



The Belo Herald

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

JULY 2018

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

Warren Johnson

Update on Lee Park and Confederate Monuments



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

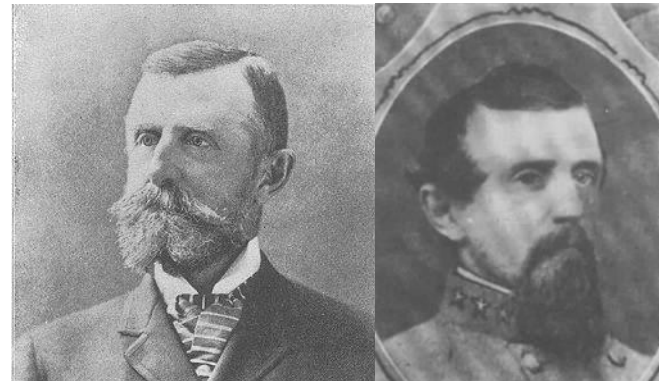


Contact us: WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

<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!**

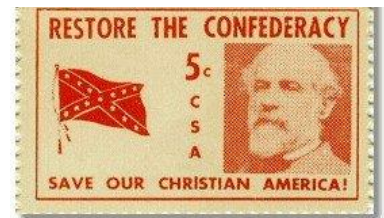
Our Next Meeting:

Thursday, July 5th: 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



Fellow Belo Camp Confederates,

The 123rd National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held in Franklin Tennessee on July 18 thru 22. Unfortunately, none of our Camp members will be present as voting delegates to express our Camp's position on the proposed Constitutional amendment printed on page 72 of the May/June 2018 issue of the Confederate Veteran. If passed, this amendment will allow SCV members to hold voting memberships in multiple Camps which in turn would allow activist groups within our organization to wield undue influence on the election of Division and National Officers and on future changes in our bylaws and future governance. If you plan to be in Franklin, please be present at our meeting on Thursday evening to hear the views of our Belo Camp members.

Former Commander David Hendricks represented our Camp at the June Meeting of the Texas Division in Nacogdoches. David plans to be present Thursday and will give us a brief summary of what transpired. Disarray in the Texas Division membership rolls continues to create problems and resulted in the non-recognition of members as voting delegates. Adjutant Patterson will be collecting dues at our Thursday meeting. Please try to attend and be prepared to pay as they are due at National and Division by August 1. We need everyone to be counted as it will give us more delegates and influence at the Texas Division. Compatriot Jack Dyess also plans to be present and hopefully will give an additional opinion on the recent Division meeting and also on the agenda at the upcoming National meeting in Franklin which he plans to attend.

Warren Johnson, Dallas Realtor, will be returning as our featured speaker and will talk on his group's efforts to secure the return of the Robert E. Lee Statue to Lee Park. Please make an effort to attend.

I look forward to visiting with you Thursday evening.

Sincerely

James H. Henderson
Commander A.H. Belo Camp 49, SCV





Corner Chaplain's The Greatest Secret!



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

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

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

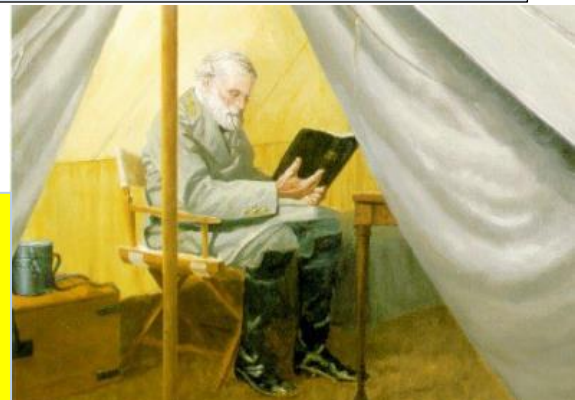
The Apostle Paul does not leave us groping for an answer. In 2 Cor. 3:5 he says, "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God." He puts this great secret before us in unmistakable terms: "Our sufficiency is of God." The secret is nothing coming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

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

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



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



Please keep Marcus Black in your prayers as he recovers from quadruple bypass surgery.
Please continue to keep Toni Ray in prayer as she battles with cancer.

Please remember the family of John McCammon and the family of the sister of John McCammon's wife Darrah, who has suffered a stroke.

Please be in prayer for the family of Dan Hays, who passed after suffering injuries due to a fall.

Please pray for the family of Compatriot Bobby Moore whose mother, Virginia Nail Moore went to be with our Lord after 97 years on this Earth.

Please keep the family of Compatriot Jack Winfield in prayer. He was a real grandson and served in WW two.

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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

July 5th Warren Johnson - Monuments update

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:

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

In Memoriam of Compatriot Dan Hays

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

Spectacular Thompson Book Review Joan Hough

JEFFERSON CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 2018 JEFFERSON, TEXAS

QUESTIONS FOR JOHNNIE HOLLEY

WHEN YOU SEE HIM AT THE NATIONAL REUNION IN JULY:

Texas Division Reunion; One Man's First Time Experience Mark Phillips

THE GREAT "GRANNY" WAR! OR How the SCV was Saved 2005 crisis (lest we forget)

Re: A draft copy of minutes for DEC meeting held 10 Jun 2018 - 2 questions and answer

The Disintegration of Lincolnian America

Flag Dedication in Palo Pinto County, Texas

A CONFEDERATE PERSPECTIVE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Lawmaker asks who may remove Confederate plaque from Capitol

Marc Thiessen: The Southern Poverty Law Center has lost all credibility

The Red Hen, The Murder of Southern Hospitality and The Spirit of Destruction

Richmond commission recommends removing Jefferson Davis monument, reinterpreting four other Confederate statues

"No laws broken? Wait a Minute!! Lani Burnette Rinkel

Richmond School Changes Name From Confederate General To Barack Obama Elem. School

Juneteenth: A Celebration of Nothing

Why I Don't Sing The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

Franklin's (OH) confederate monument back on display

The Nationalist Myth and the Fourth of July Greg Loren Durand

SOUTHERN VIEW OF JULY 4TH, INDEPENDENCE DAY

31% Think U.S. Civil War Likely Soon

Was Lee a Traitor? By Boyd Cathey

Jeffersonian Conservatism

Acting Like a Hate Group, SPLC Pays Large Settlement and May Be Sued Further

Then they came for the muzzleloaders: EU moves to regulate black powder guns

'Money Powers' dilemma with Confederate symbols, Old Georgia State Flag

An All-Woman Confederate Militia Guarded Their Georgia Hometown

Rebel Spy Nancy Hart Leads Raid at Summersville: July 25, 1862

A REAL CHANCE TO HELP THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE

The Confederate Cherokee

RG 109 Confederate Maps Series Now Digitized and Available Online!

Why Vicksburg cancelled the 4th of July - for a generation

Why the South Erected Confederate Statues By Philip Leigh

Why Confederate Monuments Matter By Samuel W. Mitcham

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

The Attack on "Dixie" in Sports and Music By Michael Martin

VIRGINIA FLAGGERS NEWS

DIXIE HERITAGE NEWS

AND MUCH, MUCH MORE

Commander James Henderson opened our meeting with the Charge which our camp has sought to follow in order to Vindicate the cause of our Confederate forebearers.





At our meeting, we discussed the Division Reunion and discussed the amendments and how our delegates would represent us. Reports on recent recruiting efforts were given and plans for the upcoming gun show booth were made.





Don Barnhart gave us a very interesting and informative presentation on the Battle of Galveston. His extensive research brought out many interesting facts about the battle and the events around the yankee occupation of Galveston and how our boys took it back. Don is a historian associated with the Civil War museum in Ft Worth.



In Memoriam of Compatriot Dan Hays



Belo Camp friend Dan Hays fell or collapsed and hit his head causing serious head injury. He underwent surgery but his condition declined and he passed from us. His family was with him at the end and was able to spend time with him. Dan was active in the SCV and to the end enjoyed hearing news of SCV affairs saying he wished he could be there with his friends. Among the best of them was Kyle Sims, who could often be seen doing SCV work with Dan. Kyle was instrumental in organising a grand Confederate funeral ceremony, complete with flag draped coffin, bugler and musket salute. Dan had many friends among the SCV and many were present at his funeral. God bless Dan and his family. Rest in Peace good friend. We will see you again.

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

Spectacular Thompson Book Review

Joan Hough

This is a review of the most important history book
(To the Winners Go the....) ever to hit our America.

The only thing in it that I have not studied, however, is the chapter on the South—so I do not speak for it—not yet, anyway. I have yet to be convinced that the real reason the South seceded was because Southerners believed John Brown—that northerners would kill all of them... I do, however, think some Southerners may have been convinced of that...but that the Morrell Tariff was more important to very brave Southerners, convinced of their ability to kill intruders. I don't doubt, though, that Brown was a bonafide Communist.

I am shocked that Governor Brown of Georgia actually sent 10,000 men home instead of holding them there to confront Sherman—and that he became vastly rich during Reconstruction—was strangely able to possess lots of money and buy up much of the South. My own state's governor was forced during Reconstruction to flee to Mexico- He was a very great hero—was shot up and left bad off during his military service prior to becoming Gov. of La. He died in Mexico— heart broken as much as was his poor body.

With the exception of the South's chapter.—I am convinced that all in the book is right on the mark...and will change your life if you read it. I will try to spend a few hours on the South's chapter and get back to you by and by.

Your beliefs may change it if you merely listen and watch this video. I'll love getting your opinion concerning the chapter on the South.

Do it.

I have especially chosen to send this to you because I am positive you have the intellectual ability to comprehend its value.

Our thanks to patriot Joan Summa for sharing this video with us.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=364cxeR5EAg>

JEFFERSON CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 2018

JEFFERSON, TEXAS

Compatriots,

Introducing the very pro-Confederate, 7th Annual Civil War Symposium to be held in Jefferson on Saturday, 11AUG2018. I am a long-standing SCV member and presently a Compatriot of the Major Robert White Camp in Temple, TX. The symposium puts the Southern message before audiences and it deserves our support.

Please read the below message to Civil War enthusiasts and historians. The attached [flyer](#) includes the symposium's program and a registration form for you convenience.

Deo Vindice,

Fred Adolphus

adolphuscu@gmail.com

ADOLPHUS CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS

P.O. Box 5002

Fort Hood, TX 76544

337-401-7811

<http://adolphusconfederateuniforms.com>

www.facebook.com/pages/Adolphus-Confederate-Uniforms/138056932934314

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To Civil War enthusiasts and historians:

The Jefferson Historical Society and Museum will host the 7th Annual Civil War Symposium on Saturday, August 11, 2018 at the Jefferson Transportation and Visitor Center, [305 E. Austin Street](#), Jefferson, Texas. This year's theme will be, "***Defending and Supplying the Trans-Mississippi Department.***"

The symposium features four excellent speakers who will talk on a range of topics to include the ***17th Texas Dismounted Cavalry, the Battle of Pleasant Hill, the gun boat war on the Red River, and the Houston quartermaster's challenge in building Southern industry.*** The attached flyer includes the symposium's program and a registration form.

Symposium admission is \$65.00 per adult and \$35.00 per student, including an excellent BBQ lunch buffet. A special speaker's reception on Friday evening, August 12th is available at \$25.00 per person.

Jefferson is a quaint town and its architecture takes the visitor back to the turn of the 20th century. Visitors can stroll the wide, shaded sidewalks in the historic district and enjoy a variety of restaurants, antique shops, novelty stores and old-fashioned saloons. Near at hand are also the town's museum and numerous well-kept historic homes and businesses whose architecture ranges from antebellum to 1920. There are several hotels and bed-and-breakfasts, to include the historic Excelsior Hotel, all within a short walk from the symposium (visitor center). The symposium also hosts book sellers, relic dealers and original artifact exhibits, in addition to the speakers program. Those who attend once keep returning, so register quickly to reserve your spot!

Jefferson's 7th Annual CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM



**PRESENTED BY
Jefferson Historical
Society and Museum**

**Saturday,
August 11, 2018**

**Jefferson Transportation
and Visitor Center
305 E. Austin St.
Jefferson, Texas**

DEFENDING AND SUPPLYING THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

- 8:00 – 9:00 Registration, Vendors/Exhibitors
- 9:00 – 9:15 Welcome by John Taylor, President
Introduction by Weldon Nash, Jr., Board
Member, Jefferson Historical Society and
Museum
- 9:15 – 10:15 Danny Sessums: "A Discombobulated
Regiment: The 17th Texas Consolidated
Dismounted Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A."
- 10:15 – 10:30 Break/Visit Vendors/Exhibitors
- 10:30 – 11:30 Scott Dearman: "The Earth Will Shake and the
Wool Fly: The Battle of Pleasant Hill,
Louisiana."
- 11:30 – 1:30 Lunch break: Catered Bar-B-Q lunch in the
Center (included in registration). Opportunity
to visit Vendors/Exhibitors or shop in Jefferson.
- 1:30 – 2:30 Steven M. Mayeux: "Arms and Armor on the
Red: A Detailed Look at Confederate and
Union Gunboats on Red River, 1863-1865".
- 2:30 – 3:00 Break/Visit Vendors/Exhibitors
- 3:00 – 4:00 Frederick R. Adolphus: "Unsung Patriots:
Two Confederate Quartermaster Officers
in Houston"
- 4:00 – 4:30 Wrap-Up, Q & A.
- 4:30 – 5:00 Raffle

All program events on Saturday will be at the Jefferson Transportation and Visitor Center, 305 E. Austin Street. The Friday evening Speakers Reception will be at the Excelsior House, 211 W. Austin Street.

Jefferson's Civil War Legacy

Since Jefferson played a key role in the Trans-Mississippi Department's military development, Jefferson was a natural location for hosting a Civil War Symposium during the Civil War Sesquicentennial.

Jefferson and Marion County supplied many troops for the Confederacy, including two companies in the 1st Texas Regiment of Hood's Brigade, one company in the 18th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division and two companies in the 19th Texas Regiment of Walker's Texas Division. Many companies of cavalry were recruited from Jefferson, including Col. R.P. Crump's 1st Partisan Texas Rangers and Captain H.P. Mabry's Company G, 3rd Texas Cavalry known as the "Dead-Shot" Rangers. Captain Joseph H. Pratt recruited an artillery battery from Jefferson and Marion County designated the 10th Texas Battery. It is estimated that over 500 citizens from Jefferson and Marion County served in the Confederate army. Many, if not most of Jefferson's Confederate veterans who survived the war, are buried at the local Oakwood Cemetery.

Jefferson answered the call not only with troops but with manufacturing and other facilities. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, Jefferson was a major transportation center of Central and East Texas for the cotton trade. There was a large meat packing plant that supplied dried beef and bacon for the armies, a shoe factory, a wagon factory as well as at least two furnaces or iron works, all located here. An active steamboat river port, Jefferson was soon transformed into the logistical center of the Trans-Mississippi. Three powder magazines and numerous warehouses were constructed to temporarily store the supplies before shipping them on to the main arsenal in Shreveport. This commercial hub soon became a target of the Union Army's command and plans were laid for its conquest and removal.

As one can imagine, it is not difficult to connect with the Civil War after walking the streets of Jefferson, viewing the Big Cypress Bayou steamboat turning basin, viewing the Powder Magazine on the bayou, visiting Oakwood Cemetery and admiring the many antebellum homes throughout the town.

REGISTRATION

Jefferson Historical Society & Museum Civil War Symposium August 11, 2018

Seminar and Lunch: Adults \$65.00, Students \$35.00, includes catered Bar-B-Q lunch. (Registration at the door on August 11 will be \$70.00. Lunch cannot be guaranteed for walk-up registrations) Registrants will also receive free admission to the Jefferson Historical Museum during the weekend.

Friday evening Speakers Reception (6:00pm – 7:30pm): \$25.00 includes refreshments and light hors d'oeuvres at the Excelsior House Ballroom.

REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City State Zip

e-mail: _____

Seminar and Lunch:

Adults @ \$65.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Students @ \$35.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Speakers Reception:

Adults @ \$25.00 each x No. () attending: _____

Total amount enclosed: _____

Names of others attending: _____

Send this form along with your check made payable to
Jefferson Historical Society and Museum to:

Jefferson Historical Society and Museum
223 W. Austin Street
Jefferson, Texas 75657

For information on registration, contact the Museum at
903-665-2775. www.jeffersonmuseum.net

For information on events, contact Weldon Nash at
wnash@sbcglobal.net

Information and Lodging: The Excelsior House will be holding
a limited block of rooms for seminar participants until July 25.

Call 800-490-7270. For other lodging go to
www.VisitJeffersonTexas.com and www.jefferson-texas.com

All proceeds from this seminar will go to the Jefferson Historical
Society and Museum, a not-for-profit 501 (c) 3 entity, for operation
and maintenance of the Museum.

SPEAKERS

Frederick R. Adolphus, Director of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment Museum, Fort Hood, Texas, has worked for the Army Museum System since 1996. He has studied, researched and written about Trans-Mississippi Confederate uniforms since 1986. In 2010, he published a book titled *Imported Confederate Uniforms of Peter Tait & Co., Limerick, Ireland*. His articles on Trans-Mississippi Confederate uniforms appearing in the *Military Collector & Historian* journals include: *Houston Depot Confederate Uniforms*, *The Uniforms*, *Equipage*, *Arms and Accoutrements of Debray's 26th Texas Cavalry*, and *Uniforms, Equipage, Arms and Accoutrements of the 3rd Texas Volunteer Infantry*. He has also published several articles in *North South Trader's Civil War Magazine*. He is the preeminent authority on Trans-Mississippi Confederate uniforms. Fred has spoken previously at Jefferson on *Confederate Uniforms of the Trans-Mississippi* and *The Equine Factor: Harnessing Horse Power for Confederate Logistics*.

Scott Dearman currently serves as park superintendent of Mansfield State Historic Site, a Civil War battlefield site in Northwest Louisiana that commemorates the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, pivotal engagements of the Red River Campaign of 1864. Prior to becoming superintendent in 2010, Dearman served 17 years as interpretive ranger and park historian at Mansfield. During his tenure at the site he has conducted extensive research and interpretive analysis of the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and the Red River Campaign. In 2010 he was recipient of the Louisiana Office of State Parks' Professionalism Award.

Steven M. Mayeux is the quintessential "Louisiana Man." Born in the Cottonport Clinic on Bayou Rouge in 1950, he has paddled across the Mississippi River in a pirogue, run a trap line, managed a cotton gin, kept bees, farmed the family land, and even wrestled a few alligators. He graduated from LSU in 1972, served a tour as a Marine Tank Platoon Commander, and returned to LSU for his Master's Degree in Entomology in 1976. For the past thirty years, he has worked as an Agricultural Consultant in central Louisiana. He has served as President of Friends of Fort DeRussy since 1994, and in 1999 was named the Avoyelles Parish "Avoyellean of the Year" for his work in having the fort named a State Historic Site. He is the author of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*, and a contributing author to *Confederate Generals in the Trans-Mississippi*, Volume 2.

Danny Sessums received an undergraduate degree in Anthropology at Texas Tech University, then returned to graduate school at U.T. Arlington in 1981-4 for U.S. History, then L.S.U. in 1983-87 for Antebellum History. His career includes museum work, plus teaching U.S. History & Museums at the following: Port Hudson Commemorative Area, 1983-86; Old Fort Museum & Western-Arkansas Community College, 1986-90; Museum of the Gulf Coast & Asst. Professor, Lamar University-Port Arthur, 1990-98. Other positions in his career include Associate Professor, Arkansas State University, 1998-2001; Director, George Ranch Historical Park, Houston, 2001-02; Director, Museum of the Gulf Coast/Houston Baptist University, 2002-09. After his retirement, he relocated to the Tyler, Texas area, and worked as Interim Director at the Historic Aviation Memorial Museum (HAAM), 2009-11. In 2017, he published *A Force To Be Reckoned With (A History of Granbury's Texas Infantry Brigade 1861-65), Volume I* which is a culmination of his research begun for his doctoral dissertation at L.S.U. and continued for 30 years.

QUESTIONS FOR JOHNNIE HOLLEY

WHEN YOU SEE HIM AT THE NATIONAL REUNION IN JULY:

1. Why did you LIE to the National Division when you sent up fabricated charges against 5 West Texas men, claiming that charges which did not exist had been voted against them when you sent them to the National Discipline Committee in 2014? Why did you state that it was your DUTY to do so?

For more information See Documentation beginning in BELO HERALD issues beginning JULY 2014

2. Why did you send FABRICATED CHARGE LETTERS by certified mail to 5 West Texas Men, stating that the DEC had voted charges against them when it never happened? Why, in your letter to them did you claim that "On June 8, 2014, the Division Executive Council with 24 members present voted to proffer charges against you and to form a Disciplinary Ad Hoc Committee to investigate such charges," when NO SUCH VOTE WAS EVER TAKEN? Why did you investigate them ILLEGALLY without legitimate charges?

For proof, See Documentation in BELO HERALD issues beginning September 2014

3. Why did you run our Division according to "Holley's Rules" rather than Roberts Rules of Order as required by Section 11.1 of the National organization's Standing Orders? Why did you refuse to answer your own Inspector General's e-mails asking for evidence of rule changes from "seven years ago." which you claimed as your right to run things your way and which never ever were voted on? And why did you Fire your Inspector General for expecting you to comply with our constitution and its requirements?

See the evidence starting with BELO HERALD March 2015 issue.

4. Why did you LIE to the DEC about the National Leadership instructing them to bring charges against Rudy Ray and Jack Dyess so that they could then be sent up to the National Discipline Committee?

For proof, See AUDIO DEC Conference Transcript in BELO HERALD issues September 2017

Most of all, WHY DOES THE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ALLOW YOU TO REMAIN IN LEADERSHIP WITH THIS UNBRIDLED RECORD OF CORRUPTION?

See for yourselves! Go to <http://belocamp.com/belo-herald>

Texas Division Reunion; One Man's First Time Experience

• Mark Phillips <markphillips@grandecom.net> Jun 26 at 10:28 AM

Compatriots;

I am Mark Phillips of The Col. A. M. Hobby Camp 713 in Corpus Christi, Texas. I am one of the six men who prepared dissertations of conversations, notes, and evidence that was submitted to the National Sons of Confederate Veterans at the request of Commander in Chief (CIC) Strain.

I joined our organization in 2014 out of unbridled joy of finding evidence of my Great Great Grandfather's service to the Confederate States as a Sergeant of Company E, 13th Alabama Infantry. Since joining, I became a Life Member of all of the following: The National Sons of Confederate Veterans, The Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans, and The Military Order of Stars and Bars (after discovering an Uncle who served as an officer). Furthermore, I have donated more than \$1000.00 to the planned museum at Elm Springs.

In June 2017, I was elected to the position of Brigade Commander of the Texas Division Sixth Brigade and I served faithfully and proudly until CIC Strain's letter dated 19 May 2018. After much soul searching, I tendered my resignation to Texas Division Commander McMahon on May 27, 2018 in which I stated:

Tonight, I find myself in an untenable position as a member of The Texas Division of The Sons of Confederate Veterans. With that, I am resigning immediately as Brigade Commander. I believe that I am at the limits of my capabilities within the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Texas Division.

I am unable to find a reason to remain in my position as Brigade Commander under your command. With the investigation that I was part, I had hoped that the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole would find fault with the inability of the current command to lead the men of the Texas Division. However, that does not seem to be the case and I refuse to submit to the whims and poor leadership exhibited by you and your officers.

As a descendant of many proud Confederates, it was not a decision which I undertook lightly; however, there comes a time when one man has had enough and I believed and still do that I could not and would not follow the current leadership as we are led off the tracks as an organization. Today, 24 June, 2018, I am at peace with my decision.

Friends, I must tell you that I had never attended a Texas Division Reunion nor have I ever attended a National Reunion; however, given the gravity of the current state of The Texas Division, I chose to

go to The Texas Division Reunion in Nacogdoches. There are several point which I would like to make known.

- As it is now known, some of the men who traveled to the Reunion were prepared to be delegates; however, there are discrepancies between the Texas Division member rosters and the National rosters. With that, many men made the drive for naught. I decided to bring the question to the floor as a Request for Information regarding the roster issues. I travel with my Service Dog and I walked past the dais with my dog Hope, 2nd Lt Commander, Dennis Brand inquired out loud to no one in particular as I passed, *“what is a damn dog doing in here?”* He and I exchanged heated words. Seated next to Mr. Brand was Division Communications Officer, Lee Lance who promptly told me to *“go sit down and shut up or be thrown out.”* Once again, I admit openly I had no so gentlemanly words for Mr. Lance as well. I returned to my seat and yet again I endured comments from Brand and Lance as I passed the dais.
- I returned to the microphone to make another Point of Inquiry and at the end of my inquiry, I stated that my dog was with me under Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) and I invited anyone at Mr. Brand or Lee’s end of the dais to meet me in the back our outside with any further questions or comments on *“my F#\$King dog.”*
- While my response was probably not appropriate for a setting of gentlemen, I do not and will not endure the snide or backhanded comments from a Texas Division Officer. My dog is with me for a purpose; in 2013, I was in a coma for two weeks on a ventilator and not expected to live. I had to learn to walk and do many other things again. I spent three weeks in intensive care and another week in a stepdown unit before I was released to go home. The dog has been prescribed for me and she has over five years of training under her belt and she cost more than some people would pay for a used car or a cheap new one. As I made my way back to my seat the second time, Lance and Brand again said something as I walked off. If you were there, this is what provoked my response, **“THIS IS HOW THEY WANT TO TREAT MEMBERS” “THIS IS HOW THEY WANT TO TREAT A LIFE MEMBER”**.

Gentlemen, NONE of us deserve this treatment under any circumstances; furthermore, I don’t need sympathy or help; I just want to be a good Confederate and a good Compatriot to all those within the same brotherhood as I. Furthermore, neither you, any other Compatriot of our organization, or I should ever be disrespected by a single person in a Command Position. As the day progressed, I found myself surrounded by Compatriots whom I had never met who offered their support for my dog Hope and for me at this time. To each of you, thank you; your courtesy and friendship means everything to me.

As the day progressed and speeches from the Candidates for CIC were heard, Mr. Holley made remarks about how badly The Texas Division is broken. I wondered for the remainder of the day how did we ever become so broken? Compatriots, during the year that I traveled from Camp to Camp of The Sixth Brigade, I met nothing but good men who are ready to serve. I met good men who abide by the rules of their Camp, The State, and The National Sons of Confederate Veterans. AT THE VERY LEAST, these good men deserve better than to be led as they are. Furthermore, as I traveled the Camps of the Sixth Brigade, Hope went with me to almost every

meeting unless I rode with my Camp Commander, Gary Cornett and out of respect for his vehicle, I left her at home.

In all fairness, I will tell you that before the end of the meeting, Mr. Brand made his apology and I accepted it. I made my point of why I found his initial statement to be infuriating and frustrating to me. We shook hands and parted ways as strangers exactly as before.

As a Compatriot and friend has told me over and over, “our organizations is dying from a lack of knowledge and leadership”. The events that have unfolded since January 2018 lead me to believe that we are under siege by scallywags and carpetbaggers in disguise as Confederates whose solitary goal is to destroy us from within. There are many who will take the sides of the pseudo-Confederate Leadership of present; however, I can assure you that the time has come to find our best and brightest men, educate them, and prepare them to lead us into the future. We face many enemies; however; the enemy that resides within is our greatest foe.

With my respect and gratitude;

Mark Phillips

*Life Member Sons of Confederate Veterans
Stonewall Jackson Level Donor; Sons of Confederate Veterans National Confederate Museum
Life Member Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans
Life The Member Military Order of Stars and Bars
Member of The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society
Member of The William Clarke Quantrill Society
Member of The Friends of Old Bayview Cemetery Association
Member of the San Antonio Confederate Cemetery Association
Patron Life Member National Rifle Association
National Rifle Association Golden Eagle
Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society*

Mark,

My wife's GGGF, Lloyd T. Holmes was also in the 13th Al. infantry, a proud and gallant outfit! Yes as Mr. Holley said and as you have seen first hand the Texas Division is broke and National Leadership has failed to even attempt to fix it.

What Mr. Holley I am sure did not tell you is that he is the number one person responsible for the destruction of the Texas Division and as long as he and his ilk have any leadership role in the Division, the Division will not be fixed.

Sad, but true.

Rudy Ray

Major RL Dabney Camp

THE GREAT “GRANNY” WAR! OR How the SCV was Saved

The Crisis of 2005 - lest we forget

On February 16, 2005, eight Past CICs, several elected GEC members and the CG of the MOS&B held a telephonic GEC meeting and voted to remove then CIC Denne Sweeney and five of his appointees from office. This action was not sanctioned by the SCV Constitution, so on February 17, 2005, seven of these Past Commanders-in-Chief and three elected members of the General Executive Council (GEC) filed a lawsuit in chancery court in Columbia, Tennessee and obtained a Temporary Restraining Order on February 18 which enforced the actions of the Feb. 16 meeting under Mississippi law. At the time, the SCV was a Mississippi corporation with headquarters in Tennessee. The plaintiffs in this case were Past CICs Ralph Green, Norman Dasinger, Pete Orlebeke, Rick Griffin, Robert Hawkins, Earl Faggert, and Charles Smith; LtCIC Anthony Hodges; ATM Army Commander Mark “Beau” Cantrell and AOT Army Councilman John French. Their chief legal advisor was MOS&B Past-CG General Jeff Massey. Although not a member of the GEC at the time, Massey effectively served as leader of this group through his long association with them and his determination to see that the PCICs in the group and their elected supporters stayed in charge of the GEC and ultimately the SCV. This group came to be known as the *Old Bulls*. On March 9, 2005, the matter was heard in court. The TRO was withdrawn, the requested temporary injunction denied, and CIC Sweeney and all his appointees returned to office. This is the history of that crisis and its aftermath.

The Rise of the Past CICs.

Sometime in the 1950s-1970s, a couple of things occurred that would have very long-term effects on the SCV. First, the SCV was incorporated in Mississippi in order to take advantage of the Federal non-profit tax laws. The SCV may have been incorporated earlier when it was headquartered in Virginia, but there are no records for that period.

The second thing that happened is that all Past CICs were provided a permanent seat on the GEC. This was probably done for two reasons: (1) As an honor to the Past CICs; and (2) As a way of preserving institutional memory. In simplest terms, this meant that the Past CICs were there to provide historical background information to the GEC at a time when the SCV did not have a headquarters staff or adequate record-keeping expertise. Other theories about why the Past CICs were placed on the GEC have been expounded, but none of them surfaced until after the Crisis. Placing the Past CICs on the GEC for life may have originated with a long-standing practice of the Masons. Many SCV members are Masons, and the Masons have a history of giving their out-of-office Worshipful Masters lifetime seats on the ruling boards. CIC terms were changed from one year to two years during this same timeframe, so this change may have occurred at the same time.

The Role of the MOS&B.

Concurrent with the rise of the PastCICs was the growing role of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars (MOS&B). Created in 1938 as an organization internal to the SCV, the MOS&B was conceived as a way of honoring the Confederate officer corps. Over the years, the MOS&B grew increasingly elitist. It also exerted a strong influence over the SCV and especially the GEC since so many senior MOS&B officers had gone on to become CICs, SCV Army

Commanders, and other high-ranking SCV officers. The SCV and MOS&B had joined forces to buy Elm Springs in the early 1990s and they shared administrative expenses and staff. However, friction began to develop between the two organizations (particularly over the subject of how much was to be paid by each organization towards Elm Springs' expenses) in the late 1990's and it was the MOS&B that first broached the possibility that the two organizations should separate. In 2003, the MOS&B greatly increased the tension between the two organizations by voting to admit members who were not SCV members. Many SCV members were disturbed by this, as it meant that there was a possibility that the MOS&B Commander General could someday be a non-SCV member, yet he would sit on the GEC, the SCV Board of Directors. Of the group that were plaintiffs in the lawsuit against CIC Sweeney, eight were active in the MOS&B -- Orlebeke, Griffin, Hawkins, Faggert, Smith, Hodges, Cantrell, and French. In addition to this, Hawkins, Smith and Cantrell were former CGs of the MOS&B. They were actively aided by other high- ranking MOS&B officials, especially Jeff Massey. The sitting MOS&B CG, Dan Jones, participated in the conspiracy and the lawyer for the plaintiffs would later argue in court (unsuccessfully) that Jones should be counted with the Feb. 16 GEC meeting quorum, even though the SCV constitution listed the MOS&B CG as an ex officio GEC member without voting rights.

The Rise of the New Breed.

Once incorporated, the SCV paid scant attention to the changes in the law that were occurring all around it -- the organization simply operated by the SCV Constitution and paid little attention to the governing corporate law. In the early '90s, Mississippi passed the Model Non-Profit Act. The Act had a number of important provisions that dictated how non-profit corporations were to run their business. Some of these provisions were at-odds with the SCV constitution, but until someone challenged them in court, no one in the SCV high command was aware of these provisions.

Concurrently with the changes in corporate law, the influence of the Past CICs continued to expand. The number of Past CICs on the GEC continued to grow, until by 2002 they were only a vote or two short of a majority on the GEC. With the addition of a "swing vote" here and there, or the absence of a member of the "other side" from a GEC meeting, they could frequently outvote the elected administration on all issues. Along the way, they had developed an attitude that can best be described as "oligarchical" -- the firm conviction that they were there to keep the SCV on "the true path" and that they always knew what was best for the SCV. They had a disdain for the membership in general, and the *elected* leaders in particular. They generally showed little concern for "heritage defense", even though this was becoming increasingly important to the members. Such a "power block" tends to draw other men eager for the "favors" of such an oligarchy, and quite a number of CICs and Army commanders were elected with the blessings and support of this block. Although the composition of the "power block" [the majority of the PCICs plus their elected supporters] changed from election to election, the PCICs were a constant in this equation and kept control of the "power block" as time went on. This started to change with the election of Ed Deason as CIC in 2000. Deason had been Chief of Staff to CIC Orlebeke in 1996-1998, but he was not part of the "power block", and was a strong supporter of the subsequent Wilson and Sweeney administrations. The next CIC, Ron Wilson, definitely did not have the support of this oligarchy and they strongly opposed his election in a tight CIC race in 2002. Wilson immediately ran into trouble on many issues and his clashes with the "power block" were numerous and heated. He was vigorously opposed when he started his cost-cutting program, particularly his decision to rebid the printing of the *Confederate Veteran*. The then- editor of the CV, Jim Vogler, had a seat on the GEC and was firmly entrenched in the "power block". Vogler had developed a very cozy relationship with a Houston printer. The printer actually did most of the editing functions, and then printed the CV at inflated prices. It was later proved that this printing arrangement was costing the SCV at least \$100,000 extra per year. Wilson pushed through his plan, but many of the "power block" were thoroughly enraged, especially after Vogler quit his position as Editor. At one point, Wilson tried to call a Special Convention to pass a Constitutional amendment to remove most of the Past Commanders-in- Chief from the GEC -- something that had been proposed as a constitutional amendment at the 2003 convention, but failed the 2/3 majority test. A Special Convention could be called by the GEC or by the membership. The call for the Special Convention also failed to garner enough requests from the membership or the GEC. Matters continued this way and tensions remained high between the "power block" and the elected administration until CIC Wilson left office.

Matters Reach the Boiling Point

CIC Sweeney won another tight election at the 2004 National Convention in Dalton, Georgia. The "power block" ran the same candidate as in 2000 and 2002 (Troy Massey, another MOS&B Past-CG, and older brother of Jeff Massey) and narrowly lost again, although one of their supporters, Anthony Hodges, did win the LtCIC race and became part of the "power block"

when the new GEC first convened after the 2004 convention. Sweeney had no plans to "take-on" the "power block", and indeed made a number of offers to cooperate with them on many matters. However, the "power block" was in no mood to cooperate after their setbacks in the 2000, 2002 and 2004 elections. Matters started to come to a boil at the Fall 2004 GEC meeting. Even though they showed every indication of wanting to hold onto the reins of power, some of the older Past CICs seldom showed up for GEC meetings, trusting instead that their supporters would make sure their wishes were carried out. However, at the October 2004 GEC meeting, they decided to reassert themselves. Every single member of the "power block" was at that meeting. This included the group that would later be known as the Old Bulls, plus ATM Councilmen Steve Lucas (who resigned a week later), PCIC Lynn Shaw, and ATM Commander Tarry Beasley. CIC Sweeney and his supporters were outvoted on almost every issue at that meeting. The "low" point of the meeting came when the "power block" voted to grant a new two year contract to the merchandising director. This position had been created 4 years before as a one-year contract position and was subject to renewal each year. When the contract came up for renewal in Oct. 2004, Executive Director Ben Sewell asked CIC Sweeney and all the members of the GEC prior to the GEC meeting to let the contract lapse, as the position was no longer needed and eliminating the position would save the SCV approximately \$40,000 per year. All had agreed with this proposal, so Sweeney informed the individual that the contract would not be renewed. However, at the GEC meeting the "power block" reversed themselves and not only voted to extend the contract for two years, but to grant the individual two pay raises. The merchandising director position had been created by Past CIC Griffin and he was not happy about seeing his "creation" disappear, even if the position was no longer needed. He convinced the other members of the "power block" to go along with him, even after they had agreed before the meeting to let the position lapse. The sudden reversal came as a surprise to Sweeney and Sewell, but it was later learned that the "power block" had conferred amongst themselves and decided to show Sweeney who was really running the SCV.

The Suspensions of PCICs

Shortly after the Fall 2004 GEC meeting, ATM Councilman Steve Lucas became upset at an investigation in which he was involved. Lucas had repeated negative comments from another individual concerning Executive Director Sewell to Sewell himself. Sewell asked that an investigation be launched as to the source of these slanderous remarks. Lucas felt that he had been insulted, even though it was accepted that he was just passing on 2nd hand information, and he abruptly resigned from the SCV. Sweeney appointed California Division Commander Chuck Norred to fill the unexpired term. The Old Bulls objected strongly to this appointment, as they interpreted the constitution to read that the ATM Commander had to make a recommendation for the Councilman position, even though the Councilman was not in the Army Commander's chain of command. The real issue, though, was that Lucas had been a part of the "power block", and his loss meant that this voting block had been reduced by one vote. The real crisis came a month later when CIC Sweeney was presented with a "demand letter" from about 200 SCV officers, asking that PCIC Hawkins be suspended from the GEC. If Sweeney did not suspend Hawkins, the letter insisted, this officer group would file a derivative lawsuit on behalf of the SCV to have Hawkins expelled from the GEC. Evidence had come to light that Hawkins (a former Missouri attorney) had bilked his clients out of at least \$30,000. Rather than stand trial, the Missouri Courts had allowed him to make a deal -- the deal required that he sign an admission of guilt, agree to repay the money, and give up his law license for at least 5 years. When it was learned that the SCV had someone on its highest board who had committed such acts of malfeasance, many members wanted him removed from the GEC (quite a few members made comments like: "Wait until the SPLC finds out about this."). The constitution at that time seemed to authorize the CIC to suspend any officer for such misconduct. Sweeney requested an opinion from the JAIC and from other SCV attorneys, all of whom agreed that the CIC did have such authority under the constitution. About this same time, Sweeney received a report on another Past CIC, Pete Orlebeke. The report said that Orlebeke had committed voter fraud at the 2004 Dalton convention by voting for a camp to which he had not been properly transferred. In fact, the report showed that Orlebeke had actually "hacked" into the SCV HQ computer database (or had someone else do it) and made the transfer look official when, in fact, he had no authority to do so. Both Hawkins and Orlebeke were suspended by CIC Sweeney at about the same time for these two unrelated matters. What should have happened under the constitution is that Hawkins and Orlebeke would have stayed suspended until the Nashville convention, at which time their case would have been presented to the convention for resolution.

The Boardroom Coup

The matter stood there for a couple of months. Sweeney held another GEC meeting in Dec.

2004. Most of the Old Bulls did not attend. But mostly there was silence from the group; they did not even protest the suspension of Hawkins and Orlebeke, although CIC Sweeney was informed by a number of 2nd hand sources that the

Old Bulls were incensed at the loss of two more members of their voting block which, prior to the resignation of Lucas, had been only one vote short of a majority. Sweeney had scheduled another GEC meeting in Atlanta for Feb. 19, 2005. Rumors had been floating around for two months that the Old Bulls and their supporters were going to sue the SCV, but no one had any idea on what grounds. On Feb. 16, the Old Bulls held a GEC meeting by phone and voted to remove Sweeney and his 5 GEC appointees from office. Sweeney and most of his supporters did not attend the meeting, and the meeting itself became a subject of controversy as there was no provision in the SCV constitution for the calling of a GEC meeting without the approval of the CIC. Also, the removal of the CIC was something not allowed for in the SCV Constitution, but was provided for in Mississippi law. On Feb. 17, this group filed a suit on behalf of the SCV, not against it, alleging that Sweeney had violated Mississippi non-profit law with various alleged acts of misconduct, including the suspension of two "designated directors" – a legal term that apparently covered "directors for life", such as the Past CICs. The Chancellery Court judge in Columbia, Tennessee granted them a Temporary Restraining Order which blocked Sweeney and his supporters from any contact with the SCV and installed LtCIC Anthony Hodges as CIC. The Old Bulls moved quickly to consolidate their power. They fired the attorney that Sweeney had hired to represent the SCV in the event a lawsuit was filed against the SCV. However, Sweeney and his supporters also rallied quickly. Adjutant-in-Chief James Dark, who had extensive experience in fund-raising, sent out appeals for defense funds to all SCV members. Most members were outraged at the turn of events. Even members who had not supported Sweeney in the 2004 election now sent money to support the lawsuit defense, stating that they were infuriated that the Old Bulls had taken matters into their own hands and overturned a valid election. In just a few weeks, AIC Dark had raised thousands of dollars. PastCIC Wilson drove to Nashville and interviewed several law firms, seeking the best counsel for the situation and shortly hired a top law firm to represent the defense. Resolutions of support for CIC Sweeney were passed by most SCV Divisions and many camps and brigades.

The Court Hearing

Meanwhile, the Old Bulls appointed new officers to the GEC. Jeff Massey was appointed Adjutant-in-Chief. He soon made phone calls to Elm Springs and attempted to intimidate Executive Director Ben Sewell into paying their legal expenses. Massey also sent facsimiles of corporate seals to the SCV bank in an attempt to obtain balance information, signature cards and other financial information. Sewell, as well as the bank at Sewell's request, refused to cooperate with Massey until the matter had been properly adjudicated, as Massey was only operating under the authority of a Temporary Restraining Order. On March 9, 2005, the whole matter was brought before the judge who had signed the TRO. The purpose of the hearing was to review the TRO and consider whether or not it should be converted to a Temporary Injunction. If granted, the Old Bulls could complete their takeover of the SCV, while pursuing the lawsuit against Sweeney and others. At the hearing, a secret recording of the Feb. 16 phone meeting made by AIC Dark saved the day. After listening to the tape, the judge concluded that the Feb. 16 meeting had been conducted improperly. But he also stated that CIC Sweeney had exceeded his authority in suspending designated directors, in spite of what the SCV constitution stated. In his final order, he lifted the TRO, restored all the elected and appointed officers to their positions, restored the suspended directors to their positions, and refused to grant a temporary injunction. But he left the door open for the Old Bulls to continue their lawsuit or to try another coup.

The Special Convention.

Many members, upon hearing that the door was still open for another takeover, immediately launched a drive to collect petitions for a Special Convention. Within two weeks, the Sweeney administration had received enough petitions to call a Special Convention under the authority of Mississippi law. The Special Convention was held April 23, 2005 in Concord, NC. It was the largest convention ever held by the SCV, with 716 delegates from 379 camps attending the one-day convention. The lawyers hired by Sweeney and supporters to defend the lawsuit had advised that, under the law, the agenda for the convention had to be limited to the makeup of the GEC, so there were only two items of business to be considered – Constitutional amendments to remove all but the immediate past three CICs from the GEC and to remove the MOS&B CG from the SCV GEC. Both amendments passed with margins over 90%.

At the GEC meeting that afternoon, the GEC (now minus all the Past CICs except Griffin, Deason and Wilson) used the MS law and voted all the elected members of the Old Bulls out of office and off the GEC. Also voted off was AOT Commander Terry Beasley, who had not been a party to the lawsuit, but had given the Old Bulls much support, in the opinion of some members. Former ANV Army Commander Chris Sullivan was elected by the GEC to the LtCIC position, but the other positions vacated – the Commanders and Councilmen for ATM and AOT—were left vacant so that they could be filled by election at the Nashville convention to be held in July. Sweeney filled the two commander positions with temporary appointments so that the two Armies could continue to function.

Officers in the Sweeney administration began to study the Mississippi law more closely, and they soon realized that there were many other provisions of the Act that worked against the SCV.

The Mississippi law had been written to accommodate “normal” non-profit companies, where the Board of Directors is elected by the members and the Board appoints (and dismisses) all officers. In the SCV constitution, officers were elected directly and occupied positions on various Boards (including the GEC) by virtue of the office to which they had been elected – the exact opposite of the situation envisioned by the Model Non-Profit Act. The Sweeney administration had solved the immediate problem, but soon realized that another oligarchy could come along in the future and use the MS law against it again. In theory, any camp commander or any other officer who challenged the authority of an entrenched National oligarchy could be dismissed by a simple majority vote of the GEC. There were many other disturbing provisions of the MS law that conflicted with the SCV constitution. At first, the lawyers in Nashville said the SCV needed to change its constitution, but after further study they said that the SCV would always have the potential for legal problems so long as it was chartered in Mississippi.

After researching the corporate statutes in other Southern states, it was discovered that Texas did not subscribe to the Model Non-profit Act and that the Texas laws in regard to non-profit corporations were much friendlier to non-standard organizations like the SCV. If the SCV rechartered in Texas, it could construct a constitution that would allow it to operate the way it had operated in the past with very few changes. The lawyers prepared the proper paperwork for rechartering in Texas. This matter was brought before the 2005 Convention in Nashville and passed by a greater than 90% margin. After the vote, the incorporation papers were filed with the State of Texas and the SCV became a Texas corporation. The SCV informed the State of Texas at the time that a new constitution would be filed with the State after the convention in 2006.

The Resolutions and Amendments committee (chaired by LtCIC Chris Sullivan) had a monumental task during late 2005 and early 2006 – preparing an entirely new constitution for presentation at the 2006 convention in New Orleans. However, the task was completed and the Constitution – now divided into two documents – was presented at the 2006 Convention. A number of amendments were passed from the floor and the amended set of documents was then passed by the convention with over 90% of the vote. One key item that was resolved with the new documents: Divisions or Camps that were separately incorporated were required to amend their corporate charters to state that they were subsidiaries of the SCV. The dissidents had used the incorporated entities as weapons in their war with the SCV, and expensive legal maneuvers were required to reestablish the relationship of those entities to the National organization.

During this whole crisis, the SCV was greatly aided by Kirk Lyons of the Southern Legal Resource Center, who provided much needed legal aid and advice and who prepared the final corporation papers for the Texas merger.

The Start of Guerilla War.

The whole crisis should have been concluded with the Special Convention. But the Old Bulls did not give up so easily. Unable to take over the SCV at the National level, they attempted to take over in various camps and divisions. A small number of camps, probably less than 5%, had supported the coup. Some of these camps voted to dissolve or attempted to secede and join other organizations. For example, in Florida, 6 officers out of the 10 on the camp executive committee for the 300-member Kirby-Smith camp (which was separately incorporated under Florida law) voted to secede from the SCV. The dissident officers then seized control of the corporate entity and the camp assets and attempted to convince the court that they were entirely independent of the SCV. The camp was ultimately rescued from the dissidents and again became one of the largest camps in the SCV.

The dissidents started a number of rumors about the SCV’s supposed association with various nefarious groups, particularly the League of the South. None of these rumors were ever shown to have any validity, but they served to make some members unsure about the SCV and some even resigned or dropped their membership in the SCV.

In several cases, the dissidents tried to convince the local courts that SCV camps and divisions were mere “associates” of the SCV and did not in any way report to a higher headquarters. New national organizations were formed in several states, founded by disgruntled SCV members who supported the Old Bulls.

Lawsuits proliferated in Mississippi, Florida, and Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, a group of dissident Division officers (composed of “Beau” Cantrell, Jeff Massey, PCIC Charles Smith, and Division Adjutant Ron Hull) attempted to destroy

their own division in the aftermath of the Special Convention. By December 2005, the dissidents had reduced the Oklahoma membership from 200 to 50 and had fewer than 5 viable camps. Upon learning this, CIC Sweeney revoked the Division charter, since a division was required to have a minimum of 5 chartered camps. The Oklahoma dissidents seized control of the Division treasury, the corporate entity, and the Division website and refused to relinquish them. At this point, the SCV filed suit against the dissidents in Federal court. Meanwhile, new Division officers were appointed by Sweeney, a Division convention was held by the new officers, and the Oklahoma Division was rebuilt into a loyal SCV organization within a few months. Even at this late stage, the Oklahoma dissidents tried to disrupt the SCV by filing a State lawsuit against the SCV to block the Oklahoma Division convention. They were only able to block the convention for a few weeks. All these legal matters were settled largely in favor of the SCV in August 2006.

In Mississippi, a member (Robert Murphree) who happened to be a lawyer and supporter of the Old Bulls attempted two legal maneuvers designed to damage the SCV. First, he filed a brief with a Mississippi court asking it to remove the National SCV as custodian of a \$3million trust fund set up years earlier to provide grants for medical research. Second, he and the Board of Trustees of Beauvoir attempted to disenfranchise the Mississippi Division members in a transparent attempt to transfer ownership of Beauvoir to another corporation. The two lawsuits in Mississippi had been settled in favor of the SCV by October 2006.

In Tennessee, the original conspirators (the Old Bulls) went back to court in Tennessee and attempted to force the SCV to pay their legal bills stemming from the February coup attempt. The legal fees lawsuit was argued before the Tennessee appeals court in November 2006. The appeals court eventually ruled in favor of the Old Bulls on this matter, and the legal fees (amounting to about \$50,000) were paid from an escrow fund set up by the SCV Executive Director.

The Fall of the Old Bulls

With the removal of the Old Bulls from the GEC, the power block began to unravel. The contract for the merchandising director was bought out and the position eliminated. A motion was made at the 2005 Convention to have all the Old Bulls expelled from the SCV. This move was squelched by Sweeney administration supporters, who pointed out to the convention members that the SCV could not expel any member without a proper trial. The vacated Army positions were filled at the 2005 convention by officers more member-oriented than the Old Bulls' candidates. The GEC voted in late 2005 to sever relationships with the MOS&B. By early 2006, the SCV had purchased the MOS&B's 10% share of Elm Springs and the MOS&B had moved all its property and records to Alabama.

During the "guerilla war" phase of the crisis, MOS&B Past-CG Jeff Massey and PCIC Charles Smith continued to try to undermine the SCV and were expelled from the SCV by the GEC in 2006. PCIC Ralph Green was brought up on charges by the Texas Division for attempting to undermine his own camp and the Texas Division, but he resigned from the SCV before his case could be heard. PCIC Griffin retained his SCV membership, but resigned from the GEC. Ex- LtCIC Hodges resigned from the SCV. PCIC Faggert and MOS&B Past-CG Cantrell dropped their SCV memberships through non-payment of dues. PCIC Orlebeke died in June 2005. PCICs Norman Dasinger and Robert Hawkins, and former AOT Councilman John French simply disappeared back into the membership. Former AOT Commander Tarry Beasley ran for LtCIC at the August 2006 convention in New Orleans, but was defeated.

The Return to Normalcy

Membership tumbled briefly as a result of all these internal squabbles, and especially in view of the determined efforts of the Old Bulls and their supporters to "get even" with the SCV by discouraging membership renewal. However, many members who at first dropped their memberships later renewed those memberships and by fall of 2006 the membership level was just about where (within 2000 members) it had been before the start of the Crisis. CIC Sweeney spent the remainder of his two year term heavily involved in the various lawsuits. By the time he completed his term of office in August 2006, the SCV had, for the most part, returned to its normal pursuits. The MOS&B had separated from the SCV; the Old Bulls had been removed from the GEC; a new corporate charter had been created in a new state; a new Constitution had been written and accepted by the members; and heritage defense was once again the major concern of the membership.

[updated Jan 18, 2007]

Swindlers' Traits

- Superficial charm
- Pathological liar
- Inflated view of self worth
- Conning, manipulative
- Lacks empathy
- Lacks guilt
- Won't accept responsibility
- Pride in getting away with crimes
- Seeks power

Usually a psychopath

Re: A draft copy of minutes for DEC meeting held 10 Jun 2018 - 2 questions and answers

• fbbussey <fbbussey@cctc.net>

To:swells@ivmedco.com,Randall Erwin SCV #2283 Adjutant

Jun 27 at 9:04 PM

~From Randall Erwin SCV #2283 Adjutant ~

Frank,

Help me please. Is a draft version of DEC Minutes meant for public viewing?

These are the minutes of a public meeting, not an executive session. Any member of the Texas Division is welcome to attend. They are the Secretary's draft. Taking the role of a secretary requires following a routine to record the minutes and make changes for approval. First, the secretary listens carefully to what the members of the committee say, to record accurate, fair and objective statements. Next, by writing the minutes, the secretary makes the minutes available to the committee within five days after the meeting or at the next meeting, whichever is convenient to the members. If the minutes are not approved and a member asks for a correction, the secretary corrects the text on the written minutes itself and adds a statement to the minutes that reads, "The minutes have been approved as corrected."

Shouldn't the DEC membership's editorial power and authority be exercised, or simply held in retention?

Why? These are the minutes of a public meeting, not an executive session. Any member of the Texas Division is welcome to attend.

The Texas division as well as the camps thereof are 501c3 Corporations, membership organizations, it's members have a right to inspect meeting minutes. The meeting minutes of the members, the board, and committees of the board of a 501c3 Corporation are to be open to the inspection of any member at any reasonable time, for a purpose reasonably related to such person's interests as a member.

Membership inspection rights reiterate the importance of having minutes that are prepared with an awareness of third parties. Minutes are not simply used to refresh the memories of those individuals who were in attendance at the meeting. In some cases, minutes are being read by individuals who were not in the room during the meeting but who are now reading the minutes and trying to understand what happened. Unclear, careless, or poorly documented minutes can create unnecessary suspicion or problems for an organization such as undermining what was actually a validly approved action or destroying privilege of confidential communications.

Dangers exist where a few officers could release propaganda, is it not?

If there is any propaganda here it is from our Chief of Staff.

Tell me I'm in the correct position to refuse unapproved DEC "minutes" when the DEC body of members themselves have yet to incorporate corrections, vote, and approve these Minutes.

Chief of Staff / Secretary Boyd has stated: At 12:01 AM, 04JUL2018, these minutes will be considered accepted as presented and no further changes or comments will be considered.

Once approved, (by member vote -or- after 12:00 am July 4th,) then, and only then, should I have the full trust and conscience obligation to distribute DEC Minutes.

If there is an update that is not shared with the membership, I will share it also.

At the bottom of this e-mail, I have included some information about minutes for a 501c3 for the knowledge of those who read this.

Chief of Staff / Secretary Boyd had no minutes of the 2016 Reunion at the 2017 Reunion.

Respectfully,
Frank

On 6/27/2018 2:21 PM, Steve Wells wrote:

Frank, I read no discussion in the minutes of the June DEC meeting re: Committee established to Review/Revise Texas Constitution.

Is that correct?

Steve

Steve Wells SCV #1937 Cmdr,

The Motion to form the committee on the Constitution and amendments was made. I have included some information about minutes for a 501(c)(3) for the knowledge of those who read this. and voted in/approved in afternoon session of the Reunion on Saturday, June 9th. Those minutes are not out yet.

The Draft DEC minutes of Sunday, June 10th did not include the resignation from the Constitution Committee of Larry Jo Reynolds. It did happen.

The Draft DEC minutes of Sunday, June 10th did not include the fact that we were taken into an executive session. It did happen, that is all I can say.

Will these items be in the final report, only time will tell.

Respectfully,
Frank

Here is the information I referenced above about minutes for a 501(c)(3) Organization.

The IRS has indicated in its compliance guides that the board minutes of 501(c)(3) [public charities](#), [private foundations](#), and [other tax-exempt organizations](#) should be kept permanently by the organization.

Board meeting minutes are an important but often undervalued form of recordkeeping for organizations. Minutes provide a memorialized chronology of key information such as board actions, elections of officers or directors, and certain reports from committees and staff. Additionally, meeting minutes can have important legal significance in an IRS examination and as evidence in courts if, for example, someone challenges the validity of certain actions or positions.

Unfortunately, a variety of mistakes are commonly associated with the taking and keeping of minutes including:

- Failing to document a quorum was present;
- Failing to document or provide a clear description about a board action taken;
- Drafting a transcript of everything said at the meeting, including information that might be harmful to the organization if read by someone with access to the minutes (e.g., employees or members) or by a court reviewing a board action;
- Drafting and distributing minutes to directors after a lengthy period of time has passed;
- Waiting to approve minutes from past meetings until a substantial period of time has passed, decreasing the likelihood that mistakes will be caught and corrected; and
- Failing to maintain a reasonable document management system, resulting in the loss of minutes from past meetings.

Anyone reading an organization's minutes should be able to easily understand, at a minimum, what actions were taken and how they were approved.

CONTENT

There is no hard and fast rule regarding the level of detail to be included in minutes. Organizations are not required to, nor should they, record every detail or statement said at the meeting. However, there should be enough information to make the minutes useful should they ever be used for reference or offered as evidence that an action was properly taken or that directors fulfilled their fiduciary duties. Boards and secretaries tasked with recording or approving the minutes should use their best judgment about the degree of specificity provided in the minutes. Board minutes should include basic information such as:

- Date and time of meeting;
- Whether the meeting is a special or regular meeting;

- Whether notice was given or a waiver of notice signed by all directors;
- Names of directors in attendance and directors not in attendance;
- Names of other guests in attendance (and their titles or associations, if relevant);
- Whether a quorum was established;
- Any departures and re-entries of attendees; and
- Any board actions (e.g., approvals, delegations of authority, directives).

Suggestions:

- Include alternatives considered for important decisions to show diligence and reasonable care;
- Attach and briefly summarize key points from any reports given to the board (so long as they may not be misconstrued to be prejudicial to the organization or to the board);
- Know what vote is required by your bylaws (e.g., majority, supermajority) for certain actions and clearly indicate if such a vote was reached;
- Record recusals from discussions and abstentions from voting;
- Include those votes that were against a motion (see Part II); and
- Include action items, what people commit to do.

Boards should also be thoughtful with how they handle confidential or sensitive information. For example, organizations may choose to hold an executive session to discuss matters such as executive director reviews or pending litigation. According to [Blue Avocado](#), “The minutes of the meeting should indicate that the board met in executive session, and report on the topic of the discussion, although the specifics (such as the amount of a lawsuit settlement) may be confidential and appear only in a set of confidential-to-the-board minutes or other notes.” A separate recordkeeping system should be established for such confidential information, which is better not identified as “minutes” to prevent members and others from asserting the right to view such information.

FORMAT

Format is really a question about how to best organize the content. Again, there is no right answer. There are however a few guiding principles. Ideally, nonprofits should maintain consistency with the format of their minutes. This does not mean the format should not be improved over the years to be more readable, clear, and useful to the organizations and others; this does however mean that format should not simply change at whim or due to lack of institutionalized knowledge about appropriate ways to document meeting minutes. Unexplainable changes in format can make minutes more difficult to understand internally and can also raise suspicion for outsiders. For example, if the organization's January minutes provide detailed accounts of board discussion over a minor issue, it can raise flags if the organization's February minutes barely account for any discussion on a major issue such as increasing an executive's compensation amount by a substantial amount. Additionally, the format used should be one that is user- and reader-friendly.

Suggestions:

- Adopt and use a meeting “minute template;”
- Use a format that clearly indicates when a board action has been taken (e.g., “Resolved,” “Action”);
- Set apart important information such as “action items” (actions that directors have committed to doing).

TIMING

The revised Form 990 asks in Part VI, Section A, Question 8 whether there is contemporaneous documentation of the board and board committee meeting minutes or written actions. The Form 990 instructions then go on to say that “contemporaneous” means “by the later of (1) the next meeting of the governing body or committee (such as approving the minutes of the prior meeting) or (2) 60 days after the date of the meeting or written action.” Organizations that do not conduct contemporaneous documentation must explain their practices or policies, if any, regarding documentation of board or board committee meetings or written actions. Although there is no outlined penalty for a failure to take contemporaneous minutes, the question's presence on Form 990 indicates that meeting minutes documentation is an area of concern for the IRS. Failure to adopt practices for better meeting minutes documentation may be a factor that weighs against the organization in the eyes of the IRS or courts. Additionally, a shallow explanation for poor practices may raise concern with funders, donors, and the public who have access to an organization's Form 990.

RETENTION

While the duration of record retention can vary widely depending on the type of record, the IRS has indicated in its compliance guides that the board minutes of 501(c)(3) [public charities](#), [private foundations](#), and [other tax-exempt organizations](#) should be kept permanently by the organization. Other documents that the IRS directs to be kept permanently include an organization's determination letter, articles of incorporation and bylaws, again highlighting the importance of meeting minutes. Organizations should be aware of such a strong directive from the IRS supported by the opinion of many nonprofit lawyers.



The Disintegration of Lincolnian America

by Donald Livingston

From ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE'S February 2018 Scholars Conference in Charleston, SC: Attacking Confederate Monuments and Its Meaning for America

VIEW THIS AND OTHER GREAT CONFEDERATE VIDEO LECTURES IN THE
CONFEDERATE LIBRARY SECTION OF OUR WEB PAGE.

<http://belocamp.com/library>

Flag Dedication in Palo Pinto County, Texas



Randall Scott SCV Camp #2283, 34th Texas Cavalry

June 20 ·

Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans hoisted a 10x6-foot Confederate, Cross of St. Andrews flag atop a 40-foot flagpole at Trolley Car Cafe located on Interstate 20 and Hwy 193 in southern Palo Pinto County, Texas.

The project has been 'in-work' for five months and was funded by private donations to preserve the truthful purpose and intent of this great Confederate symbol, The Cross of St. Andrews.

Our efforts give us hope that this symbol of family unity and love-of-country will remain cherished forever in the hearts and minds of millions of Southerners-by-choice, Confederate descendants, and our children's children for many generations to come.

The SCV 3rd and 7th Brigades of; James Randolph Camp #2255 Hudson Oaks, 2nd Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon, and 34th Texas Cavalry Camp #2283 Mineral Wells were represented by the following members,

Jon Awbrey (photographer) L-to-R [Kelly Westo](#), [Calvin Allen](#), Robert Helton, Randall Erwin, [Jack Sparks](#), Gerald Tyler, Paul Ivy, [Jim Harvey](#), and Larry Johnson

FLAG POLE FUNDRAISER

Photo of the pin attached. Cost \$10.00 each plus \$4.00 shipping for 1- 10 pins. If you order by camp it saves members money on shipping.

Thank You

George P. Foulds

Texas Division 6th Brigade Commander
Hood's Texas Brigade Camp #153 Lt. Commander

WHILE THEY LAST!
TEXAS DIVISION LAPEL PINS

\$10 EACH

**PROCEEDS GO TO PURCHASE
LARGE FLAG AN FLAGPOLE FOR
INSTALATION ALONG INTERSTATE
OUTSIDE SAN ANTONIO**



For More Info, Contact:

George Foulds

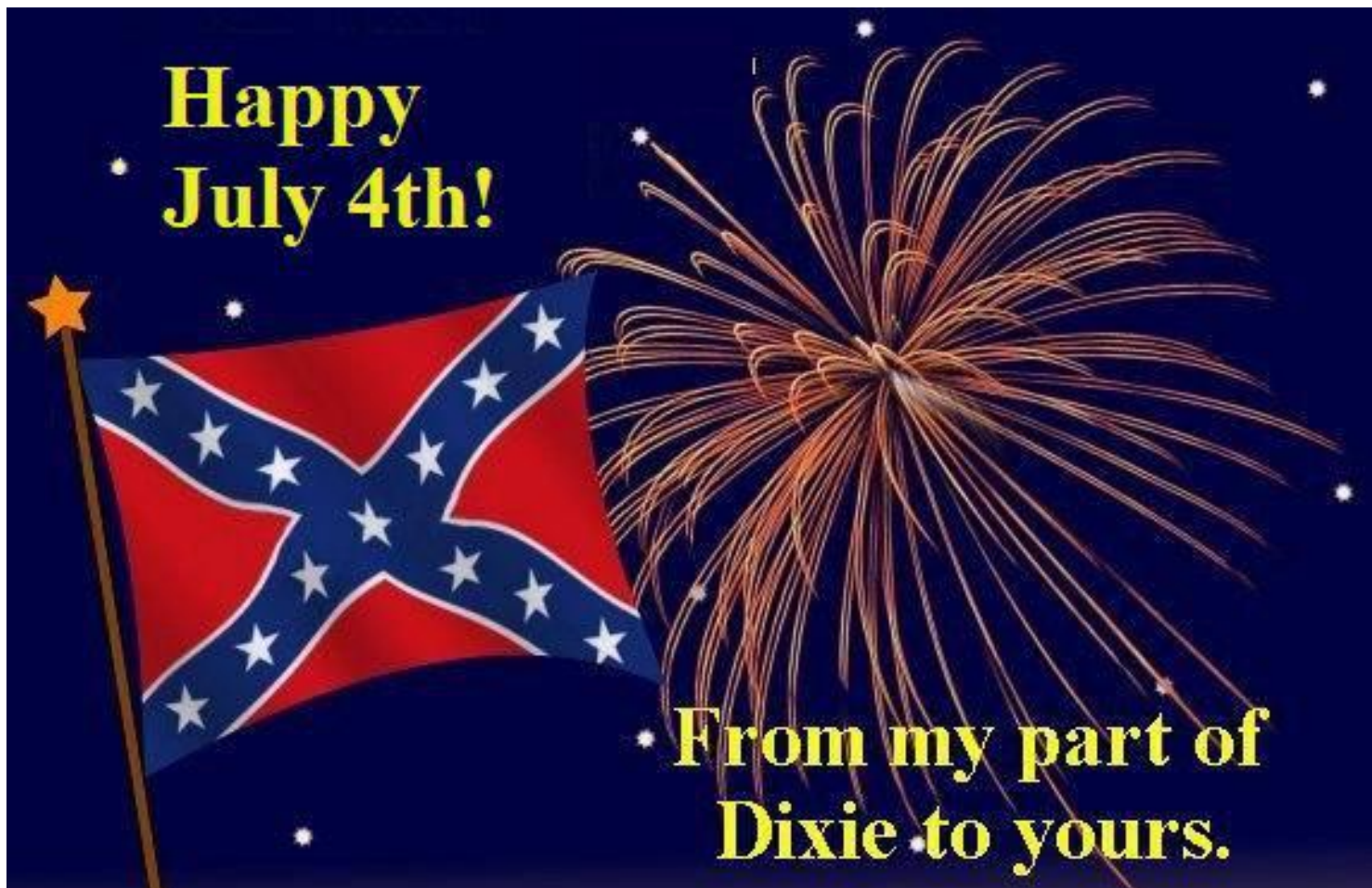
fouldsoilfield@gmail.com

361-215-0412

John McCammon

mccammon@beecreek.net

210-317-8114



A CONFEDERATE PERSPECTIVE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY:

"We have no inclination to deprive that day of its just honors on which was, for the first time, effectively and solemnly enunciated - 'the right of the people to alter and abolish a form of Government, deriving it's just powers from the consent of the governed.' This is the principle for which we are even now contending, and which we have never violated; and, therefore, whatever associations are connected with that mid-summer day in the year of our Lord 1776, ought to be peculiarly and perpetually cherished by the citizens and citizen-soldiers of these Confederate States...

"When the time and our means permit, we shall be glad to see renewed, with every return of the occasion, the bonfires and rejoicings with which it used to be celebrated, and we shall read, with hardly less pleasure than in the season of our boyhood, the familiar but ever fresh truths appropriate to the day written by the art of the pyrotechnist in letters of emerald and crimson against the dusk evening sky.

"Yet while we advocate the celebration of the 4th by ourselves, we don't know what right the Yankees have to regard it with like respect. It is one of the most remarkable proofs of their effrontery as a nation that they would dare to take the name of that day in vain. The impudence of the thing almost surpasses belief. But it is a piece of the bold hypocrisy of a people who represent themselves as the philanthropists of the world while they are engaged in a crusade of extermination against another."

~Henry Timrod, Southern Poet, July, 1864

Confederate plaque in Texas Capitol is insulting, inaccurate — and should be removed

By [Erica Grieder](#)

June 7, 2018 Updated: June 7, 2018 7:39am



Photo: Jay Janner, MBO / AP

IMAGE 1 OF 3

The Children of the Confederacy Creed plaque at the Capitol in Austin, Texas.

Nearly three years ago, a white supremacist shot and killed nine African-Americans during their regular Wednesday evening Bible study at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

That tragedy resulted in renewed calls for the removal of Confederate flags and monuments in public spaces. And since then, according to a new report from the Southern Poverty Law Center, at least 110 Confederate symbols have been removed from public spaces in 22 states and the District of Columbia.

In 2016, for example, the Houston Independent School District voted to rename seven schools. The following year, three Confederate statues on the University of Texas at Austin's mall were relocated to the university's Briscoe Center for American History.

All in all, in fact, Texas led the nation in such changes, with more than 31 symbols removed.

READ MORE: [Texas leads U.S. in removal of Confederal symbols, study finds](#)

This was a “surprising tidbit,” according to CNN, which was among the outlets that covered the SPLC’s findings this week.

It shouldn’t be surprising, noted the friend who forwarded CNN’s story to me. I agree. Texas is the largest of the former Confederate states, having voted to secede in February, 1861. We should all be honest about that inglorious chapter in Texas history, and the fact that its lingering legacy includes a lot of Confederate monuments — most of which went up well after the Civil War, in many cases as part of an effort by whites in the South and elsewhere to reassert control over a changing society —among other things.

Some of those monuments are more obnoxious than others. There is, for example, a plaque in the Texas Capitol, installed in 1959 by the Texas division of the Children of the Confederacy, which recites the organization’s creed.

Eric Johnson, a Democratic state representative from Dallas, has been calling for its removal since the August 2017 white nationalist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia that ended in a car plowing into a crowd of people who had gathered to protest the rally itself and killing one, Heather Heyer. The driver, a self-described neo-Nazi, has been charged with first-degree murder in the incident.

“The plaque is not historically accurate in the slightest,” Johnson wrote to the State Preservation Board, which oversees the Texas Capitol’s contents and grounds.

Johnson, who is African-American, had recently moved into an office near the plaque — which really should be an affront to all Texans. It claims, among other things, that the Civil War “was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery.”

That’s flatly dishonest, which is why a number of Johnson’s colleagues, including House Speaker Joe Straus, have seconded his call to remove this particular plaque. And it’s puzzling that Gov. Greg Abbott—who met with Johnson last October, and chairs the State Preservation Board—has so far refused to weigh in on the issue.

In the wake of the violence in Charlottesville, Abbott had offered a boilerplate objection to racially motivated violence, along with a bromide that made it clear he would like to avoid being asked to show any leadership on a question that might rankle a few members of the Republican base.

“If we do not learn from our history, we are doomed to repeat it,” the governor said in his statement.

He continued, “Tearing down monuments won’t erase our nation’s past, and it doesn’t advance our nation’s future.”

The historical record is clear about a few things, though.

For example, our declaration of secession, issued in 1861, argues that Texas was admitted to the union as a state “maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery” and accuses the federal government of trying to destroy that institution.

In 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered, meaning that the Confederate States of America lost the Civil War.

RELATED



•

LINK: Texas leads U.S. in removal of Confederate symbols, study finds

And since then Texans have not been as prone to wallowing in grievances related to the Confederacy's defeat as some southerners have been — or as open to coddling the subset of Texans who are determined to do so.

In 2009, for example, the Texas Department of Motor Vehicles rejected a request, from the state chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, to issue a specialty license plate, which would have featured the Confederate flag. A lawsuit ensued, which resulted in a 2015 Supreme Court ruling, in *Walker v. Texas*, which found that the state could not be compelled to issue such plates, which would imply the government's endorsement of their speech.

That ruling, as it happened, was handed down the day after the Charleston shooting. In other words, Texas should have been poised to lead the way in the ensuing national debate over how Americans might remember our history without valorizing the Confederate rebellion or its underlying cause, which was slavery.

And some Texans have managed to do so. It's a shame that our governor has not been among them, thus far. Perhaps one day he will hit the history books.

In the meantime, Johnson is right about the Confederate plaque in the Texas Capitol — and Abbott should stop stonewalling over what is, in fact, an easy call.

erica.grieder@chron.com

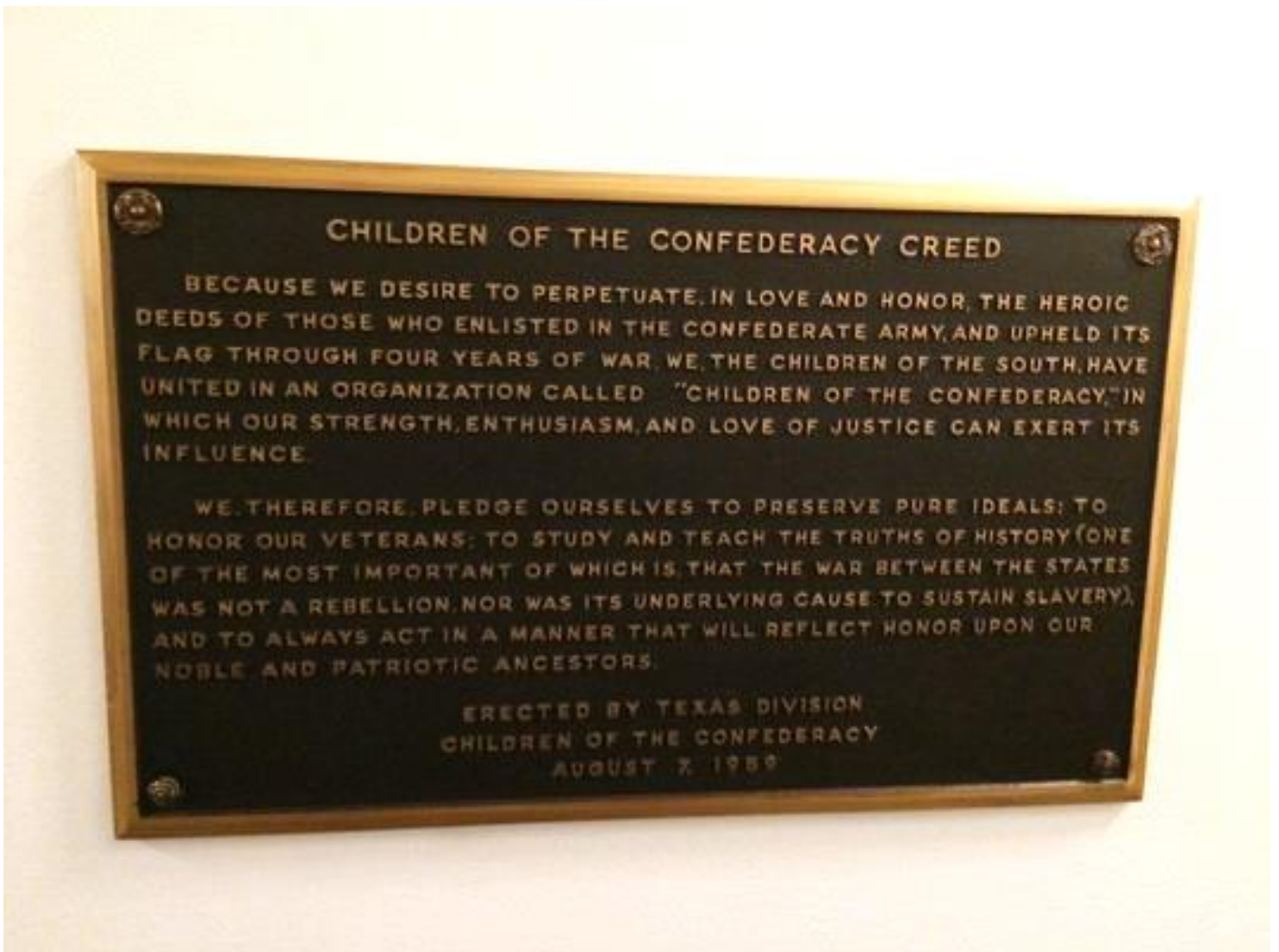
<https://www.houstonchronicle.com/news/columnists/grieder/article/The-Confederate-plaque-in-the-Texas-Capitol-is-12973938.php#photo-15680314>

Lawmaker asks who may remove Confederate plaque from Capitol

[John C Moritz](#), USA Today Network Published 5:12 p.m. CT May 3, 2018

Critics say it's time for Texas to take down the monuments to the Civil War and to ease racial tension and to showcase the state in a more inclusive light. Defenders argue that such a move seeks to erase a vital part of Texas history. Wochit

At issue is a plaque in the Texas Capitol arguing that slavery was not a factor in the Civil War.



(Photo: John C. Moritz/USA Today Network)
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AUSTIN – An El Paso lawmaker is seeking a ruling from Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton on who has the legal authority to remove a plaque from the state Capitol hailing the cause of the Confederacy and minimizing the role slavery played in the Civil War.

State Rep. Joe Moody, a Democrat who chairs the House Criminal Jurisprudence Committee, pointed out in his April 27 letter to Paxton that an African-American lawmaker has expressed his offense at the plaque called the "Children of the Confederacy Creed" but has yet to get an answer on whether it should remain in public view.

"Representative (Eric) Johnson then submitted a formal building change request form on Oct. 23, 2017 and met with Governor Abbott personally about the issue several days later," Moody wrote. "No response to the request has been issued and no official action has been taken since."

Paxton's office said no ruling has been made on the matter.

The plaque, which is on the Capitol's first floor and near Johnson's office, has been part of a larger brewing controversy on whether several statues honoring the Confederate cause are appropriate for the Texas Capitol complex.



State Rep. Joe Moody (Photo: Courtney Sacco/Caller-Times)

Johnson last year said the plaque's presence is as offensive as it is inaccurate. The text reads in part:

"We, therefore, pledge ourselves to preserve pure ideals ... to study and teach the truths of history (one of the most important of which is that the War Between the States was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery)."

The grounds and the building are maintained under the supervision of the Preservation Board, which is chaired by the governor and includes the speaker of the House and the lieutenant governor.

More: [Confederate monuments are a showcase for deep emotions](#)

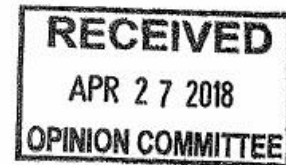
More: [Straus says Confederate plaque in Capitol should be removed](#)



COMMITTEE ON
CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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CHAIR
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MIKE LANG
TERRY WILSON

April 27, 2018

Office of the Attorney General
Attention: Opinion Committee
P.O. Box 12548 | Austin, TX 78711-2548
via email to opinion.committee@oag.texas.gov

FILE # 12-48348-18
I.D. # 48348
RQ-0226-KP

re: Request for opinion on removal of "Children of the Confederacy Creed" plaque

Dear General Paxton:

I write on behalf of a committee of a house of the Legislature to request a written opinion on several questions affecting the public interest.

Background

As you may know, the "Children of the Confederacy Creed" plaque (the "Plaque") has been displayed in the Texas Capitol Complex since August 7, 1959. Its stated purpose is to "perpetuate, in love and honor, the heroic deeds of those who enlisted in the Confederate Army," and the installation proclaims the "truths of history (one of the most important of which is, that the war between the states was not a rebellion, nor was its underlying cause to sustain slavery)."

The Plaque is displayed near the office of State Representative Eric Johnson. On August 16, 2017, Representative Johnson delivered a letter to the State Preservation Board—copied to the offices of the governor, lieutenant governor, and speaker of the house—calling for the removal of the Plaque as offensive and historically inaccurate. Speaker Straus soon joined in urging removal of the Plaque on September 19, 2017.

Representative Johnson then submitted a formal building change request form on October 23, 2017 and met with Governor Abbott personally about the issue several days later. No response to the request has been issued and no official action has been taken since.

Applicable Legal Standards

The State Preservation Board consists of "the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the house" and appointees from each of those officials. TEX. GOV'T CODE ANN. § 443.003 (West 2012). "The governor is the chairman of the board," which may meet at the call of the governor. *Id.* § 443.004. The board's charge is to "preserve, maintain, and restore the Capitol," including its "contents [and] grounds," as well as to "approve all changes to the buildings and their grounds . . . and any transfers . . . of objects under the curator of the Capitol's care." *Id.* § 443.007 (a)(1) & (4).

The curator of the Capitol is a board employee tasked with oversight of the historical objects and artwork within the Capitol Complex. *Id.* § 443.006. The board is also guided by the Historical Representation Advisory Committee, which is tasked with "ensur[ing] that the diverse history of Texas is accurately represented in the Capitol Complex," particularly in the "historical accuracy of any proposed monument," which should reflect the "equitable



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representation of all Texans, including African slaves [and] African Americans." *Id.* § 443.0081 (a) & (k)(2).

The board has adopted administrative rules which govern changes to the Capitol Complex, including to historical artwork. *See generally* 13 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 111.16 (1988) (State Preserv. Bd., Changes to the Capitol Building, Capitol Extension Building, General Land Office Building, and Grounds). Change requests "shall be approved in writing," but if a request from a state legislator is denied, the lawmaker "may bring their request before the board at the next open meeting for a final ruling." *Id.* (b)(1) & (5). More specifically, changes to historical artwork "must be approved by the curator of the Capitol." *Id.* (c)(2).

Questions Posed

In light of that background and the broad nature of the relevant statutes and rules, I am asking the Office of the Attorney General for an opinion on the following questions:

1. Which officials or entities have the legal authority to remove or relocate (or order the removal or relocation of) the Plaque?
2. With respect to each of those officials or entities identified in response to question 1, what is the process for removing or relocating the Plaque?
3. May any official or entity, including but not limited to the governor in his capacity as chair of the State Preservation Board, the executive director of the board, and the curator of the Capitol, be compelled through a writ of mandamus or other legal mechanism to (a) respond to a written change request for the Plaque's removal or relocation (such as the one submitted by Representative Johnson), (b) call a meeting of the State Preservation Board, or (c) take any other action related to the Plaque?

I appreciate your thoughtful consideration and look forward to your opinion. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any further assistance in answering this request.

Respectfully,

JOE MOODY
Chair, Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence

cc: The Honorable Eric Johnson
The Honorable Greg Abbott
The Honorable Dan Patrick
The Honorable Joe Straus
State Preservation Board

Speaker Joe Straus, a San Antonio Republican, said late last year that he believes the plaque, which was installed in 1959, should be removed because of its historical inaccuracy and that other Confederate iconography should be reviewed for appropriateness.

Abbott's office said a decision on the fate of the plaque requires further study and discussion.

"Our office continues to work closely with the State Preservation Board to examine the history of the plaque and work towards a solution on this issue," said Abbott spokeswoman Ciara Matthews. "In researching its history and throughout the process, there have been more questions than answers.

"However, because the plaque was put in place by an act of the Texas Legislature, it would seem appropriate that lawmakers play a role in determining its future."

The Confederate controversy in Texas surfaced in the aftermath of the racial violence last summer in Charlottesville, Virginia, in which a woman was killed when a driver with Neo-Nazi ties plowed his car into a crowd.

Since then, several African-American lawmakers have called for the removal of Confederate iconography from the Texas Capitol and the president of the University of Texas at Austin ordered the removal of statues of Robert E. Lee and other Confederate figures from the campus mall.

John C. Moritz covers Texas government and politics for the USA Today Network in Austin. Contact him at John.Moritz@caller.com and follow him on Twitter @JohnnieMo.

<https://www.caller.com/story/news/local/texas/state-bureau/2018/05/03/controversy-over-confederate-remembrances-continues-texas/578983002/>

**WE ONLY HAVE ONE
RULE HERE
TO ACT LIKE A
GENTLEMAN
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GENERAL ROBERT E LEE**



Marc Thiessen: The Southern Poverty Law Center has lost all credibility



By [Marc Thiessen](#) | [Fox News](#)

Watch Video News Report [HERE](#)

What is the Southern Poverty Law Center?

The Southern Poverty Law Center says its mission is to fight discrimination and has been credited for helping combat the KKK but along the way they have become a controversial advocacy group.

WASHINGTON -- After years of smearing good people with false charges of bigotry, the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) has finally been held to account. A former Islamic radical named Maajid Nawaz sued the center for including him in its bogus "Field Guide to Anti-Muslim Extremists," and this week the SPLC agreed to pay him a \$3.375 million settlement and issued a public apology.

The SPLC is a once-storied organization that did important work filing civil rights lawsuits against the Ku Klux Klan in the 1970s. But it has become a caricature of itself, labeling virtually anyone who does not fall in line with its left-wing ideology an "extremist" or "hate group."

Nawaz is a case in point. Since abandoning Islamic radicalism, he has advised three British prime ministers and created the Quilliam Foundation, to fight extremism. He is not anti-Muslim. He is a Muslim and has argued that "Islam is a religion of peace."

So how did he end up in the SPLC's pseudo-guide to anti-Muslim bigots? His crime, apparently, is that he has become a leading critic of the radical Islamist ideology he once embraced. Thanks to his courage, the SPLC has been forced to pay a multimillion-dollar penalty and acknowledge in a statement that it was "wrong" and that Nawaz has "made valuable and important contributions to public discourse, including by promoting pluralism and condemning both anti-Muslim bigotry and Islamist extremism."



Video

Southern Poverty Law Center issues an apology

Let's hope this settlement is the first of many, because this is not the first time the SPLC has done this. In 2010, it placed the Family Research Council (FRC) -- a conservative Christian advocacy group that opposes abortion and same-sex marriage -- on its "hate map." Two years later, a gunman walked into the FRC headquarters with the intention to "kill as many as possible and smear the Chick-fil-A sandwiches in victims' faces." He told the FBI that he had used the SPLC website to pick his target.

In the aftermath, the FBI removed the SPLC from its list of legitimate resources on hate crimes.

While the FBI no longer takes the center seriously, many in the media still do. Last year, ABC News ran a story headlined: "Jeff Sessions addresses 'anti-LGBT hate group,' " in which it reported that "Sessions addressed members of the Alliance Defending Freedom, which was designated an 'anti-LGBT hate group' by the Southern Poverty Law Center in 2016." The Alliance Defending Freedom is a respected organization of conservative lawyers dedicated to defending religious liberty, and it just argued a case before the Supreme Court, *Masterpiece Cakeshop v. Colorado Civil Rights Commission*. It won, 7 to 2. It is not a "hate group." If anything, it is fighting anti-Christian hate.

In 2014, the SPLC placed Ben Carson -- later a Republican presidential candidate and now the current secretary of housing and urban development -- on its "extremist watch list," alongside neo-Nazis and white supremacists. After an uproar, the group removed him and apologized.

The SPLC also lists Charles Murray, a colleague of mine at the American Enterprise Institute and one of the most respected conservative intellectuals in the United States, on its website as a "White Nationalist." Last year, an angry mob of students, many citing the SPLC's designation, physically attacked Murray during a speech at Middlebury College.

He escaped unharmed, but the liberal professor who invited him ended up in the hospital.

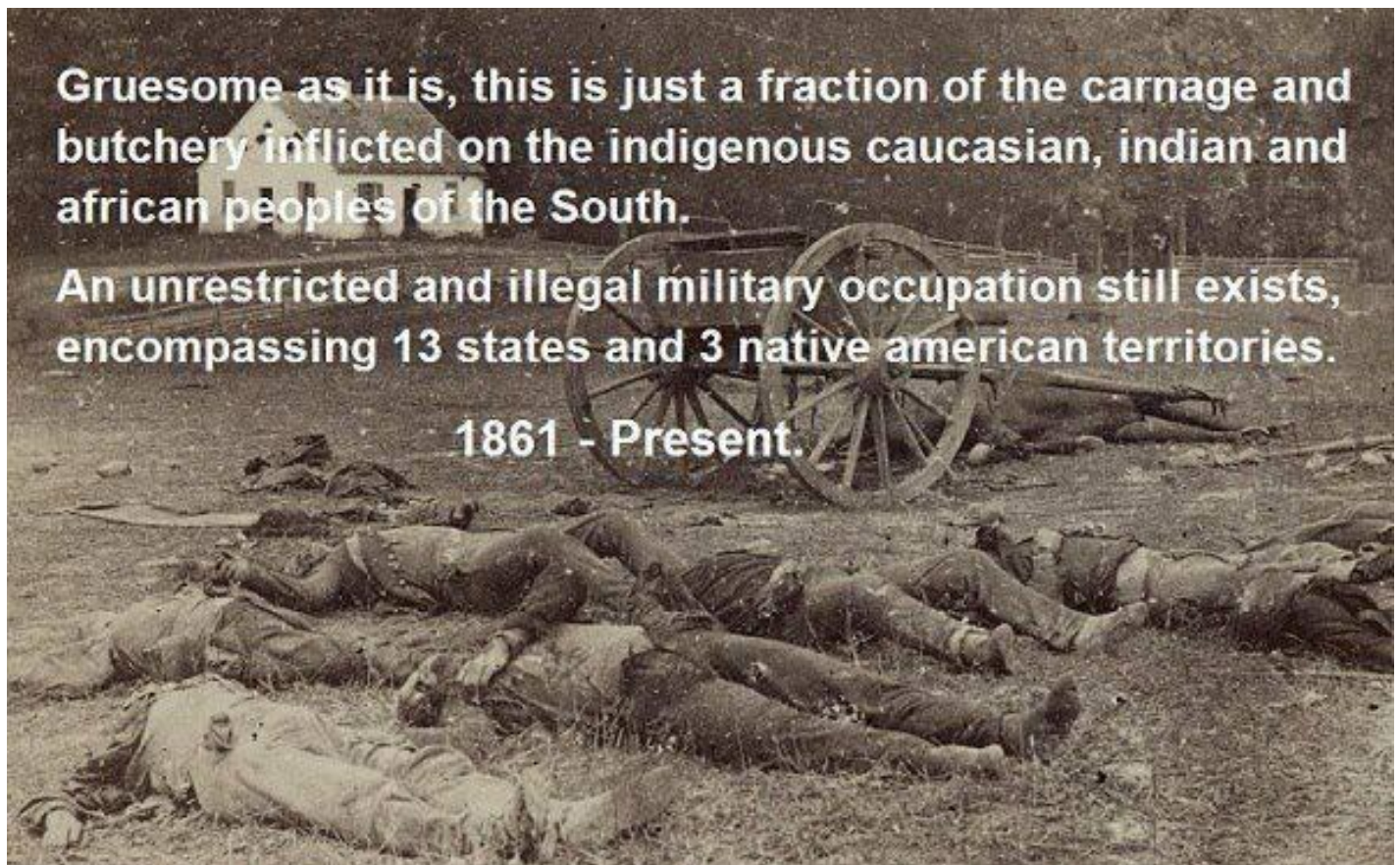
Little wonder that Nawaz was not just angry but also afraid about being designated an extremist by the SPLC. He told the Atlantic in 2016, "They put a target on my head. The kind of work that I do, if you tell the wrong kind of Muslims that I'm an extremist, then that means I'm a target."

Unfortunately, the settlement that the SPLC reached with Nawaz is not likely to deter it from smearing others -- \$3.4 million is a drop in the bucket for the center, which raised \$132 million between November 2016 and October 2017 and has a \$477 million endowment, including a reported \$92 million in offshore accounts. Sliming conservatives is big business.

The only way to stop the SPLC is if people stop giving it money and the media stop quoting it or taking it seriously. The SPLC once did important work fighting the Ku Klux Klan. But when it declares Maajid Nawaz, the Family Research Council, Ben Carson and Charles Murray as moral equivalents of the Klan, it loses all integrity and credibility.

Marc Thiessen is a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI). Thiessen served as chief speechwriter to President George W. Bush and to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2018/06/22/marc-thiessen-southern-poverty-law-center-has-lost-all-credibility.html>



The Red Hen, The Murder of Southern Hospitality and The Spirit of Destruction



Classy. Sarah Huckabee Sanders attends the 2018 White House Correspondents' Dinner at Washington Hilton on April 28, 2018 in Washington, DC. She would be viciously attacked by the night's entertainer Michelle Wolf. She would face another fateful encounter with hateful liberals at a dinner Friday night.

25.7K690

By [AL PERROTTA](#) Published on June 24, 2018 • 183 Comments

Imagine. You've had a rough week at the office. You've had a pressure-packed month that had you traveling halfway across the world for meetings that could decide the fate of millions. Your return has brought no rest. Every day you still have to stand in front of a bunch of people screaming the same questions at you — loaded questions, rude questions, "Let's see if I can get trending on Twitter" questions. Questions where one wrong word from you can send markets crashing, foreign leaders vexing, to say nothing of sending talking heads into a frenzy. And you have to take this daily barrage with supernatural control and restraint, despite being genetically wired to be a wise-cracker.

Finally, it's Friday. TGIF! Escape! You head out I-66 with the job and the nation's Capitol in your rear view mirror. You head south down I-81. Way south. With each mile you lose the stench of the Swamp, the weight of your responsibility, the burden of a boss who works 17 hours a day and rarely on script. Up ahead is a nice dinner with some friends, a couple's night.

You arrive in a quaint town tucked in the Shenandoah Mountains. A haven. You sit down at your table. You breathe. Perhaps for the first time in a month, you breathe.

The owner comes over. Not to say hi. Not even to discuss the night's specials. She's there to throw you out. Throw your whole party out. (literally and figuratively). Why? Because she hates your boss, and by extension hates you.

What happened to Sarah Sanders Friday night at the Red Hen in Lexington, Virginia is an abomination. It is a violation of all standards of decency and hospitality. Worse, it is the latest vile display of the unrepentant and unhinged spirit that says "Those I disagree with politically I must destroy." (Actually, not the latest. Florida's Attorney General got verbally assaulted inside a screening of the new Mr. Rogers documentary Saturday. It's an ugly day in the neighborhood.)

What's going on is nothing short of demonic.

But first, let's deal with the self-righteous, self-deluded owner of the Red Hen.

The Proud Owner

Co-owner Stephanie Wilkinson [gave her reasons for her rudeness](#) to the friendly reporters at the *Washington Post*. And they are completely political. Was Sanders making a scene? Was she shouting, "Boy, we're showing them little brownies, huh?" Was anything but her tummy growling? No. Her existence was the offense. To Wilkinson, Sanders was not a guest. Not a woman. Not a mother. Not a living, breathing person. She was a symbol that had to be obliterated.

Oh, Wilkinson's proud of what she did. She'd do it again in a heartbeat. "This feels like the moment in our democracy when people have to make uncomfortable actions and decisions to uphold their morals." She's acting like she's Rosa Parks sitting on a Birmingham bus. No. She's Robert DeNiro onstage at the Tony's, shouting "F*** Trump." Morality had nothing to do with this transplanted liberal New Yorker's decision to reject Sanders and her party. To reject, in essence, anyone who dares hold different views. Courage would have been in showing kindness. Instead, Wilkinson will be celebrated in her circles. Kathy Griffin and Peter Fonda will be making reservations, if they haven't already.

When her staff called to say Sanders was there, "What do we do?" any answer other than, "You treat her and her friends with the highest level of service and courtesy you can muster" is unacceptable. I grieve for her intolerance. I grieve her rejection of everything the hospitality business is supposed to represent. I don't grieve her restaurant's fate. Lexington is dominated by the Virginia Military Institute. Trump got over 70% of the vote in that area. Telling 70% of the locals they can kiss off is bad enough, but you're talking about the heart of Virginia. You're shredding the grand tradition of Southern hospitality. How distasteful is rudeness?

Wilkinson also did something else pretty stupid. She just signaled to her staff that they can pick and chose which guests to treat right. All told, her business is likely doomed. The Red Hen will be plucked. And it gets worse. Wilkinson is also the Director of Main Street Lexington. That's a tourism agency for the town.

Help us champion truth, freedom, limited government and human dignity. [Support The Stream »](#)

What has Wilkinson done to Lexington itself? If you come across I-40, then head north for several hours on I-81, Lexington is a natural place to stop, but not necessary. How many will now drive on by, worried that their presence is not welcome? "That's the place that wouldn't serve Sarah Sanders."

No wonder Lexington-born GOP congressional candidate Ben Cline was quick to hit Twitter.



Ben Cline

✓ @Cline4Virginia

On behalf of my hometown of Lexington, I want to apologize for the rudeness of one liberal New York transplant (who also happens to be Meryl Streep's cousin). We hope you will come back and enjoy our area's true southern hospitality.

Sarah Sanders

✓ @PressSec

Last night I was told by the owner of Red Hen in Lexington, VA to leave because I work for @POTUS and I politely left. Her actions say far more about her than about me. I always do my best to treat people, including those I disagree with, respectfully and will continue to do so

[10:19 AM - Jun 23, 2018](#)

18.8K

9,664 people are talking about this

[Twitter Ads info and privacy](#)

On Sunday, Historic Downtown Lexington's [Facebook page](#) was begging people not to condemn the town for the actions of one person.

We do not condone the actions of Stephanie Wilkinson, owner of the Red Hen Restaurant and Director of Main Street Lexington.

The negative impact and nasty backlash towards our little community is downright appalling.

Please do not condemn our town for one persons actions.

To The People, Mr. President Trump & Secretary Sarah Sanders we sincerely apologize for the poor behavior and decision of ONE PERSON!

In one sense they're wrong. It's not one person. It's a spirit.

The Greater Issue

Rabbi Evan Moffic [spoke](#) this morning on Fox News about the Sanders incident and actor Seth Rogen boasting about how he refused to take a picture with Paul Ryan and his kids. (With his kids?!) Rabbi Moffic said:

If we can't share a meal together, if we can't take a picture together and break bread together, and have a conversation together, we've lost some of the deepest elements that connect us one to another.

Disconnecting from each other as human beings is a dangerous game to play. It's disconnection that makes it okay to pour bullets into a classmate when you're peeved at the world. It's disconnection — like we find with this movement that sees the other as “evil” — that leads to widespread violence. That is straight where we're headed. I saw it in Los Angeles when Maxine Waters and cohorts cranked up tensions in the city to a fever pitch. The city exploded. Dozens of innocents paid with their lives.

Wilkinson and those like her are playing with fire. And they're playing the devil's game.

Dedicated to Lucifer

The theatrics you have been seeing in recent weeks: Blasting the sound of crying children at Trump hotels and the halls of Congress; the yelling and screaming at cabinet members at restaurants, or at their homes. Using children as props whether by staging protests, staging images of kids in cages, or staging magazine covers straight out of Pravda. These strategies are nothing new.

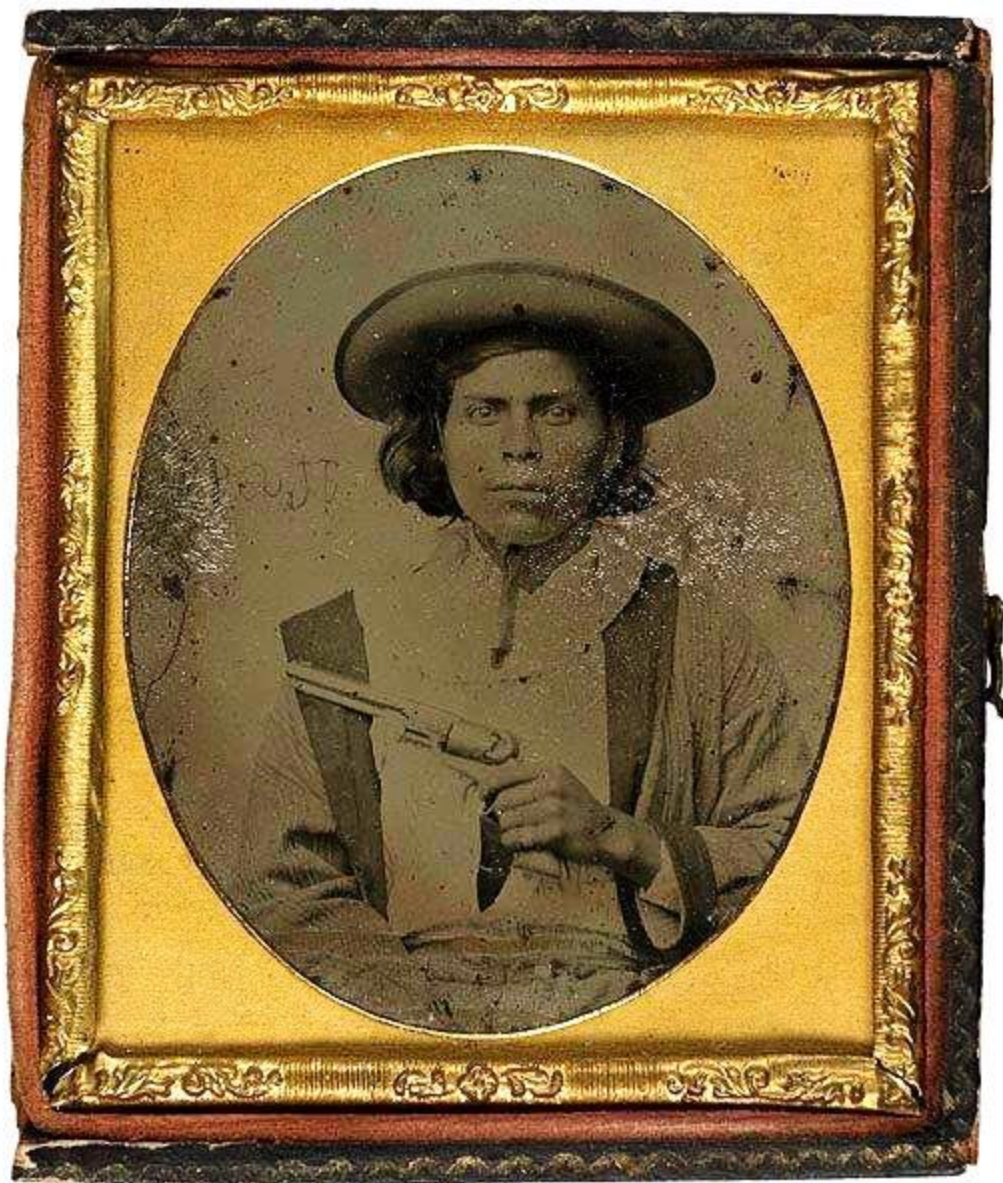
These theatrics are straight out of Saul Alinsky's *The Rules for Radicals*. You insist there is zero good in your opponent. You fabricate events to agitate, disrupt and ultimately destroy your target. In other words, you come to kill, cheat and destroy. Is it any wonder Alinsky dedicated his book to Lucifer?

The spirit that has been unleashed on this nation is one of destruction. It has but one goal. Remove Trump from office? No. You're deluded if you think it stops there. He's just one chunk of flesh and blood. The goal is to consume in fire. To consume common decency, to consume friendships, to consume civil discourse, to consume any hopes of compromise and problem solving, to consume our nation.

If we do not fight this spirit with fervent prayer and determined voices, we will not only be denied dinner, but as a nation we will get our just desserts.

<https://stream.org/red-hen/>





The Second Battle of Cabin Creek

ONE OF THE CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF HONEY SPRINGS, INDIAN TERRITORY -- JULY 17, 1863

Anonymous image of a young American Indian wearing a broad-brimmed hat and holding a Colt Navy revolver. To the right of his shoulder his name is scratched into the plate in Cherokee. Period paper slip behind image with inscription Jim Iyl(?) killed Honey Springs July 1863 Col. Cooper's Comm.

The Battle of Honey Springs, on July 17, 1863 was the most important Civil War engagement to take place in Indian Territory, and the most important engagement during the Civil War in which the majority of the combatants were not white.

"Col." Cooper refers to Brigadier General Douglas H. Cooper, who commanded the combined forces of the First and Second Cherokee Mounted Rifles, the First and Second Creek Mounted Rifles, the First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment of Mounted rifles, and several units from Texas. The combined Confederate force -- estimated variously between 3,400 -5,100 troops -- met 3,000 Union troops from Kansas, Colorado and Wisconsin under the command of Major General James G. Blunt.

Union forces carried the day, inflicting nearly 600 casualties, including more than 150 dead.

Photo courtesy: Cowan Auctions

Richmond commission recommends removing Jefferson Davis monument, reinterpreting four other Confederate statues

By CHRIS SOMMERFELDT

JUL 02, 2018 | 1:50 PM



This Aug. 22, 2017, photo shows a view of part of the Confederate President Jefferson Davis on Monument Ave. in Richmond, Va. (Chad Williams/AP)

A statue honoring Jefferson Davis, the one-time President of the Confederacy, could soon be removed from Richmond, Va., the city's mayor announced Monday.

Following 11 months of public input, a 10-member commission convened by Mayor Levar Stoney released a [115-page report](#) recommending the removal of the Davis monument and the reinterpretation of four other Confederate statues lining the city's Monument Avenue.

"The Commission's report is unequivocal in its affirmation that there is an overwhelming desire and belief they should not remain as they currently are," Stoney said in a statement. "Something needs to change, and I could not agree more."

Stoney said he would use the commission's report to determine next steps as the city continues to battle legal challenges seeking to block removals of the Confederate-era statues.

The four other Monument Avenue statues — which honor Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee, J.E.B. Stuart, Stonewall Jackson and naval commander Matthew Fontaine Maury — should be reinterpreted with appropriate “signage” reflecting their white supremacist history, such as museum exhibits, mobile apps and videos, the commission report stated.



Richmond Mayor Levar Stoney speaks during a news conference on June 22, 2017. (Steve Helber/AP)

The recommended removal of the Davis monument takes on particular significance since Richmond served as the Confederacy’s self-proclaimed capital.

Stoney formed the commission in the wake of the deadly violence that broke out at a far-right rally in Charlottesville last summer.

White supremacists descended on the city to protest the planned removal of a Confederate monument there. Tumultuous clashes between far-right adherents and counterprotesters culminated in a neo-Nazi plowing his sports car into a crowd, killing 32-year-old Heather Heyer. President Trump infamously blamed “both sides” for the bloody clashes.

The Charlottesville violence put Confederate monuments in the national spotlight, with critics calling for their removal and blasting them as public celebrations of one of the darkest chapters in American history. <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/ny-news-richmond-jefferson-davis-confederate-statues-20180702-story.html>

Majority of Virginia voters support leaving Confederate monuments alone

Tuesday, June 26th 2018, 1:33 pm EDT by Brian Tynes



A majority of Virginia voters want statues like this one in Richmond to stay up. (Source: NBC12)

(WWBT) - A new poll shows a majority of Virginia voters want Confederate monuments to remain where they are.

A poll from Quinnipiac University shows 57 percent oppose removing Confederate monuments from government property across the state.

Only 33 percent supported removal with 10 percent undecided.

Nonwhite voters favored leaving the monuments alone 48 percent to 42 percent. Among white voters, 63 percent supported the monuments while 27 percent supported removal.

While the monuments have strong support, the Confederate flag is not as popular.

Voters were divided 45 percent to 43 percent over whether it is a symbol of pride or racism, with Southern pride getting the edge.

More than half of nonwhite voters – 55 percent – considered it a symbol of racism while nearly half of white voters – 49 percent – see it as a symbol of pride.

The poll surveyed 1,082 registered Virginia voters and has a margin of error of 3.7 percent.

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"No laws broken? Wait a Minute!!

Lani Burnette Rinkel

June 7 ·

A couple of days ago I was emailed a pending story to come out today in the Rutherford Reader newspaper from Rutherford Co, TN. I have been looking for the story all day. I can't find it.

I am sharing this for two reasons. First, it NEEDS to be told and yelled from every rooftop in TN and second because I have had it with lawless liars.

Had it. Y'all please share this around.

It is the intellectual property of the Rutherford Reader. It is not mine.

HEADLINE:

"No laws broken? Wait a Minute!!

Comptroller's Report on Sale of Memphis Parks and Statue Questioned

(This photo taken in the daylight hours immediately after the statue's removal shows that there has to be extensive damage to the 114 year old statue since there are bronze pieces from the statue broken off and laying on pedestal, along with chunks of marble, granite and mortar scattered around the grave site where the crane ruptured the

surrounding stonework. Memphis Greenspace, Inc. and the City of Memphis have repeatedly denied in court any damage was done to the grave site.)

Sixteen citizens from across the state of Tennessee have requested Speaker of the House Beth Harwell and Lt. Governor Randy McNally to re-open the State Comptroller's recent investigation into the sale of three Memphis Parks after the alleged erroneous report came out in February 14, 2018.

The City of Memphis may have purposely withheld documents from State Auditors investigating the legality of the sale of Health Sciences Park, formerly known as Forrest Park, to a non-profit Memphis Greenspace, Inc., this according to questions directed to the office of State Comptroller Justin Wilson.

According to John Dunn, Public Affairs spokesperson for the department, "Our Auditors received documents only from the City of Memphis," in response to questions as to why the report did not state other laws, specifically State Cemetery laws, were broken. The non-profit which purchased the park for an seemingly unreasonable underpriced offer of \$1,000, far less than fair market value, is still under the same obligation as any other entity to abide by Tennessee State cemetery law.

The Comptroller's report went on to state that "... despite a precedent for selling properties at less than fair market value without the documentation required in the Memphis Code of Ordinances Section 2-16-1-(G), we believe the City of Memphis DID NOT but should have followed the guidelines as provided in its Code of Ordinances."

Yet some still believe that Memphis broke no laws, even when they didn't abide by their own Ordinances!

Court documents from October, 2017 show that documents were presented by attorneys representing the family of General Forrest and the Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #215 that proved the City of Memphis knew the statue of General Nathan Bedford Forrest was a headstone of his grave, which had rested directly above his entombment since 1905.

The City of Memphis applied for status on the National Register of Historic Places in 2008, one hundred and five years after the dedication of the Forrest statue at the gravesite and the application was approved by the U.S. Department of Interior.

And on the application, the City at that time clearly acknowledged that the 5 and a 1/2 ton bronze equestrian sculpture was his official headstone. So herein lies the crime.

But it seems even more criminal that the statue, a valuable work of art in its own right, was so mistreated.

It was for the purpose of marking the graves of General and Mrs. Forrest that the Monument Association in 1901 hired indisputably one of the very best sculptors in the world of that era to create this fabulous equestrian work of art, known now as one of the three best equestrian statues in the United States.

And so it took famed sculptor Charles Niehaus three years to render the bronze in his New York Studio after pouring over numerous photographs, paintings, sketches, documents and having models pose with accurate representations of his uniform to compose a one of a kind work of art which was eventually cast in Paris, France. The statue alone cost, at that time, the equivalent of over \$676,000 by today's money standard but has been appraised as having a priceless value given the increase in esteem for the artist's work on today's market.

What's even more incredible is the lack of respect for the statue realistically as a significant work by an internationally acclaimed master sculptor and one of the all time greatest artist's in the world of bronze.

The Gruet foundry where the statue of General Forrest was cast also did the bronze work for other such noted sculptors as August Rodin, likened unto Michelangelo, as the father of modern sculpture.

The application was approved by the national organization and the document was presented in court during the procedures challenging the name change of the park to one more non-descript, indicating the park was now in the

middle of the downtown medical district, surrounded by health sciences institutes of higher learning, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies and cancer research foundations.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #215 sued the City over the removal of a two ton granite marker and the name change last year, but the appeal was dropped when the park was sold under questionable circumstances and the litigation then turned into a suit against the City and Memphis Greenspace, Inc. for the alleged illegal removal of the statues.

Judge Ellen Hobbs Lyles ruled that the transaction was declared legal due to a heavy weight given to the Comptroller's investigative report. However, Lyles issued a thirty day stay of an injunction pending the appeal of her decision, which she obviously expected and was filed by SCV attorneys on May 24th.

Meanwhile, Memphis Greenspace, Inc. has appealed to Governor Haslem to "help" in the relocation of the Confederate statues removed on the night of December 20th, 2017, which also includes the statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and the bust of J. Harvey Mathes.

It appears the rental space of the warehousing in the holding Confederate statues indefinitely is getting costly for Memphis Greenspace, Inc., if that is any indication of the reasons for their recent actions regarding the fate of the historical artifacts so violently torn down amidst such controversy last year. The non-profit has indicated they are "ready to sell" the statues, which they may not even own legally. Litigation is still ongoing and there really isn't an end in sight with one appeal just filed and criminal charges said to be pending.

The removal and the premature "relocation" efforts are evidence of the ignorance exhibited that the City of Memphis and Memphis Greenspace Inc., may believe this litigation is over.

With due respect to our country's legal process and to the family of the deceased Confederate General lying in rest next to his beloved wife, it appears the lawsuits and legal wrangling in this case have just begun.



Richmond School Changes Name From Confederate General To Barack Obama Elementary School



By [James Kosur](#) Published on June 20, 2018

A school in Richmond, Virginia has decided to change its name from J.E.B. Stuart Elementary to Barack Obama Elementary School. The shift arrives after officials decided to no longer celebrate a former Confederate General.



Photo Credit: [Barack Obama Presidential Library](#)

When the school decided to change its name officials turned to members of the community. According to [CNN](#), various names were submitted for the school, which is comprised of 95% African-American students.

Seven choices were offered and that list was dwindled down to Barack Obama, Northside, and Wishtree.

This isn't the first time a southern located school has dropped its confederate namesake. Last year, Jefferson Davis school in Mississippi changed its name to Barack Obama Elementary School.

If that's not enough to anger Trump's MAGA base, on Monday, a school in Tulsa, Oklahoma agreed to vote on a new name to replace Robert E. Lee. [CNN](#) notes that the vote on the name change has been delayed. A new name will be chosen in August.

There are more than 100 public schools named after Confederate leaders according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. Many of those names are being considered for a change after White Supremacists started to rally to save their beloved statues and other memories from the Confederate military.

With the alt-right supporting President Trump, we doubt this is the last we'll hear about confederate named schools decided to let go of their racist past.

<https://hillreporter.com/richmond-school-changes-name-from-confederate-general-to-barack-obama-elementary-school-2842>

Juneteenth: A Celebration of Nothing

By Timothy A. Duskin on Jun 25, 2018

CIRCULAR.

New Iberia, La., April 24. 1863.

The generally received impression, that the slaves of this Parish, are free, by force of the presence of the Union army, is *erroneous*.

This Parish, (St. Martin) is excepted by name, in the Emancipation Proclamation, of President Lincoln, issued at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1863.

No farther interference, with the institution of slavery will be allowed by the Army Authorities, than may necessarily result from the police regulations.

United States Army Officers, are forbidden, by law of Congress, to use force in the restoration of slaves to masters.

If slaves flee from their masters, they must work on Government works, receiving therefor, full rations, for full day's work.

If slaves voluntarily return to their masters, they will not be molested.

If masters use force, in abducting run-away slaves, the masters will be arrested.

If masters inhumanly punish or whip their slaves, they must be arrested.

No punishment of slaves, will be permitted, except such as are practiced in the Army.

A. B. LONG,
Capt., & Provost Marshal,
Commanding Post,

On June 19, 1865, Union forces arrived in Galveston, Texas and declared to the population of that state that the Emancipation Proclamation had freed its slaves. Called “Juneteenth,” it was initially celebrated in Texas, but it is now recognized in one way or another by 45 states and the District of Columbia. But what is it a celebration of? President Abraham Lincoln had no constitutional authority to free slaves, so no slaves were legally freed under the Proclamation.

As this was the last place that those declared free under the Emancipation Proclamation were informed that they were free, is it presumed that the last of the slaves obtained their freedom on that day? It is presumed wrongly if it is. The Emancipation Proclamation declared the slaves in ten states free, but there were seventeen states in which blacks were held as slaves. The states whose slaves were allegedly freed by the Emancipation Proclamation were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Furthermore, the portions of Virginia and Louisiana which were occupied by Union forces were exempt from it, meaning that their slaves were not freed. This was made clear by a circular issued by Union Provost Marshall Captain A.B. Long in New Liberia, Louisiana on April 24, 1863. In it, he informed the slaves in St. Martin Parish who thought that they were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation that they were not because that Parish was exempted in it.

There were seven other states which were slaveholding states and which were exempt from the Emancipation Proclamation. Those states were New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. Those states were under the control of the Union. The ten states listed in the Emancipation Proclamation were under Confederate control. Lincoln declared the slaves not under his control free, but not those who were under his control. He also declared in the Proclamation that it was a war measure. Therefore, under Lincoln’s own words, it was no longer in force once the war had ended, which it had before the Union forces entered Galveston. In Kentucky, Emancipation Day is celebrated on the anniversary of August 8, 1865, on which it is alleged that the slaves of that state were informed of their freedom. But the state was under occupation by the Union forces during most of the war in addition to being exempt from the Proclamation. Let us take a closer look.

The slaves in the District of Columbia had been freed by act of Congress on April 16, 1862, and those in U.S. territories by the same on June 17, 1862, before the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. Lincoln then tried to get Delaware to be the next entity to free its slaves, but the state refused. Under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, Washington, D.C. and the territories were the only jurisdictions over which the Federal Government had authority. Authority over slavery in the states was reserved to the states themselves. Four states emancipated their slaves by state action after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. They were Maryland on November 1, 1864, Missouri on January 11, 1865, West Virginia on February 3, 1865, and Tennessee on February 22, 1865. Even if you still think that the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the ten states in which it declared them free, not only were the slaves in the exempted portions of Virginia and Louisiana not yet free by this time, neither were those in New Jersey, Delaware, or Kentucky. And neither were the slaves in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), who were black slaves being held by Native Americans. In fact, New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky all rejected ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment and their slaves were not freed until it was ratified on December 6, 1865. The only other former slave state which rejected the Thirteenth Amendment was Mississippi. Every other one ratified it.

The date on which the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified was the date upon which the last of the slaves were truly freed. Therefore, December 6 should be celebrated as Emancipation Day. Juneteenth is a celebration of nothing.

About Timothy A. Duskin

Timothy A. Duskin is from Northern Virginia. He has a B.A. degree in history from American Christian College, Tulsa, Oklahoma and a M.A. degree in international relations from the University of Oklahoma. He worked for 22 years as an Archives Technician at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. He has also worked as a Writer for the U.S. Taxpayers’ Alliance in Vienna, Virginia and as a Research Assistant for the Plymouth Rock Foundation in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He has a strong interest in and devotion to history and is active in a number of historical organizations.

Why I Don't Sing The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

June 22, 2010

As the nation gears up to celebrate our independence, many churches will take the opportunity to do so as well in their worship services – particularly as the Fourth of July falls on a Sunday this year. In addition to other patriotic standards such as the *Star-Spangled Banner*, *America the Beautiful*, and others, many of those churches will be singing *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*. As I have reflected lately upon this song – which I confess I have sung heartily for most of my life (in church, no less) – I have become convinced that the theology contained therein is not biblical, nor does the song's history commend it to be sung by the Christian church.

The *Battle Hymn of the Republic* was written in 1861 by Julia Ward Howe after she visited a war camp of the Union Army. Mrs. Howe was a Unitarian and an adherent of Transcendentalism. She wrote this song (for which she was paid five dollars when it was originally published in the *Atlantic Monthly*) from her unique theological perspective.

The first two verses set the stage for the song's theology:

***Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.***

***I have seen Him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps.
His day is marching on.***

Among the assumptions that Mrs. Howe incorporated into these lyrics are:

- The Civil War was to be viewed apocalyptically
- The Union Army was God's army, dispensing His wrath on the Confederacy
- God dwelt in the midst of the Union camps and their fires were alters to Him
- The Union Army is even to be equated with God's Word ("His sword")

Though the version sung in many churches (and printed in many church hymnals) leaves out the third verse, it specifically equates the Gospel with the Union Army's bayonets and swords:

***I have read the fiery gospel writ in the burnished rows of steel.
As ye deal with My contempters, so with you My grace shall deal;
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel.
Since God is marching on.***

In this verse, the Messianic promise in Genesis 3:15 is connected – not with the victory of Christ over sin and death – but with the "hero" (the Union Army) crushing the "serpent" (the Confederacy). Also extremely problematic is that God's grace is intricately tied to the way in which one responds to His "contempters" in the particular context of the Civil War.

In the fourth verse, Mrs. Howe wrote:

***He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never sound retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat.
O be swift, my soul, to answer Him! Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.***

Here, we see a picture of God weighing the hearts of men and judging them accordingly on the basis of the war. We are thus enjoined to be “swift” and “jubilant” as we fulfill His judgment against His enemies – in context, of course, killing Southerners.

The final verse declares:

***In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.***

Apart from the obvious error of saying that Christ was “born among the lilies,” these lyrics betray the fundamental rejection of the deity of Christ common to Unitarians. Christ died “to make men holy”; that is, He lived and died nobly, that we might follow His example. Yet it remains for man (through government and social action) to “make them free” through the death associated with war. Even changing “die” to “live” (as some hymnals do) does not avoid the blatant social element of the “gospel” being presented.

This song, then, has little to commend it to the Christian who takes seriously the Word of God and the orthodox doctrines derived from it. Further, the song has nothing to do with the historic event of America’s independence from England; it is uniquely addressing the war that rent our nation in two. While the underlying issue of slavery in that war was indeed a moral one, and while the morally right position won the day, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* interjects the grace of God, the judgment of God, and the Gospel of God into the conflict in such a way as to significantly blur the theological import of each of these into the internecine struggles among sinful humanity.

As Christians in this great nation, we may indeed celebrate our freedoms and honor those by whom such freedoms were purchased. However, as Christians, our greatest freedom does not yet await another’s living or dying, but was purchased for us by Jesus Christ once for all. Amidst the celebratory events surrounding our nation’s independence, perhaps the best use of the time we gather to worship corporately would be to remember the deliverance won for us – not on the battlefield – but on the cross of Calvary.

COMMENT: [shamgar](#) [permalink](#)

It’s worth noting that when she wrote that he “died to make men holy” that was a reflection of her universalism as well. You may also want to search for the original version of the song, as most copies leave out a couple of the worst verses.

The very idea that we might sing in our churches a song sung by truly wicked men (read the actual historical accounts even by some northern soldiers of the evils perpetrated by the northern army — and no, the southern army was not similarly guilty, and not for lack of opportunity) as they marched to murder their southern brethren and their families and children, and generally commit wickedness against their brother is just reprehensible.

This song is a reflection of that attitude that made such acts possible. Southerners were not men who disagreed, they weren’t countrymen who took a different view, they were subhuman, and worthy of extermination. As history demonstrates time and again, when you dehumanize the enemy the results are horrifying, and this war was no exception. This song contributed to that and it has no business on the lips of any Christian.

<https://erfm.wordpress.com/2010/06/22/why-i-dont-sing-the-battle-hymn-of-the-republic/>

Franklin's confederate monument back on display

Updated: 9:58 PM EDT Jun 28, 2018 **Alex Suckow**



FRANKLIN, Ohio —

A small monument honoring Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee that sparked debate in and around Franklin Township is back on display.

It had been removed from its original location last year when it was discovered to be in a "right of way," deeming it a safety hazard. Now sits on private property.

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- [Controversial Franklin Twp. Confederate monument moving to private property](#)
- [Controversial Confederate monument returning to Franklin Twp. soon](#)

The bronze plaque on rock is now at a Fraternal Order of Eagles lodge.

Some residents became angry after learning the 90-year-old marker originally along Dixie Highway was removed in August after deadly violence during a white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Virginia.

A city crew in Franklin, which controlled the previous location, removed the marker. That city subsequently returned it to Franklin Township.

The Eagles later agreed to put the marker on their property in the city.

<http://www.wlwt.com/article/school-counselors-memory-message-of-hope-live-on/22005960>

The Nationalist Myth and the Fourth of July

Greg Loren Durand

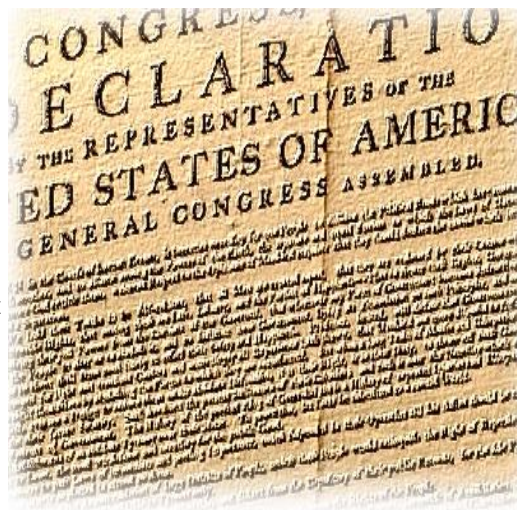
Millions of Americans will soon gather in stadiums across the country to celebrate a myth — one that has been carefully constructed over many years to elicit the highest levels of emotion and devotion, while just as carefully concealing the historical facts which undermine it. The myth: we commemorate the birth of our nation on the Fourth of July.

The truth is that there was no birth of an American nation on 4 July 1776. Instead, there was merely a joint declaration of independence of thirteen States from their former allegiance to the British Crown — an allegiance that each, while in their colonial character, owed separately, not collectively, to the King via their individual charters. The official title of this declaration was "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America." This was a shortened form of "The unanimous Declaration of Georgia, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, *etc.*" According to the rules of English grammar, the lower case letter in the word "united" rendered it an adjective rather than a part of the proper noun which followed, thus identifying their association with each another as one of purpose, not of a political nature. Prior to 1781, the closest the several States had ever come to establishing a common political bond between themselves was the First Continental Congress, which met briefly in Philadelphia in 1774 and consisted of delegates from twelve of the colonies (Georgia was not represented), chosen to consider an economic boycott of British trade and to petition King George III for a redress of their grievances. The Second Continental Congress was simply a reconvening of the First, for the purpose of organizing the defense of the colonies against British invasion and whose power was limited to issuing resolutions which had no legally binding authority whatsoever over any of the thirteen colonies. In fact, the resolutions of the Congress and its requests for funding for the Continental Army were frequently ignored.

Another misconception that requires correction is that the independence of the States from Great Britain is legally dated from the signing of the Declaration on 4 July 1776. However, this is an inaccurate understanding of the purpose of that document, which was merely to serve as a notice and justification to the world of what had already transpired. For example, Virginia had declared its independence and adopted a State constitution on 29 June 1776, five days before the Declaration was signed. The people of each colony, separately and for themselves alone, determined that "as Free and Independent States," they should have "full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do." In other words, sovereignty had passed from the King to each new State separately, and not to the thirteen States as a collective body. Consequently the allegiance of each individual man, woman, and child was now owed to their own State as its Citizens rather than to the King as his subjects. This is how patriotism was understood at that time.

The thirteen States were again separately recognized as sovereign in the Articles of Confederation of 1781, in the Treaty of Paris of 1783, and again in the Constitution of 1787, particularly in the Tenth Amendment. Calling to mind the former title of the Declaration of Independence, the original wording of the Preamble to the Constitution read, "We, the people of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia do ordain and establish this Constitution..." This wording was later shortened to read, "We the People of the United States," but the meaning remained the same: the Constitution was being "ordained and established" by distinct States, each acting for itself in its own sovereign capacity. This fact is clearly seen in Article VII, which states, "The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same." In other words, the constitutional bond would exist only between those States ratifying it, therefore excluding the non-ratifying States from the political compact known as "The United States of America." As it turned out, two of the thirteen States — North Carolina and Rhode Island — did remain outside of the Union for several months and in the case of the latter, were treated with by the newly-established federal Government as a foreign nation during that time.

It is noteworthy that the terms "nation" and "national" do not appear in the Constitution, except when referring to foreign nations. In fact, the term "federal" was deliberately chosen by the framers over "national" to describe the government created by the Constitution, thereby defining it as the creation of the Union and the common agent of the ordaining sovereignties. The compacting States agreed to surrender certain enumerated powers to this common agent for the general welfare of all, while reserving to themselves the continued exercise of all other powers not so enumerated. One of the reserved rights of any sovereign when entering into political compact with other sovereignties is that of withdrawal should the agreement fail to answer to its purpose. We find this reserved right expressly stated in the ratifications of three of the original thirteen States —



Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island — and accepted without question or objection from the other ten States. Declarations of sovereignty were also embodied in many of the State constitutions, such as that of Massachusetts, and the reserved right of secession was proclaimed numerous times throughout the first several decades following the ratification of the Constitution by both Northern and Southern States. Thus, it is beyond dispute that the United States of America were legally a confederacy, not a nation, and were repeatedly described as such in the writings of the earliest political commentators.

The theory of a unified American nation was not popularly advanced until 1833 when Joseph Story of Massachusetts published his *Commentaries on the Constitution*. In this extensive work, Story argued that the "people of the United States" in the preamble of the Constitution referred to the "people in the aggregate," rather than the people constituting several States, and that the States were therefore dependent upon the Union for their existence. Daniel Webster, also of Massachusetts, relied on this fallacy in his congressional debate with South Carolinian Senator John C. Calhoun that same year. Calhoun so soundly refuted this theory that it nearly completely vanished from the political scene only to be resurrected thirty years later by Abraham Lincoln in his first inaugural address on 4 March 1861 and his address to Congress on 4 July 1861. In the latter speech, Lincoln declared the absurdity that "the Union created the States," rather than vice versa, and that therefore, secession by any State or States was tantamount to treason. He further expounded this theme in his celebrated Gettysburg address on 19 November 1863, wherein he dated the now-familiar idea of the "nation's birth" in 1776 and claimed that Northern soldiers had shed, and were shedding, their blood so that this imagined entity "would not perish from the earth." Finally, during the Reconstruction period, the Republican radicals in Congress admitted that the war had been fought against the Southern States to overthrow "the pernicious heresy of State sovereignty" and to consolidate forever the American people into a single nation under an all-powerful central Government.

Unreconstructed Southerners refused to observe the Fourth of July for several decades after the War Between the States because they saw it as a day of mourning rather than one of celebration. Not only had Lincoln chosen that day to deliver a virtual declaration of war against the founding principles of American constitutionalism, but it was also the anniversary of the fall of Vicksburg in the West (by which Lincoln's Government gained control of the Mississippi River, effectively cutting the Southern Confederacy in half) and of the defeat of Robert E. Lee's army at Gettysburg in the East (which marked the point of decline for Confederate military strength). Moreover, they saw the terrible irony of celebrating the independence of the original thirteen States from an oppressive central government in 1776 when their own States had just been so unjustly denied their own independence and their people subjugated to an even greater tyranny than that from which their forefathers had fought to free themselves.

That there is an American nation today is obvious; in fact, it can more accurately be described as an empire. Not only does the central Government in Washington, D.C. claim ultimate sovereignty over the American people, but it also asserts the prerogative of controlling every aspect of their lives. In addition, it seeks to militarily impose its own ideas of democracy and freedom on other nations and people around the globe. However, the question remains: just when was this modern nation born, if not in 1776? In his book entitled, *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution*, historian James M. McPherson gave the answer:

[After the war] the old decentralized federal republic became a new national polity that taxed the people directly, created an internal revenue bureau to collect these taxes, expanded the jurisdiction of federal courts, established a national currency and a national banking structure. The United States went to war in 1861 to preserve the Union; it emerged from war in 1865 having created a nation. Before 1861 the two words "United States" were generally used as a plural noun: "The United States are a republic." After 1865 the United States became a singular noun. The loose union of states became a nation (page viii).

Tyrants throughout history have understood that in order to keep a subjugated people under control, they must be cut off from their own history and provided with an alternate view of reality that is constantly reinforced through its symbols, ceremonies, and fabricated traditions. "[The conquered] must at least retain the semblance of the old forms," wrote Niccolo Machiavelli, the renowned political philosopher of the early Sixteenth Century, "so that it may seem to the people that there has been no change in the institutions, even though in fact they are entirely different from the old ones. For the great majority of mankind are satisfied with appearances, as though they were realities, and are often even more influenced by the things that seem than by those that are." Such is the power of this myth-making that the people will not only automatically react negatively against dissent from the accepted view, but they will also be willing to die, or to kill, for it. The ancient Grecian and Roman empires, and the more recent Nazi and Soviet regimes of the Twentieth Century, all relied on the power of propaganda and pageantry and are standing testimonies to the truth of Ecclesiastes 1:9: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun."

SOUTHERN VIEW OF JULY 4TH, INDEPENDENCE DAY

We have no inclination to deprive that day of its just honors on which was, for the first time, effectively and solemnly enunciated - "the right of the people to alter and abolish a form of Government, deriving it's just powers from the consent of the governed." This is the principle for which we are even now contending, and which we have never violated; and, therefore, whatever associations are connected with that mid-summer day in the year of our Lord 1776, ought to be peculiarly and perpetually cherished by the citizens and citizen-soldiers of these Confederate States.

When the time and our means permit, we shall be glad to see renewed, with every return of the occasion, the bonfires and rejoicings with which it used to be celebrated, and we shall read, with hardly less pleasure than in the season of our boyhood, the familiar but ever fresh truths appropriate to the day written by the art of the pyrotechnist in letters of emerald and crimson against the dusk evening sky.

Yet while we advocate the celebration of the 4th by ourselves, we don't know what right the Yankees have to regard it with like respect. It is one of the most remarkable proofs of their effrontery as a nation that they would dare to take the name of that day in vain. The impudence of the thing almost surpasses belief. But it is a piece of the bold hypocrisy of a people who represent themselves as the philanthropists of the world while they are engaged in a crusade of extermination against another.

July, 1864

Henry Timrod, Southern Poet

Printed in the Charleston Mercury

Francis Key Howard wrote a book on his experiences as a political prisoner completed in December of 1862 and published in 1863 titled *Fourteen Months in the American Bastiles*. Howard commented on his imprisonment;

"When I looked out in the morning, I could not help being struck by an odd and not pleasant coincidence. On that day forty-seven years before my grandfather, Mr. Francis Scott Key, then prisoner on a British ship, had witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. When on the following morning the hostile fleet drew off, defeated, he wrote the song so long popular throughout the country, the Star Spangled Banner. As I stood upon the very scene of that conflict, I could not but contrast my position with his, forty-seven years before. The flag which he had then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed."



President Jefferson Davis arrived in Toronto aboard the steamer Champion on May 30th, 1867, met by several thousand well-wishers at the foot of Yonge Street. He boarded the Rothesay Castle at 2PM for the journey across Lake Ontario to Niagara on the Lake. He was met there by the Town Council along with General Breckinridge and Mason.

Upon leaving the wharf, Davis looked across the river to Fort Niagara with the Stars and Stripes floating over it. He turned to his former commissioner and exclaimed:

“Look there Mason, there is the gridiron we have been fried on.”

31% Think U.S. Civil War Likely Soon

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Wednesday, June 27, 2018

Most voters fear that political violence is coming from opponents of the president's policies, just as they did in the second year of Barack Obama's presidency, and nearly one-in-three think a civil war is next.

Thirty-one percent (31%) of Likely U.S. Voters say it's likely that the United States will experience a second civil war sometime in the next five years, with 11% who say it's Very Likely. A new Rasmussen Reports national telephone and online survey finds that 59% consider a second civil war unlikely, but that includes only 29% who say it's Not At All Likely. (To see survey question wording, [click here](#).)

Democrats (37%) are more fearful than Republicans (32%) and voters not affiliated with either major party (26%) that a second civil war is at hand.

But 59% of all voters are concerned that those opposed to President Trump's policies will resort to violence, with 33% who are Very Concerned. This compares to 53% and 28% respectively [in the spring of Obama's second year in office](#). Thirty-seven percent (37%) don't share that concern, including 16% who are Not At All Concerned.

Fifty-three percent (53%) are concerned that those critical of the media's coverage of Trump will resort to violence, with 24% who are Very Concerned. Forty-two percent (42%) are not concerned about violence from media opponents, including 17% who are Not At All Concerned.

(Want a [free daily e-mail update](#)? If it's in the news, it's in our polls). Rasmussen Reports updates are also available on [Twitter](#) or [Facebook](#).

The survey of 1,000 Likely Voters was conducted on June 21 and 24, 2018 by Rasmussen Reports. The margin of sampling error is +/- 3 percentage points with a 95% level of confidence. Field work for all Rasmussen Reports surveys is conducted by [Pulse Opinion Research, LLC](#). See [methodology](#).

Just before Trump's inauguration, half (50%) of voters felt [America was a more divided nation after the eight years of the Obama presidency](#). [Since Trump's election](#), a majority (55%) of voters believes America is more divided.

Most voters across the partisan spectrum are concerned about political violence from those opposed to Trump's policies, although Republicans are the most likely to be Very Concerned. The level of concern is about the same among Republicans, Democrats and unaffiliated voters when it comes to the threat of violence from those critical of the media's coverage of Trump.

Women and those under 40 are more worried about a possible civil war than men and older voters are.

Forty-four percent (44%) of blacks think a second civil war is likely in the next five years, a view shared by 28% of whites and 36% of other minority voters. Whites are also less concerned about political violence than the others are.

Fifty-one percent (51%) of voters who Strongly Approve of the job Trump is doing are Very Concerned that opponents of the president's policies will resort to violence, but just 23% of those who Strongly Disapprove of the job he is doing agree. The two groups are in general agreement and see much less of a threat from those critical of the media coverage of the president.

Rasmussen Reports will release new data tomorrow on the level of anger voters feel toward the current policies of the federal government and the media.

Forty-two percent (42%) of all voters say [the country is headed in the right direction](#). This figure ran in the mid- to upper 20s for most weeks during the last year of Obama's presidency.

Just 40% think America would be better off today [if Hillary Clinton had been elected president](#) in 2016.

Fifty-one percent (51%) blame Trump for his bad relationship with the media, but [only 40% think it is possible for the president to do anything the media will approve of](#). Voters are also more distrustful of the political news they are getting [than they have been in years](#).

Fifty-one percent (51%) of voters also agree with the Democratic gubernatorial candidate from Wisconsin who said last week that [his party is "pickled in identity politics and victimology."](#)

In a survey three years ago, [the North and South still didn't see eye-to-eye on the cause of the U.S. Civil War](#) 150 years after it ended, but one-out-of-three Americans didn't even know when that cataclysmic conflict took place.

http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/lifestyle/general_lifestyle/april_2015/the_civil_war_ended_150_years_ago_or_did_it





The Second Battle of Cabin Creek

IF HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO HELP STAND WATIE, THE FIRST BATTLE OF CABIN CREEK MIGHT HAVE TURNED OUT DIFFERENTLY

Brigadier General William L. Cabell (1827-1911)

Wartime photo of "Old Tige." During the first battle of Cabin Creek in July of 1863, Cabell and his 1,500 men tried to cross the rain-swollen Grand River in order to help Stand Watie capture a wagon train coming down the Military Road from Fort Scott, KS. But they were unsuccessful and the Confederate force of Texans and Native Americans were routed by Col. James M. Williams command of 1st Kansas Colored Infantry and Union Indian Home Guards guarding the wagon train.

Cabell led his brigade in over 20 engagements in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was captured in Missouri (by Sergeant Cavalry M. Young of the 3rd Iowa Cavalry) during Price's Raid on October 25, 1864, and was held as a prisoner of war at the Johnson's Island prison camp on Lake Erie and then at Fort Warren in Boston, Massachusetts.

After the war, Cabell returned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he worked as a civil engineer and studied law at night. He was admitted to the Arkansas bar in 1868 and practiced law for a few years. In 1872, Cabell and his family moved to Dallas, Texas. In 1874, he was elected mayor of that city and served four terms at various times. During his tenure, he expanded rail access to the city, established sewer and electrical services, started a program of paving streets, and presided over a period of massive growth.

After leaving office, Cabell became Vice President of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company. In 1885, he was appointed U.S. Marshal and served in that capacity until 1889. During the Spanish-American War, at age 71, he offered his military services to the U.S. government.

Was Lee a Traitor?

By Boyd Cathey on Jun 18, 2018



Were Robert E. Lee and the Confederates “traitors” who violated their oaths to the Constitution and attempted to destroy the American nation? Or, were they defenders of that Constitution and of Western Christian civilization?

Over the past 158 years those questions have been posed and answers offered countless times. For over a century since Appomattox the majority opinion among writers and historians was that Lee and the Confederate leadership were noble figures of a “lost cause,” but sincerely mistaken about what they were fighting for. They were admirable and valorous, even to be emulated, if in the end the “righteous cause” of “national unity” was destined to triumph.

In the “the road to re-union” that followed the conclusion of the War for Southern Independence, Southerners were permitted their heroes and, up to a point, their history. Southern historians wrote and published accounts of “the repressible conflict”

(Avery Craven), of a war that might have been avoided if reason and a spirit of compromise had triumphed (as opposed to belief in what William Seward had called “the irrepressible conflict”).

We were “all Americans now,” united around one flag. Former Confederate generals like “Fighting Joe” Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Thomas L. Rosser, and Matthew Butler served as US Army generals during the Spanish-American War. Virginian Woodrow Wilson was elected president in 1912. Southerners in Congress exercised a significant role in the direction of the nation, even if the options open to them were always subsumed under the rubric of national unity and limited by the invisible parameters of that unity. Hollywood collaborated throughout the silent period, and up through the 1950s the South and the Confederacy were treated generally with cinematic respect, if not sympathy.

That post-war truce, that *modus vivendi* that recognized the nobility, sincerity, and admirability of those Confederates, even if their “cause” and secession were best interred with the past, began to break down by the sixth decade of the 20th century. Actually, a kind of Neo-Reconstructionist perspective had never completely been absent from the scene. Historians like Black Communist, W. E. B. de Bois (*Black Reconstruction in America*, 1935), kept alive a narrative that insisted that the War was uniquely about slavery and racism...and the oppression of black folk by a dominant white political and economic power structure.

With the full-fledged emergence of a “New Left” school of historians in the 1960s and the incredible success of what became cultural Marxism, the tacit post-War settlement all but disappeared.

I remember my grad school time at the University of Virginia in the 1970s: the old liberal narrative of reunion and unity, an appreciation for the Confederacy and its leaders, was already under attack. Slavery—and the increasing significance of racism, almost to the exclusion of all other considerations—was becoming the prism by which to judge all history, not just the Confederate odyssey and the brutal war of 1861-1865 and subsequent Reconstruction. The texts in my “Civil War and Reconstruction” seminar included works by Kenneth Stampp, Stanley Elkins, as well as C. Vann Woodward (*The Strange History of Jim Crow*), all pointing to the direction in which we were headed. Even signs of contradiction—historical demurrers like *Time on the Cross* (1974) by Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman—were eventually either dismissed, or, more generally, ignored.

The “race and slavery” template has become enshrined in our contemporary historiography about “the tragic years” (to use Claude Bowers’ words). Marxist historian Eric Foner with his multiple works on the epoch (e.g., *Reconstruction: America’s Unfinished Revolution, 1863–1877* [1988], *A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln* [1990], and *The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery* [2010]) is now counted the major chronicler and interpreter of the period. His works are standard in nearly every college history classroom. And his minions and ideological allies now dominant academia and the historical profession, to the practical exclusion of opposing views.

But in fascinating ways, even Foner’s perspective is too mild for many current writers and pundits. (Foner even argued, after the August 2017 incident in Charlottesville, that [Confederate monuments](#) should not be removed, but instead more statues should be installed to offer a “corrective” viewpoint.) Strikingly, the most hysterical and unbridled attacks on the Confederacy and, in particular, on Robert E. Lee and Confederate monuments, seem to come from those who consciously proclaim themselves to be “conservatives,” that is, those who are known as “neoconservatives.”

Basically, these “conservative” critics of the Confederacy and Lee declare: “*Robert E. Lee and other Confederate military leaders who were in the US Army committed treason by violating their oaths to defend the Constitution, and Confederate leaders led a rebellion against the legitimately elected government of the United States.*”

This accusation has become an ultimate weapon of choice—the “*ultima ratio*”—for many of today’s fierce opponents of the various monuments that honor Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, P. G. T. Beauregard, Jefferson Davis, and other Confederate military and political leaders, and for the belief that those monuments should be taken down. And most especially, it is spewed forth as unassailable gospel by many neoconservative writers, publicists, pundits, and their less distinguished camp followers in the elites of the Republican Party.

Somehow these critics forget to mention that Lee and the other Confederate leaders resigned their commissions in the United States Army and from Congress *prior* to enlisting in the defense of their home states and in the ranks of the Confederate Army, or assuming political positions in the new Confederate government. They did not violate their oaths; their states had formally left the union, and, thus, the claims of the Federal government in Washington had ceased to have authority over them.

Recently, we have witnessed the [spectacle of Rich Lowry](#), editor of the neoconservative *National Review*, apparently “channeling” Robert E. Lee and declaring that if Marse Robert were alive today he would happily join in the chorus to bring down those monuments honoring Confederate soldiers and leaders. Thus, according to Lowry, the great general would be there demonstrating right beside the “Antifa” Marxists and Black Lives Matter vandals.

Even more obtuse views come from [Mona Charen](#), a long time Neocon publicist and Never Trumper, who fears that the GOP is “being taken over by Trumpists and Neo-Confederates”!

But it is from the mouths of such “conservatives” as Andrew Bacevitch, Max Boot, and Victor Davis Hanson that the worst venom emits. And, fascinatingly, it could just as well have come from a member of the communist Workers’ World Party as from Bacevitch (who writes for *The American Conservative*, but voted for Obama twice), or from Boot (who was John McCain’s foreign policy advisor during McCain’s 2008 presidential campaign), or from Hanson (who is considered a respected conservative icon).

Just a few quotes [from Bacevitch](#):

“My complaint about Lee—I admit this to my everlasting shame—was not that he was a slaveholder who in joining the Confederacy fought to preserve slavery. It was that he had thereby engineered the killing of many thousands of American patriots who (whatever their views on slavery and race) wished simply to preserve the Union. At the beginning of the Civil War, Lee famously remarked that he could not bring himself to take up arms against his home state of Virginia. This obliged him to take up arms against the very nation that as a serving officer he had sworn to defend? No less than Benedict Arnold, Robert E. Lee was a traitor. This became, and remains, my firm conviction.”

And then this [from Boot](#):

“...what is it that we are supposed to be grateful to the Confederates for? For seceding from the Union? For, in the case of former U.S. Army officers such as Lee and Jackson, violating their oaths to ‘support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic’? For triggering the most bloody conflict in American history? For fighting to keep their fellow citizens in bondage?”

But it is from the rabidly anti-Confederate, Victor Davis Hanson, [in his fanatical defense of William Tecumseh Sherman’s](#) infamous “March to the Sea,” that these passions are summarized:

“...the attack on [Southern] property and infrastructure [by the North] was permissible, [as] the war was an ideological one against **treason** and **slavery**.... Terror, as a weapon to be employed in war by a democratic army, must be proportional, ideological, and rational: proportional—Southerners, who fought to preserve men as mere property, would have their property destroyed; ideological—those who would destroy property would do so as part of a larger effort of abolition that was not merely strategic but ethical as well; and rational—burning and looting would not be random, nor killing gratuitous, but rather ruin was to have a certain logic, as railways, public buildings, big plantations, all the visible and often official infrastructure of a slave society, would be torched....”

Now, these individuals are well-educated, with valuable university degrees, writers of some repute. But their hatred-laced and furious animus for Lee and the Confederacy is flagrantly ideological, an inheritance of their own undeniable genealogy and origins on the zealously Trotskyite Marxist Left...a legacy that continues to characterize and color their thinking and world view.

It was Lee, Jackson, Davis, and others like them and with them who stood foursquare for the original Constitution, for the vision of the Framers, and, in effect, for the continuance of the inheritance of Western and Christian civilization. Their defeat was an incalculable blow to that inheritance.

The latter-day neoconservative historical narrative implicitly, if not explicitly, furthers the goals of an historical Marxism that threatens to overwhelm and displace the culture and traditions of the West with a vision that owes far more to Leon Trotsky than to George Washington. In essence, the neocons collaborate in that dissolution.

They may protest not, but, in reality and through their views, they effectively do so. And, as such, they are the enemies of those who do defend that European inheritance from those who went before us, the legacy of Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome. They must be called out and their vision denounced for what it is: the neoconservative “Fifth Column” of the progressivist Revolution that seeks to radically remake the world and man...and that remade image is not one that comes from God.

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.

<https://www.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/was-lee-a-traitor/>

Jeffersonian Conservatism

What is true conservatism? That question, more than anything else, is the argument raging in the Republican Party today – one side fully represented in the party's establishment wing, while the other resides in the hearts of true patriots at the grassroots, those who carry the American Revolution's sacred fire of liberty. Yet most true conservatives may not realize that their closely held philosophy of limited government originated in the South. It is a Southern institution, and conservatives outside the South are espousing Southern values, whether they know it or not.

America's political divide began as an ideological battle, and thus far the only one in our history, between two of President George Washington's Cabinet officers, a fight that also pitted the two great regions against each other – Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton from New York and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson from Virginia. It is a clash that is still raging today. In essence, the real breakdown today is not Republican or Democrat, Liberal or Conservative, but Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian. This is the sum total of our whole political dispute. As Professor Clyde Wilson has written, "Friends, you must have either Jefferson or Hamilton. All the fundamental conflicts in our history were adumbrated during the first decade of the General Government in the contest symbolized by these two men."

The original Hamiltonians, based in New England, believed in a strong central government, a national banking system, fiat currency, a national debt, high tariffs and internal taxes, direct aid to corporations, loose construction of the Constitution, the suppression of civil liberties, and, later on, an internationalist foreign policy.

Concentrated in the South, Jeffersonians, by contrast, believed in limited government, federalism, sound money, low taxes and tariffs, no national debt, government separation from banks, no support for corporations or big business, a strict construction of the Constitution, including the protection of civil liberties held by the people, and a non-interventionist foreign policy. Simply put, the Hamiltonians believed in the merits of government; Jeffersonians trusted in the people to govern themselves.

Operating under the label of Federalists, Hamilton and his arguments carried the day during the Washington and Adams administrations, the first twelve years under the new Constitution. The government created a national bank (an early forerunner to the Federal Reserve), levied an array of internal taxes that included duties on land and alcohol, and began running up a national debt, which Hamilton believed would be a "public blessing." In 1798, the government suppressed civil liberties with the Alien and Sedition Acts, a series of new laws designed specifically to quash the followers of Jefferson.

But Jefferson and his new Republican Party won a great victory in 1800, taking the White House and sweeping both houses of Congress, a triumph Jefferson himself predicted, which stopped the big government onslaught and killed the Federalist Party, but not Hamiltonian thought. President Jefferson immediately instituted what he termed in his first inaugural as "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This," he said, "is the sum of good government." As President, Jefferson cut spending, eliminated all internal taxes, repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts, and pardoned all those prosecuted under it. He was no pseudo-conservative!

Over the next sixty years, for the most part, the nation was governed by Jeffersonian principles, operating in what would become the modern Democratic Party. Though it took some time, the Jeffersonians eventually repealed Hamilton's entire program, including the ultimate destruction of the Bank of the United States and the elimination of the national debt under Andrew Jackson. Yet the great political divide remained and culminated in the War for Southern Independence, when the Jeffersonian South had finally reached the breaking point and realized that the new Lincoln government, based exclusively on Hamiltonian principles, would, most assuredly, intervene in the internal affairs of the Southern States and plunder them like never before with Lincoln's economic program that included a high tariff designed to enrich the North, deplete the South, and reward well-connected cronies such as railroad magnates and other corporate hacks.

Though he referred to himself as a "Henry Clay Tariff Whig," Lincoln was, in fact, a Hamiltonian, who believed in the merits of big government. He claimed to hold the Declaration of Independence in the highest regard, but he once referred to the American Revolution as "a struggle for national independence by a single people." His inference was that a "single people,"

whom he considered Northerners and Southerners to be, could not legally break up, for it was one American family. This was one of his legalistic arguments against the right of secession, or in his way of thinking, his belief that he could hold the South in the Union by force and against Southern will. Under such a belief, Lincoln was an imperialist.

In a political sense, though, Lincoln was wrong. There is no such entity as the “American people,” not today and not then. Northerners and Southerners, even in Lincoln’s day, did not see themselves as residing in a single American family. Opinions abound, from both sides of the Mason and Dixon Line, that the two regions were polar opposites. And most sentiments were quite strong. One Mississippian, writing to former governor John A. Quitman in 1857, put it this way: “The descendants of the narrow-minded, sanctimonious, bigots, who landed at Plymouth Rock from the ‘Mayflower,’ and the descendants of ‘the Cavaliers of Virginia’ who landed at Jamestown are two peoples – and they must ever so remain. The high-toned gentlemen descended from the ‘cavaliers,’ and the ‘round head’ fools descended from the Psalm-singing Pharisees of New England, can never really become ‘one people.’”

Ellen Renshaw House of Tennessee, writing in her diary on May 25, 1865, said, “Our hope is gone, President Davis is a prisoner. He was captured more than two weeks ago with all his family. General Smith has surrendered, and the people of the South are slaves – to the vilest race that ever disgraced humanity.” Edmund Ruffin, in his diary account at the end of the war, referred to Northerners as “the vile Yankee race.” These sentiments were prevalent throughout the South, before and after the war.

Northerners also held similar views, though not necessarily as harsh. The famous diarist George Templeton Strong of New York City, a political conservative, though not a Jeffersonian, wrote in December 1860: “I fear Northerner and Southerner are aliens, not merely in social and political arrangements, but in mental and moral constitution. We differ like Celt and Anglo-Saxon, and there is no sufficient force...to keep us together against our will.” In another entry in January 1861, he wrote: “I fear we are two peoples, unable to live in peace under one feeble ‘federal’ government.” In other words, it might take a strong central government to force the two differing peoples to live together. This is something the Jeffersonian South did not want to see, but what the imperialistic-minded Lincoln had in mind all along.

Even foreigners saw the differences. The French traveler Alexis de Tocqueville, in his 1835 book, *Democracy in America*, wrote: “Two branches may be distinguished in the great Anglo-American family, which have...grown up without entirely commingling; the one in the South, the other in the North.”

These vast differences – between North and South – were reflected in their political philosophies and the way they believed the country should be governed, visions that were often miles apart, though not in the opinion of most academic historians, many who contend that political parties of the day were not all that different. Yet by the late 1850s, Southerners were moving closer and closer toward separation, which a great many Northerners, though not all, were unlikely to allow without a struggle.

The Northern intellectual, Orestes Brownson, who has been described as the “greatest writer of the 19th century,” understood this growing divide. As a New Englander himself, residing in Vermont, Brownson sized up the attitudes prevailing in his section of the country in an essay published in 1864 in *Brownson’s Quarterly Review*. “We have some madmen amongst us who talk of exterminating the Southern leaders, and of New Englandizing the South. We wish to see the free-labor system substituted for the slave-labor system, but beyond that we have no wish to exchange or modify Southern society, and would rather approach Northern society to it, than it to Northern society.”

Brownson went on to describe the mindset of the Yankee in a chilling similarity to modern-day liberals: “The New Englander has excellent points, but is restless in body and mind, always scheming, always in motion, never satisfied with what he has, and always seeking to make all the world like himself, or as uneasy as himself. He is smart, seldom great; educated, but seldom learned; active in mind, but rarely a profound thinker; religious, but thoroughly materialistic: his worship is rendered in a temple founded on Mammon, and he expects to be carried to heaven in a softly-cushioned railway car, with his sins carefully checked and deposited in the baggage crate with his other luggage to be duly delivered when he has reached his destination. He is philanthropic, but makes his philanthropy his excuse for meddling with everybody’s business as if it were his own, and under pretense of promoting religion and morality, he wars against every generous and natural instinct, and aggravates the very evils he seeks to cure.” This perfectly describes the Hamiltonian mindset. Jeffersonians, however, did not think this way at all.

Jefferson himself saw these differences very early and wrote about them more than six decades before secession. To his friend John Taylor of Caroline, Jefferson wrote, in his famous “reign of witches” letter in 1798, as if he were speaking of two differing people, one seeking to control, even conquer the other. The young country was “completely under that saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut,” who “ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and substance.” New Englanders, he said, displayed a great “perversity of character,” which was a main reason for the “natural division of our parties.”

In 1861, Southerners, completely exacerbated by the threats of the North, determined to create a government of their own, one reflecting their principles, and they believed that they had every right to do so. Yet the Hamiltonian Lincoln denied the right of any state to secede from the Union. As he said in his first inaugural address, “Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this.”

By contrast, Jefferson also faced a secession movement upon his election to the presidency in 1800, as many New England states considered establishing their own Northern Confederacy rather than live under the rule of this radical Virginian. In his first inaugural address he dealt with the issue of sectional unhappiness far differently than Lincoln would 60 years later. “If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.” Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, believed in the right of self-determination for all peoples; the Hamiltonian Lincoln clearly did not.

The Confederacy, as a government under Jefferson Davis, was administered on Jeffersonian principles, the polar opposite of Lincoln’s administration. The Confederate Constitution was a culmination of Jeffersonian Conservatism. It was much like the U.S. Constitution but with numerous important changes.

One key difference can be found in the Confederate Constitution’s Article 1, Section 2, Clause 5, which gave the state legislature the power to impeach and remove “any judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State.” This was the heart and soul of Confederate governing principles. If federal officials meddled in local affairs, they could be banished from the state. This was one of the crucial components of Jeffersonian political thought, designed solely to preserve federalism.

There were also other notable differences in the Confederate Constitution that fall along Jeffersonian lines: The President could serve only one six-year term and had a line item veto to control spending. It outlawed protective tariffs, banned the international slave trade, removed the “general welfare” clause, prohibited federally-funded internal improvements (today known as “earmarks”), required a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress for most appropriations, forbid recess appointments, and prohibited persons of foreign birth who had not obtained citizenship from voting for any office on the state or federal level.

But the contrast with the Northern government was vast. Lincoln, and most Presidents after him, being of the Hamiltonian mode of thinking, established all the central tenants of Hamilton’s political thought: a national banking system, a fiat currency, high protective tariffs, an income tax, money for corporations, and the suppression of civil liberties. And as a result, the United States nearly lost its constitutional republic during this War of Northern Aggression and the later period of Reconstruction.

Most importantly, the destruction of republicanism culminated with Lincoln’s quashing of the federal system. States’ rights were crushed and buried. The very act of militarily blocking a state’s right to leave the Union did irreparable damage to the country and its republican form of government. “The war,” wrote Governor Richard Yates of Illinois in 1865, “has tended, more than any other event in the history of the country, to militate against the Jeffersonian idea, that ‘the best government is that which governs least.’ The war has not only, of necessity, given more power to, but has led to a more intimate prevision of the government over every material interest of society.” This last point was one of Hamilton’s main goals.

When Confederate General Richard Taylor, son of former President Zachary Taylor, returned home to his Louisiana plantation in 1865, he found that “society has been completely changed by the war. The [French] revolution of ‘89 did not produce a greater change in the ‘Ancien Regime’ than has this in our social life.” Historians, even those who lived through the conflict, understood the profound changes the war brought. George Ticknor wrote in 1869 that the war had left a “great

gulf between what happened before it in our century and what has happened since, or what is likely to happen thereafter. It does not seem to me as if I were living in the country in which I was born.” In short, the war destroyed the Age of Jefferson.

Modern scholars have also made note of this fact. As the Hamiltonian James M. McPherson points out in *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution*, after the war

the old decentralized federal republic became a new national polity that taxed the people directly, created an internal revenue bureau to collect these taxes, expanded the jurisdiction of federal courts, established a national currency and a national banking structure. The United States went to war in 1861 to preserve the Union; it emerged from war in 1865 having created a nation. Before 1861 the two words ‘United States’ were generally used as a plural noun: ‘The United States are a republic.’ After 1865 the United States became a singular noun. The loose union of states became a nation.

And all of this at the hands of the Hamiltonian Party of Lincoln, which hoped to dominate the “new nation” as no other political entity had before it.

Other scholars have also noted at how profoundly the nation had been changed. Lincoln and his party, writes historian Heather Cox Richardson, “transformed the United States.” Before the war the “national government did little more than deliver the mail, collect tariffs, and oversee foreign affairs. By the time of Appomattox, the United States had changed.” Wartime Republicans constructed “a newly active national government designed to promote” a worldview of an industrialized America, with Washington playing an increasingly interventionist role. “A strong central government dominated the postwar nation. It boasted a military of over a million men; it carried a national debt of over \$2.5 billion; and it collected an array of new internal taxes, provided a national currency, distributed public lands, chartered corporations, and enforced the freedom of former slaves within state borders.” Each of these developments flew in the face of Jeffersonian Conservatism.

Reconstruction, like the war before it, continued the goal of destroying the old Jeffersonian Union and erecting a new one in its place, one based on government control rather than on individual liberty. Many of the Radical Republicans, the “madmen” referred to by Brownson, like Thaddeus Stevens, sought to ethnically-cleanse the former Confederacy during Reconstruction. Unlike Lincoln, they believed the Southern states had, in fact, seceded from the Union, or at least used it to their advantage, viewing the South as conquered territory to be treated as such. Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan said it this way: “A rebel has sacrificed all his rights. He has no right to life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness. Everything you give him, even life itself, is a boon which he has forfeited.”

Radical Republicans hated the South and Southern institutions, particularly the Jeffersonian philosophy of government, which they hoped to destroy for good. They wanted the complete subjugation of the region, vindictive punishment of the rebels, the overthrow of all Southern state governments, and the confiscation of all land and homes. Peoples from the North and West would then be sent to the South to repopulate it, ensuring that it would remain firmly Republican and solidly Hamiltonian. In other words, they wanted to make the South like the North, sweeping away all vestiges of Southern culture and politics. Lincoln’s Navy Secretary, Gideon Wells, the lone conservative Democrat in the Cabinet, called the Radical plan “an atrocious scheme of plunder and robbery.”

But neither the war nor Radical Reconstruction killed Jeffersonianism completely; it received a brief revival under Grover Cleveland, a rare Northern proponent of Jefferson’s ideas. As a conservative, Cleveland saw himself as one who could, as President, put the spilled milk back in the bottle, or at least some of it. He believed himself to be in the mold of the nation’s founders, especially Jefferson, who could reverse the destruction of political institutions the war and Reconstruction had wrought, just as the Sage of Monticello turned back the destructive Federalist tide in 1800. This is why the Hamiltonians of his day fought so hard against his election as President, for Cleveland stands out as the lone Jeffersonian among all Presidents from Lincoln to Obama, a statesman who held as tight to those principles as any President in American history.

First elected in 1884, after twenty-four consecutive years of Hamiltonian White House rule, Cleveland became the first Jeffersonian to serve as President since before the war. A quarter century of corruption, profligate spending, high taxes, and ever-expanding government had been the norm. When Cleveland entered office, he instituted honest government, ended presidential luxury, slashed the bureaucracy, halted out-of-control spending by vetoing a record 414 bills, protected the massive budget surplus that Republicans were all too eager to spend, and reduced the national debt by 20 percent. Not a bad record for a first term.

In 1888, he was defeated for a second consecutive term by Benjamin Harrison, although he won the popular vote. Though determined not to seek another term, he quickly changed his mind when he saw what the Hamiltonians under President Harrison were doing to the country, and what some were doing within his beloved Jeffersonian Democratic Party, moving it closer to the Party of Lincoln in the hopes of being more successful in future elections. In 1892, Cleveland threw his hat back in the presidential ring and, like Jefferson in 1800, took back the White House and led his party to a sweep of both houses of Congress, the first time Jeffersonians controlled the entire government since 1858 under James Buchanan. The future seemed bright indeed.

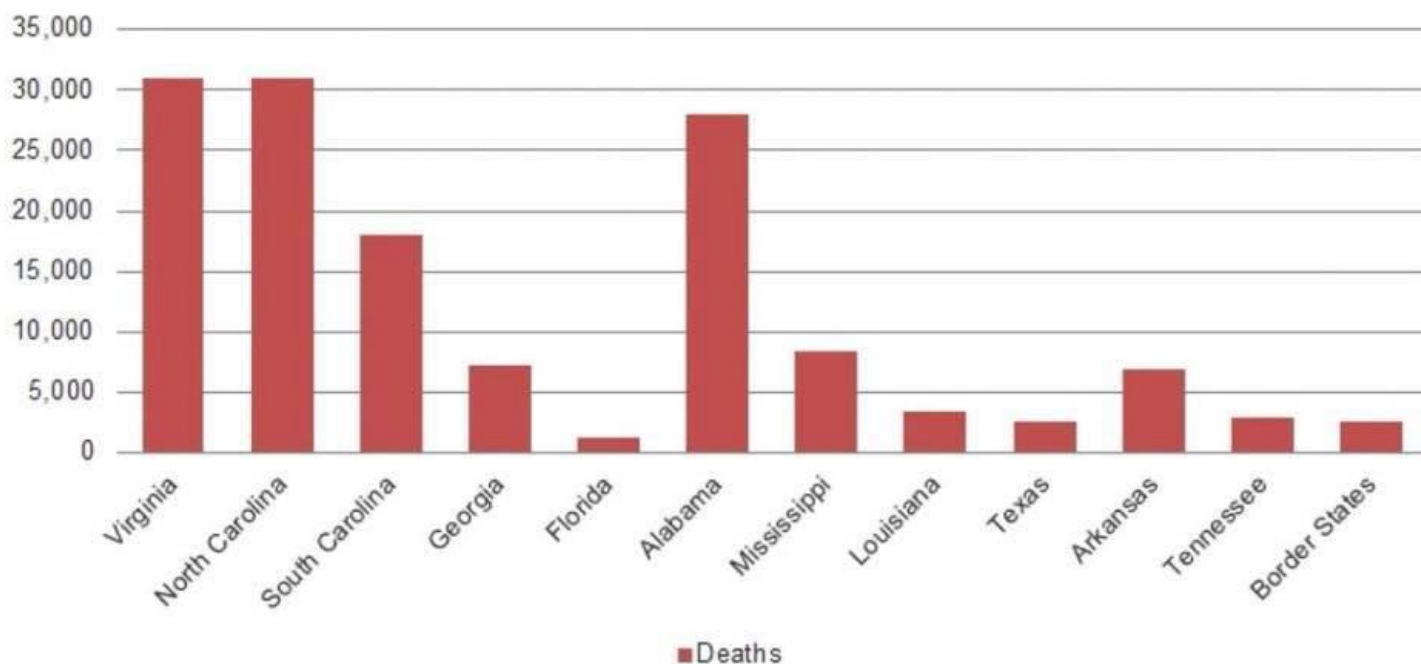
Yet, sadly, fate intervened. During his second term, from 1893 to 1897, Cleveland faced a severe economic depression, one that had resulted from the massive re-imposition of Hamiltonian fiscal policies during the preceding Harrison Administration. A month before Cleveland took his second oath of office, the economy began to crumble. And even though neither he nor his party had anything to do with the collapse, and even though he used Jeffersonian methods to end it within two years, Cleveland and the Democrats received all the blame. In the mid-term election in 1894 Democrats were routed, losing both houses of Congress, and in 1896, the Hamiltonians were back in charge with the election of William McKinley.

In my view, the Panic of 1893 killed Jeffersonian Conservatism for good, as Republicans successfully spun it as a “Democratic Depression,” which seemed plausible when prosperity returned under McKinley. To get around that label, Democrats began shedding Jeffersonian principles and began embracing more Hamiltonian ideas. By the early 20th century, one disgruntled Jeffersonian Democrat wrote that the old party “as we knew it, is dead.”

In 1912, after 16 years in the political wilderness, Democrats managed to rebound and elect Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency, but even though he had Southern roots, he was no Jeffersonian, and his two terms showed him to be more progressive than any President since Lincoln, a trend that has continued for the last century. As the columnist George Will has written, “We honor Jefferson, but live in Hamilton’s country.” And so it is. The Southern political philosophy of Jeffersonian Conservatism that died with Grover Cleveland has never been resurrected, for today we have no major party that espouses those values. It is only alive in the hearts of true Sons of the South.

About Ryan Walters: Ryan Walters is an independent historian and the author of *The Last Jeffersonian: Grover Cleveland and the Path to Restoring the Republic*.

Confederate Military Deaths by State



The New American

Acting Like a Hate Group, SPLC Pays Large Settlement and May Be Sued Further

Written by [Selwyn Duke](#)

Saturday, 23 June 2018



“SPLC” may not stand for Sneaky Propaganda and Libel Center, but more and more Americans think it should. This is especially true after the organization had to pay a large settlement to an Islamic reformer it falsely labeled an “anti-Muslim extremist,” a victory that has inspired other targeted entities to also consider suing the SPLC.

The far left-wing SPLC, or Southern Poverty Law Center, has long played a real-life cross between Santa Claus and Stalin, making a list of who’s naughty or nice and then managing to “gift” those it deems “haters” with stigmatization. Yet the misnamed organization — it has little to do with poverty or law, neither experiencing nor alleviating the former and violating the latter’s spirit — makes a habit of targeting those whose only trespass is, well, disagreeing with the SPLC. I ought to know: I myself was placed on its “HateWatch” page about a decade ago (more on that later).

The problem is that the SPLC has become the media go-to organization for who or what should be considered a “hater,” and being thus labeled can mean censorship by social media; with such media being today’s public square, this can deny the SPLC’s victims (almost always conservatives) a voice.

But one of these victims, finally, has gotten some justice. As *National Review* [reported](#) Monday, the SPLC “has reached a settlement with liberal Islamic reformer Maajid Nawaz and his organization, the Quilliam Foundation, for wrongly including them on its now-defunct list of ‘anti-Muslim extremists.’”

The SPLC will pay Nawaz and Quilliam \$3.375 million, the “result of a lawsuit Nawaz filed in April over his inclusion on the SPLC’s ‘Field Guide to Anti-Muslim Extremists,’” *National Review* further informed.

The site continued, “The list, which was published in 2016 and was intended to serve as a resource for journalists, was deleted shortly after Nawaz filed the suit...roughly two years after Nawaz first demanded a retraction.”

This victory has now inspired others. As PJ Media [reported](#) June 20:

On Wednesday, no fewer than 47 nonprofit leaders maligned by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) — many if not most of whom are considering a lawsuit against the organization — warned a vast array of executives and leaders that if they parrot the SPLC’s damaging “hate group” labels, they would be “complicit” in “defamation.”

“Editors, CEOs, shareholders and consumers alike are on notice: anyone relying upon and repeating its misrepresentations is complicit in the SPLC’s harmful defamation of large numbers of American citizens who, like the undersigned, have been vilified simply for working to protect our country and freedoms,” [the signatories wrote](#). The letter followed news — broken at PJ Media — that [no fewer than 60 organizations](#) are considering suing the SPLC following a groundbreaking settlement in which the organization formally apologized to a Muslim reformer, Maajid Nawaz, for branding him an “anti-Muslim extremist.”

While the SPLC rose to prominence by combating the Ku Klux Klan decades ago, it now, again, targets the “unfashionable,” such as those defending marriage and opposing the “LGBTQ” agenda. The aforementioned list of signatories bears witness to this. As the *Washington Times* [tells us](#), “Signers included former Virginia Attorney General Ken Cuccinelli, American Values president Gary Bauer, Center for Security Policy founder Frank Gaffney, New Zealand author Trevor Loudon and ACT for America founder Brigitte Gabriel.”

“Other organizations represented include the Family Research Council, Alliance Defending Freedom, PragerU, Americans for Limited Government, the Ruth Institute, the Liberty Counsel, Public Interest Legal Foundation and WallBuilders,” the paper continued.

The SPLC even [once put](#) mild-manner physician and ex-presidential candidate Ben Carson on its “Extremist Watch List.” His sin? He opposed faux (same sex) marriage, a position that, mind you, most of the world embraces. (Video about the SPLC’s targeting of conservatives below.)

Just as incredible is my appearance on the SPLC’s “HateWatch” page, which ostensibly was warranted because I used the term “lynching” to describe the, well, media lynching that prevented radio host Rush Limbaugh from buying into the St. Louis Rams in 2009. It’s reminiscent of how President Trump was excoriated for calling MS-13 gang thugs “animals”: When at issue is someone the Left despises, it suddenly plays Mr. Spock and cannot fathom the existence of figurative speech. Never mind that CNN’s Ana Navarro had [characterized](#) Trump as an “animal” just two years before.

I wrote “ostensibly,” however, as I believe the real reason I was targeted was because I’d exposed an SPLC fund-raising deception. While the organization had claimed at the time that “right-wing” militia groups were

proliferating after Barack Obama's 2008 election, I examined the data and pointed out that most of the increase actually occurred *under President G.W. Bush*. A few months later, "poof!": I became the SPLC's Hater du Jour.

But this is standard SPLC practice. With the KKK down to just several thousand members (hundreds of whom, we understand, are FBI informants) and actual "right-wing" hate groups in short supply, the SPLC must invent them to scare its donors into forking over more money.

A good example is the "SPLC Exposes Epidemic of Nonexistent White-on-Black Violence," as a recent *American Thinker* headline [put it](#). In reality, there's precious little such violence. As an example, 92 percent of black homicide victims are murdered by other blacks, and most of the rest are killed by Hispanics.

But the SPLC's donors don't know they're being fed fantasies of white threats as fictional as Captain Ahab's [white whale](#) or Narnia's [white witch](#). Thus has the SPLC's war chest grown from approximately \$200 million when I first began reporting on its shenanigans to \$320 million today, 20 percent of which is invested "in offshore equities located in the Cayman Islands and elsewhere," the *Washington Times* informs.

But following the money has always led right to the SPLC, as Ken Silverstein wrote in his striking 2000 *Harper's Magazine* exposé "[The Church of Morris Dees](#)." This man, dubbed by some Morris "Sleaze" Dees, is the SPLC's co-founder and chief trial counsel. While portrayed heroically in a [1991 film](#), the non-fiction, non-Hollywood-enhanced Dees is somewhat different. "'He's the Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker [disgraced evangelists] of the civil rights movement,' renowned anti-death-penalty lawyer Millard Farmer says of Dees, his former associate, 'though I don't mean to malign Jim and Tammy Faye,'" wrote Silverstein. In 1996, the then-director of the Southern Center for Human Rights, fellow leftist Stephen Bright, called Dees "a fraud and a conman." And in 1986, Dees' entire legal staff quit in protest because of the Southern Poverty Law Center's refusal to, well, actually help poor people — as opposed to just showboating and virtue-signaling to make money.

Hopefully the Sneaky Propaganda and Libel Center will have to pay many, many more settlements to its much maligned victims. It certainly can afford it.

<https://www.thenewamerican.com/usnews/crime/item/29352-acting-like-a-hate-group-splc-pays-large-settlement-and-may-be-sued-further>



Then they came for the muzzleloaders: EU moves to regulate black powder guns due to terrorism (VIDEO)

6/08/16| by [Chris Eger](#)



How do you say “feel-good gun control” err we mean “common sense gun safety proposal” in Dutch? (Photo: Capandball)

Besides further changes in magazine limits, requirements to join shooting clubs and restrictions on blank firing guns, some in the European Union want to lower the boom on replicas and black powder as well.

The [Dutch Presidency](#), a 20 member assembly from the Netherlands that currently chair the EU ministerial councils, moved earlier this month to drastically change the alliance’s Firearms Directive [in response](#) to terrorist incidents in Europe including attacks in Paris and Brussels.

Among the changes would be to deactivate historical guns held in museums across Europe, ban the production of replica firearms to include reproductions of antique weapons, remove the entire class of Category D guns which includes most muzzleloaders, move single-shot long breechloaders with smoothbore barrels to a higher level of control, and other efforts.

The European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation (FACE), the EU’s most outspoken gun rights group, called the move draconian.

“Who will believe that the removal of the Category D and the prohibition of reproductions of antique firearms will effectively contribute to the fight against organized crime and terrorism?” reads a [statement](#) from the group. “No report highlighted that reproduction of antique firearms constitute a danger for security and society. Criminals using Kalashnikovs and arms dealers who supply terrorists on the black market will not be affected by these new constraints which exclusively hit honest citizens, legal owners of single-shot reproductions of antique firearms.”

As noted by the [Prague Daily Monitor](#), Czech Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka joined representatives from Slovakia, Poland, Austria and Switzerland in opposing the changes.

“The Czech Republic is very likely to express its negative position at the meeting of the council [for justice and home affairs] on June 10,” Sobotka said.

Besides the Dutch, the changes are supported by Croatia, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

The [video](#) from Capandball, a Hungarian black powder shooter and Vlogger, talks about the folly of regulating smoke poles due to terrorists.

<http://www.guns.com/2016/06/08/then-they-came-for-the-muzzleloaders-eu-moves-to-regulate-black-powder-guns-due-to-terrorism-video/>



Bergfield Park, Tyler Texas

'Money Powers' dilemma with Confederate symbols, Old Georgia State Flag

Published on Jun 30, 2018

'Money Powers' dilemma with Confederate symbols, Old Georgia State Flag

When I think of what is the real "problem" that the money powers have with any Confederate symbols today, it boils down to "Limits of Government, especially government spending, which would severely limit any avenues the money powers could use to further their financial gains". The 'money powers' don't see 'heritage' as a threat. Nor do the 'money powers' feel threatened by Southerners honoring Confederate soldiers who have passed on.

What the 'money powers' fear is the ideals of Confederacy and what the Confederate soldier actually fought for, which is limits on government (both in spending, taxation), a system of checks and balances of power (via more rights to States) and the right of the people to self-determine their own government (secession). When Georgians fly the Old Georgia State flag, these supporters should be sure to state the real reason for flying the Old Georgia State flag which also contains Confederate symbology. . It's both an historical and living reference to the ideals of a limited Constitutional Republic and reining in the excesses of power in the hands of a few. No doubt those "few who have the reigns of power" don't like any ideals that would put limits on their power. This is the core reason the 'money powers' attack any Confederate symbols.



Click [HERE](#) for Video Report

JUNE 25, 2018

An All-Woman Confederate Militia Guarded Their Georgia Hometown

ERIN BLAKEMORE



Nancy Hill Morgan, captain of the Nancy Hart Militia. (Credit: Troup County Archives, LaGrange, GA)

Like countless other women of the Civil War, the wives, sisters and sweethearts of LaGrange, Georgia watched the majority of men in their town march away to military service in 1861. But while other Confederate women on the home front prepared to nurse the wounded and wait out the war, the women of LaGrange prepared to do battle.

Between 1861 and 1865, a group of 40 LaGrange women organized an all-woman militia, the Nancy Harts. Organized in military formations and skilled in marksmanship and battle tactics, the women were prepared to defend their town against a Union incursion—and near the end of the war, they did.

One thousand, three hundred men left LaGrange during the first year of the war, and the town, which was located in a strategically important spot halfway between Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama, became a vulnerable target due to its location and its rail lines, which continued to operate throughout the war.

The women of LaGrange and their departing husbands worried that, should the town be attacked, the boys and old men who remained wouldn't be able to hold Union soldiers at bay. So Nancy Hill Morgan, the wife of a departing officer, suggested that the women form their own militia to defend their town.

“When did you ever hear of a military company of women?” Hart’s friend Mary Heard reportedly responded. But soon Heard was at Hart’s side to organize a group of women soldiers to fend off Union troops.

They took their name from another woman warrior, Ann Morgan “Nancy” Hart. During the Revolutionary War, Hart, who lived in the then-frontier of Georgia, fought against British Loyalists. It’s unclear how many of her reported exploits actually happened in real life, but she was reputed to have killed at least one Loyalist, captured others, and spent years resisting them. She also served as a spy and is thought to have fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek in 1779.



A painting showing Nancy Hart, the Revolutionary War-era inspiration for the Civil War militia, killing British forces who had invaded her home. (Credit: Louis S. Glanzman/National Geographic/Getty Images)

As historian John Thomas Scott notes, Hart’s memory was cherished in the South. “By the time of the Civil War,” he writes, “the name Nancy Hart seems to have been accepted in Georgia as symbolic of women willing to defend hearth and home against oppressive foreign invaders.”

Hart and Heard’s militia consisted largely of their former classmates and their sisters. Armed with a copy of William Hardee’s *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics*, the assistance of a local man who couldn’t fight due to a disability, and the often-outdated weapons the men had left behind, they began teaching themselves to drill like a real infantry regiment. They assigned members ranks and duties. Using muskets, pistols and other weapons, they drilled twice a week and slowly began to improve their marksmanship and military organization.

The women continued to train as the war progressed, even though they doubted they’d ever see action. In the meantime, they served as nurses for the wounded and sick from nearby battles. But even as they tended to the wounded, the Nancy Harts kept up their training and marched through the streets of LaGrange.

It looked like the Nancy Harts would get through the entire war without firing a shot at Union soldiers. But that changed in April 1865, when Union troops raided West Georgia, destroying manufacturing facilities in a swoop they called Wilson’s Raid after commanding officer Brigadier General James H. Wilson. A Confederate officer telegraphed LaGrange to let them know that the nearby town of West Point was under siege. The few men who remained in LaGrange marched away to help defend it, and the Nancy Harts prepared for battle.

The women stepped into their familiar formation and marched to the campus of the LaGrange Female College, which was located on the edge of town. As civilians and the remaining Confederate cavalymen fled, 40 Nancy Harts stood in a group waiting to fight. The fleeing men begged them to hide, but they refused.

Soon, a column of 3,000 federal troops approached, and the Nancies noticed several of their family members among the prisoners that came with them. Union Colonel Oscar LaGrange (unrelated to the town) approached, and asked to speak to the militia's captain. When Morgan complied, she told him that they were willing not to engage in battle if the colonel would promise not to plunder the town.



Detail of a Civil War envelope depicting a woman dressed in stars and stripes with a rifle, backpack and military hat. (Credit: Joseph Roswell Hawley/The New York Historical Society/Getty Images)

LaGrange complimented Morgan on her well-trained troops and agreed not to attack homes or civilians. She handed over the town to the attacking soldiers. As LaGrange went back to his soldiers to give orders to take over the town, he was overheard saying “The Nancy Harts could probably use their eyes with better effect than their old guns.”

The Union soldiers stayed true to their word and did not attack homes or civilians. They did, however, destroy local warehouses, rail lines, and other strategic targets, and looted local stores. The town's residents were spared, though, and in gratitude, the Nancy Harts cooked dinner for LaGrange.

For the town, the Nancy Harts' truce was considered a victory. The women had protected LaGrange without firing a single shot. After the war was over, the group disbanded and the women went back to their everyday lives—as everyday as life could be in a town that had lost a quarter of its men.

Like other upper-class white Southern women, the Nancy Harts were bound by strict codes of femininity, and their use of guns and military maneuvers would have been unthinkable outside the context of the war. The few remaining accounts of the women show that they enjoyed their drills and the chance to socialize and develop new skills. But when women like Morgan talked about their military service, they emphasized how dainty and womanly they remained, even while toting muskets and pistols. “In feminine dress of ruffled skirts and flowered or feathered heats, their hearts beat in unison,” Morgan recalled.

The Nancy Harts weren't the only women who trained for battle during the Civil War: Women in girls' schools in the region also trained for battle. But the Nancies were unusual in that they not only remained prepared throughout the entire war, but that they actually met Union troops. “They were never called to field duty, it is true,” Morgan later recalled, “but they stood ever in readiness and rendered a service equally effective as guards over the defenseless and their homes.

Rebel Spy Nancy Hart Leads Raid at Summersville: July 25, 1862

By BOB POWELL · AUG 18, 2016

[This Week in West Virginia History](#)

According to tradition, Rebel spy Nancy Hart led a Confederate raid on the Union position at Summersville in Nicholas County on July 25, 1862. Hart was only in her late teens at the time.

Early in the Civil War, she'd worked closely with the Confederate Moccasin Rangers as a scout and spy. Captured in Braxton County in the fall of 1861, she convinced Northern troops of her innocence. After being released, she returned to the Confederate lines with inside information on Union troop movements.



In the summer of 1862, she was again captured by Northern forces and held as a prisoner in Summersville. However, she persuaded a young guard into letting her examine his pistol. She then shot him to death and escaped. She returned a week later with 200 Confederate troops to capture Summersville.

After the war ended, her husband, Joshua Douglas, returned from Confederate service. The couple settled first in Greenbrier County and later in Webster County. Nancy Hart Douglas died in 1902 at about age 60 and was buried at Mannings Knob, in Greenbrier County near the Webster County line.

After the war ended, her husband, Joshua Douglas, returned from Confederate service.

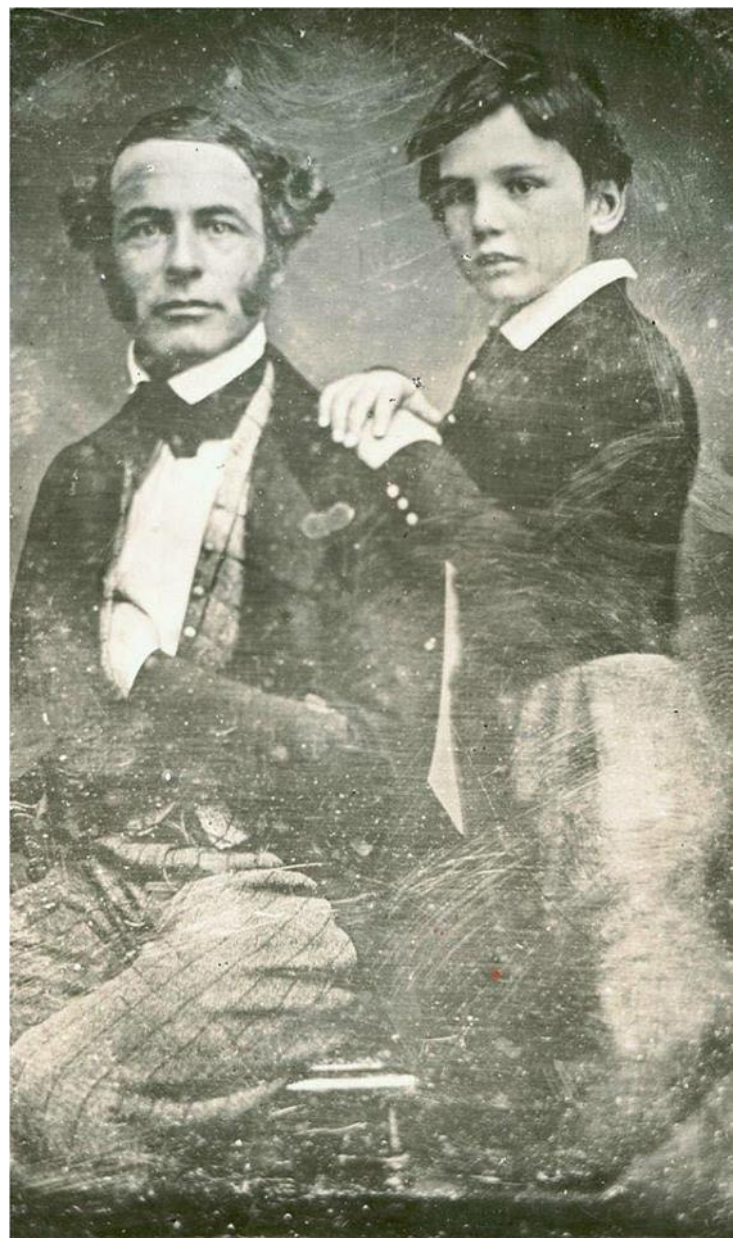
CREDIT RICHWOODERS.COM / WV HUMANITIES COUNCIL

"General Lee told me that at the Battle of Sharpsburg this battery suffered so much that it had to be withdrawn for repairs and some fresh horses, but as he had no troops even to offer a reserve, as soon as a battery could be made useful it was ordered forward. He said that as it passed him a boy, much stained with powder, mounted as a driver of one of the guns, said, "Are you going to put us in again. General?" After replying to him in the affirmative, he was struck by the voice of the boy, and asked him, "Whose son are you, my boy?" and was answered, "I am Robbie, father; don't you know me?" Whereupon his father said, "God bless you, my son, go on!" Robert E. Lee, Jr., was afterwards on the staff of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee. This is said to be the only instance on record where the son of a commanding general entered the army as a private in the ranks."

BOY SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Susan R Hull

1905



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.



A REAL CHANCE TO HELP THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE

"THUMBS UP for DIXIE" - a symbol of Liberty & resistance to Tyranny for 21 years

The Southern Legal Resource Center has been the "ACLU" for the Confederate Community since 1995. Think of a major Confederate heritage lawsuit in the last 23 years and we were either major players or providing backup legal counsel. Confederate symbols in public schools, City parades banning Confederate symbols, employees fired for Confederate symbols in the workplace and since 2015 active monument offense against the municipal thugs removing monuments. Yes, we've done and are doing it all. We win some, we lose some, but we have never given up fighting - as our fight is for the liberty of ALL Americans. When Confederates lose - ALL Americans eventually lose.

The "Thumbs Up" stickers started life as "Aggies for Dixie" (its the Gig 'em symbol with a Confederate flag superimposed on it) in our lawsuit against Texas A&M University for banning Confederate symbols in the Corps of Cadets dormitories.

Our other student supporters quickly dubbed it the "Thumbs Up for Dixie" sticker and plastered it all over their schools, school books, light poles etc. It became a student symbol of resistance to tyrannical school boards & school administrators.

When the monument fights began we plastered them all over downtown New Orleans, LA, Columbia, SC, UT Austin campus and other monument crisis sites.

It took us 21 years but we finally distributed over 300,000 stickers across the country. We sold some, but most were given away. Now we are out. The resistance needs more!

We want to order another 100,000 which with delivery will cost us about \$5000.00, but do not have the capital to do it. The beginning of the Spring & Summer is the worst time for fundraising for non-profits as Summer vacations begin, nor can we divert funds for staff, office and our case work to cover this.

Still the stickers are needed on the front lines-WILL YOU HELP? All donations are tax deductible: To donate go to our webpage: www.slrc-csa.org indicate that your donation is for stickers.

For donation by check, make payable to: SLRC and mail to: PO Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711 note on check it is for stickers.

You may also pre-order stickers: 100 for \$15.00, 1000 for \$110.00 including shipping ORDER TODAY & SUPPORT www.slrc-csa.org

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.

A GHASTLY RELIC.

Finding of a Confederate Skeleton on the Wilderness Battlefield.

A ghastly relic of the battle of the Wilderness was discovered by Mr. R. A. Larkins, of this city, who has just returned from Chancellorsville, where he spent a few weeks. Mr. Larkins stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday evening that while he was forcing his way through a dense thicket on the tragic battlefield last Thursday, digging bullets out of the trees, he suddenly came across the skeleton of a confederate soldier, who had evidently crawled into the thicket after being wounded. The skeleton was bare and white. The clothing had decayed, and the only mark of identification was the waist belt, with its "C. S. A." buckle. The skull still reclined on a knapsack and the remaining portions of a gray blanket. A Catholic Bible was also found, but the inscription on its fly leaf was illegible. The skeleton was buried near by the gloomy thicket where the soldier died.

The sons of the South went to war. Not because they wanted to but because they HAD to. They left their families, homes, and everything they loved not knowing if they would ever return. The odds were stacked against them but their bravery gave them the strength to stand. Many were killed and more were badly injured and carried those injuries throughout the rest of their life.

They did this not for money or glory but for you and I. So that we could live free. Free from a tyrant. Free to live how we choose. To not be chained to a government who looked at us and did not see us as people but saw us as money. Freedom is not given. It's not something your owed. It's won. Paid for with the blood of those brave enough to fight for it.

Here is just one mans tale of the end of his life. His family never knew what happened or even where he was. He gave his life and made the ultimate sacrifice. He defended our freedom. Now it's time we defend his good name and his honor.

Molly><Bell



Benavides crosses Rio Grande in pursuit of Mexican "Unionists"

September 1st, 1863, Maj. Santos Benavides, the highest-ranking Mexican American to serve in the Confederacy, led seventy-nine men of the predominantly Tejano Thirty-third Texas Cavalry across the Rio Grande in pursuit of the bandit Octaviano Zapata. Union agents had recruited Zapata, a former associate of Juan N. Cortina, to lead raids into Texas and thus force Confederate troops to remain in the Rio Grande valley rather than participate in military campaigns in the east. Zapata was also associated with Edmund J. Davis, who was conducting Northern-sponsored military activities in the vicinity of Brownsville and Matamoros. For these reasons, and because his men often flew the American flag during their raids, Zapata's band was often referred to as the "First Regiment of Union Troops." Benavides caught up with Zapata on September 2 near Mier, Tamaulipas. After a brief exchange of gunfire, the Zapatistas dispersed, leaving ten men dead, including Zapata. Benavides later defended Laredo against Davis's First Texas Cavalry, and arranged for the safe passage of Texas cotton to Matamoros during the Union occupation of Brownsville. He died at his Laredo home in 1891.

<http://texas-joes.com/news/september-1st-1863-benavides-crosses-rio-grande-pursuit-mexican-unionists>

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

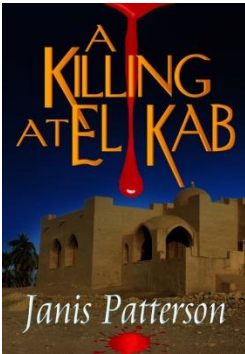


Janis Patterson - under this name I write cozy mysteries including a collection of short stories. **Click on links:**

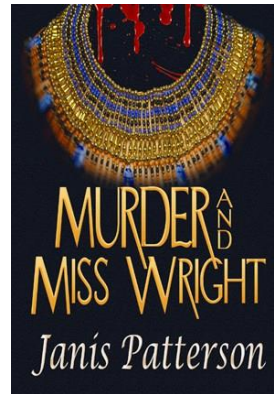
- o [A KILLING AT EL KAB](#)
- o [The Hollow House](#)
- o [Exercise is Murder](#)
- o [Beaded to Death](#)
- o [Murder to Mil-Spec](#)
- o [Murder and Miss Wright](#)



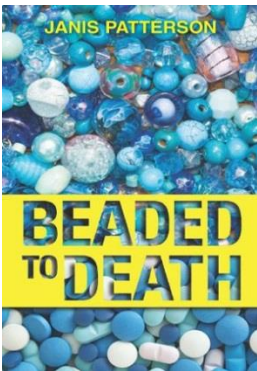
Janis Patterson – Mysteries



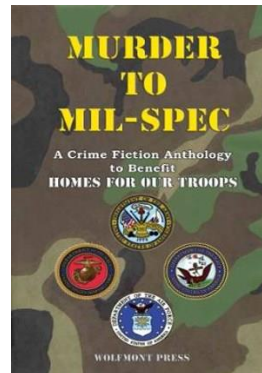
A Killing at El Kab



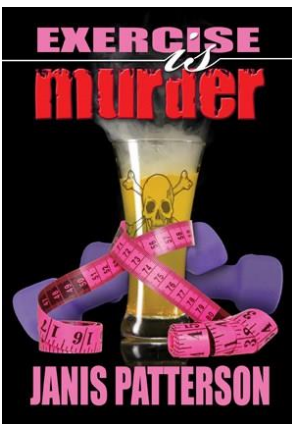
Murder and Miss Wright



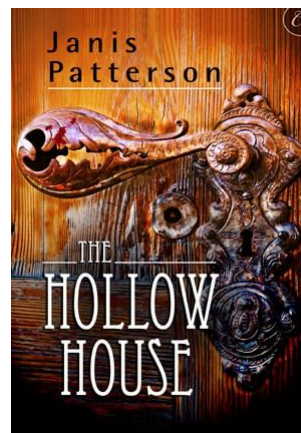
Beaded to Death



Murder by Mil-Spec



Exercise is Murder



The Hollow House

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

The Confederate Cherokee

By John C. Whatley on Jul 3, 2018



A review of *The Confederate Cherokees: John Drew's Regiment of Mounted Rifles* by W. Craig Gaines (LSU Press, 2017).

When most people think of Confederate Cherokees, the name Stand Watie immediately comes to mind. This book is not about Stand Watie's troops but about John Drew's Regiment of Mounted Rifles. It is also not so much about Confederate Cherokees as it is about one group of Cherokee against another.

The Cherokee were one of the "five civilized tribes" of the Southeast. They had their own alphabet (created in 1821 by Sequoyah (George Guess)), their own newspaper in both Cherokee and English (the *Cherokee Phoenix*), and their own capital (New Echota, which still exists as a State park in North Georgia). White settlers, though, continually pressured the State and Federal governments to remove the various Indian tribes in the Southeast.

The first Cherokee to leave for the Indian Territory (modern day Oklahoma) removed voluntarily and were called the Old Settlers, or Western Cherokee. Those left behind in the Southeast were divided. The Cherokee Ridge party or Treaty party, headed by Major Ridge, wanted a treaty with the United States to obtain new lands. Chief John Ross was the elected leader of the Cherokee and wanted to stay on Cherokee lands. The Ridge party reluctantly signed the Treaty of New Echota and left for Oklahoma. The Ross party opposed the treaty and was forced out by State and Federal troops to travel on the "Trail of Tears".

Once in the Indian Territory a blood feud broke out. Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot, a nephew, were murdered. Ridge's nephew Stand Watie, brother of Elias Boudinot, was one of the few Ridge leaders to escape. This internal struggle was mainly about who signed the treaty of removal. After a series of murders between the sections, finally in 1846 the Old Settlers, the Ridge party, and the Ross party signed a formal treaty in Washington, D.C., ending the internal war.

This brought about a successful building effort within the Cherokee Nation. Whole towns, schools, churches, and homes were built. Businesses were started and promoted. The Ross party held the control of the

Cherokee government because they were in the majority. This did not set well with the Ridge party, who objected to the Ross dominance of the Cherokee government. Watie even formed a military unit for protection from the Ross party.

When the Civil War broke out, the Cherokees were surrounded by partisan sides. To the north was the Union State of Kansas; to the northeast the border State of Missouri; to the east was the Confederate State of Arkansas; to the south were the pro-Confederate Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation; further south was the Confederate State of Texas; and to the west were the Plains Indians. The Union forts were abandoned or turned over to the Confederates.

Chief Ross sent delegates to an Indian council to encourage neutrality and to develop plans for all Indians to take advantage of The War to strengthen Indian sovereignty. But they were outmaneuvered by Confederate Commissioner to the Indian Nations, Brig. Gen. Albert Pike, who signed treaties with pro-Confederate leaders. The Cherokee were now surrounded by Confederate tribes.

Finally the Cherokee met and agreed to join the Confederacy. Although Watie was already a colonel, he sought to raise a regiment for the Confederacy, which was granted. But Chief Ross also raised John Drew's Regiment of Mounted Rifles, which is the subject of this book. Once again political considerations were foremost. Although most of this unit were nominally Confederate, they appeared to want to be neutral and join the Northern missionaries who were their friends.

Gaines has drawn upon a vast assortment of Oklahoma history publications to flesh out his book, and includes a large bibliography. Along with pictures of the main participants he includes a membership list of the regiment. The sole map is of the battle of Pea Ridge. Gaines presents a Confederate regiment which never really wanted to be Confederate.

We watch it slowly join Union lines and dissolve before its one-year enlistment expired. It was the only Confederate regiment to have almost its entire membership desert to the Union. During The War the Cherokee lost about one-third on both sides. This regiment and Watie's were faced with the daunting task of reconstructing the Cherokee Nation before Indian lands were opened to white men for the State of Oklahoma.

About John C. Whatley

John C. Whatley is a retired USArmy 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





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.





RG 109 Confederate Maps Series Now Digitized and Available Online!

Posted on [October 17, 2017](#) by [Brandi Oswald](#)

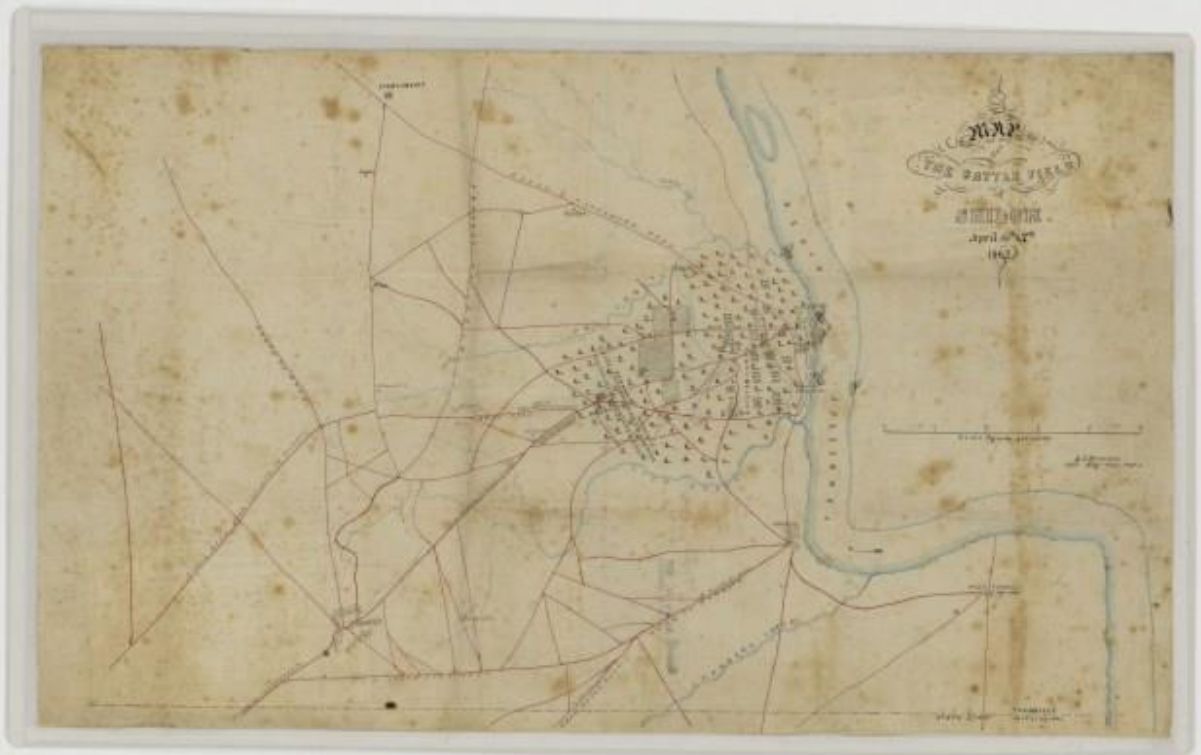
Civil War maps are always popular at the National Archives, and the Cartographic Branch is pleased to announce the digitization of over 100 [Confederate maps](#) from Record Group (RG) 109. All are now available to view or download through our online catalog.

Maps played a very important role during the Civil War. They were instrumental to leaders and generals for planning battles, campaigns, and marches. As a result, thousands of maps relating to the Civil War were created, many of which are held by the Cartographic Branch in a variety of record groups. These maps can include rough sketches created quickly before or during a battle, but can also include maps that were drawn to accompany official reports or even post-war publications. Many are highly detailed and colorized. Civil War maps frequently show topography, ground cover, roads, railroads, homes, the names of residents, towns, and waterways. They can be very helpful to better understand what the land looked like and how it was used during the Civil War era. Maps showing the names of residents can also be helpful to genealogists.

The Civil War maps we are featuring today are all Confederate maps. These maps were captured by or surrendered to the United States at the conclusion of the Civil War, or were later donated by former Confederate leaders. The records were held by the War Department before coming to the National Archives. The maps cover areas in the states

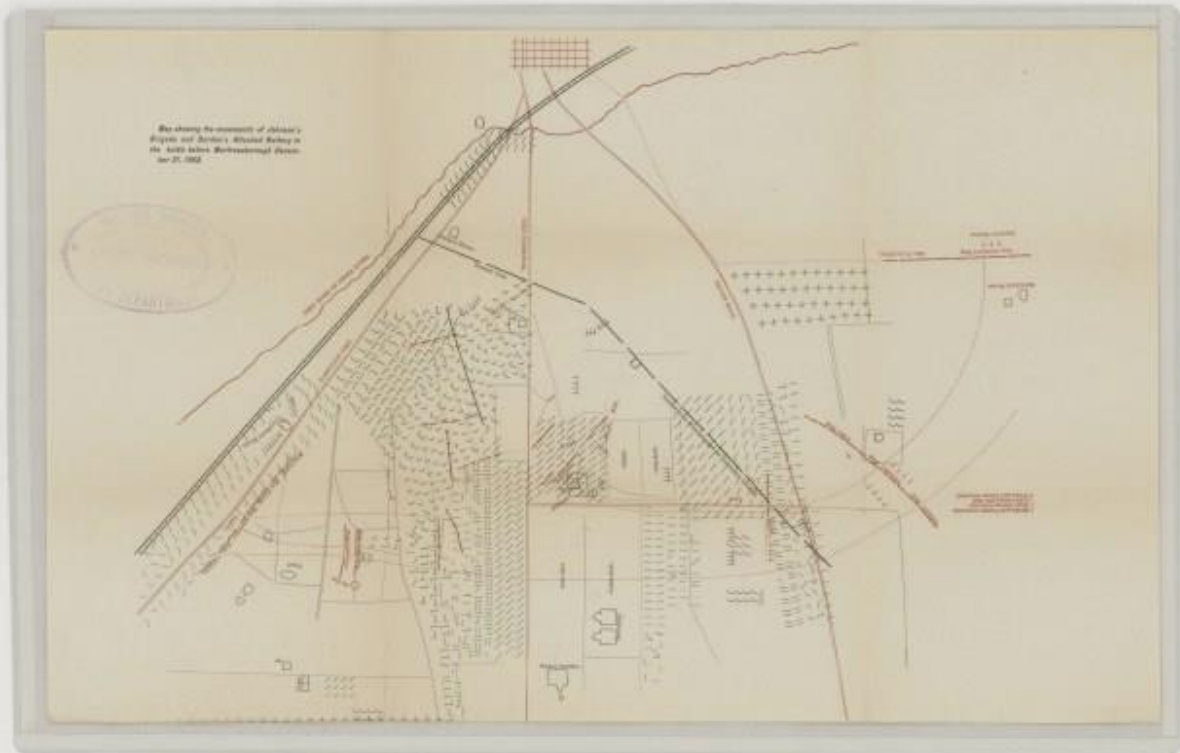
of [Alabama](#), [Arkansas](#), [Georgia](#), [Kentucky](#), [Maryland](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [Oklahoma \(Indian Territory\)](#), [South Carolina](#), [Tennessee](#), [Texas](#), and [Virginia](#). There is also a grouping of miscellaneous maps that show more than one state, which are filed as ["US."](#) Most of the maps are manuscripts, although some are printed maps or even copies of maps. Many of the printed maps are annotated to show troop movements, battles lines, or other important features.

Many of the maps show well known battlefields and locations, such as Shiloh, Antietam, Murfreesboro (Stones River), Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, Knoxville, Manassas (Bull Run) and others. A number of maps show the battlefield at Shiloh, which was fought April 2-3, 1862 in southern Tennessee.

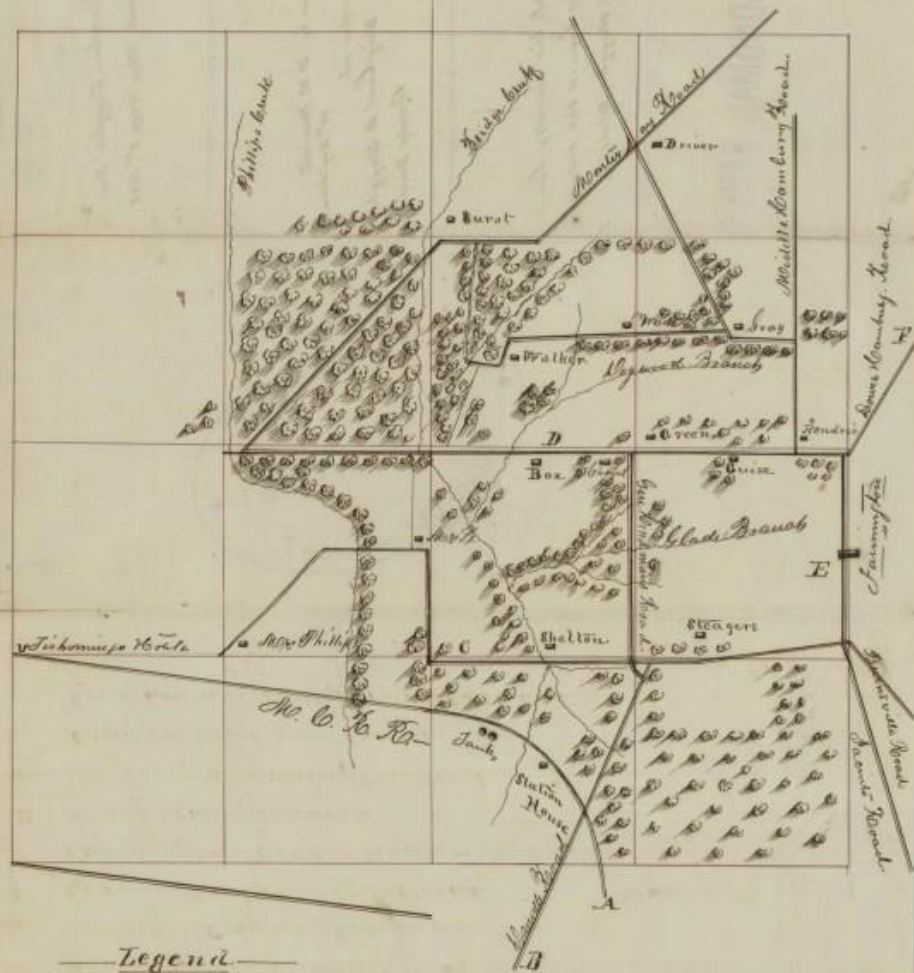


Map of Shiloh Battlefield. [TN-11](#).

Many maps also cover lesser known but also very important locations, such as Corinth, Mississippi, the location of a strategic railroad junction and site of a siege and battle. Other lesser known battles with maps in the series include [Cross Keys, VA](#), [Prairie Grove, AR](#), and scores of others.



Printed version of Murfreesboro map. [TN-6](#)



Legend

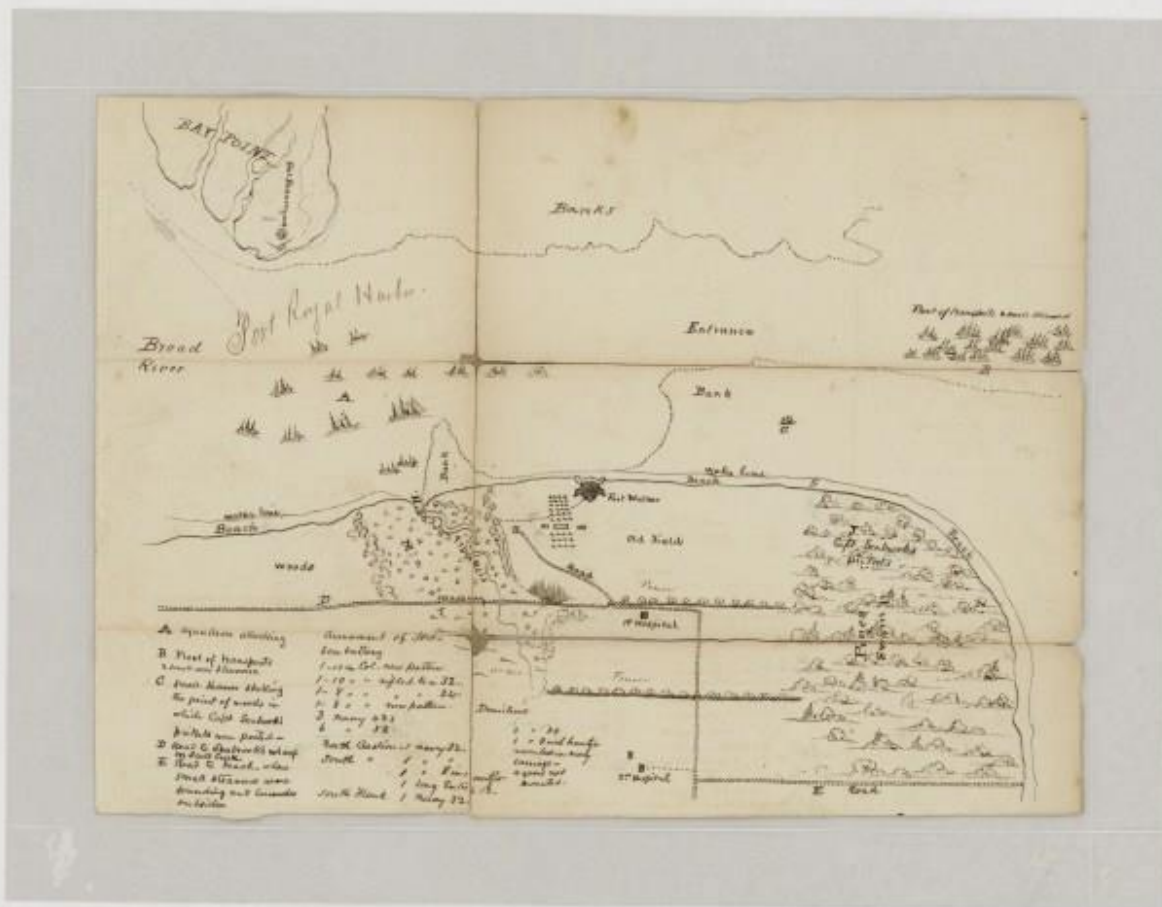
- A. M. & C. Rail Road.
B. Danville & Farmington Road.
C. Farmington Road by Sheltons.
D. Farmington Road & Monterey by Boxes.
E. N. & S. Farmington Road.
F. Hamburg & Farmington Road.
Cross Roads at Boxes Chapel.
Cross Roads at Phillips Farm to the R. R.

Capt. D. M. Howell

The series also includes maps and plans of fortifications, including those that protected Charleston, South Carolina, [Vicksburg, Mississippi](#), and Beaufort, South Carolina. Some fort plans are even included, such as a plan for [Fort Waul](#) in Texas and [Fort Beauregard](#) in South Carolina (SC-3A), although most of the Cartographic Branch's fort plans and drawings can be found within RG 77 in the [Fortifications File](#) and [Miscellaneous Forts File](#).



Fortifications at Charleston. [SC-8](#).



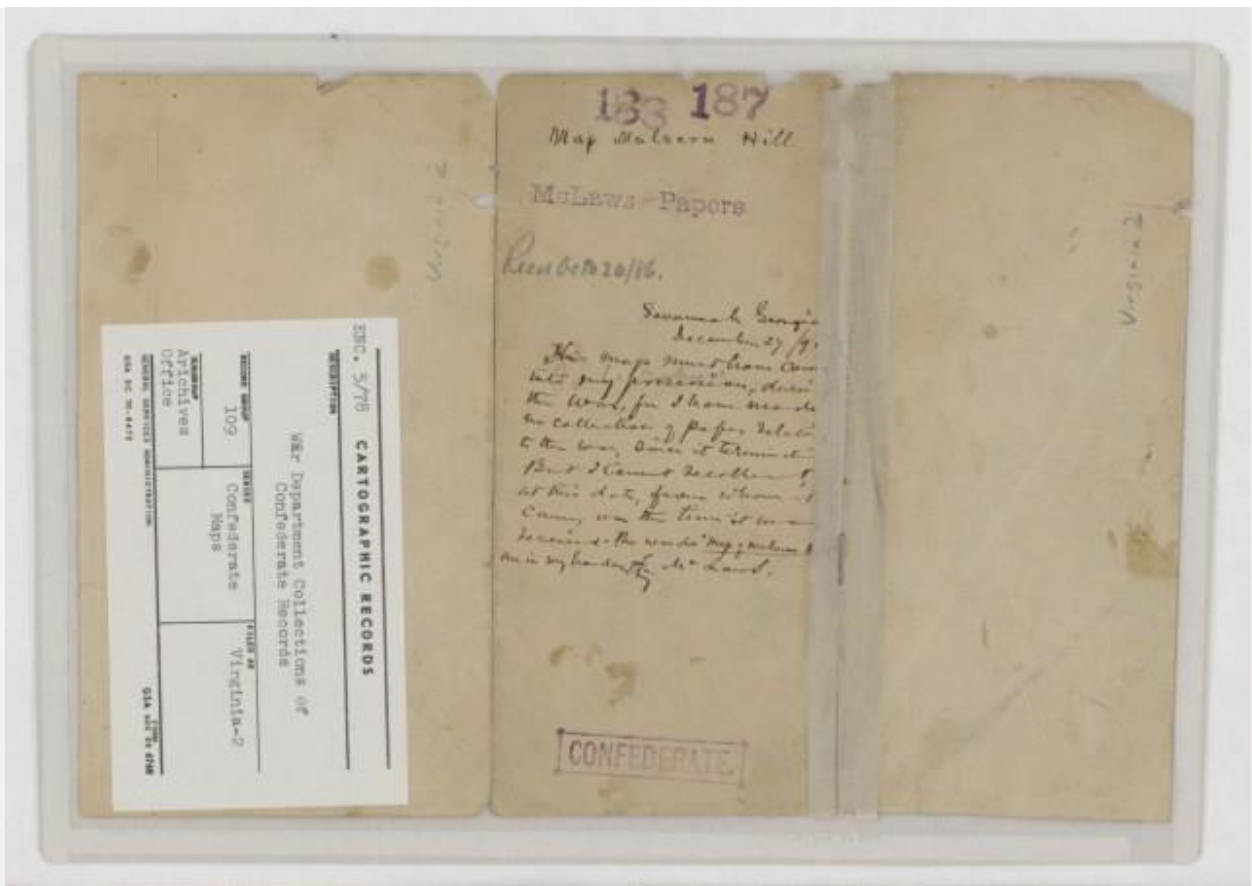
Occasionally within the series are printed maps that are based on manuscript maps also located with the series. The first map is an original manuscript map showing a portion of the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The back of this map notes that it was to appear in an 1874 atlas. The more finished and printed version of the map is also found within RG 109. It is interesting to compare the two maps.



Manuscript map of troop positions during the Battle of Murfreesboro, TN. [TN-5](#)

During the digitization process, close attention was paid to information written or stamped on the backs of the maps. All maps within the series that contained unique information on their reverse were digitized both front and back. Both sides are available to view in our online catalog.

Many Confederate generals later donated maps to the National Archives to become part of a Confederate archives. Often, the names of the donors or original owners are written or stamped on the reverse of the maps. Names such as General Samuel Gibbs French, General Trimble, General Thomas L. Snead, General Polk, General Thomas Hindman can be found on the backs of many maps. One notable map of the Malvern Hill battlefield includes a notation on the back indicating that it was owned by General Lafayette McLaws, a commander with the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War. Although the general could not remember who drew the map or when it was created, he believed that it came into his possession during the Civil War.



Reverse of a map of Malvern Hill with handwritten note by General McLaws. [VA-2](#) (Image 2)

The map of the Murfreesboro battlefield below includes a notation on the reverse that it was “Found at Macon, GA” by a clerk on July 20, 1865, showing yet another way that the National Archives came to hold some of these maps and items and yet again illustrating the unique information that can be found on the backs of many of these maps.



Map of the Battle of Murfreesboro with handwritten notation on back. [TN-3](#)



Reverse of a map of the Battle of Murfreesboro showing handwritten notation. [TN-3](#)

All of the maps may be viewed at the following link: [Confederate Maps](#). Take some time to browse through these maps, enjoying both the fronts and the backs!

If you wish to view maps from a specific state, see the following link: [RG 109 maps by state](#) and click on the state you wish to view. Next, click on the blue link that says “item(s) described in the catalog” that is located near middle of the catalog entry.

About Brandi Oswald

Brandi Oswald is an archivist with the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration. She holds her MA in Public History from West Virginia University and her BA in History and Anthropology from Heidelberg University (Ohio).

<https://unwritten-record.blogs.archives.gov/2017/10/17/rg-109-confederate-maps-series-now-digitized-and-available-online/>

Why Vicksburg Canceled the Fourth of July – For a Generation

By Karen Stokes

Jul 2, 2014



From May through early July 1863, Vicksburg, Mississippi, a strategically important city on the Mississippi River, was besieged by Federal forces under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant, and by a flotilla of gunboats in the river commanded by Admiral David Porter. The city was surrounded by outlying Confederate lines of defense, but the Union forces also shelled the city itself, which was full of civilians, who dug caves into the clay hills of Vicksburg for protection from the artillery bombardment. The siege lasted 47 days, until the city and its Confederate defenders were at last starved into submission. The Confederate commander, Gen. John C. Pemberton, surrendered on July 4, 1863. So bitter were the feelings and memories of the people of Vicksburg afterward that they did not officially observe the Independence Day holiday for the next 81 years (not returning to its observance until 1945).

In his book *Vicksburg 1863*, published in 2010, historian Winston Groom noted the following: “From the river, Porter’s mortar boats kept up a regular bombardment of the city’s environs, while from landward Grant’s artillery relentlessly threw barrages of shells into the town. The

shocking part of it was that much of the naval firing was deliberately aimed at the civilians.”
(emphasis added)

Mary Longborough, a resident of Vicksburg, kept a diary that was later published as *My Cave Life in Vicksburg*. Her eyewitness accounts attest to many poignant incidents that occurred during the siege of the city:

“A young girl, becoming weary in the confinement of the cave, hastily ran to the house in the interval that elapsed between the slowly falling shells. On returning, an explosion sounded near her—one wild scream, and she ran into her mother’s presence, sinking like a wounded dove, the life blood flowing over the light summer dress in crimson ripples from a death-wound in her side, caused by the shell fragment.”

“One afternoon, amid the rush and explosion of the shells, cries and screams arose—the screams of women amid the shrieks of the falling shells. The servant boy, George...found that a negro man had been buried alive within a cave, he being alone at that time. Workmen were instantly set to deliver him, if possible; but when found, the unfortunate man had evidently been dead some little time. His wife and relations were distressed beyond measure, and filled the air with their cries and groans.”

“A little negro child, playing in the yard, had found a shell; in rolling and turning it, had innocently pounded the fuse; the terrible explosion followed, showing, as the white cloud of smoke floated away, the mangled remains of a life that to the mother’s heart had possessed all of beauty and joy.”

“Sitting in the cave, one evening, I heard the most heartrending screams and moans. I was told that a mother had taken a child into a cave about a hundred yards from us; and having laid it on its little bed, as the poor woman believed, in safety, she took her seat near the entrance of the cave. A mortar shell came rushing through the air, and fell with much force, entering the earth above the sleeping child—cutting through into the cave—oh! most horrible sight to the mother—crushing in the upper part of the little sleeping head, and taking away the young innocent life without a look or word of passing love to be treasured in the mother’s heart.”



Karen Stokes is an archivist and writer in Charleston, S.C. She is the co-editor of *Faith, Valor and Devotion: The Civil War Letters of William Porcher Dubose* (USC Press, 2010), and *A Confederate Englishman: The Civil War Letters of Henry Wemyss Feilden* (USC Press, 2013). She is also the author of *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path* (History Press, 2012), and *The Immortal 600: Surviving Civil War Charleston and Savannah* (History Press, 2013). *Belles: A Carolina Love Story* (Ring of Fire, 2012), was her first venture into historical fiction, and her newest historical novel is *The Soldier's Ghost: A Tale of Charleston* (Ring of Fire, 2014).

[DOWNLOAD AND READ](#) **My Cave Life in Vicksburg,**
with Letters of Trial and Travel by Loughborough



[Southern Historical Society](#)

Stop thinking the "North" is the problem. The North was the problem 167 years ago. Marxist liberals and newcomers are the problem. 167 years ago, Marxist liberals were called "Yankees", and they along with ignorant newcomers were confined in the North but that is not so today.

Today America's enemies are all over the country, and are congested in the South (ie Florida 😊, and Confederate descendants and Copperheads are all across the country now, and they have been since Lincoln's illegal, and unconstitutional war.

It's not North vs South any more.

It's America-hating, pontificating, self-righteous, self-aggrandizing, control freak, Marxist liberals and ignorant newcomers vs America-loving conservatives.



Joe Owen Painting Hood's Protest by Dale Gallon.

3:05 p.m. on the Emmitsburg Road, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, 155 years ago.

Private Sam Burroughs of the 1st Texas Infantry is nervous and scared as he watches Major General John B. Hood ride back with his staff. Major General Hood is the most upset Burroughs has ever seen him in the 2 1/2 years of the war.

General Hood is muttering to himself and to his staff, "By GOD! My brave Texas boys WILL NOT charge those hills!" I don't care what Pete says or orders, it ain't gonna happen!"

Private Burroughs remembers the last charge of the 1st Texas at Sharspburg just a little under a year ago on September 17, 1862. Many of his comrades and friends are now sleeping underneath the Maryland soil, and Burroughs is wondering who will be dead this time tomorrow here at this little forsaken town called Gettysburg.

Burroughs is looking at General Hood, who is this time ordering his adjutant, 'Captain, go to General Longstreet and again tell him that it is tactically unsafe to charge up the road into those hills, If we can just move 1/2 mile or so to the right, we can take that hill and kill all those DAMN Yankees!"

Everyone in the Texas Brigade can hear the sounds of artillery and musketry all around them. Since this morning they have heard it. The men are gathered in by regiment and companies..they know "the ball" is about to being at anytime. Artillery from the Yankees has begun and started taking out some soldiers waiting to charge.

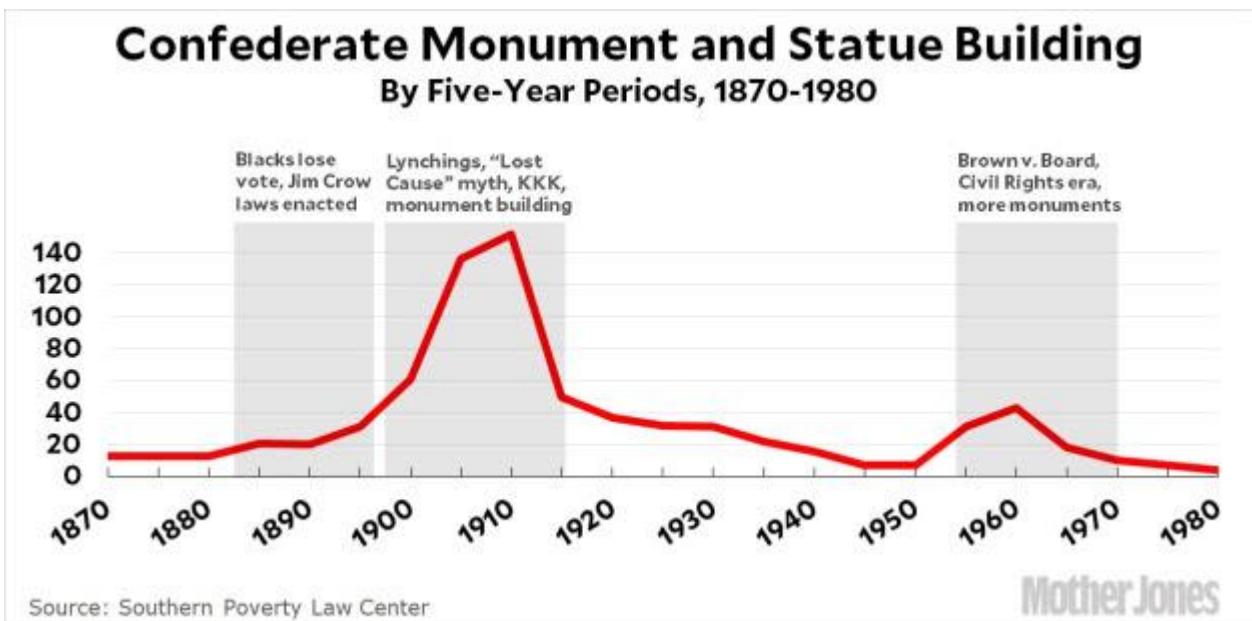
Private Burroughs starts to say the Lord's prayer to himself..."Our Father Who art in Heaven Hallowed be Thy Name..."

Why the South Erected Confederate Statues

By [Philip Leigh](#) on Jun 29, 2018



The diagram below graphs the number of Confederate statues erected between 1870 and 1980. Since the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) compiled the data, they suggest the memorials were most frequently put in place during periods of flagrant anti-black sentiment in the South. In short they imply that racism was the prime motive for Confederate monument-building. In truth, however, more compelling reasons are as obvious as cow patties on a snow bank to the thinking person.]



The two most notable peaks were 1900-to-1915 and 1957-to-1965.

The SPLC implies that the first wave was due to “lynchings, ‘Lost Cause Mythology,’ and a resurgent KKK.” Facts, however, don’t support their conclusion. First, the KKK’s resurgence was in the 1920s, which was at least five-to-ten years after the first peak had already past. Moreover, the state with the most KKK members during the 1920s was Indiana, a Northern state. Second, the number of lynchings were steadily dropping during the 1900-to-1915 period. Third, “Lost Cause Mythology” was a strong influence until at least 1950 and by no means concentrated in the 1900-to-1915 period.

[Learn more about Civil War and Reconstruction at [My Amazon Author Page](#)]

Contrary to the SPLC’s imaginings three factors were the chief cause of the first surge from 1900-to-1915. First, the old soldiers were dying and survivors wanted to honor their memories. A twenty-one year old who joined the Rebel army at the start of the war was sixty years old in 1900 and seventy-five in 1915 when life expectancies were shorter than today. Second, post-war impoverished Southerners generally did not have enough money to even begin erecting memorials to fallen Confederates until the turn of the century. The region did not even recover to its level of pre-war economic activity until 1900, which was thirty-five years after the war had ended.* Third, until at least 1890 the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was hostile to any display of Confederate iconography. The GAR was a Union veterans organization that held considerable political power until at least 1900. By 1893, for example, they so successfully lobbied for retirement benefits that their pensions totaled nearly 40% of the federal budget.** Annual disbursements for Union veterans pensions did not top out until 1921.

As for the second surge between 1957 and 1965, the SPLC predictably attributes it to Southern resentment over public school integration and the 1960s civil rights movement. Nonetheless, it was more likely due to initiatives that celebrated the Civil War Centennial.

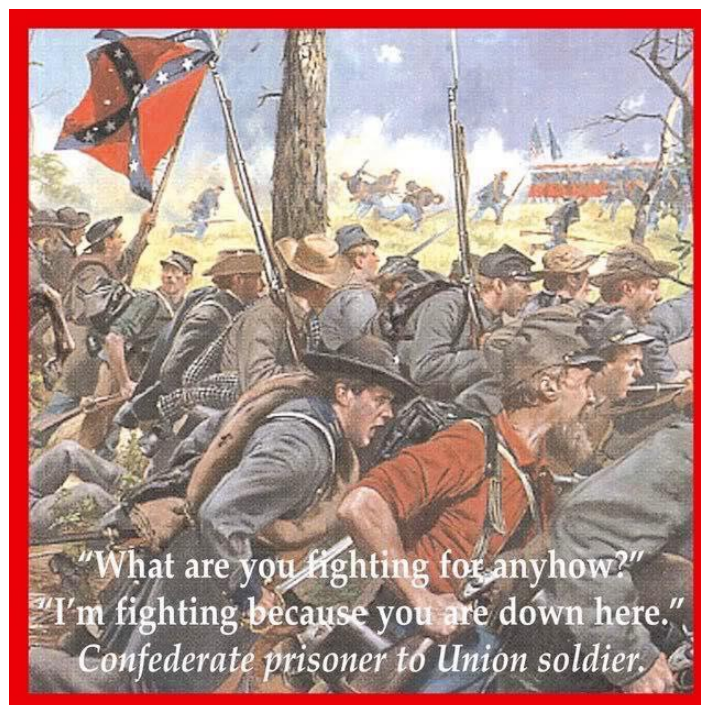
*Ludwell Johnson, *Division and Reunion*, 190

**Jill Quadagno, *The Transformation of Old Age Security*, 45

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.abbeyvilleinstitute.org/blog/why-the-south-erected-confederate-statues/>



Why Confederate Monuments Matter

By Samuel W. Mitcham on Jun 21, 2018



First of all, I wish to state that I teach history. I do not try to erase it, and I do not desecrate graves, like the “politically correct” did in Memphis and elsewhere.

I understand why corrupt political nonentities like the mayors of Memphis and New Orleans would want Confederate statues removed. They want to divert the voters’ attention from their demonstrated incompetency and the abject failure of their administrations, especially in the area of crime control, and who better to attack than men long since dead? In Memphis, it also provided a fine smoke-screen. The mayor transferred a whole city block worth millions to one of his political cronies for \$1,000. The fact that they probably broke every Sunshine law and public bidding law ever written is, to them, incidental.

As a historian, my motto is “Seek the Truth.” What we are experiencing in the removal of the Confederate monuments is part of a movement which is nothing less than cultural nihilism. (Nihilism is the viewpoint that traditional values and beliefs are unfounded and their existence is useless and immoral; thereafter, their destruction is desirable.) Other than Black Lies Matter, the only group actively engaged in destroying monuments (at least until President Trump recently put a stop to it) is ISIS, but there have been others in history: the Jacobins in France, who destroyed the most beautiful stained glass in the world; the Nazis, who destroyed Jewish cemeteries and the monuments to the Jewish composers and intellectuals throughout Europe; the Red Guard, who destroyed thirty centuries of priceless art because it did not fit in with the Little Red Book of Chairman Mao; and other cultural nihilists.

In this purging of history, the Confederate monuments are just the start. Monuments and graves of non-Confederates have come under attack or been defaced. One prominent member of the civil rights industry has launched a personal crusade against the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. Carried to its logical conclusion, we had better get ready to rip down a lot of monuments and change the names of a lot of places. New York, for example, was named after James Stuart, the Duke of York. He also directed the Royal African Company, which transported more than 100,000 slaves from Africa to the New World. He was a slave trader in a monumental way! (Pun intended.)

There are those right now who are shaking their heads and saying it will never happen. But it will! What is to stop it? With these groups, one demand is only followed by another. If we succumb to their ridiculous demands for reparations, for example, they would be followed by demands for more and larger reparations later. There is no end to their insatiable demands. Those collaborators and fellow travelers who are prepared to outlaw the Confederate Battle Flag should also be prepared for demands to scrap the American flag. Louis Farrakhan was entirely consistent when he demanded that the United States' flag be changed. When it was created, every one of its 13 stripes represented a slave-holding colony. When the country was formed, every one of the 13 stripes represented a slave state. The Southern Battle Flag never flew over a slave ship, but Old Glory did!

Much of the attitude of the so-called activists is based on a flawed view of history. They look upon history from the present to the past and thus judge the people of the past based on the cultural mores of the present. But they do not live their lives that way. None of us do. We all live our lives from the present to the future. The people of the past lived their lives from their present to their future. We should judge them accordingly. Martin Luther King, for example, opposed gay marriage. Are the people of the future going to call him a homophobe or an anti-gay bigot and tear down his monuments? I sincerely hope not, but I suppose anything is possible.

According to FBI reports and other sources, Dr. King also had occasional extramarital flings, leading Lyndon Johnson to call him a "hypocritical preacher." I abhor adultery. Does this mean I should advocate tearing down his monuments and desecrating his grave? By no means! Do I have any moral right to do so? Absolutely not! Like any other person, alive or dead, we should recognize that King was not perfect, but we should nevertheless study him and his ideas and admire his courage and strengths.

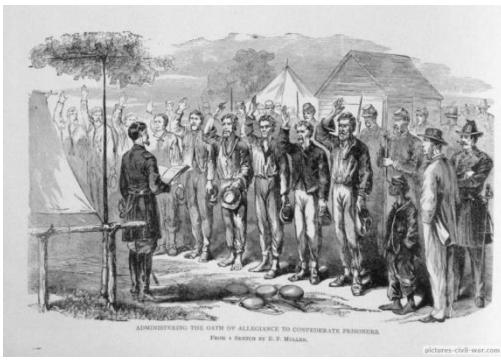
The same could be said for Robert E. Lee. I disagree with some of the things General Lee did (such as losing the Battle of Gettysburg), but I agree with Franklin D. Roosevelt, who called him the most Christ-like American who ever lived, and Winston Churchill, who called him the most noble man who ever spoke the English language. (Like Lincoln, he advocated the gradual emancipating of the slaves, incidentally.) Rather than destroy Lee's statues, we should be teaching his values in our schools. What if we had a nation of Robert E. Lees? Do you think we would have 40 or so young people murdered every long weekend in Chicago alone? I don't think so.

What should we do now? First, we should pray. During the War for Southern Self-Determination, General Lee prayed for the Northern people every night. We should pray for the self-ordained politically correct, in the hope that God might cure their arrogance and that they might develop some discernment, judgment, discretion, and intelligence—and perhaps some class. Prayer should always be our option of the first resort. Second, we must stop apologizing for our history and assume the offensive. Cultural nihilism must be checked or Western Civilization itself may disappear from our continent. Make no mistake—the South is the greatest bastion of Western Civilization left in the world. We must resolve to preserve our heritage. We should be (and are) building new monuments and raising Battle Flags everywhere—not as the symbol of a nation but as a symbol of resistance to cultural nihilism. Membership in such organizations as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, and the Abbeville Institute should be expanded. Third, we should educate ourselves and our posterity. The Abbeville Institute's free website is a great place to start.

About Samuel W. Mitcham

Dr. Samuel Mitcham is an author, a retired university professor, and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. His latest book, *Vicksburg*, was recently released by Regnery History.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/why-confederate-monuments-matter/>



The Union Pledge of Allegiance

and why it's a **HUGE problem** for Confederates

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THE FACE OF JUST ONE OF THE WAR'S MANY TOLLS

Victim of Yankee Aggression against Confederate Women and Children

"One of the war's many tolls: a cropped detail of a boy holding a photo of a Confederate soldier. Clearly, the soldier meant something to the boy--is it his father? A brother or uncle? Did the soldier survive the war? Based upon the soldier's photo being in the photo and the boy wearing the watch, I would sadly suggest that the soldier did not survive."

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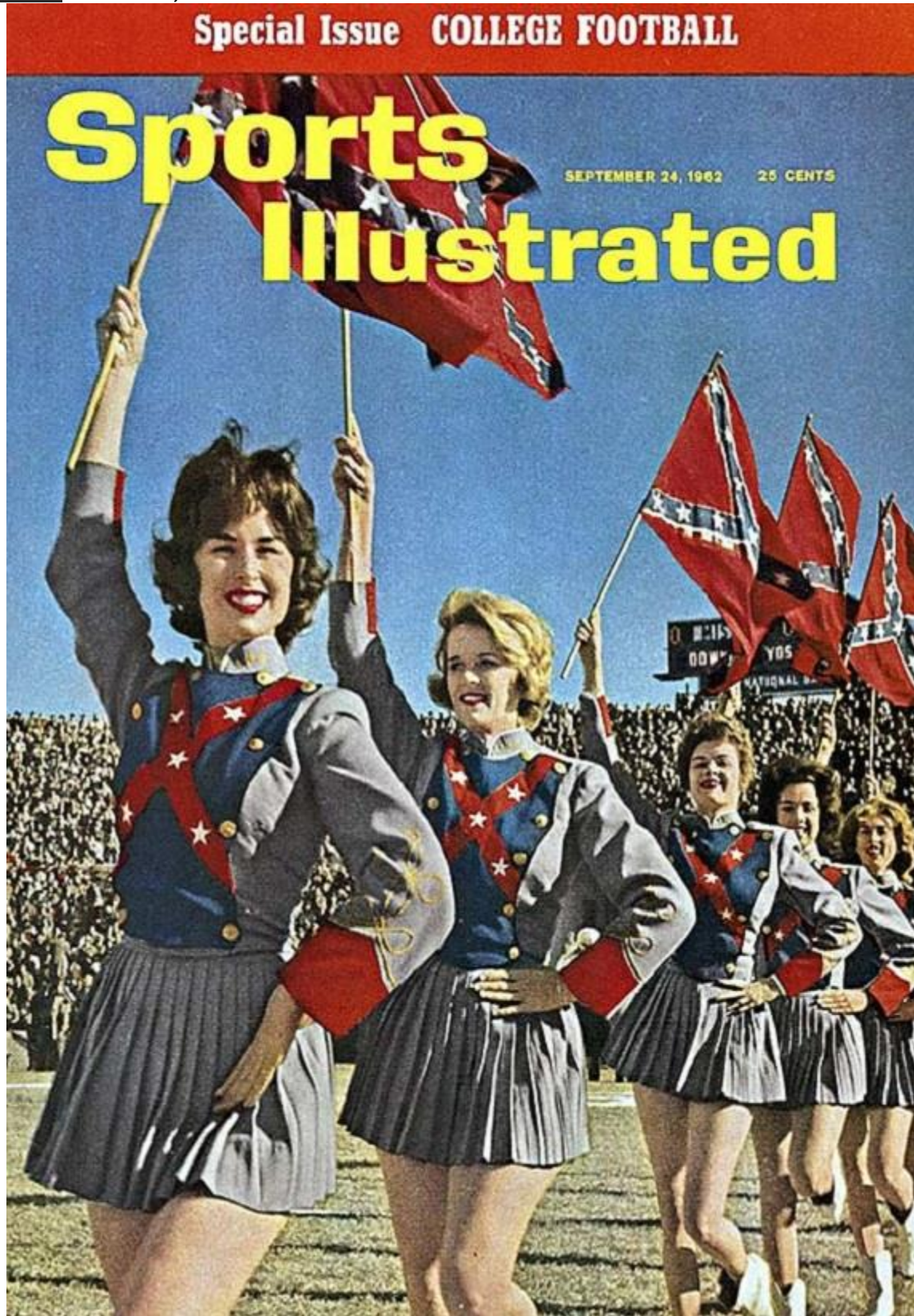
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The Attack on “Dixie” in Sports and Music

By Michael Martin on Jun 22, 2018



Sound was the first victim of the attack on southern heritage. In October 1971, the University of Georgia’s “Dixie Redcoat Marching Band” dropped the word “Dixie” from its name and discontinued playing the song “Dixie”

after the National Anthem. Many people, even to this day, will argue that “Dixie” was played and perpetuated to uphold white supremacy. But the tradition goes much further back in college football history, specifically to when the University of Alabama defeated the University of Washington in the 1926 Rose Bowl. The *Atlanta Georgian* labeled the 1926 Rose Bowl victory as “the greatest victory for the South since the first battle of Bull Run.” The *Atlanta Journal* argued the football team belonged in the pantheon of Confederate leaders Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson: “The Crimson Tide no longer belongs exclusively to Tuscaloosa and the state of Alabama. It belongs to the whole South just like the Stone Mountain Memorial.” In addition, after the Alabama Crimson Tide returned to the Rose Bowl in 1927, the marching band performed the song “Dixie” as the players stormed the field.

In a 1941 game against Yale, *College Topics* reported “a thousand hands” lifted the Confederate battle flag and fans from **both** teams sang “Dixie” at halftime to mark the first documented example of Confederate recognition at a Virginia football game. The situation was best exemplified when “Dixie” was played in 1947 after an African-American tackle from Harvard, Chester Pierce, broke the southern color line in a home game at Charlottesville. Many accounts show that Pierce received applause upon leaving, and he even stated: “I don’t recall a hint of anything racial on the field. I remember nothing different in that game from any other I played at Harvard ... It was no big deal and took no courage by me.” In 1997, the University of Virginia awarded Pierce its Vivian Pinn Distinguished Lecturer’s Award. It is given for lifetime achievement in the field of health disparities. Pierce was also invited back to Charlottesville in 2007 to speak at Virginia’s second annual Symposium on Race and Society. Also in 1962, the Florida Gators wore Confederate flags on their helmets and entered the stadium to the tune of “Dixie” as they defeated the favorite, Penn State, in a win at the Gator Bowl. Simply put, Confederate symbols and sounds *were* a part of southern college football.

“Dixie” was played at football games, along with people waving Confederate flags, for decades without incident. Once the University of Georgia purged its history of “Dixie,” many other Universities began doing the same to bow to the pressures of political correctness. While most of these institutions did so in the name of inclusiveness and diversity, they were really done for political expediency. Just as modern politicians look to make names for themselves by assaulting Confederate heritage, so too do these Universities and coaches. In 2015, after the Emmanuel Church shooting, Steve Spurrier tweeted on June 23rd: “The South Carolina football team, players and coaches strongly support Governor Haley’s decision to remove the flag from the capitol.” He then resigned that October after several mediocre seasons.

This obsession with sports and how they intersect with our daily lives is solid proof of national decline. Before the fall of Rome, for example, chariot races and gladiator games became a central part of society. The most famous charioteer of the time was named Gaius Appuleius Diocles, who amassed a fortune of 35,863,120 sesterces – the equivalent of \$15 billion today — while many Romans were still of the Plebeian class and depended on the government for food. Similarly, our modern athletes are paid fortunes for minutes of playtime. When you break down how much they actually compete compared to how much they are paid, many athletes earn more than the average person’s yearly salary in one quarter of a sports game, while the US Census Bureau showed in 2016 that there were 40.6 million people living in poverty. Professional sports are simply a distraction to keep us from discussing real issues and problems within society, and we can clearly see that we have more sports now than ever.

Don’t just take my word on this, the athletes themselves are using their platform to bash America. To allow the waving of Confederate flags and for marching bands to continue playing the southern sound of “Dixie” in such a time would be like openly welcoming the disintegration of America. Part of the reason for this contention is that “Dixie” in itself is a very “American” sounding anthem. Lincoln himself stated: “I have always thought ‘Dixie’ one of the best tunes I have ever heard. Our adversaries over the way attempted to appropriate it, but I insisted yesterday that we fairly captured it. I presented the question to the Attorney General, and he gave it as his legal opinion that it is our lawful prize.” It was almost as if Lincoln wanted to take the song and remake it in his image, which eerily reminds us of the assault on Confederate heritage today.

But the assault on “Dixie” did not end with sports. In 1990, the state of Texas asked the Texas State Fair to discontinue playing Elvis Presley’s “American Trilogy” because of its “Dixie” content. Elvis was a man that always tried to appeal to all Americans, black and white. His songs like “If I Can Dream,” “In the Ghetto,” and “America the Beautiful” all looked to provide hope. Presley’s “American Trilogy” took distinct cultures in

America and blended them for a patriotic and meaningful experience. The trilogy consisted of “All My Trials” an African American spiritual set to a Bahama lullaby, “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” to honor the Union, and “Dixie” to honor his southern homeland.

Sources show that Elvis had several Confederate ancestors: one fought for South Carolina and another married into John Bell Hood’s family. A direct ancestor named Darlin Presley of North Carolina, fought in Pickett’s charge, and was later captured and died at Point Lookout Prison Camp in Maryland. Finally, Elvis’s great-great grandfather is thought to be Duane Presley, Jr., who twice joined and deserted two Confederate regiments in Mississippi.

Charles Reagan Wilson wrote in *Judgment and Faith in Dixie* (1997) that Elvis’s “slow, reflective, melancholy” performances of the song in the 1970s “suggested an emotional awareness of the complex past of regional conflict and Southern trauma.” With no concrete evidence of “Dixie” being used as a tool of white supremacy, it seems odd that by 1990, people were making a push to remove the anthem completely from the public arena. In 1934, the music journal *The Etude* declared that “the sectional sentiment attached to Dixie has been long forgotten; and today it is heard everywhere—North, East, South, and West.”

The people who sing “Dixie” and wave the Confederate flag are the same people that stand during the National Anthem and win America’s wars. Even though “Dixie” might have been removed from the public arena, it will always live on in the hearts and minds of all true southerners. There’s no reason for us to stress, because we are in the process of writing a new song for the south.



About Michael Martin

Michael Martin is a teacher, writer, and historian with experience working in both public and private schools. He currently resides in Charleston, South Carolina with his wife and daughter, where he specializes in early Virginia history, genealogy, and the emerging field of sensory history.

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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.

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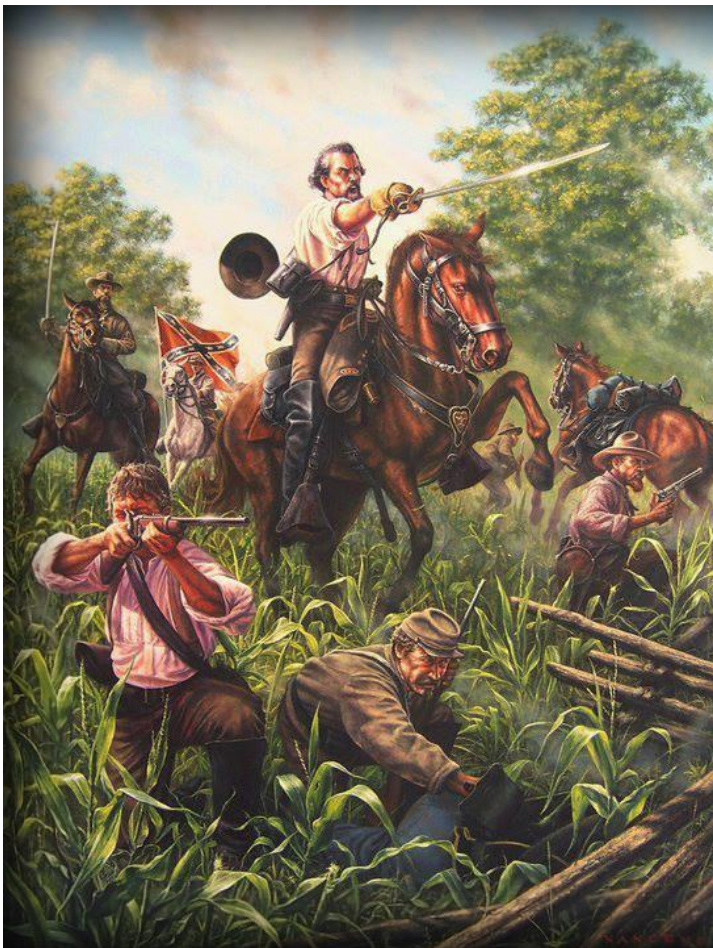
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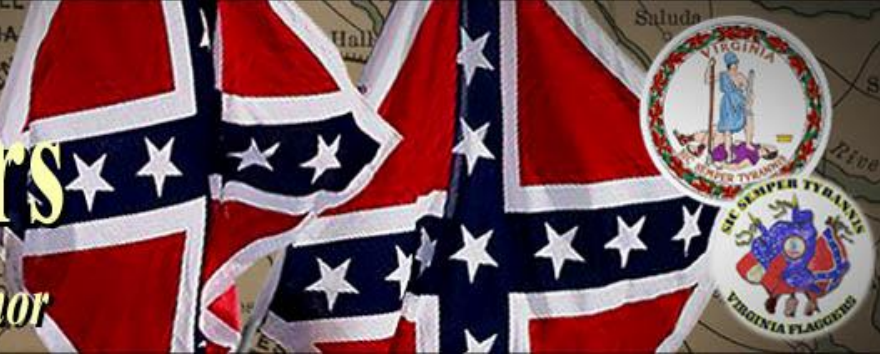
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A WEEK AGO,
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WITH FORREST
AND HIS WARRIOR BAND,
I MADE THE HELL-HOUNDS
WRITHE AND BLEED."**

VETERANS

The **Virginia Flaggers**

Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



The Virginia Flaggers are certainly not surprised by the recommendations of Mayor Stoney's stacked Monument Avenue Commission's report, but we are concerned that the citizens of Richmond have not done more to put an end to this colossal waste of taxpayer time and resources.

<https://www.wric.com/news/local-news/richmond/monument-avenue-commission-recommends-removing-jeff-davis-statue/1279070436>

Find the full report

here: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/594bdfc3ff7c502289dd13b3/t/5b3a511b562fa76d1e874cac/1530548517889/Monument+Avenue+Commission+FINAL.pdf>

The "recommendation" by the committee that the Jefferson Davis monument be removed is in direct violation of Virginia State law and the Charter of Richmond, neither of which allow for the removal of the monument. It is beyond comprehension why the committee would recommend that City Council take such an action, considering the extraordinary costs that would ensue in the legal battle that would follow if they tried, and the fact that a judge in Charlottesville recently ruled that not only can the city be held liable if they attempt to break the law, but individual city council members may be sued as well.

The report further mentions adding "context" to the monuments, including the Robert E. Lee monument, which is not even the property of the City of the Richmond. Thankfully, the Commonwealth owns that magnificent monument, and City Council has no say in its care taking. Further, the remaining three monuments mentioned need no 21st century PC "context". Our grandmothers carved the meaning in stone and the truth is there for all to read. Those monuments serve to honor the brave men who fought, and in some cases, died to defend the Commonwealth and the City of Richmond. Period. With all due respect, neither Mayor Stoney, nor City Council, nor the members of this commission have the right to judge or condemn the monuments, the men for whom they were erected, OR the wives, daughters and surviving veterans who erected them.

A poll taken just days ago confirmed, ONCE AGAIN, that the majority of citizens in Virginia oppose removing Confederate monuments and the few localities across the country that have attempted removal have left destruction, chaos, and division in their wake.

<http://m.nbc12.com/story/38512663/poll-majority-of-virginia-voters-support-leaving-confederate-monuments-alone>

Richmond has the opportunity to do the right thing for all of the citizens of Richmond by leaving the monuments alone.

We pray City Council will ignore these recommendations and return council's focus to the important matters facing our community. One thing is for sure, should City Council attempt any changes to the monuments, we stand ready to take all measures necessary to protect them, up to and including civil and legal action and physically preventing removal, if necessary.



HUGE Victory last night tonight for Corey Stewart and Virginia's heritage and history. The citizens of the Commonwealth sent a strong message...leave our monuments and memorials alone!

Hats off to Delegate Freitas and Bishop Jackson...good men whose time will come, especially if they pay attention. Today belongs to Corey and an amazing grassroots victory for conservative values, President Trump's agenda, and the fight to protect our monuments and memorials.

[#Winning](#) [#Stewart4Senate2018](#) [#MVGA](#)

Now, let's roll up our sleeves and get to work to get Corey elected and send Tim Kaine packing!

Sen. Tim Kaine announced last year that he's joining a push to remove statues of Confederate leaders from the U.S. Capitol, but wants to broaden the effort to look at such statues on all federal property. https://pilotonline.com/news/government/nation/article_be2e2e25-edd0-5389-87aa-ffc0a20a6ac2.html

Protect our monuments and memorials. Vote Stewart for Senate!

Dixie Heritage Newsletter

<director@dixieheritage.net> Jun 29 at 5:01 AM



A Washington State Trooper who flew a Confederate Flag at his Silverdale home with his official vehicle parked underneath in view of neighbors took the Flag down after his supervisors were tipped off by a public records request from the Kitsap Sun.

Trooper James Manning claimed he inherited the flag from his grandfather and further claimed he was not aware of the "implications" of such a symbol, State Patrol spokesman Kyle Moore said.

Manning, who has been with the State Patrol since at least 2002, did not return a message left Wednesday with State Patrol dispatchers seeking comment.

For simply flying a Flag on private property or being photographed wearing Confederate Flag boxers has resulted in the firing of police officers in other states. Moore said the State Patrol was not investigating the matter as misconduct because Manning took down the Flag and no official complaint was lodged. Moore said because the person contacted the newspaper and didn't file a complaint directly with the State Patrol, there was nothing to investigate.

Moore said the commander of District 8 - which encompasses the Kitsap and Olympic peninsulas - was notified of the content of Kitsap Sun's unfulfilled public records request by the Office of Professional Standards. The commander then notified Manning's supervisor, Moore said, who went to his house off Clear Creek Road and apparently observed the

Flag. The Confederate Flag has since been replaced with an American Flag.

Before filing the records request, two reporters went to Manning's house on June 1 and photographed the flag with Manning's State Patrol vehicle parked underneath.

Capt. Chris Old is the District 8 Commander but was unavailable Friday. Lt. Dan Sharp was filling in for Old and said he was told the Trooper removed the Flag because he did not want to offend anyone. He said that an ancestor of his had fought in the Civil War. "To him he was honoring his family and history, he had no ill intent," Sharp said.

Moore said there is not a regulation specifically addressing the display of the Confederate Flag on a trooper's private property or with their state-owned car under it, but he said there is a prohibition on conduct that could "bring discredit to the department or themselves."

SOUTH CAROLINA MAYOR DECLARES WAR ON FLAG

Members of three Sons of Confederate Veterans camps gathered at the edge of Holly Hill on the Saturday before Father's Day to erect a sign and three flags: American, South Carolinian and Confederate. By Thursday, the display was covered with red graffiti.

"I expected it," said Ronald Shuler of Providence, a SCV member who donated the one-acre property outside the town limits for the display.

Holly Hill Town Council asked the SCV in April not to erect the display. A public hearing a few days later also brought out opponents to the display.

"I'm very disappointed the flag went up," Holly Hill Mayor William Johnson said. "The community asked the group not to do it," he said.

SCV S.C. Division Commander Jamie Graham of Conway said he and other descendants of Confederate veterans erected the flags along U.S. Highway 176 "to honor our forefathers as fathers" just one day before Father's Day.

Shuler said when talks first began about the project, the plan was to erect one large Confederate Flag, not the three flags currently at the site. He said the purpose of displaying the Confederate flag is "always to honor our ancestors who stood up for what they believed in in the 1860s. That's it."

Graham said, "My Confederate ancestors were not slave owners. They did not fight as Confederate soldiers for the institution of slavery." He said they volunteered for service because the government was using their farmland as staging areas for troops, which they saw as government overreach.

Graham said the state SCV division is seeking out other privately owned lands, where the group may place similar Flag displays. He said the Holly Hill location is the first Flag-raising the group has done for such a purpose.

Mayor Johnson said everyone he has talked with is opposed to the Confederate Flag flying at the edge of town, "We must do something to get those flags down."

The display is on private property in Orangeburg County, but not within the Holly Hill town limits. Local "authorities" appear to be non-cooperative in apprehending the perpetrators of this crime against our heritage.

FLORIDA CITY SODOMIZES JOHNNY REB

Last year, when Orlando, Florida's Johnny Reb statue was removed from its downtown pedestal, we reported the contents of its time capsule and the contest over who owned the contents of the capsule once removed.

We also reported when the statue had been re-erected in a new location in remote Greenwood Cemetery. What we have only now discovered is that within the concrete base of the statue at its new home, Orlando politicians have also included flags and documents they say "show the city's history and evolution."

When workers moved the statue to Greenwood Cemetery late last year, it has now been revealed that they inserted a transgender flag and a rainbow flag - both of which had been flown at the 2017 Come out With Pride parade. Also inside the clear plastic archival bag are copies of documents and newspaper articles that were sealed in the original time capsule and minutes from a City Council meeting last May during which Orlando's Mayor decided to have Johnny Reb moved from its longtime home at Lake Eola Park. In total 13 items were placed inside, including small black-and-white photos of the historic preservation staff and the City Council.

As for who decided to "sodomize" the Confederate statue, we can only discover that, according to the Mayor's secretary, "A committee including staff from the city clerk's office and Orlando's historic preservation office helped decide what would be included."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, who commissioned the statue, are rightfully outraged. "I had no idea what they put in there," said Patricia Schnurr, a spokeswoman for the UDC. "All of this stuff has nothing to do with the statue."

Hopefully there is never an opportunity to ever have the newly encased items unsealed at some future date for a new generation to discover.

VIRGINIA RENAMES HIGHWAY

The Alexandria City Council voted unanimously to take the name Jefferson Davis off the old Route 1. The council decided to rename the road Richmond Highway instead. The name change will go into effect on January 1, 2019.

CONFEDERATE CANDIDATE WINS SENATE PRIMARY

While national Republicans are likely to distance themselves from Corey Stewart - the GOP nominee in Virginia's Senate race who has embraced Confederate symbols, President Trump congratulated Stewart on his win with the following Wednesday morning TWEET:

"Congratulations to Corey Stewart for his great victory for Senator from Virginia. Now he runs against a total stiff, Tim Kaine, who is weak on crime and borders, and wants to raise your taxes through the roof. Don't underestimate Corey, a major chance of winning!"

The President's praise of Stewart is far different from other Republicans, who lament the fact that Stewart won and have condemned Stewart's embrace of

Confederate Flags and memorials.

"I am extremely disappointed that a candidate like Corey Stewart could win the Republican nomination for U.S. Senate," Bill Bolling, a Republican and former scalawag Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, tweeted Tuesday night. "This is clearly not the Republican Party I once knew, loved and proudly served. Every time I think things can't get worse they do, and there is no end in sight."

ALABAMA SCV WITHDRAWS MONUMENT PETITION

Tim Kent, who had petitioned the Colbert County Commission on behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, says that his request to erect a monument at the Colbert County Courthouse for Confederate Brigadier General James Deshler was misconstrued.

At least two County Commissioners had already suggested to Kent that the school bearing the General's name would be a better site for the monument than the courthouse lawn.

Kent requested that the petition for a Courthouse monument be removed from the County Commission's agenda last week before members could vote on it.

DURHAM NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETING PROCESS

Last week Thursday night, the city-county committee tasked with justifying the eventual removal of Confederate monuments that remain on Durham public properties heard "expert testimony" from UNC-Chapel Hill history professor Fitzhugh Brundage, who has studied the all of the state's monuments and memorials.

Committee members are tasked with cataloging every Confederate monument and symbol in the city and county by next October; then make a recommendation on what to do with all of them.

Durham's Confederate monument committee meets again June 21 at Rougemont Ruritan Club.

Meantime, on the state level, a final decision is still forthcoming from the NC Historical Commission on whether to remove the Confederate monuments from the grounds of the State Capitol in Raleigh.

GEORGIA TO DROP GENERAL'S NAME

On Tuesday the Cobb County Board of Commissioners voted on a "compromise" which drops Confederate general Joseph Johnston's name from a park renaming "Johnson's River Line Park" to "Mableton's Chattahoochee River Line Park."

SCHOOL NAME CHANGED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Stonewall Jackson Elementary School in Dallas had a new sign installed Tuesday morning to reflect its new, Confederate-less name: Mockingbird Elementary. The new name officially goes into effect in July the new signage up about a month ahead of time.

The school was one of three that Dallas ISD trustees voted to rename last December. Like Stonewall Jackson, the other two-Robert E. Lee and William L. Cabell-honored Confederate generals.

Cabell Elementary will be rebranded Chapel Hill Preparatory, Robert E. Lee will be Geneva Heights Elementary.

SEVERAL MEMORIALS REMOVED

Did you know that the section of I-10 from Lordsburg to Las Cruces in New Mexico was the Jefferson Davis Highway? At least it was. The decades-old markers, which had been erected in the State's rest areas, were removed by the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

When asked why the markers had been removed without any indication or action of the Governor or Legislature, Emilee Cantrell, a Transportation Department spokeswoman, said: "The markers...were brought to Secretary [Tom] Church's attention, he had them removed."

Cantrell did not say when or how the Secretary became aware of the markers, only that each was removed. She would not say what the Department has done with the markers, either.

Local officials, like Las Cruces Mayor Ken Miyagishima, seemed unaware the monuments ever existed.

Now, they are simply gone.

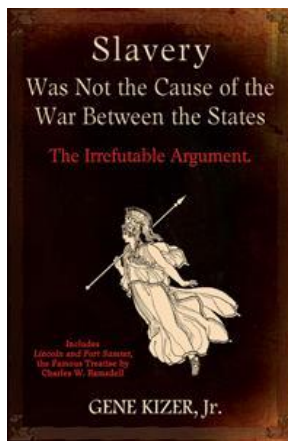


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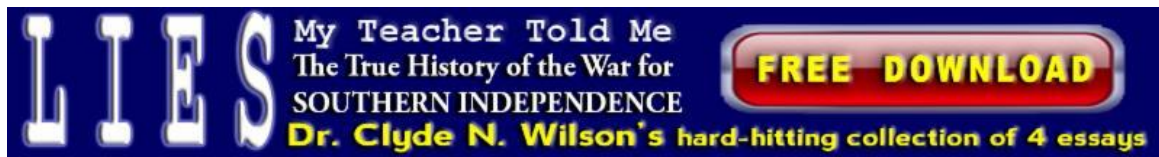


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HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT

by Al Benson, Jr.

Al Benson, Jr., is the Editor of the **Copperhead Chronicle**. In addition to writing for **Southern Patriot** and other publications, he is a member of the **Confederate Society of America** and the **League of the South**.

The first place I ever read anything about Benjamin Bonneville was in a historical fiction novel by Janice Hold Giles, published back in 1968, called The Great Adventure.

Mrs. Giles did not have lots of information on Bonneville except to note that he was an army officer, traveling in the Far West during the fur trading days and she seemed to have some questions about an army officer traveling around out there on his own with no apparent military responsibilities.

Recently, I watched a video on the internet of a speech given by Arthur Thomson, CEO of the John "Birch Society. It was an excellent video, one I would reccomend. The title of it is What you are not supposed to know about America's founding. I found it on <https://duckduckgo.com> search engine, something else I would recommend. Mr. Thompson has done a lot of historical homework about the country's early days and not all of what he has found makes for fun reading. And though it's not fun, it's probably necessary. If we don't understand our history we will never know what to do about our future. Whoever controls your history also controls your future.

In his video Mr. Thompson mentioned several people who had been part of the Illuminati in Europe. One noted one was Nicolas De Bonneville. Many of you have heard the name Bonneville before-the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah; there's a Bonneville County in Idaho; and even the Pontiac Car Company named one of their models after him several years

ago.

You'd be surprised at how much stuff there is about the Illuminati out there on the internet-in plain sight! Of course you have to realize that some of it is propaganda to cover the true intent of the group.

But I came across one site that was interesting,

<https://illuminatiofbavaria.wordpress.com/article/nicolas-de-bonneville->

that contained some interesting stuff. The article stated:

"The best means to understand the French Revolution of 1789 is to study the importance of Nicolas de Bonneville and the Cercle Social organization he led with 8,000 members...James Billington, the U.S. Librarian of Congress wrote in *Fire in the Minds of Men* (1980) (2007 reprint) at page 12 that Nicolas de Bonneville (1760-1828) of Paris was one of the 'founding fathers' of the modern revolutionary tradition'. Since October 1789, Bonneville was the founder and leader of the Cercle Social-a publishing house at Paris operated by a masonic-style secret society."

It seems that Bonneville had no problem with admitting his allegiance with the Bavarian Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt in 1776, supposedly on May 1st of that year. Ever wonder why the Communists always celebrate the first day of May with all their parades? Now you know.

There's even a book out there by Bonneville, *L'Esprit des Religions* which has been translated from one he wrote in 1792. Supposedly this book clarifies the "True Illuminati's political aims." I'd never even heard of this book until I started researching for this article, so I can't tell you what's in it, except to note that Karl Marx honored Bonneville's "fraternal order and printing house as having commenced the (modern) revolutionary movement." Enough said.

Interestingly enough, Nicolas Bonneville's son, Benjamin, was born in France and eventually graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in just two years. So here we have the son of a top Illuminati member attending West Point! His and his mother's journey from France was paid for by Thomas Paine, who Arthur Thompson tells us in his video, slept with Bonneville's mother.

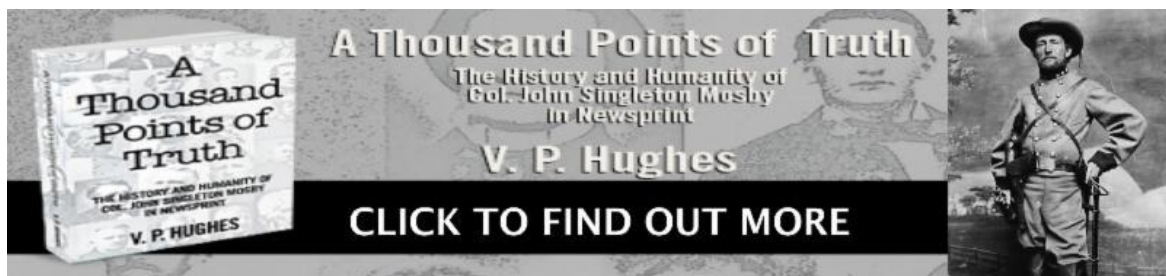
Thompson also informs us that Paine was involved with the Illuminati. And he noted that Paine, the author of *Common Sense* was a truly radical writer and that *Common Sense* was the only decent thing he ever wrote. He said that, after that book, you could toss the rest of what Paine wrote in the trash can. Paine was an ardent supporter of the French Revolution and stridently anti-Christian. No one for your children to emulate!

Most of this kind of information will never appear in your history books. You can find it on your own by digging for it if someone points you in the right direction. You do have to wonder, if the Bonneville so many things in this country were named for had a father who

was a prime mover in the Illuminati, where was his son politically-and spiritually? And how much association over the years did he have with anti-Christian Thomas Paine?

In the first book I mentioned in this article, Mrs. Giles' book, I must have noted something about Bonneville somewhere back along the line,, because, under the author's note in the front of the book I had written: "Bonneville had Illuminati connections so you have to wonder what he was doing in the West at that time." I still think that's a legitimate query.

How much of our history that we are never told about had Illuminati-type people inserting themselves in there to do damage to further someone's internationalist agenda? And is some of what they did responsible for some of the problems we have today?



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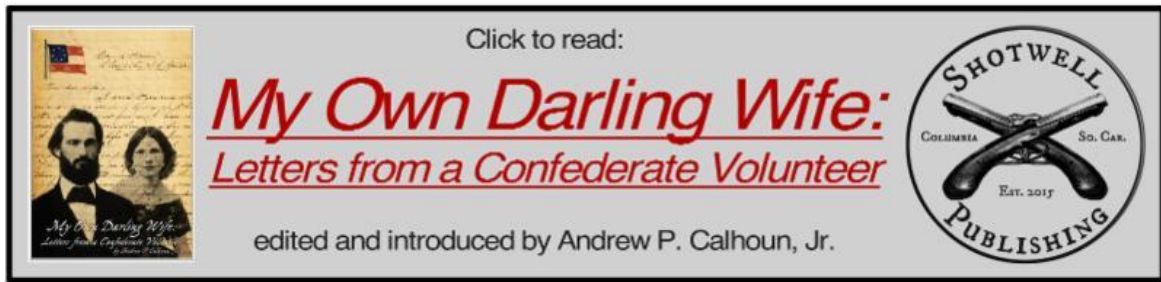
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In this week's edition of [TBR Radio Presents: The Dixie Heritage Hour](#), Dr. Ed interviews author, west-coast media personality, and *Dixie Heritage* subscriber Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst.

Born just before the second World War, Harald's father personally raised and financed the Army that repelled the Nazi invasion of Norway. After the War, a young Harald emigrated with his family to the United States.

In this interview Harald discusses his book *An Immigrant Remembers*. Also discussed are Harald's career in the United States Army, how he became a radio and TV newsman, WWII, legal and illegal immigration, and a variety of other subjects.

Toward the end of the interview Dr. Ed asks Harald how an immigrant from Norway became a strong supporter of Southern Heritage.

Click to "watch" this week's [TBR Radio Presents: The Dixie Heritage Hour](#):

TBR RADIO PRESENTS:

THE DIXIE HERITAGE HOUR

Dr. Ed interviews author and lifelong west coast radio/TV personality Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst.

Born just before the second World War, Harald emigrated to the United States with his family after spending his early childhood in NAZI occupied Norway.

visit Harald's *An Immigrant Remembers*:
<http://halscharnblog.blogspot.com>

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In Dallas the effort to take down the city's remaining Confederate memorials hit an unexpected snag after three of the four black City Council members voted to keep the main memorial up.

Reported when the city got rid of its statue of Robert E. Lee after a protest over a Lee statue in Virginia ended violently. But what remains in Dallas is a much larger memorial That soars more than 50 feet into the air with a mustached Johnny Reb atop, facing south, of course. At each corner of the base are four Confederate heroes: Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and General Stonewall Jackson.

John Fullinwider is a medical librarian and, more to the point, a Dallas activist and organizer, who's been fighting for years to get the City to take its Confederate memorials down. Last August, that seemed almost a certainty after the situation in Charlottesville. A month later, the Dallas City Council voted to take down a prominent statue of Robert E. Lee astride his horse. And so Lee and Traveller were carted away. But as the months passed, enthusiasm for further action began to wane. At a contentious public hearing, the mayor and council were attacked as erasers of history and racist against whites. But what was surprising to many was that the 9-6 margin to keep the city's main Confederate memorial up, at least for now, came from three out of the four black city councilmen.

Dwaine Caraway, the mayor pro tem and key black council leader, explains why they didn't vote to take down the memorial. "If we had voted that way, then we would lose the game. Yes, the statue would be gone, but what would be there?"

Tennell Atkins, another prominent black city councilman, who actually brought the motion to defer taking the memorial down, explained, "everyone in America is watching the city of Dallas and asking, are we doing the right thing?"

The third black councilman, Casey Thomas, said afterward that he wanted "a second task force to study whether the memorial should be removed." With their three votes, Thomas, Atkins and Caraway could've brought the Confederate memorial down immediately. So why didn't they? C

What Caraway wants is not completely clear. He would like the Confederate statues gone but wants to keep the base and perhaps put statues of civil rights icons. But his vote, along with Atkins' and Thomas', has drawn scorn from some of Dallas' most respected black leaders.

The dominant political player seems to be Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings. Rawlings is a moderate, white Southern Democrat who really wants to try to work out a compromise that would keep the Confederate memorial in place while still mollifying anti-Confederate liberals. The mayor readily acknowledges the city's Confederate memorial is a monument to white supremacy, but instead of tearing it down, he wants to make it into a teaching moment, add some sort of historical context that could theoretically balance it all out.

The mayor says he wants to think through all of the options, and it's apparent he swayed three of the city's black city councilmen to his thinking. But what of the one Dallas African-American councilman who refused to go along?

But this is not a heritage victory! It does give our compatriots in Texas some time to regroup for the fight.

NEW PLATFORM

The Republican Party of Texas has approved its new platform, a long list of policy stances representing the GOP's official views for the next two years.

The new platform was written last week in San Antonio, where more than 8,000 delegates met for their 2018 state party convention. On Friday, they spent hours debating the platform before splitting into groups and voting on the document, which includes more than 300 "planks" on nearly every issue.

Each and every plank was approved, Travis County Republican Party Chairman Matt Machowiak told The Dallas Morning News. So the party now opposes the removal of any Confederate monuments from Texas soil.

The full 45-page document can be read by [clicking here](#).

SCHOOL RENAMED FOR SQUATTER

Earlier this year we reported that the Richmond Public School Board voted 8-1 to change the name of J.E.B. Stuart Elementary School. On Monday night, the Board voted again, this time deciding to change the school's name to Barack Obama Elementary School.

TULSA REVERSES DECISION TO KEEP LEE ELEMENTARY

The Tulsa Public Schools Board of Education approved renaming two public schools Monday night. The names of Columbus and Chouteau elementaries were changed to Dolores Huerta Elementary and Wayman Tisdale Fine Arts Academy respectively, and the

changes will take effect on July 1.

The board, however, decided to delay implementing the name change for Robert E. Lee Elementary to Lee School to August 6. Until then, Robert E. Lee Elementary School will be called by its site code. The board decided to create a new committee to consider other names for the school.

In May this year, the Tulsa schools board voted 4-3 to retain Robert E. Lee Elementary School's controversial surname, scheduled to take effect on July 1, but some have since questioned the decision, hence, the change.

MADISON, WISCONSIN MONUMENT REMOVAL DRAMA CONTINUES

The Dane County Historical Society is asking the Madison City Council not to remove a monument in Forest Hill Cemetery dedicated to the Confederate soldiers buried at the Near West Side site - saying it would be "an injustice to history" for it to be taken down.

Jerry Remy and Rich Eggleston, co-presidents of the society, sent a letter Monday to the council opposing the removal of the stone monument that lists the names of 140 Confederate soldiers buried at Confederate Rest in the city-owned cemetery.

"Despite being born in states which seceded from the Union, the names of those soldiers should not be removed or hidden," the letter says. "They (the Confederate soldiers) should not be forgotten, as those men lived and died and were interred in Madison."

The Confederate soldiers were prisoners of war and were kept at the POW camp at Camp Randall, a Union training ground which now is the site of Camp Randall Stadium.

A plaque in the cemetery referring to the Confederate dead as "valiant Confederate soldiers" and "unsung heroes" was ordered removed last August by Mayor Paul Soglin. The City Council voted in April to remove the large monument, but the city's Landmarks Commission and the state Historic Preservation Office still need to approve the removal.

MISSISSIPPI BURNING

Although flag protests are frequent in Mississippi, burning the banner is rare.

A group of about 30 mostly out-of-state demonstrators on June 18 burned a Confederate battle flag and then a separate Mississippi state flag Monday in front of the governor's mansion.

The Mississippi Poor People's Campaign includes activists in 40 states who are demonstrating. Monday was the climax of six weeks of demonstrations in Mississippi. Last week, for example, protesters built a cardboard shack symbolizing homelessness with signs calling for better social services and health care for the poor.

BIG MEETING IN FLORIDA

The Statue Location Selection Committee will meet June 28 in Tallahassee, this according to a notice published Thursday in the Florida Administrative Register. The purpose of their meeting is to discuss where to display the statue of General Edmund Kirby Smith after the statue is removed from the U.S. Capitol.

Earlier, in this year's legislative session, Florida voted to place a likeness of boxing promoter Don King (well, actually it is of civil-rights leader and educator Mary McLeod Bethune who really does look like Don King) in National Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capitol. The law making the statue change included a requirement that state Division of Cultural Affairs take possession of the returned Smith statue and "make the statue available for public display."



FROM THE EDITOR

Dr. Ed is a pastor, author, public speaker, radio personality, lobbyist, re-enactor, and the Director of Dixie Heritage.

I recently listened to a "Christian" congressman on a major news network demanding "legal status" for 1.8 million illegal aliens. He also called President Trump's proposed border wall "stupid." He declared that ending "chain migration" and the "diversity lottery" were "ungodly." He appealed to Matthew 25:35, "For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in."

Asked what I thought about the Congressman's sermonette, my personal response to the Congressman would be, "Then take them into your home!"

Open border and amnesty advocates, at least the ones I've met, refuse to "practice what they preach." Moreover, Jesus' statement is directed toward individuals who welcomed strangers into their homes voluntarily. Amnesty imposed by government is not voluntary.

--- To read the rest of my column on the **TBR Magazine** website click:

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When you are there request a free copy of my book **The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag**. When you do, not only will you receive a copy of the book - you will also be subscribed to receive the weekly Dixie Heritage Letter by eMail. This will ensure that you never miss an issue.

Until Next Week,

Deo Vindice!

Chaplain Ed

Dixie Heritage, P.O. Box 618, Lowell, FL 32663

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, TX**

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

07/08/18 - 07/14/18	SAM DAVIS CHRISTIAN YOUTH CAMP - TEXAS	Clifton, TX
08/11/18	Junction Summer Parade	Junction, TX
08/11/18	<u>Jefferson Civil War Symposium Invitation</u> <u>Jefferson Civil War Symposium Flyer</u>	Jefferson, TX <u>Map</u>

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>



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**Southern Legal Resource
Center
P.O. Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.

Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711.

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?

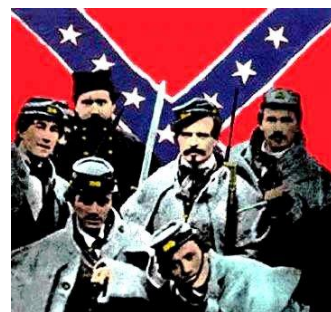
If you answered **"Yes"** to these questions, then you should **"Join Us"**

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.

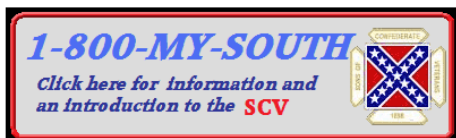
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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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