma-speech/?utm_term=.e7e8cbabb0e1#ampshare=https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2017/09/05/robert-e-lee-descendant-and-denouncer-quits-n-c-pastor-post-over-hurtful-reaction-to-vma-speech/



AN ENCOURAGING REPORT

Good morning Compatriots;

I was encouraged after reading Commander Smith's report of a thank you note from a JROTC Cadet this week; however, I would like to share a story from NJROTC Awards Night at Tuloso-Midway High School (TMHS) in Corpus Christi last night. The Colonel Hobby Camp 713 of Corpus Christi has an outstanding relationship with Commander Joe Harmon at TMHS and were able to present all five SCV awards to his cadets. In addition, we are also fortunate to have a relative of Colonel Santos Benavides in our Camp; with that, Compatriot David De la Garza presented the Colonel Santos Benavides Award. Moreover, I would like to thank Commander Gary Cornett, Lt. Commander Craig Young, Color Sgt. Thomas Gomez, Jr., Sgt. At Arms Kevin Murphey, Compatriot David De la Garza, and Compatriot Peter Mahaffey for attending the ceremony.

After the ceremony was over, I was approached by a young officer Cadet and he thanked me for coming to the awards. In his words, he stated, "I know that you guys don't have a lot of supporters in the crowd tonight but I want you to know that I thank you for giving out the awards." I asked him if he was ok with the awards and he said, "oh yes". He continued, "these people all believe it's about slavery but I know the truth; it was States Rights." I asked him who had been teaching him Southern history and he replied, "Not this school." I gave Peter my phone number and promised to stay in touch with him and that we would research his lineage to see if he has a Confederate in his family. He went on to tell me that his family came here after WWII and he doubts that we will find anything.

Gentlemen, I believe that there is hope for us and our Cause and I believe that there are "closet Confederates" among us and they are longing for an opportunity to connect to our past. Gentlemen, I encourage you to take time and find these "closet Confederates" like Peter. Personally, I am rewarded when I attend the NJROTC Award Ceremonies; I know that I am seeing the best and brightest of the generation they make up.

Deo Vindice Gentlemen;

Mark Phillips, Commander
Sixth Brigade
Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

A REAL HATE GROUP

THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER....THE HATE CESSPOOL THAT OPERATES IN THE NAME OF A CLEARING HOUSE ON HATE GROUPS. I HAVE DROPPED ANY RELATIONSHIP WITH AMAZON BECAUSE BEZOS HAS CHOSEN TO NOW USE HIS POWER TO ATTACK CHRISTIAN GROUPS. BY USING THE SPLC TO PROVIDE HIM WITH A LIST OF WHO TO DELETE FROM ALL AMAZON PROGRAMS.

The SPLC has been a mortal enemy of the SCV for many years branding activities of the SCV as a white supremacist, racist, hate group.

There are dangerous hate groups in America. So a group called the Southern Poverty Law Center promises to warn us about them. They release an annual list of [hate groups](#) in America.

The media cover it, but John Stossel says they shouldn't. It's a scam.

It lists Ayaan Hirsi Ali—who grew up Muslim in Somalia and suffered female genital mutilation—as an "anti-Muslim extremist." Just because she now speaks out against radical Islam.

They also list the conservative [Family Research Council](#) as a "hate group."

That listing led a man to go to the Council's office to try to gun down their workers. The shooter later [told](#) law enforcement that he picked the group because he saw they were on the Southern Poverty Law Center's hate map and he wanted to fight bigots.

Stossel disagrees with the Family Research Council on many issues. But he says they don't deserve to be called haters. The group's Executive Vice President, Jerry Boykin, tells him: "I don't hate gay people, and I know gay people, and I have worked with gay people."

Another group that the Southern Poverty Law Center smears is the [Ruth Institute](#). The group argues that gays shouldn't have the same rights to adopt. But does that make them haters? No, says founder Jennifer Morse: "I have no problem with gay people. That's not the issue."

Other reporters, such as Megyn McARDle at Bloomberg, have also [pointed](#) out that the group is an odd fit for a "hate" list.

There are many non-hateful groups on the Southern Poverty Law Center's hate list. But Antifa, which clearly is a hate group, is not on the list.

The Southern Poverty Law Center wouldn't talk to Stossel about their list. Stossel says screaming "hate!" brings in money.

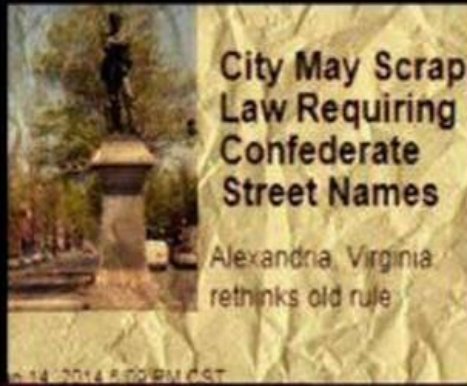
Morris Dees, the Center's founder, pays himself nearly half a million dollars a year. Although Dees once promised that when the Center's endowment reached \$50 million, he'd stop fundraising, he didn't stop. Now the Center has \$320 million dollars stashed away -- much of it in the Cayman Islands. It's all in their [tax returns](#).

Stossel notes that they still con people into giving them even more money. Apple gave them \$1 million last year.

He says the Southern Poverty Law Center has become a hate group itself. It is now a left-wing, money grabbing, slander machine.

<https://reason.com/reasontv/2018/01/16/the-southern-poverty-law-center-scam>

"EVERY RECORD HAS BEEN DESTROYED OR FALSIFIED, EVERY BOOK REWRITTEN, EVERY PICTURE HAS BEEN REPAINTED, EVERY STATUE AND STREET BUILDING HAS BEEN RENAMED, EVERY DATE HAS BEEN ALTERED. AND THE PROCESS IS CONTINUING DAY BY DAY AND MINUTE BY MINUTE. HISTORY HAS STOPPED. NOTHING EXISTS EXCEPT AN ENDLESS PRESENT IN WHICH THE PARTY IS ALWAYS RIGHT." — GEORGE ORWELL, 1984



"That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government..."

-The Declaration of Independence



(c) Andy Simmons 2011
www.ans-graphics.com

APRIL 20, 1861

Washington, DC., was now accessible only by water as Confederate forces held the rail line from Harper's Ferry and pro-secessionists burned railroad bridges to Baltimore. They needed the navy more than ever--but today the Gosport Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va. was abandoned to the forces of the South.

Instructions were to destroy what could not be saved, which resulted in several ships being burnt at their moorings. One of them was the USS Merrimac. She was partly burned, then sunk. She was to rise again, under different management and with a new name -- the CSS Virginia.

The Second Battle of Cabin Creek

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS

“Take Em Down” terrorists in New Orleans vandalized at least three historic sites, including a memorial to black Union soldiers, a memorial to the first Louisianan to die in the War Between the States, and the base of the Jefferson Davis monument removed a year ago.

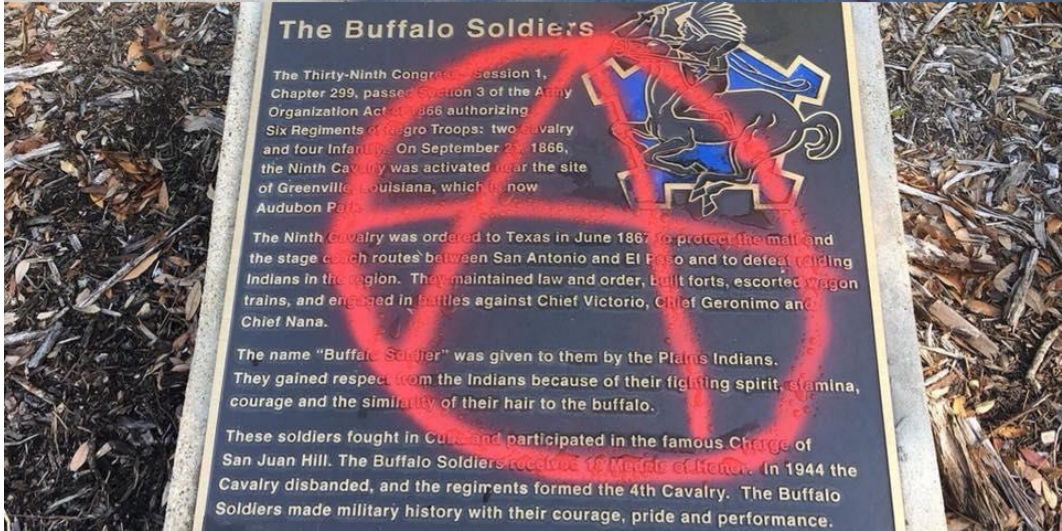
New Orleans is finding out what we have known all along...you cannot negotiate with terrorists. When Mitch rewarded their violence with the removal of three Confederate monuments, it only ramped up their blood thirst.

God bless those courageous leaders who have stood up to the bullying and blackmail attempts and denied their demands. The tide is turning. Their days are numbered. Evil cannot prevail, but the death of this movement will not be swift or painless for those of us fighting back.

#BoycottNOLA

#PutOurMonumentsBack





'Oh! Susanna' songwriter's statue removed amid criticism

AP

Associated Press April 26, 2018



Pittsburgh Public work crew prepares to remove the Stephen Foster statue in Schenley Plaza on Thursday, April 26, 2018, in Pittsburgh. The 118-year-old statue of the "Oh! Susanna" songwriter was removed after criticism that the work is demeaning because it includes a slave sitting at his feet, plucking a banjo. The Pittsburgh Art Commission voted unanimously last October to relocate the statue. (Andrew Rush/Pittsburgh Post-Gazette via AP)

More

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A 118-year-old statue of the "Oh! Susanna" songwriter was removed from a Pittsburgh park Thursday after criticism that the work is demeaning because it includes a slave sitting at his feet, plucking a banjo.

In October, the Pittsburgh Art Commission voted to take the Stephen Foster sculpture out of Schenley Plaza and find it a new home. For now, it will remain in a storage lot, out of the public view.

On Thursday, workers used straps and construction equipment to lift the 10-foot-bronze statue off its base. It was strapped to a flatbed truck and taken away.

The Giuseppe Moretti statue was completed in 1900 and thousands attended its dedication. The shoeless banjo player is based on "Uncle Ned," a fictional slave and subject of a song by the same name. Critics have long decried the statue as racist.

"It's the single most offensive display of public art in Pittsburgh, hands down," Paradise Gray, a hip-hop activist, musician and writer, told the Post-Gazette in August. "It permanently depicts the black man at the white man's feet."

Others say it highlights that Foster was inspired by black spirituals. Some historians contend the 1848 song is actually an early, subtle anti-slavery song. A statue honoring an African-American woman will be put up in its place. Residents can submit nominations.

Foster, a Pittsburgh native, is often called the father of American music and was known for enduring tunes from the 1800s.

His songs include "Camptown Races," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Beautiful Dreamer" and "Old Folks at Home" (Swanee Song).

He died penniless in New York City in 1864 at age 37. https://www.yahoo.com/entertainment/oh-susanna-songwriters-statue-removed-amid-criticism-145527999.html?soc_src=community





Lee County NAACP president contacts FBI over perceived threat from Sons of Confederate Veterans

[David Dorsey](#), DDORSEY@NEWS-PRESS.COM Published 4:07 p.m. ET May 3, 2018 | Updated 4:27 p.m. ET May 3, 2018



(Photo: File)

The president of the Lee County branch of the NAACP recently contacted the FBI and wrote to local law enforcement leaders that he felt threatened by an unknown member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

James Muwakkil has been advocating for moving the portrait of Robert E. Lee in the Lee County Commission chambers and the bronze bust of the Civil War Confederate general, for whom the county was named, from the concrete pedestal on Monroe Street in downtown Fort Myers.

Muwakkil said he noticed a white man in a blue convertible, possibly a Corvette, outside his Fort Myers home taking pictures the evening of Saturday, April 21.

More: [Lee County's NAACP to school board: Embrace racial equality in 2018, or prepare for a lawsuit](#)

More: [Confederate group asked to join effort to move Robert E. Lee statue from Fort Myers street](#)

Muwakkil said he thought little of the incident until getting his haircut a week later at Utopia Barbershop in Fort Myers, where Charles Henry, who cooks for the Sons of the Confederate Veterans at an annual gathering in LaBelle, relayed to Muwakkil what one of the club members allegedly said.

“You think we can pay \$500 to make Mr. Muwakkil disappear?” Muwakkil said he was told by Henry, who could not be reached for comment Thursday.

“You could hear a pin drop,” Muwakkil told The News-Press. “Everybody in the barber shop immediately understood what he just said. I said some things that I shouldn’t have said to him. I said, ‘Go back to them and tell them I received the message. Tell them that I’m not stopping.’”

By that, Muwakkil said he would continue to protest the statue and portrait of Lee on May 15 at a Lee County Board of County Commissioners meeting and May 23 at a Fort Myers City Council meeting.

Robert Gates, who has the title of Commander for the Sons of Confederate Veterans group in Fort Myers, said as far as he knew, no one from his organization, which he said was open to all races, would have made such a comment about Muwakkil.

“It’s not us,” Gates said. “I don’t know where that’s coming from.”

Gates said he encountered Muwakkil at a Lee County Commission meeting in September.

“We talked briefly and shook hands, and that was it,” Gates said. “He was cordial with me, and I was cordial with him. We can agree to disagree, but that’s as far as that goes.

“It’s not us by any means.”

More: [Lee County NAACP to bring up minority discipline, academics with superintendent today](#)

More: [Lee County NAACP files complaint, alleging minority students more likely to be disciplined](#)

Lee County Sheriff Mike Scott acknowledged Muwakkil’s letter and sent him an email.

"Brother James – thank you for having the confidence to contact me, and I am sorry to learn of this concern," Scott wrote. "I have shared your information with our Intelligence Unit, and we will not hesitate to assist our law enforcement colleagues as/if further information presents. Please feel free to update me with any additional information."

Many people who know and work with Muwakkil call him Brother James.

Muwakkil said he wanted the statue and the portrait moved out of the public eye.

“It was put up in 1929 about the same time the county commission said that blacks could not be on the McGregor Boulevard corridor,” Muwakkil said of the portrait. “It was put up at the same time the county commission was making all of these racist policies. We want it removed. We are open to compromise, but this portrait speaks to the evil that has taken place in the country.

“The thing about that, is we’ve come under these types of threats before. We faced them in 2013. We are aware of it. We do believe they will attempt to do bodily harm against me or anybody else who opposes their beliefs. But their beliefs are racist. Their beliefs are against black citizens and all citizens.”

Connect with this reporter: [David Dorsey \(Facebook\)](#), [@DavidADorsey \(Twitter\)](#).

<https://www.news-press.com/story/news/2018/05/03/naacp-president-perceives-threat-sons-confederate-veterans-who-deny/578471002/>

LOCAL

She turned to action against UNC's Silent Sam after years of talk got nowhere, protester says

BY MARTHA QUILLIN

mquillin@newsobserver.com

May 02, 2018 05:31 PM

Updated 8 hours 55 minutes ago

CHAPEL HILL

For two years, Maya Little has talked, chanted, carried signs, handed out fliers and asked for signatures on petitions to try to get UNC to remove its monument to the Confederacy from the university's front yard.

This week, she seemed to finally run out of words and turned to gesture. Nearly as mute as the bronze likeness of Silent Sam himself, Little opened bottles of red ink and, mixing in a bit of her own blood, stained the gray Mount Airy granite base of the controversial statue crimson red.

"That statue is not a historical object," said Little, who was arrested Monday and charged with defacing the monument. "It's missing its history. What I did was give it some context."

Little, 25, is one of several activists who have held midday protests of the statue for months. But as a black woman pursuing a doctorate in history from UNC, she may have a unique perspective on the sculpture.

Commissioned in 1910 and dedicated in June 1913, the statue was installed at the request of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who raised most of the \$7,500 it cost to commemorate the 321 UNC alumni who died in the Civil War and the 1,062 who entered the Confederate Army.

The statue was installed at a time when the state enforced segregation through "Jim Crow" laws. In North Carolina, blacks were not allowed to wait for buses or trains in the same rooms as white people. They couldn't read books in the same rooms of libraries. When they died, they often could not be buried in the same cemeteries.

No hint of that history is inscribed on the plinth base of Silent Sam. Nor is the fact that hundreds of [slaves and freed blacks](#) provided labor to construct the buildings and serve the students and faculty of North Carolina's first university.

Little's point in turning Silent Sam red, she said, was to commemorate the blood that ran under the skin of those African-Americans and to remind people that a statue celebrating the Confederacy continues to cause harm today. It was meant to be intimidating, she said, and it has told generations of African-Americans teaching and studying at the school that they are inferior.

She had to do something

Little said she had no idea when she started school at UNC in 2016 that the campus had a Confederate monument. Once she saw it, she said, she knew she had to try to do something about it.

A native of Ohio and the daughter of a teacher, Little got her bachelor's degree in history from Bowdoin College in Maine. She spent a year studying abroad and, after college, taught in rural China for a year.

She responded to the Confederate monument the way she does most things, she said: She started researching it, reading historical documents and reports. She learned that it has been the subject of [protests](#) and a tool for student expression for at least 78 of the 105 years it has stood in the grassy common area near Franklin Street.

Last year, after a self-described neo-Nazi drove a car into a crowd of counterprotesters at a white supremacy rally centered on a Confederate monument in Charlottesville, Va., killing one woman, UNC students renewed their call for Silent Sam to be marched off campus.

After nine days of round-the-clock protests, which Little said were met with threats from people who say the statue should be left in place, Little and others began their daily protests instead. The threats still come, she said, sometimes online, sometimes within earshot of campus police, who are tasked with overseeing the site.

“I feel afraid all the time,” said Little, who said men have told her they would like to see her lynched.

RELATED STORIES FROM RALEIGH NEWS & OBSERVER

[Silent Sam statue defaced with red ink and blood from protester](#)

[Attacking Confederate monuments echoes the prejudice it condemns](#)

[A Confederate statue. A mostly black college. And simmering small-town resentment.](#)

[Confederate battle flag raised over Orange County](#)

'A festering wound'

On Wednesday, 40 people who said they are members of the UNC History Department and “the broader UNC campus community” signed a letter to Chancellor Carol Folt and other university officials saying they support Little and others using nonviolent civil disobedience to protest the statue.

They called the monument “a festering wound on the campus” and said, “Abundant historical research documenting its racist origins makes clear there is not a place for such a monument on a campus that claims to welcome all of its diverse members.”

While some have advocated moving the statue to Old Chapel Hill Cemetery, and Folt has said it is a distraction and a detriment to the university, the UNC Board of Trustees appears to be moving forward with [a plan](#) to leave it in place and add interpretive material that would give visitors a fuller understanding of it.

The ink Little tossed on the statue wasn't allowed to dry before university workers started power-washing it off, she said. None of it remained when protesters gathered on Wednesday for their daily vigil.

Video of Little defacing the statue shows her in what friends say is a rare moment.

"She is gentle," said Mary Dooley, who plans to be at Little's court hearing next week in Hillsborough on the defacing charge. "I think she just finally felt she had to do something a little more demonstrative."

Watch Video News Report [HERE](#)

Silent Sam, the Confederate statue at UNC-Chapel Hill, was doused with blood and red ink by protester Maya Little, Monday, April 30, 2018. **Samee Siddiqui**





Maya Little stands for a portrait in front of UNC-Chapel Hill's administrative building. On Monday, April 30, 2018, after months of activism around the removal of the university's Confederate monument, Little poured red ink and her own blood on Silent Sam. She claims that neither Chancellor Carol Folt nor any other administrator has engaged with the student organizers to discuss the issues surrounding the removal of the monument. The students have been vocal about the death threats they have received throughout the school year and have yet to be approached by the administration to discuss their personal safety.

2 of 2

<http://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/article210303084.html>

Madison City Council votes to remove Confederate monument at Forest Hill Cemetery

- [LOGAN WROGE lwroge@madison.com](mailto:lwroge@madison.com)
- Apr 11, 2018



The 1906 stone cenotaph names the 140 Confederate soldiers buried at Forest Hill Cemetery and a woman who took care of their cares. The City Council voted to remove it Tuesday.

- JOHN HART, STATE JOURNAL ARCHIVES



A concrete slab remained where a stone and plaque memorializing the resting place of Confederate soldiers from the Civil War was removed from the Confederate Rest section of Forest Hill Cemetery in August.

- JOHN HART, STATE JOURNAL ARCHIVES
-

The Madison City Council on Tuesday approved removing a monument for Confederate soldiers buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

Nearly eight months after Mayor Paul Soglin ordered a plaque at the Confederate Rest section to be taken out of the publicly owned cemetery, council members, on a voice vote, unanimously approved taking down a second stone monument, known as a cenotaph, that names the 140 soldiers buried in the northern-most cemetery for Confederate soldiers.

"When I think of the countless slaves that were killed, there was no monument, there was no marker, there was no headstone, and no signs saying who died here," said Ald. Barbara Harrington-McKinney, 1st District.

Council members also voted down 13-5 an amendment by Ald. David Ahrens, 15th District, that would have put an interpretative sign outside the graveyard explaining that the soldiers died as prisoners of war at the Camp Randall military base, as well as the current controversy behind Confederate monuments.

The city's Landmarks and Parks commissions both recommended adding a sign to contextualize the site.

But Ald. Shiva Bidar-Sielaff said people seeking the history of Confederate Rest can find out who is buried there and how the graveyard came to be in ways other than a sign.

"We don't have interpretative signs on all the other things that (are) at Forest Hill Cemetery," Bidar-Sielaff, 5th District, said. "There is plenty of history of Madison that one could have signs for and put in context."

Alds. Paul Skidmore, Mike Verveer, Zach Wood, Steve King and Ahrens supported adding a sign. Alds. Maurice Cheeks and Denise DeMarb were absent Tuesday.

Ultimately, the council decided to go in the direction of the Equal Opportunities Commission, which had recommended removing the cenotaph, while members of Madison's Landmarks and Parks commissions favored leaving it in place.

The cenotaph was installed in 1906 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy -- an organization Soglin has called "racist and bigoted."

Due to a delayed flight, Soglin was absent from the discussion Tuesday night.

"The Daughters of the Confederacy are a pernicious, racist, active group," said Kathleen Nichols, a former Dane County Board supervisor. "It needs to go."

But Madison resident David Blaska said the cenotaph does not glorify the cause of the Confederacy, but rather acts as a way to identify the dead and honor a woman, Alice Whiting Waterman, who maintained the graves and is also buried there.

"We found that the structure does not extol the Confederacy or the secession, but functions as a grave marker," said Landmarks Commission chairman Stu Levitan.

The City Council and the three commissions all agreed that the removed plaque, which was installed in 1981 and describes the dead as "valiant Confederate soldiers" and "unsung heroes," should not be returned to the Near West Side cemetery.

Soglin ordered the plaque be taken out of the cemetery, 1 Speedway Road, after a protest over a Confederate statue in Virginia that involved white supremacists resulted in one counter-protester being killed in August.

"Sometimes I feel a little torn in that these are people who fought for something and they are warriors too, but they were fighting for something that meant that many of us were less than people and less than citizens," said Ald. Arvina Martin, 11th District.

The city will now offer the 1981 plaque and the 1906 cenotaph to the Wisconsin State Historical Society or the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, but not to a private person or private organization. http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/govt-and-politics/madison-city-council-votes-to-remove-confederate-monument-at-forest/article_23bb9ab1-eb46-526d-8bbc-88a25f8a9c00.html

Madison City Council denies move to reconsider removal of Confederate monument

- [LOGAN WROGE lwroge@madison.com](mailto:LOGAN_WROGE@madison.com) May 2, 2018



John Fons, Madison, pauses before leaving Forest Hill cemetery on April 11 -- the day after the council approved the Confederate monument's removal -- on a trip to make a list of the names on the cenotaph before it is removed.
STEVE APPS, STATE JOURNAL

The Madison City Council denied the chance Tuesday to reconsider its previous decision to remove a monument dedicated to Confederate soldiers buried in Forest Hill Cemetery.

Council members voted 14-4 against a motion by Ald. Paul Skidmore, 9th District, that would have allowed the council to reconsider a decision last month to take out a stone monument, also called a cenotaph, listing the names of Confederate soldiers buried in a section of the cemetery known as the Confederate Rest.

“The cenotaph at the Confederate Rest does not glorify racism. It does not glorify the Confederacy,” Skidmore said. “It’s meant to be the final resting place of 140 people who died as prisoners of war.”

Since the reconsideration motion failed, the council could not debate further amendments such as adding a sign to contextualize the graveyard or reversing its previous decision.

Last summer, Mayor Paul Soglin ordered the removal of a smaller plaque, installed in 1981, at the Near West Side cemetery that described those buried there as “valiant Confederate soldiers” and “unsung heroes.”

The cenotaph was installed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization Soglin has previously called “racist and bigoted,” in 1906.

On April 10, the council took a voice vote to remove the cenotaph. No dissenting votes could be heard at that meeting. Skidmore, who supports leaving the cenotaph, said he did not cast a vote then.

Ald. Mark Clear, 19th District, said he did not believe reconsidering the issue was appropriate as nothing new had come to his attention that would change his mind. He noted that the City Council in the future could vote to reinstall the monument or add an interpretative sign to the graveyard.

Soglin was absent for both the April 10 meeting and Tuesday night’s meeting.

Alds. Mike Verveer, David Ahrens, Steve King and Skidmore voted to allow reconsideration. Council President Samba Baldeh did not vote, and Ald. Sheri Carter was absent.

Once the vote was taken, Jenna Bernstein, who traveled from Tampa, Florida, for the meeting and argued against the monument’s removal, yelled at the council members and told them “may God help your souls.”

- Also on Tuesday night, the council moved forward a massive private development planned for the state-owned Hill Farms property.

Council members unanimously approved the general layout and a zoning change for the project, known as “Madison Yards,” which would include office, retail, residential units and a hotel on a 14-acre parcel of land bounded by University Avenue, North Segoe Road, Sheboygan Avenue and the new State Office Building.

Four private streets would divide the property into five blocks with a green space in the middle of the development. The project is being developed by Smith Gilbane, a joint venture between Milwaukee-based Summit Smith Development and Rhode Island-based Gilbane Development Co.

Cassie Goodwin, a civil engineer with SmithGroup JJR, said the central green will be like “a European-style event space” where one of the surrounding roads will be able to be closed for larger festivals and events.

The project would take up the land occupied by the old State Office Building, scheduled for demolition this summer, and a parking lot.

While the general development plan was approved Tuesday, Smith Gilbane will have to submit individual plans that provide specifics on design, massing, layout, use and other topics as each block is developed.

Buildings within the development could reach as tall as 14 stories.

In other action, the council approved:

- A liquor license for I/O Arcade Bar at 720 Williamson St. that will feature pinball machines, stand-up arcade machines and tables for board games.
- A ban on smoking in all areas of city-owned parking garages.
- A liquor license for a new brew pub at 2438 Winnebago St. in the Union Corners development that plans to open in September.

“The cenotaph at the Confederate Rest does not glorify racism. It does not glorify the Confederacy. It’s meant to be the final resting place of 140 people who died as prisoners of war.” Ald. Paul Skidmore, 9th District

http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/govt-and-politics/madison-city-council-denies-move-to-reconsider-removal-of-confederate/article_59d24731-2f92-5c50-a421-9cc543adca15.html

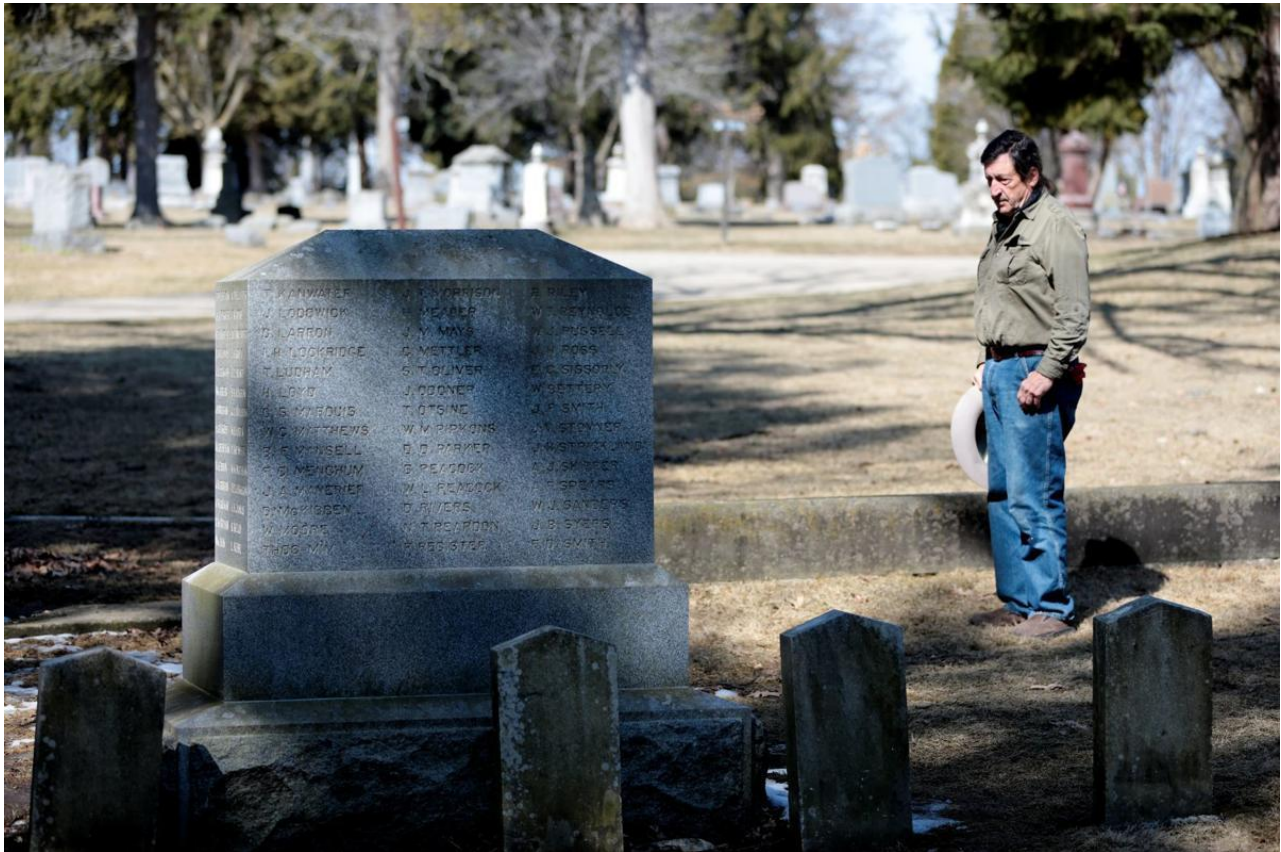
Removal of Confederate graveyard monument requires more than city council's OK

- [CHRIS RICKERT crickert@madison.com](mailto:CHRIS_RICKERT@madison.com)



The Madison City Council voted in April to have this monument at the Confederate Rest section of the Forest Hill Cemetery removed. That decision now needs approval from the city's Landmarks Commission and the state historic preservation officer, according to city officials.

- STEVE APPS, STATE JOURNAL ARCHIVES



The city will need approval from its [Landmarks Commission](#) and the [state historic preservation offices](#) to remove a second monument to Confederate soldiers from Forest Hill Cemetery.

- STEVE APPS, STATE JOURNAL ARCHIVES

Despite the City Council’s decision to remove a second monument to Confederate soldiers at the city-owned Forest Hill Cemetery, the city will still need approval from its own [Landmarks Commission](#) and the [state historic preservation offices](#) to make the removal a reality, city officials said this week.

“This is nowhere near being done,” said Ald. Paul Skidmore, 9th District, who has opposed the monument’s removal.

In the wake of last year’s violent white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia, and a push nationwide to remove public statues and other monuments to the Confederacy, the Madison council voted overwhelmingly on April 10 to remove the monument featuring 132 of the names of the Confederate soldiers buried in the Confederate Rest section of Forest Hill.

Mayor Paul Soglin had already ordered the removal in August of a plaque at the site that referred to those buried there as “valiant Confederate soldiers” and “unsung heroes.” The remaining monument was installed in 1906 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a group known for promoting a “Lost Cause” version of the Confederacy that downplayed the horrors of slavery and the role it played in the Civil War.

Madison Parks spokeswoman Ann Shea said Thursday that the agency will apply to Landmarks for approval, known as a certificate of appropriateness, to remove the monument. That’s required under the city’s landmarks [ordinance](#) because the entire cemetery is deemed a city landmark. The request is likely to be reviewed at the June 4 Landmarks meeting, Shea said.

In March, as part of three city commissions’ review of what to do with the monument, Landmarks voted 5-1 to retain the monument and 6-0 to add an interpretive sign at the graveyard to better put it and those buried there in historical context, according to Landmarks Chairman Stu Levitan.

Levitan said Friday he’s “waiting to see how the (Parks) application conforms to the ordinance,” several provisions of which he claimed would be violated if the monument is removed.

The city’s historic preservation planner, Amy Scanlon, also said the “State Historic Preservation Office would review the request to remove the monument in a standard compliance review,” and then make a recommendation.

Officials with the state Historical Society were not immediately available Friday afternoon to explain how that process would work.

In addition to voting to remove the monument, the council also voted not to install an interpretive sign at the Confederate Rest. Noting Confederate Rest is the northernmost Confederate graveyard in the United States, Levitan called that vote an “unconscionable abdication of civic responsibility.”

http://host.madison.com/wsj/news/local/govt-and-politics/removal-of-confederate-graveyard-monument-requires-more-than-city-council/article_4ed3e0ae-aa12-5c2d-8334-ad1a5e825c18.html

Controversy after Confederate battle flag raised over liberal North Carolina county

By [Samuel Chamberlain](#) | Fox News



A Confederate flag flies over U.S. Highway 70 in Orange County, N.C. (Colin Warren-Hicks/The Herald Sun)

A large Confederate battle flag was raised over a North Carolina highway over the weekend, sparking outrage and a potential legal challenge.

[The Durham Herald-Sun newspaper](#) reported that the flag flies over U.S. Highway 70, a major thoroughfare in Orange County -- a liberal enclave that is home to the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.

The flag-raising apparently was arranged by the group Alamance County Taking Back Alamance County North Carolina (ACTBAC NC). On its Facebook page, the group says it's committed to "support our precious Confederate Flag" and "our rights as American citizens."

According to the Herald-Sun, Orange County banned the Confederate flag and "other divisive symbols" in its school dress code in the wake of deadly violence by white supremacists in Charlottesville, Va., over the summer. Still, getting rid of the flag could be more of a challenge.

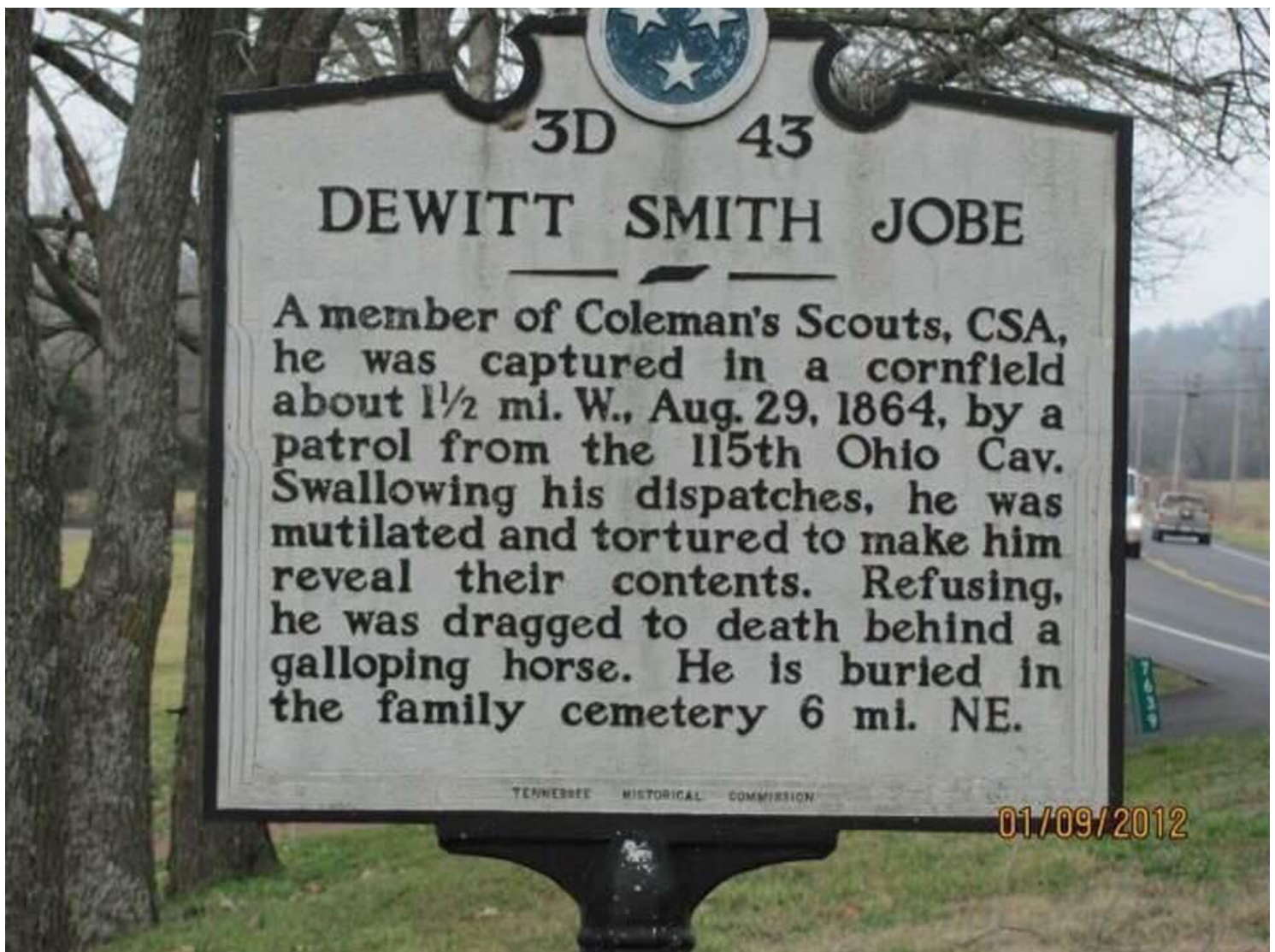
"A property owner has the right to fly whatever flag on his own property as he pleases," ACTBAC NC told the Herald-Sun. "There are no flag pole height restrictions in the Orange County code of ordinance. Specifically related to flag poles or flags."

That could change when the county's board of commissioners meets next month to consider proposed changes to sign rules. Some proposed changes would ban flags over 24 square feet, flagpoles over 24 feet in height or flagpoles taller than a property owner's main roof.

The possibility of rule changes has not deterred ACTBAC NC, who say the flag is "up, it's flying, it's on private property, legal permit, and we followed all rules and regulations.

"Simple as that."

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2018/04/30/controversy-after-confederate-battle-flag-raised-over-north-carolina-county.html>



Confederate flag rises above Louisa along I-64, prompts local officials to check compliance regulations

Posted on Wednesday, April 4, 2018 at 4:41 am



A 30-by-50-foot Confederate flag on a 120-foot pole was installed on March 31 on the Louisa County-Albemarle County line. Local officials won't say yet whether the flag is legal. Photo by Judy Smith

Louisa County officials said this week they are checking whether a large Confederate flag hoisted above Interstate 64 is in compliance with local regulations.

The 30-by-50-foot flag was raised on Saturday on a 120-foot pole just north of the highway's eastbound lanes, close to mile marker 133 and the Albemarle County line. It was installed by the Virginia Flaggers, a group responsible for similar flags on major roads elsewhere in the state.

County Administrator Christian Goodwin said Monday he could not confirm whether the flag and pole comply with local building and zoning codes, or whether the group had contacted the county. Troy Wade, Louisa County Board of Supervisors chairman, declined to comment.

The Virginia Flaggers said in a statement the flag was planned after the city of Charlottesville began efforts to remove statues of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Stonewall Jackson from public parks. The flag is called the “Charlottesville I-64 Spirit of Defiance Memorial Battle Flag.”

Barry Isenhour, Virginia Flaggers spokesman, said the group erected the flag in response to an offer from the property owner. He said that while the flag site is a considerable distance away from Charlottesville, his group is considering other sites in or close to the city for future projects.

Isenhour said that as Flaggers representatives and the owner were walking on the property, they discovered the grave site of Richard Willis Proffitt. The group learned later that he was a Confederate soldier during the Civil War, Isenhour said, though they are still researching the details of his story.

He said he is not worried about people who find the Confederate flag offensive.

“It’s a free country. We still have the First Amendment, thank God,” he said. “The Confederates were honorable people trying to protect the Constitution as they saw it. So we are pushing back on people who want us to tear down history.”

Tammy Purcell, a member of the Indivisible Louisa group, told the Louisa County Board of Supervisors at their meeting on Monday she does consider the new flag offensive, and urged them to do something about it.

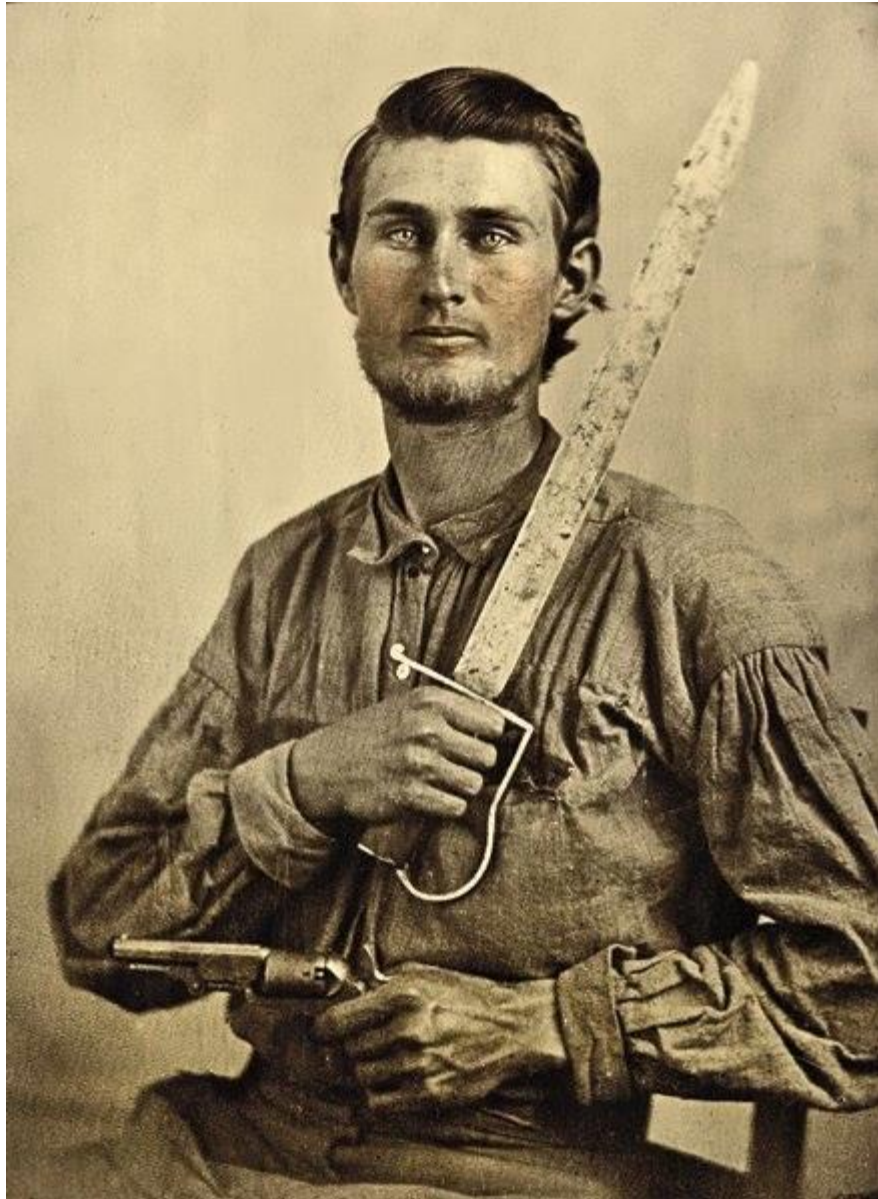
This is a partial article. To read the full story, pick up a copy of the April 5, 2018 issue of The Central Virginian at one of many newsstands around the county, the newspaper’s office or subscribe today at <http://www.thecentralvirginian.com/subscribe/>

Weekly Poll

- **What is your opinion on the 30x50-foot Confederate flag that the Virginia Flaggers hoisted at 120 feet above the ground along I-64 in Louisa County?**
 - ***I support their right to fly it (64%, 4,062 Votes)***
 - I find it offensive (35%, 2,222 Votes)
 - I'm not sure how I feel (0%, 26 Votes)

Total Voters: **6,310**

<http://www.thecentralvirginian.com/confederate-flag-rises-above-louisa-along-i-64/>



THE GREAT TEXAS TREASURY RAID

Confederate Pvt. Simeon J. Crews of Company F, 7th Texas Cavalry Regiment, poses with his cut down saber and a revolver.

After the news of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender, his unit disbanded on May 27, 1865, at Wild Cat Bluff in Texas.

Rebels disgruntled by losing the war are believed to have joined John Rapp and notorious gunman Ben Thompson in raiding the treasury in Austin that June.

Read more about the Great Texas Treasury Raid at TrueWest Magazine: <http://www.truewestmagazine.com/the-great-texas-treasury-raid/>

Our Confederate Mothers

By: Joshua Graham

Today is Mother's Day. While most of us will be taking mom out for lunch and or dinner, a day filled with cards and flowers and making mom relax for once, while we tend to the dishes and the cleanup. I want to reach back in time and focus on a topic that in all my years of research, I've seldom ever heard anyone write about and focus on a part of our Confederate heritage, that has been sorely understated and for the most part, completely glossed over and forgotten. That topic is the Mothers of the Confederacy., and the untold toll, that the War for Southern Independence had on the countless mothers, who kissed their sons goodbye and few ever saw return home., and the even fewer that saw their babies return home to them whole. I want to focus on the women who never knew the what, the where and the when, of their sons who died., for a cause, that we who truly know our history...understand, was for the South's freedom. How many broken hearted mothers, could never get closure by being able to give their babies a Christian burial? To hold them one last time and tell them everything was going to be alright. To be able to lay a wreath or flowers on their grave and to lay a memorial stone above their heads with a simple inscription. Or the few women who had the privilege, of seeing their sons return home at all; much less, to see them return missing arms, legs, eyes, or the unseen wounds that can never be mended of the war torn and forever tormented and scarred mind, as their reward for fighting for our freedom. To bear the torments of the inability to comfort a child, in the throws of what we understand today as PTSD. How many mothers, have wiped the cold sweat from the brow of a child or children as they jerked and screamed out in the night, as nightmares of war replay night after night, in their war torn minds? No ladies and gentleman, it was not just the soldiers and sailors who suffered. Momma suffered with them. How many mothers have wrung a wash rag in two, as they read letters like those of a soldier named," Eli Landers" of Gwinnett County, GA.? These are a few of his letters, an untold number of mothers received letters similar or worse from their sons.

• Friday, August 16, 1861
Richmond, VA

Dear Mother,

This morning after coming back from drilling I am much wearied. I seat myself to tell you that I am in my tent by myself and to tell you that I am well this morning. I promised you that I would write you the truth if I could but it is impossible to do it although I am allowed to write what I please. When I wrote you the first letter I had just got here and had not seed much then but my eyes has been opened since then there is two fellas just come out of the guardhouse. They was put in there night before last. I wrote to you that it was cold here and it was, but in the morning it got as hot a day as I ever experienced. The sweat is running down my cheeks right now. We have had enough to eat till last night. We did not have a bit of bread for supper, only what we bought because the quartermaster drawed rations for five days and it give out. I got permission from my captain and went up in town. There I saw the greatest place I ever did see! Atlanta is nothing more than a kitchen to a Big house. I will tell you folks that there is no use trying to compare nothing to what I have saw since I left home. I saw Washington's Monument. It was away up a stack of fine rock and he is on the largest horse the I ever saw. Washington is on the horse wit his sword in his hand. The horse and man looks as natural as nature itself. Just get out of the way because it looks just like its coming right onto you! It is larger than any man or horse you ever saw. I also shook hands with old Zachary Taylor yesterday evening. He looks just as natural as the man itself. It is about the size of a man and is made of tombstone. You can see the coat buttons and neck tie, even down to his shoestrings. Well, I really can't tell you as plain as it is. Here we are 750 miles apart and I am here trying to tell you the conditions! We expect to be called tomorrow as soon as we get drilled enough but we are ready to start anytime. They had a fight in Missouri on the 16th. We killed and wounded three or four thousand and was still in pursuit of them with a large body of cavalry and was likely to destroy all of them which I am in hopes they will. They had a fight in thirty two miles of us on Wednesday night. The Yankeys killed and wounded five hundred of our men but we whipt them in the fight. We don't know how many we killed of them but they drove fourteen hundred of the Yankeys up in Richmond "to take supper with us!"

• Wednesday, September 11, 1861
Richmond, VA

Dear Mother,

The recruits landed here this morning. We was all glad to see them but was much gladder to receive our things and that old brandy that was sent. You never saw boys as glad in your life as we was. It found us that was sent to all well but it made me think of old Gwinnett mighty strong. We have nothing new since yesterday when I wrote that other letter. We are all as lively as you please. The recruits looks like they was scared. They are not used to our fare. We are getting use to it now. My Respected Mother I went up in town today and got my ambertype taken which I will send to you and I want you to keep this one for me and believe it to be the same boy that left you. This one cost 3 dollars but you won't take \$100 for it when you get it. Mama I want you to keep my picture as long as you live and show it to all the girls. Tell them that it is a Virginia Ranger. It is just like me now so you can guess how I look. "It" tells the girls and you all howda for me. It can't talk with you but if I was there I could. Look on the cartridge box and you will find my name which was put there with a lead pencil?o keep this picture My Dear Mother for it is just like I am now?Give my love to all of the Gwinnett friends. I want to hear of you smiling when you get this. Remember that it is a son of yours who is in the noble cause of his country and who will willingly stay with it till death if needed. So let the Sweetwater girls see it. Tell Henry that it is Eel. So farewell dear friends. I know you are my friends. I return my sincere thanks to you for the presents. Farewell dear Mother. E.P. Landers

• Fall 1861

Richmond, VA

My Dear Mother,

I stood duty the other night when it was raining hard and I thought of my old feather bed at home?There is many trials and tribulations to undergo here but I prefer it before subjugation?Mamma I never shall forget the last time I saw you and all the rest of my people. I would sure like to see some of the old Gwinnett peach peelings and water millions [watermelons] rinds. We hardly ever get anything of that kind but we must make out without them. This letter closes with thoughts in Gwinnett. Mamma I dream about you all nearly every night. I drempt that you had come to see me and I was going about Richmond with you but I hope that the day will come when it will not be in dreams that I will be with you when we will set down round your table to eat in independent peace for that is the only way that I ever expect to eat with you again. My dear Mother this is a dreadful life but I feel reconciled to it for I believe that we are on the right side of the question. Mamma I think about you every hour in the day. I just think about you working so hard without me till I hardly can stand it. It was hard enough when I was there to help you but you must do the best you can.

• Saturday, March 15, 1862

Suffolk, VA

My Dear Mother,

I this morning take pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know how we are getting on. As for myself I can't tell the truth and say that I am well but I think that it is the cold and being exposed to the weather and broke of my rest waiting on the rest of the sick. I am sorry to tell such news to you but I reckon I had better tell the truth. All of my mess is down sick but me. E.M. McDaniel has been very bad off for several days but I think he is some better this morning. W.N. Franklin had a hard chill this morning and is now bad off and also W.M. Mayfield had a chill this morning and is now very sick. W.W. has not come back from the hospital yet. He is in Williamsburg though I heard from him. He is improving so that takes all in my tent. There is a great deal of sickness in camp now but no more than I expected for we was the worst exposed of any set of men I ever saw but I hope that I will stay up to wait on the rest of them for they are not able to wait on each other but I fear that I will fail for I can hardly keep up now and have to be up and down all night. If I have to wait on them and drill too, I think that they ought to excuse me from all other duty but they will not do it but I will do the best I can for them but the best is bad enough for we are right where there is no accommodation to be found. They are in the tent lying on the ground but that is solgers fare anyhow I cant write as I wish to for the poor boys is moaning with their pain so bitterly that it has confused my mind till I cant compose it but you need not to expect to derive much pleasure from this letter for there is no good news in it. We are expecting to leave here in a short time and if we do I don't know what in the world we will do with the sick for there is no hospital in Suffolk. But I reckon if we do leave they will be sent to Petersburg?You must try and do the best you can for there is no telling how long I will be separated from you but I know one thing. It will be just as long as the Enemy follows and persecutes us for it never shall be said that I returned home with the enemy pursuing in my tracks?It is now raining and a prospect for a wet spell and if there is one surely some of our sick will die. It looks hard that men should suffer so on account of the infamous Yankeys! Goodbye My Dear Mother.

• Friday, June 6, 1862

Near Burnt Chimney, VA

Affectionate Mother,

I am once more permitted to write you a few lines to let you know that I am yet alive and is well but that is more than

many of my friends can say and I know that it is for nothing good that I've done that I am spared but a great Blessing bestowed upon me. But the God of all nations has for some purpose brought me through another engagement unhurt and I feel thankful to say so for while many of my brother soldiers were slain on the field. The fight was on the 2nd day. We had been pursuing them hot all day Sunday when in the evening we came up with them which terminated in a hard fight. But our regiment was not engaged in it. We stayed there all night and next morning we started out after them again. We marched all day Monday when in the evening another struggled insued lasting from 5 o'clock till 9 o'clock with unmerciful fighting. Our regiment got here just as the battle was over. We stayed on the battlefield that night. Our line was formed over many dead and wounded Yankeys. We ate breakfast over all their dead, some with their brains out on the ground. After eating we formed a line of battle and started out through the woods on another Yankey drive. We marched till about 12 o'clock when news came to us that General Jackson was before us with thirty thousand men after the Yanks. Then we turned our course and in the evening we came up with the Yankeys in line of battle in a noble position with a heavy battery in good range of us. We made an immediate attack and with large forces on both sides. But they having all advantages of the ground and our men not expecting them so close by that our men was not properly organized for the engagement but we had run on them and we was obliged to fight or retreat. The first command given was to fix bayonets and charge the batter which the gallant men in great heroism did but we had to charge through an open field for about a half mile under the open and well directed fire of a heavy battery well supported with infantry. The grapeshot and bums cut our lines down so rapidly our officers finding it could not to be taken. We was ordered back for form and tried it again but did not succeed and retired the second time. It is amazing strange how any of us got through to tell the fate of others for all this time we were under the fire of their cannons with the grapeshot and bombshells flying round us thick as a hailstorm. Great destruction on both sides but the number is not yet ascertained. There was several of our regiment killed and a good many wounded but none of our company was killed. D.W. Haney was wounded in the knee. The doctor says that he will lose his leg. Medlock was shocked with the bursting of a bumb in his face injuring his eyes but not hurt bad. All the rest of our company come out safe but there was not more than 20 of our company went into it. Some was sick, some tired down and left behind and some was lost from the regiment and I expect some just slipped out two of our captains got wounded and one of them mortally. He is now dead. A piece of bumb scalped me on the side of the head making a mark but not breaking the skin. It burnt so I thought I was wounded. Next morning I went over the battlefield and it was awful to look at the scene of destruction that had been done. The field was lying thick with our Noble Southerners being trampled on.

• Friday, May 8, 1863
Fredricksburg, VA, after the Battle of Chancellorville

My Dear Mother,

Knowing that you will be uneasy till you here from me I will write to you for you will be sure to hear that I was killed in the fight last Sunday, for it was currently reported here that I was. But I write this with my own hand to testifying that I am yet in the Land of the Living and all honor and glory be to God for his care over me. We have had some awful times here for the last ten days. We have been in line of battle all the time marching through the woods, muds, and swamps and some part of the army was fighting all the time. We have lost a many a good solger during the time but ththe 3rd of May our Brigade got into it heels over head and our regiment lost more men than we ever have in arry fight yet. We had to fight them behind their entrenchments. There was some of our company killed fifteen steps of their trench. Our company is nearly ruined. At last count we had lost three killed dead on the field and twenty wounded I will give you the names of some of the wounded: Asa Wright, Frank Plaster, Thom Mathews, Dave Johnson, Dave Rutledge, Jo Rutledge, Thom Todd, Thom Massey, Jim Raby, Bill Hunneycutt, Caut Cofer and others. Bill Wommack lost his right leg and died soon after. Thom Massey lost his left arm. Thom Weathers was wounded and died the next day. Elbert Daniels got shot through the thigh. I was slightly wounded in the hand but I am still with company. I stayed at the hospital two days to wait on Jim Mathews and Bill Wommack. They was badly wounded. Jim was shot near the kidneys. The ball never came out and he was very feeble when I left him. I understand he died today, poor fellow said all the time it would kill him. He said that a plain token come to him that if he went into the fight he would get killed. The poor fellow looked very pitiful at me when he got shot and begged me to help him but I had no time to lose. It was everyman for himself for they was falling on my right and left and my disposition inclined to try to return the fire with as much injury as possible. We fought desperately to gain the day after all our destructive we captured the whole passel of the line that was fighting us. They raised from their trench with a white flag and surrendered to us like lambs. Three cheers for the Army of the Potomac! I must brag although our Brigade suffered worse than any other but my heart is full of thanks for the great skill that has been manifested among us. During the fight we have defeated the enemy. In every attempt we have completed our designated goal and every point we have slain thousands of their men. There is no use to try to give a correct report of the prisoners though I don't think that fifteen thousand will cover the number we have taken. Several of their generals and many officers of other ranks as well. Our troops all seemed to go into it as cheerful as if they was going to their dinner and not very few stragglers behind either. The men would march with their heads up and energy shining on their brow and with such a spirit the victory will always be ours. We have drove old Hooker and

his blue coats back over the Dare Mark, but thousands of them will never get back. They will moulder on the south side of the River. The Rapphannock River is the Dark Mark with General Lee. they can't say on this side!

• Thursday, September 24, 1863
Chattanooga, TN

Dear Mother,

I tell you it was a trying case for me to pass so near home and not call but I pondered the matter. I thought sufficiently and thought it was my duty to stick to the company, deny myself, forsake home for the present and cleave to the cause of our bleeding country to drive the oppressors from our soil which threatens our own door. I thought we was badly needed or we would not a been sent for. I knew it would not be much pleasure for me to beat home without leave. I may never see you nor my home again but if I never do I can't help it. I expect to be a man of Honor to our country at the risk of my life. I don't want to be a disgrace to myself nor my relations. It is unknown who will get killed in this fight. It may be me and if I do get killed if there is any chance I want my body taken up and laid in the dust round old Sweetwater and I want a tombstone put at my head with my name and my company and regiment, the day I enlisted and the name and date of all the battles I have ever been in. I have spoke to some of the company to see to this matter if they should live and me not. I reckon what little I've got will pay expenses. This is my request if it is possible. Now don't think I've give up to being killed but you know it is an uncertain thing as we are expecting to be called to attention soon so I will hasten through?Don't be uneasy about me. Your affectionate son, E.P. Landers to his Mother.

• Friday, October 2, 1863

Dear Mother,

I reckon you will hear that I am very sick and I have been but I am getting better. I got worse all the time after you left. Day before yesterday was a very wet day and I come very near going out. The ground was covered in water. Everything wet and no place to lie down and I got so bad off till they started me to the hospital through the rain and I got as far s Mr. Lemmons. I just felt like I was going to die so I went in and just told them I must stay there. They soon fixed my bed and done all they could for me. Next morning I come on here but in a few days I am going back to the company for I get no better fare here than I did there. Don't be uneasy about me and come back. I was afraid that some of the boys would write that I was very sick but I am a heap better. Most well so don't be uneasy.

• Friday, October 16, 1863

Eli Landers died of typhoid fever in the hospital at Rome, Georgia. He was 21 years old.

Far too many mothers received letters like this and worse from their sons and spent the rest of their lives in an agony that only a mother knows, at the loss of a child. So, to those who would say to me. Just let that old Confederate flag go to a museum, where it belongs. Get over it man!!! That was 155 years ago! I say," there have been too many mothers, that have cried too many tears, to let that old banner fall by the way side!!" So today as you spend time with momma. Remember the mommas who gave their sons and their hearts to Dixie, so that we could be free.

"Never Forget and Deo Vindici!" "Give em' hell! Rebel Yell!!!"

So I dedicate this to all you wonderful southern mommas who suffered for Dixie. You are not forgotten on this Mother's Day.

Love,

The Son's and Daughters of Dixie

The below pictures are of the Confederate Mothers Monument in Texas

Nearly every courthouse lawn in the South has a statue of a Confederate soldier.

On occasion there are rare markers which include women (usually the mothers of the soldiers). This is thought to be the only one in Texas.

Carved from Italian marble, the statue was erected by the Captain James T. Rosborough Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy with public donations in 1918 - a rather late date for Civil War memorials.

The inscription reads:

"O Great Confederate Mothers, we would print your names on monuments, that men may read them as the years go by and tribute pay to you who bore and nurtured hero-sons and gave them solace on that darkest hour, when they came home with broken swords and guns."

The Confederate Mothers Memorial Park in Arkansas

Mothers of North Carolina Soldiers and Sailors

The South Carolina Women of the Confederacy Monument in Columbia., who's inscription reads, "To The South Carolina Women Of The Confederacy 1861-1865 Reared by the men of their State 1909-1911

(Proper right side of base:) When Reverses Followed Victories When Want Displaced Plenty When Mourning For The Flower Of Southern Manhood Darkened Countless Homes The Women Were Steadfast And Unafraid...

(Rear of base:) At Clouded Dawn Of Peace They Faced The Future Undismayed By Problems And Fearless Of The Trials In Loving Effort To Heal Their Countries Wounds And With Conviction That From The Ashes Of Ruin Would Come Resurrection Of Truth With Glorious Vindication

(Proper left side of base:) In This Monument Generations Unborn Shall Hear The Voice Of A Gateful People Testifying To The Sublime Devotion Of The Women Of South Carolina In Their Country's Need.







• **Confederate Mothers Memorial Park** •

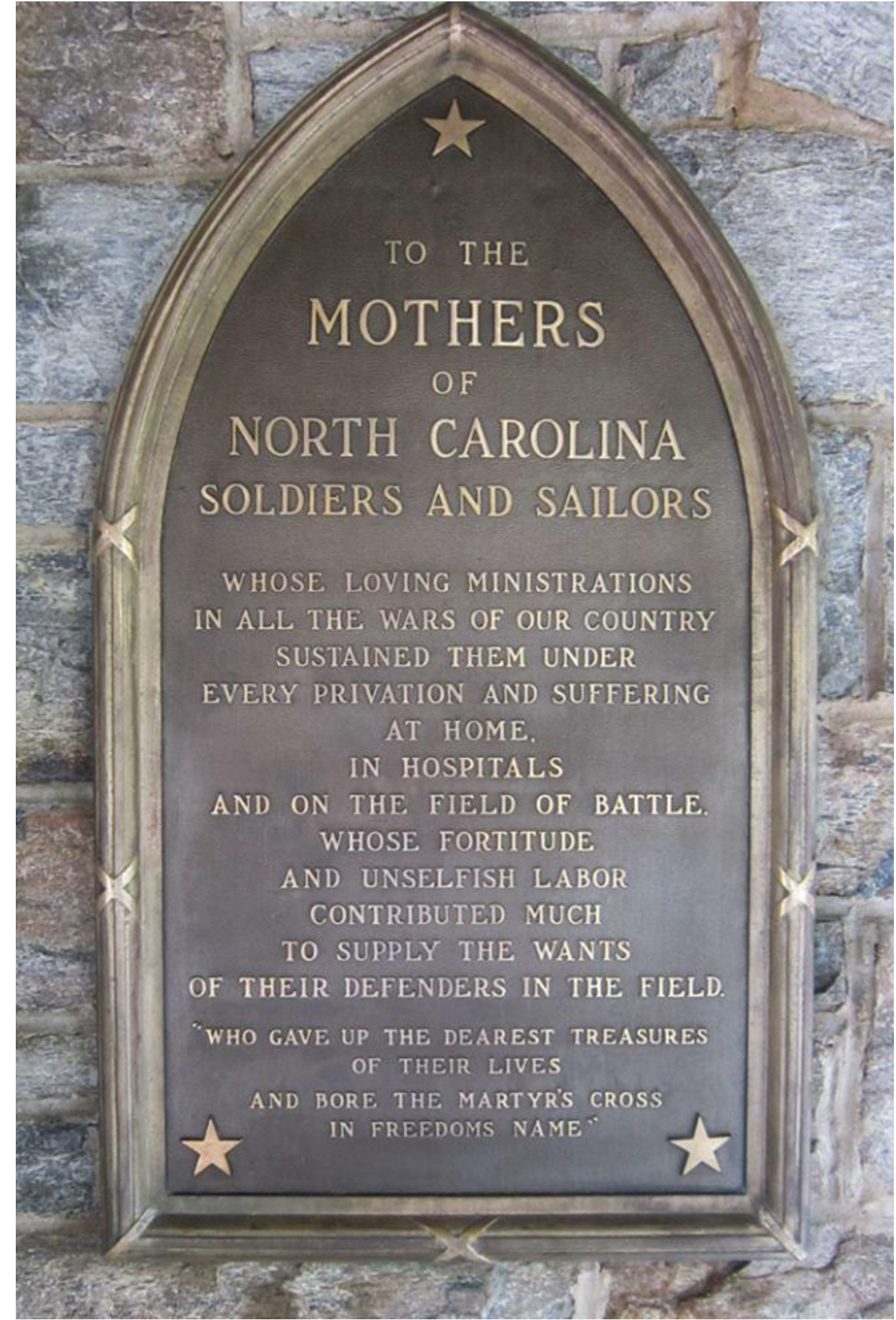
 **Russellville**
ARKANSAS
Recreation & Parks Department

• **1915 South Glenwood Ave.** •

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (May 1996)



THE
BEN T. EMBRY
CAMP
SONS OF THE
CONFEDERATE
VETERANS
IN MEMORY OF
THE MOTHERS
OF THE
CONFEDERACY
PRESENTED BY
W. P. FERGUSON



TO THE
MOTHERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

WHOSE LOVING MINISTRATIONS
IN ALL THE WARS OF OUR COUNTRY
SUSTAINED THEM UNDER
EVERY PRIVATION AND SUFFERING
AT HOME,
IN HOSPITALS
AND ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
WHOSE FORTITUDE
AND UNSELFISH LABOR
CONTRIBUTED MUCH
TO SUPPLY THE WANTS
OF THEIR DEFENDERS IN THE FIELD.

"WHO GAVE UP THE DEAREST TREASURES
OF THEIR LIVES
AND BORE THE MARTYR'S CROSS
IN FREEDOM'S NAME"





TO THE
SOUTH CAROLINA WOMEN
OF THE CONFEDERACY
1861-65
—
REARED
BY THE MEN OF THEIR STATE
1909-11

WHEN REVERSES FOLLOWED VICTORIES
WHEN WANT DISPLACED PLENTY
WHEN MOURNING FOR THE FLOWER OF SOUTHERN MANHOOD
DARKENED COUNTLESS HOMES
WHEN GOVERNMENT TOTTERED AND CHAOS THREATENED
THE WOMEN WERE STEADFAST AND UNAFRAID.
THEY WERE
UNCHANGING IN THEIR DEVOTION
UNSHAKEN IN THEIR PATRIOTISM
UNWEARIED IN MINISTRATIONS
UNCOMPLAINING IN SACRIFICES.
SPLENDID IN FORTITUDE
THEY STRUGGLED WHILE THEY WEPT
IN THE DESOLATING AFTER THE DESOLATION
THEIR VIRTUES STOOD
AS THE SUPREME CITADEL
WITH STRONG TOWERS OF FAITH AND HOPE
AROUND WHICH ORGANIZATION RALLIED
AND TRIUMPHED.



Confederate musket cartridges package with ten cartridges. I believe each soldier would carry 40 in his cartridge box when available.

~ † Robert † ~

Photo: Confederate Army cartridges package with ten cartridges. The package is labeled, "10 CARTRIDGES / MISSISSIPPI OR AUSTRIAN RIFLE. / Calibre, .54. / CONICAL BALL / MACON ARSENAL / ...APR[IL] 1864."

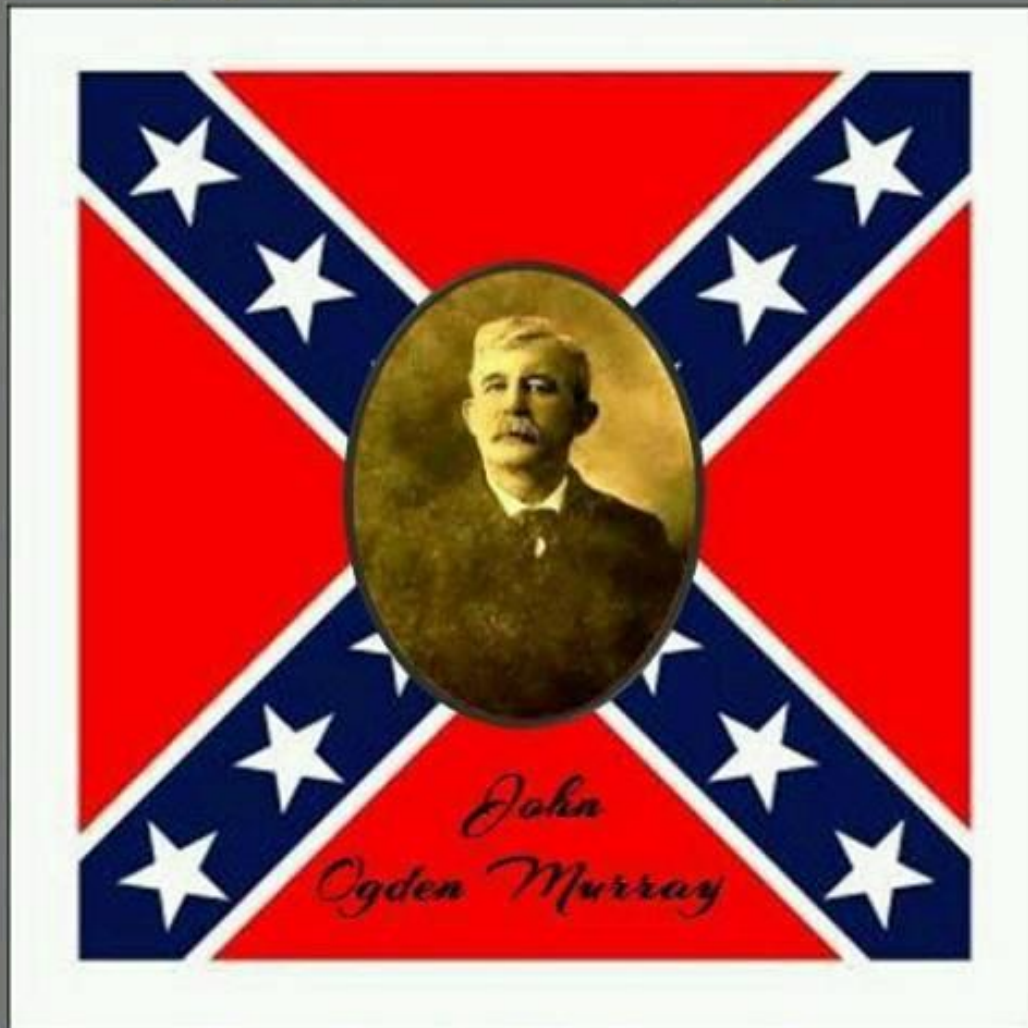


His Conviction
JEFFERSON DAVIS

"He believed most earnestly in States' Rights. That is, he claimed that at the close of the Revolutionary War, when England recognized the independence of the thirteen colonies, each was a free and independent government of itself, without bond or duty to the others. When the Constitution and the Union of the states came to be formed, there were various interests in the different states, and the interests of one section sometimes conflicted with those of another. In order to form the constitution, agreements had to be reached on these points of conflicting interests."

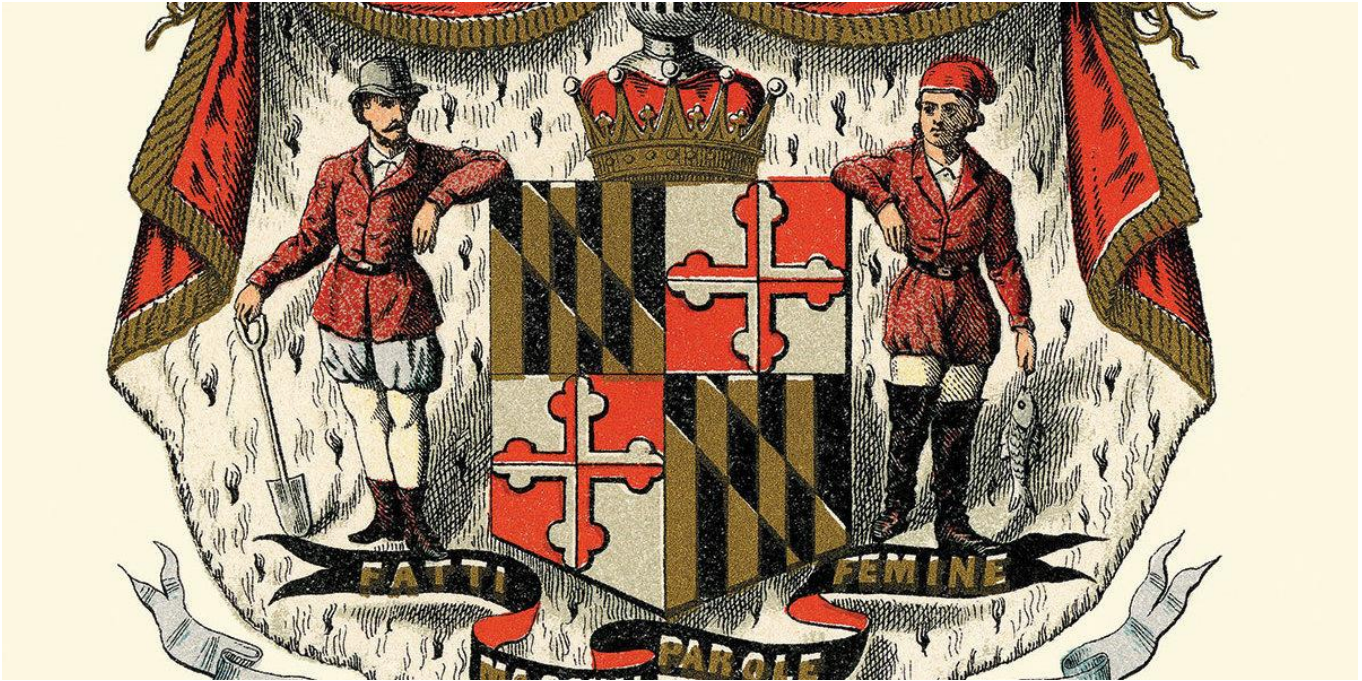
A. C. Whitehead, Two Great Southerners: Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee (New York: American Book Company, 1912), 63.

*"We would ask this of every man who wore the gray:
Do you believe because we failed to establish our
independence that our cause was unholy, unrighteous,
unjust and the principles for which we fought
unpatriotic? If you do believe these things take off that
gray coat, the emblem of the past.*



*It is the emblem of a principle that made you a traitor
to your manhood, a traitor to your God. The principles
for which we fought and defended our homes are as
holy and just today as they were in 1861-1865. They can
never die. The cause was truth itself. We were right in
1861, we are right now..."*

**J. Ogden Murray, Three Stories In One: The Statesman, The
Confederate Soldier, The South's Peerless Women Of The
World (Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, 1915), 39.**



Raising a Controversy

Marylanders love their unique flag. But do they know its association with the Confederate cause?

Ron Cassie - [March 2018](#)

Benjamin Jancewicz does not pay for HBO, and he is not a native Marylander. He grew up on a First Nation reservation in Canada. But this past July, when he learned the creators of *Game of Thrones* were in talks to bring a controversial new series *Confederate*, which revisits the Civil War and imagines a present in which the South had won—to the cable giant, he began noodling around the internet for the backstory of Maryland's flag. His interest in the state's ubiquitous flag, as a graphic designer, and Maryland's conflicted role in the Civil War, as an activist, naturally intersected and piqued his curiosity. Like many non-natives, he also admits to some bewilderment at Marylanders' unbridled love for their flag.

Almost immediately, Jancewicz found information linking the red-and-white quadrants of the flag—and the cross bottony contained therein—to the Confederate cause. Maryland soldiers fighting for the South often pinned the cross bottony to the lapels of their gray uniforms. And local citizens caught wearing the colors red and white during the war, or dressing their babies in such, could be charged with treason. "It's not tough to dig this stuff up," he says. "It's right there on the state's website."

Jancewicz's first tweet that night was intentionally provocative:

[View image on Twitter](#)



Bucky with the Good Arm @benjancewicz

I can't afford @HBO, so lets talk about the Maryland flag and piss off some racists. #NOconfederate
[8:21 PM - Jul 30, 2017](#)

6,001 4,255 people are talking about this

He posted in the same Twitter thread that, after the war, Maryland tried to reconcile its split personality by creating its first official state flag—the one we admire today—in 1904. It combines the black and gold paternal Calvert crest—associated with the Union during the war and the flag of Baltimore City today—with the red and white crest of the maternal side of the Calvert family, which had been co-opted by the Confederates. (The Calverts, notably George, son Cecil, and grandson Charles—the first three Barons of Baltimore—were the founding family of the Maryland colony.)

The backlash was swift. Right-wing news outlet Breitbart caught wind of Jancewicz's viral tweet and published a rebuke. Red Maryland, a conservative group, began a "Save Maryland's Flag" petition. Gov. Larry Hogan declared the flag would not be changed on his watch. TV and radio stations interviewed Jancewicz, who received threats.

"More than anything, I think the response demonstrated two things: Most Marylanders don't know the history of their flag," Jancewicz says. "And that for all the people who say flags and monuments don't matter, they are obviously important to a lot of people."

Then, the controversy died as quickly as it had arisen. There was no broad call for the flag be redrawn. (Not that Jancewicz advocated one; he only encouraged people to learn its history.) We simply hold it too dear. At least for now.

The short answer to the question, "Does part of the Maryland state flag have ties to the Confederate cause?" is easy. Yes. Easy answers to other questions are more elusive. Because Maryland Confederate sympathizers and soldiers embraced the colors of the maternal side of the Calvert coat of arms (created in England in the early 17th century), does that mean the flag is forever tainted? When claims are made that the Maryland flag was created to "reconcile" Union and Confederate sides after the war, is that true?

Or, is it better understood as an attempt by white, Southern-sympathetic state legislators to assert their prominence? Certainly, the creation of the state flag was not an effort to repair the harm of two and a half centuries of slavery in Maryland to African Americans. Even at the time the legislators were claiming to bring together opposing sides of the war (nearly four decades after its conclusion) by formally adopting the flag, attempts were made by state legislators to disenfranchise black voters.

The bigger question may be whether Maryland should fly any flag paying homage to the Calvert family—either black and gold or red and white. The founding family's record on race is shameful. In 1639, under Cecil Calvert—the second Lord Baltimore—Maryland became the first colony to specify baptism as a Christian did not make a slave a free person, as it did in England. In 1664, led by the third Lord Baltimore, plantation owner and Proprietary Governor Charles Calvert, Maryland became the first colony to mandate lifelong servitude for all black slaves, the first to make the children of slaves their master's property for life, and the first to ban interracial marriages.

Still, it is hard to overstate the popularity of the Maryland banner. There's a store in Hampden, Baltimore in a Box, whose entire brick rowhouse exterior has been painted to replicate the flag. There is an enormous unfurling during University of Maryland football and basketball games.

The flag can be seen on beer koozies, bikinis, beach blankets, T-shirts, key chains, cycling jerseys, and winter hats. On Twitter, Jancewicz posted a compilation of state flag tattoos.

Indeed, before Baltimore in a Box had finished the repainting of their Hampden home, an image of the massive Maryland flag storefront popped up on reddit with appropriate kudos: "T-minus 24 hours until Baltimore's [Instagram] models come out in droves to pose in front of this."

"People walking down 'The Avenue' in Hampden take pictures of it all the time without ever even in coming in," says store owner Ross Nochumowitz. "Marylanders love the state flag. They think it's perfect."

To locate the origin of our admired state banner, you need to drive an hour north of London to St. Mary's Church in Hertingfordbury, England. The design that would form the basis of our flag is inside the medieval stone chapel there, atop the beautiful funereal tomb of Anne Mynne, the first wife of George Calvert, who died, it is believed, while delivering the couple's 11th child.

On one side of the mantle behind the marble sculpture of her body—lying in repose in a flowing gown, her head resting on a tasseled pillow—is the unmistakable black and gold crosshatching of the paternal Calvert crest. On the other side of the mantle, toward her feet, is the Mynne family crest—red and white with what is known as the cross bottony (a Christian symbol with each arm terminating in three rounded lobes).

"It is a moving tribute from George Calvert to his wife," says Henry Miller, a historical archaeologist and director of research for St. Mary's City. "And you can't help but be impressed when you see the Maryland colors there together." When Miller leads tours of Marylanders interested in the state's English roots to Hertingfordbury, the sight of Anne Mynne's tomb and what would eventually become Maryland flag, he says, "is always the highlight of that trip."

Digging past the Confederate question for a moment, there is also a smaller controversy around the maternal family origins. Most Maryland texts refer to the red and white and cross bottony quadrant as the "Crossland banner" or "Crossland arms," in reference to George Calvert's mother's family—the Crosslands—and not to his wife Anne Mynne's family. But that appears to be up for debate given the visual evidence at Anne Mynne's tomb. Ed Papenfuse, the former Maryland state archivist, believes it's

a mistake passed down through the years before the documentation of the Mynne family crest at George Calvert's wife's tomb.

There is still no evidence to date, however, that explains why the Southern sympathizers in Maryland—some 25,000 men joined the Confederate Army—embraced the red and white quadrant and cross bottony. It is known that Maryland's U.S. Union troops often stitched the black and gold Calvert emblem, more closely associated with the North, into their uniforms. So it may have just been a logical response by Confederates to co-opt the other half of the founding family of Maryland's coat of arms. Conveniently, red and white were also colors strongly associated with the Southern cause. There is also the possibility that the cross itself imbued a certain religious crusade quality to the Confederate effort in the minds of its faithful.

Whatever the case, the cross continued to turn up as a Confederate symbol. It became the focal point of an ornate iron gateway in front of the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home in Pikesville. And crosses bottony are fixed to the tombstones of Confederate soldiers in Maryland and monuments to Maryland's Confederate soldiers at the Gettysburg battlefield. Also known: In 1945 the General Assembly mandated that a gold cross bottony—that Maryland Confederate symbol—is the only ornament that can be mounted above the state flag. In 1983, a version of the flag was put onto state license plates. From time to time, the red and white colors and cross bottony are still flown by neo-Confederates.

“For Marylanders, it was a very potent symbol of the Confederacy,” Papenfuse says. “But it was not created to serve the Confederacy. It was created to honor the important role of women in the Calvert family.”

Indeed, the heartbreaking inscription on Anne Mynne's tomb from her husband, George, who went into seclusion from grief after her death, describes his wife of 18 years as “a woman born for all outstanding things.” “The bottom line, to me,” Papenfuse says, “is that its meaning has other aspects beyond its sad connection to the Confederacy.”

The flag, similar to Confederate monuments in the state, “are toxic and stressful to deal with, but we have to talk about them and deal with them,” says Morgan State University associate professor Lawrence Brown. “They are directly linked to racist policies put in place in the past—in fact, they were part of the animating effort that built support for those policies—many of which still exist today.”

Brown doesn't believe there will be widespread demand to change the flag unless people on one side start using the red and white banner at their rallies, in the same way the Confederate flag is used. “Then, I think you'll see pushback. Same thing with the Francis Scott Key monuments [Key, a slave owner and anti-abolitionist, included a lesser-known, pro-slavery stanza in his ‘Star-Spangled Banner’]. If they become a rallying point for white supremacists or the KKK, then there will be conflict and pushback.

“You can't predict which way the river of history will turn, or where the rapids will appear,” Brown continues. “It is important to dismantle the symbols of racism, but that is not the end goal. It is more important to dismantle the polices they represent.”

<http://www.baltimoremagazine.com/2018/3/20/does-the-maryland-state-flag-have-ties-to-the-confederate-cause>

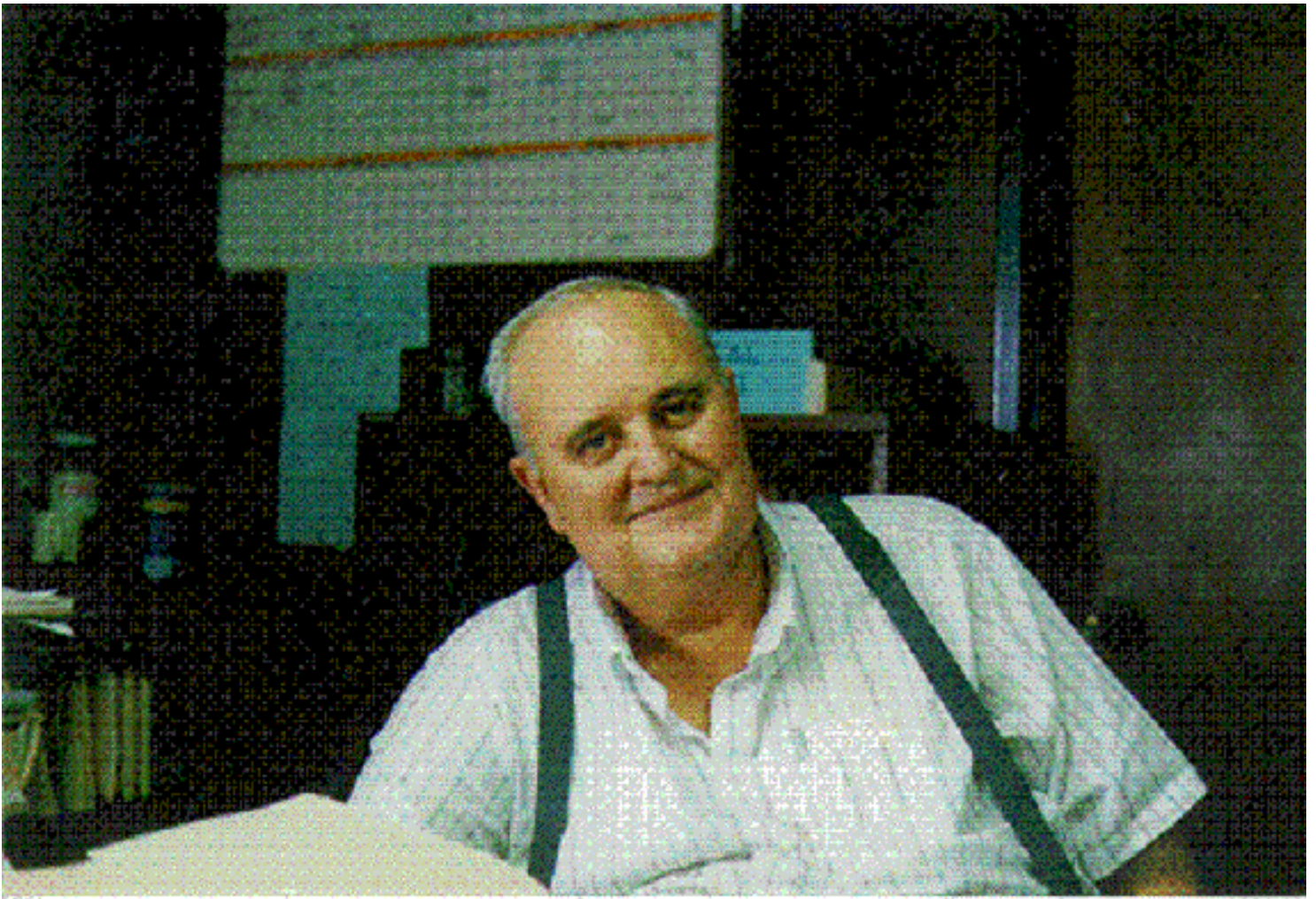


The Battle of Corpus Christi

"The blockading fleet arrived at the two Passes, Corpus and Aransas, and promptly bottled Corpus Christi. Federals landed and established camp on the southern end of Mustang Island, at Corpus Pass, over which bar they brought light draught vessels, both armies at times visiting the Islands. We quote from Confederate Military History, Texas Volume: 'On May 3, 1863. the enemy attempted to land on St. Joseph's Island, were repelled by small force commanded by Captains E. E. Hobby and B. F. Neal. Colonel A. M. Hobby, Commander at Corpus Christi, reports that the men were exposed to heavy rain and without food. They numbered sixty-four, armed with forty guns. The enemy was many, the three boats' coming in single file. The first launch was captured, with six new Sharp rifles and cartridge boxes and one ammunition chest. The other boats fleeing back to the fleet; the captured boat was dragged across the Island to Aransas Bay. Of more importance was the recapture of ten bales of cotton, which had been confiscated at some point on the coast, by the enemy and placed there pending shipment North, for cotton sent to Mexican border meant shoes, clothes, food, medicines, ammunition. At that date cotton and gold were synonymous terms, with cotton slightly in the lead...'"

How the Neocons Destroyed Southern Conservatism

By Boyd Cathey on May 2, 2018



No discussion of Southern conservatism, its history and its relationship to what is termed broadly the “American conservative movement” would be complete without an examination of events that have transpired over the past fifty years and the pivotal role of the powerful intellectual current known as Neoconservatism.

From the 1950s into the 1980s Southerners who defended the traditions of the South, and even more so, of the Confederacy, were welcomed as allies and confreres by their Northern and Western counterparts. William F. Buckley Jr.’s *National Review* and Dr. Russell Kirk’s *Modern Age*, perhaps the two leading conservative journals of the period, welcomed Southerners into the “movement” and onto the pages of those organs of conservative thought. Kirk dedicated an entire issue of *Modern Age* to the South and its traditions, and explicitly supported its historic defense of the originalist constitutionalism of the Framers. And throughout the critical period that saw the enactment of the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts, Buckley’s magazine defended the “Southern position,” arguing forcefully on constitutional grounds that the proposed legislation would undercut not just the guaranteed rights of the states but the protected rights of citizens.

Southern authors like Mel Bradford, Richard Weaver, Clyde Wilson and James J. Kilpatrick lent their intelligence, skill as writers, and arguments to a defense of the South. Yet by the late 1980s, that “Southern voice” had pretty much been exiled—expelled—from major establishment conservative journals. Indeed, friendly writers from outside the South, but who were identified with what became known as the Old Right, that is, the non-Neoconservative “right,” were also soon purged from the mastheads of the conservative “mainstream” organs of opinion: noted authors such as Bradford (from *National Review*), Sam Francis (from *The Washington Times*), Paul Gottfried (from *Modern Age*) and others were soon shown the door.

What had happened? How had the movement that began with such promise in the 1950s, essentially with the publication of Kirk’s seminal volume, *The Conservative Mind* (1953), descended into internecine purges, excommunications, and the sometimes brutal triumph of those—the Neoconservatives—who only a few years earlier had militated in the cadres of the Marxist Left?

To address this question we need to examine the history of the non-Stalinist Left in the United States after World War II. And we need to indicate and pinpoint significant differences between those—the so-called Neocons—who made the pilgrimage from the Left into the conservative movement, and those more traditional conservatives, whose basic beliefs and philosophy were at odds with the newcomers.

In this traversal I utilize the insights of a long list of writers and historians, including the late Richard Weaver, Russell Kirk and Mel Bradford, and more recently, Paul Gottfried and Gary Dorrien—plus my own experiences in witnessing what I term “the great brain robbery of the American conservative movement.” That is, what can only be described as a subversion and, ultimately, radical transformation of an older American “conservatism” and pattern of thinking by those who, for lack of better words, must be called “leftist refugees” from the more globalist Trotskyite form of Marxism.

Shocked and horrified by the recrudescence of Stalinist anti-semitism in the post-World War II period and disillusioned by the abject economic failures of Stalinism and Communism during the 1960s and 1970s, these “pilgrims away from the Communist Left”—largely but by no means completely Jewish in origin—moved to the Right and a forthright anti-Communism. Notable among their number were such personages as Norman Podhoretz and Irving Kristol, both of whom had sons who figure prominently amongst the current Neocon intellectual establishment.

At first welcomed by an older generation of conservatives, and invited to write for conservative publications and participate in a panoply of conservative activities, they soon began to occupy positions of leadership and importance—and most significantly, to transform and modify historic views associated with conservatism to mirror their own vision. For, in fact, even though shell-shocked by the effects of Soviet Communism, yet they brought with them in their pilgrimage an overarching framework and an essential world view that owed much to their previous militancy on the extreme left. And they brought, equally, their relentless zeal.

Often well-connected financially, with deep pockets and the “correct” friends in high places, within a few years the “Neocons” had pretty much captured and taken control of most of the major “conservative” organs of opinion, journals, think tanks, and, significantly, exercised tremendous influence politically in the Republican Party (and to some degree within the Democratic Party, at least during the presidency of Bill Clinton).

This transformation—this virtual takeover—within conservative ranks, so to speak, did not go unopposed. Indeed, no less than the “father” of the conservative intellectual movement of the 1950s, Russell Kirk, denounced publicly the Neocons in the 1980s. Singling out the intellectual genealogy of major Neocon writers, Kirk [boldly declared](#) (December 15, 1988): “Not seldom has it seemed as if some eminent Neoconservatives mistook Tel Aviv for the capital of the United States.”

Essentially, the Neoconservatives were “unpatriotic” in the sense that they placed their zealously globalist values of equality and liberal democracy ahead of their allegiance to their country, or, rather, converted their allegiance to their country into a kind of “world faith” which trumpeted disconnected “ideas” and airy “propositions” over the concrete history of the American experience, itself. America was the “exceptional nation,” unlike all others, with a supreme duty to go round the world and impose those ideas and that vision on other, unenlightened or recalcitrant nations. To use the words of author Allan Bloom (in his *The Closing of the American Mind*): “And when we Americans speak seriously about politics we mean that our principles of freedom and equality and the rights based on them are rational and everywhere applicable.” We Americans must engage in “an educational experiment undertaken to force those who do not accept these principles to do so.” (Quoted in Paul Gottfried, *War and Democracy*, 2012, p. 110)

Although he won few friends among the newly transformed conservative establishment, Russell Kirk's demurrer and the opposition of luminaries like internationally-recognized historian Paul Gottfried and author-turned-politician Patrick Buchanan starkly demonstrated the differences between the Old Right and the increasingly dominant Neocons.

In these so-called "conservative wars" Southern conservatism, when not sidelined by the Neocon ascendancy, found itself fighting side-by-side with the dwindling contingent on the Old Right. And that was logical, for the Old Right had—during the previous decades—treated the South and Confederacy with sympathy, if not support, while the Neoconservatives embraced a Neo-Abolitionism on race, liberal democracy, and, above all, equality that owed more to the nostrums of historic Marxism than to the historic conservatism that Kirk championed.

The late Mel Bradford, arguably the finest historian and philosopher produced by the South since Richard Weaver, also warned, very presciently in the pages of the *Modern Age* quarterly (in the Winter issue, 1976) of the incompatibility of the Neocon vision with the inherited traditions and republican constitutionalism of the Founders and Framers. In his long essay, "[The Heresy of Equality](#)," which was just one installment in a longstanding debate he had with Dr. Harry Jaffa of the Claremont Institute, Bradford laid bare the abundant intentions of those who came together to form an American nation, while giving the lie to the Neocon narrative that the republic was founded on universalized notions—those "ideas"—of equality and liberal democracy. Those notions, he pointed out perceptively, were a hangover from their days and immersion in the globalist universalism that owed its origin to Marx and Trotsky, and to the Rationalist "philosophes" of the 18th century, rather than to the legacy of kinship and blood, an attachment to community and to the land, and a central religious core that annealed this tradition and continued to make it viable.

What Bradford revealed in his researches, ultimately distilled in his superb volume, *Original Intentions: On the Making and Ratification of the American Constitution* (Athens, GA, 1993) and later confirmed in the massive research of Colgate University historian Barry Alan Shain (in his *The Declaration of Independence in Historical Context: American State Papers, Petitions, Proclamations, and Letters of the Delegates to the First National Congresses*, 2014) was that our old republic was not founded on abstractions about "equality" or "democracy," or some fanatical zeal to "impose our democracy and equality" on the rest of the world, or that we were "the model for the rest of the world," to paraphrase Allan Bloom.

North Carolinian Richard Weaver aptly described the civilization that came to be created in America, most particularly and significantly in the Old South, even a century before the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as one based on a "communal individualism." By that he meant that those transferred communities from Europe brought with them a communal conformity which offered certain enumerated liberties to each of its members, or at least to the heads of households of families within those communities. There was a degree of autarky that existed; but in many respects those little communities brought with them inherited mores and beliefs that they had held in the old country, and those beliefs were based essentially in ties of blood and attachments to the soil, to the land.

As historian Richard Beale Davis has demonstrated conclusively in his exhaustive history, *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763* (Knoxville, 1970; 3 vols.), it was in the South where a distinctive communitarian individualism developed which distinguished it almost from the beginning from other regions of America. From the earliest landings at Jamestown and the settlements in South Carolina and Georgia, the Southern colonies developed differently from those of New England. Although by no means in conflict with its inherited British heritage, as were the Puritan settlements and traditions to the north, the South did over the years very gradually modify its rich Anglo-Celtic patrimony, adjusting to distance, circumstance, climate, the presence of Indians, and the mixture of additional folk from other European countries, with their customs and traditions. The result was quantifiably conservative and localist.

Professor Davis equally lays to rest the interpretation of Southern history and character that attributes everything to the presence of slavery. As Professor Bradford, commenting on Davis, makes precise:

The South thought and acted in its own way *before* the "peculiar institution" was much developed within its boundaries. Colonial Southerners did not agonize in a fever of conscience over the injustice of the condition of those Negroes who were in bondage among them. Contrary to popular misconception, intense moral outrage at slavery was almost unheard of anywhere in the European colonies in the New World until the late eighteenth century, and was decidedly uncommon then. The South embraced slavery in its colonial nonage because Negro slavery seemed to fit the region's needs—and because the region, through the combination of its intellectual inheritance brought over from the England of the Renaissance with the special conditions of this hemisphere, had reached certain practical conclusions. (Bradford, "Where We Were Born and Raised: The Southern Conservative Tradition," National

Humanities Center, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, April 1985, reprinted in *The Reactionary Imperative*, p. 118)

Commenting on the recent tendency to attach an overriding importance to slavery in the earlier development of Southern culture and character, Davis adds that "...it is difficult to see that in the slave colonies any consistent rationale if indeed any at all developed in defense of the peculiar institution, simply because there was not sufficiently powerful attack upon it to warrant or require a defense." (Davis, p. 1630) The development of a natural and blood-and-soil conservatism of the South predates the furor over slavery.

Let me give a personal, and I think representative example: my father's family is of Scottish origin. Actually, after leaving ancestral homes in Counties Argyll and Ayrshire, then passing about fifty years in County Antrim in Ulster, they made the voyage to Philadelphia, arriving in 1716-1717, and settled initially in what is now Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (as deeds show). Their object was cheap and good land on which to raise their families; they were already able to practice their faith in County Antrim, just as they were able to do in Lancaster. And the same "liberties" they had in the old country they also had in Pennsylvania.

Seeking newer and fresh lands, whole families picked up in the later 1730s and made the trip southward along the Great Wagon Road to Augusta County, Virginia, and then, by the 1740s to Rowan County, North Carolina. And what is truly fascinating is that from Scotland (in the early 1600s) to Ulster, to Pennsylvania, to Rowan County, North Carolina, it is the very same families in community, the very same surnames and forenames that one finds in the deed and estate records. Robert W. Ramsey, in his path breaking study, *Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier, 1747-1762* (Chapel Hill, 1964), platted the land grants of those pioneers in Rowan County, and over 90% of the family names are the same as those we find in Ulster a century earlier and in the parish registry books of Scotland before that.

And perhaps more striking is that this pattern continued on for another century and more; collateral members of my father's family made the trek to California in 1848-1849, enticed by promises of gold and new, unploughed lands. There is a community still known as "Catheys Valley" (near Yosemite Park) where they settled, and as late as the 1950s, the same old surnames in the telephone directory still predominated.

But not only do we find the geographical movement of entire families and communities, in the existent correspondence that we do have there is, almost without exception, no word about traveling west or crossing the ocean to seek "freedom" or "equality" or to "create a new nation founded on [globalist and egalitarian] principles."

Our ancestors were not seeking to establish a "Shining City on a Hill" like the New England Puritans and their descendants, or "create a new people," but rather to preserve and enhance the old. When those settlers wrote about their experiences, if at all, it was about their respective families and communities having a better life, about cheaper and virgin farm lands, and about conserving the inheritance and traditions they took with them. In other words, the 18th century philosophy of Rationalism, and the ideas of "equality" and "democracy" that we are too inclined to attribute to them, don't really appear on nearly any level.

And this, at base, practical and communal individualism is reflected in the deliberations preceding the Declaration and then, even more so, by the Framers in 1787—as both Bradford and Shain have convincingly shown. The documentary evidence in every form confirms that. The "right to equality" enshrined in the Declaration is an "equality" viewed from the Colonies across the Atlantic to the English Parliament, equality as to the "rights of Englishmen," not to social or economic revolution in the former colonies.

Those deliberations in Philadelphia were the product of a community of states, each with their own peculiarities, their own communities of families, with traditions inherited from Christian Europe (largely from the British Isles), and the desire to both preserve that inheritance while co-existing and collaborating with other communities and states in the creation of the American republic, where those traditions and that inheritance would be protected and respected, and could prosper as its families and communities prospered.

And in large part that result was the product of great Southerners, Virginians and Carolinians. It was a result that functioned well for eighty years. The legacy of Northern victory in 1865 was the overthrow of the original republic created by those men, which, in effect, paved the way for the present-day success of the Neoconservatives and the triumph of what the late Sam Francis called the managerial state...and what we now call the Deep State.

Given this history and this context, both the War Between the States and subsequent American history after that conflict, and with the modern displacement by the Neocons of the traditional (and Southern) conservatives and their opposition to the growth in government and to the destruction of those bonds and traditions that characterized the country for centuries, the results we observe around us do not augur well for the future. While the hard core cultural and political Marxist Left continues its rampage through our remaining inherited institutions, those self-erected Neocon defenders accept at least implicitly, many of the same philosophical premises, the intellectual framework of argument, and the long range objectives of their supposed opponents.

Ironically, although they may appear at times in major disagreement, both the hard core multicultural Left and the Neocon “Right” share a commitment to the globalist belief in American “exceptionalism.” In explaining this exceptionalism, they use the same language—about “equality” and “democracy” and “human rights” and “freedom,” its uniqueness to the United States, and the desirability to export its benefits. But, then, the proponents of the dominant Left and of the establishment Neocon Right will appear variously on Fox or on MSNBC, or in the pages of *National Review* or of *The Weekly Standard*, to furiously deny the meaning given by their opponents...but all the while using the *same* linguistic template and positing goals—in civil rights, foreign policy, etc.—which seem remarkably similar, but over which they argue incessantly about the “means.”

Thus, in their zealous defense of the “civil rights” legislation of the 1960s and their advocacy of what they term “moderate feminism” and “equal rights for women” (now extended to same sex marriage), the Neocons mirror the ongoing revolution from the Left and accept generally its overarching premises, even while declaring their fealty to historic American traditions and historic Western Christianity.

It is a defense—if we can call it that—that leads to continuous surrender, if not betrayal, to the Revolution and the subsequent acceptance by those defenders of the latest conquest and advance by the Left, and their subsequent attempt to justify and rationalize to the rest of us why the most recent aberration—same sex marriage, or “gender fluidity”—is actually conservative. Or, that it is critically necessary to send American boys to die in faraway jungles or deserts to “establish democracy,” that is, prevent one group of bloodthirsty fanatical Muslims from killing off another group of bloodthirsty fanatical Muslims—this latter group, of course, willing to do our bidding economically and politically. And all in the name of spreading—mostly we should say imposing—global “equality” and “freedom” and the “fruits of American exceptionalism.”

Neither the leftist Marxist multiculturalists nor the Neoconservatives reflect the genuine beliefs or inheritance left to us by those who came to these shores centuries ago. Both reject the historic conservatism of the South, which embodied that inheritance and the vision of the Founders.

They offer, instead, the spectacle of factions fighting over the increasingly putrid spoils of a once great nation which becomes increasingly weaker and more infected as they assume the roles similar to that of gaming Centurions at the Crucifixion.

The election of Trump threw them—both the cultural Left but also the establishment Neoconservatives—off stride, at least temporarily. And the history of the past year and a half has been a continuous sequence of their efforts to either displace the new administration (by the hard Left and some Never Trumpers) or surround the president and convert him, or at a minimum neuter his “blood and soil,” America First inclinations (by many of the establishment Neocon and their GOP minions).

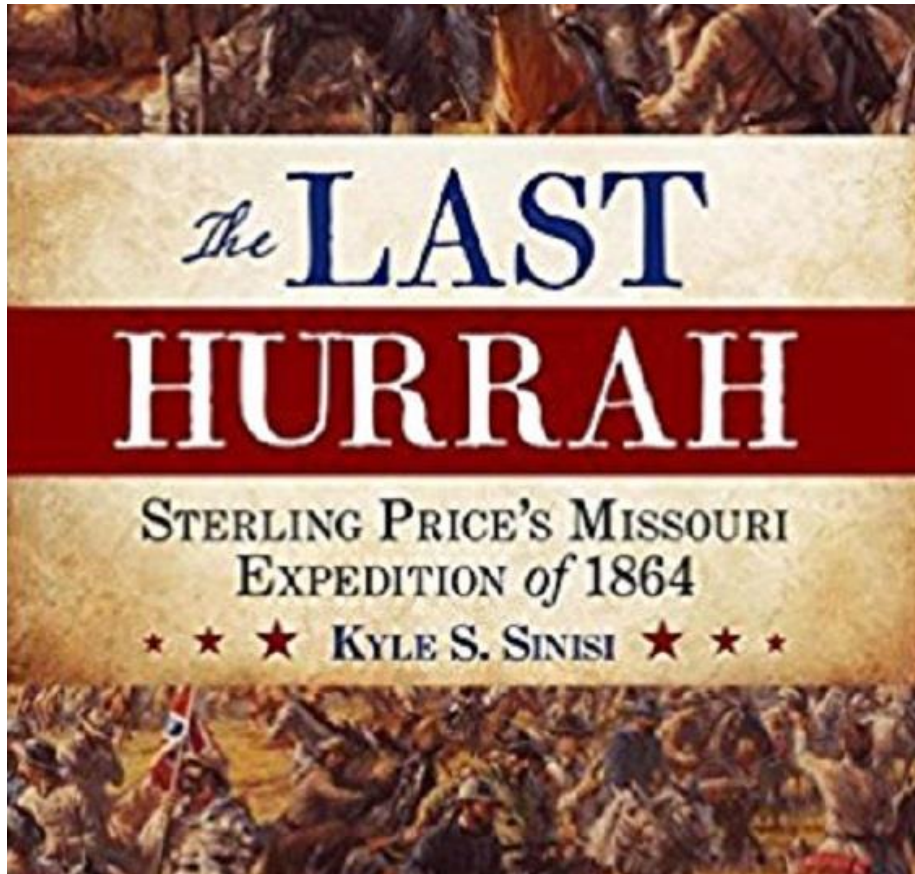
Who wins this battle, who wins this war, will determine the future of this nation and whether the dominant Deep State narrative, shared by both the establishment Left AND the establishment conservatives, will complete its triumph.

About Boyd Cathey

Boyd D. Cathey holds a doctorate in European history from the Catholic University of Navarra, Pamplona, Spain, where he was a Richard Weaver Fellow, and an MA in intellectual history from the University of Virginia (as a Jefferson Fellow). He was assistant to conservative author and philosopher the late Russell Kirk. In more recent years he served as State Registrar of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. He has published in French, Spanish, and English, on historical subjects as well as classical music and opera. He is active in the Sons of Confederate Veterans and various historical, archival, and genealogical organizations.

The Last Gasp

By John C. Whatley on May 1, 2018



A review of *The Last Hurrah* by Kyle S. Sinisi (Rowman & Littlefield, 2015).

General Sterling Price's attempt to liberate Missouri from Union occupation in late 1864 was the last gasp of the Confederacy.

Price was a late convert to secessionism and President Jefferson Davis suspected his loyalty. There were also unsubstantiated rumors that unknown people intended to overthrow Davis and put Price into his place. Also, Price was the choice of secret societies in Missouri who would rally around Price, who would then become leader of a second Confederacy. After all, the Department of the Trans-Mississippi was huge, some 600,000 square miles, currently under command of Lt. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with plenty of room for another nation.

A lot of this was spread by the Confederate governor of Missouri, Thomas C. Reynolds, who took over after the death of the Confederate governor. Reynolds thought little of Price's military abilities and he thought Price's ego might cause him to form a new nation instead of freeing Missouri. But he also felt that Price could not be sacked because he was so popular with Confederate sympathizers in Missouri. Although Reynolds thought a quick strike into Missouri was in order, Price was not the general he would choose. The best he could do was attach himself to Price and go along on the raid.

Finally, after Smith found he could not send troops in his Department to oppose Union General William T. Sherman in 1864, it was decided to generate a raid into Missouri with available troops. This army was called the

Army of Missouri. The raid would be of short-term significance, capturing or destroying property. Recruits would be raised in central Missouri, while enemy troops would be diverted from other operations.

The raid would be by mounted troops only, in other words a large cavalry raid, although there were not enough horses or mules to mount everyone. There were not enough weapons to go around, either, and the wagons in the train were already breaking down. The officer corps distrusted each other. Smith did not trust Price. Price did not trust his two division commanders, Maj. Gen. James Fagan and Brig. Gen. John Marmaduke, but they were the only available senior commanders for the raid. His remaining division commander, Brig. Gen. Jo Shelby, was already with his troops in northern Arkansas.

So Price started out 350 miles from Missouri, with his 12,000 men, hundreds on foot with the trains, dismounted for lack of horses, and many having no weapons. The planning, such as it were, left Price with no supply line or depot system; what Price needed would have to be carried. It was hoped that the Confederate sympathizers in central Missouri would flock to Price, bringing weapons and horses. Then other necessities could be captured.

So what could possibly go wrong?

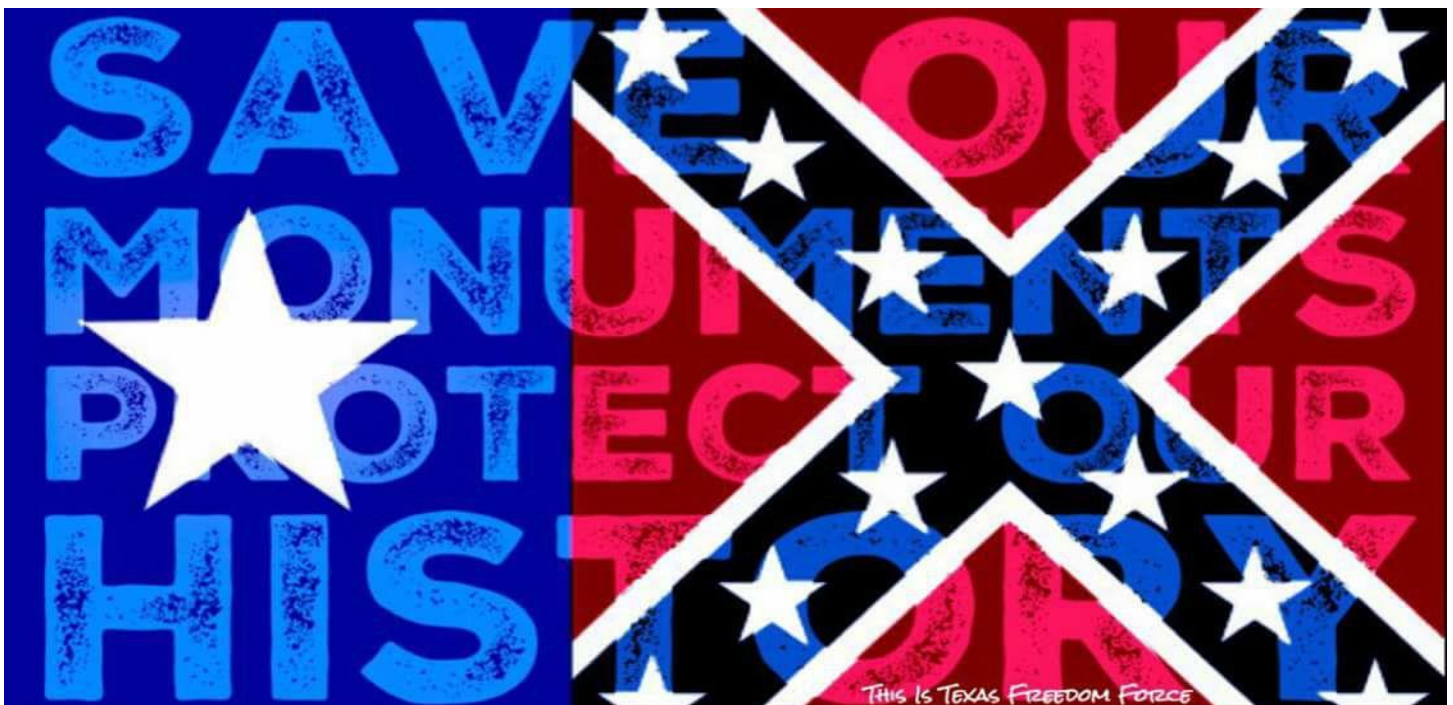
Kyle S. Sinisi, a professor at The Citadel in Charleston, S.C., tells us. This is a book whose subject has been only cursorily covered elsewhere and he digs in to find the truth.

If you are going to read this book, go to page 28 and dogear the page; this is a map of the invasion route and you will need it to keep up. There are maps of each battle, although the text mentions towns and areas not on these maps. Some of these maps are too small and should have been turned 90 degrees and enlarged in the book. The text thoroughly discusses the battles and the aftermath, from both Union and Confederate sides, but the paragraphs are very long, sometimes an entire book page long.

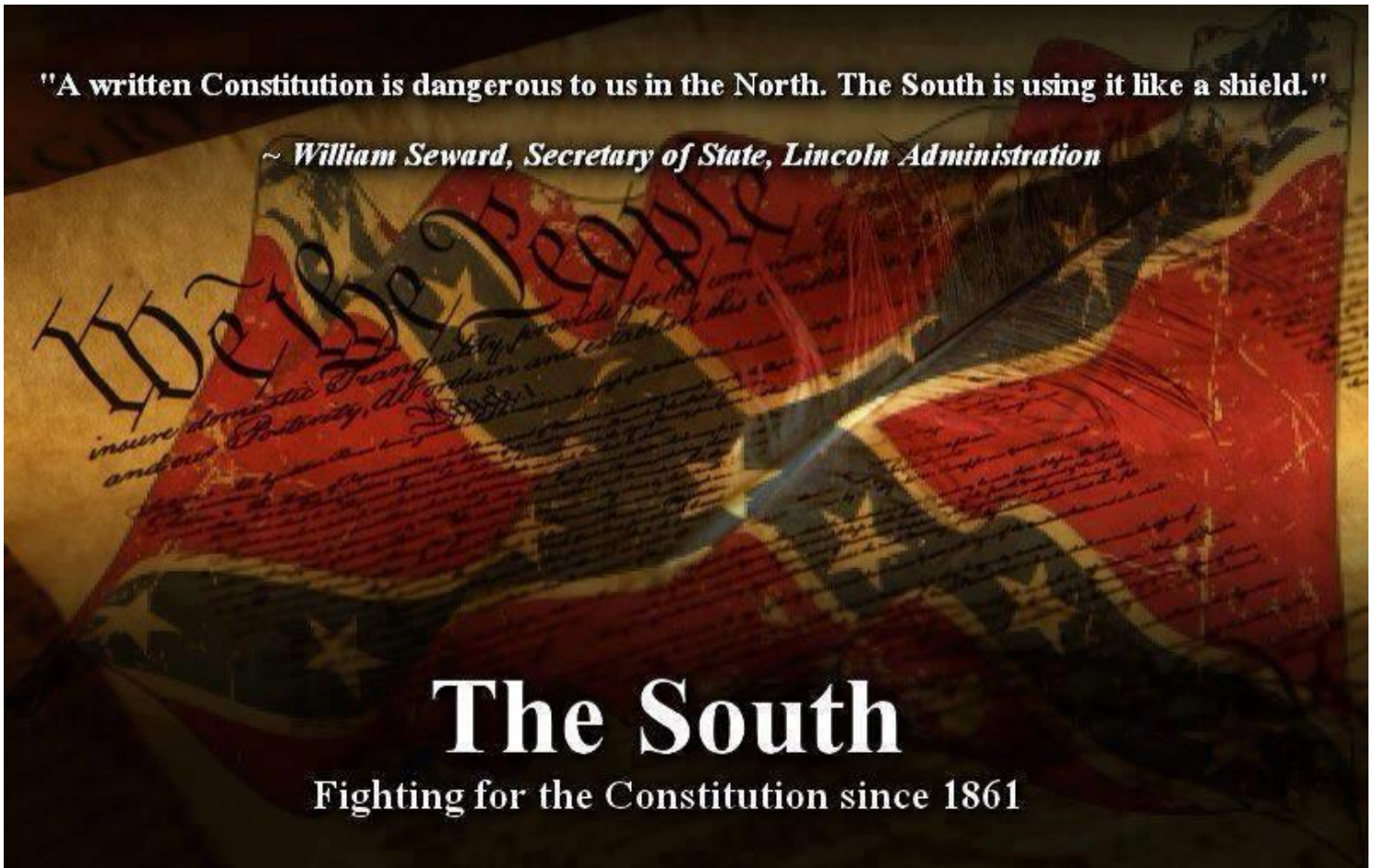
From this you will learn Price's Missouri raid was not a last hurrah; it was a last gasp, with the death rattle quickly following.

About John C. Whatley

John C. Whatley is a retired US Army Field Artillery Officer and an adjunct professor of business law. He is the author of over 200 by-lined articles on the War Between the States in magazines, newsletters, and newspapers, and is the author of the Typical Confederate series [Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama so far]. He also speaks on The War to historic groups in various States. When he has time, he also works as a business and tax consultant.



The full story of the William Seward quote on the Constitution



"A written Constitution is dangerous to us in the North. The South is using it as a shield."
~Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Seward in a conversation with General Abram S. Piatt.

"The Constitution was dangerous to 'us (the Republican party) of the North.' It stood in the way of that party's imperial policy of conquest. The Republican party kicked the constitution into the Capital cellar to clear the way for conquest."

Source: "Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South 1861-1865" by George Edmonds, 1904, pages 146 - 149

The full story of the quote:

At a meeting in Boston, May, 1849, Wendell Phillips blazed out in these words:
"We confess that we intend to trample on the Constitution of this country. We of New England are not a law-abiding community, God be thankful for it! We are disunionists; we want to get rid of this Union." (Democratic Handbook, page 72.)

At South Farmington, on July 5th, 1854, the United States Constitution was publicly burned.

Mr. Seward despised the Constitution and called it a paper kite.

Beecher jeeringly called the Constitution a sheep-skin Government.

May 16, 1863, resolutions passed by the Essex County mass-meeting contained this:

"Resolved, That the war prosecuted to preserve a Union and a Constitution which should never have existed and which should be at once overthrown, is but a wanton waste of property and a dreadful sacrifice of human life."

Horace Greeley said:

"All nations have their superstitions; that of our people is the Constitution."

Henry Ward Beecher said:

"A great many people raise a cry about the Union and the Constitution. The truth is, it is the Constitution that is the trouble; the Constitution has been the foundation of our trouble."

The Boston Liberator, April 24, 1863, said:

"No act of ours do we regard with higher satisfaction than when several years ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great assembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of the United States and burned it to ashes."

During Garfield's campaign, that outspoken Republican paper, the Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel, voiced Republican principles as follows:

"The Stalwarts do not care a fig for the Constitution, and will trample it under foot today as did Lincoln and the Union hosts from '61 to '65.

"The Constitution of the United States has been little beside a curse and a hindrance. It is so today as much as it has been at any time since it was framed. It is the barrier now to the pathway of the nation."

The Wakefield (Kansas) Semi-Weekly, a Republican paper, in August, 1880, wanted to destroy the Constitution.

"Let us," (said the Semi-Weekly) "tear up the present Constitution by the roots, wipe out the same and the laws and so-called Constitutions of every State in this Union. Let the Stalwarts now make their grand attack on the United States Senate, which is the bulwark of State sovereignty."

Seward despised the Constitution, but was careful not to proclaim it to the people. Seward said to General Piatt:

"We are all bound by tradition to the tail end of a paper kite called the Constitution. It is held up by a string."

"Why, Mr. Senator," said Piatt, in some heat, "you don't believe that of our Constitution?"

"I certainly do," replied Seward, "but I generally keep it to myself. Our Constitution is to us of the North a great danger. The Southerners are using it as a shield."

The Constitution was a shield on which the South relied, but the Republican party overwhelmed the people who held that shield before their breasts; seized that shield, dashed it on the ground and trampled it down in the bloody mire of battlefields. Lincoln, like all Republicans had no respect for the Constitution, but Lincoln was always too shrewd a lawyer to make public his real opinion. General Piatt relates the following story, which illustrates Lincoln's want of reverence for the Constitution. When Amasa Walker, a distinguished New England financier, thought of a scheme by which could be filled the Government treasury, Mr. Davis Taylor went to Secretary Chase and laid before him Amasa Walker's scheme. Chase heard him to the end and then said: "That is all very well, Mr. Taylor, but there is one little obstacle in the way which makes the plan impracticable, and that is the United States Constitution."

Mr. Taylor then went to President Lincoln and laid the matter before him.

"Taylor," said Lincoln, "go back to Chase and tell him not to bother himself about the United States Constitution. Say that I have that sacred instrument here at the White House, and I am guarding it with great care."

Chase, Taylor and Lincoln then held a conference. Chase explained how the scheme to raise money was a violation of the Constitution. Lincoln, after his usual habit, swept away Chase's statement of facts by a story:

"Chase," said Lincoln, "down in Illinois I was held to be a pretty good lawyer; now this thing reminds me of a story. An Italian captain ran his vessel on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. He set his men to pumping and went to prayers before a figure of the Virgin Mary in the bow of the ship. The leak gained on them until it looked as if the vessel would go down with all on board. Then the captain, in a fit of rage at not having his prayers answered, seized the figure of the Virgin Mary and threw it overboard. Suddenly the leak stopped, the water was pumped out and the vessel got safely into port. When docked for repairs the statue of the Virgin Mary was found stuck head foremost in the hole."

Chase, who never liked Lincoln's stories, told the President he did not see the application of the story.

"Why, Chase," returned Lincoln, "I didn't intend precisely to throw the Virgin Mary overboard -- by that I mean the Constitution -- But I will stick it into the hole if I can."

And he did stick it in the hole. The Iowa editor told the tale more tersely, when he admiringly said: "Abraham Lincoln kicked the Constitution into the Capitol cellar, and there it remained innocuous until the war ended."

When the bill for dismembering Virginia was up for consideration Thaddeus Stevens gave vent to his respect for the Constitution as follows:

"I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding. This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution is one of the absurdities repeated until I have become sick of it. This Union shall never be restored, with my consent, under the Constitution as it is."

As its progenitors, the Federalists of 1796, had believed in the right of secession, so did their legitimate offspring, the Republican party, born in 1854, believe in secession from the day of its birth. The highest orators of that party publicly declared such belief. Even before the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Lincoln proclaimed his faith in the right of secession. On the 13th day of January, 1848, from the floor of Congress, Mr. Lincoln declared for the right of States to secede from the Union.

"Any people anywhere," said Mr. Lincoln, "being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and to form one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may make their own of such territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingling with or near them who oppose their movements." --Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st Session 30th Congress, page 94.

These words ring with the spirit of 1776. The South's secession fulfilled every requirement laid down by Lincoln. The South had the right and she exercised it with decency and dignity. She did not rise up and shake off the Union Government in a turbulent manner; she quietly withdrew. She did not, as New England did in 1814, select a time to withdraw when it might endanger the Union. She bade her old political associates a sorrowful farewell. She assured them of her desire to remain at peace, and respectfully asked them to make a just settlement of their partnership affairs. Buchanan received those overtures in a friendly spirit; so did the great body of the North's people. How did Lincoln receive them? For six weeks Lincoln and Seward pursued an ambiguous, deceitful course; they did not take the people of the North into their confidence; they strove to deceive; they made speeches now looking toward war, now toward peace. Lincoln afterward said the hardest work he ever did was making these speeches intended to deceive. Not until Lincoln was ready to strike the first blow of war did he cry out to the South, "Rebel! Traitor!" When he called for 75,000 armed men on the pretense of defending his Capital, he falsely asserted and deceived the people of the North into the belief that the South was eager for war, and intended to invade the North. Lincoln's war on the South began with falsehoods and was run on falsehoods to the bitter end.

Flags of Heritage



"Stainless Banner"

"Stars & Bars"

"Blood Stain Banner"

"Battle Flag"

"Bonnie Blue"

Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite

By Gail Jarvis on Apr 30, 2018



The old adage “history repeats itself” refers to striking similarities between past events and contemporary events. Consequently, historical accounts of past events not only help us understand what has happened but also better understand what is happening. This insight is badly needed at this time. Unfortunately, knowing the public has a weak grasp of history, some portrayals of past events involve propagandized history. This kind of history is currently besmirching our country’s heroes and history.

The vandalism of memorials to Confederates and former U.S. presidents taking place in the United States is not a new phenomenon. Throughout history there have been militants who wanted the social structure overturned even if it meant bypassing existing laws to do so. The usual argument was that the existing structure was oppressing certain groups. Efforts by zealots to expeditiously implement their version of “improvements” rarely succeeded and often made things worse before being phased out.

The classic, and extreme, example is the French Revolution. This event has been excessively covered in histories, novels, and films but interest in it continues because it not only fascinates us but we recognize similarities with contemporary events. We should look at correlations between that disastrous French experiment and our contemporary cultural cleansing, so bear with me as I highlight aspects of the French Revolution.

To alleviate the enmity between the two countries, Austrian princess Marie Antoinette was betrothed to the future King of France, Louis XVI while both were still in their teens. Some would always regard Marie as that foreign-born queen but she was enthusiastically received by the French and had been a popular sovereign until Jacobins began circulating their propaganda stories against her. Although somewhat frivolous and fond of clothing, jewelry, and the revelry at the Palace of Versailles, Marie

Antoinette was no more profligate than other royalty of her time. Also, she frequently engaged in charitable works, helping poor families, unwed mothers, and homeless orphans, even adopting some herself. Edmund Burke, the famous chronicler of the French Revolution, expressed esteem for Marie Antoinette.

French insurgents claimed that Louis XVI's queen belittled the poverty of peasants with the impertinent "Let them eat cake!" Marie Antoinette never said that, but the story, along with other unproven accusations, helped turned the public against her and the monarchy. Uncomplicated explanations of events, especially when they involve a villain, are easier for the public to grasp than complex economic and social factors.

So Marie Antoinette was made the scapegoat of an extravagant monarchy that was blamed for the nation's financial problems. Even Thomas Jefferson, who, as America's Minister to France, spent time in Paris during her reign, felt that her improvidence was a factor in the nation's decline. Jefferson also originally supported the French Revolution until the violence and bloodshed disillusioned him.

Although long years of luxury enjoyed by previous monarchies as well as nobility and clergy had impaired France's economy, its current financial predicament was largely caused by its support of the American fight for independence. Marie Antoinette was an unwavering supporter of France's monetary and military assistance to the colonies, even encouraging Austria and Russia to assist the Americans. French troops fought alongside George Washington's forces, and after the war, a group of Revolutionary War veterans named an Ohio city "Marietta" in Marie's honor.

France's dire conditions failed to improve, even worsened, so the Revolution couldn't be sustained beyond its original decade. But while it lasted, thousands were put to death including Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Their bodies were unceremoniously deposited in unmarked plots in a local graveyard along with others killed during the Revolution. When the monarchy was later restored, their graves were discovered, corpses exhumed and given a proper Christian burial among the kings and queens in the Basilica of St Denis. France erected a small chapel at their original grave site which contains a funerary monument for Louis and Marie.

Although the cultural cleansing in America doesn't involve the extremes of the French Revolution, similarities exist. French insurgents used the phrase "liberty, equality, fraternity" to describe their implementation of a new order and the populace originally believed conditions would be improved. Actually, the only accomplishment was a destruction of the old order with nothing substantial to replace it. Liberty was nowhere to be found, and equality, which the public always interprets as a leveling of the standard of living, was never achieved. Making everyone equal is one of those Utopian fantasies that have hoodwinked the masses throughout history.

Our social structure is now under attack by the Left in order to achieve "social justice", today's version of liberty, equality, fraternity. Like 18th century France, many Americans are temporarily hoodwinked by the Left's indoctrination. But although the elimination of tributes to famous Americans is proliferating, those promoting the eliminations don't appear to feel any satisfaction. This generation's social justice vandalism is only a few years old, and hopefully, will not last as long as the French Revolution.

Today's revolutionists don't have a monarchy to make the fall-guy for their contrived social problems. And our economy is not as bad as France's at the time of the Revolution. So the Left's cultural cleansing campaign is based on this generation's favorite culprit – slavery. Clever semantics are attributing 21st century problems with those involved with slavery 150 years ago, primarily the antebellum South and our early presidents. During the French Revolution, sculptures of royalty were destroyed, tombs of kings and queens plundered, and Catholic cathedrals defaced. Today's wreckage involves monuments to Confederate heroes and presidents who either owned slaves or didn't resist slavery strongly enough.

As the Left doesn't have a queen like Marie Antoinette to scapegoat, they'll have to be content with ascribing heinousness to Robert E. Lee. As cable TV coverage reaches a much larger audience than newspapers in 18th century Paris, you would think Lee could be made into a worse villain than Marie Antoinette. But during the Revolution, Parisians only got one side of the story, whereas today we have alternative news sites confuting the Left's spin.

When Marie Antoinette was tried for treason, the outcome of the trial was never in doubt: she would be convicted and executed. In reality, it wasn't a trial but a theater production to convince the public that deposing the monarchy had been necessary. The trumped-up charges against Marie were simply the exaggerated, derogatory stories about her that Revolutionists had long circulated in pamphlets.

Treason was also the charge brought against Robert E. Lee – levying war against the United States. He was never tried because the terms of his surrender assured that there would be no reprisals against former Confederates. During Lee's time, and even today, there is no consensus whether states can secede from a Union or are perpetually bound to it. But those who demand the destruction of Lee's memorials accept today's popular version of history that secession is not legal, so Robert E. Lee was a "traitor to his country."

Entitlements enjoyed by the monarchy, nobility and church were blamed for France's economic problems. Similarly, "white privilege" is designated as preventing the inclusivity and equality being pushed by today's Left. Although France's old order was essentially crushed, and land and property of the Catholic church confiscated and redistributed, the country's economic conditions didn't improve.

Likewise, today's proposal for wealth redistribution – reparations – will create a deluge of claims that not only lack justification but cannot be satisfied. And it will create havoc with our economy without appeasing the grievance industry. It is simply a political ploy designed to appeal to a specific bloc of voters.

It is said "Those who fail to learn from history, are doomed to repeat it." We are witnessing that in America, as our history and heritage are being eradicated. During the French Revolution there was considerable wreckage and carnage but no liberty, equality or fraternity. We need to learn from history that overturning the country envisioned by our Founding Fathers will not bring about the ambiguous concept "social justice."

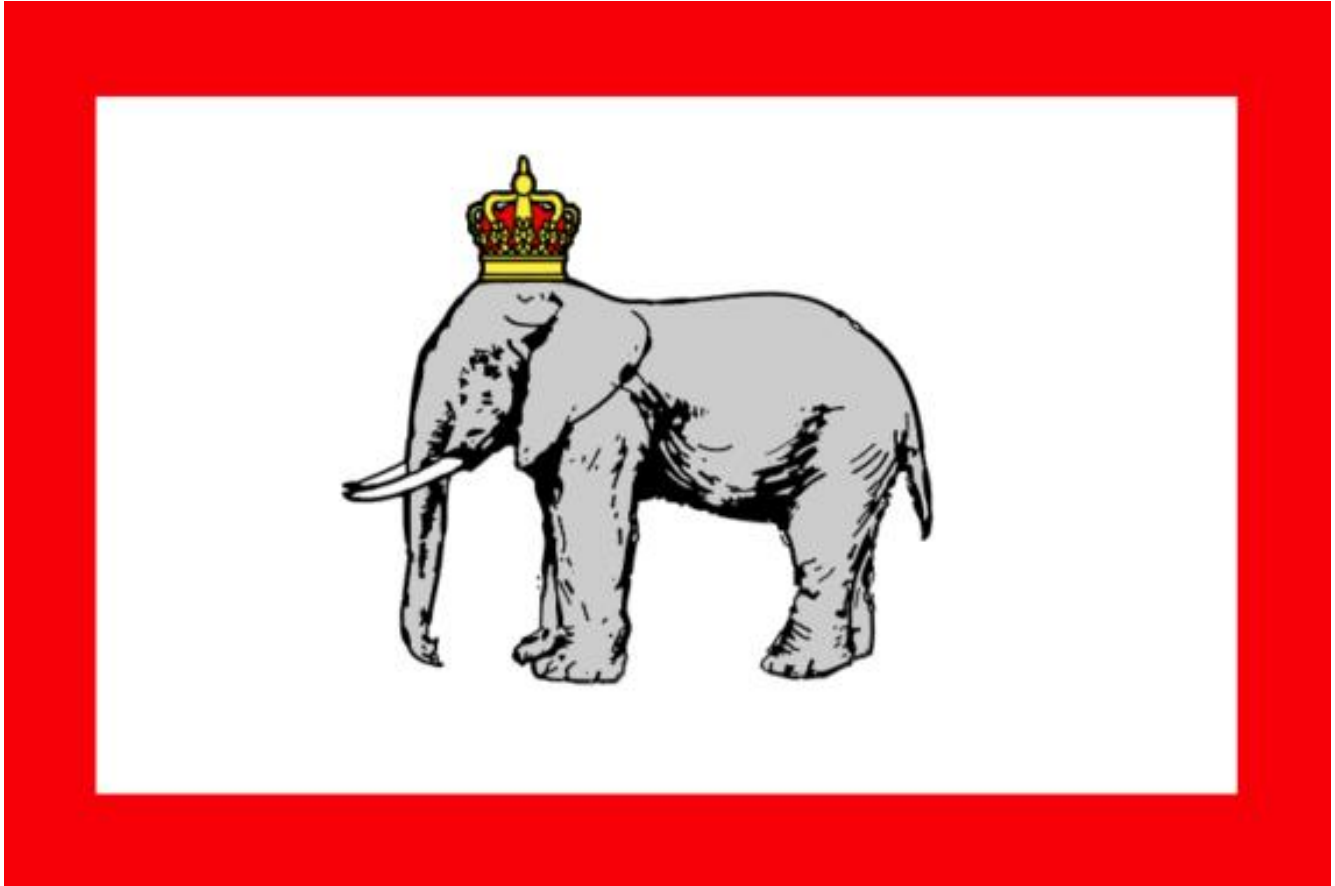
About Gail Jarvis

Gail Jarvis is a Georgia-based free-lance writer. He attended the University of Alabama and has a degree from Birmingham Southern College. As a CPA/financial consultant, he helped his clients cope with the detrimental effects of misguided governmental intrusiveness. This influenced his writing as did years of witnessing how versions of news and history were distorted for political reasons. Mr. Jarvis is a member of the Society of Independent Southern Historians and his articles have appeared on various websites, magazines, and publications for several organizations. He lives in Coastal Georgia with his wife.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/liberte-egalite-fraternite/>

Unlearning “Fake History”

By H.V. Traywick, Jr. on Apr 25, 2018



An African-American columnist at the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* has opined that it is time to unlearn the “fake history” of slavery and “The Lost Cause” that ostensibly has been taught in schools in Virginia and the South. I am an advocate for the Truth in all things, and I am not opposed to his premise, although much “fake history” comes from the sins of omission in order to confirm one’s credentials as a victim in today’s progressive identity politics. As by far the majority of our African-American citizens are the descendants of slaves imported into the United States, we might find of interest the testimony of the last known individual in the United States who had been smuggled here in a slave ship just prior to the War Between the States. The noted African-American anthropologist, Zora Neale Hurston, recorded the testimony of Cudjo “Kossola” Lewis, near Mobile, Alabama, in her book *Dust Tracks on a Road*.

Lewis had been a member of the Takkoi nation. One morning they were attacked by the fearsome Amazon women warriors of Dahomy, who burst through the gates of the compound while the male warriors waited outside to seize those who fled. The old and infirm were beheaded and their heads carried off as trophies. The rest were marched in a slave coffle to the Kingdom of Dahomey and the barracoons on the beach at Dmydah. On the second day of the march, the Dahomians halted to smoke the severed heads, which had begun to rot. Lewis reported that they had to watch the heads of their friends and relatives turning on the long poles in the smoke.

At Dahomey, they saw the King's palace of skulls before they were put into a barracoon on the beach to await the arrival of a slave ship. There were many captive tribes there, each in a separate barracoon to prevent them from warring with each other. When a trader arrived, he would first decide which tribe interested him, and then – with the men lined up on one side and the women on the other – he would go along picking out the slaves he wished to purchase. Lewis was embarked in the *Chlotilde*, a fast sailing vessel built by the Maher brothers of Maine, who had moved to Alabama. They were chased by a British man-o'-war on slave patrol, but she outran it. Arriving at Mobile, the vessel and cargo were smuggled into the river, the hundred-odd slaves unloaded, and the vessel scuttled. (Her remains have recently been located, according to news sources.)

The Africans then began their brief career as slaves. All Lewis reported about this career was how surprised he was to see a mule and a plow. After their emancipation, these people made a settlement of their own at Plateau, Alabama, (upriver from Mobile,) and their descendants are there still.

The implications of “fake history” today are that the South has a monopoly on sin, but one might note that the slave smugglers who brought Lewis and his people here were from Maine, one of the New England centers of the African slave-trade. The noted African-American historian and Harvard professor, W. E. B. DuBois, in his work *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States*, quotes the January, 1862, issue of the *New York Journal of Commerce* as stating that New York, Boston, and Portland were the largest African Slave-trading ports in the world at the time.

Moreover, in her work quoted above, Zora Neale Hurston said that in spite of the fact that white people had purchased and exploited her people, the “inescapable fact that stuck in my craw, was: my people had sold me and the white people had bought me.” She said it did away with the folklore (fake history?) she had been brought up on, that white people had gone to Africa, waved a red handkerchief at the Africans to lure them onto the beach and aboard of the slave ship out of curiosity, and then sailed away with them. But no, she said, her own people had “butchered and killed, exterminated whole nations and torn families apart, for a profit” before strangers arrived, and all that Lewis had told her was verified from other historical sources, which impressed upon her the “universal nature of greed and glory.”

How shall we fit that into our endeavor to unlearn fake history?

About H.V. Traywick, Jr.

A native of Lynchburg, Virginia, the author graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1967 with a degree in Civil Engineering and a Regular Commission in the US Army. His service included qualification as an Airborne Ranger, and command of an Engineer company in Vietnam, where he received the Bronze Star. After his return, he resigned his Commission and ended by making a career as a tugboat captain. During this time he was able to earn a Master of Liberal Arts from the University of Richmond, with an international focus on war and cultural revolution. He is a member of the Jamestowne Society, the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Society of Independent Southern Historians. He currently lives in Richmond, where he writes, studies history, literature and cultural revolution, and occasionally commutes to Norfolk to serve as a tugboat pilot.

To the Editor:

Well I stand corrected. I said, the Pennsylvania Education Association was full of nonsense when they were thinking of arming students with rocks for personal defense incase a shooter showed up at their school. I didn't think they could be any more foolish than this, I was wrong.

Now they want to arm teachers with 16 inch batons to defend students against a shooter with a gun. As I pointed out in a previous Op-Ed Rocks do not have the range, velocity or impact of a lead bullet but, they do have more than a 16 inch baton.

Yankee ingenuity leaves a lot to be desired in this ineffective application of defensive weapons, rocks or batons. This would be laughable were it not for the fact they really believe these are the best methods to protect school children.

I remember when I was a young child seeing Yankee tourists pass through Alabama in the late 1950's and early 60's on their way to Florida. They stuck out like a sore thumb in the South wearing their Bermuda shorts, black socks & sandals & goofy looking hats & sunglasses. It was much like seeing Martians for the first time to a Southern kid.

I thought they were strange back then. After hearing their liberal, nonsensical, ineffective ways to protect school children from a school shooter not only do I still think them strange but, stupid as well.

Billy E. Price Ashville Alabama

Trump's Aluminum Tariff: A Teachable Moment

By Philip Leigh on Mar 30, 2018



President Trump's proposed ten-percent tariff on refined aluminum yields a teachable moment for Southern history students. Historical analysis of the industry reveals an echo of the Northern tariff policies that angered Southerners during much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when the South was generally a raw materials exporter and feedstock supplier to Northern manufacturers. Tariffs during the era usually protected the Northern factories against competition from imports. Finished cotton goods made in New England, for example, benefitted from high tariff walls against imports of British finished goods. In contrast, a hypothetical raw cotton tariff could not benefit Southern cotton farmers because they were already the World's low cost producers. In other words, a raw cotton tariff could not have blocked any imports since the imports were already negligible because of the South's intrinsic cost advantage.



Past and Present Bauxite Mining Areas in the US

Just as textiles are made from cotton, aluminum is made from bauxite. As the map below shows, America's bauxite deposits are exclusively in the South. Unlike cotton during the antebellum and postbellum eras, however, the South is not the World's low cost producer of the ore. Cheaper ores are available elsewhere, most notably Jamaica. Therefore, Southern mines could have benefited from a tariff although the mines have presently almost faded away.

In contrast to the bauxite mines, America's aluminum smelters are mostly in the North and West. They oppose bauxite tariffs because they want to keep their manufacturing costs as low as possible. But they applaud tariffs and quotas that protect them against finished goods imports. Protecting the domestic bauxite market, they reason, is contrary to the received wisdom of free trade economic theory, but protecting the domestic market for their finished goods . . . well, that's different, see?

The only time aluminum smelters cared much about domestic bauxite producers was during World War II when imports were vulnerable to enemy submarine attack. The graph below illustrates the temporary boom to the domestic mines caused by the war. But after the war ended the smelters declined to support bauxite tariffs that would be high enough to prevent the economic extinction of the Southern mines. Even though domestic aluminum production is presently five times higher than during World War II peak, America's bauxite production is down about ninety-eight percent from the same boom period.



The story of the domestic bauxite industry is only one example of the North's opportunistic exploitation of Southern natural resources after the end of the Civil War. The former Confederacy was essentially transformed into an internal colony and remained so for nearly a century. Her residents, black and white, paid the price.

About Philip Leigh

Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. He is the author of *Southern Reconstruction* (2017), *Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015), and *Trading With the Enemy* (2014). 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.

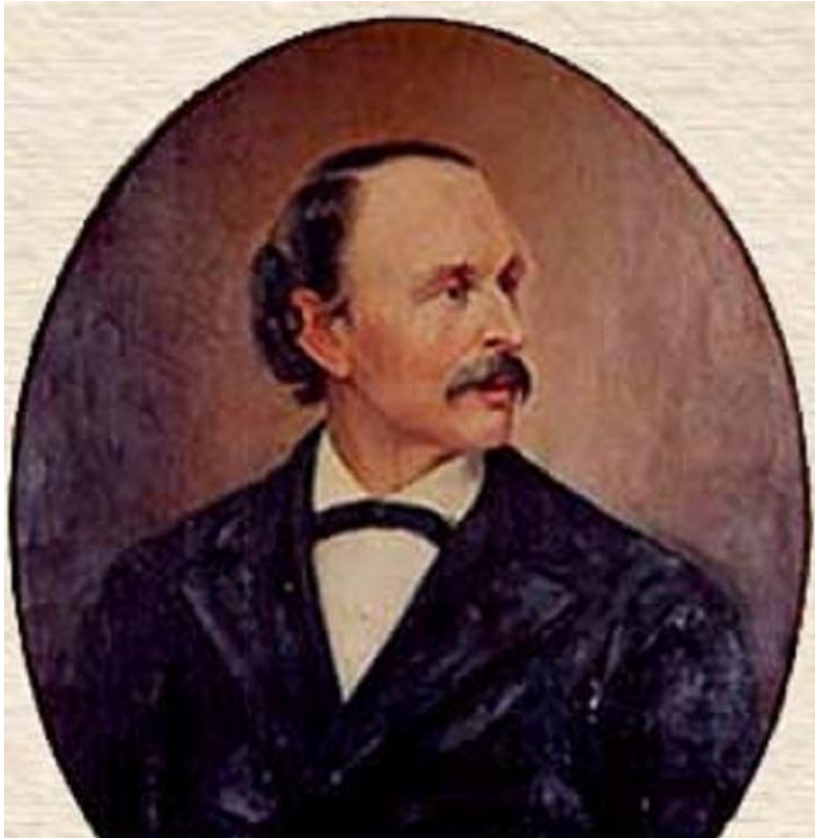


Jackson's humanity to his men.

General Winder, of General Jackson's command, "bucked" his men for straggling. This was a punishment that consisted of tying a soldier's hands together at the wrists and slipping them down over his knees and then running a stick between his arms and legs. "I told my captain that I did not intend to answer roll-call that evening, and, if I was bucked again or straggling, it would be the last time; that I would never shoulder my musket again for a cause that would treat soldiers in that manner. Some of our officers then went to General Jackson and made complaint about Winder's order. He sent Winder word that he did not want 'to hear of any more bucking in that Brigade for straggling.'—That was the last of it." ~ Casler's History, pp.142-3.

The Marseillaise of the South Plays On, For Now

By J.L. Bennett on Apr 19, 2018



As the 2018 legislative session was winding down in Annapolis, the Senate passed a bill retiring the Old Line State's Confederate call to arms, but that bill was to die in committee in the House of Delegates. So, once again, though "Carry Me Back to Old Virginy" has been archived, "My Old Kentucky Home," "updated," "Maryland! My Maryland!"—some would say miraculously—has been preserved verbatim despite the decades-long war that has been waged against it.

Twenty years after "Maryland! My Maryland!" was codified as their anthem, Marylanders were still proud of their Southern heritage. In 1960, Governor J. Millard Tawes, a Democrat, issued a proclamation designating the first few days of 1961, James Ryder Randall Week, honoring the author of the state song's lyrics. But by this centenary year, a demographic shift that would profoundly affect Maryland culturally and politically was just commencing. Today transplants from above the Mason Dixon and generations of their successors living in the Northernized, deep-blue I-95 Corridor, allied with the leaders of minority communities, keep renewing and redoubling their efforts to rid themselves and the state of her

“objectionable” artifacts, her “undignified” musical relic. Preferring an anthem that celebrates “inclusivity and equality,” one that isn’t a rallying cry, as they believe, for the “overthrow of the United States Government,” many of them would ban it outright if they could.

It is the ninth verse of “Maryland! My Maryland!”—particularly the line, “Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!”—that presents the biggest problem for the song’s detractors. It is that verse that expresses Randall’s conviction that Maryland, though she had “dallied,” would finally answer Virginia’s pleas, and would rise up and join the fight against the Yankees.

Randall wrote his words as a poem following the death of a friend in Baltimore on April 19, 1861 when twelve civilians and four Union soldiers were killed as Northern troops were moving through the town. Baltimore’s citizens understood that the presence of these soldiers was unlawful, and they attacked them accordingly. Their stand, however, is not popularly viewed these days as a defense of the city and of the South but as a thuggish riot.

And the song’s opponents attribute Randall’s pro-Confederate, Lincoln-defaming “doggerel” to his grief and rage on hearing news of his deceased friend. They argue also that “Maryland! My Maryland!” was made the official song in 1939 only because the whole country at that time was gripped with “Gone with the Wind fever.” In Margaret Mitchell’s classic novel, “bearded, shabby files” of Confederates march down Peachtree Street in Atlanta “to the tune of ‘Maryland! My Maryland!’” And its melody is heard twice, as a waltz and as a dirge, in the musical score of MGM’s 1939 film adaptation of the book.

Today, at home with Maryland the construct, not the historical place, “progressive” Marylanders, steeped in the state’s received history, are surprised that whenever legislation proposing changes to “Maryland! My Maryland!” has been introduced in the General Assembly, it has stirred up bitter resentments—one lawmaker years ago was even the recipient of death threats. Unfortunately for the tradition-minded, though such bills have always been defeated, with each new resurgence of anti-song crusaders, the objections of “conservatives” in the legislature become more equivocal, their resolution wearing down.

With the retirement not long ago of Delegate John Wood, “Maryland! My Maryland!” lost a perennial and outspoken defender. Known as Johnny to his constituents in St. Mary’s County, where Battle Flags are still commonplace, Wood was one of the last of the “Blue Dog Democrat-style” politicians in the General Assembly. Continuing to attend the Southern Legislative Conference after Maryland withdrew from that organization, Delegate Wood called the move against “My Maryland” an attempt to alter his state’s identity.

When Johnny Wood was in office, over in the Senate, Mike Miller, the president of that chamber, was also a reliable advocate for the old song, only recently having ceded to political correctness. He now acquiesces that it “needs to be put away.”

About J.L. Bennett

J.L. Bennett is an independent historian living in Maryland and the author of *Maryland, My Maryland: The Cultural Cleansing of a Small Southern State*

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/the-marseillaise-of-the-south-plays-on/>

A photograph of a Confederate battle flag flying on a tall, thin white pole. The flag is positioned in the upper center of the frame. The background consists of a dense forest of trees, many of which are bare, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting. The ground in the foreground is covered with fallen leaves. The overall tone is somber and historical.

THE LAST FLAG OF

**TRUE AMERICAN
FREEDOM**

Modern Heresy

By [Donald Livingston](#) on Apr 18, 2018



Essayist William Deresiewicz [recently lamented](#) that modern college students, and college life in general, have become “profoundly unintellectual.” The “snowflake” generation is the byproduct of educational institutionalization. Will this be on the test, and will I get a study guide? Deresiewicz should also indict the faculty and administration who encourage this “unintellectual” environment.

This results in a crop of students who know little more than platitudes, slogans, and chants, and who seek “safe spaces” to be free from ideas or subjects that may cause them “harm.” It might be easy to make fun of these snowflakes, but they have become emboldened by the academy itself and have taken aim at anyone who refuses to toe the modern politically correct line.

Marshall DeRosa [has come under attack](#) for doing just that. DeRosa is the leading authority on the Confederate Constitution and Confederate case law, two subjects that have not received the scholarly attention they deserve. His crime? DeRosa has marginal ties to the Koch Foundation through a prison education grant. This somehow makes DeRosa a “white supremacist,” and students at Florida Atlantic University plastered his picture all over campus “demanding action” be taken against him. In other words, DeRosa is an evil man for wanting to rehabilitate incarcerated individuals, many of whom are minorities, because the money comes from an organization deemed inappropriate by these student insurgents. The horror! Prison education has been an important part of community education efforts for decades, and those who choose to participate often do so out of humanitarian and religious convictions. DeRosa is no different.

This charge would have been considered laughable just a few years ago, but the offended students who cornered DeRosa at a contentious faculty senate meeting (why students were allowed to participate at a faculty senate meeting is unclear) charged that DeRosa was unfit to teach students at a “diverse” college because of his ties to the Koch Foundation and for his outspoken Christian beliefs and conservative/libertarian “biases.” The students unearthed a few pieces DeRosa penned for the

Abbeville Institute to make their case. [One on Confederate case law](#) published in August 2017 contained the following passage:

The tar-baby in any defense of the Confederacy is slavery, which has segued into “white supremacy”. That issue will be addressed in subsequent Confederate case law. But for now, suffice it to say that linking the two, slavery with white supremacy is a gross over-simplification. First, black supremacy is the origin of Southern slavery. It was blacks and Asiatic Muslims on the African continent that enslaved and sold other blacks to the slave traders. Second, after subjugated as slaves the North American slave owners, black and white, had a property right in the labor of the slaves. The conundrum for the rule of law was that although slavery is morally reprehensible, it was legal. In other words, it was a political question not a judicial one.

The student who read this passage to the faculty senate failed to quote DeRosa’s statement that “slavery is morally reprehensible” and instead focused on his claim that “black supremacy is the origin of Southern slavery.” It also became clear that neither the students nor any other members of the media who have attacked DeRosa for this piece have read it or have any understanding of the historical consensus on the subject.

First, DeRosa’s claim “blacks and Asiatic Muslims on the African continent” played an integral, if not dominant, role in the African slave trade is the commonly accepted position today. History departments across the world often use John Thornton’s *Africa and Africans in the Making of the Atlantic World 1400-1800* as the standard textbook on the early American slave trade. Thornton contends that Africans in fact *drove* the African slave trade and dictated its terms to Europeans traders, and that African society as a whole was heavily dominated by slavery long before Europeans arrived in the 15th century. They were not passive victims of a “white supremacist” world but in reality shrewd and prosperous kings and emperors who viewed the trans-Atlantic slave trade as a means to further enlarge and enrich their kingdoms. Thornton concludes, “we must accept that African participation in the slave trade was voluntary and under the control of African decision makers. This was not just at the surface level of daily exchange but even at deeper levels. *Europeans possessed no means, either economic or military, to compel African leaders to sell slaves* [emphasis added].” (125)

Second, had anyone chosen to read the case DeRosa highlighted in his August post, they would have understood that the case emphasized the rule of law in *protecting* slaves from injustice. DeRosa wrote:

This case involves the alleged forcible rape by a slave of a white female. It should be kept in mind that the slave’s counsel were white trial lawyers, tried by white judges, and heard by white jurors. This case, which is not the exception in the South, puts to the lie the common narrative that slaves so accused would have been summarily lynched by a white mob. The trial judge’s instructions to the jury, in part, reads: “It is true that the prisoner is of the African race and a slave, but, so far as this trial is concerned, he has the same rights as a white man. All the rules of law which would apply to a white man, if put upon his trial for the crime of rape, must apply in this case. The laws of this State affix the death penalty to the crime of rape, whether it be committed by a freeman or a slave, and the evidence which has been placed before you has been brought to the test of the same legal principles and submitted to you under the same rules of evidence as would be invoked and applied if a white man were upon his trial.” These instructions dispel reams of academic lies that slaves were chattel property on the same level of livestock, without legal rights.

The slave in question was originally found guilty of rape and sentenced to death, but his conviction was overturned by a higher court after it was discovered he did not receive a fair trial. DeRosa cheered the opinion as being a victory for the “rule of law” against arbitrary power, a problem that plagued the South after the War when lynchings and other acts of violent racial injustice went unpunished.

To the gatekeepers of acceptable thought, these positions must be swept away as mere heresy regardless of the *primary* evidence and non-political academic material used in support. It should be clear, however, that no sound individual could claim DeRosa to be a racist, and no one has been able to dredge up anything he has written, said, or done to support such accusations, but the charge has been made and now DeRosa is spending productive time defending himself against an arbitrary public witch-hunt. It would seem that people who claim to be open-minded and fair would refrain from such actions, but as Deresiewicz wrote, college campuses are “profoundly unintellectual.” The case against DeRosa proves his point.

[About Donald Livingston](#)

Donald Livingston is the founder of the Abbeville Institute and Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Emory University. Livingston received his doctorate at Washington University in 1965. He has been a National Endowment Independent Studies fellow and a fellow for the Institute of Advanced Studies in the humanities at the University of Edinburgh. He has been on the editorial board of Hume Studies and Chronicles: A Magazine of American Culture. Livingston's books include Hume's Philosophy of Common Life and Philosophical Melancholy and Delirium. <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/modern-heresy/>

The Pickens Plot

By John Marquardt on Apr 23, 2018



When the Pacific phase of World War Two began in December of 1941, Great Britain's main bastion of power in Southeast Asia was its eighty-five thousand man army behind the fortifications at Singapore, the so-called Gibraltar of the Pacific. The problem was, however, that all the island's massive protective firepower faced the Straits of Singapore rather than the Malay Peninsula through which General Yamashita's thirty-six thousand Japanese troops were rapidly advancing toward the island fortress. Within a week, the Japanese Army poured through Singapore's unprotected rear and captured or killed the entire garrison. Eight decades prior to that, a similar scene was being enacted at Charleston, South Carolina, just before that State's secession from the Union on December 20, 1860. In that instance, the guns of the only fortification occupied in any strength by Federal troops, Fort Moultrie, were facing Charleston Harbor rather than the city. To compound the tactical problem, a row of private homes had been built within a stones throw of the open rear of the aging fort and anyone or anything, including livestock, were able to gain easy entry into the facility. The garrison's commanding officer, Major Robert Anderson, of course realized that his position was indefensible and that he and his seventy-five troops would soon have to move to the unfinished and unoccupied, but far more defensible, Fort Sumter in the middle of the harbor. There was, however, one obstacle to such an action . . . one that was political rather than military.

During this period of extreme sectional unrest and amid the darkening clouds of war, negotiations had been conducted in Washington on December tenth between the six South Carolina congressmen and President Buchanan regarding the military situation in Charleston. While no written agreement had been made on the matter, the president did offer a verbal pledge that if South Carolina did not attack the forts, the Federal government would maintain the status quo there, and Buchanan included his promise that no reinforcements would be sent to the area

and that the State would be immediately informed of any change in policy. Thus was formed a de facto truce which the South Carolina delegation had regarded as a binding gentlemen's agreement that also meant that Major Anderson would not be ordered to move his garrison to Fort Sumter. On the other hand, while President Buchanan did not consider the rather ambiguous agreement to be in any way binding, he did for the time being give up his plans to reinforce Anderson. However, in spite of this tacit agreement, the following day a War Department representative, Major, and later major general, Don Carlos Buell met with Anderson in Charleston and informed him that should the situation call for it, he had official permission to remove his command to Fort Sumter.

When South Carolina seceded later that month and after Anderson had made his move to Fort Sumter, General Winfield Scott, the Union's commanding officer, ordered a secret plan be prepared to immediately reinforce the fort by means of an unarmed passenger steamship, the "Star of the West." The ship was to be loaded with troops, munitions and supplies and make an unscheduled port stop in Charleston as part of its normal route between New York and New Orleans. As always in Washington, the covert action was leaked, this time by outgoing Interior Secretary Jacob Thompson of North Carolina, with news of the reinforcements soon making its way to Charleston. When the "Star of the West" attempted to enter Charleston Harbor on January ninth, the cadets from the Citadel Military Academy stationed at the battery on Morris Island fired a shot across her bow and the ship sailed back to New York. History has termed that single shot to be technically the South's first actual hostile act of the coming war, but that honor really belongs to the North, for the first authentic shot was not from a Southern gun at Charleston, but from those fired by Federal troops six hundred miles to the South. Neither was the North's secret attempts to reinforce a Federal fort in the South prior to hostilities relegated to only South Carolina.

The day before the "Star of the West's mission was turned back, and two days prior to Florida's secession on January tenth, a group of Florida militiamen led by Colonel William Chase arrived at Fort Barrancas in Pensacola and requested the fort's surrender. The facility was being held by fifty Federal troops under the command of Major John Winder, later a Confederate brigadier general and the commander of Libby Prison in Richmond. Major Winder, however, was absent at the time and the acting commander, Lieutenant Adam Slemmer, ordered that warning shots be fired to force the Southern intruders to retire. Lieutenant Slemmer, like Major Anderson, also felt his position on the mainland, as well as that at nearby Fort McRee and the Pensacola Navy Yard, would be difficult to defend in the event of a full-scale attack, and the next night he moved his troops and thirty sailors from the Navy Yard to the stronger, and then unoccupied, Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island in Pensacola Bay. On January fifteenth, Colonel Chase went to Fort Pickens, a facility he had helped design and build while a captain in the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and made an unsuccessful demand for the fort's surrender. A few days later, General Scott gave confidential orders that a contingent of Regular Army troops under the command of Captain Israel Vogdes of the First Artillery Regiment, a former professor of mathematics at West Point, be sent to Fort Pickens aboard the twenty-one gun sloop of war "U. S. S. Brooklyn."

This order too was quickly learned of by those in the South and on January twenty-ninth, Senator Stephen Mallory of Florida, who would soon be named the Confederate secretary of the Navy, met with President Buchanan to try and prevent the action. The president informed Senator Mallory that the warship would proceed to Pensacola as ordered but pledged that unless Fort Picken was actually attacked, the troops would not be landed. This promise was kept, and the troops remained aboard the ship until Lincoln took office on March fourth, but on March twelfth, a month prior to the firing on Fort Sumter, further secret orders were sent to Captain Vogdes by General Scott and Navy Secretary Gideon Wells that his troops were to be immediately put ashore. Not trusting the security of the telegraph, these new orders were carried by Navy Lieutenant John Worden by rail and then by sea aboard the "U. S. S. Crusader" and were not delivered to Vogdes until March thirty-first. However, when Worden relayed the order to land Vogdes' troops to Navy Captain Henry Adams aboard the "U. S. S. Sabine" the following day, Adams said he considered the landing to be an act of war and refused to carry out the order.

Meanwhile two other vessels loaded with both Army troops and Marines had also been put to sea from New York prior to the start of the War to reinforce Forts Pickens and Sumter . . . with the chartered steamship "Baltic" under the command of Navy Lieutenant Gustavus Fox heading for Charleston and and the warship "U. S. S. Powhatan" being sailed to Pensacola by Navy Lieutenant David Porter, as well as Commander Stephen Rowen also being sent to Charleston from Hampton Roads in Virginia with additional troops aboard the "U. S. S. Pawnee" and the Revenue Cutter "Harriet Lane." After the firing on Fort Sumter and the start of the War on April twelfth, while the

troops sent to Charleston could not be landed because of the hostilities, those at Fort Pickens were all landed, the first being the ones led by Captain Vogdes on the night of the eleventh, a few hours before the actual firing on Fort Sumter, and the remainder on April sixteenth and seventeenth under the Command of Colonel Harvey Brown and Captain Montgomery Meigs. The “Powhatan” also arrived at the scene late on the seventeen flying the British flag in an attempt to mislead the Confederate shore batteries. Even though attacked by Confederate forces six months later during the Battle of Santa Rosa Island, the first major land battle to occur in Florida, Fort Pickens remained in Union hands until the end of the War under the command of Colonel Brown.

The Battle of Santa itself had been instigated by a Union Navy raid on September fourteenth that year which destroyed the Confederate privateer “Judah” that was docked at the former Pensacola Navy Yard. In retaliation the next month, the commander of the Confederate forces in that area, Brigadier General Braxton Bragg, ordered Brigadier General Richard Anderson to land over a thousand troops on Santa Rosa Island in an effort to capture Fort Pickens. The force was composed of elements from the First and Seventh Alabama Infantry, the First Florida Infantry, the Fifth Georgia Infantry and the First Louisiana Regiment. Their initial attack was made on a battalion of Union Zouaves that was camped on the beach about a mile from the Fort, the Sixth New York Volunteers under the command of Colonel William Wilson. After the opening Confederate volley, the former New York firemen panicked and fled to the Fort in wild disorder. Seeing this, Colonel Brown ordered Vogdes, by then a major, and about a hundred men to cover Wilson’s retreat, but when they were attacked by Company “B” of the Fifth Georgia under the command of Captain Samuel Mangham, the “Griffin Light Guards,” and Vogdes captured, a larger group of infantry and an artillery battery were then sent from the Fort under Major Lewis Arnold and they finally managed to drive Anderson’s forces off the island . . . with about a hundred casualties on either side.

As a footnote to these events, while visiting Fort Adams in Rhode Island during 1881, one of the veterans from Company “B” of the Fifth Georgia Regiment who had been a fifteen year old drummer boy at the Battle of Santa Rosa, Huger W. Johnstone from Idylwild, Georgia, happened to meet Israel Vogdes who was then a brigadier general and had only recently retired from the Army. While the two were reminiscing about the attack on Fort Pickens, the general told Johnstone that after his capture he had been one of the thirteen Union officers sentenced to be hanged in reprisal if the crew members of the Confederate privateer “Savannah” which had been captured near Charleston that June were executed for piracy in New York. He said that fortunately for all concerned, the charges against Captain Thomas Baker and his twelve sailors were dropped and that a year later both he and the Confederates had been exchanged. Vogdes also spoke of President Lincoln’s actions prior to the start of the War and admitted that he now agreed with Navy Captain Adams that the original order in March of 1861 to land his troops on Santa Rosa Island would indeed have been an act of war. As they parted, General Vogdes added that he had only later learned that his landing to reinforce Fort Pickens actually took place several hours before the bombardment of Fort Sumter had commenced. While Vogdes did not actually say so, it should certainly be obvious that his admission also provides added evidence to the charge that Lincoln’s strategy had been to force the South into firing the first shot in Charleston Harbor, a move designed to allow the North, and of course history, to lay the onus for the War at the doorstep of the Confederacy. *ergo, denset erant autem insidiamini!*

About John Marquardt

John Marquardt is a native of Connecticut but a Southerner at heart. After attending the University of Georgia, Marquardt realized the truth and the value of the Southern tradition. He served in World War II and spent his career in international trade. He currently resides in Tokyo, Japan. His Japanese wife loves Charleston and Savannah and admires Southern culture

Teresa Roane
Richmond, VA ·

I am posting this again to remind people that this letter does not fit the National Narrative. You will not find this document in a textbook for students.

Brierfield. Miss. Dec. 12th 1889

**To Mrs. Jefferson Davis
Beauvoir Miss**

We the old servants and tenants of our beloved master Hon Jefferson Davis have cause to mingle our tears over his death who was always so kind and thoughtful for our peace and happiness: we express our humble sympathy.

**Respectfully yr
Old Tenants & Servants
Teldy Everson, Ned Gaitor
Hy Garland, Tom McKinney
Louisa Nick, Grant McKinney
Wm Green, Mary Pemberton
Guss Williams, Mary Archer
And others Eliza. Martin
William Norris
Isarel Ketchens**

Teresa Roane
Richmond, VA ·

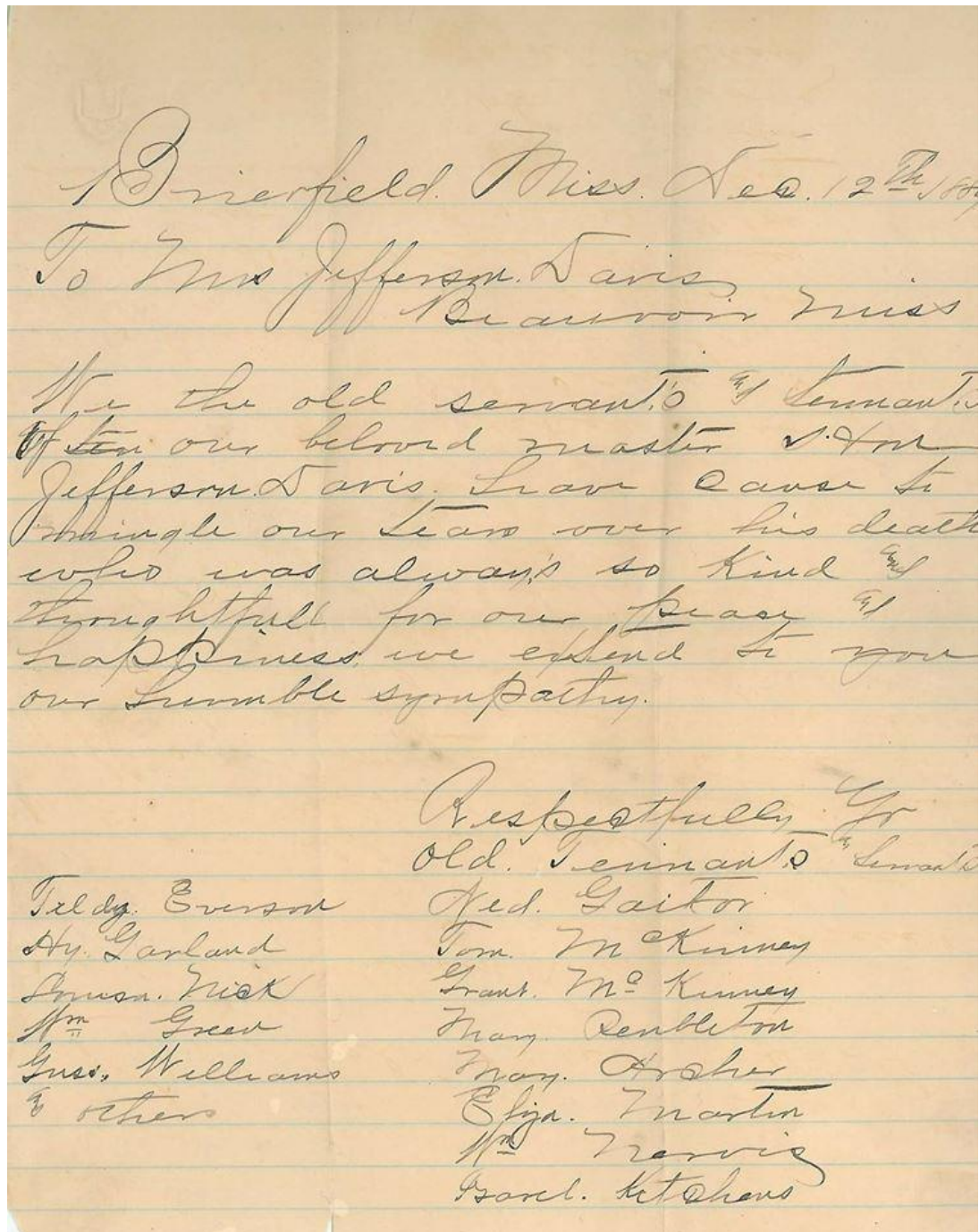
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States' Rights

By [Philip Leigh](#) on Mar 22, 2018



Most modern historians reject any suggestion that the South fought the Civil War over states' rights. They insist that the only states' rights the South cared about, "[as neo-confederates are loath to admit](#)," was slavery. (According to Wikipedia, "neo-confederate is a term that describes the views of [those] who use [illegitimate] historical revisionism* to portray the [Confederacy] and its actions in the Civil War in a positive light.") Thus, they conclude, slavery was the solitary cause of the war. They ignore evidence like the South's persistent objections to federal public works spending, which antebellum Southerners regarded as a responsibility of the individual states and therefore a counterpart to states' rights. But that's another story.

When pressed to admit that Southern secession need not have led to war because the North could have allowed the South to leave in peace, today's historians often assert that the North chose to fight the war in order to "preserve the Union." Yet if it is necessary to rhetorically ask, "Why did the South want to defend states' rights?" it is equally proper to ask, "Why did the North want to preserve the Union?" Probing the second question reveals that "preserving the Union" was all about perpetuating Northern economic hegemony, which Pious Cause Mythologists** are loath to admit.

As a leading spokesman for "preserve the Union" mythology, even Professor Gary Gallagher admits that his students "are reluctant to believe that anyone would risk life or fortune for something as abstract as 'the Union.'" The reluctance of his students is well founded and demonstrates the ancient wisdom that "common sense is not so common"—especially among leaders dedicated to promoting a dubious agenda.

In reality, “preserving the Union” was a euphemistic slogan for avoiding the consequence of disunion, which are grounded in economics.

A surviving independent Confederacy would undoubtedly employ much lower tariffs than the United States. In his inaugural address President Jefferson Davis stated, “Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is . . . [in] our interest, and that of [our trading partners], that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities.” Similarly Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin later offered France a special tariff exemption “for a certain defined period” in exchange for diplomatic recognition.

A low Confederate tariff would present the remaining states of a truncated Union with two consequences. First, the federal government would lose a large part of its tax revenue. Articles imported into the Confederacy from Europe would divert tariff revenue from the North to the South. Second, given the Confederacy’s lower tariffs its residents would likely buy more manufactured goods from Europe rather than from the Northern states where prices were inflated by protective tariffs.

Northerners quickly realized that such concerns were not mere abstractions. In March 1861 New Yorkers were panicked to read a dispatch from St. Louis in a Manhattan newspaper: “Every day . . . our importers are receiving, by way of New Orleans very considerable quantities of goods, duty free . . . If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade and New York will suffer terribly.” Cincinnati also reported that goods were arriving from New Orleans tariff-free. Three months earlier the *Philadelphia Press* editorialized, “It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, not the coercion of [South Carolina] that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the Union is clearly gone.” Historian Charles Adams explains:

If trade were to shift to the Southern ports because of a free trade zone, or extremely low duties relative to the North, then [the] great cities [of the Northeast] would go into decline and suffer economic disaster. The image painted by these editorials [from newspapers of Northeastern cities] is one of massive unemployment, the closing of factories and businesses, followed by unrest, riots, and possibly revolution. The inland cities of the North would also go into decline, like Pittsburgh, where duty-free British steel and iron products would cripple the American steel industry.

After the opening shots at Fort Sumter many Northern capitalists reasoned that a war would be good for business. Wall Street regarded disunion as a menace to their investments. Government bond quotations dipped with every incident of federal indecision. But given a war the demand for war goods was correctly expected to lift the economy. Since hostilities would block much of the Mississippi River trade, eastern merchants concluded that they could monopolize commerce with the Midwest. Manufacturers would get many profitable military supply contracts. The Midwestern states would supply Union armies with provender.

Such conclusions proved to be valid. From 1860 to 1865, the gross national product increased from \$4.3 billion to \$9.9 billion, which translates to an 18 percent compounded annual growth rate. Since the economy in the South was shrinking, the rate applicable to the Northern states was probably well above 20 percent annually.

As Woodward and Bernstein famously put it in another context a century later, “follow the money” to discover the truth.

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*The Wikipedia defines “historical revisionism” as “an illegitimate distortion of the historical record.”

** “Pious Cause Mythology” is historical revisionism based upon the [Evil Twin](#) metaphor. It metaphorically interprets the Civil War and Reconstruction as a contest between twins in which the North is the “good” twin and the South is the “evil” twin.

About Philip Leigh Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. He is the author of *Southern Reconstruction* (2017), *Lee’s Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015), and *Trading With the Enemy* (2014). 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.



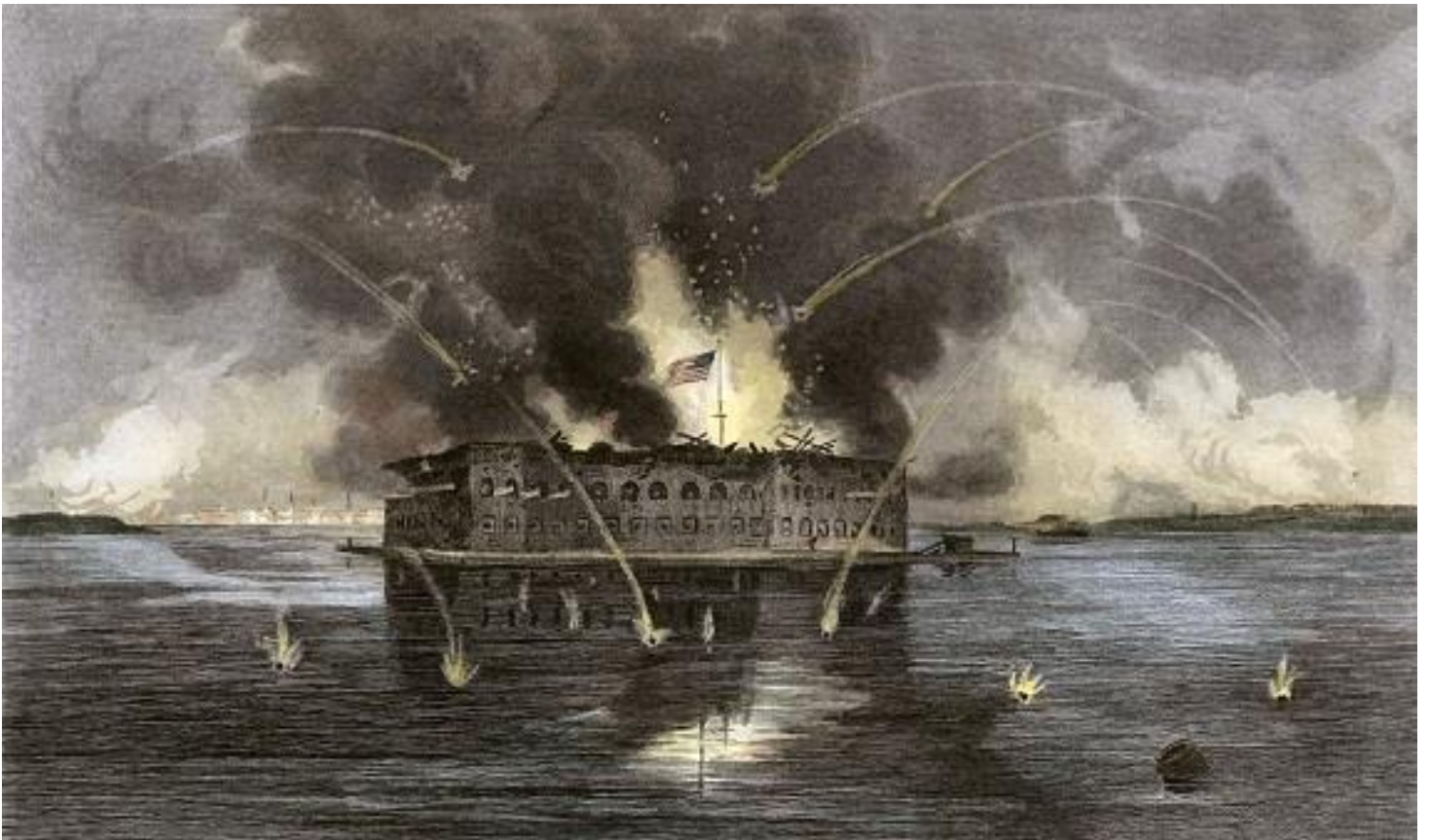
Defending the Heritage

Southern women decorated the graves of soldiers even before the Civil War's end. Records show that by 1865, Mississippi, Virginia, and South Carolina all had precedents for Memorial Day. Songs in the Duke University collection *Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920* include hymns published in the South such as these two from 1867: "Kneel Where Our Loves are Sleeping," dedicated to "The Ladies of the South Who are Decorating the Graves of the Confederate Dead" and "Memorial Flowers," dedicated "To the Memory of Our Dead Heroes."

When a women's memorial association in Columbus, Mississippi, decorated the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers on April 25, 1866, this act of generosity and reconciliation prompted an editorial piece, published by Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*, and a poem by Francis Miles Finch, "The Blue and the Grey," published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The practice of strewing flowers on soldiers' graves soon became popular throughout the nation.

A Bloodless Victory

By Karen Stokes on Apr 16, 2018



Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, is known as the place where the “Civil War” began. The South is normally portrayed as the aggressor, the side which fired the “first shot,” and is thus given the blame for starting the war. The whole truth is, however, that the governments of South Carolina and the Confederate States of America made repeated efforts to resolve the crisis of Fort Sumter *peacefully* before any shots were fired. Though they knew that secession might bring on a conflict, and made defensive preparations, the Southern leaders desired a peaceful separation from the union, not one bought with blood. The war that followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter was one of the North’s choosing.

On April 13, 1861, the day of Fort Sumter’s surrender, South Carolina’s governor Francis W. Pickens made a public speech outside the Charleston Hotel. It was soon afterwards published in a Charleston newspaper, and as a broadside (a large printed sheet). Although there are now electronic versions available, Pickens’ speech has rarely (if ever) been fully reproduced in print since 1861.

Speaking to enthusiastic crowds gathered in the street, the governor emphasized that the Confederates had taken every reasonable action to take possession of the fort without hostilities, but had been left with no alternative except “to make the last sad appeal to arms...”

IMPROMPTU SPEECH

Of his Excellency Governor PICKENS, of South Carolina, in reference to the greetings of the citizens, on
the Evening of the Surrender of Fort Sumter, April 13th, 1861

GENTLEMEN:

I am in very poor condition for speaking in this open air, in such a noisy place with the passing of vehicles before us. But I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to welcome me. It is indeed a glorious and exulting occasion that has called you together. It is an occasion well calculated to awaken the proudest and most glorious feelings that can belong to any free people. The events of the last day or two are well calculated to fill the heart with gratitude to a superintending Providence for his kindness in protecting so many brave and good men from misfortunes incident to all. Although, fellow-citizens, I do not pretend to say that the triumphant and victorious results are in any degree scarcely attributable to any skill of mine, yet I will say that there has been no citizen in this wide spread land, who for the last three months has felt such a deep and intense anxiety as I have. There has not been a single day, nor a single night, which has passed over me that has not filled my heart with the deepest anxiety for my beloved country.

When I reflected that so many brave and patriotic young men, who, called to the rescue of the State, were placed somewhat under my care, and that they composed the flower, and the hope and pride of South Carolina, I confess to you that often, often at night, my heart was sunk under me with the deep responsibilities under which I labored. I know I have often been blamed by the impetuous and the zealous because I have not been quick enough to attempt an attack upon Fort Sumter, and to bring these young men under her raking fire. But, fellow-citizens, believe me when I tell you, I abstained because I clearly saw that the day was coming when we would triumph beyond the power of man to put us down. [Applause.]

When I was called upon to preside over the destinies of this State, after an absence of three or four years from home, I felt that the heaviest and most painful situation of my life had come. But so far as I was concerned, as long as I was Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, I was determined to maintain our separate independence and freedom at any and every hazard. [Great applause.] I felt that the State was in a peculiar position; that we were immediately and at first thrown upon the most scientific and expensive branches of modern warfare. We were then but ill-prepared to meet the sudden issues that might be forced upon us, so that our cause had to present firmness and decision on the one side, with great caution and forbearance. We were, in fact, walking alone over a dangerous gulf. The least misstep or want of coolness might have precipitated our great cause into endless ruin. With the heavy ordnance we had to procure, and the heavy batteries that we were compelled to erect, I felt under these circumstances it required time, exact calculation and high science, and it would have been madness, it would have been folly, to have rushed the brave and patriotic men in my charge upon a work that was pronounced the Gibraltar of the South. But when proper time had come, when I knew we were prepared, there was not a moment that I was not prepared and ready to strike the blow for my State and the independence of my country, let it lead to what it might, even if it led to blood and ruin. [Great applause.] Thank God the day has come—thank God the war is open, and we will conquer or perish. [Renewed applause.] They have vauntingly arrayed their navy, and they have called us but a handful of men, a weak and isolated State full of pride, and what they call chivalry, and with the hated institution of slavery, as they supposed a source of weakness, too, but which, in fact, is a source of strength in war, and they have defied us. But we have rallied; we have met them, and met them in the issues they have tendered in their stronghold, by which they expected to subjugate our country. We have met them and we have conquered. [Great applause.] We have defeated their twenty millions, and we have made the proud flag of the stars and stripes, that never was lowered before to any nation on this earth, we have lowered it in humility before the Palmetto and the Confederate flags, and we have compelled them to raise by their side the white flag, and ask for an honorable surrender. [Long continued applause.]

They have surrendered, and this proud fortress, that was attempted to be a fortress for despotism, has now become, as its name indicates, a fortress for our independence. [Continued applause.] Besides one of their most scientific officers on the 26th of last December escaped from what he called a weak fort and untenable, and went over to this strong and powerful position, because he could maintain himself, and because it was pronounced the key of our harbor. He left Fort Moultrie because it was untenable and at the mercy of Sumter. He chose Sumter as his fortress. We took the one he has deserted, and with it whipped him to his heart's content. [Enthusiatic cheering.] And this proud fort of ours, so consecrated in the history of our country, has again, on this 13th day of April, achieved our independence as it did in the memorable days of the revolution. [Renewed applause.] Yes, it was exultingly proclaimed that we had not the power to do it. We were ridiculed, and we were held up as the chivalry of this country, and they attempted to throw upon us even scorn and contempt.

Fellow-citizens, the danger may not yet be over, and I would be the last man to counsel any premature or extreme measures. I never would counsel my fellow-citizens in the day of proud victory to anything else but a noble forbearance and

a noble generosity. The man who defended that Fort has many of the attributes of a brave soldier. Let us not only show that we are a brave people, but a generous and a magnanimous people, and that we would not use any extreme or exulting language calculated as unworthy of a high-toned and chivalrous race. [Applause.] Remember that the danger is not yet over. We, perhaps, may have just commenced the opening of events that may not end in our day and generation. Remember that there is now a hostile fleet of seven sail off your harbor, directed by bitter and malignant foes. They have come here proudly scorning and contemning your position. They may attempt to enter, but I say to them this night in defiance, let them come, let them come. If they do, although we may not wrap them in flames, as we have Sumter, we will wrap them in the waves and sink them too deep ever to be reached by pity or mercy. [Great applause.]

But three months ago I was ridiculed for attempting to fortify the Channel on Morris Island, and I was ridiculed for attempting to hold Fort Moultrie under the fire of Sumter. I was ridiculed for attempting to keep out what they call the United States Navy. Many men, although our best men, thought it was a fruitless undertaking. But in the short period of three months we have the Channel fortified, so that at this moment it defies the proud Navy of the United States.

We have had a great many delicate and peculiar relations since the 20th of December last. We took the lead in coming out of the old Union and in forming this new Confederacy. We, therefore, had certain relations to those who were to come out and stand by our side. We owed a great deal to those who were expected to come with us. We were bound to consult their feelings and their interests, and it was due that we should be forbearing as well as free. We are now one of the Confederate States, and they have sent us a brave and scientific officer, to whom the credit of this day's triumph is due. He has led you to victory, and will lead you to more if occasion offers. [Great applause.]

I hope on tomorrow, Sabbath though it be, that under the protection of Providence, and under the orders of General BEAUREGARD, commander of our forces from the Confederate States, you shall have the proud gratification of seeing the Palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent States side by side with it; and there they shall float forever, in defiance of any power that man can bring against them. [Applause.] The stars and stripes have been lowered before your eyes this day, but there are no flames that shall ever lower the flag of South Carolina while I have the honor to preside as your Chief Magistrate. And I pronounce here, before the civilized world, your independence is baptised in blood, your independence is won upon a glorious battle-field, and you are free now and forever, in defiance of a world in arms.

We have gone through, under the guidance of Providence, so far successfully and triumphantly. We have met the danger and the peril amid the storm and the booming of cannon; and yet, wonderful to say, triumphant and glorious as the result has been, there has not been a single human being sacrificed in this cause so much identified with the liberty and independence of our country. This must be the finger of Providence. We at first stood alone, but we are now in a new Confederacy of States, calculated to protect the peace and independence of our country, and at the same time to exercise a wise forbearance and generous and manly conduct toward all other nations.

All we ask is plain justice, liberality, honor and truth from others, and all we ever shall submit to is, and, I trust, we shall ever extend to all others, the liberality, the justice, the forbearance and moderation which become an enlightened and great people.

In the events which have developed themselves in the last few days, we are at least without blame. This Fort was held up as the fortress by which we were to be subjugated and kept permanently under the control of a Government we had repudiated and that was odious to us. We made every advance that reasonable men could make to ask for its possession, and there was nothing but the desire to subjugate that could at all make it an object of such importance to be possessed by a Government from which we had withdrawn. It was peremptorily refused, and I was informed from the highest quarters that it was to be supplied, and that those supplies should be sustained, if necessary, by force.

Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to make the last sad appeal to arms, and the God of Battles, and this day has triumphantly shown that we were right and our opponents wrong.

Now, fellow-citizens, go to your homes. Be moderate and abstain from every act and every sentiment of extreme language or unworthy violence. Show that you are not only really free, but that you deserve to be free; keep cool, keep firm, keep united. A brave people are always generous and always magnanimous. We can meet our foes clad in steel and make them feel the weight of our metal upon any field of battle, but at the same time we can treat them with the liberality and noble magnanimity that always belong to a generous and a brave people.

I said on the 17th of December last, on an occasion similar to this, that true, South Carolina stood alone, but in this there was nothing to fear, for she had on a memorable occasion previous to the Declaration of Independence itself, stood alone and fought the battle of Fort Moultrie, where she had sunk the ships of one of the proudest nations of the earth. [Great applause.] And I said to you that on the bloody battle-field of Cherubusco our noble regiment had marched across that field under a fiery storm such as has seldom been seen, and that if need be she could now stand alone again and fight alone

for her independence and her liberty. And now, fellow-citizens, on this, the 13th day of April, 1861, she has again fought alone and defeated an arrogant and assuming power, and she has gloriously triumphed alone, and thus again Fort Moultrie, which was so dear in our independence of 1776, has again answered, and is consecrated and baptized over again in our independence of 1861. [Applause.]

I studiously declined receiving any volunteers, who so nobly and so gallantly offered themselves, from other States, because we had so many among ourselves who desired a place of danger and peril, and demanded it as a right. I besides desired, as we had begun it first and alone without consultation, and as some said, rashly, I desired under these circumstances, that if we had to fight for our independence again, that the battle should be fought and won by South Carolina alone, upon the same bloody field where she had fought for her independence in the days of her first revolution. [Great applause.] True, true, we owe much to the science and to the gallantry of Gen. BEAUREGARD, who was sent to us by the President of the Confederate States. We do owe to him all honor and all gratitude for his high and manly bearing and noble conduct; but as far as our own companies, our battalions, our regiments and our men were concerned, the triumphs of this day have been due literally to South Carolina troops alone. [The applause was so great at this time that it was some moments before Gov. PICKENS could proceed.] I do not mean to say this (said the Governor) by way of exultation, but as due to the truth of history, and I say it because South Carolina has been peculiarly singled out and abused and traduced and sneered at as being too weak and too small to defend herself, and was accused of arrogance and presumption. But this day shows that weak as we were supposed to be, we have defied the power of our enemies, and defied them upon their sought and chosen battle-field.

And now I here, in the name of South Carolina, return the gratitude of the State to those gallant and intelligent officers who have come forward and so generously served their State in this her day of trial. And they are too numerous even to mention in detail; and I return the thanks and the gratitude of the State to those brave and true, those patriotic young men who have left their business, who have sacrificed their greatest interests, to come forward and to seek eagerly to defend their country when it was supposed that peril, danger and even death were inevitable. It is indeed to them not only a glorious day of triumph, but I, too, with feelings of deep gratitude am enabled to return them back to their fond homes and kindred uninjured, and with the proud consciousness that the honor of their State has been unstained, and that their gallantry has been shown by the noble manner in which they have manned the batteries for their country's independence. It is to those men and those officers that we owe everything; and I do not pretend to claim anything myself, except that my heart has been filled with deep anxiety, and I have spent my nights in painful and constant examination of all the details and all the points that might be necessary not only to save the lives of our brave men, but to defend the independence of my country, and when the day had come at the proper time to strike, and to strike for her independence, at any and at every hazard, let the consequences be what they may. [Prolonged applause.]

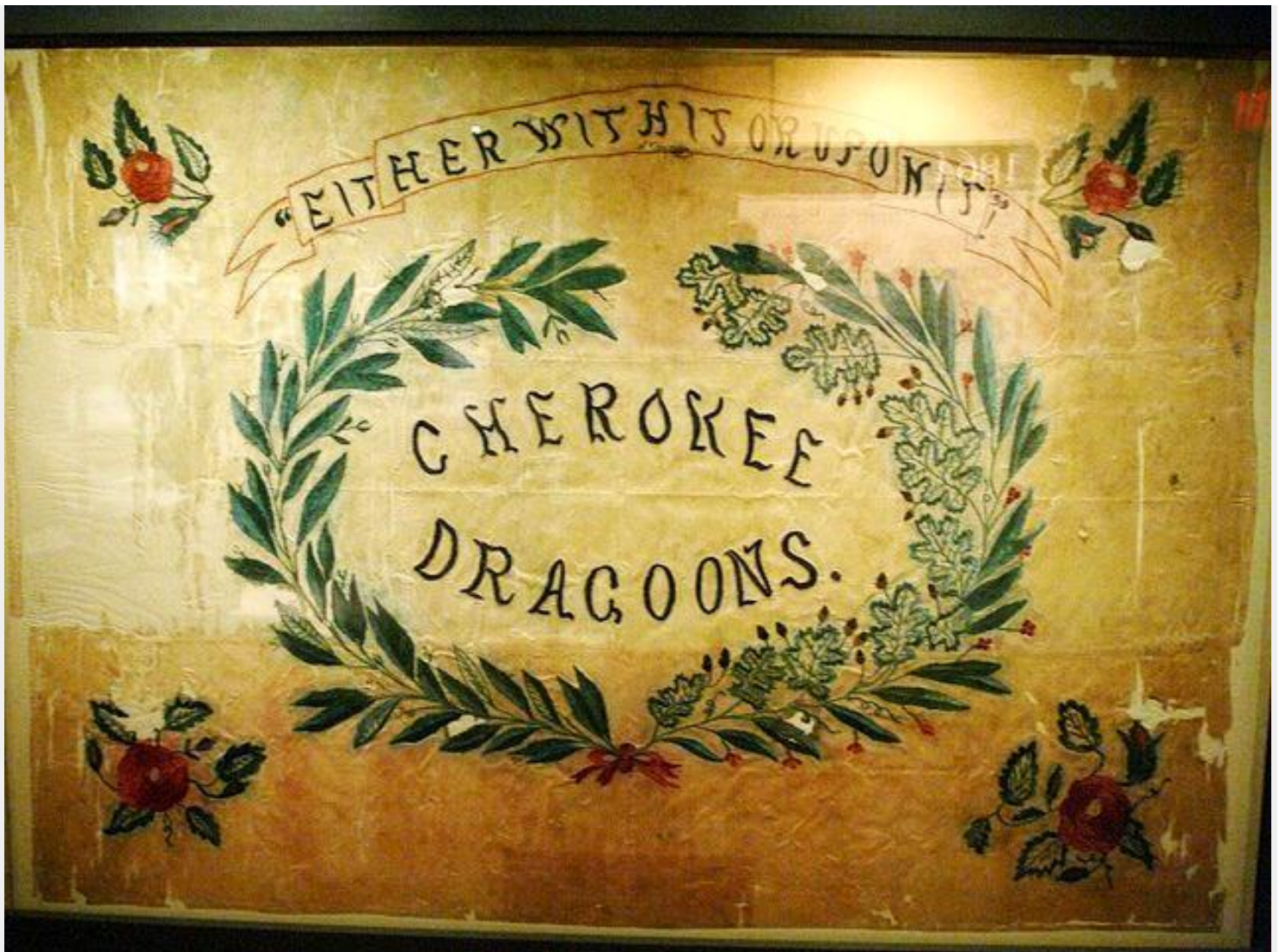
We have now taught a great lesson to this Confederacy. It is now clear that for all purposes of justice, of equality, and of common liberty, our American institutions are as strong as any that have ever been offered for the government of man. But when they are perverted to the purposes of injustice and fanaticism, of insult and wrong, that those same institutions are powerless; and that when they lose that power which comes from right, that as far as the American people are concerned they are impotent and imbecile, because the heart, the great heart of the American people in reality, beats for what is right. [Immense cheering.] We stand upon the inalienable right of a people to choose their own institutions, and that all just government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that any government that attempts to exercise power without this consent, not only is unjust to a brave, true, and patriotic people, but that people can defy that power, and they can conquer, and they can triumph. [Applause.]

But let me say again, fellow-citizens, that I am in rather a poor condition to speak at this time of night, under the confusion that comes from a noisy street, and I return to you my thanks, and hope that there may be no events to sadden the future, but that the present glorious day will ever be remembered and sink so deep into the hearts of a grateful people, as to show that by virtue and firmness, they not only can be free, but prove to the world that they deserve to be free. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The Governor then retired.

About Karen Stokes

Karen Stokes, an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, is the author of eight non-fiction books including *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path*, *The Immortal 600*, *A Confederate Englishman*, *Confederate South Carolina*, *Days of Destruction*, *A Legion of Devils: Sherman in South Carolina*, and her latest book from Shotwell Publishing, *Carolina Love Letters*. Her works of historical fiction include *Honor in the Dust* and *The Immortals*. Mrs. Stokes is currently editing a collection of wartime letters written by seven brothers from Abbeville, South Carolina, who served in the Confederate Army with great distinction.



Cherokee Dragoons Flag

By: Ed Norris

In W. H. Dean's recollections concerning the banner carried by the Cherokee Dragoons during the Civil War there was a footnote headed "Confederate Banner."

It states, "That banner is a precious relic of the Lost Cause. Many a brave man fell beneath its folds." In my search for more information about the banner, I visited the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park with daughter Sarah, and talked with Mr. Willie Johnson, Park Ranger/Historian. He graciously led us to the flag display and we quickly concluded that photographs online did not do it justice. We learned from Johnson that the flag was donated to the museum in 1956 by Milton McLain, grandson of John Tate, whose name is listed in Marlin's History of Cherokee County as a member of Phillips' Legion, Cavalry, Company C, "Cherokee Dragoons." We obtained a copy of the letter offering the flag to the park, and the description of the flag and its history matches the Dean narrative.

My curiosity about the wording of the name chosen for the Company led me to discover that dragoons were members of a European military unit composed of heavily armed, mounted troops. The wording of the motto used was suggested by Maj. Capers with the Military Institute in Marietta, a name familiar to historian Johnson. He relates that the motto "Either With It or Upon It" comes from ancient Sparta. It seems that a Spartan mother, who, on handing her son the shield he was to carry into battle, said that he was to come home from battle "either with it or upon it," either carrying it, or placed upon it in death.

In Marlin's history, some familiar names on the roster caught my eye. There was John Tate, of course. A couple of inquiries around town confirmed that he was well known in northern Cobb County, where there is still today a John Tate Road. Mark Paden, a name referred to numerous times in the history of Enon/Woodstock Baptist Church, is listed. E.C. Bennett, also with connections to Cobb County, was an early property owner in downtown Woodstock, and is listed on an 1883 deed to the property on the corner of Elm and Main streets. Ben McCollum is on the list, having joined the Company in 1862. His official papers are on file at Kennesaw Battlefield as well, and much of his own testimonial can be found in the Heritage of Cherokee County book. N.A. Fowler served in the Dragoons also. He would survive the war to become Woodstock's first mayor in 1897.

I was especially interested in learning that an ancestor of Alice Chamlee Booth, longtime Woodstock school teacher, was a part of the Dragoons. In the Heritage of Cherokee County, another descendant tells the story of George Washington Chamlee's late years, and his memories. When he was old and ill, he would suddenly remember he had left two "damn Yankees" tied to a tree and he felt that he had to go and turn them loose. He would insist on doing that, and someone would take him to find the place (near or in Grant's Park) and when he saw that the Yankees were gone, he was satisfied.

What a mix of characters for Company C. There are still mysteries. Did John Tate have the flag because he was the one who carried it? Who were the women who stitched it? Mr. McLain says, "It was made by the ladies of Cherokee (and maybe Cobb) County ... It is made of silk and hand embroidered with roses." He adds that the flag was displayed every year at Kennesaw when Phillips Legion had its annual reunion there.

Some of you may know much more than this about the Company and its banner. It's a piece of our history that bears commemoration, and I've enjoyed learning about it. I invite you to go to the mountain and have a look at the displays there. Objects take on new meaning when personal stories come to light.

Juanita Hughes is Woodstock's official historian and the former director of the Woodstock Public Library.

Okinawa Confederate Flag

By [Philip Leigh](#) on Apr 6, 2018



[Five days ago I posted an article](#) citing Eugene Sledge's *With the Old Breed* that stated the first American flag to fly over the conquered Japanese fortress at Shuri Castle during the World War II battle of Okinawa was the Confederate battle flag. Sledge, who was present, wrote:

Earlier in the morning [of May 29, 1945] . . . Marines had attacked eastward into the rains of Shuri Castle and had raised the Confederate flag. When we learned that the flag of the Confederacy had been hoisted over the very heart and soul of Japanese resistance, all of us Southerners cheered loudly. The Yankees among us grumbled . . .

Since Sledge was an Alabaman, I additionally noted that Professor Greg Grandin of New York University wrote in an article about Confederate symbols: "In World War II . . . the first flag Marines raised upon taking the [Okinawa] headquarters of the Japanese Imperial Army was the Confederate one. It had been carried into battle in the helmet of a captain from South Carolina."

The battle of Okinawa began seventy-three years ago today, which was also an Easter Sunday. Several sources such as The Marine Corps Association & Foundation report that South Carolina Marine Captain Julius Dusenberg raised the flag. But the captain's grandson, Stuart Moore, reveals a more complete and interesting story.

First, the captain's correct name was Julian Dusenbury. He was the Executive Officer of cadets at Clemson University in December 1941. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor he led a group of students in a patriotic demonstration on the lawn of the University President's house to proclaim that they would leave school to enlist. Southerners have long been among the most willing to serve in the American army. Dusenbury's grandson, Stuart, was among them. Even today forty percent of our troops come from the South as compared to fifteen percent from the Northeast.

Second, the captain led the assault that captured Shuri Castle, the last major Japanese stronghold on the island. "The night prior to the assault . . . Julian crawled through mud, over bodies, and sneaked past Japanese sentries nine times to drag back boxes of ammunition through enemy lines to his men." During the wiping up process a sniper shot him, putting him in a wheelchair for his remaining thirty years. After he was evacuated, his men found the Confederate flag in his helmet. Since "they had no formal US colors to fly they flew my grandfather's, in part to show their victory but also to show their love and respect for their 'skipper.'" Journalist Ernie Pyle commented upon this affection for Dusenbury in one of his books.

Third, according to his grandson Stuart, the captain "was put up for the Medal of Honor. . . but even in 1945 political correctness" about the Confederate flag blocked it. Instead, he received the Navy Cross but never bemoaned or regretted his failure to get the Medal of Honor.

Fourth, Dusenbury "returned to South Carolina where he was elected to the state legislature . . . and died in 1976. Although he was [incorrectly] attributed with the controversial flag raising. . . he went to his grave saying he preferred being known [even erroneously] for flying the Confederate banner, over winning our nation's highest honor."

As Carlos Eire put it in *Waiting for Snow in Havana*, "Show me history untouched by memories and you show me lies. Show me lies not based on memories and you show me the worst lies of all."

About Philip Leigh

Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. He is the author of *Southern Reconstruction* (2017), *Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015), and *Trading With the Enemy* (2014). 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.

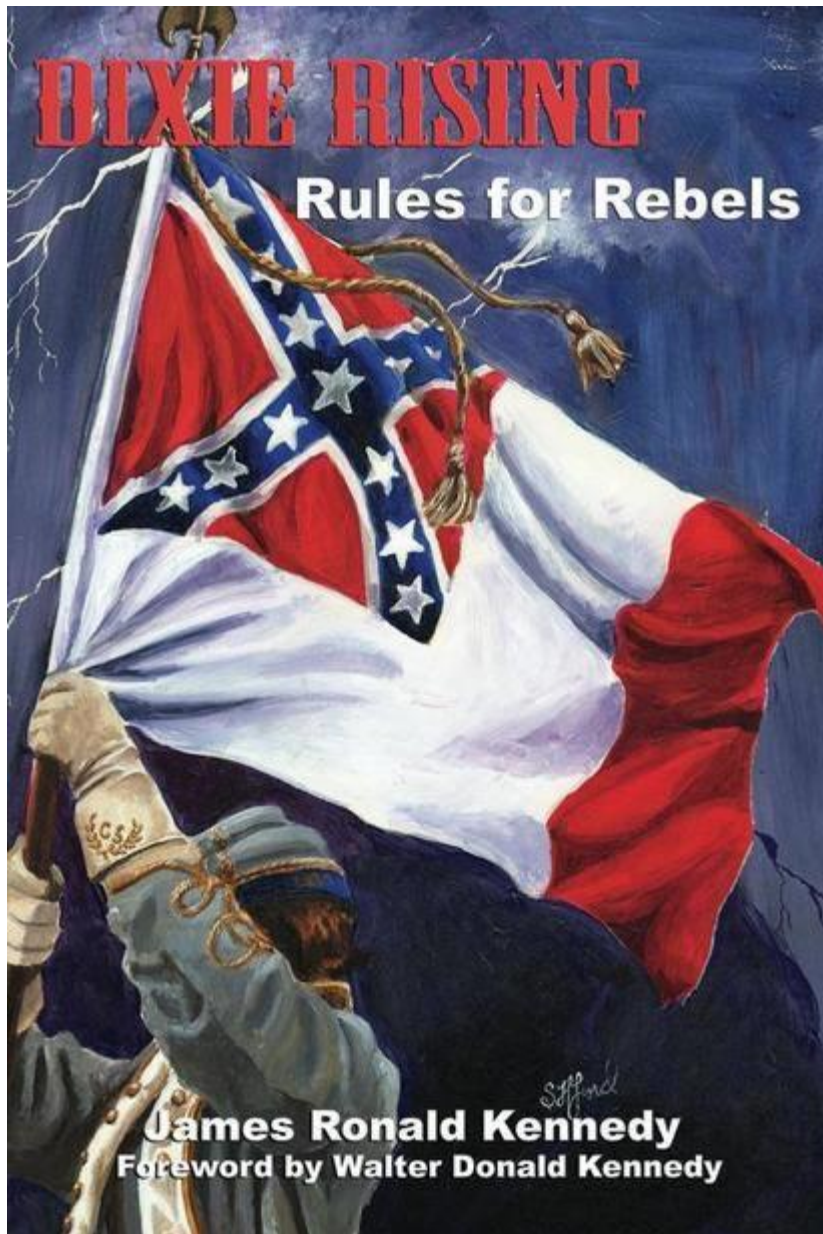
<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/okinawa-confederate-flag/>



Cornelia Phillips Spencer

"Southerners can not write calmly of such scenes yet. Their houses were turned into seraglios, every portable article of value, plate, china and glass-ware, provisions and books were carried off, and the remainder destroyed; hundreds of carriages and vehicles of all kinds were burned in piles; where houses were isolated they were burned; women were grossly insulted, and robbed of clothing and jewelry; nor were darker and nameless tragedies wanting in lonely situations. No; they hardly dare trust themselves to think of these things. 'That way lies madness.' But the true story of 'The Great March' will yet be written."

Cornelia Phillips Spencer, *The Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina* (New York: Watchman Publishing Company, 1866), 51.



Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels - Book

Since the publication of their bestseller classic *The South Was Right!* in 1994, the brothers James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy have been recognized spokesmen for the South. By the South they do not mean a political position or a collection of quaint attitudes. Southerners are a people—and as a people have a right to be governed by their free consent. But “at no time since Appomattox have the freedom, the heritage, and the culture of the South been under greater attack.”

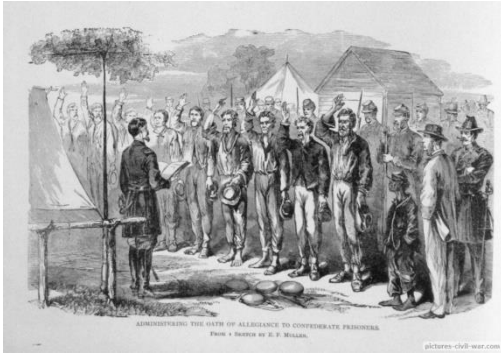
The Southern people are in a struggle for their existence as a people. If things continue as they have been, we will lose. In *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels* the Kennedys propose nothing less than a radical change of approach to the struggle—an approach that discards the losing game of conventional politics. This book is a field manual for what they call “irregular political warfare.”

Dixie Rising provides the tools by which activists can change the current situation and move towards restoring the original Constitutional federal union of self-governing States that our forefathers established. If such a program succeeds, it will be a boon not only to Southerners but to all freedom-loving Americans.

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*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.*



"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 Christian Youth Camps

Preserving the Truth for Posterity

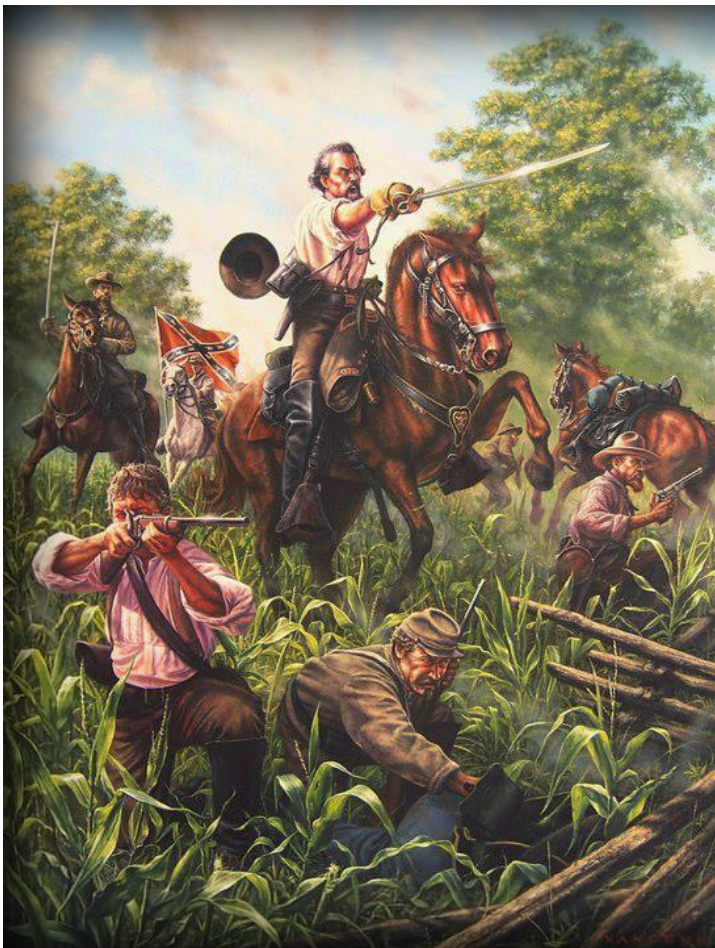
<http://www.samdavischristian.org/>

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.



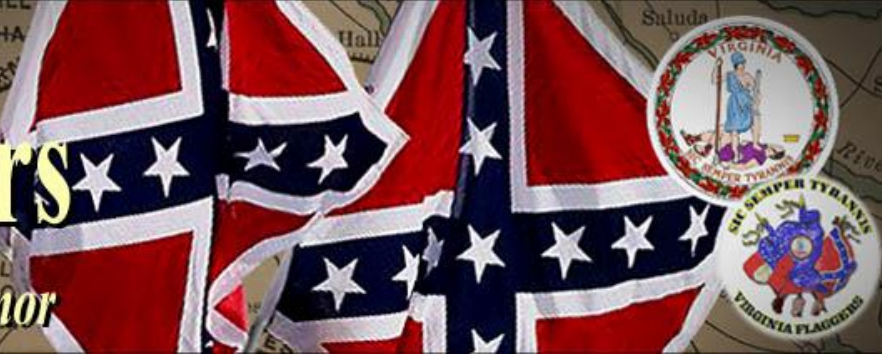
DEFEND YOUR HERITAGE

**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."**

VETERANS

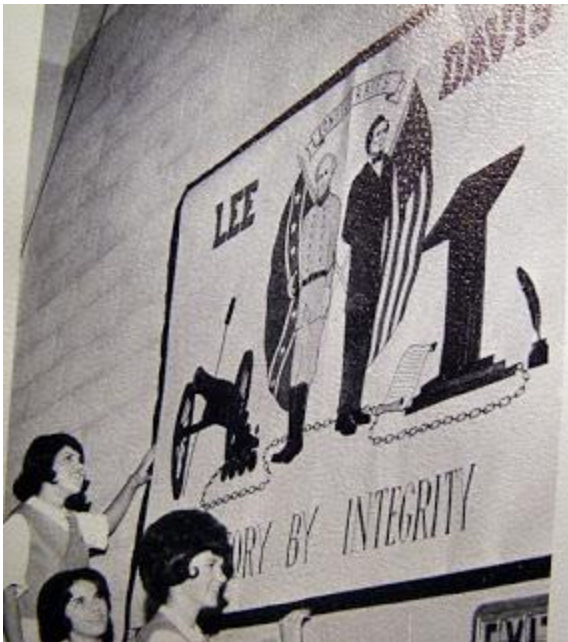
The Virginia Flaggers

Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



Monday, April 9, 2018

Hanover County School Board to Decide Fate of School Names and Mascots – Community Says Leave Them Alone



In the months since we first alerted you of the attempt by a small group of agitators to change the name of Lee-Davis High School and Stonewall Jackson Middle School in Hanover County, Virginia, much has transpired.

News of the possible name change spread quickly through Hanover County and the reaction by citizens was swift and decidedly AGAINST any changes. As of this writing, the petition to change the names has 2349 signatures, and the petition to keep the names the same has almost 8,000 signatures. You can access the petition here if you have not already signed it:

<https://www.change.org/p/keep-lee-davis-high-school-and-stonewall-jackson-middle-school-name-as-it-is>

After several meetings where citizens spoke out overwhelmingly in favor of leaving the names of the schools and mascots alone, the county set up a survey to gather community feedback.

The results were overwhelming. A clear majority of respondents said the board should keep the names of two schools named after Confederate leaders.

At its March 12 School Board meeting, the board, which has the power to change the names, was presented with the results of a survey conducted this year. A total of 76 percent of the 13,374 respondents said Stonewall Jackson Middle School and Lee-Davis High School should keep their

names and mascots — the Rebels and Confederates, respectively.

Alumni of the two schools are the strongest supporters, according to the survey results, with 85 percent of Lee-Davis and Stonewall Jackson graduates saying the names shouldn't change. Parents of students at the two schools also showed strong support, at 83 percent.

The majority of the school board members have indicated they will vote to keep the names. "The community has spoken to us – very loud and very clear," said John Axselle III, who represents the county's Beaverdam District and a proponent of the names. Only two members have come out to say they would like to see the names change. Even so, the school board did not act to silence the agitators, but put the matter off until its April meeting, and we all know that the wishes of the majority have been often ignored. We need to make sure that we do not take anything for granted. The meeting is tomorrow night, Tuesday, April 10th.

CALL TO ACTION:

- 1) Please take a moment to contact each and every school board member before Tuesday afternoon. Thank them for seeking community input. Ask them to respect the wishes of the community and leave the names of both schools AND the mascots as is. Request that they address the issue tomorrow night and finalize the matter once and for all to end the division and unnecessary distraction in our community and our classrooms. (See contact info below)
- 2) Make plans to attend the School Board meeting tomorrow night. If you would like to sign up to speak, please contact Kate Brown @ 804-365-5402. The meeting begins at 7:00 p.m., 200 Berkley Street, Ashland, Va 23005. We need to pack the room in support of keeping the names.



HANOVER COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD CONTACT INFO:

Susan (Sue) P. Dibble, South Anna District - Board Chair
Phone: 752-6866; e-mail: SB-sdibble@hcps.us

Roger S. Bourassa, Mechanicsville District
- Vice Chair
Phone: 559-8113; e-mail: SB-rbourassa@hcps.us

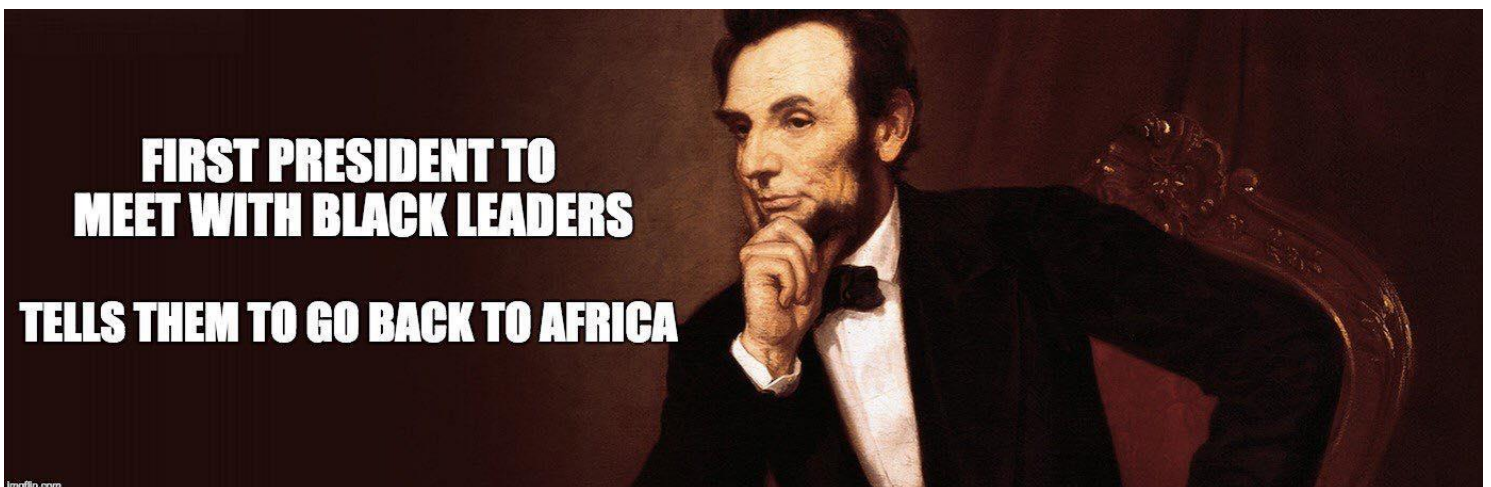
Marla G. Coleman, Henry District
Phone: 746-2650; e-mail: SB-mcoleman@hcps.us

Ola Hawkins, Ashland District
Phone: 357-3743; e-mail: SB-ohawkins@hcps.us

Norman K. Sulser, Cold Harbor District
Phone: 746-0331; e-mail: SB-nsulser@hcps.us

John F. Axselle III, Beaverdam District
Phone: 798-7782; e-mail: SB-jaxselle@hcps.us

Robert L. Hundley, Jr., Chickahominy District
Work: 550-9222
Home: 730-3415; e-mail: SB-rhundley@hcps.us



CONFEDERATE EVENTS

This list includes those events known when this list was published. There might be other events not yet listed.

Recurring Events

January

1st weekend after new years. **Sam Davis New Year's Ball: Palestine, TX**

3rd weekend: **Moonlight and Magnolias Ball:** J. L. Halbert Camp #359, Corsicana, TX

February

3rd weekend: Grovetown, TX, **CW Weekend**

April

2nd weekend (unless that is Easter weekend): **The Battle of Pleasant Hill (Louisiana)**

May

1st weekend: **Great Locomotive Chase and Naval Battle of Port Jefferson,**

September

4th weekend: **Battle of the Brazos (beginning in 2017), Yellow Brick Road Winery, Sealy, TX**

November

Weekend before Thanksgiving: **Civil War Weekend at Liendo Plantation, Hempstead, TX**



Texas Division

Southern Born, Texas Proud!

"Learn About Your Heritage"

*Sons of Confederate Veterans
Texas Division*



Calendar

Upcoming Schedule of Events

05/04/18 - 05/05/18	Fort McKavett Living History	Fort McKavett, TX
05/18/18 - 05/19/18	Rose Bud-Lott Living History and Reenactment at Tomlinson Hill	Tomlinson Hill, TX
05/18/18 - 05/19/18	Fort Lancaster Living History	Sheffield, TX
06/08/18 - 06/10/18	<u>2018 Texas Division Reunion</u>	Nacogdoches, TX
07/08/18 - 07/14/18	SAM DAVIS CHRISTIAN YOUTH CAMP - TEXAS	Clifton, TX
07/18/18 - 07/21/18	<u>SCV National Reunion</u>	Franklin, TN
08/11/18	Junction Summer Parade	Junction, TX

Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.

Confederate States of America





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>



**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.

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.

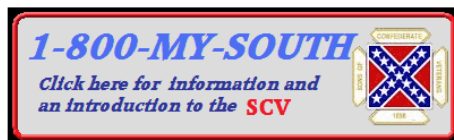
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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.



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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<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>