



The Belo Herald

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

August 2018

This month's meeting features...

Patrick R Tarlton

Future Public Relations and Messaging of the Texas Division SCV



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

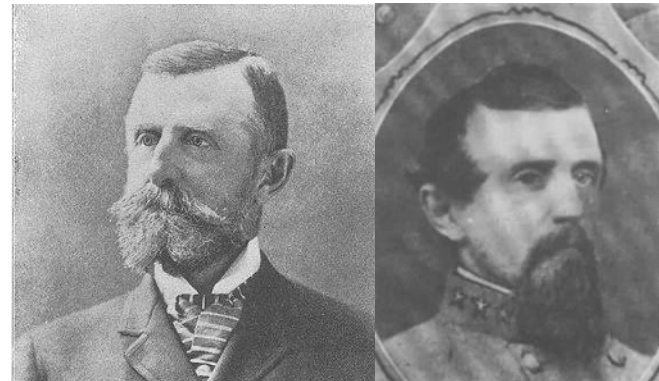


Contact us: WWW.BELOCAMP.COM

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

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

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



Have you paid your dues??

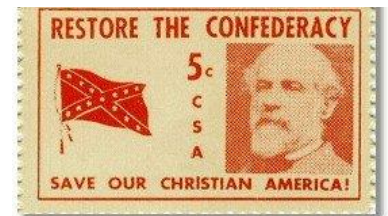
Come early (6:30pm), eat, fellowship with other members, learn your history!

Our Next Meeting:

Thursday, August 2nd: 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



August 1, 2018

Greetings to Belo Camp,

July was a busy month for the SCV. The National Convention was held in Franklin Tennessee and Paul C. Gramling, Jr. of Shreveport Louisiana was elected Commander in Chief. We look forward to his leadership. On Saturday, July 28 a ceremony was held at the Texas Civil War Museum for the presentation of the Confederate Medal of Honor for Sergeant George A. Branard. The Medal was awarded for his heroic service at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 and will be on permanent display in the UDC portion of the Texas Civil War Museum. Many thanks to Mr. Ray Richey for establishing, sponsoring and endowing this wonderful museum depicting our history.

Our regular monthly meeting planned for August 2 will feature Mr. Patrick R. Tarlton of Austin, Texas. Mr. Tarlton has been retained by the Texas Division of the SCV and will become a public relations consultant to bring our message to the public. Influencing public opinion a very important task. Please try to attend this meeting and learn of his plans and how we may assist in this effort. . The battle to preserve our monuments, history and heritage continues.

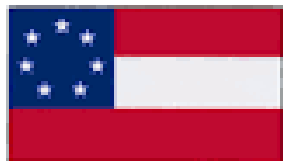
If you have not already done so, please be prepared to pay your dues to Adjutant Patterson at the meeting. The position of 1st. Lieutenant Commander remains open. Please consider volunteering for this leadership position.

Sincerely,
James H. Henderson
Commander, A.H. Belo Camp #49, SVC
Dallas, Texas

FIVE FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERACY



Bonnie Blue



First National



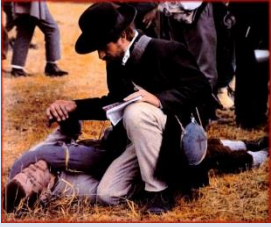
Naval Jack



Second National



Third National



Chaplain's Corner



Who Gets the Credit?

It has been said and often repeated that, "One man and God is a majority." This is true, since God alone is a majority. God has never needed great numbers to accomplish His purpose. Consider the story of Gideon as told in book of Judges, chapters six through eight.

The land of Israel was being oppressed by great hordes of Midianites and Amalekites. Under God's direction, Gideon sent out a call to arms throughout Israel, but only 32,000 responded. God told Gideon that it was too many, and the number was reduced to 10,000. Again, God said it was too many and ultimately reduced Gideon's force to a mere 300 men. Gideon and his small band were victorious, and the vast army of the oppressors were totally destroyed.

The point is, that without God 32,000 Israelite soldiers would not have been nearly enough. But with God, 300 was plenty. The reason for God's reduction of Gideon's army is explained in verse 2 of chapter 7. Simply: God wanted the credit for Gideon's victory.

In his first letter to the church at Corinth, Paul writes, "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." (1 Cor. 1: 27b) Then in verse 29, he explains why: "That no flesh should glory in His presence." Again, God expects to receive credit for what He does.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans face many challenges. We are challenged to recruit and retain members. Something that should be a priority to each of us. We are challenged to carry out the Charge delivered to us by General S.D. Lee over a hundred years ago, which should be our defining characteristic. And this we will do. But like Gideon, we are confronted by great hordes of oppressors.

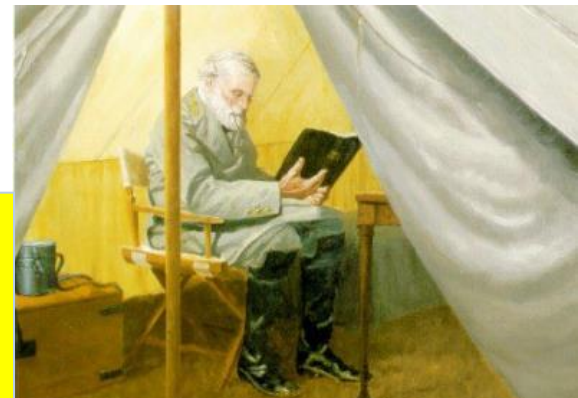
There are many who would tarnish the memory of our brave and noble Confederate fathers and deny them their honor, and who would reduce our proud Southern heritage to a legacy of shame. And perhaps as Gideon, we may wonder how we can be successful against the determined forces that beset us. But, we can succeed if we put our faith and trust in God, and seek His guidance and direction.

However, as God gives us strength, direction, and success, we must remember why we succeed. We must remember who gets the credit. In doing so we will prevail against our enemies, and say, as Paul said to the church in 1 Corinthians 15: 27:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory..."



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



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

-GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

Please keep in prayer the family of past CIC Denne Sweeney who passed away July 5th. Well done good and faithful servant.

Please continue to keep Toni Ray, wife of Rudy, in prayer as she battles with cancer.

Please pray for the family of Compatriot Egan R. RAusch of the Alamo City Guards in San Antonio, who went to be with our Lord on July 27th.

Please remember the family of Compatriot Kenneth Steele Young of the O M Roberts camp in Waxahachie, who passed on July 15th.

Belo Camp 49 Upcoming Meetings:

Autust 2nd Patrick R Tarlton Future Public Relations and Messaging of the Texas Division SCV

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

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

Warren Johnson has a suit filed against the City of Dallas and needs our help.

Update on "Confederate War Between the People and the Government

THE LAST ROLL CALL FOR DENNE A SWEENEY PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SCV 05 JULY 2018

A REAL CHANCE TO HELP THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE

HOLLEY DEFEATED as CIC torch passes to Paul Gramling

Congratulations to our new Commander-InChief Paul Gramling and his beautiful wife, our First Lady Mrs. Lynda Gramling.

Some thoughts from your new Lt. Commander in Chief SCV

Some thoughts from the new AOT Commander

GO 2018-01 Law Enforcement Appreciation Day - 16AUG2018

SCV Texas Re-Branding with the Sarteryx public relations BY Frank Bussey

Nationally Acclaimed, Locally Detested

Wall Street Journal's Confederate Animus

SUPPORT THE TEXAS CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

Sgt. George A. Branard Color-bearer of the 1st Texas Infantry

Still Fighting: Inside the Dedication of the National Confederate Museum

Christ in the Camp, or, Religion in the Confederate Army

Latest Chapter in Dark Dallas History May Be Restoring Confederate Statues

Austin, Texas Considers Changing Names To Be Politically Correct

City report on Confederate monuments raises idea of renaming Austin

Austin outlines Confederate streets slated for renamin

Texas school to auction Confederacy items after name change

A Confederate Heads UP - Renewed Efforts to Remove the Confederate Statue @ the Bell County Texas Courthouse

Identity Check Printers have galvanized Yankee

STOLEN BATTLE FLAG

Officials: Alamo monument must relocate for \$450M plan

The SPLC exposed!

State's Rights Did Not Cause the War

The soft underbelly of America ... a long time target of our foes by Mark Vogl

Announcing the Launch of the Make It Right Project

Slave trade was Rhode Island's 'number one financial activity'

Nikki Haley tweets about anniversary of Confederate flag removal

Controversy over 'Dixie' creates split between school and community

Confederate flag display in Holly Hill SC under fire, mayor calls for it to be moved

ONE FAMILY'S STORY OF YANKEES IN SOUTH CAROLINA -

The South Lost Get Over It Mark Phillips

The Great Evil by HK Edgerton

Fake Populism By Thomas DiLorenzo

Federalist #10: The Power of Factions

The Founding Fathers vs. Abraham Lincoln

Subject: Open Letter/Open Report – Saving Lee Chapel by HK Edgerton

Gone With the Wind's Only Surviving Star Olivia de Havilland Turns 102

Colonel Baldwin Meets Mr. Lincoln

I FIGURE A MAN'S ONLY GOOD FOR ONE OATH AT A TIME

Some Flags of The Confederate States of America

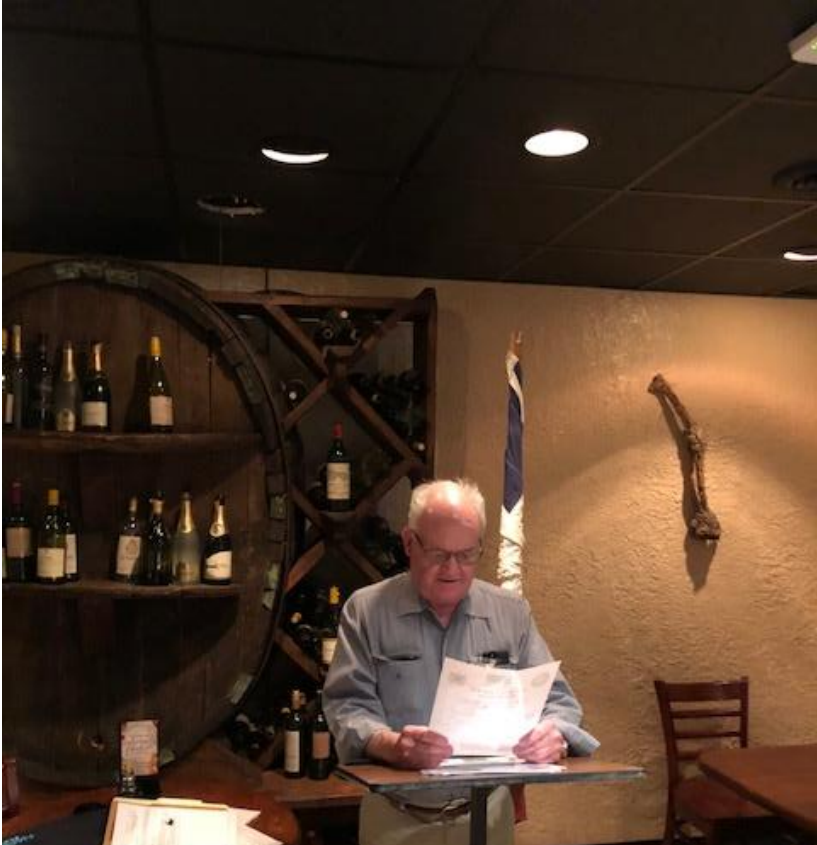
'Money Powers' dilemma with Confederate symbols

We Face a Spiritual and Political Battle / YANKEE PLAQUE TO DISTORT HISTORY / To: Tulsa County School Board

VIRGINIA FLAGGERS NEWS

THE DIXIE HERITAGE NEWSLETTER

AND MUCH, MUCH MORE



Belo Camp Commander James Henderson reads the CHARGE, which gives our marching orders. We had a well-attended meeting to learn of the latest on the Dallas Heritage issues. Past Commander David Hendricks gave us an update on the Division Reunion and the business that transpired there.





Kyle Sims reported on the recruiting efforts at the Scottish festival as well as upcoming Gun Show opportunities. Adjutant Hiram Patterson discussed changes in the membership renewal process and is working hard to work out the bugs since taking the helm of the Adjutant position.



Warren Johnson updated us on efforts to return the Robert E Lee statue to Lee Park. A report on the latest developments follows.



Warren Johnson has a suit filed against the City of Dallas and needs our help.

<https://returnleetoleepark.org/>

An informative video of an interview with former city councilwoman Sandra Crenshaw who explains the events leading up to the removal of Lee's statue starting in '92 when she was on the park board. Starts out slow but ends well. with the 31 minutes. If you cant watch it all go to the 21:00 minute and 28:00 minute marks.

Sandra Crenshaw, a black, 65-year-old former Dallas City Council member, who's part of a predominantly black group that formed to protect Confederate monuments, is steaming mad when she thinks about the recent assault on a statue in her beloved city. On Sept. 14—at a cost of almost a half-million dollars—a crane unceremoniously hoisted the Gen. Robert E. Lee statue that President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated in 1936, renaming Oak Lawn Park to Robert E. Lee Park. “I was just devastated with these efforts to take down these Confederate statues,” Ms. Crenshaw told this newspaper in an exclusive interview. Ms. Crenshaw said, “We’re just shocked at the conversation and the hatred and the protest rallies that we are seeing here in Dallas, and we keep asking where this is coming from.” She’s surprised that the ostensibly organic protests to remove anything Confederate spread to her city, because no groups other than Dallas’s large gay community, which has a long history of opposing the Lee statue, came out to protest. Ms. Crenshaw explained that denizens of Dallas had no need to protest the statue in what she sees as a racially fair city.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tPOzrSQ-aG0>

Facebook - Put Lee back in Lee Park - A grassroots effort to put the beautiful and valuable statue of Robert E Lee and Young Rider, created by renowned sculptor Alexander Phimister Proctor and gifted to the citizens of Dallas by The Dallas Southern Memorial Association , back on the pedestal it was removed from at Lee Park in Dallas, Texas. ReturnLeeToLeePark.org. Working with like minded groups who want to preserve the history of Texas we vow to create and enact legislation for memorials and cemetery protection and return removed memorials and historical artifacts.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/736969069835330/>



Update on “Confederate War Between the People and the Government”

The lawsuit against the Dallas City Council is moving ahead quietly by a great legal team. The filing of the lawsuit has served to constrain the council from yanking down more of our historical monuments while we work toward a permanent solution through state legislation.

Meanwhile, San Antonio is having their own troubles with the radicals going after the Cenotaph.

Citizens Matter has asked Senator Don Huffines to file a Texas Historical Preservation bill. Texas Rep. Pat Fallon is also working on a bill. Other groups are contacting our state lawmakers as well. It is important that the Texas legislators hear from many people or we will see this issue kicked down the road and more monuments quietly removed. We must hold Governor Greg Abbott accountable for seeing that the will of the people is carried out.

Alabama and Tennessee already have passed historical preservation legislation. We consider the Tennessee law to be the stronger of the two and would like to see this type of language included in a Texas bill.

Citizens Matter Supports Our First Responders

Many of you have already seen the open letter from Nick Novellos to Mayor Rawling posted in DFW Magazine.

<http://dfwmag.com/2018/07/dallas-pd-officer-nick-novellos-open-letter-to-dallas-mayor-mike-rawlings/>

Mary Bosworth sent us this link to the Texas Observer article about the dire DPD situation.

<http://www.dallasobserver.com/news/dallas-central-patrol-short-staffed-again-cop-says-10914672>

It's quite obvious that not only do Dallas citizens not have sufficient police protection but the officers themselves don't have backup for their own protection because the department is dangerously understaffed.

Not enough money to adequately protect our city? Really?

Dallas spent around \$500,000 to tear down the historic equestrian sculpture in Lee Park and then allocated employee time to rename the park and base of statue.

Dallas is spending \$7,000 each day to store the statue, according to one of the council members. Multiply \$7000 x 365 days.....\$2,555,000 per year.

The City Council allocated \$300,000 to promote through social media the radical sex education program they want to push on Dallas schools – supposedly to prevent teen pregnancy. Reading the text aloud will make grownups blush so why are teens being exposed to this graphic education in a public school? (BTW – There are already state curriculum standards in place for sex education.)

Citizens Matter Is Taking Action

We have been working behind the scenes for the past week to develop a strategy for engaging in getting positive changes made within the Dallas Police Department.

We have reports that private citizens are donating pistols and bullet proof vests. In some Oak Cliff neighborhoods, citizens are collecting bottles of Gatorade and delivering them to local police stations.

Another citizen reported visiting a local fire station last week and talking with the people on duty. The situation is bleak there also.

How You Can Help

We need photos of Dallas and its crumbling infrastructure. Look for anything that shows neglect or is a problem – even signage or potholes in the street or photos inside a fire station if you can get them – and make a photo with your cell phone. Send your photos with their labels to caroleh@citizensmatter.us.

If you can talk with a fireman or police officer -- including those who recently retired and are not afraid to speak up – and get detailed information about the problems and personal risk they have endured. Please send that information also to Carole.

We will keep you updated about our strategy. Obtaining stats, photos, and any other evidence is critical if Citizens Matter is to be effective.

We deeply appreciate your help. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Carole – Bob

caroleh@citizensmatter.us - bobf@citizensmatter.us



TEXAS DIVISION
SONS of CONFEDERATE VETERANS
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE LAST ROLL CALL FOR

DENNE A SWEENEY

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SCV

05 JULY 2018



SCV Compatriots,



It is my sad duty to report that at about 8:30 am this morning, our Compatriot & Past Commander-in-Chief Denne A. Sweeney crossed over the river and now rests in the shade of the trees among our Ancestors and his Lord and Savior. Please keep his wife Denise and family in your prayers. I will advise of the arrangements as soon as they are finalized.

Larry Wilhoite, Adjutant
O. M. Roberts Camp 178
Waxahachie, Texas
l.wilhoite@sbcglobal.net

Editors Note: Denne Sweeney was a past member of BELO CAMP and reactivated the Charter. He was responsible for saving the SCV and restoring the organisation to Member control. See the article on THE GRANNY WAR in the last issue of the Herald for the story of how this was done.

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.



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

HOLLEY DEFEATED

as CIC torch passes to Paul Gramling

Paul Gramling achieved a strong victory with the largest part of the Texas Division throwing its support behind him to become the 76th Commander in Chief of the SCV at the July Reunion. Honest and honourable men opposed Holley, starting with the Vindicators who wouldnt stand by and allow him to railroad good men for standing up for Confederate principles or allow him to violate our Division and National SCV Constitutions. Under threat of pending charges which led past CIC Strain to temporarily **Suspend the Texas Charter**, Holley entered the race for CIC with the primary goal of dealing with the Vindicators, who have stood up to his lawless leadership, his hoping to remove them from the SCV rolls once in command of the SCV. After last year's National Reunion and following attempts to lie to the National SCV leadership and railroad Rudy Ray and Jack Dyess, more men under the banner of the Constitutionals, rose up and have been effective at countering the efforts **Holley and his coalition**.

A holdover from the Ralph Green era of corruption, Holley left the SCV to form a rival **Descendants of Confederate Veterans** group only to return and create strife and division with linconian tactics of shutting down opponents, stacking the deck and disregarding the rule of law.

As commander of the Texas Division, Holley held his first Division reunion in Pottsboro in far north Texas to make it difficult for many members to attend and was able to gain control of the Division, where he told his group "Gentlemen, the grannies are back." Holley had a particular dislike for the late Past SCV CIC Denne Sweeney who, in 2005, took back our honourable organisation from the likes of Ralph Green and others who like Holley, used the leadership role to "play god" and for personal egos, pretending to be in command of armies rather than as servant leaders of the members who put them there; and then used their power base to manipulate and control the organisation. Now enough men have finally come to understand how dirty these men were and are and have now come forward to stop men like him.

The Belo Herald has been instrumental in documenting the abuses and corruption of Holley and his disciples and past issues are available online starting with the July 2014 edition on the website @ <https://belocamp.com/belo-herald>. A list of documentary articles is available by contacting the editor.

We now have a new CIC who is in a position to right the ship and **bring justice** to those men who for years have had to deal with the onslaught of abuses they faced and the much wasted time, money and energy the men of this Division were required to expend dealing with the shenanigans of Holley and his cronies. Hopefully this will be done.

Men who abuse their leadership positions should not be allowed to continue in the PRIVELEDGE of leading and voting on the D.E.C

Congratulations to our new **Commander-In-Chief Paul Gramling** and his beautiful wife, our **First Lady Mrs. Lynda Gramling**.



A Shreveport, Louisiana man has been elected commander-in-chief of the [Sons of Confederate Veterans](#).

Paul Gramling was elected last week during the organization's national reunion in Franklin, Tennessee.

Gramling, a retired postal carrier, said the volunteer job entails serving as the face and CEO of the organization with about 33,000

members. He was elected to a two-year term. He previously was the group's lieutenant commander-in-chief.

He is the organization's 76th commander-in-chief and the second from Shreveport. Charles E. McMichael of Shreveport served in the role from 2008 to 2010.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a non-profit organization for male descendants of Confederate veterans. The group is building a museum in Columbia, Tennessee. It lobbies for retaining Confederate monuments and maintains a graves registry and assistance with genealogical research, among other activities.

"We are charged with telling the true history" of the Civil War and its veterans, Gramling said.

Gramling is a member of the organization's [Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp No. 1308](#).

Also **congratulations** to our new Lt. Commander In Chief [Larry Jr McCluney](#)... great day for Dixie and the SCV.

Some thoughts from your new Lt. Commander in Chief SCV

My fellow Compatriots,

As you can tell, we are experiencing a period of "Reconstruction" of our own reconstruction just as our ancestors predicted as our enemies embolden themselves with continued attacks upon our heritage. We see our own communities tearing down statues and monuments that they graciously accepted and honored over a hundred years ago. These attacks will continue until everything that is Confederate is erased and those people get to rewrite history until even the framers of this nation are purged from our schools. As a result, these attacks have placed the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the limelight of the world press and revealed that our organization is the protector and authority of everything Confederate. If we are to persevere we must seize this opportunity to promote Growth, Unity, and Progress by recruiting new members in our organization, educate the public about the true Cause our ancestors fought for, and promote our organization in our communities.

To accomplish this, we need the proper leadership to see this carried out in a gentlemanly and

orderly fashion. To meet this challenge, we need men with new innovative ideas who are willing to work hard at bringing our membership together under a common Cause, and to meet the demands that the "Charge of Gen. Stephen D. Lee" has laid before us. Our "enemies" think they have us on the ropes and we cannot withstand the tied of change they are forcing upon us in the name of "political correctness." They continue to paint a picture about our ancestors and the Cause they fought for was immoral, illegal, and unjust. The SCV is the largest and most recognizable organization for the promotion of Confederate Heritage and it is time we capitalize on that fact. We must hold true to Stephen D. Lee's Charge to us and make our organization something that will be perpetuated for future generations so that they too may take pride and celebrate a rich Confederate heritage that we have inherited.

But, there is serious work before us that needs to be done in an aggressive and imaginative manner, emulating the principles that our ancestors fought so hard for. It is time to look at our problems with new eyes, keeping in place the wisdom learned from the lessons of the past. We need to use 21st Century ideas to fight this growing threat of "political correctness."

As a high school and college teacher for twenty-five years, it has been my job to teach students our nation's history. I have seen political correctness infiltrating our history books. It has been a struggle to teach the "truth" in our classrooms. Yet, the youth of today are eager to know the truth when it is presented. As a Southerner and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for over 20 years, it is my duty to teach the truth about the Cause our ancestors fought for and to uphold the "Charge" they have left for us. This, I am faithfully carrying out. As a member of the GEC for the past eight years as AoT Councilman and now AoT Commander, I have proven that I have the energy, the experience, and the right attitude to lead and represent this organization. And so, I humbly ask you for your prayers and your support as I make my formal announcement to run for the office of Lt. Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. I will have a website and a face book page set up in the future to learn more about my platform in the future.

Larry A. McCluney, Jr.

Some thoughts from the new AOT Commander

[Men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.](#)

Unwilling to bear the yoke of tyranny, our Confederate forefathers stood before an invading army from the north, to protect their families, their homes, and their freedom. In April of 1906 these men of valor gathered again. Their great numbers had been diminished by the ravages of time. Many had crossed over the river to rest beneath the shade of the trees, and those that remained were beginning their last march. These men, these Confederate veterans, gave us the most wonderful inheritance. As descendants of Confederate soldiers, we have been given our marching orders to continue the fight.

I have had the honor to serve as your Army of Tennessee Councilman these past two years, so I am very aware that our enemies are many, and that they will use any and all tactics necessary to eliminate our heritage. It is with this knowledge that I desire to run for the position of Commander of the Army of Tennessee.

I have been a member of the SCV since 2004. I am a Life Member of National, the Tennessee Division, and Murfreesboro Camp #33, having held positions at the Camp, Division, and National levels. I attend National and Division Reunions and I have visited all over the Southland.

Today we stand in the stead and in the role that our ancestors did all those year ago, and we defend their honor. It will not be an easy fight, but it is necessary and honorable. I appreciate your support, and may we step forward together to do our duty.

May God Save Dixie,

Jason Boshers

THEY WERE FATHERS, HUSBANDS, BROTHERS & SONS...



GRAY LIVES MATTER



TEXAS DIVISION
SONS of CONFEDERATE VETERANS
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

GO 2018-01 Law Enforcement Appreciation Day - 16AUG2018



SCV Telegraph

• • • • • — News for SCV members

General Order 2018-01

Whereas, with the current vicious and despicable attacks being waged against the law enforcement officers around the country today, and

Whereas, law enforcement officers are the domestic protectors of our citizens, our society and our way of life, and

Whereas, responsible citizens have a moral duty to support the institutions and citizens who place their lives in peril every day so that our society can enjoy the rights, privileges and freedoms of citizens of a great republic which our forefathers and God provided us,

Now therefore, the following proclamations is hereby published to the Confederation:

Thursday, August the 16th of 2018 shall be proclaimed as National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Camps, Brigades and Divisions are hereby highly encouraged to show their support to their local law enforcement officials on this day by any and all means appropriate on this day. We offer our most sincere thanks and appreciation to those who place their lives in the All Mighty's favor on a daily basis protecting and serving the public.

By order of the Commander - in - Chief,

Paul C. Gramling, Jr

SCV Texas Re-Branding with the Sarteryx public relations

• **fbussey** <fbussey@cctc.net>

Jul 5 at 3:58 PM

Camp Commanders of the 7th Brigade et al,

James, has given a good presentation of Patrick Tarlton's sales pitch, below.

(James Bozeman, Commander, Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 and 2nd Lieutenant Commander, 7th Brigade, Texas Division)

There is the other side to this discussion that I will try to convey.

There is a sizable group in the Texas Division who feel that we should forget the courts and lawsuits where we can be defeated by a single liberal judge and take our case to the court of public opinion.

The Texas Division now has a bill from Kirk Lyons for \$35,000 and the court cases go on. The other sizable group in the Texas Division feels that we should continue to fight our fights in the courts.

The Texas Division now has about 3000 members. The dues were increased by \$10 per member last year. Going forward that should generate about \$30,000 per year spendable money, if all camp members chose to pay TX Division Dues.

The DEC after much discussion decided to spent \$5000 for a 90 day contract with Sarteryx. This will give our camps the chance to see what they will be getting for their money and not purchase a pig in a tow sack. Their presentation is attached.

There are about 90 Camps in the Texas Division and they would need to volunteer about \$44 per Camp per month totaling about \$528 per year if the Texas Division does not decide to pickup some of the cost.

I am asking the 7th Brigade Camps to view this information when it gets online and vote at their August Meeting what they choose to do. The Camp Commanders can turn in their results on their Quarterly Report before the September DEC Meeting.

Original Budget Breakdown

Recreation of a Responsive Website for all platforms (Max 20 Pages) \$5,000

Re-branding of the Facebook Page \$ 400

Possible Logo Redesign \$1,000

Recurring Monthly Retainer \$4,000 X 12

Yearly Cost \$48,000

Week 1 Concept

Week 2 & Week 3 Design and Development

Week 4 Implementation

Week 5 Evaluation

James's Presentation

Commanders and Compatriots of the Texas Division 7th Brigade:

Those of you who attended the 2018 Texas Division Reunion in Nacogdoches this weekend got to hear a presentation and proposal from Patrick Tarlton, Founder and CEO of Sarteryx, a public relations firm based in Austin. Patrick is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major George W Littlefield Camp #59, in Austin. He was elected to the position of 2nd Lieutenant Commander of the 6th Brigade during the SCV Reunion this weekend.

For those of you that did not get to hear Patrick's presentation, his proposal is to re-brand the Texas Division website, Facebook page, and the way we do business electronically. In order to recruit more members, we need to better reach out to the under-30 crowd. In order to do that, we must bring our communications into the 21st century, and Patrick's firm intends to do just that. However, improvement comes with a price. His proposal is for his company to completely re-brand the Texas SCV within the next 30-45 days, and take the results to the Division Executive Council meeting in September. This will cost money up front, and there will be a monthly upkeep and maintenance fee if the Texas Division decides to enter into a contract with Sarteryx.

In order to make this work, and in order to solicit donations for this project, Patrick Tarlton made a promise to the Texas Division on Sunday during the DEC meeting. He wants to visit all SCV camps in the State of Texas in the next 90 days to take his ideas to the membership and personally answer their questions and concerns. He started tonight with the Temple camp, and he wants to make an appointment with each of you to visit

your camps as soon as possible. Please contact him at patrick@sarteryx.com to set up a time and date for him to visit your camp.

Sincerely,
James Bozeman
Commander, Major Robert M. White Camp #1250
2nd Lieutenant Commander, 7th Brigade, Texas Division

Information from another group offering the same type of Services, for comparison.

Vertical Response

https://www.deluxe.com/marketing/vr-website-refresh?PROMOCODE=KC838&EM_CID=KC838&spMailingID=13753945&spUserID=MjQwMTg0NDMxOTMwS0&spJobID=1422266879&spReportId=MTQyMjl2Njg3OQS2

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-

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~~\$149 setup fee~~

- E-commerce website with 5 pages
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 - Professionally Written Content
 - Upgraded features including form, coupons, reviews, slideshows and more
 - Online Store setup – 10 products, 5 tax calculations, 2 shipping providers and merchant account set up
 - Reliable hosting so your shoppers' data is safe and secure
 - Track inventory, sales reporting, and integrate with your Facebook page
-

Custom Website Design Price Varies

based on individual project needs

- Custom WordPress site built from scratch
 - Mobile responsive
 - Content creation including SEO friendly copy
 - Choose from multiple design concepts from multiple designers
 - Design ownership including the layout and all content
 - Training session so you can easily update your site
 - Striking professional photography or images
-

*12 month agreement. Offer is valid on a 5-page or 10-page business website package, online store, or custom website. One offer per customer. Offer expires 7/10/18.

What a marvelously accurate article! I am one Louisiana who has, somehow, always known that blacks were not creoles—that the word referred ONLY to Louisianans of French and Spanish origin— (No, not Mexican!)— Even the blacks now, thanks to a novelist— think themselves “creoles.” Such is the power of the written word—once enough folks accept it, it becomes “politically correct” and —eventually is believed to have always been accurate.

What fools we mortals can be!

Joan Hough

Nationally Acclaimed, Locally Detested

By [Kurt Fromherz](#) on Jul 23, 2018



The Tricentennial celebration of New Orleans has stirred much interest into different facets of the city's history. The search for the quintessential *old* New Orleans novel yields few results.

The rich culture of New Orleans makes it one of America's great cities. The Crescent City has served as muse for a litany of writers, accomplished and rising, yet it remains a near impossible place for fiction writers to capture and receive both popular acclaim and approval from the natives. Only a few pieces written about New Orleans are truly beloved locally. And the city has plenty contrarians who argue against celebrated works such as *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *A Confederacy of Dunces*. This isn't a new development: New Orleanians have rarely embraced creative representations of the city, even when they are popular.

One book, published almost 140 years ago, serves as an example of the nationally-acclaimed-yet-locally-hated New Orleans novel. George Washington Cable first published *The Grandissimes* serially before Scribner's released it as a novel in 1880. Subtitled "A Story of Creole Life" and set in 1803-04, the novel acquainted America with what Cable presented as traditional French Louisiana.

The Grandissimes takes place in New Orleans at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, when "Nouvelle Orleans had become New Orleans, and Louisiane was Louisiana." In the novel the French Creole aristocratic society faced changes with the American takeover of their world. The name Grandissime (grahn-dees-EEM) translates to "grandest of all" and Cable claims the Grandissime clan to be the greatest Louisiana family.

The portrayal of Louisiana in 1803 and '04 caused a stir locally. The author did not live then or even have roots in the region during that time. Cable was born in New Orleans in 1844 and raised in the city, however, he was far from old line Louisiana. His father was from Virginia and his mother was from New England. The Cables transplanted from Indiana to New Orleans in 1837.

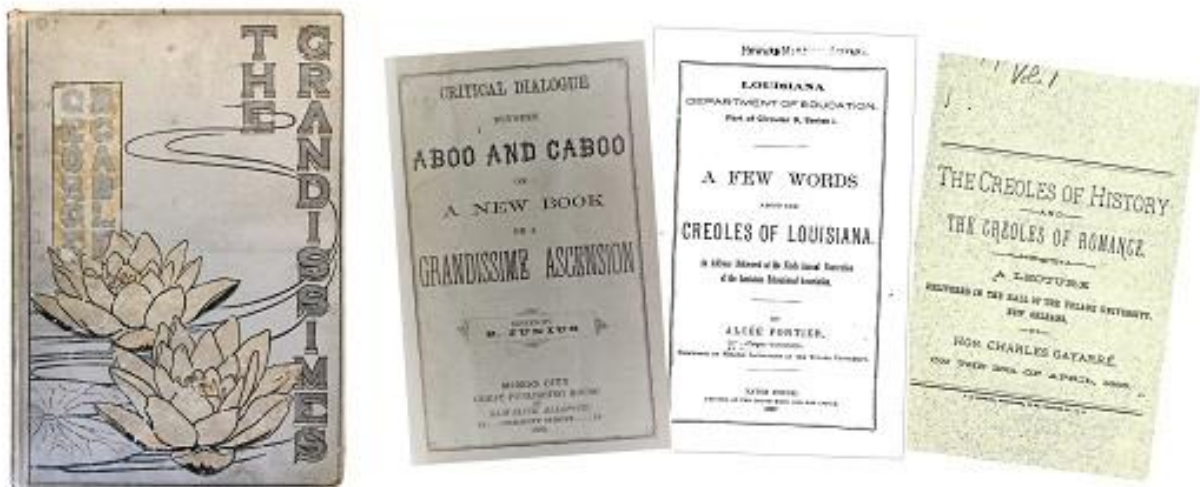
Cable fought in the Mississippi Cavalry during the Civil War from 1862 until the war's end in 1865. After the war he worked in shipping and then as a journalist for *The Daily Picayune*. As a novelist, Cable mainly wrote about old New Orleans. For a Confederate combat veteran, his writing was progressive.

Cable's writing style and the characters he created were unconventional. This is an example of the dialect Cable used for prominent Creole character, Madame Aurora De Grapion-Nancanou: "Hanny 'ow, I know she continue in love wid 'im all doze ten year 'w'at 'e been gone. She baig Mademoiselle Grandissime to wrad dad ledder to my papa to ass to kip her two years mo'."

And as another example, this quotation belongs to Raoul Innerarity, a Grandissime: "Well, — ce't'nly 'e did! Di'n' 'e gave dat money to Aurora De Grapion? — one 'undred five t'ousan' dolla'? Jis' as if to say, 'Yeh's de money my h-uncle stole from you' 'usban'.' Hah! w'en I will swear on a stack of Bible' as 'igh as yo' head, dat Agricole win dat 'abitation fair! — If I see it? No, sir; I don't 'ave to see it! I'll swear to it! Hah!"

When published, Cable's work was acclaimed by critics while criticized by locals. In 1880, *The Grandissimes* was hailed a "superb novel" and "among the strongest works of fiction that have appeared in American literature" in newspapers across the country. *The New York Times* called it "a wonderful romance." *The Baltimore Gazette* declared Cable "the genius of a novelist of the first rank." And *The Boston Journal* said Cable was "a novelist of positive originality, and of the very first quality." The north loved George Washington Cable, but the South—and New Orleans in particular—held quite the opposite opinion.

The author became the focus of a literary onslaught. Three of Louisiana's most established writers at the time, all of Creole lineage, publicly challenged Cable. [Alcée Fortier](#), [Charles Gayarré](#), and [Adrien Rouquette](#) wrote pamphlets attacking the author and, as the descendants of the ancient French and Spanish population, defended the heritage of an estimated 250,000 Louisianians.



Rouquette, a Catholic priest and poet popular in Louisiana and France, ghost wrote *Critical Dialogue Between Aboo and Caboo on a New Book or A Grandissime Ascension*. The 24 page pamphlet is a conversation between two Grandissimes, using the names Aboo and Caboo, as they criticize and critique the acclaimed novel for its portrayal of Creoles, its positive reception in the North, the ridiculous dialogue, and of Cable the “untruthful Novelist.” Rouquette called Cable “a scoffer, a banterer, a ridiculer.”

The poet-priest accused Cable of having “slandrously misrepresented” the customs, habits, and manners of the French people that originally settled South Louisiana and established La Nouvelle Orleans. The novel is described as a “swindling publication,” “written with a malignant spirit.”

The insults against Cable included “polished banditti,” “ill-natured alien,” “sleek, shrewed peddler of novelties,” “slime-imbedded alligator,” “evil-eyed Caricaturist,” “unfledged dwarf who has insulted a noble population,” and “unscrupulous falsificator.”

Roquette, as well as his brethren of infuriated Creoles, refuted both *The Grandissimes* and Cable’s previous effort, *Old Creole Days*. “They were given as *novels* and they have been taken for HISTORY,” Roquette wrote. He also compared Cable to Chef Menteur, recalling the old story about the Choctaw Chieftan with a loose tongue who was labeled “Lying Chief” and exiled to what is now New Orleans East.

In the conversation of the pamphlet, Aboo said *The Grandissimes*’ “fit title should have been ‘The Fictions of Ridicule;’ which book is neither historical nor romantic, in any true sense of what we term history or romance.”

Aboo said, “so mischievously altered and confused are dates, events, places, things, names and persons; and all this to the sole intent, the wicked purpose of slur, travesty and ridicule—leeringly—sneeringly—jeeringly.”

Caboo went after Cable’s dialogue, describing it as a “hissing, whistling, howling, drunken ‘mob’ of tortured English words... the worst patois that ever grated the human ear.”

Historian, statesman, and Creole Charles Gayarré deconstructed Cable’s depiction of the ancient families of La Louisiane. He gave a lecture titled *The Creoles of History and the Creoles of Romance* “to protect the reputation of those ancestors who cannot come out of their graves to face and refute defamation.” He recounted the origin of the term “creole” and the history of the colony until a few years after the conclusion of *The Grandissimes*.

In his lecture, which was also published, Gayarré unleashed his own attacks upon Cable, referring to him as a “romancing libeler” and “modern slanderer.” As to the controversial novels, the historian dismissed them as “malicious compositions,” “monstrous absurdities,” “published with unaccountable malignity,” “audacious mutilation of what is truth,” “perversion of depravity of his intellect,” and a “violation of truth.”

George Washington Cable wrote that the “pilgrim fathers of the Mississippi Delta” made wives of Indians, African slaves, and French prostitutes. Gayarré called this a “gratuitous insult to a whole nation.” Creoles took umbrage that Cable’s depiction created the misconception that Creoles were not of pure bloodlines. This allegation was strongly rebuked.

The term Creole originally denoted those born in a new colony with French or Spanish parents. When Creole, originally criolla, was applied to French, Spanish, or Africans, it identified them as natives born in Louisiane. The definition has evolved several times, but George Washington Cable may be more responsible than any other person for creating the false notion that the word “Creole” denotes a racially mixed people.

“There is nothing so impure as what is mentioned in certain works of fiction that have been accepted as historical. ... A population whose best men, according to the same authority, are bullies, knaves and fools, with the brains of a jackass, the heart of an alligator, and the tongue of a gibberish monkey. ... I have carried his famous novel to intelligent negroes who could read, and not one of them could understand the spelling and pronunciation of the language attributed to their race. ... Nothing else could be expected from Mr. Cable, whose aim, through his whole book, is to vilify what is reputed noble, and to enoble what is reputed vile.”

Gayarré further challenged Cable to name two Creole families that he knew closely—Cable admitted he could not.

Alcée Fortier, a linguist, educator, and writer, obsessed over Cable’s portrayals of his ancestral class. Fortier penned two pamphlets in response to Cable’s novels titled *The French Language in Louisiana and the Negro-French Dialect* and *A Few Words About the Creoles of Louisiana*.

Fortier razed the political-transition foundation the novel is set upon. La Nouvelle Orleans may have become New Orleans after the Louisiana Purchase, but decades spanned before the French people acclimated to America. Fortier explained that for roughly 40 years the French people in Louisiana did not learn English. And for decades longer, the Louisiana legislature retained an interpreter well into the 1800’s to help translate motions and conversations between the French and English speaking elected officials. The political backdrop Cable used, the transition to Americanism, was another inaccurate and fabricated part of *The Grandissimes*.

Creoles “were, in short, men of energy, in spite of Mr. Cable’s assertion to the contrary, and they spoke, as a rule, very good French,” Fortier wrote in *The French Language in Louisiana*. “The Louisianians generally pronounce French well.”

Fortier provided an academic explanation of the shift in languages. For instance, he related how the French language evolved from abbreviated Latin and applied that to how the French spoken by black people in Louisiana evolved from their abbreviation of classic French. And that the true pronunciations do not resemble Cable's dialogue.

In *A Few Words About the Creoles of Louisiana*, Fortier tells stories of Creole strength and accomplishments. He wrote that:

"we have been maligned and misrepresented. ... Most of the Creoles are descended from the casket girls, or worse still, says a certain writer. Where are his proofs? ... I wish to protest against unfounded statements. ... Have you ever seen more insignificant dolls, or more superstitious idiots? They speak an extraordinary English, which language, by the way, no Creole spoke in Louisiana at that time, and they are dreadfully afraid of voodoo. ... They have been described so fantastically that Northern men coming to New Orleans look for them as they would for wild beasts in a menagerie. ... As to the jargon attributed to the Creoles, it is a surprising invention. ... The assertions of Mr. Cable, for at last he must be named, are so absurd and ridiculous that they would hardly deserve to be noticed if they were not at the same time so malignant and insulting to everything which we hold sacred, to the memory of our fathers, to our mothers and sisters, and to ourselves."

In closing, Fortier wrote that his very imperfect and hastily sketched lecture "is sufficient to show that our State has no cause to regret that her first born, her oldest ones, are the Creoles of Louisiana."

The local uproar against George Washington Cable is clearly evidenced by the works of these noted men. Following his literary success, Cable was viewed in his home town as a cultural scalawag. With the locals enraged by his characterizations of their proud heritage, Cable moved to Massachusetts in 1885 and never lived in the Crescent City again. In reality, Cable's controversial depiction of New Orleanians led to him being run out of town.

After his death, Cable's obituary in the *New Orleans States* noted the local criticism that followed his publications and wrote that "some of the most prominent Creole families closed their doors against Cable." While an obituary should not have, out of good taste, expounded upon this, it was quite an understatement.

The flaw of *The Grandissimes* seems to be that the author wrote a period piece rampant with historical inaccuracies. Cable slyly and subtly spun history to dethrone the aristocratic noblesse. He crafted a unique people into an unflattering and largely flawed character. Cable used language in *The Grandissimes* which insulted the intelligence of all natives of Louisiana, from the enslaved to the grandest of them all.

New Orleanians protect their culture and do not tolerate misrepresentations of it. Maintaining the historic integrity of New Orleans is paramount to preserving the past for the future. Satirizing Creoles and using creative liberties to alter their character, even in fiction, can impact that authenticity. New Orleans has incredible history. New Orleanians demand accuracy. That applies to all efforts to falsify history.

Representations altering the truth will be subjected to harsh criticism—it's tradition.

About Kurt Fromherz

Kurt W. Fromherz was born and raised in New Orleans. A graduate of the University of New Orleans, Fromherz has worked as a producer in broadcast journalism and as a Public Information Officer for Plaquemines Parish. During the 2010 oil spill, he was at the forefront of managing the communications for Plaquemines at a critical time for the region. Fromherz currently works as a Manufacturer's Representative in the marine industry. He is married with two daughters. They live in New Orleans.



Elizabeth Avery

Meriwether

(Pseudonym, George Edmonds)

"The cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party has not been, since the formation of the Union, the enlargement of State power, but has been the preservation of the power reserved to the States by the Constitution. The cardinal power of the Republican party, since the day Mr. Lincoln assumed the Presidency, has been the enlargement of executive power. No well-informed man can deny this."

Elizabeth Avery Meriwether (Pseudonym, George Edmonds), *Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South, 1861-1865* (Memphis: A. R. Taylor & Company, 1904), 137.

Those who know even a bit of truthful history, know that the out of work Yankees filled northern streets — the north was in bankruptcy when Lincoln invaded Ft. Sumter- The Business Biggies of the north were terrified that all the ships of the world would soon begin docking and selling their goods in Southern—no/low tariff ports. Lincoln and his Wall Street Bankers—had to have the South's bucks! A war to free Negroes? Don't be a silly Billy. There was no war to free blacks. The Marxist-Republicans used their slave agenda as an acceptable dressing for the continuation of their failed European Socialist Revolution. America's South seemed the ideal place for the. Blacks became the perfect "downtrodden proletarians." Yankees hated black folks— and hated the very idea that white Southerners actually were friends with blacks—that Louisiana, alone, had fifteen thousand or more of free, educated, and prosperous black folks who did business with whites- and considered whites their friends. One of the main purposes of Lincoln's Proclamation of Independence was for the slaves (the black ones, of course) to rise up and mutilate- massacre—kill the left at home without a man, women and kids— and the South's white husbands and fathers on the battlefronts, to desert and rush home to save their families. Lincoln was horrified when the blacks refused to cooperate with his plan— They could've, but they didn't. Why? Because even those who worked in the fields, liked their white folks! That was then—before the Marxist propagandists did their black, satanic magic.

Joan Hough

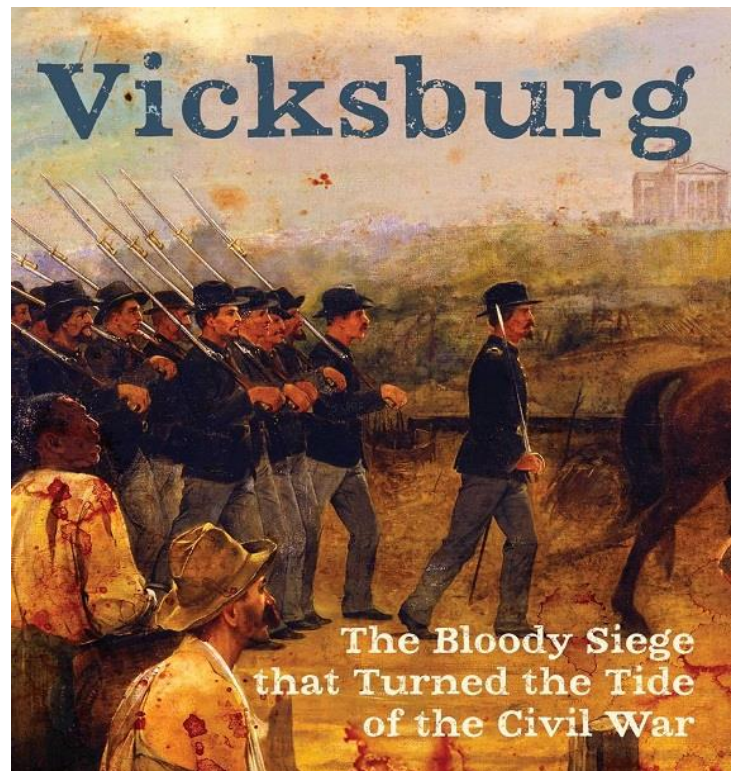
Wall Street Journal's Confederate Animus

By Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy on Jul 17, 2018

A review of *Vicksburg: The Bloody Siege that Turned the Tide of the Civil War* by Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr. (Regnery History, 2018).

On the eve of the War for Southern Independence an article was published in *The New York Times* which unequivocally announced why the North had to invade and conquer the South. The author of the article declared, "The commercial bearing of the question has acted upon the North.... We were divided and confused [about Southern secession] till our pockets were touched." The *Union Democrat* of New Hampshire added this observation, "The Southern Confederacy will not employ our ships or buy our goods.... No—we must not 'let the South go.'" In an article titled "What Shall Be Done for a Revenue," the *Evening Post* of New York warned that without tariff income from Southern ports, "the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up.... the railways would be supplied from southern ports."

These three citations are a small representative sample of the numerous editorials by Northern newspapers warning the dire consequences to Northern commerce and industry if the South was allowed to establish its independence. Rather than being the vaunted champion of freedom and equality, it is obvious that the worship of the "Almighty Dollar" was the driving force in the North's War to *Prevent* Southern Independence. Notice how the *Evening Post* of New York warned that Southern ports would be the recipient of railway commerce.



of

From early in the history of the Republic, the merchants of the Northeast lived with one great fear, losing its choke-hold on the nation's commerce. If the expanding nation's wealth flowed down the Mississippi River to the port of New Orleans and if Memphis became the hub for the nation's major railroads, commerce would flow into New Orleans and the ports along the Southern East Coast and Gulf South. This is why early in the Republic's history many Northeast merchants attempted to sell the Mississippi River to Spain (circa, 1779). Southern Historian, Francis Butler Simkins, noted the Yankee's "money grubbing" nature declaring, "Northern capitalism was eagerly imperialistic...its success was creating a nation of dollar-worshippers...who regarded themselves as the lords of creation." Empires are built and maintained by dollar-worshippers not by liberty-worshippers. According to James Madison, America's Founding Fathers did not create an Empire but created a compound republic. Lincoln, the Republican Party, and their crony capitalist allies destroyed Madison and Jefferson's compound republic and replaced it with an ever growing supreme Federal government—from which has sprung the Deep State. The South's long-standing love for States' Rights stood in the way of the North's desire for a commercial empire. Therefore, the South had to be destroyed. Today, anyone who dares to proclaim any view that does not comport with the view of the Empire is assaulted in the well-used and jaded method of ridicule and questioning of one's "historical credentials." And if the Empire can produce a self-loathing Southerner who, like Judas, is willing to betray his people for a few Yankee coins, it makes the Empire's work of defending invasion and oppression much easier.

Recently the Wall Street Journal (WSJ) published a review of Dr. Sandy Mitcham's book, *Vicksburg*. The first portion of the review gave credit to Dr. Mitcham for his work but from that point forward a virtual anti-South tirade flows from the reviewer's keyboard. The reviewer insists that Dr. Mitcham's arguments and quotes are not properly "sourced" as is expected for "scholarly history." A Southern historian or writer can barricade himself up to his eyeballs in "citations," "references," "primary source materials," and it will do little to placate the running dogs and lackeys of political correctness. Traditional Southerners understand that any book which does not "toe-the-line" of the Empire's view of the War will never be accepted as "scholarly." The WSJ reviewer condemns Dr. Mitcham's work on five broad grounds. (1) He claims that Mitcham's maps are "sparse and sketchy." Perhaps Dr. Mitcham understood that facts about the human element such as death, starvation, and terrorism inflicted on Southern civilians by the invader were of more interest and more important than "un-sketchy" maps. (2) The reviewer found fault with Mitcham's description of Grant as "desperate." After unsuccessfully attempting to take Vicksburg four times, Grant was indeed becoming desperate. It was Grant who had over 7000 of his men killed trying desperately to break Lee's fortifications at Cold Harbor. Grant understood that it takes desperate measures to defeat men who are defending their homes and families from a cruel invader. (3) The WSJ reviewer was somewhat incredulous that Dr. Mitcham would condemn Sherman for his "overbearing cruelty." Sherman, who suggested to the Federal Empire's War Department that a whole class of Southerners "men, women, and children should be killed or banished" to secure victory is given a "get out of jail free" card by the reviewer. (4) Mitcham's view of Lincoln is also condemned. Lincoln, the man who had the *civilian* grandson of Francis Scott Key arrested, tried, and jailed by *military police* and given a *military trial*, is not one who should be given a pass when looking for tyrants! (5) Mitcham's refusal to kowtow to the Empire's god of political correctness was more than the WSJ reviewer could tolerate, especially as it relates to slavery!

As Henrik Ibsen noted in 'An Enemy of the People,' "You should never wear your best trousers when you go out to fight for freedom and truth." I can assure you that Dr. Mitcham had his fighting clothes on when he wrote *Vicksburg*. As a well-trained and honest historian, Dr. Mitcham abhors political correctness and its sycophants. Nevertheless, it is understandable why the WSJ would publish a review which criticizes Dr. Mitcham's book; after all, no one has more to lose from exposing the lies, myths, and falsehoods which prop up the Yankee Empire than Wall Street. Yankees and their sycophants will never understand Dr. Mitcham's view on the War because they do not understand that *a conquered people never forget!*

About Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy

Walter D. (Donnie) Kennedy was born and reared in Mississippi. Donnie moved to Louisiana at the age of 19. He received his bachelor's degree from the University of Louisiana, Monroe, La. and graduated Charlotte Memorial Medical Center School of Anesthesia, Charlotte, NC. Donnie and his twin brother, Ron, are best known for their bestselling book, *The South Was Right!* having sold more than 130,000 copies as of 2014. The Kennedy Twins have written eight other books since the release of *The South Was Right!* as well as editing, annotating and republishing an 1825 textbook on the Constitution by William Rawle. Donnie is the author of *Myths of American Slavery* and *Rekilling Lincoln*, (release date, Spring 2015). Both Donnie and his twin brother have served as commander of the Louisiana Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. They have received awards and special recognition from numerous conservative and Southern organizations. The Kennedy Twins have been interviewed by numerous media outlets such as British Broadcasting Corporation, French National T.V., Al Jazeera, and numerous American radio and T.V. hosts.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/wall-street-journals-confederate-animus/>

SUPPORT THE TEXAS CIVIL WAR MUSEUM



Gentlemen,

Defend your Southern Heritage.

This is the largest Civil War museum west of the Mississippi River and features weapons, uniforms, artifacts and civilian clothing from the Civil War. Its 94-seat theater shows videos about Texas's involvement in the Civil War. Fort Worth's Texas Civil War Museum is a fun

museum that features the finest art pieces in town, making it a hit for visitors of all ages. This is one of the best Civil War Museums in the country; I am interested in the subject and have been to several. Great coverage of Texas' contributions. Very helpful, friendly staff. You are allowed to take pictures of the artifacts. There are small buttons to hear certain calls used and video messages. There is a lot to see and it is a must for those who are serious about learning the true history of the Civil War. More places should do like this to help the current generations learn true history and not the revisionist history. It's well organized and maintained and has a nice gift shop, and women love the Victorian dress collection. There is also a nice film shown in the small theater that is all about the Texans who fought in the War between the States. Many have learned a lot; things they have never heard though they have lived in Texas most of their lives. Who, back east, would think these many wonderful artifacts, uniforms and weaponry would be found in Fort Worth, Texas. The Texas Civil War Museum is well worth your visit!

Ray Richey, owner and holder of 2 PhD's is a native of Wichita Falls and did not think much about history until he and his wife, Judy, took a trip to Washington D.C. in 1980s. It was then their love for America, all that it was, is, and can be, became their passion. They begin collecting Civil War and Victorian Era artifacts. Ray's collection contains both Confederate and U.S. Military artifacts and Judy's collection of women's and children's dresses span the years of 1860 thru the turn of the century. The military collection is one of the largest private collections in the world and the dress collection is exquisite. After many years, they wanted to share their collections with the public in a first class museum. They also wanted everyone who visited to know of the personal sacrifice of a generation who lived during a most turbulent time of our nation's history. It is the desire for every visitor to pause and appreciate the cost of freedom and leave with a renewed sense of patriotism.

Ray is the President of the Board for the non-profit Texas Civil War Museum. Judy is the curator for the dress collection and Ray serves as curator and exhibit designer for the military collection and the Texas Confederate Museum collection. It consists of three separate galleries that display a civil war collection, a Victorian dress collection, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy Texas Confederate collection. The UDC has one of three seats on the Museum's board.

Cindy Harriman, Executive Director is a 7th generation Texan who grew up in a small, central Texas town and graduated from Baylor University with a BBS in Education. She attended graduate school at the University of North Texas where she received her certification in History. She taught in the Arlington ISD 16 years. After leaving the teaching field, she continued work in the education field as a Major Gifts Officer for Baylor University Development. She has served as Vice President of the Texas Historical Foundation, founding secretary of the Texas and Southwestern Collectors Association, and past president of the Texas Association of Museums Trustees, Senior Fellow for the Grady McWhiney Research Foundation and is Trustee Emeritus for the Texas Confederate Museum collection. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Dallas Southern Memorial and numerous history and museum associations. Cynthia is also a member of the First United Methodist Church of Fort Worth, Colleyville Chapter of the National Charity League, and is the mother of triplets.

John Bell, Director of Sales is a native of Gladewater, Texas and after a few years in North Carolina was glad to return to Texas upon retirement. He is a member of the Texas State Historical Association and National Rifle Association. John first became interested in the Civil

War in a junior high history class and it led him to tracing his Confederate ancestors who served in the war. This passion naturally led him to reenacting which he began in 1987. John is a full time volunteer at the museum. Sometimes he will be helping in the gift shop, other times he can be found educating the students in the galleries or visiting with the guests about the exhibits. John enjoys hearing other people's stories who come to visit from all around the world.

Ray Richey has collected locks of hair from Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee and Jeb Stuart, Union Gen. Ulysses Grant's ceremonial sword, a Rebel soldier's bloodstained Bible, bullet-pocked battle flags and an arsenal of weapons on display at his nonprofit museum in White Settlement.

"He has the world's finest Civil War collection. It's truly amazing," says Don Frazier, a history professor and Civil War expert at McMurry University in Abilene. "It's as good as the visitors center at Gettysburg."

"Fanatical" is how his wife laughingly describes it, but that fervor has resulted in an extraordinary multimillion-dollar collection that the couple shares at the Texas Civil War Museum, a 15,500-square-foot facility that opened in 2006.

A 3,500-square-foot addition provided space for his cannons and storage for Judy's collection of 300 Victorian-era dresses.

"I was convinced that in order to be with my husband I had to play museum so I got my collection to complement his collection," said Judy Richey, who met Ray at a church camp when she was 16.

The museum, which includes exhibits on loan from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Texas Division, bills itself as the largest collection of Civil War artifacts west of the Mississippi.

Richey's accumulation stands out in another way.

"Most collectors are hoarders," Frazier said. "It tends to be very personal, and they are very reticent about sharing it. Ray puts his out there in the public for educational purposes."

Dennis Lowe, director of Civil War auctions for Dallas-based Heritage Auction Galleries, said Richey "knows what he's doing and he has the wherewithal to do it. It's very unusual. Lots of collectors have more money than they can spend but they don't do their research.

"It's a very treacherous world to be in the high-end collection world. Ray pays top dollar, but he gets top dollar. Everything in that museum is fantastic."

Richey's office, a short walk across a parking lot from the museum, is cluttered with artifacts.

Casual and unassuming, Richey lights up when he unlocks the door to a storage room loaded to the ceiling with boxes of uniforms worn by everything from privates to generals. A plastic jar full of Minie balls sits on the floor a few feet away from a medical corps backpack packed with original bandages.

One shelf holds a dozen revolvers and about 20 swords, including one carried by Gen. Philip Sheridan. There are enough long guns to outfit a small troop.

"Some of these guns might have fired a thousand times. Your imagination goes wild," he said.

But these aren't anonymous weapons. Provenance is everything. The value, he says, is "that this guy carried that gun."

Leaning against the walls are some of Richey's 52 Civil War flags, including his latest prized addition -- Jeb Stuart's personal flag that was sewn by the cavalry commander's wife and then partially burned when it fell into a campfire.

He's also got Stuart's sword.

"That's a biggie for me because he carried it every day. It was the sword he loved, given to him by his aide. When you have stuff from this caliber of men, it's pretty special."

There are an estimated 70,000 to 80,000 collectors of Civil War artifacts, and competition is keen.

"It's more difficult now. It's not a treasure hunt anymore," Richey said. "People know what things are worth. It has evolved from Grandpa's cartridge box going for \$100 to it selling for \$10,000 at auction."

Lowe said Civil War collecting is the most active segment in the country.

"Civil War stuff is all over the place. It keeps turning up," he said. "When you start hitting six figures, it's amazing what comes out of the woodwork."

Richey wants to add more artillery to the armory, but the couple plan to eventually donate their collections to the museum.

"I've made a lot of money in the oil business, but except for what supports my family, every penny is here," Ray Richey said.

"I don't buy for investments; I buy it because I love it. This is the history of the greatest nation in history."

The address is 760 N. Jim Wright Freeway, Fort Worth, TX 76108-1222

Please support us in this effort.

Stand with your Ancestors,

Frank Bussey,
Commander, 7th Brigade,
Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Sgt. George A. Branard

Color-bearer of the 1st Texas Infantry

.Birth - 5 Jan 1843, Republic of T exas

Death - 7 Aug 1909 (age 66) Harris County, Texas, USA

Burial - [Washington Cemetery](#) Houston, Harris County, Texas, USA

Plot - Sec B Lot 147

Sgt. George A. Branard, color-bearer of the 1st Texas Infantry.

Born on Galveston Island on January 5, 1843, Branard enlisted in Co. L, "Lone Star Rifles" of the 1st Texas Infantry. He was said to have been one of the bravest men in the regiment. At Gettysburg, Branard famously planted the First's colors at the summit of Houck's Ridge on July 2, 1863. After being wounded by a shell, he refused to pass on the flag until he fell unconscious and was carried to the rear by his comrades. He was blinded for life in the left eye due to a fragment from a Federal artillery shell being lodged in his eye during the attack on the Devil's Den. He was wounded a second time in the Knoxville Campaign, losing his arm. Afterward, he was reassigned as sergeant in the ambulance corps, and remained in that position until the end of the war. He returned home to Texas, married and had ten children, and never missed a Texas Brigade reunion.

On July 28, 2018, at 1:00 p.m., at the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, Color Sergeant George A. Branard (1843-1909) of the 1st Texas Infantry Regiment was awarded posthumously the Confederate Medal of Honor for actions above and beyond the call of duty at and around the Devil's Den and Little Round Top during the battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863 that were above and beyond the call of duty. The date of the ceremony was changed from an earlier announcement that was previously planned for June 30, 2018.

His citation reads:



Confederate Medal of Honor
Color Sergeant George A. Branard
1st Texas Infantry Regiment
Robertson's Brigade, Hood's Division
Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
2 July 1863

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty as a color sergeant of the 1st Texas Infantry Regiment on 2 July 1863 in the intense and bloody fighting near Devil's Den, Houck's Ridge, and Little Round Top. Color Sergeant Branard distinguished himself on multiple occasions as he carried the 1st Texas Infantry flag, a Lone Star Banner into the battle. When another Confederate regiment mistook his command as enemy and fired into it, Color Sergeant Branard instantly and with complete disregard for his own safety, stepped through the smoky haze of the battlefield into the open waving his flag to identify his regiment as Confederate, and by doing so, brought an end to the errant fire. Returning to his position at the front of his regiment, he coolly led its advance through a din of musketry, grape shot, and canister. Despite the intense fire, Color Sergeant Branard continued his advance toward the enemy position well ahead of his regiment and upon reaching and climbing a tall boulder, defiantly waving his Texas

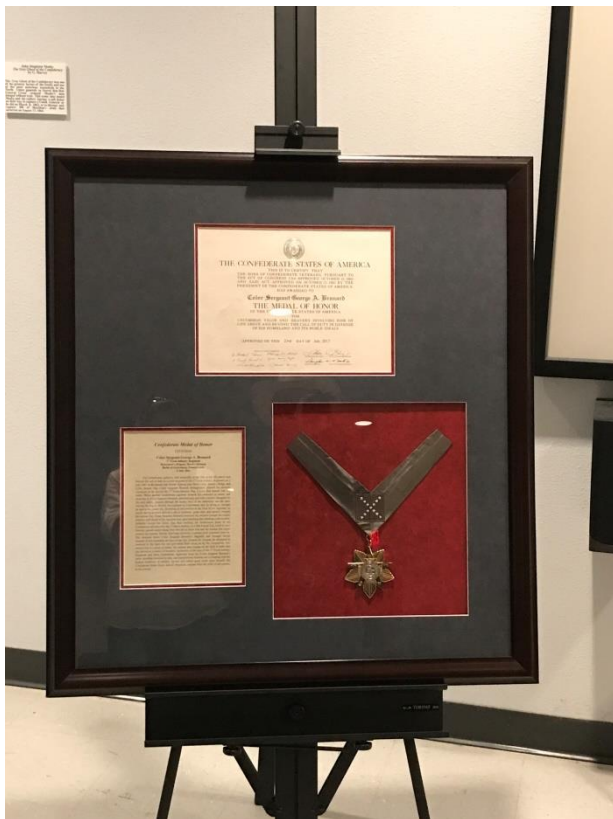
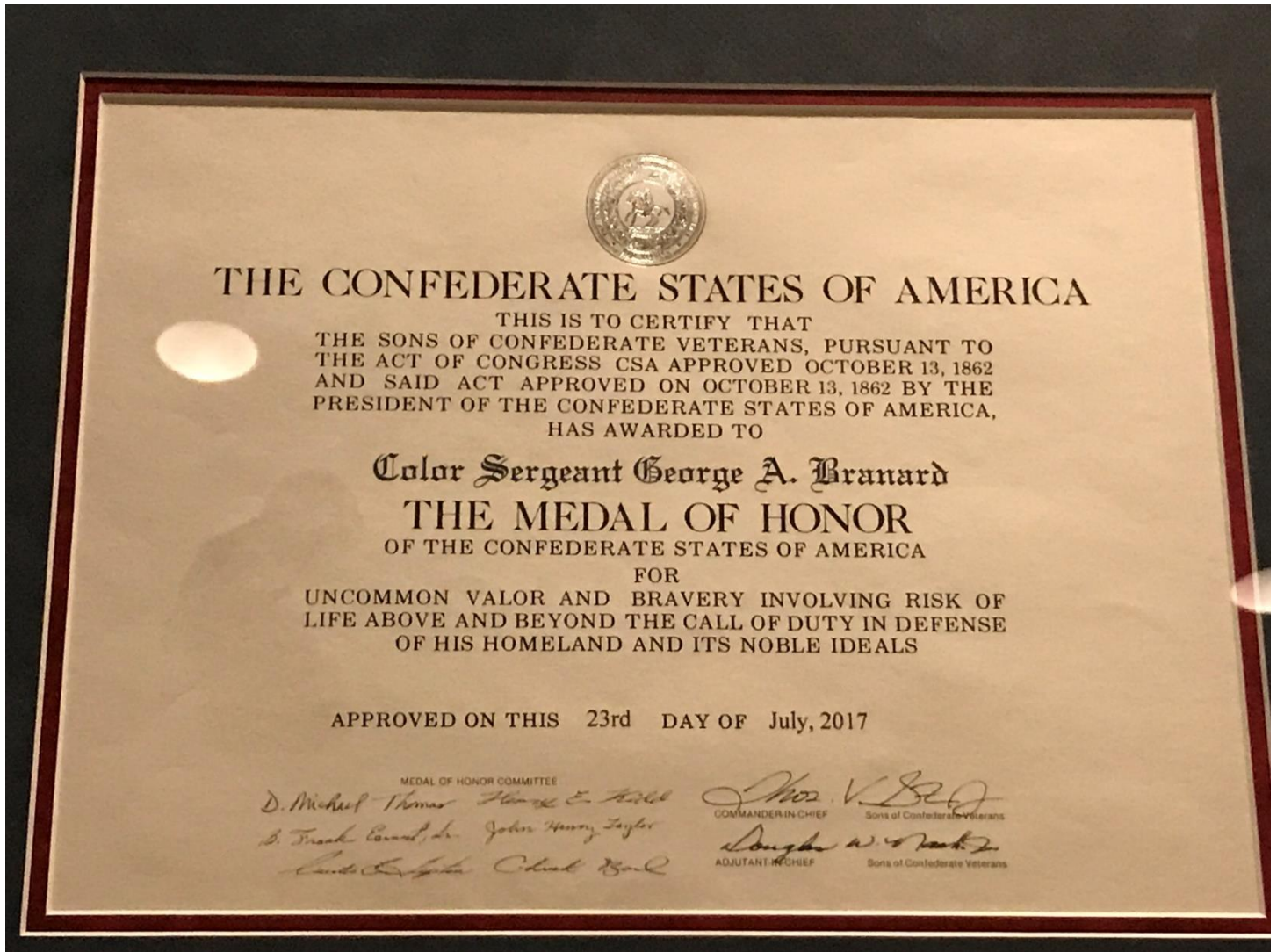


flag thus marking the farthest point of the Confederate advance that day, Federal soldiers on Little Round Top, awed at such bravery, passed orders along their line not to shoot him and all the musket fire aimed toward him ceased. Shortly afterward, however, a cannon shell exploded close by. The shrapnel broke Color Sergeant Branard's flagstaff, and wrought severe wounds to him including the loss of one eye. Despite his wounds, he attempted to continue the fight but was prevented from doing so by his compatriots who carried him to a place of safety. His actions and courage on the field of battle that day served as a source of inspiration to the men of the 1st Texas Infantry Regiment and other Confederate regiments close by. Color Sergeant Branard's valor, steadfast devotion to duty, and extraordinary heroism are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the Confederate States Army, and all American veterans from the birth of our country to the present.

After the ceremony, Sgt. Branard's Confederate Medal of Honor was placed on permanent display in the UDC portion of the Texas Civil War Museum.

George did not start the War between the States but he stepped up and did his duty when called to defend his home, state and nation from the invading yankee hordes. We should be so lucky as to find men that can lead the Sons of Confederate Veterans forward with the heart and soul of George A. Branard.





Confederate Medal of Honor

CITATION

Color Sergeant George A. Branard

1st Texas Infantry Regiment

Robertson's Brigade, Hood's Division

Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

2 July 1863

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a color sergeant of the 1st Texas Infantry Regiment on 2 July 1863 in the intense and bloody fighting near Devil's Den, Houck's Ridge, and Little Round Top. Color Sergeant Branard distinguished himself on multiple occasions as he carried the 1st Texas Infantry flag, a Lone Star banner, into the battle. When another Confederate regiment mistook his command as enemy and fired into it, Color Sergeant Branard, unhesitatingly and with complete disregard for his own safety, stepped through the smoky haze of the battlefield into the open waving his flag to identify his regiment as Confederate and, by doing so, brought an end to the errant fire. Returning to his position at the front of his regiment, he coolly led its advance through a din of musketry, grape shot, and canister. Despite the intense fire, Color Sergeant Branard continued his advance toward the enemy position well ahead of his regiment and, upon reaching and climbing a tall boulder, defiantly waved his Texas flag thus marking the furthestmost point of the Confederate advance that day. Federal soldiers on Little Round Top, awed at such bravery, passed orders along their line not to shoot him and the musket fire aimed toward him ceased. Shortly afterward, however, a cannon shell exploded close by. The shrapnel broke Color Sergeant Branard's flagstaff, and wrought severe wounds to him including the loss of one eye. Despite his wounds, he attempted to continue in the fight but was prevented from doing so by his compatriots who carried him to a place of safety. His actions and courage on the field of battle that day served as a source of immense inspiration to the men of the 1st Texas Infantry Regiment and other Confederate regiments close by. Color Sergeant Branard's valor, steadfast devotion to duty, and extraordinary heroism are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the Confederate States Army, and all American veterans from the birth of our country to the present.



Mark Peterson—Redux for TIME

Still Fighting: Inside the Dedication of the National Confederate Museum

By Gabby Raymond | Photographs by [Mark Peterson](#)—Redux for TIME
July 21, 2018

Amid a period of national reckoning regarding Confederate statues, park names and other symbology and iconography, The Sons of Confederate Veterans is holding a dedication ceremony Friday at the site of the National Confederate Museum, an upcoming and controversial museum dedicated to the Confederacy.

The \$5 million museum is being built at the group's headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee, at the onetime home of Confederate Col. Abram M. Looney. The event was intended to be a grand opening, but weather delays caused construction delays, and the museum will not be open until at least 2019.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a non-profit made up of male descendents of Confederate combatants.

“At the completion of this museum, it will be out of the reach of the long arm of political correctness,” The Sons of Confederate Veterans’ Paul Gramling told the *Columbia Daily Herald*.

Photographer Mark Peterson will be documenting the dedication ceremony for TIME. “For the last few months I have gone to White National conferences, Confederate Memorial Services and Confederate Monument fights,” says Peterson. “I have been looking at how we are still fighting the Civil War in the streets, the history books and state legislatures.”



Reenactors of confederate soldiers and wives attend the dedication of the National Confederate Museum in Elm Springs in Columbia, Tenn. on July 20.



A race car sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans sits outside the hotel hosting the national convention.



Shoes of attendees at the museum's dedication.



Artist and Confederate supporter Gregory Goodwin Newson at his booth in the vendors area of the Sons of Confederate Veterans national convention. Newson paints pictures of Black Confederate soldiers.



Reenactors at the museum's dedication.



Vice commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Paul Gramling, attends the dedication.



Reenactors of Confederate soldiers at the dedication.



Former SCV commander Charles McMichael, of Shreveport, La., helped start the museum back when he was commander.



The Knibb's battery, a reenactment organization from Richmond, Va., prepare a canon for the dedication.
Mark Peterson—Redux for TIME



Author Barbara Marthal, whose husband is a member of the SCV, in the vendor area of the SCV national convention.



A reenactor at the Elm Springs house, which serves as the Sons of Confederate Veterans General Headquarters, in Columbia, Tenn.

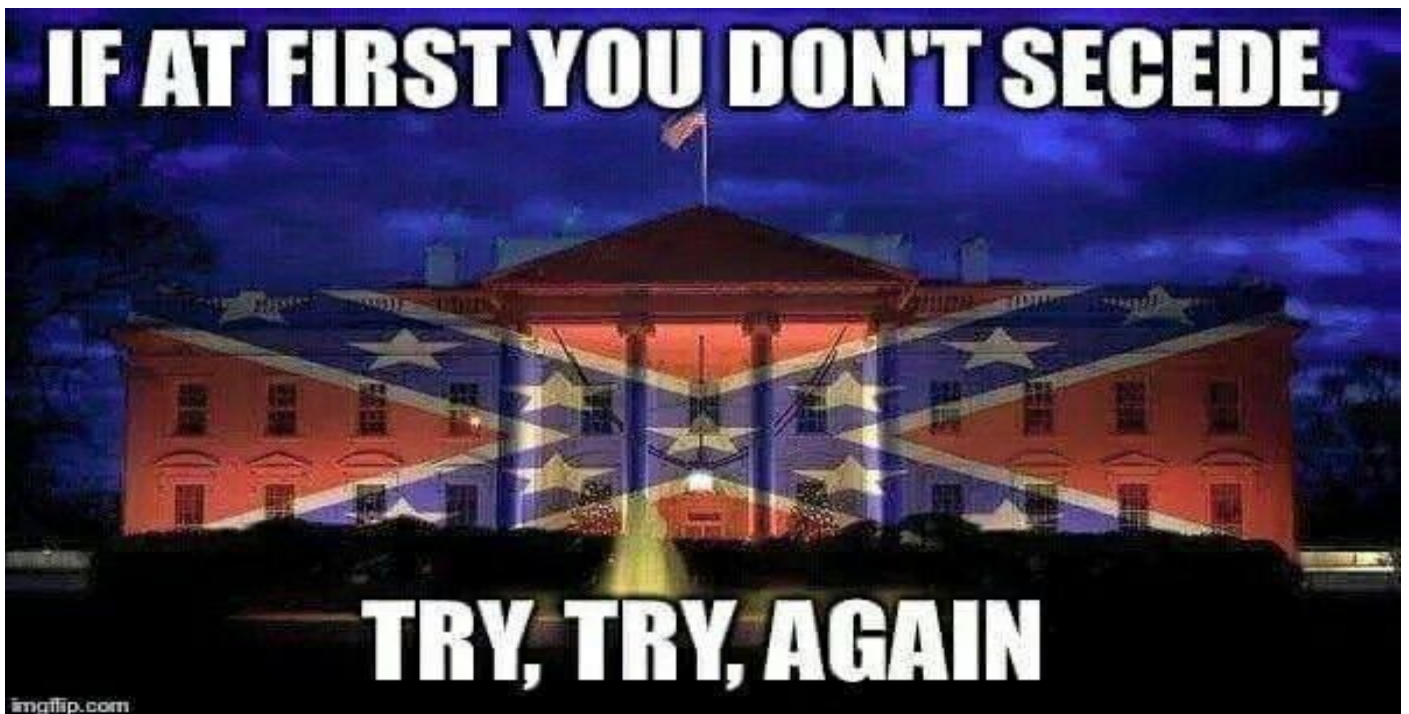


Reenactors at the museum's dedication.



Attendees at the dedication.

Mark Peterson—Redux for TIME http://time.com/longform/confederate-museum-dedication-photos/?utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=social-button-sharing





Defending the Heritage

Don't usually quote war criminals but, he got this one right.

**“Slavery was the pretext
not the cause of the war.”**

William T. Sherman (the Union's chief arsonist of
which there were many)

~ † Robert † ~

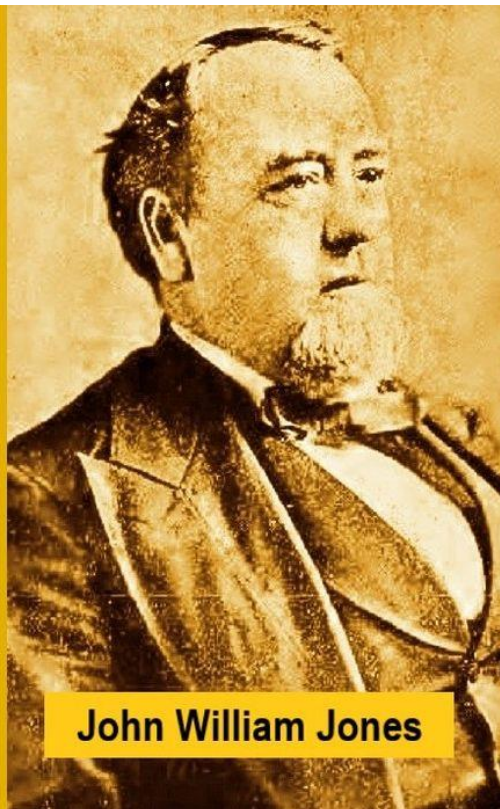
Christ in the Camp, or, Religion in the Confederate Army

July 23, 2018

CONFEDERACY & CHRISTIANITY

Picture
Source:

1887, Christ In
The Camp Or
Religion In
Lee's Army,
cover.



John William Jones

by
John William Jones

"I trust in Jesus and am not afraid to die."

Over a year has rolled by, and that fair-haired, rosy-cheeked boy, "mother's darling," of April, 1861—now a bronzed veteran of the Army of Northern Virginia, who was followed the "stars and bars" on many a victorious field—returns to his boyhood's home. But he comes not back with light, elastic step and erect carriage as when he marched forth so gayly at his country's call. He is borne on a litter—he has been shot through the lungs, his life-tide is ebbing away, and he has come home to die. On that memorable 27th day of June, 1862, at Cold Harbor, when "Stonewall" Jackson issued his crisp order, "Tell General Ewell to sweep the field with the bayonet," and our whole line pressed grandly forward, carried every position before it, and persuaded General McClellan that it was indeed time to "change base" from before Richmond to the shelter of his gun-boats at Harrison's Landing, our youthful hero fell in the very forefront of the battle in one of the most splendid charges of the famous old Thirteenth Virginia Infantry. The surgeons gave us no hope, but God spared him to reach home and linger for over six months to illustrate how a Christian soldier could be patient under suffering, and how, when he came to die, a smile could light up his countenance, joy could beam from his eye and peace reign within his heart. The camp had not proven to him a "school of vice," but on the contrary he had learned there the preciousness of his mother's Bible, and had gone with simple faith to her Saviour. And as the last hour drew near he met death with calm resignation, said to the weeping loved ones who stood around: *"I trust in Jesus and am not afraid to die,"* and left, in his triumphant death as well as in the peaceful hours of his later life, the fullest assurance that he went to join his sainted mother—for she had "gone before," a few weeks prior to his death—in that brighter, better home above, where "war's rude alarms" never disturb, and loved ones never part.

J. William Jones, 1904 *Christ in the Camp, or, Religion in the Confederate Army* (Atlanta: The Martin & Hoyt Company, 1904), 19.

<http://livinginthelandofcotton.com/my-blog/f/christ-in-the-camp-or-religion-in-the-confederate-army>

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: _____

e-mail _____

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

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.



Did Dallas escort the Lee statue off its plinth and protect it so that it could be restored?

Brian Maschino

Latest Chapter in Dark Dallas History May Be Restoring Confederate Statues

Dear Whoever It Is:

Face it. The South lost the war. It was about slavery. American slavery was a monumental evil, and it will remain a monumental evil for all of time.

RELATED STORIES

- [Three Black City Council Members Saved the Dallas Confederate Memorial. Don't Ask Why.](#)
- [Dallas' Confederate War Memorial Might Be Coming Down After All](#)
- [Dallas' Confederate War Memorial Might Not Be Coming Down After All](#)

That damned Robert E. Lee statue we tore out last year is never coming back, never ever, just forget about it. And the only thing to do with the grotesque rebel monument next to City Hall is knock it down, grind it into gravel and pour it over the McCommas Bluff landfill.

We don't know who you are exactly (we can guess) because you lack the balls to step forward and state your case for the world to see. But we can sure see your grubby paw prints all over this latest proposal by the city manager for what to do with Dallas' remaining rebel statues.

According to a memo sent to the City Council last week by the city manager, the city wants to "promote acknowledgement of past racial injustices and atrocities." To do so, the Dallas Office of Cultural Affairs "is considering a scope of work and contract with a local artist who is uniquely qualified to bring some additional expertise and staff resources to these efforts at Pioneer Cemetery and for the Confederate Monument."

Let me unpack that. The Confederate monument next to City Hall is a semicircle of crudely made, facially grotesque statues of Confederate soldiers and officers put up in 1896, the year the Supreme Court essentially codified racism and brought Reconstruction to an end in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

"The Office of Cultural Affairs has solicited proposals for the Lee base to be removed, pieces numbered and stored archivally in city-owned storage. ... In total this work is expected to cost \$223,000." — T.C. Broadnax

That was the year that your people, whoever you are, thought they had won the Civil War after all. The erection of the Dallas Civil War monument, mind the word, was a celebration of that victory.

The monument originally was installed south of downtown. In 1961, it was moved to its current location to make way for construction of the R.L. Thornton Expressway, which was named for one of leading figures in the Ku Klux Klan in Dallas. So pretty much every single thing about that monument, from its birth to its later life, has been an endorsement of racism, slavery, the Klan, segregation and racial discrimination.

That's what it stands for. That's all it stands for, because people can't stand for that stuff and stand for anything else. That's it.

So you, whoever you are, have somehow jawboned our new city manager into proposing that there may be some way to art-ify this monumental obscenity and allow it to stand. And, by the way, I'm taking it easy on the new city manager, who isn't from here, because I don't know what else he can do.

You've got black members of the City Council on your side. That's so bizarre. You especially have Mayor Pro Tem Dwaine Caraway, who defeated the council's original plan to obliterate the damn thing. So Caraway is the public face of your efforts to open the door for this ghastly attempt at a restoration. I guess you think you're terribly clever.

I don't know how you got Caraway in your pocket. It's regrettable and embarrassing that City Manager T.C. Broadnax can't stand up to you more forcefully. Obviously, I am not going to change your mind about slavery or the war. But you need to understand this much about art: Art is not a deodorizer, some chunk of perfumed wax that you can plunk into a urinal to hide the scent of urine. Those don't even work on urine, if you've not noticed. Art is not rouge for the corpse. Art does not hide the worms.

The thing that would do for you what you seek here is not art but decoration. You want to hire someone to decorate the Civil War Monument because you think it can be rendered inoffensive by prettification. You are a fool.

There is another telltale in the city manager's memo. The memo goes into great detail to describe what must be done with the empty stone base that once supported the Robert E. Lee statue removed by crane on Sept. 14, 2017, a day to remember. The city manager says in his memo:

"The Office of Cultural Affairs has solicited proposals for the Lee base to be removed, pieces numbered and stored archivally in city-owned storage. The landscaping work to grade, irrigate and re-sod the site would be performed by Park and Recreation.

"In total this work is expected to cost \$223,000 and take approximately 6-7 weeks. In order to expedite this project, I will request City Council ratification of this contract and expenditures in the fall or at the conclusion of discussions and other actions related to the Confederate Monument and Pioneer Cemetery."

A quarter of a million bucks to store the base “archivally” somewhere? The pieces of it have to be numbered? What the hell? I spoke about this whole business last week with Dallas City Council member Philip Kingston.

“The intentional vagueness around the Confederate war memorial,” Kingston said, “and the veiled suggestion that they may be talking to an artist to try to reconceptualize it is an attempt by [the city manager] to bring back this issue without talking about taking down the Confederate war memorial.

“There is another important part of this memo, and it is the insane level of detail assigned to a task that should be the work of one backhoe in an afternoon, taking apart the base of the Lee statue, carefully cataloguing each piece for secure storage.”

Kingston says he thinks the whole approach is a stall, made possible by Caraway, to protect the war memorial and the Lee statue, keeping them in the possession of the city and in good condition, so that the Lee statue may be brought back and reinstalled and the war memorial preserved.

“So this isn’t just, ‘Oh, we’re going to duck out on taking down the war memorial,’” He said. “This is about the whole restoration of all of the glory of the Old South.”

The city has said from the beginning that the Lee statue would not be destroyed. It is conceivable that the preservation of the plinth on which it stood could have in mind selling the whole package, plinth and all, to some collector later on, although I’m having a hard time imagining how we get our quarter-million dollars back on the plinth.



The city manager says it will cost a quarter-million dollars to get rid of the base.

Be that as it may, Kingston makes a compelling argument. All of these extremely odd and expensive measures, art-ing up the war memorial and treating the Lee statue and its plinth as if they were national treasures (not my nation), have the undeniable effect of paving the way for a restoration.

That's why artifacts like these get pulled down by horses and smashed into rubble in revolutions. The things are not art. They are weapons of evil. Their prominence, their very existence is a thumb in the eye of justice.

We tear these things down and destroy them as a means of making sure they cannot be restored, ever. Every day they continue to stand, obstinate beneath their obscene decoration, or lurk in some warehouse, their parts carefully numbered, is a day when they can still come back. You know that. Of course you do.

Here is what you don't know: Every day that junk persists in any form is a day when history will hate them and you even worse.

Last weekend, community activist John Fullinwider and artist Giovanni Valderas began what I hope will be a regular weekend activity in the area near City Hall. They were in the area where large groups of tourists often gather on weekend to view the park with the longhorn cattle statues celebrating the fake cattle drive history that never took place here. (You love that Fort Worth cowboy stuff, don't you? Cowboy history, even when it's fake here, is always better than the story of what did happen here.)

"The Confederate war memorial is a shrine to white supremacy, and it has no place in a modern, diverse city." — John Fullinwider



They're calling it the Shame of Dallas Tour. In announcing it, Fullinwider said, "Our message for tourists and others is, 'Enjoy the bronze cattle, but don't miss the racist monument that is the shame of Dallas.'

"The Confederate war memorial is a shrine to white supremacy, and it has no place in a modern, diverse city," he said.

Valderas said, "As an artist, I believe we should be honoring the people who fought against slavery, not the leaders who almost destroyed this country to preserve slavery.

"Artists lift up humanity, but this racist memorial degrades the human spirit. I'm standing with the 'Take Them Down, Dallas' movement."

Fullinwider said, "We think once people learn what these statues are all about, they will help us take them down."

Do you not see, when you look at what Fullinwider and Valderas are doing, what the course ahead for you must be? The entire long arc of history rises up out of the stinking swamps of racism and soars away from you. You can salt away your grubby little icons and plot their return, but you will never turn the tide of human history.

Let's say Kingston is right and there is some crazy right-wing plot of restoration afoot in the Texas Legislature, speaking of fetid swamps. Imagine that you succeed in getting the Nazi wingdings to pass a law forcing Dallas to restore the carefully preserved Lee statue on its numbered and preserved plinth.

What do you think happens after that? If that statue goes back up, if the bizarre Caraway plan to rouge up the war memorial takes place, then Fullinwider and Valderas will be presiding over the biggest tourist attractions in the city. Do you think people will be going there to admire you? You really do not get out enough.

That will be the latest chapter. Chapter One: Kennedy Assassination. Chapter two: Dallas Cowboys. Chapter Three: TV Show. Chapter Four: Five Cops Killed. Chapter Six: Restored the Civil War Statues.

Jim Schutze has been the city columnist for the Dallas Observer since 1998. He has been a recipient of the Association of Alternative Newsweeklies' national award for best commentary and Lincoln University's national Unity Award for writing on civil rights and racial issues. In 2011 he was admitted to the Texas Institute of Letters.

Austin, Texas Considers Changing Names To Be Politically Correct

The city of Austin's Equity Office released a report suggesting a number of street names to change, as well as advocating for the removal of confederate monuments, and even suggestions to change the name of the city itself.

by Austin Lewis

30 JUL 2018



Austin, Texas, is considering changing the name of the city to be more politically correct and shed the past of the state's 'father.'

When leftists began to tear down- monuments to Confederates from the [Civil War](#), commentators on the right questioned where it would end. Some conservatives suggested that next, they would be demanding the removal of monuments to [George Washington](#), the first president, and other historical men of renown.

Now, the 'Equity Office' in [Austin](#), Texas, has released a report, making a [number](#) of 'suggestions' for name changes for streets and parks in the area. The report also included the scandalous suggestion that Austin should be renamed, perhaps hoping to shred the legacy of the very 'father of Texas.' When will the leftists stop trying to whitewash history?

The report, published last week, lists a number of sites around the city named after people the Equity Office considers tied to the Confederacy.

There were a number of streets named in the report.

First was Littlefield Street, named after [George Washington Littlefield](#), a former officer in the Confederate Army. He was also a successful banker, a regent of the University of [Texas](#), a cattleman, and a known Texas philanthropist. His house, which he willed to UT, is still in use by staff at the college, and it contains offices and is used for special events.

Other roads included on the list are [Tom Green](#) Street, named for a Confederate Brigadier General who led Texas Rangers in the Mexican-American War, [Thomas Green](#), Sneed Cove, likely named for Texan [Joseph P. Sneed](#), a minister from [Waco](#), Texas, who converted many slaves before and during the Civil War to the Methodist faith, and Reagan Hill Drive, allegedly named after Confederate Postmaster General John Henninger Reagan, who also served in the U.S. Senate representing Texas after the war, was a chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, and was a co-founder of the Texas State Historical Association.

The report also suggested changing road names with words like Dixie, confederate, and plantation in them.

The Equity Office made similar suggestions earlier this year, which led Austin's city council to rename [Robert E. Lee](#) Road to Azie Morton Road, after the first and only African American to be Treasurer of the United States.

They also changed [Jeff Davis](#) Avenue to [William Holland](#) Avenue, after a man who was born into slavery, fought for the Union during the Civil War, then returned to Texas to serve in the Republican party and become an educator.

Before the city changed the name of the streets, they asked residents for their opinions. The [majority](#) opposed making any changes.

Some residents suggested that Austin was trying to whitewash its history.

However, even the report from the [Equity Office](#) questioned whether or not the spree of 'name changes' was part of a slippery slope that might end somewhere that the city's government did not care for.

In the report, they even asked what would be next, and where the renaming might stop.

Last time they changed the names of streets, the city interviewed residents. Allegedly, they reached out to ALL residents on the streets and sought input. Even though the majority opposed the changes, they went ahead with it anyway.

However, changing the name of the city from Austin to something else would require more than a simple city council vote. Likely, it would require an election, where the name "Austin" would have to be struck from the city's charter.

In 2017, the [Austin Commission for Women](#) called on the city to address gender and racial disparities in the naming of public locations, pushing for more 'representation' in how location is named. As such, their suggestions might be taken into account when renaming, or attempting to rename, streets, or even the city.

The EO report ends by saying that when the monuments to the Confederates were erected, they did so without any real democratic process, and that people of color had no chance to voice their concerns. However, if it is true that a majority of people were against having their streets renamed before the City Council decided to rename it anyway, how 'democratic' can that process be said to be?

Furthermore, should people's names be struck from history because they were imperfect?

William Shakespeare quipped that "the evil that men do lives on after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

While we recognize today that slavery is immoral and wrong, much of the country did not agree when the Civil War was fought in America.

If this trend continues, how many more names will fall by the wayside to pander to the politically correct? What about the [name](#) of [Abraham Lincoln](#)? [Lincoln](#)'s 'Emancipation Proclamation' didn't free all the slaves, after all, just those in Confederate states, meaning [Delaware](#), [Maryland](#), [Kentucky](#), and [Missouri](#) kept theirs.

He even didn't think that freed slaves should have the same rights as their white counterparts, which he made clear on September 18, 1858, when he said he was not, and had never been, in favor of political and social equality for the African Americans.

Erasing history because parts of it are inconvenient is absurd. [People](#) are, by their very nature, imperfect, and while people like [Stephen F. Austin](#) may have done evil in their lives, they also did good, which led to the creation of places like Texas, as it is known today.

Removing the name of the [Father of Texas](#) from the state he essentially created seems a grave misdeed.

<https://conservativedaily.com/austin-texas-considers-changing-names-to-be-politically-correct/>

City report on Confederate monuments raises idea of renaming Austin

METRO-STATE

By Philip Jankowski - American-Statesman Staff

286



The city of Austin's equity office has recommended changing various street names with historical ties to the Confederacy. One of those streets, Confederate Street, runs for half a block near Mathews Elementary. CREDIT: RALPH BARRERA/AMERICAN-STATESMAN

Posted: 6:39 p.m. Friday, July 27, 2018

Highlights

Renaming of seven streets worthy of immediate action, report states, but renaming Austin not a simple matter.

In discussion of possible changes, report also asks, 'What's next and where do we stop?'

Known as both the "father of Texas" and the namesake of the state's capital, Stephen F. Austin carved out the early outlines of Texas among his many accomplishments.

He also opposed an attempt by Mexico to ban slavery in the province of Tejas and said if slaves were freed, they would turn into "vagabonds, a nuisance and a menace."

For that reason, the city of Austin's Equity Office suggested renaming the city in a report about existing Confederate monuments that was published this week.

Also on the list of locales to possibly be renamed: Pease Park, the Bouldin Creek neighborhood, Barton Springs and 10 streets named for William Barton, the "Daniel Boone of Texas," who was a slave owner.

To be sure, the identified streets and parks are only suggested for reconsideration. And the city, Bouldin Creek, Pease Park and the Barton-related landmarks — a group that includes Barton Springs — were

included in a lower-tier list of “assets for secondary review” in the report. Still, the report did identify several streets staff consider related to the Confederacy and worthy of more immediate action. Those streets are:

- Littlefield Street
- Tom Green Street
- Sneed Cove
- Reagan Hill Drive
- Dixie Drive
- Confederate Avenue
- Plantation Road

The city estimates that it would cost \$5,956 to rename the seven streets.

While the cost of such changes might appear reasonable, opposition to similar renamings has tended to revolve around the inconvenience and expense faced by longtime homeowners and business owners who must deal with a new address. Complaints along those lines surfaced earlier this year when the Austin City Council changed the names of two streets recognizing Confederate leaders.

Before the council renamed Robert E. Lee Road as Azie Morton Road and Jeff Davis Avenue was changed to William Holland Avenue, the city gathered input from residents along those streets. A majority opposed the changes, which occurred in April.

Some accused the city of whitewashing history.

The latest report acknowledged the likelihood of opposing viewpoints and nodded to inconveniences to businesses and residents and the view that changing the names could be considered a threat to historical preservation. It also asked whether the proposed changes reside on a slippery slope.

“What’s next and where do we stop?” the report asks.

Any changes to road names would require public hearings and action from the City Council. Before the city changed the two street names in April, the city’s staff had reached out to all residents to seek their input.

A change to the city’s name, meanwhile, likely would require an election since “Austin” would have to be struck from the city charter and replaced.

The report also identified numerous historical markers related to the Confederacy on city property that could be targeted for removal. Those include a marker for the Confederate States of America that’s located at Congress Avenue and Cesar Chavez Street.

However, the city would need approval from the Texas Historical Commission and the Travis County Historical Commission to move them.

Any new street names might fall in line with a 2017 recommendation from the Austin Commission for Women that called for the city to address gender and racial disparities in the naming of public symbols. The commission also suggested preference should be given to individuals connected to Austin and having a “positive relationship and history with the community.

The Equity Office’s report concludes, “It is essential to acknowledge that societal values are fluid, and they can be and are different today compared to when our city made decisions to name and/or place these Confederate symbols in our community.

“It is also important to acknowledge that nearly all monuments to the Confederacy and its leaders were erected without a true democratic process. People of color often had no voice and no opportunity to raise concerns about the city’s decision to honor Confederate leaders.”

Austin outlines Confederate streets slated for renaming

By:

- Kate Winkle

○

Posted: Jul 27, 2018 09:50 AM CDT

Updated: Jul 27, 2018 09:50 AM CDT



Robert E. Lee Road sign in Austin. (KXAN Photo)

- **Robert E. Lee Road in Austin renamed after first black U.S. treasurer**
- **Jeff Davis Avenue sign in Austin vandalized**

AUSTIN (KXAN) — Dozens of streets and markers in Austin have made a city list outlining Confederate ties to their names and opening the possibility that they could be changed.

Austin's Chief Equity Officer Brion Oaks sent the update in a memo Thursday, providing an overview of findings that began after the city passed a Confederate Monuments Resolution last October. His office worked to identify streets and monuments the city owns that have ties to the Confederacy.

It produced two lists: one it recommends for immediate changes and another with a list that needs more analysis. The second list also includes names not tied to the Confederacy or the Civil War but "within the spirit of the resolution representing slavery, segregation, and/or racism," the memo stated.

Notable names on the second list include Barton Springs (after William Barton, who owned slaves and settled on Comanche land), Lamar Boulevard (after Mirabeau Lamar, who was the president of the Republic of Texas, owned

slaves and colonized Native land) and Burnet Road (after David G. Burnet who was vice president under Lamar). Stephen F. Austin Drive also made the list because Austin "fought to defend slavery in spite of Mexico's effort to ban it, believed slave labor indispensable for Texas to flourish in its production of sugar and cotton; believed that if slaves were emancipated they would turn into 'vagabonds, a nuisance and a menace.'"

Read the full lists here

The first list and those recommended for an immediate change include Dixie Drive, Littlefield Street, Tom Green Street, Sneed Cove, Reagan Hill Drive, Confederate Avenue and Plantation Road. The estimated cost to change street signs is \$5,956.23, according to the memo.

The memo also says there are two ways the roads could be changed: the typical route that includes applications for name changes and notifying residents of the street or a route that waives that process and sends it straight to a public hearing, with residents still notified. The Transportation Department recommends the latter route "for efficiencies."

Robert E. Lee Road and Jeff Davis Avenue have already been renamed in the city.

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A white rectangular sign is mounted on a wooden post. The sign features the text 'GENERAL SHERMAN & HIS YANKEE ARMY' in red, and 'TERRORISTS', 'ARSONISTS', and 'THIEVES' in black, each on a separate line. The sign is positioned on the side of a paved road that curves to the right. The background is a dense forest of tall, green trees. The foreground consists of a sandy, gravelly area with sparse green grass.

GENERAL SHERMAN
& HIS YANKEE ARMY
TERRORISTS
ARSONISTS
THIEVES

Susan Lee

Spotted in SC on the way to Hilton Head.
#NeverForget

Texas school to auction Confederacy items after name change



Posted: Thu 3:07 PM, Jul 12, 2018

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — San Antonio district officials are cleaning out mascot costumes, athletic gear, banners and other memorabilia after removing a Confederate reference from a high school's name.

The [San Antonio Express-News](#) reports that the North East Independent School District plans to auction off hundreds of items from the former Robert E. Lee High School starting Monday. The move follows the district's decision last year to change the school's name to Legacy of Educational Excellence High.

Some artifacts will be saved for a future display in the school's library, such as a statue of the Confederate general. District officials have spent weeks sorting through memorabilia associated with the Confederacy ahead of the first day of classes in August.

The nearly 1,600 items will be auctioned online from July 16 through July 30.

Information from: San Antonio Express-News, <http://www.mysanantonio.com>

<http://www.cbs7.com/content/news/Texas-school-to-auction-Confederacy-items-after-name-change-488040061.html>

A Confederate Heads UP - Renewed Efforts to Remove the Confederate Statue @ the Bell County Texas Courthouse

From: John C. Perry

Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 9:21 AM

Subject: Renewed Efforts to Remove the Confederate Statue

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I just received information that there is a reconstituted organized effort under way to have the Confederate Soldier's statue on the Bell County courthouse removed. They have organized themselves into a group called, "Bell County United for Reform (BCUR)," and apparently one of the leaders is Josh Clements, a local activist and a teacher in the Temple ISD. One of that group's projects is "Project Justice For All," whose stated goal is to "focus on reconciliation and healing from systemic oppression that still impacts our African American brothers and sisters today." This is polite code words for relocating the Confederate statue.

Clements spoke to the Belton Ministerial Alliance last month asking for support to remove the statue. He passed around a petition for people to sign to support their statue relocation effort. Some at the meeting signed it and some did not. According to Clements they have, "a 15 to 20 minute presentation that will allow viewers to see our movement in the context of local lesser known historical events, followed by an opportunity to sign the petition for relocation," which they are offering to show to civic groups. The BCUR also has a Facebook page and attached are some of the graphics from that page, including a photo of Clements protesting.

This is a revamped and organized effort to remove the statue. One source told me that they are planning to do a public awareness campaign from now until the new Bell County Judge is sworn in and we have a new Commissioners court. They don't consider our current County Judge as an advocate for them. At the Belton meeting, Clements urged the pastors to let him come and speak to their church's leadership to garner support for their effort. They will likely make the same effort that they did in Belton with the Temple and Killeen ministerial organizations. One can read into it that they will use any church support gained as ammunition for a public campaign along the lines of, if the churches are with us, then you should be to.

We need to get ready for this major push to remove the statue. I think that public opinion is solidly on our side, but we don't want that support to erode. We must be ready, I recommend that we have a meeting to organize and prepare to meet this effort head on.

John

Identity Check Printers have galvanized Yankee

• **fbussey** <fbussey@cctc.net> Jul 24 at 2:29 PM

I have purchased Confederate General checks from Identity Check Printers for years, as recently as a few months ago. Someone alerted me today that they are no longer available, and I just confirmed. The website still offers Union Generals, but the page for the Confederate generals is missing. Hard to imagine a "Civil War Series" without the South included. **Apparently, the Yankees came down here to fight ...the Yankees?**

It looks like they have caved to the bullies, following the lead of others such as the Bradford Exchange and Checks Unlimited. Please give the folks at Identity Checks a call at 1-877-286-0084 and let them know that you will not be buying ANY checks from them because of their discriminatory actions against our history and heritage, and FOLLOW THROUGH with your promise. **Defend your Southern Heritage**

FYI: You can order Confederate themed checks

here: https://oldesouthltd.com/store/index.php?main_page=product_info&products_id=160

If anyone knows of any other sources, please share the information. This kind of stuff will only turn around when the threat of a boycott from our folks has as much clout as one from the NAACP. It's only as effective as the number of folks who will follow through. **Stand with Your Confederate Ancestors.**



NO LONGER AVAILABLE FROM IDENTITY CHECKS!

***editor's note: an internet search shows that most check companies have now cleansed their selections.**

STOLEN BATTLE FLAG

Report from FLAG COMMITTEE

Mineral Wells, TX - SCV Camp #2283 PRESS RELEASE July 24th 2018,

In response to recent events we're working to replace our Confederate flag that vandals took from the I20-Gordon location and in short order, it will be flying again. Sadly, these criminal acts are commonplace across the South where members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have reported cemeteries, monuments, tombstones, statues, and flags desecrated by vandals.

I was speaking with Susan Lee of the Virginia Flaggers and to her, the vandalism was simply part of the process to maintain 62 Confederate flags flying above highways across the state of Virginia. Her advice comes from years of experience and her tenacious motivation is both inspiring and contagious. But, it's Susan's sincere dedication to her Confederate heritage that inspired us to flag Texas byways in the same spirit as the Virginia Flaggers.

Susan had no bitterness for these vandals. Of those she mentioned, they were impressionable youngsters swayed by the hatred of some radical liberal faction and I have no doubt, but assume, this is the case in our situation as well. When asked why we fly the Confederate "Cross of St. Andrews" flag, my answer is that we want the same reaction and positive results achieved by the Virginia Flaggers.

And that is: Travelers can see a familiar symbol and know that the flag and the heritage it represents is protected by men and women determined to preserve it. This determination translates into an active citizenry willing to stand firm for what they knew, all along, was the right thing to do, and that is to honor and respect our heritage. They see that symbol of their Confederate ancestor flying high on the roadside and feel rest assured he won't be vilified and persecuted.

These revitalized citizens join together with a unified voice heavily objecting to any city councilmen wanting to remove Confederate statues or administrators renaming public schools if for no other reason than to insult their constituents, many of whom are descendants of Confederates. The tide is changing in favor of the citizens proving that

“flagging” has changed the face of Virginia for the better. And, we believe the people of Palo Pinto County, Texas deserve the same positive results.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans will always endure attacks from these radical vandals. But, through it all, I'm very proud of my fellow members in the SCV for showing maturity and restraint, - no retaliation, - always upbeat and never discouraged, - confident in their convictions, - and unwavering dedication to their Confederate Grandfathers.

Most of all, I give thanks to YOU, the good people of Palo Pinto County, who stood strong for what is "right" to defend your heritage, and from that, we will stand strong and remain committed to fight the good fight. Our Confederate ancestors deserve no less.

Randall Erwin - Flag Committee chairman,
Sons of Confederate Veterans
34th Texas Cavalry Camp#2283
Mineral Wells, TX
<http://Texas34th.com>



Officials: Alamo monument must relocate for \$450M plan

by Associated Press
Friday, July 20th 2018



(MGN Online)

SAN ANTONIO — San Antonio officials insist a historic monument must be relocated as part of the [\\$450 million plan to redevelop the Alamo](#).

City Councilman Roberto Trevino told the newspaper that the 1930s Cenotaph doesn't fit on-site and obscures views. He says the city isn't considering leaving the 60-foot (18-meter) in its current location.

The monument honors Alamo defenders killed in the 1836 battle.

Relocating the structure has been the most vocally opposed issue in the plan proposed in 2014 by the city, the Texas General Land Office and nonprofit Alamo Endowment. Residents have also voiced concerns about demolishing buildings and closing streets.

Trevino says a new draft plan with renderings will show why moving the monument will provide a better visitor experience. The illustrations will be shown publicly next month.

<https://news4sanantonio.com/news/local/officials-alamo-monument-must-relocate-for-450m-plan>

The SPLC exposed!

~From Mat Staver~

06 22 2018

Liberty Counsel has joined a coalition of 47 other conservative leaders and organizations in releasing an open letter to government agencies, news organizations, corporations, and social media platforms calling on them to sever their ties with the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC). The SPLC is engaged in an ongoing effort to defame and slander mainstream conservative organizations. The radical organization grossly misrepresents and labels Liberty Counsel and other pro-family and conservative organizations as so-called "hate groups."

The letter from the 48 organizations reads, in part:

"We, the undersigned, are among the organizations, groups and individuals that the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) has maligned, defamed, and otherwise harmed by falsely describing us as 'haters,' 'bigots,' 'Islamophobes' and/or other groundless epithets...

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.

[W]e call on government agencies, journalists, corporations, social media providers and web platforms (i.e., Google, Twitter, YouTube and Amazon) that have relied upon this discredited organization to dissociate themselves from the Southern Poverty Law Center and its ongoing effort to defame and vilify mainstream conservative organizations."

+ + The SPLC exposed!

The SPLC's lack of credibility was exposed by this week's defamation settlement with Islamic reformer Maajid Nawaz and the Quilliam Foundation. The SPLC agreed to pay a \$3.375 million settlement as the result of a demand from Nawaz and his organization for the inclusion on the SPLC's now-defunct "anti-Muslim extremists" list published in December 2016. The settlement is "tangible proof that the SPLC, which amounts to little more than a leftist instrument of political warfare against those with whom it disagrees, fully deserves the infamy which it has lately earned," as stated in the letter.

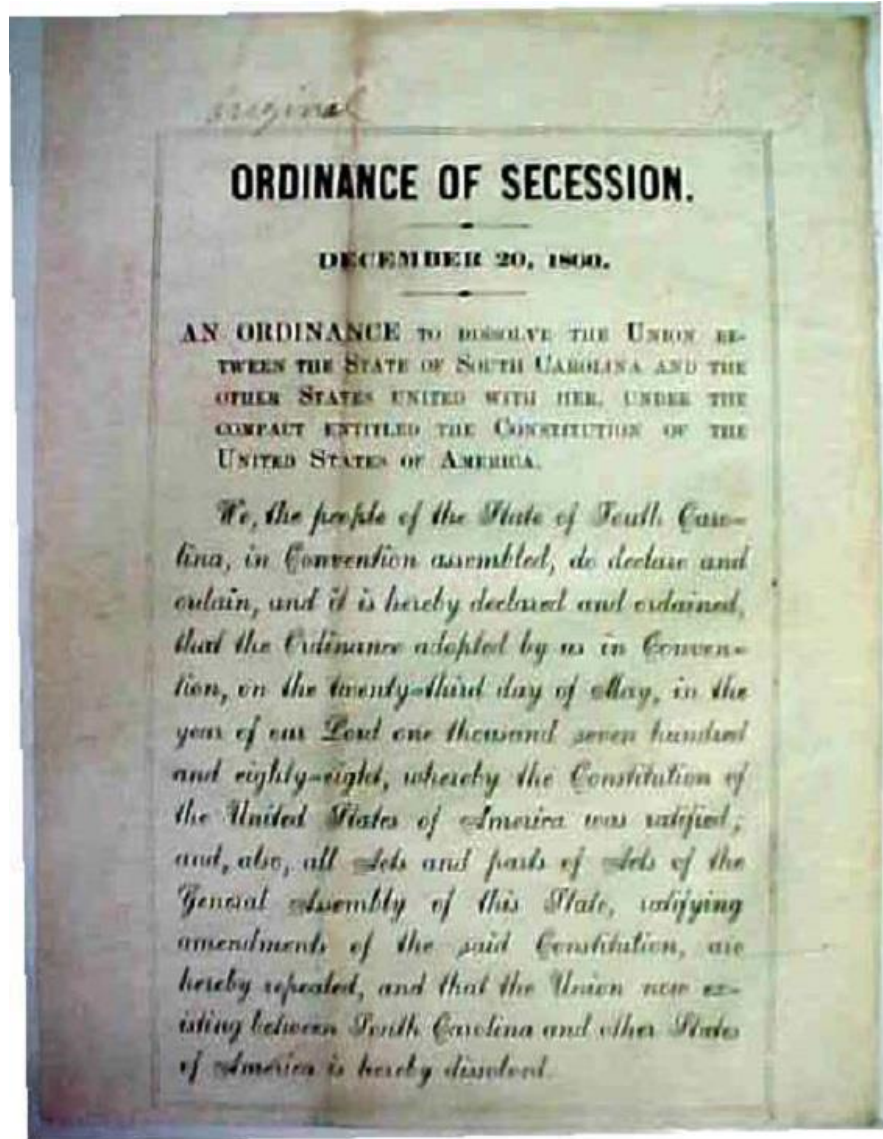
The SPLC's stated motivation is to 'destroy' groups with which it disagrees and it accomplishes this objective by falsely labeling nonviolent organizations as 'hate groups.' This label is false, defamatory, and dangerous and the SPLC and those who rely upon the false label must stop.

As reported by the Capital Research Center, "The far-left Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) ended the last tax year with close to a half billion dollars – \$477 million in assets – after taking in an astounding \$136 million that year, the group acknowledges in a new IRS filing." The SPLC has a reported \$93 million in offshore bank accounts.

Liberty Counsel, with offices in Florida, Virginia and Washington, D.C., is a nonprofit litigation, education, and policy organization dedicated to advancing religious freedom, the sanctity of human life, and the family. Liberty Counsel . PO Box 540774 . Orlando, FL 32854 . 407-875-1776

State's Rights Did Not Cause the War

By James Ronald Kennedy on Sep 2, 2014



“The Civil War was fought over slavery.” If you want verification of this “known” fact, this politically correct “given” all you have to do is ask a typical Southern politician, educator, media personality, minister or just about anyone you meet on the street. That such an opinion would be held by the children of the invader and occupier of the Confederate States of America is not surprising. Yankees holding and expressing such a negative view of the South should be expected. But why would Southerners meekly accept and repeat such erroneous opinions?

Southerners who know the truth about the War for Southern Independence usually blame Yankee education for the failure of modern day Southerners to understand and to willingly defend the truth of our heritage. Southerners who know the truth about the War for Southern Independence will try to correct the error of Yankee propaganda by announcing that the War was fought over states’ rights not over slavery. Unfortunately, this retort—while technically correct—plays into the hands of Yankee propagandists. This answer—in my humble opinion—puts the South in a no-win position on the stage of world opinion. “States’ rights” when given as the reason for the War, allows Yankee propagandists to command the emotional narrative about the War. It allows Yankee propagandists to command the emotional “high ground.” It allows the Yankee to paint himself as a defender of humanity; a compassionate Yankee who freely entered the struggle against evil men of the South who were oppressing African slaves; a race that the Yankee claims he naturally respected and loved so much that the Yankee was willing to spill Yankee blood and treasure in order to purchase freedom for the African slaves.

States' rights is a constitutionally sound principle, a principle so important that a constitutionally limited, federal republic of republics, as given to us by America's Founding Fathers cannot exist without real states' rights. By real states' rights I mean states' rights inclusive of the right of nullification and secession. Absent real states' rights any federal republic will eventually evolve, or more correctly devolve, into an empire controlled by ruling elites and those with close connection to the ruling elites. While constitutionally sound, using the doctrine of states' rights to defend the Southern Cause has been a disastrous failure! When competing for the emotional support of the American people as well as the people of the world—merely claiming that one is fighting slavery and struggling to liberate the oppressed always wins over reason and logic. Unfortunately, on the stage of world opinion, emotion trumps logic!

Suppose one is walking along a city street and you come upon an individual viciously beating someone. Out of a sense of honor and Christian charity you demand that the man cease beating his victim but the man looks at you and tells you to mind your own business because he has “a constitutional right to beat the victim.” Now don't think outside of the scenario—with just the facts as given—how would you feel even if the person doing the beating did in fact have a constitutional right to beat the victim? Legal technicalities do not stand up well against an emotional appeal.

The South made a major strategic blunder when, post Appomattox, it began to insist that the War was fought over states' rights. By so doing it surrendered the emotional narrative about the War and allowed Yankee propagandists to inform rising generations of Southerners and the world at large that the War was fought to free the slaves—an emotional appeal that was based in slanderous falsehoods, but such falsehoods easily overcomes truthful legalistic arguments from enfeebled Southern political and social leaders. In the world of propaganda, an emotional appeal can only be rebuffed by an equal and cogent emotional appeal—something post Appomattox Southerners never realized.

Post Appomattox Southern political leaders, social leaders, writers, educators and commentators abandoned the struggle for Southern independence. They took the decision of Appomattox too literally. Instead of maintaining the struggle for the principle of Southern freedom; the right to be the masters in our own homes; the right of self-determination; and the right to live under a government ordered upon the free and unfettered consent of the governed—all of which was boldly proclaimed in 1776—Southern spokesmen meekly declared that the men in gray were fighting for states' rights. Instead of challenging each successive generation of Southerners to break the chains of political and economic bondage fastened upon the people of the South by the ruling elite of the Federal Empire, our “leaders” sought to assure the Northern majority that “we the people” of the invaded, conquered and occupied Confederate States of America were once again 100% loyal Americans—meaning that we were obedient subjects of the newly created Federal Empire. Southern “leaders” gave lip service to states' rights, the Constitution, limited Federalism but they no longer took such political matters seriously. Hence forward all political decisions would ultimately bow to the will of the Federal Empire—“we the people” of the Sovereign States no longer existed.

Why did those men in gray, the majority of whom were not part of the plantation system, why did they fight for four long years against overwhelming odds with not a single friend in the community of nations to offer encouragement? Why were they willing to expend so much blood and treasure? The answer is as simple as it is eye-opening; they were fighting to be free; to prevent an aggressive and culturally dissimilar Yankee majority from making political and economic slaves of the Southern minority. They were fighting to prevent Yankees from turning Southerners, both black and white, into political and economic vassals of their newly created Federal Empire! They were fighting to drive back an aggressive and evil invader (the United States of America) and to preserve the independence and freedom of their country the Confederate States of America.

The post War failure of the South to continue its struggle for the principle of Southern independence allowed our Northern masters to set the narrative of the War—a narrative composed of self-serving slanderous lies serving as a smoke-screen behind which they could hide their naked aggression. We the people of the South became weak, timid, defensive, and acted as if we were afraid that should we tell the truth about the United States' cruel invasion, occupation, and continuing oppression of our homeland, we might hurt our master's feelings! Damn his feelings—what about our freedom!

About James Ronald Kennedy

Ron and his twin brother Don are the authors of *Punished by Poverty, The South Was Right!, Why Not Freedom!, Was Jefferson Davis Right?*, and *Nullify Tyranny*; Ron is the author of *Reclaiming Liberty, Nullification: Why and How*, and *Uncle Seth Fought the Yankees*. Ron is past Commander of the Louisiana Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a life member of the Louisiana Division and the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Ron is a frequent speaker at SCV, Southern Heritage and other pro-Liberty groups. Ron received a Masters in Health Administration (MHA) from Tulane University in New Orleans, a Master of Jurisprudence in Healthcare Law (MJ) from Loyola University Chicago, a Bachelor's degree from Northeast Louisiana University, a certificate in Paralegal Studies from Louisiana State University and holds numerous professional designations in healthcare and insurance Risk Management https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/states-rights-did-not-cause-the-war/?mc_cid=ea78312860&mc_eid=fe2457b769

The soft underbelly of America ... a long time target of our foes

July 30, 2018 by Mark Vogl



President Donald Trump is working hard to re-establish the America mankind has relied on since it's creation. America is the best example of mankind's aspirations, hopes and dreams. It's creation was neither accidental, nor man made. Its oceanic barriers, its vast pool of natural resources, its temperate weather, its position astride two geographically large but militarily small powers did not occur as a result the planning of mankind. The very first elements of America, its geography, position on the planet, and environment come from only one source, God.

But, God's Providence does not end with America's natural wonders and position as a geographic citadel in the world. God's Providence – God's Plan to create America may start with St. Thomas. Yes, that's what I said, St. Thomas, the Apostle of Christ. This is a long story, but one you should read for yourself. At the end of this article, I will provide some starting points for how God used Christianity to create the United States of America. It is a story which defines this nation, has established both its heart and character, and a story which satan has worked for generations to hide. And it is the soft underbelly I mention in title. America was undeniably a Christian nation at birth, has been from the first day of the journey of Christopher Columbus to today.

The attack on the soul of America has been long and quiet, and deceptive. With the exception of the Wars of 1812 and the American War for Southern independence, the people of America have not had to fight at the ramparts to defend us....atleast not until the Illegal Immigrant invasion beginning with the end of the Cold War.

Angela Kamrath has written an important work that traces the creation of the political apparatus of the American nation back through the Founders, to the political writers who influenced them. That's not new, but what is new is that she then looks at the religious writers who influenced Locke and Bacon and other political writers, and then ties the knot when she reveals the Bible verses where it all starts. If you read Kamrath's book, *The Miracle of America*, you find the straight line from Bible to Constitution! And, when you do that, you see one piece of evidence that God did use Christianity to create the United States of America.

Just as America was built by God, it is satan who is the principle belligerent in opposition to the United States. It is satan who works to destroy America from without, and more importantly from within. And it is this fight, the fight between good and evil that guides the destiny of America.

The foundation of America rests on the people; first by the first pioneers and pilgrims to the generations that settled the thirteen colonies, and on through the founders, both the 200 or so are sited in history books, and the millions who were the Americans of last quarter of the 18th century, their hopes and aspirations for America are central to defining our nation. The right and wrong of late 18th Century America had but one source, the Holy Bible. It is the single common thread that united the states as they gathered in Philadelphia. More than one founder sites morality as the essential ingredient in making the Constitution work...and the root of morality was for people of that time the Bible. (An early Supreme Court Justice stated that any law contrary to the Bible was NOT Constitutional!)

The attacks on Christian American Heritage began almost immediately after George Washington's first inauguration, and inauguration that included a church service to the thank God for the victory in the Revolution and the creation of Constitution.

Atheists, agnostics, false prophets, have all been directed by satan to move America away from its origin, its birth as a Christian nation.

The first act of American patriotism is to answer God's call, and attend church. The first act is not joining a political party, or embracing capitalism and democracy. Those things came after the original reason for the westward movement of Europeans as stated in the ship's journal of Christopher Columbus, evangelism! You see, the very first entry in the Columbus journal states the one and only reason for his venture to the west, and that one reason was evangelism.

From that humble beginning, colonists settled into the 13 colonies seeking to be able to live their faith. And this living of the faith was as much about living with people who shared the faith, as it was about practicing faith in one's home! And that is the great deception today. The great deception is separation of faith and people...done through a brazen misrepresentation... separation of church and state. No American wanted a national faith, but they did support the states in their acceptance of an official religion. And those religions were Christian.

The second act of patriotism is learning your history, the history of Christian American heritage. Go to primary sources, go to a book like *The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States*, by Benjamin Morris and find one thousand pages of history constructed on primary source documents.

Below I provide the evidence that America was a Christian nation at birth. And I would assert it remains one, at its' core, the American people. We do not need an official declaration from any government. What we do need are citizens who vote and act and behave and set goals and priorities based on their faith in God and the Bible. That is the America that will make us great again.

Evidence of an original Christian America

1. "... Benjamin Hart notes that the beginning of the American Revolution 98.4% of the Americans claimed to be Protestant, 1.4% claimed to be Catholic thus 99.8 % were professing Christians." *George Washington's Sacred Fire*, 29, Dr. Peter Lillback
2. 8 of the state Constitutions required an office holder to swear they were Christians as a part of their oath of office. This is identified in *The Christian Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States of America*, Benjamin F. Morris, in Chapter 11, State Constitutions During the Revolution.
3. Concerning the First Amendment, "Actually, the Founders only intended it to apply to the federal government, not to the state and local governments that regulate schools, local courthouses and town squares." *Founding Faith, Providence, Politics, and the Birth of Religious Freedom in America*, xi, Steven Waldman
4. The Declaration of Independence mentions God four times:
 1. Para 1, "... to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them,..."
 2. Para 2, "...endowed by their Creator ..."
 3. Para 32, "...appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world ..."
 4. Para 32, "... with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine
5. "... the Pilgrims saw God's hand sustaining all their endeavors, launching the durable belief in the Lord's special protection of America before there was even an America for the Lord to protect." Michael Medved, *The American Miracle*
6. Historians routinely cite the *Great Awakening*, the first American Christian revival, as the first national event in American history.
7. A Christian church service for all the elected federal officers was included as part of George Washington's first inauguration as President.

<https://www.nolanchart.com/the-soft-underbelly-of-america-a-long-time-target-of-our-foes>



“We are still at Chambersburg. Lee has issued a remarkably good order on non-retaliation, which is generally well received; but I have heard of complaints from fire-eaters, who want vengeance for their wrongs; and when one considers the numbers of officers and soldiers with this army who have been totally ruined by the devastations of Northern troops, one cannot be much surprised at this feeling.

“I... witnessed the singular good behavior of the troops towards the citizens. I heard the soldiers saying to one another, that they did not like being in a town in which they were very naturally detested. To anyone who has seen as I have the ravages of the Northern troops in Southern towns, this forbearance seems most commendable and surprising.” Sir Arthur Fremantle, 1863

AN ENGLISHMAN’S OPINION OF CONFEDERATES’ BEHAVIOR IN CHAMBERSBURG...

Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, (November 1835 – 25 September 1901) was a British Army officer and a notable British witness to the Battle of Gettysburg during the War Between the States. While spending three months (from April 2 until July 16, 1863) in North America, he traveled through parts of the Confederate States of America and the Union. While there he kept a diary that was published upon his return to England. The following is another selection from his works:

“29th June, Monday.--We are still at Chambersburg. Lee has issued a remarkably good order on non-retaliation, which is generally well received; but I have heard of complaints from fire-eaters, who want vengeance for their wrongs; and when one considers the numbers of officers and soldiers with this army who have been totally ruined by the devastations of Northern troops, one cannot be much surprised at this feeling.

“I went into Chambersburg again, and witnessed the singular good behavior of the troops towards the citizens. I heard the soldiers saying to one another, that they did not like being in a town in which they were very naturally detested. To anyone who has seen as I have the ravages of the Northern troops in Southern towns, this forbearance seems most commendable and surprising.

“Yet these Pennsylvanian Dutch don't seem the least thankful, and really appear to be unaware that their own troops have been for two years treating Southern towns with ten times more harshness. They are the most unpatriotic people I ever saw, and openly state that they don't care which side wins, provided they are left alone. They abuse Lincoln tremendously.”

Travis [x] **Defending the Heritage**

Source: Three Months in the Southern States: April, June, 1863, by Fremantle, Arthur James Lyon, Sir, 1835-1901 (This work is the property of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.)<http://docsouth.unc.edu/imps/fremantle/fremantle.html>

Announcing the Launch of the Make It Right Project

We are committed to taking down Confederate monuments and addressing American historical truths.

Kali Holloway June 3, 2018



Officially, the Civil War ended with the defeat of the Confederacy in 1865. But more than 150 years after the war's end, some 1,700 monuments to the Confederacy dot the U.S. landscape, and not all of them in Southern states. Since the year 2000, more than 30 new monuments have been erected. These statues and landmarks romanticize the brutality of slavery and glorify traitors to the United States.

Confederate monuments were never about recognizing history, but were instead put up to ensure what historian Jane Dailey identifies as "a white supremacist future." Most were funded by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to propagate the "Lost Cause" myth, a historically revisionist ideology that claims the Civil War was fought not over slavery, but for the abstract concept of states' rights. With few exceptions, these structures were hastily built at the dawn of Jim Crow and the Civil Rights Movement to intimidate and terrorize African-American

communities as they struggled toward racial equality and political empowerment. Overwhelmingly sponsored by white women, they venerate white men who fought to defend the Confederate Constitution, which declared the South would pass no “law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves.” That is the unambiguous “states’ right” the Confederacy was established to protect.

The Make It Right Project is dedicated to working with multiple groups—activists, artists, historians and media outlets—to remove Confederate monuments and develop post-removal protocols to properly historicize and contextualize these markers. The activism strategy will consider recent and ongoing forms of protest against Confederate monuments to maximize effectiveness and build upon groundwork that has already been laid. The point of the initiative is to do more than just “raise awareness” or “start a national conversation,” and instead aims to genuinely move the needle, creating measurable, visible change.

Our plan is to Make It Right and take them down.

The Make It Right Project is targeting 10 monuments around the country:

1. Confederate War Memorial: Dallas, TX

This 60-foot homage to the Confederacy includes a statue of General Robert E. Lee, who waged war to preserve slavery and was so violent toward those he personally enslaved that they described him as “the worst man I ever see.” Also represented is Confederate President Jefferson Davis, who sought to expand slavery to new territories and described blacks as “inferior [and] fitted expressly for servitude.” In August 2017, after violent racists murdered Heather Heyer in Charlottesville, Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings called Confederate monuments “dangerous totems.” He has since waffled on his commitment to removal.

2. Silent Sam: Chapel Hill, NC

This nod to the Confederacy stands on the Chapel Hill campus of North Carolina’s public university. At the 1913 dedication ceremony, industrialist Julian Carr praised Confederate soldiers for protecting the “welfare of the Anglo Saxon race” and bragged he had once “horsewhipped a negro wench” near the site of the monument. Student and faculty protests of “Silent Sam” date back to the late 1960s. Most recently, activist and UNC history PhD candidate Maya Little was arrested for spilling red paint and her own blood on the statue in protest.

3. Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson Statues: Charlottesville, VA

In August 2017, neo-Nazis, members of the alt-right and other white racist terrorists descended on Charlottesville to defend these overt signifiers of white supremacy after the City Council voted for their removal. A day later, a white racist used his car as a murder weapon against counterprotester Heather Heyer, and a mob of white thugs viciously beat counterprotester DeAndre Harris. Despite the City Council’s votes, the Lee and Jackson statues remain in place, due in part to a lawsuit filed by a collective that includes the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

4. Spirit of the Confederacy: Houston, TX

This monument is located in one of Houston’s major city parks. The winged, muscular, 12-foot-tall avenging angel clad in palm fronds leaning on a sword suggests the “spirit of the Confederacy” remains fiercely unrepentant in its dedication to the cause of black enslavement.

5. John C. Calhoun Monument: Charleston, SC

Though Calhoun died before the Civil War began, he contributed greatly to the Southern position by advancing the theory that black enslavement was “a positive good.” According to Calhoun, white people profited off black labor, and the enslaved were civilized by the brutality of bondage. Charleston’s History Commission has spent several

months quibbling over the language for a plaque to acknowledge Calhoun's racist positions, but protesters continue to fight for complete removal.

6. Oak Woods Cemetery Confederate Mound Statue: Chicago, IL

The bronze Confederate soldier at the top of this 30-foot granite column overlooks Chicago from the city's South Side. The figure towers over the graves of several notable African Americans, including journalist and anti-lynching activist Ida B. Wells, who was born into African-American chattel slavery—the dehumanizing system that Confederates honored by this statue fought to preserve. A coalition of activists is working to remove the Confederate statue and replace it with a monument to Wells.

7. Heyward Shepherd Memorial: Harpers Ferry, WV

“Loyal slave” monuments were erected to propagate the fallacious idea that black men and women had lived most contentedly when they were enslaved. This memorial, ostensibly dedicated to Heyward Shepherd—a free black man accidentally killed in abolitionist John Brown's failed uprising—corrupts history to laud the “faithfulness of thousands of negroes” who did not take up arms against their oppressors. A placard at the site notes that in 1905, the United Daughters of the Confederacy said the memorial would “prove that the people of the South who owned slaves valued and respected their good qualities as no one else ever did or will do.”

8. Confederate Memorial: Denton, TX

Every Sunday afternoon since 1998, Willie Hudspeth—a Vietnam War veteran and president of the Denton NAACP—has staged a one-man protest at the site of this monument to the Confederacy. In February 2018, a town committee decided not to remove the structure, but instead to provide “context” with the addition of a video kiosk and plaques detailing the history of slavery. Hudspeth has vowed to continue protesting until the monument comes down. The town committee has yet to commit to a date for the proposed additions.

9. United Confederate Veterans Memorial: Seattle, WA

The protesters of this monument include Heidi Christensen, former president of the Seattle chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Though it sits on private land in Lake View Cemetery, those pushing for the memorial's relocation argue that it is located in a “publicly visible location and therefore should fall under current ordinances to remove offensive markings visible to the public.”

10. A Tribute to the Women of the Southern Confederacy, aka Monument to the Women of the Confederacy: Jacksonville, FL

An ode to the many white Southern women who, according to the inscription, “sacrificed their all” for the Confederate cause—that is to say, slavery. The monument sits in a public space named “Confederate Park.” In May 2018, the monument was cited among those targeted by the March for Change, a three-day, 40-mile protest against Confederate monuments located in Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

The Make It Right Project will also be supporting efforts to remove three other more geographically and/or politically entrenched monuments. These include the three acres-long carving of Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson and Jefferson Davis in Stone Mountain, Georgia; streets named Stonewall Jackson Drive and General Lee Avenue in Brooklyn, New York; and the Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery, which uses images of happily enslaved black men and women to perpetuate a perverse version of antebellum history.

This is not a campaign to erase history, which cannot be undone with the removal of a statue. It's also not an effort to pretend that taking down Confederate statues will end racism or social injustice. Instead, the Make It Right Project will correct a dangerously inaccurate record, addressing American historical truths—however ugly and painful—that continue to affect us all.



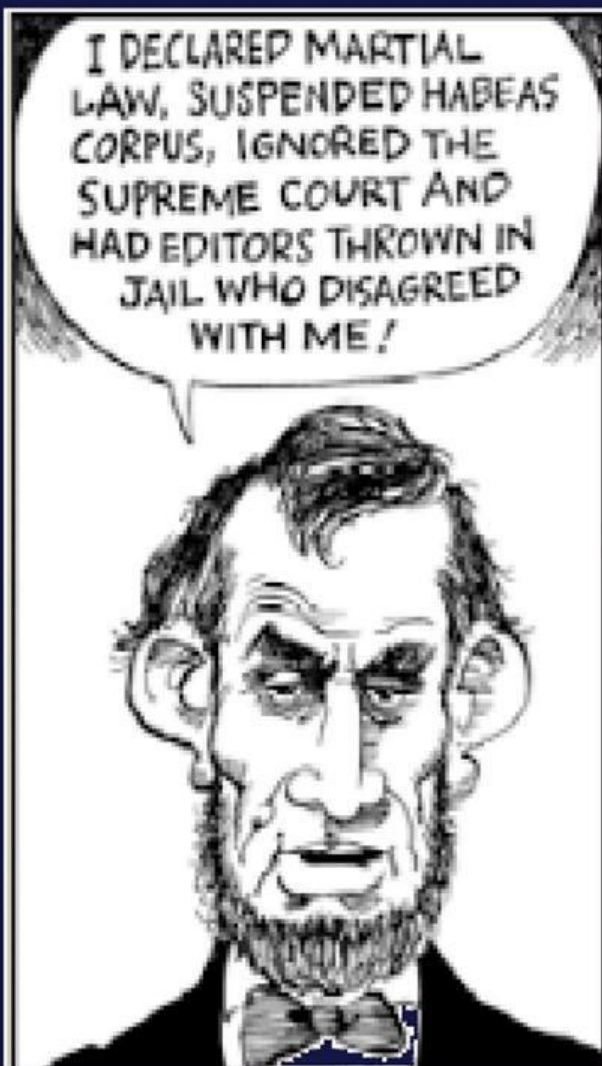
Visit IMI's Make It Right project page.

Kali Holloway

Senior Project Director

Make It Right Project

<http://independentmediainstitute.org/make-it-right-project-announcement/>



Slave trade was Rhode Island's 'number one financial activity'

Exhibit opens tonight with reception at the Jamestown library

By Jeff McDonough

Jamestown's Registry of Births & Deaths 1850 to 1916 where the death of James Howland, Rhode Island's last slave, was recorded. Howland died Jan. 3, 1859. He was 100 years old, born in Jamestown, birth date unknown. The registry listed Howland as "a Slave Freed by the Act of 1792." His father's name was Great Petre; his mother was called Sylvia. The cause of death was "infirmities of age." Photo by Jeff McDonough Few people living today in Rhode Island realize that the slave trade was once a vital component of the Ocean State's economy.

"The numbers are astonishing," says Ray Rickman, project director of an exhibit detailing the slave trade in Rhode Island which will be display at the Jamestown Philomenian Library the next three days, starting with an opening reception tonight.

"In an 80-year period, people in Rhode Island got rich" from the slave trade.



on
for

Jamestown was home to the last known slave in Rhode Island. "No one would ever think that," Rickman adds.

The following death notice was published in the Providence Daily Tribune on Jan. 10, 1859: "James Howland, the last of the Rhode Island slaves, died at the residence of John Howland, Jamestown, R.I., on the 3d inst., at the ripe old age of one hundred years. He had always been a faithful servant in the Howland family. Up to the time of his death he retained all his faculties unimpaired, and on the night of Jan. 2 attended to his usual duties about the house. On the morning of the 3d he rose, dressed himself, and was about to ascend the stairs from his chamber, when he fainted, and expired in a few moments."

Slavery was everywhere in Rhode Island, Rickman says. Slaves worked on South County farms and in the mansions in Newport. But it was the slave trade that was the "number one financial activity" for Rhode Island from 1720 to 1807.

The slave trade started here with the spirits: Rhode Islanders would manufacture rum, which they would ship to Africa and sell or trade for slaves. "Rhode Islanders were really good at making rum," he says.

Then the Rhode Islanders would transport the slaves in the Caribbean and the southern colonies, which later became states, where the slaves would be sold or traded for sugar cane. "They would fill the boat with sugar" that was brought home to the Ocean State to make the rum, Rickman says.

It was a trading triangle, he says. Slaves were packed below decks on the ships and many became sick and died. Their treatment was brutal and inhuman.

Many Rhode Island residents were involved in the slave trade. There were "16 or 17 rum factories" in the state. "Newport had six," Rickman said.

Wooden barrels to transport the rum were manufactured in northern Rhode Island. Trees were also felled in the northern areas of the state for the slave ships, many which "were built everywhere - Newport, Bristol, Providence," Rickman says.

Bakers in South County would make the bread used to feed the Africans who were being transported in the ship's hold from western Africa.

Rhode Islanders manufactured 50 percent of the clothing worn by slaves in the South up until the Civil War, he adds. "That's 10 million people" they provided clothing for.

"In Narragansett County, conditions favored large-scale farming, and here more than anywhere else in the North a system began to emerge that looked like the Southern plantation colonies. In parts of 'South Country' (as Narragansett also was called), one-third of the population was black work force by the mid-18th century. That's comparable to the proportion of slaves in the Old South states in 1820. Narragansett planters used their slaves both as laborers and domestic servants. William Robinson owned an estate that was more than four miles long and two miles wide, and he kept about 40 slaves there. Robert Hazard of South Kingstown owned 12,000 acres and had 24 slave women just to work in his dairy. The Stantons of Narragansett, who were among the province's leading landowners, had at least 40 slaves.

"In keeping with the usual pattern, a higher percentage of blacks meant a more strict control mechanism. South Kingstown had perhaps the harshest local slave control laws in New England. After 1718, for instance, if any black slave was caught in the cottage of a free black person, both were whipped. After 1750, anyone who sold so much as a cup of hard cider to a black slave faced a crushing fine of £30," historian Douglass Harper writes.

The exhibit, "Hidden from History: Slavery in Rhode Island from its Inception to Its End," provides a rare and often overlooked perspective "into the politics and pervasiveness" of slavery.

The exhibit includes many rare artifacts and documents. It will open tonight - Thursday, March 19 - at the Jamestown library with a reception and a talk at 7 p.m.

The slave trade exhibit will be on display at the library through this Sunday, March 22. This traveling exhibit is part of a much larger exhibition now on display at the Providence Public Library.

"Rhode Islanders are poorly educated in school about slavery," Rickman says.

Richard Ring and Robb Dimmick also helped put together the slavery exhibit and will talk at tonight's reception, Rickman says.

"We are trying to capture this information before it gets lost," Rickman says. "The folks in the Jamestown Town Clerk's Offices were surprised that they have that document" concerning Rhode Island's oldest slave.

"This exhibit makes us realize what we don't know" about the slave trade in our home state, he adds.

Nikki Haley tweets about anniversary of Confederate flag removal

Monday, July 9th 2018, 7:56 am EDT by Emily Smith

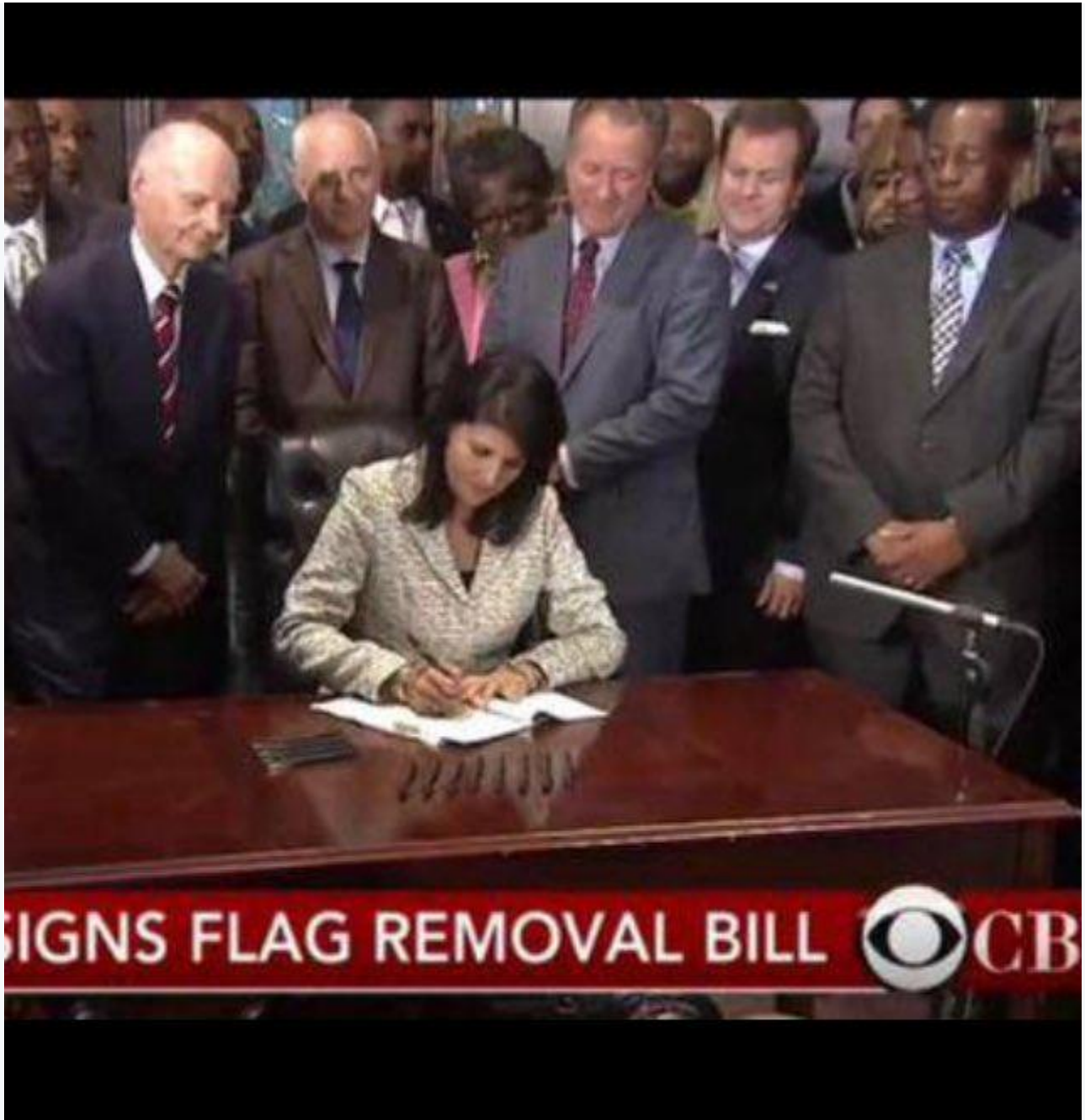
Updated:

Monday, July 9th 2018, 8:32 am EDT



Former SC Gov. Nikki Haley signed the flag removal bill three years ago today. (Source: Governor's Office)

(WIS) - Three years ago today, former South Carolina governor Nikki Haley signed the flag removal bill, which called for the Confederate flag to be removed from State House grounds.



[Nikki Haley](#)

✓ [@nikkihaley](#)

A friend shared this with me this morning. Hard to believe this was three years ago today.

[6:09 AM - Jul 9, 2018](#)

2,834

630 people are talking about this

[Twitter Ads info and privacy](#)

The action came shortly after **nine people were killed** in a massacre at Charleston's Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Haley said that the victim's families showed forgiveness after the incident, which led to the history-making removal of the flag.

"We are a state that believes in tradition, we are a state that believes in history, we are a state that believes in respect, so we will bring it down with dignity and we will make sure it is put in its rightful place," **Haley said in July 2015.** "This is a story about the history of South Carolina and how the action of nine individuals laid out this long chain of events that forever showed the state of South Carolina what love and forgiveness look like."

A display of the State House Confederate Battle Flag has been approved by the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum.

The plan is to renovate an existing office to house the flag. **Renovations are estimated to cost \$350,000.**

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William Miles's disappointment with the Stars and Bars [i.e., the "First National" flag of the Confederacy] went beyond his strong ideological objections to the Stars and Stripes. He had hoped that the Confederacy would adopt his own design for a national flag—the pattern that later generations mistakenly and ironically insisted on calling the Stars and Bars. The design that Miles championed was apparently inspired by one of the flags used at the South Carolina secession convention in December 1860. That flag featured a blue St. George's (or upright) cross on a red field. Emblazoned on the cross were fifteen white stars representing the slaveholding states, and on the red field were two symbols of South Carolina: the palmetto tree and the crescent. Charles Moise, a self-described "southerner of Jewish persuasion," wrote Miles and other members of the South Carolina delegation asking that "the symbol of a particular religion" not be made the symbol of the nation.

In adapting his flag to take these criticisms into account, Miles removed the palmetto tree and crescent and substituted a diagonal cross for the St. George's cross. Recalling (and sketching) his proposal a few months later, Miles explained that the diagonal cross was preferable because "it avoided the religious objection about the cross (from the Jews & many Protestant sects), because it did not stand out so conspicuously as if the cross had been placed upright thus." The diagonal cross was, Miles argued, "more Heraldric [sic] than Ecclesiastical, it being the 'saltire' of Heraldry, and significant of strength and progress (from the Latin salto, to leap)."

Source: John M. Coski, *The Confederate Battle Flag: America's Most Embattled Emblem* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2006), 5-6.

BRISTOL HERALD COURIER

Truth. Accuracy. Fairness.

Controversy over ‘Dixie’ creates split between school and community

- [LEIF GREISS | BRISTOL HERALD COURIER](#)
- Jul 27, 2018 Updated Jul 28, 2018



The Patrick Henry High School band, the "Rebel Regiment," will no longer play "Dixie" during football games.

David Crigger/BHC

GLADE SPRING, Va. — Many members of the Glade Spring community and alumni of Patrick Henry High School were angered when news spread that “Dixie” will no longer be played as a fight song at high school sporting events.

“We’ve had it as part of our heritage for so long,” said Scott Arnold, who graduated from the school in 1967. “It’s a shame for them to change it all of a sudden without giving anyone a heads-up.”

Jim Rector, an alumnus of Patrick Henry whose son will start at the high school this fall, said news of the change spread July 19, when students came home from band camp and told their parents. By that night, the news had spread across social media.

Within a few hours, there was a petition to keep the song on [change.org](https://www.change.org), which by Friday had more than 2,400 signatures. That number is 1,000 more than the Washington County town's population, estimated in 2017 by the U.S Census Bureau.

Rector said many members of the community will attend the Washington County School Board meeting Monday to vent their frustration. He said he expects about 200 to 300 to turn out.

Austin Stanley, who graduated from Patrick Henry in 2016 and created the petition to keep the song, said he believes the decision was made by school officials who don't understand that the song has been a tradition since the 1960s.

"Don't come from the outside and change things within," Stanley said. "That's not your place to do that."

But School Superintendent Brian Ratliff said the decision to change the song wasn't meant to scrub away past tradition or create controversy or division — but to create a new tradition with a unique fight song.

The decision to change the song was made at PHHS by a committee that included Principal Don Blackburn, central office staff and legal counsel, which Ratliff said is normal even when decisions are non-legal.

The new song titled "Lion of Liberty," written by Pete Marcum, band director of the Patrick Henry Rebel Regiment, is meant to pay homage to the founding father for which the school is named, the superintendent said.

"This is an opportunity for students to create their own tradition," Ratliff said. "I heard the fight song — it's good, it's energizing. It should stir enthusiasm."

And while many in the community are angered by what they see as a loss of tradition, others are frustrated that the change was made and the new song written without the knowledge or input of students or the community.

Rector said there should have been a public meeting to discuss the change. Stanley agreed.

"What they did was dirty and underhanded — they should have checked with the alumni and the community before any action was taken," Stanley said.

Ratliff said he agrees that the school district and the high school should have been more open.

"There was not clear communication on our part, and there should have been, especially since there's decades of tradition," Ratliff said. "

Billy Brooks, chairman of the county School Board, said the decision was never brought before the board, although it was not necessarily the kind of issue it needed to discuss.

"Dixie" is thought to have been written in New York by Ohio-born Daniel Decatur Emmett and was considered the unofficial anthem of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. The

song has been played as the fight song at Patrick Henry since around the time the high school was finished in 1960.

Other schools across the country have stopped using “Dixie” as a fight song, including high schools in Austin, Texas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, as well as the University of Mississippi and Ole Miss.

This isn’t the first time the school has removed a symbol associated with the Confederacy. Rector, who graduated from the high school in 1984, said he remembers the Confederate battle flag was painted on the walls of the gymnasium and bleachers at the sports field and the school mascot was a Confederate soldier.

The school’s current mascot is still a rebel, but based off of the founding father the school is named after.

Ratliff said that while he had heard for years that the song “Dixie” made some people uncomfortable because of its association with the Confederacy, that had nothing to do with the decision to drop it.

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https://www.heraldcourier.com/news/controversy-over-dixie-creates-split-between-school-and-community/article_b93b29f6-cd7a-537b-863e-b8d8bf874580.html

FLAG COMPANY TAKES FAR LEFT POSITION ON CONFEDERATE FLAG AND SENDS INSULTING MESSAGE TO SOUTHERN CUSTOMERS



“Due to the controversy surrounding the Confederate flag, we have decided to cease offering the Confederate Battle and Confederate Field Artillery flags in all sizes and materials. Flags are very powerful symbols, and clearly this flag has become a symbol of a negative aspect of our country’s past. For some people, it represents something very negative and hateful.”

Confederate flag display in Holly Hill SC under fire, mayor calls for it to be moved

Monday, July 9th 2018, 12:32 pm CDT
Monday, July 9th 2018, 2:46 pm CDT
By Harve Jacobs, Reporter



of Confederate Veterans Confederate flag display in Holly Hill is under fire. (source: Provided)

A Sons

Watch video news report [HERE](#)

HOLLY HILL, SC (WCSC) -

A Confederate flag display in Holly Hill is under fire.

The display put up by the Sons of Confederate Veterans includes a sign promoting the SCV along with the Confederate flag, the American flag and the South Carolina state flag.

The sign and three flags were put up last month and the sign was vandalized a few days later.

A protest was held at the site last Saturday and another is planned for this Friday.

The private plot of land where the display sits was donated to the SCV by Ronald "Irvin" Shuler. Shuler is a member of the organization.

Shuler said Monday he would prefer the display be turned into a monument for veterans of all wars and that a better display of the Confederate flag would be on an interstate highway.

Holly Hill Mayor William Johnson said Monday he fears the display will divide the community and he's urging the SCV to move it.

Johnson said he's concerned that people won't shop in Holly Hill if the display is not moved.

The mayor said he's looking into all possible options to get the display moved.

A request for comment from the SCV was not immediately returned.

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<http://www.live5news.com/story/38602213/confederate-flag-display-in-holly-hill-under-fire-mayor-calls-for-it-to-be-moved>



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

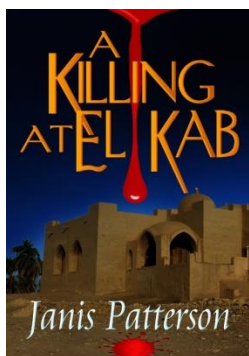


Janis Patterson - under this name I write cozy mysteries including a collection of short stories. **Click on links:**

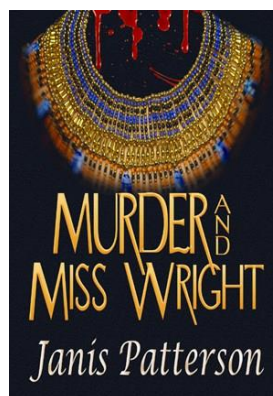
- o [A KILLING AT EL KAB](#)
- o [The Hollow House](#)
- o [Exercise is Murder](#)
- o [Beaded to Death](#)
- o [Murder to Mil-Spec](#)
- o [Murder and Miss Wright](#)



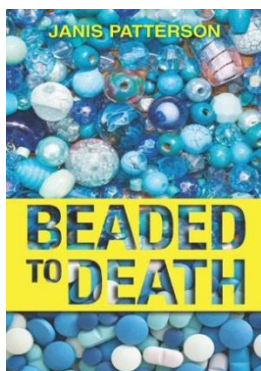
Janis Patterson – Mysteries



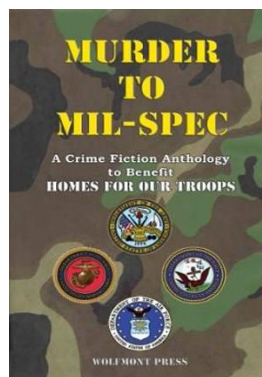
A Killing at El Kab



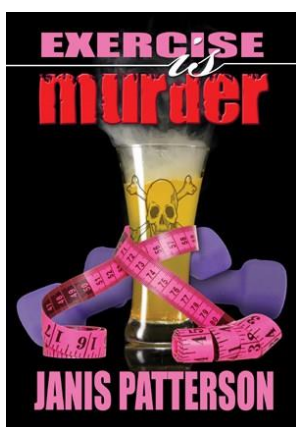
Murder and Miss Wright



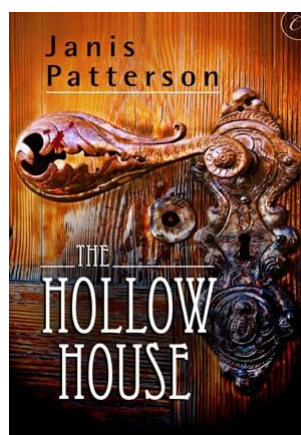
Beaded to Death



Murder by Mil-Spec



Exercise is Murder



The Hollow House

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



Defending the Heritage

ONE FAMILY'S STORY OF YANKEES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Via David Middleton Edelen II/South Carolina Division-Sons of Confederate Veterans FB Page

My thanks to Black Southerners. I would not be here but for the protection of a Black woman who put herself between a Yankee sergeant and my great grandmother. Here is the story handed down in my family:

My gr gr grandfather was Lt. Eben Stenhouse of the Columbia Greys, Co. C, 2nd SC Vols, CSA. Eben's daughter Carolina, my great grandmother, when an older lady, told her granddaughter, my mom, that she remembered when the Yankees came through Columbia in 1865. She told my mom that smoke billowed up in all directions of the horizon during the day

and at night the sky glowed red in all directions from where the Yankees were robbing, looting, pillaging, and burning everything they could possibly get their hands on. She said her family and some friends, like all their neighbors who had not fled were doing, were hiding in their home when a squad of Yankee cavalymen burst in the house.

The first thing they did was take their swords and slash, chop, and beak or smash up every family portrait, picture, vase, china, crystal, dishware etc., in the house. The Yankees laughed as they destroyed anything and everything of value in the house. What they did not stuff in pockets or in bags they toted, they deliberately destroyed. Throwing and breaking everything in the house against the walls and floor. They snatched jewelry from the persons of the women. The Stenhouses had a nice piano in the house, her mother, my gr gr grandmother, Janet Campbell (Barclay) Stenhouse, besides being a genteel Christian Southern Lady, was also a music teacher. The Yankees chopped their piano all to pieces too, just for pure wanton destruction and evil meanness.

The Yankees tried to make the family and black friends present (no, not all were slaves. Many free Blacks owned businesses too) tell where they had hidden all the rest of their money, silverware, jewelry and other valuables. Of course they did not. Then the Yankees got some infantry, and in the light of burning homes and buildings, lined them up with their bayonets fixed on their muskets and had them walk across the yard and garden in two lines poking the ground trying to find buried valuables. They were unsuccessful, and the servants and slaves and free blacks alike they tried to make tell would not either, loyal to the last to their fellow Southerners.

The Yankees came back to the house angry. Carolina, "Caro" as she was called, my gr.grandmother, then only about 8 or 9 yrs old, started shouting at the Yankees to leave her mother and home alone, and began singing some little child's song, which I have heard was something about, "Yankee Doodle Go Home". The Yankee sergeant angrily snatched his saber from its scabbard and raised it to strike her. A Black lady and friend, jumped in between them and told the Yankee sergeant, "Please don't hurt this child!?! Go find some men to pick on, and make war on men and soldiers, and leave all these women and children alone!!!" The Sergeant stared for a moment, like she was crazy or he could not fathom what she was doing or talking about, then laughed and gave orders to burn the house, which they did of course, and then they left. I reckon he looked mighty tough and brave towering over a child with his drawn sword, ready to strike a child! Just typical Yankee scum to me! One of Sherman's war criminals. And you will never make me believe Sherman did not know and condone what was going on!

But about the Black woman: I have this to say: It was handed down in my family, and I have heard and read many stories and episodes where Blacks, both slave and free alike, stood beside their friends and neighbors, to the very last during those horrid times. In many cases they hid whites from the invaders, saved and protected whites, their property, etc., even to the harm of themselves. Among the statues and monuments out there in America, there should be at least one in every Southern State and town to that loyal, poor ol' soul, to such stout hearted loyal black Southerner!

Anyway, that story was related to my mother by Carolina when she was older, and had become my mom's grandmother. She said the Yankees had whole wagon trains headed north loaded with nothing but personal property, valuables, silverware, chandeliers, chest of family heirlooms, ancient portraits and other artwork, etc., etc., that the Yankees had stolen from various citizens and homes. She said it was an absolutely horrifying night and a terrifying ordeal, a night of absolute terror!! She said many women, especially Black women more so than white, free and slave alike, suffered terribly, being publicly humiliated, whipped, stripped and raped at the hands of those Yankees, sherman and his war criminals. I did not capitalize sherman's name because he does not deserve for his name to be capitalized! His name should live in infamy till judgment day! Growing up on the lore of the Old South, and hearing such stories all one's life, one can only imagine how my blood is boiling as I type this!!

Travis [x<]

Photo used: Artwork of David Geister (www.davidgeister.com)

"The South lost; get over it."

[Mark Phillips](#)



July 4 at 10:59 AM ·

I've often heard people say, "The South lost; get over it." As I have grown older and know more about my family, their struggles, their losses, their burdens, their absolute and abject poverty, and the ability for each generation to rise above the next after the war to a higher station in life and society, I realize that as Southerners, we are deeply connected to our ancestors and their history which, in turn, is our collective history.

I cannot imagine the sufferings that my family endured during the War and afterward. I don't know if I could carry that burden. So, on this day, the Fourth of July, I reflect back to what I know and I honor my family. My love of family and our history is not a slight against anyone; it is the vindication of who they were and their choices to fight against the United States.

On April 25, 1906, in a speech given at New Orleans, Louisiana at The United Confederate Veteran Reunion, General Stephen Dill Lee spoke. He reminded those in attendance of the great traditions of this country and of the hope that the Southern people would benefit from the increased commerce and industry that was slowly coming their way. He spoke of the need to build monuments to fallen comrades and to help those who survived.

One passage in particular caught my eye; General Lee was speaking of the Confederate soldier:

"So far as lies in our power, we have striven that history may not lack the evidence of his purity of motive, his fortitude, his heroism. I, for one, do not fear that justice, however long delayed, will not ultimately be done to one of the grandest bodies of men who ever battled for independence or, triumphing over defeat, bound up the bleeding wounds of the country."

Then, knowing full well that the days of the real Confederate soldiers were growing short, he gave this stirring command which I know by heart:

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the cause for which we fought: to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, and the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

The charge was given at a vastly different time in our history and to an audience that was largely composed of the old Confederate soldiers themselves. Those honored warriors are long gone now but we ourselves have come to realize that we and only we are the protectors of their priceless history.

Webster defines vindicate as: "to free from allegation or blame". Our history is our own, it is family, it is tradition, it is ours, and it is difficult for others to understand the sting of insults and the the pain of the removal of monuments.

William Faulkner wrote in his novel, *Intruder In The Dust*,

“It’s all now you see. Yesterday wont be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago. For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it’s still not yet two o’clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it’s all in the balance, it hasn’t happened yet, it hasn’t even begun yet, it not only hasn’t begun yet but there is still time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armstead and Wilcox look grave yet it’s going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn’t need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think This time. Maybe this time with all this much to lose and all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble, the cast made two years ago; or to anyone who ever sailed even a skiff under a quilt sail, the moment in 1492 when somebody thought This is it: the absolute edge of no return, to turn back now and make home or sail irrevocably on and either find land or plunge over the world’s roaring rim.”

Defending the South and our families will never be easy. We must continue to defend Confederate symbols where they are used honorably. We must admit our mistakes and follies and move on. Most importantly, we have to teach our children that their Confederate ancestors were truly honorable men.

As heirs to our Ancestors' heritage, there are instances in which we have failed their memory by allowing their flags to be used as symbols of hate groups; we have allowed their flags to be emblazoned with images of Hank Williams, Jr. or the word "redneck" across the Battle Flag. Our ancestors are spinning in their graves at the blatant misappropriation of their beloved flags.

The words on the Confederate monument at Arlington National Cemetery say it all:

**Not for fame or reward
Not for place or for rank
Not lured by ambition
Or goaded by necessity
But in simple
Obedience to duty
As they understood it
These men suffered all
Sacrificed All
Dared all
And Died**



Food Intelligence.

RECEPTION OF VIRGINIA.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE--WHAT RECOGNITION.

TUMULT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

One Hundred Big Cows and Eight Little Ones for the Old Dominion.

The people of Virginia have, in their own way, received the news of the late rebellion. The news of the late rebellion was received in a manner which will be remembered for many years. The news of the late rebellion was received in a manner which will be remembered for many years. The news of the late rebellion was received in a manner which will be remembered for many years.

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FROM THE CRESCENT FOR THE WEEK.

From the following items of Tuesday we have the following:

A meeting of the City Council took place at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the very steps in view of the late rebellion. An ordinance was at once passed for the purpose of providing for the late rebellion. The ordinance was at once passed for the purpose of providing for the late rebellion. The ordinance was at once passed for the purpose of providing for the late rebellion.

"They (the South) know that it is their import trade that draws from the peoples' pockets sixty or seventy millions of dollars per annum, in the shape of duties, to be expended mainly in the North, and in the protection and encouragement of Northern interest... These are the reasons why these people do not wish the South to secede from the Union. They (the North) are enraged at the prospect of being despoiled of the rich feast upon which they have so long fed and fattened, and which they were just getting ready to enjoy with still greater gout and gusto. They are as mad as hornets because the prize slips them just as they are ready to grasp it."



July 15, 2018

The Great Evil

Dear Ms. Lunelle,

When I first heard of a plaque to lynching in Gainesville, Florida, it came from a Yankee-born County Commissioner there. And I became greatly agitated when he proposed that this plaque would be about blacks being lynched. For the life of me, I couldn't understand why anyone would want to do something like that...unless the purpose was to conjure up a false narrative about the fallen heroes symbolized by the Cenotaph of this Southern integrated militia... General Lee's Citizen Soldiers of the South.

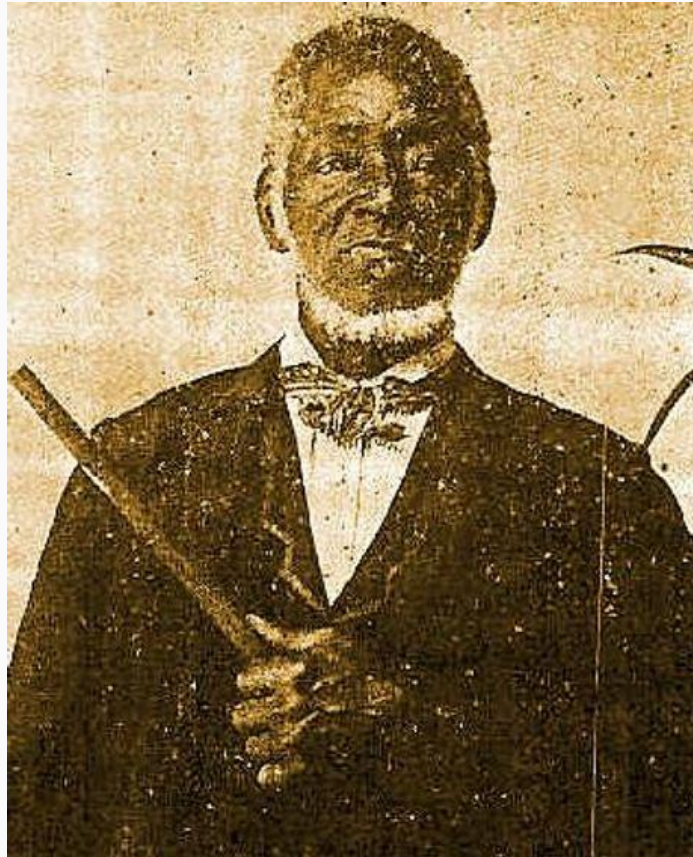
The great evil that still stalks the South is the use of race as a vehicle to divide the people rather than unite them. Dylan Roof provided the proper ingredients for the fake news media to further this charge as they used their hocus-pocus with a photo shopped picture with him holding the South's second most sacred symbol, " the Confederate Battle flag" to further this agenda.

As the Great State of Florida has slowly become the Alamo in this renewed struggle to defend the honor and integrity of the people of the South, and the honorable defense their ancestors made against the illegal invasion of our homeland; I sadly report that the removable of the Cenotaph of the Honorable General Kirby Smith from Statuary Hall by the lily-livered politicians in the Florida State Capitol is tantamount to the betrayal of Jesus Christ of Nazareth by Judas Iscariot , and as big a blow to the South as Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg.

And, to the St. Augustine, Florida City Council's, please tell them that 3 minutes before their body and citizens they serve is woefully insufficient, to articulate a definitive message to combat the planned conjured up evil by a paid consultant and so-called academics to discredit the fallen heroes of that town. Those courageous men who stood to defend against an army armed with General Order 100 from its Commanding Chief, to rape, plunder, murder and burn out the innocent, defenseless old men, women and children to include those Africans they would later falsely proclaim they came to save, having only that bogus document called the Emancipation Proclamation to legitimize their war crimes and lie.

If there was any decency or loyalty to the history of that historic city in the members of this Commission; they should have been up in arms about what this consultant proposed. And never let it see the light of day to its citizens.

The only "plaque" that should have been acceptable would have been a tribute to those Africans like Dr. Alexander Darnes who was born there and served with Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, Anthony T. Welters, who enlisted in the St. Augustine Blues, or even the Honorable Napoleon Nelson, grandfather to the Honorable Nelson Windbush of Kissimmee, Florida .



Anthony Welters, St. Augustine Blues

And we could have traveled down the road of hate as these consultants did....talking about the Corwin Amendment and Lincoln, with a set of plaques down the block at the US Colored Troops Cenotaph. We could have detailed the truth about Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and just how many slaves it freed, we could have talked about the Battle of the Crater, the utilization of their wives as concubine by the Federal white troops, how they were placed in the front lines with bayonets at their backs, unequal pay in this segregated military for the same job as their white counterparts, almost total lack of medical care from their battle wounds, how they shot into Southern soldier prison camp tents to gain promotions at Point Lookout, Maryland, the carnage carried out in-service of the Union or Loyal League, some more murder, rape, and plunder of the Southern people. And I could go on. To hell with their 3 minutes!!!

I am asking my readers to sent a message to the City Commission: "DO NOT DISGRACE the good name of the Confederate dead on the Constitution Plaza Cenotaph with the hate-filled 'Contextualization'. RE-CONSIDER last Monday's hasty vote. "

For the Contextualization Report was filled with bias and I will expose this bias in a report tomorrow.

The contact information is: (email - cosa@citystaug.com and the phone is 904-8525-1066). I hope that all Southrons who read this will respond to my plea.

Your brother ,
HK
Member, Save Southern Heritage - FL

Help Fund My fight....



**Walter E.
Williams**
Professor at
George Mason University

"The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite as simple as the nation's race experts make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag, but racists have also used the Bible and the U.S. flag. Should we get rid of the Bible and lower the U.S. flag? Black civil rights activists and their white liberal supporters who're attacking the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic black ancestors who marched, fought and died to protect their homeland from what they saw as Northern aggression."

Fake Populism

By [Thomas DiLorenzo](#)
July 26, 2018

President Trump is known as a “populist” president who was elected by appealing to “the forgotten man” (and woman) – the hard-working, taxed-to-death middle class people whose interests are usually diametrically opposed to the political elites of both parties. The label of populism seems especially appropriate with regard to his foreign policy of pursuing peace with Russia and North Korea, judging by the vicious and apoplectic reaction to it by the deep state elite, some of whom have called for the president’s execution for treason. You know an American president is doing the right thing when he is so viciously attacked by the James Gang – Clapper and Comey.

But the lynchpin of President Trump’s economic policy – protectionist tariffs on steel, aluminum, solar panels (Huh?), and washing machines, among other things, is quintessentially *non*-populist. It is the exact opposite of populism, as protectionism always is and always has been, because it benefits a few politically well connected corporations and their employees and shareholders by plundering the masses with government-mandated price increases. The lack of competition caused by protection also usually leads to lower-quality products.

More than 60 percent of the average automobile consists of steel and aluminum. Consequently, the president’s tariffs on steel and aluminum will increase American car prices, rendering American automakers less competitive in international competition. There will be a decline of American jobs, profits, and shareholder wealth. The same is true of all other products made of steel and aluminum. It’s hard to imagine any economic policy that is more *anti*-populist than that.

President Trump’s tariffs have already instigated retaliation by other countries that have placed higher tariffs on American goods. If this doesn’t stop soon, Al Gore may have to send President Trump another framed photo of Congressmen Smoot and Hawley, authors of the notorious Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1929, as he did when he debated Ross Perot. The Smoot-Hawley tariff spawned an international trade war that reduced the volume of world trade by two-thirds in the subsequent three years.

President Trump announced his fake populist economic agenda in a speech in Louisville, Kentucky on March 20, 2017. He chose Louisville because he claims that his inspiration for his brand of “populism” is Henry Clay, the nineteenth-century mercantilist politician. He hailed Clay as “a great statesman” and highlighted Clay’s lifelong advocacy of protectionist tariffs while also calling him a free trader!

As leader of the Whig Party Henry Clay was the personification of political elitism, mercantilist economics, and anti-populism. His “American System,” so named by Alexander Hamilton, was a system of plunder of the common man and woman for the benefit of the politically connected: protectionist tariffs, corporate welfare (“internal improvement subsidies”), and a

national bank run by politicians, the worst idea in all of American economic history. That is why his fiercest enemies were the Jeffersonians of his day, which by that time came to be known as the "Jacksonians." As Murray Rothbard wrote in (p. 91), "The Jacksonians were libertarians, plain and simple. Their program and ideology were libertarian; they strongly favored free enterprise and free markets, but they just as strongly opposed special subsidies and monopoly privileges conveyed by government to business or any other group. They favored absolutely minimal government . . ."

The Jacksonians "eventually managed to put into effect various parts of their free-market and minimal-government economic program," wrote Rothbard, "including a drastic lowering of tariffs, and for the first and probably the last time in American history, paying off the federal debt."

Henry Clay's "System" was the exact opposite of this in every way. As described by Edgar Lee Masters in *Lincoln the Man* (p. 27) describing the man who Abe Lincoln credited with being the fount of *all* of his political ideas:

"Clay was he champion of that political system which doles favors to the strong in order to win and to keep their adherence to the government. His system offered shelter to devious schemes and corrupt enterprises He was the beloved son (figuratively speaking) of Alexander Hamilton with his corrupt funding schemes, his superstitions concerning the advantage of a public debt, and a people taxed to make profits for enterprises that cannot stand alone. His example and his doctrines led to the creation of a party [the Whigs] that had no platform to announce, because its principles were plunder and nothing else."

Henry Clay died in 1850 but the corrupt Hamilton/Clay/Lincoln "American System," which was really the rotten British system that the American colonists fought an eight-year war to secede from, was finally cemented into place during the War to Prevent Southern Independence. As Rothbard wrote in (p. 10):

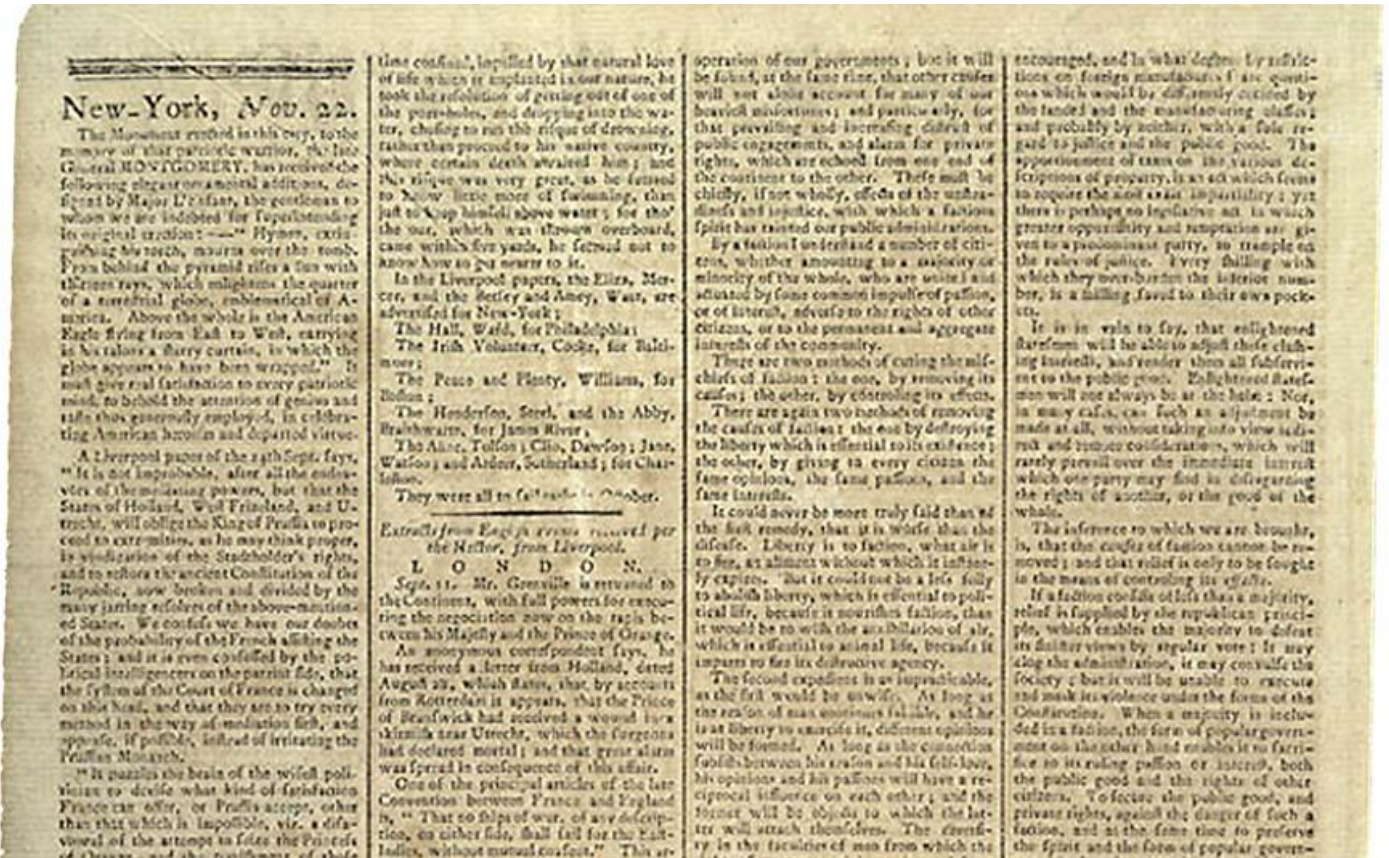
"The Civil War, in addition to its unprecedented bloodshed and devastation, was used by the triumphal and virtually one-party Republican regime to drive through its statist, formerly Whig, program: national government power, protectionist tariff, subsidies to big business, inflationary paper money, resumed control of the federal government over banking, large-scale internal improvements, high excise taxes, and, during the war, conscription and an income tax. Furthermore, the states came to lose their precious right of secession and other states' powers as opposed to federal government powers."

In light of this, perhaps President Trump should take down that giant portrait of Andrew Jackson that hangs in the oval office and replace it with one of Hamilton, Clay, or better yet – King George III.

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<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2018/07/thomas-dilorenzo/fake-populism/>

Federalist #10: The Power of Factions



EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the tenth in a [series of articles](#) giving an introduction to the *Federalist Papers*, a collection of 85 articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution.

James Madison makes his first contribution to the Federalist project with [Federalist #10](#), taking up the same subject Alexander Hamilton tackled in *Federalist #9* – the union as a safeguard against domestic faction and insurrection. *Federalist #10* counts among the best known of the Federalist Papers, and showcases Madison's intellect. The paper features some truly impressive political reasoning.

But in retrospect, history has proved many of Madison's seemingly-brilliant arguments dead wrong.

Madison starts by defining factions.

“By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.”

He then argues that only two ways exist to deal with the problem: either eliminate factions by removing their causes, or limit their impact by controlling their effects.

Madison proposes two ways to remove causes. First, a government could limit liberty because “liberty is to faction what air is to fire.” But he dismisses this out of hand.

“But it could not be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.”

The second way to remove causes of faction involves “giving every citizen the same opinion.” But of course, this proves impossible due to the fallibility of human reason. Madison notes that as long as people exercise reason “other opinions will be formed.”

Madison concludes “the latent causes of faction are thus sown in the nature of man,” and points out that people divide into parties due to different opinions concerning religion, government and many other points, along with attachment to

different leaders. These divisions “inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to co-operate for their common good.”

So, if we cannot stop factions, how do we deal with them?

“The inference to which we are brought is, that the CAUSES of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its EFFECTS.”

Madison argues that a minority faction will not be able to assert itself under the proposed Constitution due to its republican nature.

“If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution.”

But a faction encompassing a majority of the people poses a greater problem.

Madison tackles this issue by first contending a pure democracy provides no cure for faction because a majority can always tyrannize the minority, but the republican system created by the Constitution offers the solution. Madison points out two distinctions that he thinks will mitigate faction in the proposed system.

1. Representative government
2. The size and population of the union.

Madison argues that the election of representatives will tend to minimize the effects of faction because the people will choose men with wisdom who may “best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations.” And because a greater number of citizens will choose each representative in a large republic, it will prove more difficult for unworthy candidates to rise to power. Madison contends the people will choose “the most attractive merit and the most diffusive and established characters.”

A quick survey of the characters walking the halls of Capitol Hill quickly proves Madison wrong on this point.

Madison goes on to assert that a larger republic dilutes faction.

“Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other.”

But again, time proves Madison wrong. He never imagined today’s parties. In [an interview with Tom Woods](#), historian Kevin Gutzman described a modern party as a “league of minority factions.” The gay rights activist and the union member might have little in common, but they often vote as a Democratic Party block. The Republican Party block brings together divergent interests such as the religious right and big business interests. Parties can graft a minority faction into a majority and make it impossible for the “majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote.” Even though the majority opposes the minority position, it will overlook it in order to advance the majority party.

While *Federalist #10* serves as a beautiful articulation of political theory, things didn’t turn out the way Madison envisioned. On its own, the constitutional system cannot provide a safeguard against faction.

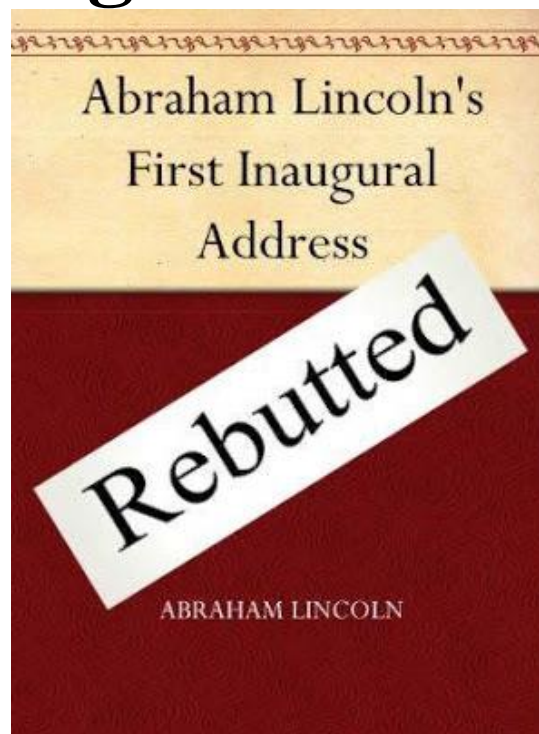


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The Founding Fathers vs. Abraham Lincoln .

A Constitutional and Legal Rebuttal of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address



The Founding Fathers vs. Abraham Lincoln
(A Constitutional and Legal Rebuttal of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address)

By: Invictus Veritas

Preface

The sole purpose of this expositional comparison of Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address is to examine the statements that are made within this speech in comparison to the words of the Founding Fathers themselves, and to the words of the documents that give us our entire legal foundation for this country i.e. the Constitution and other founding documents. This entire article is written with the motivation of exposing what is true and what is false, based on the side by side comparison of what the Founding Fathers said, and what Lincoln said in this speech. This article's intent is neither to promote nor to demonize the institution of slavery. Neither is it a debate on the morality of slavery. The purpose of this article is to examine what was legal and

constitutional at the time this speech was written. My desire is that in the mind of the reader, he or she would imagine that this speech is being put on legal trial. Morality plays no role in the purpose of this article. The sole question I want the reader to consider is, "Is what Lincoln is claiming here legal or constitutional?". Whatever your personal moral feelings are about any subject(s) addressed in this article, they are entirely inconsequential. What matters is this...was this a constitutional right or wasn't it? Was this legal or wasn't it? Ask yourself a simple question, "If this speech was being put on trial in a court in 1861, would the claims and statements being made by Lincoln stand up as being legally valid in a court of law?" (not in a court of morality).

My most sincere and honest prayer is that you, the reader, will read this article with both an open heart and mind. The sole goal of each individual reading this should be the pursuit of knowledge, wisdom and truth.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge" – Hosea 4:6 KJV.

"Truth crushed to the earth is truth still and like a seed will rise again."
– President Jefferson Davis, CSA

The First Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln

Introductions and personal stance on the "Fugitive Slave Act" and Article 4 Section Two of the Original U.S. Constitution. It is in these opening statements that Lincoln addresses the legality of slavery and his position on its constitutionality. It is also here that he reiterates his stance on the subject and that he has no intention of interfering with the institution, nor does he have legal authority to do so.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861

Fellow-Citizens of the United States: Section 1

"In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of this office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. **There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.** I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that—

1. Contrary to popular opinion today, Lincoln was not an abolitionist nor was he opposed to the institution of slavery. Here in some of the very first lines of his speech, he, in his own words states his position on that very institution. If any group of people are fearful that by assuming the office of the Presidency, Lincoln would interfere with that institution, Lincoln states his position as one of endorsement, not one of opposition. He clearly states that anyone fearful that he will oppose the institution can rest assured knowing he does not oppose them or the institution and "***There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.***" Right here Lincoln states that not only is he saying he does not oppose the institution today, but support for it (or at the very least, no opposition to it) "***is found in nearly all the published speeches.***"

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

- Lincoln lays out his feelings on slavery and his legal authority to interfere with the institution, which he claims is none. This belief would later be abandoned when it serves his purposes as a military tactic in defeating the South. The Emancipation Proclamation will highlight this hypocrisy when he frees the slaves in the South (which legally he has no authority to do, because the South is by then a separate nation) while simultaneously freeing none of the slaves in the North where he still has no authority to do so because at this time the Constitution has yet to be amended, but he at least has a position within the Presidency of that Northern country known as the United States. Either way Lincoln had no authority to issue an Emancipation Proclamation in either country, but least of all in a separate nation (The CSA) where he had no legal authority of any kind.

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

- Many Lincolnites and Lincoln apologists will claim that despite Lincoln's many repeated racist remarks towards black people, he later evolved as a person and as a politician, and changed his mind and heart towards the people of color. Here we find Lincoln at his first inaugural speech, well after the Lincoln/Douglas debates of 1858, where Lincoln declared, **"I have no purpose to introduce political or social equality between the white and black races"**. Lincoln once again solidifies that contrary to the Lincoln apologists' assertion, that by this time he had grown and matured, and he no longer held those once racist viewpoints and even more so, neither did his Northern constituents that elected him. In his own words he absolutely destroys this apologist notion when he says, **"Those who nominated me and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them."**

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially **the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.**

- This statement is clearly a lie of such epic proportions, that it really needs no further dissection when looked at through the tunnel of time. This statement is the exact opposite of what Lincoln would ACTUALLY do, in just a very short amount of time after having made this speech, when he orders the lawless invasion of the Southern States, by an armed force. The hypocrisy here is just astounding!

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause--as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause (Article 4 Section 2) I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in

consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.”

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution--to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up" their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should anyone in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again: In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States"?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.”

5. **I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.”** -Lincoln

Lincoln not very long after having made this comment, will completely abandon this belief and constitutional principle, when he issues his unconstitutional “Emancipation Proclamation” completely circumventing the constitutional process of having the people/States vote on and repeal a constitutional amendment. But then again, that’s how Lincoln operated. He would say or do anything he needed to, in order to get what he wanted. He was anything but “Old Honest Abe”. He was just a politician, and politicians lie.

Section 2

Reflections and Concerns: It is here that Lincoln reflects on the history of the office of the Presidency since its inception and begins to comment on his concerns of the state of the Union, which he, in his own words calls, “A disruption of the Federal Union”.

“It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope of precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union,

heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted."

Section 3

Lincoln's belief that the Union of States at the founding is "Perpetual". This is in direct conflict with the words of the Founding Fathers themselves.

"I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to **assert** that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it--break it, so to speak--but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union."

But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. (This statement by Lincoln is of personal opinion. Opinion does not make something "lawful".)

It follows from these views **(once again a viewpoint does not constitute constitutionality)** that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider (Lincoln's personal opinion) that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. **(This is the true reason for the War Between the States, the maintaining of the Union.)**

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. **The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts;** **(Yet again we find in Lincoln's own words the reason the war will be fought on the part of the Union, to maintain the Union and to continue to collect the taxes and tariffs imposed upon the Southern people)** but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of

force against or among the people anywhere. (We now know that this would turn out to be one of MANY lies from the Lincoln administration) Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.”

Let us now take a moment to address and rebut the various claims and personal views of Lincoln’s belief in a “Perpetual Union”. At this time I’ll address each of these claims line by line and compare them to the words of the actual men who wrote and framed this country and it’s Constitution:

1. “I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, -Lincoln

“When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.....That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government,..... But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government” – Declaration of Independence –Thomas Jefferson

2. “It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.” -Lincoln

Once again, I will quote from the excerpt from the Declaration of Independence: *“That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.”*

“Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.” – John Adams, Thoughts on Government 1776

3. “Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778.” -Lincoln

While the Articles of Confederation in its beginning does use the words ‘perpetual Union’, the context of this application is further defined and expounded on, immediately after these terms are used. Article 2 **“Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right”**. Article 3 further explains what this “perpetual” Union’s roles and responsibilities are, **“The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their**

common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.”

– Contrary to Lincoln’s assertion that the Articles of Confederation acted as an unbreakable chain which forever bound the states to a governmental entity that held sway over the laws and affairs of the states, the actual document defines what that “perpetual Union” was. It was a “league of friendship” and one that did NOT by entering into it, surrender the States “sovereignty, freedom and independence”. Webster’s dictionary defines the word “sovereignty” thus: 1) supreme power especially over a body politic. 2) Freedom from external control. 3) One that is sovereign; especially: an autonomous state. Other definitions of “sovereignty” include: 1) Supreme power or authority. 2) The authority of a state to govern itself. 3) A self-governing state. It should also be noted that the words “perpetual Union” are to be found NOWHERE in the Constitution. This is an incredibly important point that can not be overstated, as each and every word that went into the Constitution was HIGHLY debated. If the founding fathers wanted the words “perpetual union” in the Constitution, then it would be there. The fact that those words appear nowhere in the Constitution, speaks volumes!

Today, in the terms of the 1700’s, we find ourselves in another “perpetual Union” as it is defined in the Articles of Confederation. Today we call it the “United Nations”. We have the exact same agreement between the different nations which compose and make up the United Nations. We “enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.” However, no one in their right mind would assert that each of the different countries or “States”, have surrendered their sovereignty or their independence as a nation. It was no different with the founders. They came together in perpetual friendship, but still were individual, their own independent “States’ or countries.

4. *“We find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774.” –Lincoln*

There exists no such claim of a Union much less a “perpetual” one, in the Articles of Association. This statement is nothing more than an entire and complete fabrication. The Articles of Association is a document of a list of grievances by the colonies against the crown and an agreement between the colonials to a series of actions (mostly in the nature of boycott and civil disobedience) in defiance of the crown’s infringement of their rights. Lincoln lied. This is the beginning of that document: “We, his majesty’s most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental Congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions, at those grievances and distresses, with which his Majesty’s American subjects are oppressed ; and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration, adopted by the British ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and, with them, the British Empire. In prosecution of which system, various acts of parliament have been passed, for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alleged to have been committed in America: And in prosecution of the same system,

several late, cruel, and oppressive acts have been passed, respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts-Bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus, by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices, to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free Protestant colonies, whenever a wicked ministry shall chose so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majesty's subjects, in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: And, therefore, we do, for ourselves, and the inhabitants of the several colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred ties of virtue, honour and love of our country, as follows:" After this begins the list of grievances.

5. **"It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary" –Lincoln**

"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." – **Thomas Jefferson,First Inaugural Address 1801**

If any state in the union will declare that it prefers separation with the 1st alternative, to a continuance in union without it, I have no hesitation in saying, "Let us separate." I would rather the states should withdraw, which are for unlimited commerce & war, and confederate with those alone which are for peace & agriculture. I know that every nation in Europe would join in sincere amity with the latter, & hold the former at arm's length by jealousies, prohibitions, restrictions, vexations & war. -**Thomas Jefferson to William H. Crawford June 20, 1816.**

"Nations acknowledge no judge between them upon earth, and their Governments from necessity, must in their intercourse with each other decide when the failure of one party to a contract to perform its obligations, absolves the other from the reciprocal fulfillment of his own. But this last of earthly powers is not necessary to the freedom or independence of states, connected together by the immediate action of the people, of whom they consist. To the people alone is there reserved, as well the dissolving, as the constituent power, and that power can be exercised by them only under the tie of conscience, binding them to the retributive justice of Heaven.

With these qualifications, we may admit the same right as vested in the people of every state in the Union, with reference to the General Government, which was exercised by the people of the United Colonies, with reference to the Supreme head of the British empire, of which they formed a part – and under these limitations, have the people of each state in the Union a right to secede from the confederated Union itself." – **John Quincy Adams 1839**

"Whether we remain in one confederacy, or form into Atlantic and Mississippi confederacies, I believe not very important to the happiness of either part. Those of the western confederacy will be as much our children & descendants as those of the eastern, and I feel myself as much identified with that country, in future time, as with this; and did I now foresee a separation at some future day, yet I should feel the duty & the desire to promote the western

interests as zealously as the eastern, doing all the good for both portions of our future family which should fall within my power.” -**Letter from Jefferson to Dr. Joseph Priestly, January 29, 1804.**

“The future inhabitants of the Atlantic & Mississippi States will be our sons. We leave them in distinct but bordering establishments. We think we see their happiness in their union, & we wish it. Events may prove it otherwise; and if they see their interest in separation, why should we take side with our Atlantic rather than our Mississippi descendants? It is the elder and the younger son differing. God bless them both, & keep them in union, if it be for their good, but separate them, if it be better.” –**Thomas Jefferson Letter to John C. Breckenridge, August 12, 1803.**

“That the several States composing, the United States of America, **are not united** on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes — delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government” –**Thomas Jefferson, The Kentucky Resolutions 1798**

“It is inherent in the nature of sovereignty not to be amenable to the suit of any individual without its consent. This is the general sense and the general practice of mankind; and the exemption, as one of the attributes of sovereignty, is now enjoyed by the government of every State in the Union.... The contracts between a nation and the individuals are only binding on the conscience of the sovereign, and have no pretensions to a compulsive force. They confer no right of action, independent of the sovereign will.” - **Alexander Hamilton The Federalist Papers number 81**

“The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite.” -**James Madison The Federalist Papers, No. 45, January 26, 1788. (This meaning that the power of a State to decide for itself on how to govern or what to be a part of is absolute.)**

Furthermore the 10th Amendment of the Constitution states, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.” The tenth amendment is a very simple concept. Any authority that is not granted to the Federal Government in the Constitution, by the States, is reserved or still held by the State, and more importantly by the people. This means there is no constitutional amendment that says that the States have forfeited their sovereignty, therefore the States and its people retain that power because it was not given to the Federal government, and as such maintain the power to self-govern i.e. secede. Simply put, anything not listed in the Constitution as being a power granted to the Federal Government by the States and the people, remains in the people’s and the States’ control. So, unless it is listed in the Constitution, the Federal Government has no authority over that matter and its authority to preside over whatever topic it is, is solely within the jurisdiction of the State, not the Federal Government, because that authority was not delegated to the Federal Government by the people.

It is also of interest to note this quote by Alexis de Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*. Although not a Founding Father, he was a French diplomat, political scientist and historian, and as such can give

insight into American politics as it was viewed through the eyes of the rest of the nations of the world at the time. The United States and its government was of great interest to the rest of the world, in that it was essentially a huge experiment in terms of politics and government. *“The Union was formed by the voluntary agreement of the States; and in uniting together they have not forfeited their nationality, nor have they been reduced to the condition of one and the same people. If one of the states chooses to withdraw from the compact, it would be difficult to disprove its right of doing so, and the Federal Government would have no means of maintaining its claims directly by force or right.”*

6. **Lincoln further goes on to say, “that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary.”**

However Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase the 6th Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court would later remark after the war, on the subject of whether the leaders of the Confederacy had indeed committed insurrection, rebellion or treason, and said, *“If you bring these [Confederate] leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion.”*

The bottom line on the whole argument that the Founders never set up a system of government that was intended to ever be overthrown or for the States not to be able to secede is preposterous at best. All of the Founding Fathers were revolutionists. They were men who set up a country upon the literal and physical foundation of insurrection and revolution. To say that men who fought with blood, sweat, and tears against a tyrannical system of government to overthrow it and cast off the shackles of oppressive government would in turn, on the heels of revolution, establish a government that could not itself be revolted against if it became tyrannical, is the epitome of stupidity. In fact, it was Thomas Jefferson the author of the Declaration of Independence who said, “Every generation needs a revolution.” Thomas Jefferson also wrote, “The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the **blood of patriots and tyrants**.” He is once again quoted as saying, “A little rebellion now and then is a good thing and as necessary the political world as storms of the physical.”

7. **But if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity. –Lincoln**

Contrary to Lincoln’s idea that secession would render the Union “less perfect than before the Constitution”, John Quincy Adams (who was a Founding Father) in his speech celebrating the Jubilee of the Constitution in 1839, refutes this idea when he said, “But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several states of this confederated nation, is after all, not in the *right*, but in the *heart*. If the day should ever come, (may Heaven avert it,) when the affections of the people of these states shall be alienated from each other; when the fraternal spirit shall give away to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and **far better will it be for the people of the disunited states, to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint.** Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the center.”

Section 4

Lincoln’s promise that the current governmental functions will continue to be executed and that the restoration of public relations between the aggrieved parties will come to a resolution.

“The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.”

Section 5

Lincoln attempts to appeal to the crowd and his constituents on the dangers of secession and tries to assert that there is no reason for secession because, as he states, no one has been deprived of any of their constitutional rights. In Lincoln’s mind no party or state actually has a grievance.

“That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events and are glad of any pretext to do it I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

In Lincoln’s mind no party or state actually has a grievance. He also uses fear tactics that claim that the “ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from...Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from.”, meaning he feels that the States are going to be worse off by shedding their shackles than to be free. But whether or not that statement is true, is of no consequence, for it is the States and the States alone that must by the will of the people, decide “to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.” As the Declaration of Independence tells us.

“All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; certainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions, in the Constitution that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.”

1. “All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. **Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. ...Think, if you can,**

of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied... But such is not our case.” –Lincoln

So, having now had the gauntlet once more thrown before us to yet again compare the truth versus the declarations of a man who wouldn't know how to tell the truth if his very life depended on it, let us once again juxtapose between fact and Lincoln's oratorical pronouncements.

We have been challenged by the very words of the man himself, to find **ONE SINGLE INSTANCE** of the Constitution being denied or broken.

1A. Article I Section 8

“The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; **but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;**”

The Southern States had been paying between 70-90% of the entire nation's taxes. This does not include tariffs, such as the “Tariff of Abominations” of 1828, or the Morrill Tariff of 1861. This is a direct violation of Article I Section 8 Clause 1. “All Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be **UNIFORM** throughout the United States.” If the South was paying even .01% more than their Northern counterparts, then the Constitution was being broken. They were paying far more than that. Lincoln challenged that just one instance be presented. I believe we have accomplished that end.

2. “May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.” – Lincoln

Although the Constitution did not expressly say, apparently Mr. Lincoln had definitely “expressly said”, on this exact topic in Peoria, Illinois, on October 16, 1858, when he said, “Whether slavery shall go into Nebraska, or other new territories, is not a matter of exclusive concern to the people who may go there. The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these territories. **We want them for the homes of free white people. This they cannot be, to any considerable extent, if slavery shall be planted with them.** Slave states are the places for poor white people to move from.....New free states are the places for poor people to go and better their condition.” **In other words, Lincoln did not oppose the extension of slavery, because he felt slavery was a bad thing or a moral evil. He opposed the extension of slavery, because these new territories were to be “white only paradises”.** Lincoln knew that this could not be possible if slavery was allowed to extend into these new territories, and so he opposed it, not out of benevolence towards people of color or because of moral principles, but because he didn't want blacks in the new territories at all.

Section 6

Lincoln once again uses his oratorical skills to try and convince the audience in attendance that the country cannot separate and that it would be more advantageous to force people to live together that despise one another and cannot agree, than to just part in the knowledge that opposing sides who cannot relate to one another would do well to just agree to disagree and wish each other well as they go on their separate ways. I will do very little in this section to rebut Lincoln's speech as most if not all of the necessary rebuttals have been accomplished in prior sections, namely especially Section 3.

“From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative, for continuing the Government is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive- slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

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. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot

fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.” (See Section 3, Point 7 on the topic of this last paragraph)

“This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution--which amendment, however, I have not seen--has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.”

1. “This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it **or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.**”

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I'll not belabor this point ladies and gentlemen as I have no doubt that the reader(s) here, can see the ridiculousness of such a statement by Lincoln as he would in just a very short while, after having made this speech, declare war on the people of the South, for doing this very thing.

2. “I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution--which amendment, however, I have not seen--has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service... holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, **I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.**”

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Here we find that Lincoln is not just aware of the ‘Corwin Amendment’, but he fully endorses it. For those of you who are new to the topic of the ‘Corwin Amendment’, the ‘Corwin Amendment’ was a constitutional amendment passed by the 36th United States Congress on March the 2nd, 1861. It was passed as an effort to coax the Southern States that had seceded, back into the Union, by granting them a constitutional amendment that would forever guarantee the institution of slavery and render it untouchable by Congress. The South refused. This is a very curious thing for the South to do indeed, for if the South was fighting for the preservation of slavery, why did they not accept the offer of the ‘Corwin Amendment’? They would have gotten exactly what they “supposedly” wanted and never had to fire a single shot. Instead they refused. Something doesn’t add up here, unless you’re willing to accept the truth that the war was NOT over slavery.

The text of the ‘Corwin Amendment’ reads: “No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said States.” Of this amendment Lincoln states, “I have **no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.**” Clearly to Lincoln the issue of having slaves was not one of legality or morality. The more important point to

Lincoln was that individuals could not own slaves if they were not part of the United States of America.

“The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have referred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this if also they choose, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.”

1. Yet again we find a complete contradiction on the subject of secession. On one hand Lincoln proclaims that it can't be done or that it is illegal. On the other hand, we find him saying that the people have the ability to do this but *“they have referred none upon him (the Chief Magistrate) to fix terms for the separation of the States.”* and that *“The people themselves can do this if also they choose”*.

Section 7

Lincoln's final pronouncements and closing statements

“Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no Administration by any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulty.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to **“preserve, protect, and defend it.”** (we once again find in Lincoln's own words what the cause on the side of the North will be in the War Between the States, preservation of the Union and not the abolition of slavery)

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”



UNION GENERAL ADMITS THE TRUTH...

"The true story of the late war has not yet been told. It probably never will be told. It is not flattering to our people; unpalatable truths seldom find their way into history."

Gen. Piatt (U. S. Army) 1887.

Travis [><]. [Defending the Heritage](#)

Source: Acts of the Republican Party as seen by History, By C. GARDNER, 1906.

Link to free e-book: <https://archive.org/details/actsofrepublican00gard>

Photo used: General Abram S. Piatt



Subject: Open Letter/Open Report – Saving Lee Chapel by HK Edgerton

<https://www.wlu.edu/.../report-of-the-commission-on-instituti...>

I read very carefully the History Commission Report of Washington & Lee University. It is, in my opinion, a white wash to rid the university of any vestige of the Honorable General Robert E. Lee, especially any that might tend to share a more favorable light upon the Southern Cause and the historic denouement of the Northern revisionist historians and for the minions they are. They try to justify their unholy actions to bring their university into so-called "political correctness" a vehicle of Southern social and cultural genocide at a time when so few have the courage to make a Stand against it.

Having being well versed on the life of the Honorable General Robert E. Lee and all that he gave up to make a Stand for his Virginia, to include in that endeavor, all that he gave up to save Washington College after the carnage of the Union Army. One would think that in these times when his integrity and honor including that of the men and women who served under his leadership is vilified, that Washington & Lee would be a shrine place to refute this sacrilege. It

is too bad that the Board of Directors of W&L do not have the integrity and honor to reciprocate the same to him and our homeland at a time when the whole South calls upon them to do the same.

As the son of former slaves, I am personally offended that in the Shrine City where the Honorable Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson and the Honorable Robert E. Lee now rest, paralysis has set in with those chosen to protect Lee Chapel and the memorials of our fallen heroes including their Colors. In this matter their actions are synonymous to those of Judas Iscariot. Who would ever imagine that a photo shopped picture of the Southern Cross in the hand of a mad man and the clangor of a bias media would lead to this masquerade? God bless you!

Your brother, HK Edgerton – president of Southern Heritage 411, chairman of the Board of Advisors Emeritus of the Southern Legal Resource Center, member of Save Southern Heritage Florida, Honorary Life Member of the North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia Order of the Confederate Rose www.southernheritage411.com

Report of The Commission on Institutional History and Community

Washington and Lee University

Introduction

Washington and Lee University President Will Dudley formed the Commission on Institutional History and Community in the aftermath of events that occurred in August 2017 in Charlottesville, Virginia. In February 2017, the Charlottesville City Council had voted to remove a statue of Robert E. Lee from a public park, and Unite the Right members demonstrated against that decision on August 12. Counter-demonstrators marched through Charlottesville in opposition to the beliefs of Unite the Right. One participant was accused of driving a car into a crowd and killing 32-year-old Heather Heyer. The country was horrified. A national discussion on the use of Confederate symbols and monuments was already in progress after Dylann Roof murdered nine black church members at Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church in Charleston, South Carolina, on June 17, 2015. Photos of Roof posing with the Confederate flag were spread across the internet. Discussion of these events, including the origins of Confederate objects and images and their appropriation by groups today, was a backdrop for President Dudley's appointment of the commission on Aug. 31, 2017.

President Dudley charged the commission "to lead us in an examination of how our history — and the ways that we teach, discuss, and represent it — shapes our community." He directed the commission to examine "how we can best present our physical campus to take full advantage of its educational potential in a manner that is consistent with our core values." He instructed the commission to "create various opportunities to engage in conversation with all corners of the community," and to "meet with existing groups whose ongoing work relates to some of these issues, including the Working Group on the History of African-Americans at W&L, the University Committee on Inclusiveness and Campus Climate, and the University Collections of Art and History Advisory Committee." The president had confidence that the university would "set a national example by demonstrating how the divisive issues

confronting us can be addressed thoughtfully and effectively. That is what a university should do, and it is especially what Washington and Lee should do."

The president appointed 12 members, all drawn from faculty, staff, students and alumni:

Chair:

- Brian C. Murchison, Charles S. Rowe Professor of Law

Faculty:

- Ted DeLaney '85, Associate Professor of History;
- Melissa R. Kerin, Associate Professor of Art History;
- Thomas Camden '76, Associate Professor, Head of Special Collections and Archives, University Library.

Students:

- Elizabeth Mugo '19, Irmo, South Carolina, Executive Committee Vice President (elected Executive Committee President, April 2018);
- Heath Varnedoe '19, Thomasville, Georgia, Junior Class Representative to the Executive Committee;
- Daniele San Román '19L, Port Jefferson Station, New York, Law Strategic Planning Task Force.

Staff:

- Mary Main, Executive Director of Human Resources;
- Trenya Mason '05L, Assistant Dean for Law Student Affairs.

Alumni:

- Cynthia Cheatham '07, Washington, D.C., Alumni Board Member;
- Mike McGarry '87, Charlotte, North Carolina, Alumni Board President;
- Phil Norwood '69, Charlotte, North Carolina, Rector Emeritus.

Nine members of the commission are alumni: Ted DeLaney and Tom Camden from the faculty; Trenya Mason from the staff; Elizabeth Mugo, Heath Varnedoe and Daniele San Román from the student body (one year as a student qualifies a person to be an alumna/alumnus); and the three alumni representatives, Cynthia Cheatham, Mike McGarry and Phil Norwood. For the biographies of all members, see [Appendix A](#).

From September 2017 through May 1, 2018, the commission worked in response to the president's charge. This report is that response. The report is divided into three principal parts, and it includes several appendices. The report's subject matter is necessarily difficult, involving close attention to problematic aspects of the university's history and physical campus. The president asked the commission to think openly and honestly about a range of such issues, and the process has been challenging. The report does not seek to diminish the many features that make W&L unique and well-loved by those who have worked and studied here, but it does seek to offer constructive proposals to make the university an even better, stronger institution.

[Part I](#) describes the methodology used by the commission to canvass the views of university constituencies. It offers a broad summary of views that were expressed, although it is important to acknowledge that not every view can be captured in a short summary. [Appendix B](#) therefore contains a

more detailed inventory of the views that the commission received. Part I demonstrates that the commission engaged a wide number of individuals who are connected to the university and learned much about their views and suggestions for a sound response to the president's charge.

Part II — and its extension in **Appendix C** — addresses the history of the university. The purpose of this part is to begin gathering facts for a full and accurate understanding of the school's history, including information that is not always included in the telling of the W&L story. Part II does not purport to be a definitive historical account but is a first step in clearing away myths, liberties and exaggerations that, in the commission's view, should be corrected by the university as it charts its future path. The account is necessarily incomplete; as Lee himself wrote, "It is only the ignorant who suppose themselves omniscient." Much room remains for research and discussion carried out with intellectual honesty and humility.

The story of W&L is not simply the 19th-century background of the Civil War and the presidency of Robert E. Lee. The story includes the school's 20th- and 21st- century history, particularly its commitment to the liberal arts, its gradual shaping of a more inclusive mission and environment, and its eventual recognition as a premier American institution of higher learning. Part II makes a number of recommendations to further an accurate understanding of the school's full history.

In **Part III**, the report turns to the university's visual culture — both physical and virtual. The commission documented the dominant imagery used and displayed in highly visible areas of the campus, and analyzed the messages of the visual vocabularies and display practices. Based on this information, the commission makes a number of recommendations to change the physical and virtual environments of the campus. The goals are to create a more dynamic and inclusive atmosphere to align the school's visual culture more closely with its educational mission.

Finally, in its conclusion, the report reflects further on the president's charge, the work completed this academic year, and the steps that it recommends for the immediate future. Although the commission's recommendations are distributed by subject matter throughout the report, **Appendix D** brings them together in one list.

"A meddling Yankee is God's worst creation; he cannot run his own affairs correctly, but is constantly interfering in the affairs of others, and he is always ready to repent of everyone's sins, but his own."

—North Carolina newspaper, 1854

Gone With the Wind's Only Surviving Star Olivia de Havilland Turns 102

Olivia de Havilland has celebrated another birthday!

The two-time Oscar winner — who famously played Melanie Wilkes in *Gone with the Wind* — turned 102 on Sunday.

De Havilland, who lives in Paris, is the last surviving principle member of the classic 1939 film, which also starred Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable.

Although the actress did receive an Academy Award nomination for her performance in the movie, she had to wait until 1946 to pick up the first of her two Oscars. That year, she won the award for Best Actress for her role in *To Each His Own*. Three years later, she picked up a statuette for her turn in *The Heiress*.



Thibault Camus/AP

De Havilland also achieved a very special distinction last year, becoming the oldest person to be named a Dame!

Of the honor, de Havilland said in a statement to PEOPLE that she is “extremely proud that the Queen has appointed me a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.”

“To receive this honor as my 101st birthday approaches is the most gratifying of birthday presents,” she said.



Olivia de Havilland and Grace Kelly at Cannes station in 1955. (De Havilland's husband Pierre Galante is on right.) Photo Edward Quinn, © edwardquinn.com

RELATED: *Gone with the Wind* Star Olivia de Havilland on Turning 100 – and How Jared Leto ‘Enchanted’ Her

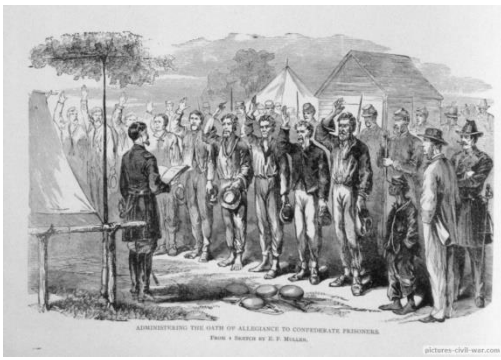
Recently, the actress has been embroiled in a lawsuit against FX for their depiction of her in miniseries *Feud: Bette and Joan*.

After the actress first sued FX last summer, a state superior court judge turned down FX's request to have the suit thrown out. In March, that decision was reversed after a California appeals court ruled that Havilland's suit against the network "should have been tossed because it's precluded by the First Amendment," according to *The Hollywood Reporter*.

*This Story Originally Appeared On **People***

https://www.southernliving.com/syndication/olivia-de-havilland-turns-102?utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=social-button-sharing

[WATCH: Gone With the Wind Star Olivia de Havilland Talks with PEOPLE on Her 100th Birthday](#)



The Union Pledge of Allegiance

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

Here is your opportunity to learn the truth about the progressive, socialist "oath" written to indoctrinate Southern Youth to the LINCOLNION VIEW of ONE NATION vs. **Our BIRTHRIGHT of a REPUBLIC of SOVEREIGN STATES.**

Part 1 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

<https://storage.googleapis.com/wzukusers/user-22770866/documents/57650f2d41889CmDNjM0/PLEDGE%20OF%20ALLEGIANCE%201.pdf>

Part 2 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

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Part 3 of 3 - Joan Hough, widow of two decorated U S military veterans

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<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2003/10/thomas-dilorenzo/pledging-allegiance/>

<http://www.counterpunch.org/2016/09/02/can-we-please-get-rid-of-the-pledge/>

<https://www.commondreams.org/views/2009/11/17/pledge-allegiance-un-american>

<https://www.lewrockwell.com/2001/07/daniel-mccarthy/patriot-socialists-and-neocons/>

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/bellamys-pledge/>



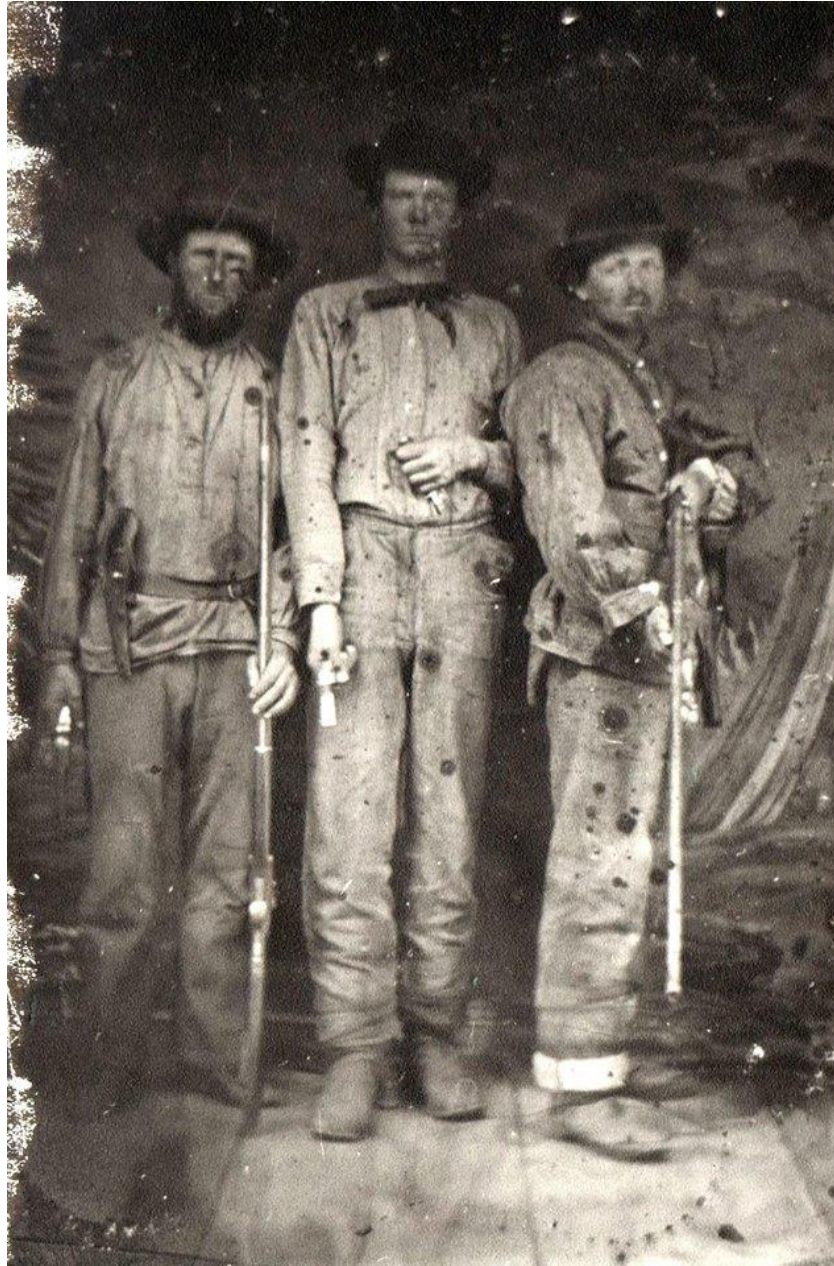
Listen to Pastor John Weaver's excellent sermons.

[The Pledge-History & Problems-1](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=710612106)

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[The Pledge-History & Problems-2](http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024)

<http://www.sermonaudio.com/sermoninfo.asp?SID=730611024>



“In order to do great evil men must first convince themselves that what they do is righteous and what they have done is good and patriotic.

Once men have done great evil they will go to great lengths to justify it. It may take the form of enormous monuments or enormous lies. It may take the form of even greater evil in suppressing the truth and persecuting the truthful.”

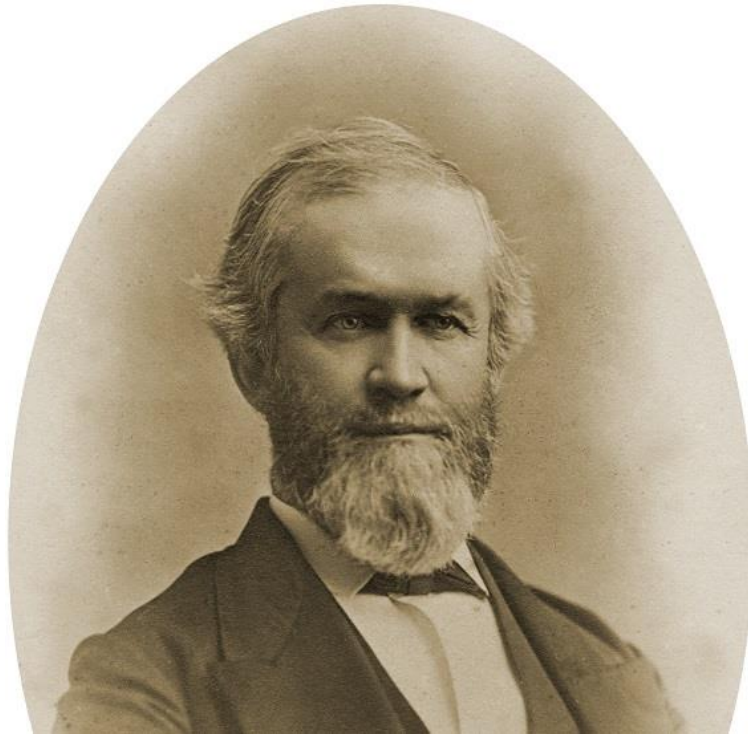
The Uncivil War, Leonard M. Scruggs

~ † Robert † ~ [Defending the Heritages](#)

Photo: Missouri Confederates: Thomas H. Brown, William A. Brown, and Abe Brown

Colonel Baldwin Meets Mr. Lincoln

By John M. Taylor on Jul 30, 2018



This essay is Chapter 13 in Mr. Taylor's [Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation](#)(2016).

"I supported President Lincoln. I believed his war policy would be the only way to save the country, but I see my mistake. I visited Washington a few weeks ago, and I saw the corruption of the present administration—and so long as Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet are in power, so long will war continue. And for what? For the preservation of the Constitution and the Union? No, but for the sake of politicians and government contractors."^[1] J.P. Morgan—American financier and banker, 1864.

The assertion that Lincoln genuinely attempted to avoid war has been preached since General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The testimony of a Southern peace representative who spoke with Lincoln on April 4, 1861, in an effort to avert war provides keen insight into a side of the issue seldom heard or taught.^[2] Some historians dismiss the importance of the meeting between Lincoln and Colonel John Brown Baldwin, but it is beyond dispute the meeting happened and pivotal issues were seriously discussed. On February 10, 1866, Baldwin testified before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in Washington, D.C. His comments appeared in a pamphlet published in 1866 by the *Staunton Speculator* and he provided his account to a fellow Confederate in 1865 just prior to the end of the war.

Reverend Robert L. Dabney, Chief of Staff to Stonewall Jackson, met Baldwin in March of 1865 in Petersburg, Virginia, when the Army of Northern Virginia was under siege. Baldwin told Dabney, that prior to hostilities, he had been selected by the Virginia Secession Convention to surreptitiously meet with Lincoln in April 1861 and negotiate a peaceful settlement. This meeting occurred at the time the Virginia legislature was debating the secession issue.

The citizens of the Southern States were well aware of the disadvantages they faced. The failure of the Peace Congress, rejection of the Crittenden Amendment, and the clandestine arming of the Federal government raised concerns in the South that war may be on the horizon.

There was lingering frustration in the South resulting from the failed compromise effort of A.B. Roman, Martin Crawford, and John Forsyth. As sectional hostility continued to fester, further attempts at peace became critical. Most Virginians were strong Unionists, a fact mirrored in the make up of the anti-secession Virginia Convention. Considering the situation dire, representatives from Virginia decided to make another attempt to diffuse the sectional schism.

William Ballard Preston, an anti-slavery defense lawyer and prominent member of the Virginia Convention, summed up the concerns of Virginians about the direction of the country:

If our voices and votes are to be exerted farther to hold Virginia in the Union, **we must know** (emphasis author) what the nature of the Union is to be. We have valued Union, but we are also Virginians, and we love the Union only as it is based upon the Constitution. If the power of the United States is to be perverted to invade the rights of States and of the people, we would support the Federal Government no farther. And now that the attitude of that Government was so ominous of usurpation, we must know whither it is going, or we can go with it no farther.[3]

Preston was disturbed about threats of coercion through federal overreach and the possibility of destroying the voluntary relationship of the compact. His view paralleled that of Robert E. Lee, who refused to participate in the invasion of the seceded States.[4]

Seward sent a messenger, Allen B. Magruder, to consult with members of the Virginia Convention and request that they send a representative to Washington to confer with the U.S. President. Lincoln's preference was G.W. Summers, a pro-Unionist from the western part of Virginia. The Virginia group included Mr. John Janney, Convention President, Mr. John S. Preston, Mr. A.H.H. Stuart, and others. Since this mission was of a discreet nature, the Convention did not send Summers, but instead sent a lesser-known representative named John Brown Baldwin. Though Baldwin lacked the notoriety of other potential candidates, he was imminently qualified and widely respected. Also, as the brother-in-law of Stuart, he had strong inside support from a key convention member. Baldwin's credentials included graduation from Staunton Academy and the University of Virginia combined with a reputation as a capable lawyer and man of integrity. He was also one of Virginia's strongest Unionists. Though somewhat reluctant, Baldwin realized the magnitude of this mission and dutifully accepted the role as Virginia representative.

Dabney summarized Baldwin's instructions:

Mr. Magruder stated that he was authorized by Mr. Seward to say that Fort Sumter would be evacuated on the Friday of the ensuing week, and that the Pawnee would sail on the following Monday for Charleston, to effect the evacuation. Mr. Seward said that secrecy was all important, and while it was extremely desirable that one of them should see Mr. Lincoln, it was equally important that the public should know nothing of the interview.[5]

Baldwin and Magruder prepared for their trip to Washington, choosing to travel the Acquia Creek Route. On April 4, Baldwin rode with Magruder, in a carriage with raised glasses (for maximum secrecy), to meet Seward. Seward took Baldwin to the White House, arriving slightly after 9:00 A.M. The porter immediately admitted him, and, along with Seward, led Baldwin to "what he (Baldwin) presumed was the President's ordinary business room, where he (Baldwin) found him in evidently anxious consultation with three or four elderly men, who appeared to wear importance in their aspect." [6] Though these gentlemen appeared to be very influential, it does not appear Baldwin knew them, as he did not identify them when he recounted the meeting.

Seward informed Lincoln of his guest's arrival, whereupon, Lincoln immediately excused himself from the meeting, took Baldwin upstairs to a bedroom and formally greeted his visitor: "Well, I suppose this is Colonel Baldwin of Virginia? I have heard [sic] of you a good deal, and am glad to see you. How d'ye, do sir?" [7]

Baldwin presented his credentials. Lincoln sat on the bed and occasionally spat on the carpet as he read through them. Once satisfied with the introduction, Lincoln conveyed that he was aware of the purpose of the visit.

Lincoln admitted Virginians were good Unionists, but he did not favor their kind of conditional Unionism. However, he was willing to listen to Virginian's proposal for resolution. Baldwin reaffirmed Virginia's belief in the Constitution as it was written and expressed Virginia would not subscribe to a conflict based on the sectional, free-soil question. He told Lincoln that as much as Virginia opposed his platform, she would support him as long as he adhered to the Constitution and the laws of the land. To lessen the acrimony that arose from the election, Baldwin suggested Lincoln issue a simple proclamation asserting that his administration would respect the Constitution, the rule of law, and the rights of the States. This proclamation should include a willingness to clarify the misunderstandings and motives of each side. Baldwin told Lincoln

that Virginia would assist and stand by him, even to the point of treating him like her native son, George Washington. Embellishing his point, Baldwin added, “So sure am I, of this, and of the inevitable ruin which will be precipitated by the opposite policy, that I would this day freely consent, if you would let me write those decisive lines, you might cut off my head, were my own life my own, the hour after you signed them.”^[8]

He also suggested that Lincoln “call a national convention of the people of the United States and urge upon them to come together and settle this thing.”^[9] Furthermore, Lincoln should make it clear that the seceded States would not be militarily forced to return to the Union, but rather a course of compromise and conciliation would be pursued to bring them back in. According to Baldwin, with a simple agreement to this proposition, Virginia would use all possible influence to keep the Border States in the Union and convince the already seceded seven States to rejoin. Baldwin made it clear that Virginia would never support unconstitutional attempts to coerce the seceded States against the will of the people of those States.

The fate and direction of the Constitutional Union sat squarely on Lincoln’s shoulders; he had the power to diffuse the situation. Baldwin did everything he could to convince Lincoln the secession movement could be put down, stressing that Virginia was eager and willing to help.

During the conversation, it became obvious to Baldwin that the issue of slavery was not Lincoln’s primary concern. Digesting Lincoln’s comments, Baldwin began to see the issue as “the attempted overthrow of the Constitution and liberty, by the usurpation of a power to crush states. The question of free-soil had no such importance in the eyes of the people of the border States, nor even of the seceded States, as to become at once a *casus belli*.”^[10]

Lincoln did not like what he heard. He painted the South as insincere, as people with hollow words backed by no action, and claimed the resolutions, speeches, and declarations from Southerners “a game of brag”^[11] meant to intimidate the Federal administration.

Baldwin told Lincoln repeatedly that Virginia would not fight over the free-soil issue. As a basic point of fact, only about six percent of Southerners were slave owners, affecting perhaps twenty-five to thirty percent of Southern families. Fighting over slavery made little sense, especially given the fact slavery was already constitutionally legal. However, Baldwin emphasized that coercion would undoubtedly lead to further separation and likely war.

Baldwin probed for the primary sticking point, leading Lincoln to ask, “Well...what about the revenue? What would I do about the collection of duties.”^[12] In response, Baldwin asked how much import revenue would be lost per year. Lincoln responded “fifty or sixty millions.”^[13] Baldwin answered by saying a total of two hundred and fifty million dollars in lost revenue (based on an assumed four-year presidential term) would be trivial compared to the cost of war and Virginia’s plan was all that was necessary to solve the issue. Lincoln also briefly mentioned concern about the troops at Fort Sumter being properly fed. Baldwin responded that the people of Charleston were feeding them and would continue to do so as long as a resolution was in sight.

Though Lincoln appeared to be genuinely touched by Baldwin’s plea for peace, he was alarmed at the prospect of lost revenue; he did not like the idea of the Southern States remaining out of the Union until a compromise could be reached. His reply underscored this deep concern: “And open Charleston, etc., as ports of entry, with their ten per cent tariff. What, then, would become of my tariff?”^[14] Though it was Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor where things came to a head, lower duties would have applied and attracted trade to all Southern ports, e.g., Richmond, Savannah, Wilmington, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, etc.

Lincoln’s reply to Baldwin made it clear slavery was not the central issue. He did not mention slavery but voiced alarm at the amount of revenue that would be lost if he allowed the Confederate States to exist as a separate country. Import duties comprised the vast majority of government revenue at that time.

Baldwin asked Lincoln if he trusted him as an honest representative of the sentiment of Virginia and received an affirmative response. After confirming Lincoln’s confidence in him, Baldwin stated, “I tell you, before God and man, that if there is a gun fired at Sumter this thing is gone.”^[15] He stressed that action should be taken as soon as possible, stating that if the situation festered two more weeks, it would likely be too late.

Lincoln awkwardly paced about in obvious dismay and exclaimed: “I ought to have known this sooner! You are too late, sir, too late! Why did you not come here four days ago, and tell me all this?”^[16] Another fact not revealed in the conversation by Lincoln was that he had already authorized reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens on March 29 and the ships were preparing to sail.

Baldwin replied: “Why, Mr. President, you did not ask our advice. Besides, as soon as we received permission to tender it, I came by the first train, as fast as steam could bring me.”^[17]

Once more, Lincoln responded: “Yes, but you are too late, I tell you, *too* late!”^[18] Perhaps this was the point when it sunk in as to how serious the Southern States viewed the situation.

Lincoln claimed secession was unconstitutional, though it had been taught at West Point using Rawles’ textbook, that the Union is a voluntary coalition of States and secession was up to the people of the respective States. Conversely, Lincoln saw nothing wrong with coercion, which was historically considered unconstitutional in both North and South. He felt secession automatically signaled war, when it should have signified the opposite. Concerning the Constitution, “if followed, civil war—the fight for control over the government—is impossible.”^[19]

Lincoln made no promises and dismissed Baldwin. Later the same day, Baldwin engaged in a lengthy conversation with Seward. From their conversation, Baldwin surmised that Seward preferred and desired to work toward peace but felt conflict was very likely. Baldwin had fulfilled his duty and returned to Virginia with the verdict. Dabney later speculated from Baldwin’s testimony that Lincoln had succumbed to the pro-war fanaticism of Stevens and abandoned the more sensible warnings from Seward about the unconstitutionality of coercion.

Stuart confirmed the accuracy of Baldwin’s account to Dabney. Indeed, Stuart, along with William B. Preston and George W. Randolph, spoke with Lincoln on April 12, 1861, and received virtually the same message as Baldwin. “I remember,” says Mr. Stuart, “that he used this homely expression: ‘If I do that, what will become of my revenue? I might as well shut up housekeeping at once.’”^[20]

Highlighting Stuart’s meeting was Lincoln’s insinuation that he was not interested in war; however, the day after their meeting the very train on which they returned to Richmond carried the proclamation calling for 75,000 troops to coerce the seceded States.

Another attempt at compromise was detailed in the April 23, 1861, edition of the *Baltimore Exchange* and reprinted in the May 8, 1861, edition of the *Memphis Daily Avalanche*. This involved a meeting between a group led by Dr. Richard Fuller, a preacher from the Seventh Baptist Church in Baltimore, and Lincoln. Fuller was a South Carolina native and Southern supporter. The article states:

We learned that a delegation from five of the Young Men’s Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members each, yesterday (April 22, 1861) proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland.^[21]

Fuller acted as the chairman and conducted the interview. After Fuller’s plea for peace and recognition of the rights of the Southern States, Lincoln responded, “But what am I to do?...what shall become of the revenue? I shall have no government? No resources?”^[22]

Former U.S. President John Tyler was intimately knowledgeable of the situation, and he worked diligently to avoid war. With the benefit of Tyler’s insight, Lyon Gardiner Tyler’s account echoes those of the Virginia and Maryland representatives:

...the deciding factor with him (Lincoln) was the tariff question. In three separate interviews, he asked what would become of his revenue if he allowed the government at Montgomery to go on with their ten percent tariff... Final action was taken when nine governors of high tariff states waited upon Lincoln and offered him men and supplies.^[23]

Lyon Tyler, as President Tyler’s son, almost certainly had inside information about the three aforementioned meetings with Lincoln, especially in consideration of his father’s tireless attempts to achieve a peaceful resolution.

Dabney summed up the circumstances surrounding the war by identifying Lincoln’s reference to the sectional tariff as the tipping point. “His single objection, both to the wise advice of Colonel Baldwin and Mr. Stuart, was: ‘Then what would become of my tariffs?’”^[24] Lincoln saw a free trade policy in the South as an economic threat to the North that could not be allowed to stand. Through Colonel Baldwin, Virginia provided a viable option to avoid war and preserve the Union. Referencing Lincoln’s course of action, Dabney lamented, “he preferred to destroy the Union and preserve his [redistributive] tariffs. The war was conceived in duplicity, and brought forth in iniquity.”^[25]

Notes

^[1] Mildred Lewis Rutherford, *A True Estimate of Abraham Lincoln & Vindication of the South*(Wiggins, Mississippi: Crown Rights Book Company, 1997.), 58-59. This quote appeared on page 11 of the December 25, 1922, edition of *Barron’s*. Original source: *New Haven Register*; copied in *New York World*, September 15, 1864.

^[2] Dr. Grady McWhiney, former Professor at the University of Alabama, Texas Christian, etc. said: “What passes as standard American history is really Yankee history written by New Englanders or their puppets to glorify Yankee heroes and ideals.” (From *The Unforgiven*, 11).

[3] Robert L. Dabney, D.D., *The Origin & Real Cause of the War, A Memoir of a Narrative Received of Colonel John B. Baldwin*, Reprinted from Discussions, Volume IV, 2-3.

[4] Lee referenced his West Point teaching from Rawles' 1825 textbook, *A View of the Constitution of the United States of America*, that the Union is a voluntary coalition and States have a legal right to secede. Lee was duty-bound to fight for Virginia; he understood the meaning of Article III, Section 3. Virginia's Alexander R. Boteler, while serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, warned the Lincoln Administration that Virginia would secede if there was a call to invade the Southern States.

[5] Dabney, 3.

[6] Ibid., 4.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid., 8.

[9] "Interview Between President Lincoln and Col. John B. Baldwin, April 4th, 1861, Statements and Evidence," *Staunton Speculator* (Staunton, Virginia: Spectator Job Office, D.E. Strasburg, Printer, 1866), 12, <https://ia800301.us.archive.org/5/items/interviewbetween00bald/interviewbetween00bald.pdf>, (Accessed April 21, 2016).

[10] Dabney, 7.

[11] Ibid., 6.

[12] "Interview Between President Lincoln and Col. John B. Baldwin, April 4th, 1861, Statements and Evidence," 12-13, (Accessed April 21, 2016).

[13] Ibid., 13.

[14] Dabney, 8.

[15] "Interview Between President Lincoln and Col. John B. Baldwin, April 4th, 1861, Statements and Evidence," 13, (Accessed April 21, 2016).

[16] Dabney, 6.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid.

[19] From a May 2013 conversation with John P. Sophocleus, Auburn University Economics Instructor.

[20] Dabney, 11.

[21] Bruce Gourley, "Baptists and the American Civil War: April 23, 1861," *In Their Own Words*, April 23, 2011, <http://www.civilwarbaptists.com/thisdayinhistory/1861-april-23/>, (As reprinted in the *Memphis Daily Avalanche*, May 8, 1861, p. 1, col. 4), (Accessed April 21, 2016).

[22] Ibid.

[23] Lyon Gardiner Tyler, *The Gray Book: A Confederate Catechism*, (Wiggins, Mississippi: Crown Rights Book Company—The Liberty Reprint Series, 1997), 5. Originally printed in *Tyler's Quarterly* in Volume 33, October and January issues, 1935.

[24] Dabney, 14.

[25] Ibid.

About John M. Taylor

John M. Taylor, from Alexander City, Alabama, worked for over thirty years at Russell Corporation (subsequently Fruit of the Loom), primarily in transportation and logistics. In his second career, Taylor is presently Assistant Director at Adelia M. Russell Library in Alexander City. He holds a B.S. Degree in Transportation from Auburn University and has completed nine MLIS Courses at the University of Alabama. Taylor is married with two sons and two grandchildren. Inspired by his late Mother, who dearly loved the South and knew one of his Confederate ancestors, Taylor has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans since 1989, where he edited both local and State newsletters; this includes eleven years as Editor of Alabama Confederate. He has also supported the Ludwig von Miss Institute since 1993. Taylor's book, *Union At All Costs: From Confederation to Consolidation* (Booklocker Publishing), was first released in January 2017.

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/colonel-baldwin-meets-mr-lincoln/>

I FIGURE A MAN'S ONLY GOOD FOR ONE OATH AT A TIME

[Defending the Heritage](#)

"I FIGURE A MAN'S ONLY GOOD FOR ONE OATH AT A TIME, AND I TOOK MY OATH TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."

John Wayne as Ethan Edwards in The Searchers

"I FIGURE A MAN'S ONLY GOOD FOR ONE OATH (to a War Between the States Heritage Group) AT A TIME, AND I TOOK MY OATH TO THE (Sons of CONFEDERATE Veterans)".

I could never be a Son of Both, as no man can have two masters, for he will hate one and love the other or he will cling to one and despise the other.

We are the blood bought of ONLY Confederate Soldiers who either died or served honorably until the end of the war. Their Blood flows in our veins, if not for them we would not exist. No galvanized yankees and no descendants of government officials here.

Just a few good men honoring the Charge given to us in 1906 in New Orleans, La. by our forefathers, the United Confederate Veterans.

Every Camp needs to repeat the Charge aloud at every meeting until all members know it by heart.

Stephen Dill Lee's Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans and some things that should jump out at every good Confederate.

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought.

To your strength will be given the 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.

Denne Sweeney's reply at New Orleans in 2006:

I wish that General Lee could see us today.

He would see that the sons and grandsons and great-grandsons of his comrades-in-arms have not forgotten them or what they fought for. I have wondered how we might answer the old General if he were alive today, and I think it might be something like this:

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, do accept the vindication of the Cause for which our heroic Confederate ancestors fought.

It is our duty to defend the symbols and monuments and graves of that great struggle for as long as the Southland exists. It is our strength of character that protects the Confederate soldier's legacy of bravery and humility and self-sacrifice, and we pledge on our sacred honor to hold true to his ideals and principles.

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, 100 years on, claim the birthright of the Southern people for ourselves and our children, and declare that this is an inheritance which we must forever preserve, SO HELP US GOD.

The words on the Confederate monument at Arlington National Cemetery say it all:

Not for fame or reward -
Not for place or for rank -
Not lured by ambition -
Or goaded by necessity -
But in simple -
Obedience to duty -
As they understood it
These men suffered all -
Sacrificed All -
Dared all - And Died -

From the wayback Machine-

AUGUST 2002

National Convention News

It is my pleasure to announce the following:

Ronnie Gene "Ron" Wilson of South Carolina has been elected Commander in Chief and **Denne Sweeney of Texas has been elected Lt. Commander in Chief.**

The following Army Commanders were elected:

AOT - Commander - Allen M. Trapp (GA)
Councilman - Thomas Tarry Beasley, II (TN)
ATM - Commander - John C. Perry (TX)
Councilman - Mark Lea (Beau) Cantrell (OK)
ANV - Commander - Charles Hawks (NC)
Councilman - Henry Kidd (VA)

Resolutions passed

- Condemn misuse of Confederate flag by racist groups and take legal action to prevent such.
 - No member is authorized to attack fellow member in media; if done, organizational retribution authorized.
 - Resolution to create Confederate Cavalry Corps with Corps museum at N.B. Forrest Boyhood home.
- International Award Winners
- **Camp of the Year - 2nd Texas Frontier Camp, # 1904 of DeLeon, Texas, Thomas Harrison Cmdr.**
 - Best SCV Website: Tennessee Division - Allen Sullivant, Webmaster
 - Camp with greatest gain in members: TIE
- #1939 Savannah, TN - 59 members
#1423 Egbert Ross, Charlotte, NC - 59 members
Army with greatest gain in camps: ATM with 12
· Division with greatest gain in camps: MS with 7

- Individual that recruited greatest number of members:
Allen Ashley of SC with 67 new recruits
- Best Newsletter: Less than 50 members:
15th Regt. SC Vol. newsletter, Lexington, SC
- More than 50:
Gen. James Longstreet Camp, GA

- Division newsletter: AR "The Southern Guardian"
- Best Historical project: BG B.E. Bee Camp in Atkin, S.C. for the reenactment of the "Battle of Atkin, SC"
- Scrapbook:
More than 50 members -Richard Taylor Camp Louisiana
Less than 50 members J. M. Barton #441, Arkansas

And finally:

There are just two things Sons of Confederate Veterans, their families, and those partisan then and now to, The Cause, need to remember to sleep well at night:

1. Our Cause was just, our icons and symbols are sacred, our heroes are real, and no apologies or compromises are either necessary nor acceptable!

2. See No. 1

Unreconstructed, Unapologetic Southern Americans

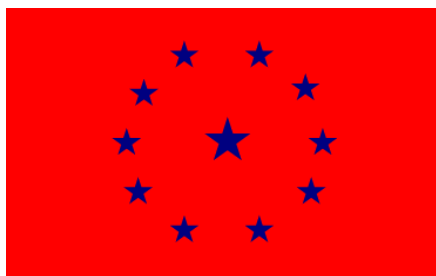
[><]

Occupied, Texas



'A man has only got room for one oath at a time. I gave mine to the Confederate States of America".
-John Wayne, "The Searchers"

Some Flags of The Confederate States of America

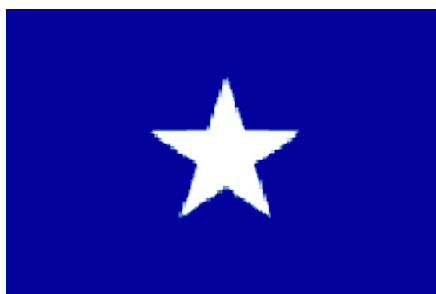


Proposed Confederate Flag

Proposed Confederate Independence Flag 1861

This flag was one that may have been proposed as a design for the Confederate States of America in 1861. The original of this flag was a flag formerly in the collection of Boleslaw & Marie-Louise d'Otrange-Mastai. It is illustrated, in their landmark book "The Stars and the Stripes," on page 136 wherein they identified it as the 1861 proposal for a flag of the new Confederate States of America. Its actual identification remains speculative, but the original flag was sold in 2002 at auction by Sotheby's as one of four pieces in a set for \$7,768.00.

A modern replica version, in miniature and full size, identified as a Confederate Battle Ensign, was widely available during the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1975. It was made by a short-lived California flag company, the Golden State Flag Company, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the United States. They were widely marketed through several grocery store chains, including Safeway and Pathmark.

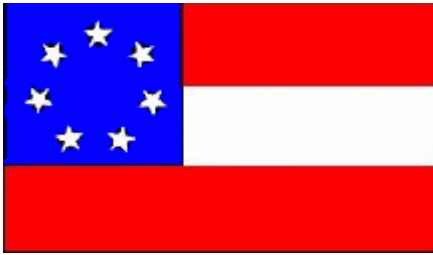


Republic of Mississippi Flag

The "Bonnie Blue" Flag

The first recorded use of the lone star flag dates back to 1810 when a troop of West Florida dragoons set out for the Spanish provincial capitol at Baton Rouge under this flag. They were joined by other republican forces and captured Baton Rouge, imprisoned the Spanish Governor and raised their Bonnie Blue flag over the Fort of Baton Rouge. Three days later the president of the West Florida Convention, signed a Declaration of Independence and the flag became the emblem of a short-lived new republic. By December the flag of the United States replaced the blue lone star flag after President Madison issued a proclamation declaring West Florida under the jurisdiction of the Governor of the Louisiana Territory. The lone star flag was used by the Republic of Texas from 1836 to 1839, and in 1861 became the first flag of the Confederacy.

The lone star flag was flown at the "Convention of the People" in Mississippi on January 9, 1861. It was later celebrated in the popular song "[The Bonnie Blue Flag](#)" (see lyrics) which was sung by southern troops on their way to battle. Although never officially one of the national flags of the Confederate States of America, it was considered one by the soldiers and southern people. The units from Louisiana and Texas adopted the Bonnie Blue as their official banner of the Confederacy.

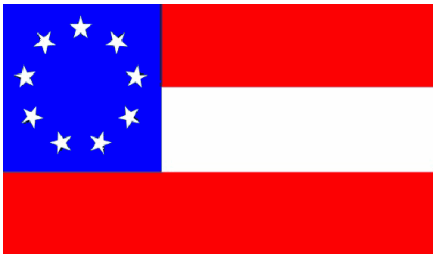


Stars and Bars (7 States)

**First Confederate National Flag
(first version - March 4, 1861 to May 21, 1861)**

This flag was adopted, but never officially enacted. In their haste to have a flag prepared for the flag raising ceremony on March 4, 1861, the Confederate Congress neglected to formally enact a flag law. When this flag was first raised over the capitol building in Montgomery, it contained seven stars, representing the Confederate States. This was also the flag used by the Confederate Army of the Potomac under General Beauregard at the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) in 1861. This design was also used as the Confederate Naval Ensign between 1861-1863.

Strangely enough, one of the most persistent myths about Confederate flags concerns the First National flag. This myth states that this flag only saw combat at the First Battle of Bull Run, and was then replaced by the Army of Northern Virginia Battle flag (see below). In reality, of all the types of Confederate flags, this First National Flag (and its different versions) saw more battle service than any other and was still in use at the end of the war.



Stars and Bars (9 States)

**First Confederate National Flag
(second version - May 21, 1861 to July 2, 1861)**

By the third week of April of 1861 two more stars needed to be added to the First Confederate National flag representing Virginia and Arkansas. The official change happened on May 1, 1861 with the addition of these two stars to the blue canton of the flag.

In reality, there was really no "correct" version of these flag since they came in the late days of Jacksonian America, where most flags were hand-made, and people pretty much did what they wanted with making flags.

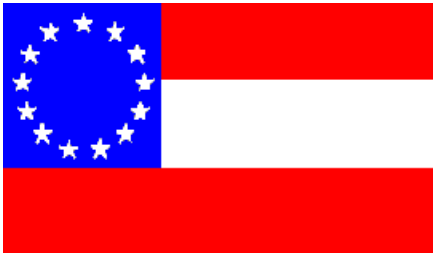


Stars and Bars (11 States)

**First Confederate National Flag
(third version - July 2, 1861 to November 28, 1861)**

Much like the flag of the United States the Confederate States added stars as they added states. By May, North Carolina was added, and by June Tennessee had joined to increase the number to eleven.

The actual number of states to join the Confederacy was eleven, thus possibly making this flag the most correct, however, eventually 13 stars were added (see below).



Stars and Bars (13 States)

First Confederate National Flag (final version - November 28, 1861 to May 1, 1863)

The First National Flag eventually had 13 stars. The admission of Kentucky and Missouri in September and December brought the circle of stars to thirteen. During battle this flag was sometimes confused with the Union Stars and Stripes, therefore it was replaced by the 2nd National flag in 1863. Although there were only 11 states in the Confederacy, there were stars added for Missouri and Kentucky because both sides claimed these states. Missouri and Kentucky actually had two state governments: the elected governments which seceded and joined the Confederate States, and provisional governments created by the Union who actually held them.

In actuality, there were multiple versions of this flag. Examples on file include those with a single star as well as these star counts - 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17.



Second National Flag

Second Confederate National Flag

Although popular legend states that because the pattern and colors of the Stars and Bars flag did not distinguish it sharply from the Stars and Stripes of the Union, it sometimes led to confusion on the battlefield. So the legend states it was decided to design a new flag for the Confederate States that was in no way similar to the Union's Stars and Stripes. However, the real reason this flag was designed had nothing to do with the U.S. flag. It had more to do with the Confederate Congress seeking a more "Confederate" flag, to honor the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia, and to replace the First National Flag which had split feelings in the South.

Therefore, on May 1, 1863, a second design was adopted, using the "Southern Cross" Battle Flag as the canton on a simple white field. This second design was sometimes called "the Stainless Banner" and is sometimes referred to as the "Stonewall Jackson Flag" because its first use was to cover Stonewall Jackson's coffin at his funeral. The nickname "stainless" referred to the pure white field. This design was also used as the Confederate Naval Ensign between 1863-1865.



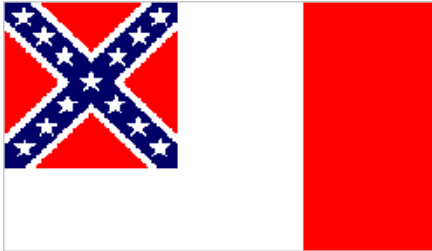
Second National Flag
(possible variant)

Second Confederate National Flag (or regimental colors)

This interesting Second Confederate National Flag, with its reversed colors in the canton, was captured at the Battle of Paine's Cross Roads (Painesville) in Virginia near the end of the Civil War in 1865 by Sgt. John A. Davidsizer of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry. This action involved the burning of Confederate supply wagons at Painesville, Virginia, and seven Medals of Honor were awarded to Union soldiers as a result of this one action.

It should be noted here that the Medal of Honor was routinely awarded for capturing the rebel flag during a Civil War battle, and the flag possibly exists

that these units simply overtook the wagons and just plundered them for the flags before burning them, as this was not a pitched battle. It is even unclear if this flag is a variant Confederate national flag; or an unidentified regimental color. It is currently housed in the collection of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia.



Third National Flag

Third Confederate National Flag

It was soon discovered that the Second Confederate National Flag (see above) was easily mistaken for either a white flag of surrender or parlay flag, especially when the air was calm and the flag hung limply, and it was decided that this flag also had to be modified. In 1865 it was officially replaced by this Third and last Confederate National flag which had a large vertical red stripe placed along its right edge.

Although not widely used because of the rapidly approaching end of the war, the flag was reported in Richmond newspapers in December of 1864 and by January of 1865, examples of this pattern were flying over Richmond hospitals and units of the James River Squadron. Some examples were also used as unit battle flags until the South surrendered on April 9th.



Army of Northern Virginia
Battle Flag

Army of Northern Virginia Battle Flag

Because the colors that different commands and regiments carried on the field were a major means of identification, local commanders designed special battle flags to distinguish units during battles. The most famous of these Confederate Battle flags was that of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The famous "Southern Cross" design was born when Southern Congressman William Miles suggested the design to General Beauregard, who took it to the army's commander General Johnston. The first battle flag was made in September of 1861 by Hettie, Jennie, and Constance Cary of Richmond.



Army of the Peninsula
Battle Flag

Army of the Peninsula Battle Flag

The Confederate Army of the Peninsula was under the command of Confederate General John Magruder in the early days of the American Civil War, and it was General Magruder who ordered this flag made for his command in April of 1862.

The Army of the Peninsula fought against the invading Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Union General John McClellan, from late 1861 until June of 1862 before being merged with the newly reorganized Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, now under the command of the legendary General Robert E. Lee.



Naval Jack until 1863

Confederate States of America First Naval Jack

The First Confederate Navy Jack consisted of a circle of seven 5-pointed white stars on a field of light blue. Since a jack is a flag that looks like the union or canton of a national flag, the first Confederate Naval Jack was a blue flag containing seven stars just like the canton on the Stars and Bars. On a sailing vessel, the jack is hoisted on the jack-staff (flag pole) on a military vessel's bow (front end) when at anchor or in port.



Naval Jack after 1863

The Second Confederate Navy Jack

The Second Naval Jack is basically a rectangular version of the "Southern Cross" as found on the canton of the Second Confederate National flag. The blue color in the saltire (the diagonal cross), however, is much lighter than on the national flag or the battle flag. It was flown by Confederate warships from 1863 to 1865.

After taking command of Confederate forces of the west in 1864, General Joseph Johnston modified the square Army of Virginia Battle flag for his Army of Tennessee, changing it to a rectangular shape similar to the Confederate Navy Jack. The attempt was met with disfavor by western commands who had fought under different flags earlier in the war. However, this rectangular flag later became the official flag of the United Confederate Veterans after the war, and today is mistakenly accepted as the "Confederate Flag."



First Florida Volunteer
Division - 1863

First Regiment of Florida Volunteer Infantry Flag

The 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry was organized at the Chattahoochee Arsenal during March of 1861. The unit fought long and hard throughout the war and was at nearly every major battle in which the Confederate Army of Tennessee was engaged.

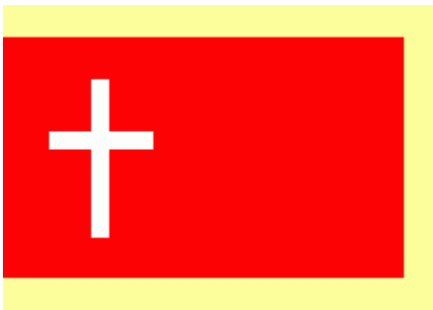


3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry

3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry Regiment Flag

The 3rd Kentucky Infantry was organized in 1861 in Tennessee. It was a part of Kentucky's "Orphan Brigade," until late 1862 when it was reassigned to the Army of Tennessee. Further research now shows that these flags were not just for the Orphan Brigade but, rather, were the battle flags of General John Breckinridge's whole division. Formerly, the Reserve Corps at Shiloh, it was the only command at the Battle of Shiloh without standardized battle flags and in May of 1862, the division adopted these flags and continued to use them into 1863.

The 3rd Regiment became mounted in 1864 and would serve in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. As a mounted regiment it was removed from the Army of Tennessee and remained to fight in Mississippi under Nathan Bedford Forrest. On May 4, 1865, what was left of the regiment surrendered at Meridian, Mississippi.

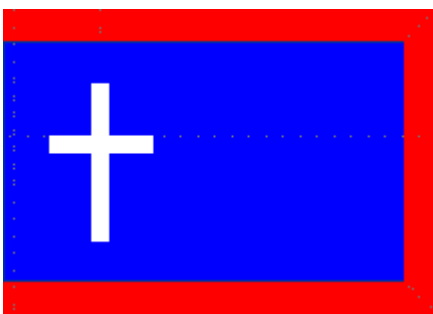


39th Georgia Brigade

Cummings' White Cross Battle Flag 1863

During the siege of Vicksburg, the Confederate volunteers from Georgia under the command of Brigadier General Alfred Cumming used this battle flag. It was one of the famous White Cross Battle Flags used by the Vicksburg Garrison in its struggle with the Union Army of the Tennessee of Union General U.S. Grant. This brigade was part of Carter Stevenson's Division, which probably all used similar flags, but only the flag of the 39th Georgia survives of this pattern.

The Confederate "Army of Tennessee" was named after the state, the Union "Army of the Tennessee" was named after the river, much to the confusion of history students ever since.



Missouri Raid Battle Flag

Bowen's White Cross Battle Flag 1863

General John Bowen's command established a distinguished combat record as a fighting division of the Army of the West at such places as Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Vicksburg, and Atlanta. According to legend General Bowen's wife smuggled in their first battle flag of this pattern into the Vicksburg siege. It had a blue field bordered in red and a white Latin cross set off-center toward the hoist edge.

The flag was used by all the brigades under Bowen's command. These flags first appeared in February of 1863. A later version was used by the troops of General Sterling Price's army in their 1864 Missouri raid.



3rd Tennessee 1862

3rd Tennessee Hardee Battle Flag

The earliest western Confederate battle flag was flown in Hardee's Corps of the Army of Tennessee. It had been designed by General Simon B. Buckner and first issued to his troops in January of 1862, who were part of the Army of Central Kentucky based in Bowling Green. It first saw action at Ft. Donelson where some of Buckner's Division had been transferred. What remained of the army after this transfer became General William J. Hardee's Corps, which retained the flag.

It's simple design of a blue field and a white center became known as Hardee's Battle Flag. Each Unit's flag were soon inscribed with names of battles they fought in. Later versions had white borders all around. Because of the large number of Tennessee regiments using this flag design it is sometimes referred to as the "Tennessee Moon" flag.

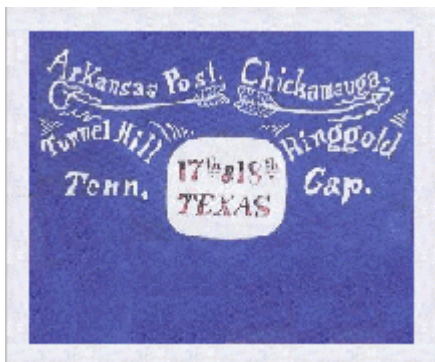


54th Georgia Volunteers

54th Georgia Infantry Volunteer Hardee Flag 1864

The 54th Georgia Infantry Volunteers were first formed in May of 1862. They were part of General Hugh Mercer's Brigade which had carried Charleston Depot battle flags as part of General William H.T. Walker's Division. Assigned to General Patrick Cleburne's Division in late July, 1864, the brigade finally received their Cleburne/Hardee battle flags after Atlanta's fall, just prior to the Tennessee Campaign.

By 1865, the Southern armies had taken so many casualties that they were consolidating units together to maintain their ability to fight. Two such units, the 4th Battalion Sharpshooters and the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry were joined together with the 54th Georgia Volunteers Regiment in April of 1865 in North Carolina.



Combined Texas Division

Cleburne's Texas Cavalry (dismounted) Hardee Battle Flag 1864

In November of 1863, the 17th and 18th Texas received their new flannel Hardee flags inscribed with the battle honors of the previous campaigns: Arkansas Post, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, and Ringgold Gap. During the Atlanta Campaign, the units participated in some of the hardest fighting of the war. This is the flag of the combined 17th and 18th Texas, it was not issued to the regiment until sometime in early 1864, when the rest of Cleburne's Division got new battle flags.

On July 22, 1864, while fighting in the Confederate front lines, the 18 Texas became cut-off, and nearly surrounded, forcing the surrender of a large number of its men. After a brief hand-to-hand struggle, the battle flag was taken by Union General William T. Clark. After the war, veterans of the 18th Texas made considerable efforts to locate their flag, which in 1914 was returned to Texas by General Clark's widow.



Hart's Battery 1863

Recent speculation has questioned this flag's identity, suggesting that it may have belonged to Good's Battery instead.

Hart's Battery (Dallas Artillery) 1861-1862 (Second Arkansas Field Battery 1863)

The confusing history of Hart's Battery started in northwest Arkansas and the Indian Territory where the artillery unit served as part of the Second Brigade of McCulloch's Division during the winter of 1861-1862. At the two-day Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern) on March 7-8, 1862, the Yankees captured two of the battery's guns, along with its colors. For reasons that are still unclear, the battery was then disbanded "for shameful conduct in the presence of the enemy." Apparently cleared of the charges, the battery (or a new one using the same name) was reconstituted in late 1862, just in time to be part of another disaster.

Assigned to Colonel Robert R. Garland's Texas Brigade at Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post), the battery was again captured with the rest of the garrison when Confederate forces surrendered on January 11, 1863. Although this surrender is also a subject of controversy, from all accounts, Hart's Battery served their guns professionally and courageously during the siege. After being exchanged in April 1863, Hart's Battery (or a new one using the same name) was once again reconstituted, and possibly spent the remainder of the war in the Trans-Mississippi Army as part of the Second Arkansas Field Battery. There are few references to the name "Hart's Battery" during the last year of the war.

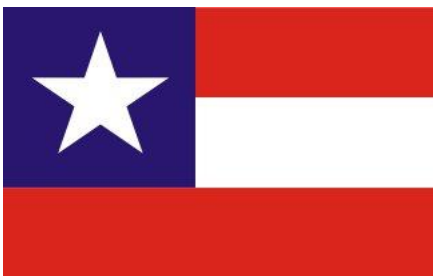


Jefferson Davis Flag

Arkansas Jeff Davis Flag 1862

This was a battle version of the First Confederate National Flag captured by Union forces at the Battle of Pea Ridge (Elk Horn Tavern) from an unidentified Arkansas brigade. It was made of wool flannel, with the words "Jeff. Davis" worked in black velvet letters.


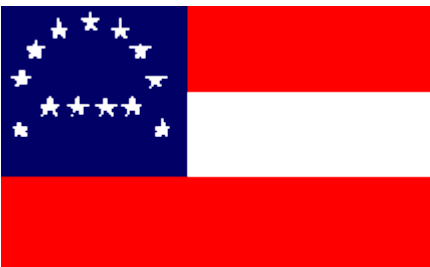
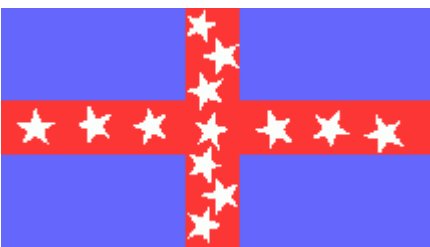
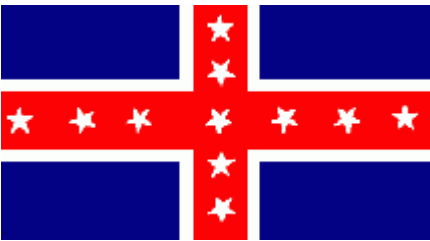
At the Battle of Pea Ridge, two Confederate flags were taken from the forces of General McCulloch (see Hart's above). This was one of them.



Hood's Texas Brigade Flag

Fifth Infantry Regiment, Texas Volunteers 1861

The Texas Brigade (Hood's Brigade) was an infantry brigade that distinguished itself for its fierce tenacity and fighting capability. The original Texas Brigade (1st, 4th, and 5th Texas regiments) was organized in 1861, and gained fame under its second commander John Bell Hood. The brigade fought in the Seven Days Battle, (Gaines' Mill), Second Manassas, Gettysburg (Devil's Den), Seven Pines, Seven Days Battle, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, The Wilderness, Chickamauga and during the Knoxville Campaign. Of the estimated 5,353 men who enlisted only 617 remained to surrender at Appomattox Court House in 1865. The Texas Brigade, along with the Stonewall Brigade from Virginia, were considered to be the main shock troops of the Army of Northern Virginia. For much of the war, the Brigade was

	<p>assigned to Longstreet's Corps.</p> <p>The flag of Hood's Texas Brigade was a combination of the Confederate First National Flag and the Flag of the Republic of Texas. The Fifth Texas had great pride for the flag they called their "Lone-Star Flag."</p>
 <p>10th Texas Cavalry - 1862</p>	<p>The 10th Texas Cavalry Flag</p> <p>As part of the Army of the West and later the Army of Tennessee, the 10th Texas was first organized in 1861 as cavalry, but dismounted in 1862, and fought the rest of the war as infantry. As part of McCown's Division they fought at Corinth, Vicksburg, Richmond, Jackson, Chickamauga, and Atlanta before surrendering at Citronelle, Alabama, on May 4, 1865.</p>
 <p>Lee's HQ Flag</p>	<p>General Lee's Headquarters (HQ) 1862-1863</p> <p>General Lee's Headquarters flag, used between June of 1862 and the summer of 1863, has an unusual star arrangement that was believed to have been designed by his wife Mary to reflect the Biblical Arch of the Covenant. According to legend this flag was actually hand-made by Mary Custis and their daughters.</p> <p>It is currently housed in the collection of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia.</p>
 <p>Polk Battle Flag 1862</p>	<p>The Polk Battle Flag</p> <p>This was the first version of the famous Polk Battle Flag (13 stars). It was designed by Major-General Leonidas Polk for use by his "1st Grand Division" (corps) of the Army of the Mississippi. Polk had seen how Confederate troops using the CSA First National Flag (the Stars and Bars) could, because of its similarity to the Stars and Stripes, become confused on the battlefield, and decided to design his own that would not be mistaken for an Union flag. This flag saw action from Shiloh through the final surrender of the Army of Tennessee. The red St. George's cross was the symbol of the Episcopal Church. Polk was the Bishop of Louisiana.</p>
 <p>16th Tennessee 1862</p>	<p>16th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment Polk flag</p> <p>This unit fought at most of the major battles of the Army of Tennessee including Corinth, Mumfordsville, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, and Nashville. They surrendered to Union forces at Bennett Farm, which today is the City of Durham in Durham County, North Carolina.</p> <p>They used a second version of the Polk Battle Flag, issued in the summer of 1862, which had a cross edged with white and only 11 stars. The Polk Battle Flag continued in service through 1863.</p>



39th North Carolina 1863

McCown Battle Flag

Major-General John P. McCown was appointed to command of a division of the Confederate Army of the West in March of 1862. His troops, organized in two brigades, came from Texas and Arkansas. McCown was of Scottish descent, which probably explains the design of his battle flag for his division: Scotland's Cross of St. Andrew, a white saltire on a blue field.

This particular flag is that of the 39th North Carolina. The other remaining flags of this pattern have no red corners. This flag was probably issued to the Army of Kentucky in addition to McCown's Division.



Van Dorn Flag 1862

4th Missouri Infantry Regiment

When General Earl Van Dorn was assigned a Corps in the Army of the West in the trans-Mississippi theater, he personally designed this type flag for his command. Known as a "Van Dorn flag," it saw use until after the fall of Vicksburg in the west.

When General Van Dorn became Commander of the Army of the West in 1862 his flag came with him. Arriving too late to fight at Shiloh, Van Dorn's troops began adopting this flag in June, with the first issues (with slightly different star pattern and fringed edges) going to the Missouri Brigade. In August, the rest of the army received these flags which first saw use at luka and Corinth where some examples were captured. The crescent is taken from the Missouri state Coat of Arms was was designed to inspire Missouri troops as they crossed east of the Mississippi River.



Cherokee Mounted Rifles

Second Cherokee Mounted Rifles 1862

This flag was first presented to Chief John Ross by Commissioner Albert Pike in 1861, and in 1862 became the first national flag ever carried by Cherokee troops in combat under the command of Colonel Stand Watie, a Cherokee Indian himself. It also began a military career that eventual allowed Watie to become one of only two native Americans on either side to ever become a general. His light calvary command participated in 27 major engagements and numerous smaller skirmishes. Most of their activities utilized guerrilla warfare tactics and Watie's men launched raids throughout the northern-held Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri. He is credited with tying down thousands of Union troops. Watie was promoted to brigadier general in 1864. On June 23, 1865, he became the last Confederate general to surrender at the end of the war.

This flag still exists and is part of a collection of Confederate flags located at the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Visitors Center located near Springfield, Missouri.



Choctaw Brigade Flag

1st Choctaw Battalion Cavalry 1863

About 200 Choctaw braves enlisted in the Confederate service early in 1863, under the command of Major Pearce, and soon afterward found themselves in a disastrous engagement with Union soldiers at Tangipahoe. They flew this distinct banner which features the native weapons of the Choctaw tribe. Many of the Indians and several of the white officers were captured at the battle and some of the Indians were taken North and put on exhibition. This put an end to the battalion as a formal organization, but some of the Choctaws later became dismounted scouts in Spann's Battalion of Independent Scouts.



Annie Fickle's Flag

Quantrill's Raiders 1862-1865

Quantrill's Raiders were a loosely organized force of Confederate raiders who fought in the American Civil War under the leadership of William Clarke Quantrill. He and his men ambushed Union patrols and supply convoys, seized the mail, and occasionally struck towns on either side of the Kansas-Missouri border. The name "Quantrill's Raiders" seems to have been attached to them long after the war, when the veterans would hold reunions. The same thing can be said about their flag.



Quantrill's Raiders modern fantasy flag

According to local legend, Annie Fickle of Lafayette County presented a battle flag to Quantrill's men in thanks for helping her get out of a Yankee prison where she was being held for aiding the enemy. In red letters, she stitched the name "Quantrell," a misspelling, on a plain black flag. The raiders appreciated her gift and carried the standard into several battles. Although Quantrill was killed in Kentucky in 1865, his "legacy" would live on, when many of his men continued on as outlaws after the Civil War.

One example would be that of Frank James and the "James-Younger Gang," including, of course, the infamous and often "Robin Hoodish" legends of Jesse James.



Bath County Volunteers

Bath County Volunteers (Virginia) 1861-65

This is a company battle flag for a company of Confederate infantry raised in Bath County, Virginia. It saw service all through the war, and which was presented by the ladies of Bath County.

The flag is made of fine blue silk with a series of ornate, white scrolls in the center. At the top of the flag it reads "Presented by the Ladies of Bath," and at the bottom reads "God Protect the Right."



10th Tennessee Flag

10th Tennessee Irish Infantry Brigade

The unlucky 10th Tennessee Infantry was organized in 1861, just a few weeks after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumpter. The "Sons of Erin's" motto was "Go where Glory Waits You." At the fighting at Fort Donelson the 10th Tennessee suffered severe losses and earned the nickname of "The Bloody Tenth." After the surrender of Fort Donelson, the field and staff officers were taken as prisoners of war, moved to Fort Warren and Camp Douglas where they received cruel treatment, but were eventually exchanged in 1862. The reunited 10th Brigade was then ordered to Vicksburg where they suffered another bloody defeat at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou. They continued to fight for the losing cause until the end of the war. There were less than 100 men left in the 10th Tennessee Infantry at the closing of the war, and every one of them had been wounded, many times.

Third Texas Infantry Battle Flag 1861-1865

Colonel Philip N. Luckett organized the Third Texas Infantry in the summer of 1861. The men of the Third came largely from Central Texas, specifically Bexar, Gillespie, San Patricio, and Travis counties. As these counties were heavily populated with recent German immigrants and persons of Mexican descent, a large number of the regiment's men were foreign-born. The Third Texas Infantry saw little action during the war, suffered from low morale, verged on mutiny, and had a high desertion rate.



3rd Texas Infantry Flag

The Third was first assigned to the defense of San Antonio (1861-1862), then moved to Brownsville and Galveston in 1863 to protect cotton shipments and guard against raids from Mexico. In 1864, they were moved to the lower Brazos and San Bernard rivers where they apparently spent their time occasionally firing at Union gunboats on the rivers. The regiment only saw one actual battle during the war. During the Red River campaign they fought in the Battle of Jenkins Ferry on April 30, 1864. The following year General Edmund Kirby Smith surrendered the regiment at Galveston, where it was disbanded at the war's end.

Their flag was presented to the Third Texas Infantry by Mrs Phelps of New Orleans, who had it made in Havana. The reversal of blue and red colors on their battle flag is attributed to a misunderstanding of the correct color pattern of the Army of Northern Virginia. Later, several other Confederate battle flags from the Trans-Mississippi Department, also thought to be of Cuban manufacture, displayed the same color reversal.



California Confederate Flag

The J.P. Gillis Flag 1861

During the first year of the Civil War, this flag was captured in Sacramento, California. The creator was a Major J.P. Gillis, who flew the flag on the 4th of July, 1861. Major Gillis claimed he was celebrating the independence of the United States from Britain as well as the southern states from the Union. He unfurled his Confederate flag and proceeded to march down the main street of Sacramento to delight of the onlookers. The flag was of his own design and the canton contains seventeen stars rather than the Confederate's seven.

Because the flag was "captured" by Jack Biderman and Curtis Clark, who were enraged by Gillis' actions, the flag is often also referred to as the "Biderman Flag." Poor Clark, nobody ever referred to the flag as "The Clark Flag," except here.



South Carolina Sovereign Flag

South Carolina Sovereignty Flag 1860

This is a version of an early flag raised over South Carolina shortly after its secession from the Union in 1860 (it was also supposed to have been raised over Yale University by sympathizers).

It is called the South Carolina Sovereignty Flag and was supposed to have been an inspiration for the Confederate flag in its later form.



Citadel Battery Flag 1861
Captured in 1865 by the 20th Iowa

The Citadel Battery Flag 1861

In early 1861, after South Carolina seceded from the United States, her military forces took possession of all military installations around Charleston harbor, except Fort Sumter. One of the smaller installations, or batteries, was manned by cadets from the South Carolina Military Institute, also known as "The Citadel." The flag flown over the battery manned by the Citadel cadets was a red field with a white palmetto and crescent. These cadets had the distinction of having actually fired the first shots in what was to become the Civil War. They fired warning shots at the steamer "Star of the West," which had been dispatched by President Buchanan to supply the garrison at Fort Sumter. The "Star of the West" was turned back by the artillery fire. The "Palmetto Battery" continued to serve until April of 1865 when it and its flag was captured at Mobile by the 20th Iowa. The flag remained in the [Iowa State Historical Society Museum Collection](#) unrecognized and labeled "Unidentified - Red Palmetto" until its rediscovery in the 1960s. It is now on a long term loan from the Iowa State Historical Society and being displayed at the Citadel and seen daily by the proud students. The original bright red background has faded to dull maroon, and the white Palmetto tree has discolored down to a brownish gold.



Big Red
Modern version of The Citadel Flag

A similar red flag with a white palmetto tree and crescent has since been adopted as the unofficial flag of The Citadel Military Institute. It is

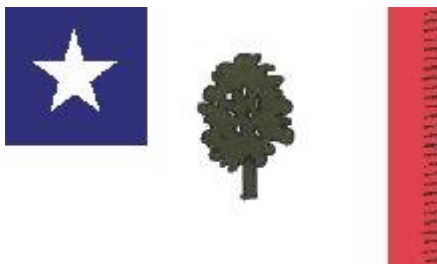
today affectionately known as "Big Red." For some undocumented reason the crescent on the 1861 Citadel Battery Flag is facing the opposite direction as found on the modern South Carolina State flag and the current Citadel flag. Perhaps this is because South Carolina's present flag is a design that was formulated as a possible national banner when the state seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860, and it had a reversed crescent. Since the firing upon the "Star of the West" took place less than three weeks after the Ordinances of Session were adopted by South Carolina, this may have been caused by a verbal description being misinterpreted before standardization could occur.



Louisiana Confederate Flag

Confederate State of Louisiana Flag 1861-1865

This flag of Louisiana was adopted in 1861. Although it is sometimes referred to as the flag of the Republic of Louisiana, this is not accurate, because this was actually the flag of Louisiana as a Confederate State. Louisiana has always been proud of its Spanish and French heritage. Although the flag is obviously based on the design of the U.S. Flag with a square canton and 13 stripes, the canton is colored red with a single yellow star honoring the colors of the Spanish flag, and the stripes of blue, white, and red honored the colors of the French flag.



Mississippi Confederate Flag

Confederate State of Mississippi Flag 1861-1865

The official flag of Mississippi during the War for Southern Independence was a white flag with a magnolia tree in natural colors. The canton was blue and had a single white star. The fly was a thin red bar extending vertically the length of the flag; sometimes it included red fringe as well. The flag was so popular Mississippi became known as the "Magnolia State." Although possibly originally a mythical or suppositious flag, popular usage has claimed this design and it was used as the state flag until 1894 when the present flag was adopted.

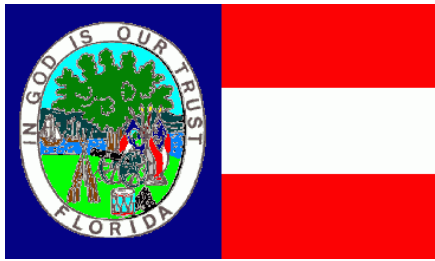
A version of this flag was also said to be used by the 3rd Mississippi Infantry as a regimental flag during the war. However, according to well-known Mississippi flag scholar (Vexillologist) Clay Moss, it was probably adopted after the war as the 3rd Mississippi United Confederate Veterans (UCV) Regimental flag. His research into this particular Magnolia flag is still ongoing.



North Carolina Confederate

Confederate State of North Carolina Flag 1861-1865

The first ten regiments of North Carolina Volunteer Troops (Later renamed the 11th through 20th North Carolina regiments) received this silk state flag made in Norfolk, Virginia by a private contractor. Later, in 1862, the state provided these regiments wool and cotton versions of the state flag made in Raleigh. The only other Confederate state that made such an effort to issue state flags, was Virginia. Virginia issued state flags from 1861 into 1865 for her regiments.

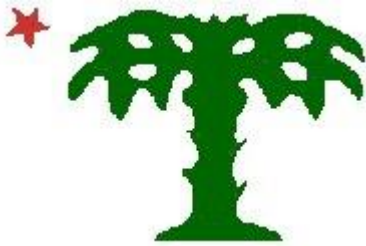


Florida Flag

Confederate State of Florida Flag 1861-1865

After Florida seceded from the Union in January 1861, a number of unofficial flags flew over the state. The general assembly passed an act directing Governor Madison Perry to adopt "an appropriate device for a State flag which shall be distinctive in character." Six months later the Governor had the Secretary of State record the description of Florida's first official flag.

Although we only have a written description of this flag, and none survive today, this reconstruction is pretty accurate according to flag scholars and is being reproduced today and in use by various groups.



Palmetto Guard Flag

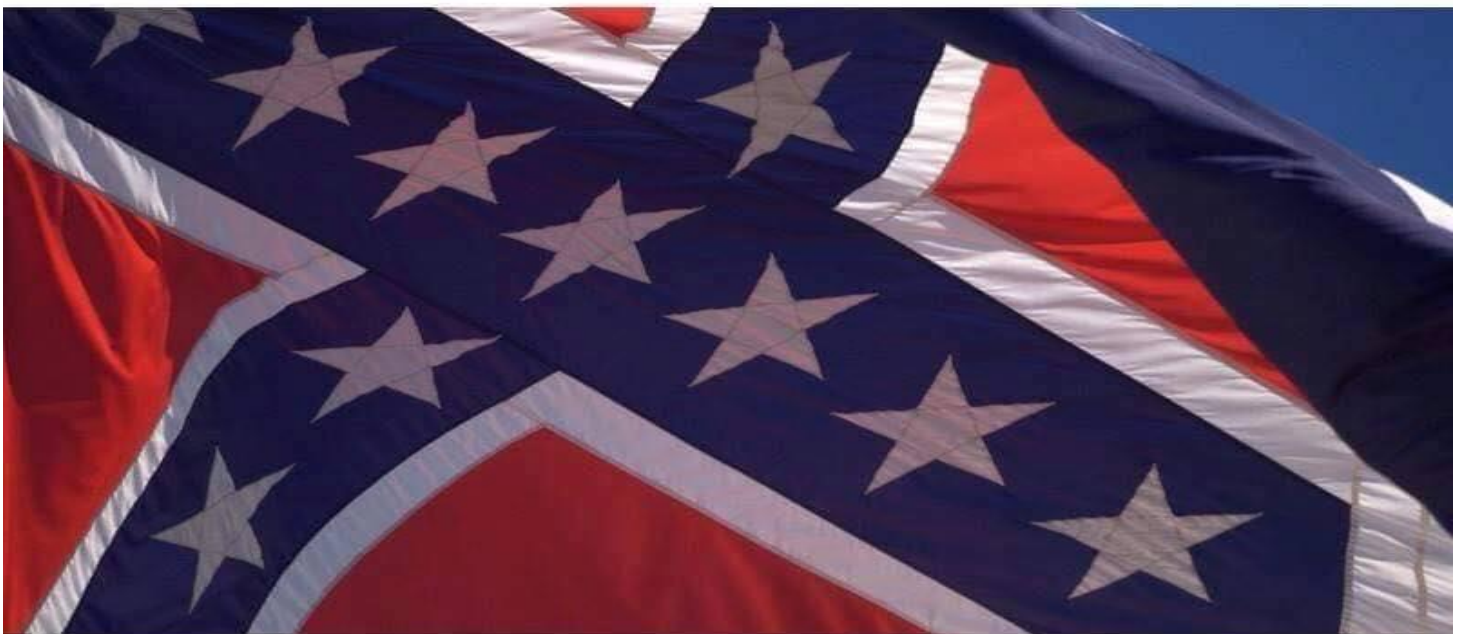
Company C, South Carolina 18th Artillery Battalion

Company C was part of the South Carolina 18th Heavy Artillery Battalion, also called the "Siege Train Artillery Battalion" and the "Palmetto Guard," The 18th was organized in 1862 with three companies in Charleston, South Carolina.

The Guard fought at Fort Sumter, Grimball's Landing, Battery Wagner, James Island, and John's Island. In 1864, Company C was transferred to Pegram's Battalion of Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia and fought its last battle as artillery at the Petersburg. What remained after the Petersburg siege, served as infantry in the Army of Tennessee, which surrendered in April of 1865.

<http://www.loeser.us/flags/civil.html>

UNRECONSTRUCTED - UNREPENTANT



AND FOREVER PROUD OF MY CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS

'Money Powers' dilemma with Confederate symbols

Good video. Never have liked the "heritage, not hate" thing. Who made-up that? Our Confederate ancestors gave us the direction in the SCV and it was not "heritage"; except that we, the descendants, were directed to stand for the truth of the Confederate veterans and the South.

By the way, I'd like to have had something like this video many years ago. When I joined the SCV in 1999, I didn't have a clue about the American truths - just thought that I was a good Democrat - but I began looking for 'em and I'm still discovering more truths of the Confederate veterans and the South.

This email is going to about 150 on my list. If you have a Confederate ancestor and you're not in the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), then you ought to be.

Our Confederate ancestors were right.

Charley Wilson

~From James King~ SCV Camp 141 Commander Albany Georgia

SCV member Richard Pearce in Florida continues to produce Pro-CSA videos. In this video he explains how America and the world would likely be very different and more peaceful if the Confederate Constitution had been adapted because it puts restraints and limits on government especially fiscal (money) restraints.

James King

~From Richard Pearce~

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 Southern 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.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E6sc22H7OXo>

We Face a Spiritual and Political Battle

The contempt, animosity, and pure hatred directed towards our Confederate history and culture, as well as attacks made on western ranchers, is not solely perpetrated out of complete ignorance of our history. It is not solely politically motivated, though political supremacy by the Marxists/globalists is certainly a great part of the agenda. What we are witnessing here today, in the removal of our Confederate monuments and the changing of school, street, and park names, and the government assaults on our western ranchers has to do as much with spiritual warfare as it does political motivation for total control. The secular humanists have been trying to stamp out Christianity at least as far back as the War of Northern Aggression. The Unitarian North and the "Bible Belt" South were in conflict theologically as well as politically. The false teachings of the Unitarians conflicts with the sound doctrine of the Holy Bible. Also, those in the North who favored big government (known as the Hamiltonian principles of government) were in direct conflict with Southerners who subscribed to a very limited government (known as the Jeffersonian principles of government). The powers-that-be in our government today, as well as in the 19th century, attack our symbols and heritage because they represent not only a self-reliant people who defy tyranny and support limited government, but our symbols and heritage represent a Christian people who believe the Bible and try to live according to its teachings. Those who are behind the attacks on our political and religious heritage today are using "useful idiots" (the brainwashed, the historically ignorant, BLM, Antifa) to do their dirty work in many cases. The Marxists/secular humanists need to destroy all symbols representative of independence, self reliance, opposition to tyranny, as well as Christianity to achieve their goal of implementing their One World Government and making complete slaves out of all of us. They are pregnant with evil and "eat the bread of wickedness and drink the wine of violence" (Proverbs 4:17). The war we are engaged in is a continuation of Reconstruction, which destroyed the South and drove a wedge between the races which has not been removed to this very day. We have Yankee transplants and Southern Scalawag turncoats who have gained positions in our city governments, and they do the bidding of the evil globalists in trying to erase our beliefs, history, and way of life. The attacks on the western ranchers is just as much a part of this evil as are the attacks on Southern heritage. The elimination of private property is a large part of their goal. Attacks on our 2nd Amendment rights are also part of their agenda. If they can completely disarm us, then we have no way to defend ourselves from their evil designs.

They have infiltrated the schools and universities with globalist-minded, Marxist-indoctrinated teachers and professors who have brainwashed generations of our young into swallowing such myths as "global warming", "capitalism is evil, socialism is good", "guns are evil", "abortion is a woman's right", "we evolved from apes", "the 'Civil War' was all about freeing the slaves", and a host of other politically correct communist pinko garbage. We have to realize that this conflict is spawned of the devil and has as much to do with eliminating Christianity as it does with eradicating our history through cultural genocide. What can we do? Be a voice in your community. Do not let slanderous remarks about your Southern heritage or your Christian faith go uncontested. Do what you can to educate the ignorant. Be part of a heritage organization such as the SCV or UDC, as well as part of a Bible-believing church. Pray. Pray that the plans of our enemies would be confused, and pray for those who are defending our history and the Gospel. Pray that the veil of ignorance of our history and the Gospel would be lifted and those blinded to the truth would receive sight. Support candidates who have the backbone to stand for what is right. Yes, this is as much a spiritual war as it is political, and we are all affected whether we believe it or not.

Jeff Paulk

7/23/18

Tulsa, OK



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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YANKEE PLAQUE TO DISTORT HISTORY

Your plans to erect a plaque in St. Augustine to commemorate the lynching of blacks is an attempt to continue the false narrative and slander against the South and the fine Confederates who defended her from Lincoln's devils in blue. As in the days of Reconstruction, your agenda is to continue to drive a wedge between the races and pit them against one another.

You Yankee sympathizers and Scalawag turncoats need to get a grip on the truth of our history. You people keep spewing the same tired old line (lie) that the War of Northern Aggression was all about "freeing the slaves", when the true facts of history do not support this at all. Thousands of letters from Confederate soldiers to their loved ones state that they were fighting for independence and to defend their homeland from an illegal invasion. The Corwin Amendment, proposed by Ohio Congressman Thomas Corwin, offered to forever protect slavery if the seceded states would return to the Union. It was refused. Lincoln's own words state that the war had nothing to do with slavery, as well as the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution. You Yankees continue to lay the blame for slavery at the feet of the South, when it was the New England slave traders who built the ships and transported the Africans here, and sold them to both Northerners and Southerners, while flying Old Glory high on their masts. No Confederate flag ever flew on a slave ship. You continue your lie that the "noble and righteous" North was on a moral campaign to "free the slaves", yet it kept over 420,000 slaves in bondage in the Union AFTER the South seceded. So, if the "noble and righteous" North was "freeing the slaves", why did it not free the more than 420,000 that were in the Union? You can't have it both ways. You were either freeing them or you weren't. Slaves in the South were already being freed and the institution of slavery was dying out because it was becoming economically unfeasible to continue using labor with the new farm machinery being invented. To get a true picture of race relations in the South and the lives of slaves before you Yankees stuck your noses in our business, you need to read "The Slave Narratives".

Since Reconstruction, the real reasons for the War, and Lincoln's war crimes, have been covered up and lies have been produced and taught as truth. The South was paying excessive tariffs and footing over 85% of the revenues to the Federal Government - wealth redistribution - financing the Northern railroads, infrastructure, and industry, while getting almost nothing in return. In Lincoln's inaugural address, he stated that the "duties and imposts would be collected, by force if necessary" from the seceded states. He said nothing about "freeing the slaves by force if necessary". Money, power, and greed is what the war was about. The North wanted to continue to financially rape the South, subjugate it, and steal its natural resources. Over 150 years of Marxist rewritten history has brainwashed the historically ignorant, resulting in the massive cultural genocide we see taking place today in the removal of our monuments, and the name changes of schools, streets, and parks. The good Confederate soldier is slandered, and he is said to have fought to preserve slavery, which is a damnable lie. Our flags are said to be racist and representative of hate. Another damnable lie. Many people, like Mr. H. K. Edgerton, have done the research and discovered the truth of our history and now honor their ancestors who fought for independence against an army of rapists, looters, murderers, and arsonists. You people condemn an honorable man like Robert E. Lee as being a slave owner and "fighting for slavery", which is a lie, while you say nothing of Union generals like Grant and Sherman who actually did own slaves. You Yankee transplants have invaded our South and taken over many City Councils and pushed your anti-Confederate agenda down our throats for many years. You have brainwashed our school kids with lies passed off as truth concerning the reasons the War of Northern Aggression was fought. Your Marxist teachers send kids home who dare to wear anything Confederate in support of their heritage. You have killed the playing of "Dixie" at sporting events in the South and eliminated it from the airwaves where it once was common. But you will not get rid of us. You will not get rid of our symbols. Those of us who know the truth are working hard to pass that truth on to others and keep the Southern spirit alive. It is that same spirit that filled our Patriot Fathers who fought against Great Britain to gain independence from a tyrannical government. Our Confederate ancestors fought for the exact same reasons. Keep on with your lies, hate, and slander. We Southrons know the truth, and it will survive all your evil efforts to extinguish it.

Jeff Paulk
Tulsa, OK

To: Tulsa County School Board

1 7/19/18

Your act of changing school names is further proof that we need IQ tests for people to hold elected office, as well as to vote. People as ignorant as you have no business being on any school board. Changing the name of Robert E. Lee Elementary School, as well as other schools, fixes what? I have read recent statements that “Lee owned slaves”, and he “was on the wrong side of history”. This is totally incorrect. Anyone making such claims, or believing them, should be ashamed at their lack of knowledge on this subject. Lee owned no slaves. He set free the slaves he had inherited. He was opposed to slavery, as well as secession, so what was he fighting for? On the other hand, you have General U. S. Grant who not only owned slaves, but did not free them until AFTER the ratification of the 13th Amendment – eight months after the war was over. General Sherman, and other Union generals, also owned slaves. You are supposed to be in the business of education, yet you are miserably lacking one yourselves. If the truth were being taught, instead of Marxist rewritten “history”, we would not be seeing all this cultural genocide taking place with the senseless renaming of schools, streets, parks, and removal of monuments. The blame for slavery in America continues to be laid at the feet of the South, but it was the New England Yankee slave traders who built the slave ships, sailed them to Africa, traded for slaves who were already enslaved by their own people, brought them back to America, and sold them to both Northerners and Southerners. All while flying Old Glory high on their masts. No Confederate flag ever flew on any slave ship. In the “Official Records: War of the Rebellion”, (these are the official U.S. records of Lincoln’s illegal war), no mention of “fighting to free the slaves” is made. Thousands of letters by Confederate soldiers talk about fighting for independence and defending their homes from invasion. The war had not one thing to do with slavery, but money, greed, and power. By the South seceding and forming its own country, Northern industrialists would be deprived of the massive wealth redistribution taking place in the form of excessive and unfair tariffs the South was paying. The North was afraid that the South would not allow trade to continue on the Mississippi River, which was unfounded. In Lincoln’s inaugural address he stated that the “duties and imposts would be collected, by force if necessary”. He threatened war concerning the subject of money, not “freeing the slaves”. He cared not one whit about the black race, as is proven by his numerous racist remarks, which I’m sure you know nothing about.

If the War of Northern Aggression was about “freeing the slaves”, why, then, did Ohio Congressman Thomas Corwin propose an amendment which would FOREVER protect slavery if the seceded states would rejoin the Union and ratify it? Why did the South refuse this offer? If the War was all about slavery, why were there over 420,000 slaves still in the Union AFTER the South seceded? Why were they not freed? I mean, if the glorious and righteous North was on a humanitarian campaign to “free the slaves” in the South, why did they not free those still in the Union? What about the 3,000 free blacks who owned over 20,000 black slaves? Didn’t know about that? What about Lincoln countermanding General Fremont’s order in Missouri and ordering emancipated slaves be returned to their masters? And on the subject of slavery, I’m sure you still have the false image of whips, chains, and terrible mistreatment branded into your minds. Read “The Slave Narratives”, as well as the following books to get a grip on the truth: **“The Real Lincoln”**, by Charles L.C. Minor, (also the same title by Thomas DiLorenzo), **“The South Was Right”**, by James Ronald Kennedy and Walter Donald Kennedy, **“Red Republicans and Lincoln’s Marxists”** by Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson, Jr., **“The Un-Civil War”** by Leonard M. Scroggs, **“Truths of History”**, by Mildred Lewis Rutherford (1920), **“Complicity”** by Anne Farrow, Joel Lang, and Jenifer Frank, and **“Facts and Falsehoods Concerning the War on the South 1861-1865”**, by George Edmunds.

Also, visit these web sites: <http://www.scv674.org/SH-Table.htm>, <http://revisedhistory.wordpress.com/>, <http://quantrillsquerrillas.com/>, <http://southernnationalcongress.org/>, <http://deovindice.org/>, <http://dixienet.org/>, <http://www.belocamp.com/library>

You are continuing this cultural genocide against the memory of brave, gallant, Christian men who were defending their homeland from an illegal invasion. The Confederate army did not commit the same atrocities on Northern civilians as was done to Southern civilians by Lincoln’s army. Rape, murder, arson, beatings and looting were the standard practice. Confederate soldiers were under orders not to commit these same atrocities under penalty of execution. How, after over 150 years, with all the proof there is to the contrary, anyone can still be so ignorant as to believe that the needless War of Northern Aggression was about the South fighting to protect slavery, and the North fighting to end it, is beyond me. This garbage is still being pumped into school children’s heads. The victors write the “history”. They have covered up the reasons for the war, as well as Lincoln’s war crimes. Your actions prove that you are ignorant of the truth and following along with the cultural Marxist PC crowd. Lee was an admirable man, and a solid Christian example. To dishonor him in this way is a slap in the face of the very principles this country was founded upon. You should be hanging your heads in shame for doing exactly what Hitler and other terrorists have done in other countries.

Jeff Paulk
Tulsa, OK

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



"I hope the day will never come that my grandsons will be ashamed to own that I was a Confederate Soldier"

Private A.Y. Handy, 32nd Texas Calvary, C.S.A.

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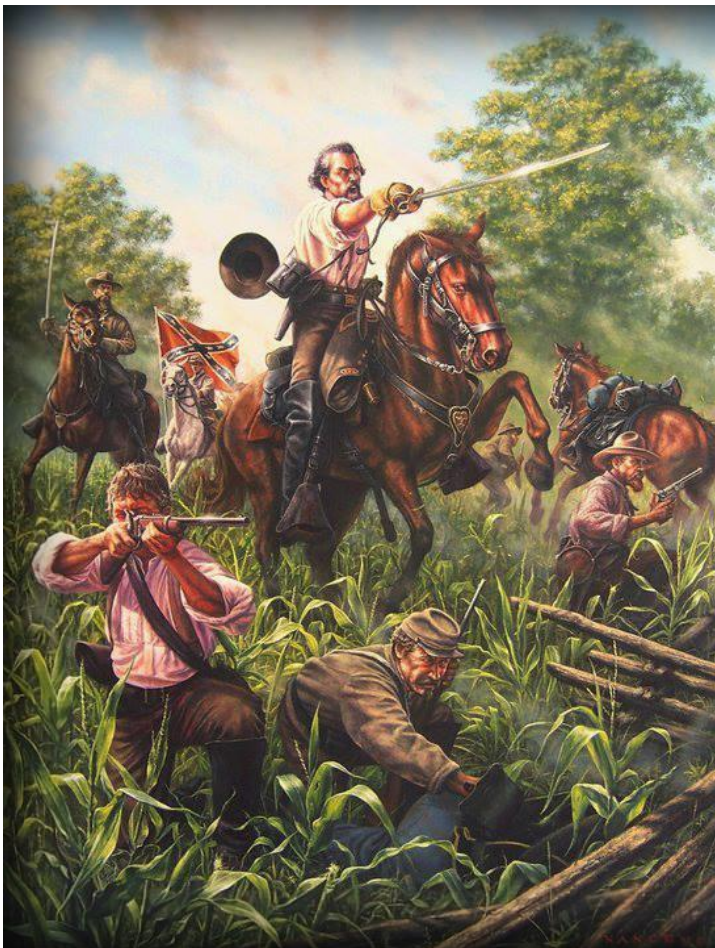
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Make Formal Criminal Complaints of Heritage Terrorism threats by organizations, boards and/or individuals.



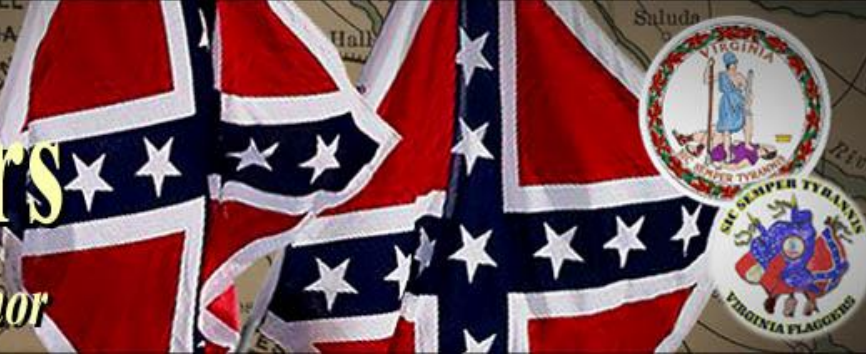
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SHARPENED BRAND,
A WEEK AGO,
UPON MY STEED,
WITH FORREST
AND HIS WARRIOR BAND,
I MADE THE HELL-HOUNDS
WRITHE AND BLEED."**

VETERANS

The Virginia Flaggers

Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



We ain't skeered... but we ain't stupid either.

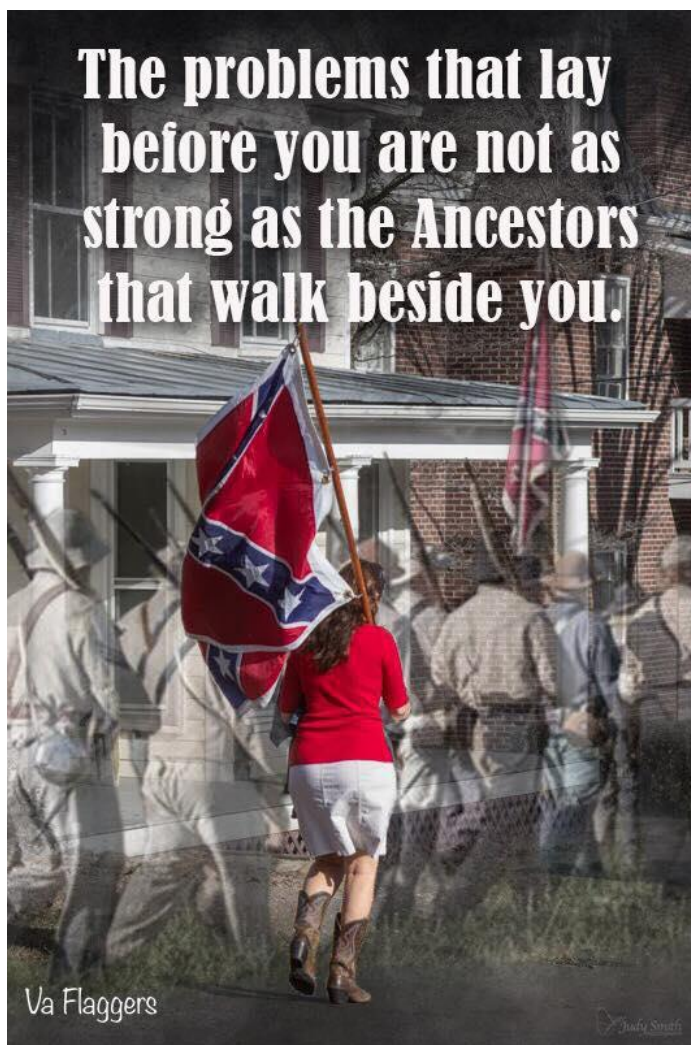
Susan Lee

7/30/2018

I'm getting questions about an upcoming monument rally in Richmond. I want to reiterate that we are not the ones organizing this event and we do not believe holding a rally in Richmond is in our best interest at this time. We have held them before, and will do it again if we think it will help our Cause. This is not the case right now. When making decisions like this, we carefully review all of the circumstances and the bottom line for us is..."will the possible benefit outweigh the possible harm?" We don't think that's the case right now. We are winning our monument fight in Virginia and in Richmond. The Mayor spent thousands of dollars on a commission that basically told him "there's nothing you can do. The monuments are protected by law." Our fight now is with the City Council and in the legislature, should the Democrats gain control during the next election, NOT in the court of public opinion, where we are winning and we are working hard to keep it that way.

Scared of a fight? Heck no...and if you make those kinds of claims, you don't know us. We ain't skeered... but we ain't stupid either. We are in it for the long haul and we are fighting to win and that takes courage AND discernment.

**The problems that lay
before you are not as
strong as the Ancestors
that walk beside you.**



Va Flaggers

Judy Smith

Thursday, July 19, 2018

Despite Setbacks, Confederate Heritage Defenders Not Backing Down



A word of encouragement today...

THREE YEARS after Nikki Haley kicked off a tidal wave of anti-Confederate hatred in the United States, what has the left accomplished...?

A handful of monuments have been removed, a couple have been relocated (still standing), a few are in the process of being moved (to remain in public view), and a handful of ridiculous (and easily removable) "context" signs have been added.

More importantly, what have they NOT been able to accomplish...? THOUSANDS of monuments are still standing, and more flags and monuments are going up every day.

The haters are lashing out and losing their minds because they are LOSING support and their days are numbered. This battle is far from over, and I do believe the time has come to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard, but we must keep our heads and remain calm and steady as the opposition implodes.

Do not give in, Southern brothers and sisters. Do not give up. We know how this ends, and God will vindicate.

"And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Galatians 6:9 KJV

Louisa Board of Zoning Appeals Votes 4-3 to Deny Zoning Appeal for the Charlottesville I-64 Spirit of Defiance Memorial Battle Flag



After several hours of public testimony, arguments from the Louisa County Planning Commission and the Va Flaggers, and questions from the board, members voted to deny our appeal of the alleged zoning violation at the Charlottesville I-64 Spirit of Defiance Battle Flag site.

<http://www.cbs19news.com/content/news/488582611.html>

In our presentation, our attorney presented evidence that both the landowner and a representative from the Va Flaggers had done due diligence in calling the proper office for zoning and building permit information. In its presentation, Louisa County officials claimed that we were lying about our contacts and that we had willfully and intentionally ignored zoning laws. Testimony by the landowner and our representatives, in combination with the presentation of a confirmation email sent by our folks, was compelling and hard to dismiss.

Stressing our experience in having raised 27 flags in the Commonwealth, we effectively argued that we would not spend the \$14,500 it cost to raise this flag, without getting proper confirmation of county requirements, nor would we attempt to knowingly and willfully violate county laws and regulations, as county officials and some speakers claimed.

We also presented evidence of irregularities in the application of exemptions in the zoning ordinance and were able to effectively defend and dismiss the claims made by county officials and the county attorney.

Public testimony against the flag was largely emotionally charged and hysterical, based on false narratives and SPLC talking points. Several neighbors of the landowner spoke of how they enjoyed the view of the flag, and a Louisa county resident and descendant of Richard Proffitt, the veteran buried at the site, spoke eloquently about the fact that the site was clearly a veterans' memorial and should be treated as such.

We believe that of the four that voted against us, two did so strictly based on their own personal bias, and the other two just wanted to pass the whole issue on to the Circuit Court so they did not have to be on record in the matter.

Representatives from the county did their best to insist that the hearing had nothing to do with the fact that it was a Confederate flag flying, but it was obvious to everyone else in attendance that the ONLY reason we were meeting in that building was because of what kind of flag was flying and the First Amendment implications in this case have been well established.

We were prepared for this ruling, but we expected it to be unanimous based on the fact that these kinds of boards usually side with county findings. The fact that the denial was passed by such a slim margin gives us increased confidence heading to Circuit Court, which would be our next level of appeal. We will be meeting with our attorney this week to discuss our options and will keep you all posted as we have new information.

We have 30 days to file our appeal.

In the meantime, we will be installing a new 4'x8' sign at the site this week...



...the flag is still flying, and we are receiving inquiries from Louisa residents about the possibility of installing more flags in the county.

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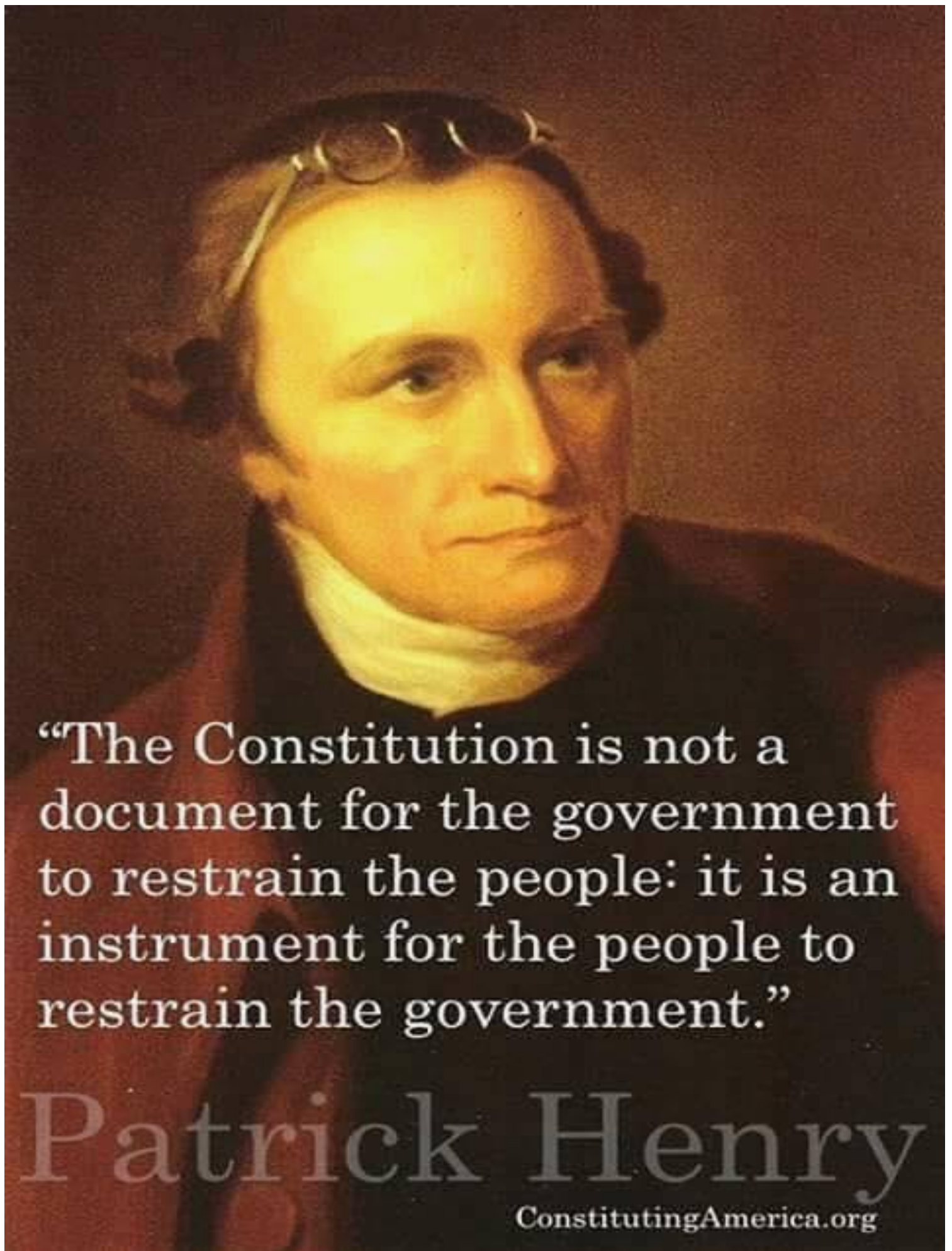
- Check Register
- Civil War Address Labels
- Civil War Leather Checkbook Cover
- Civil War Identity Cards

I have purchased Confederate General checks from Identity Check Printers for years, as recently as a few months ago. Someone alerted me today that they are no longer available, and I just confirmed. The website still offers Union Generals, but the page for the Confederate generals is missing. Hard to imagine a "Civil War Series" without the South included. Apparently, the Yankees came down here to fight...the Yankees!

It looks like they have caved to the bullies, following the lead of others such as the Bradford Exchange and Checks Unlimited. Please give the folks at Identity Checks a call at 1-877-286-0084 and let them know that you will not be buying ANY checks from them because of their discriminatory actions against our history and heritage, and FOLLOW THROUGH with your promise.

FYI: You can order Confederate themed checks here: https://oldesouthltd.com/store/index.php?main_page=product_info&products_id=160

If anyone knows of any other sources, please let us know. We are working on a boycott list, as well as a list of companies who welcome our business. This kind of stuff will only turn around when the threat of a boycott from our folks has as much clout as one from the NAACP. It's only as effective as the number of folks who will follow through.



“The Constitution is not a document for the government to restrain the people: it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government.”

Patrick Henry

ConstitutingAmerica.org

The Dixie Heritage Newsletter

President Donald Trump's nominee to lead the Department of Veterans Affairs, Robert Wilkie, has a long past in Republican politics and a long track record of working on veterans' issues.

He also was a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and a longtime supporter of organizations dedicated to preserving Confederate memorials and honoring our heritage.

The Washington Post reported Tuesday on Wilkie's past, including that, until 2005, he was "a fixture at the annual memorial ceremonies in Washington held by descendants of Confederate veterans around the birthday of Jefferson Davis."

During a 1993 debate over a patent renewal for the Confederate organization the United Daughters of the Confederacy (whose logo included the flag of the Confederacy), Wilkie said: "What we are seeing is an attempt in the name of political correctness to erase entire blocks of our history. The question is whether we're going to wipe out the history of millions of Americans who trace their heritage to the losing side."

And in 2001, he was the most prominent Bush administration official to attend a wreath laying at a Confederate memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, joining other attendees in saluting the Confederate Flag.

Sadly, in a statement made to the Washington Post, the Pentagon said that Wilkie no longer attends the ceremonies or counts himself a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. In a statement given to the paper, Wilkie said the commemorations of the Confederacy he once attended were now "part of the politics that divide us."

His reconsideration of Confederate memorials comes as the result of an aggressive and non-stop campaign by the left against him, and all players in Washington, D.C. who are sympathetic towards the South. This is a BIG reason why we have not published the names of people we meet with in our lobbying efforts.

Robert Wilkie has actually been running the VA for months, since his predecessor, David Shulkin, was fired, but President Trump officially nominated him on May 18. His confirmation hearing sadly was not focused on all of the great things he has done for our veterans, but rather on the fact that he dared to honor his Confederate veteran ancestors.

The lady Senator from Hawaii was especially interested in his "Confederate" activities and he directly told her that: "I stopped doing many of those things at a time when that issue became divisive," He then defended celebrating Confederate veterans by citing words from Union General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Chelsea Clinton may have been raised in Arkansas but she's no Belle. During Wilkie's hearing she sent this tweet: "Someone who has defended treason against the United States, pines for the days of slavery and advocated for banning our brave transgender troops from serving is not fit to lead the VA."

Fortunately Chelsea doesn't get a vote! The Senate is expected to confirm Wilkie along Party lines. If that has not already happened when you read this please call your Senator and express support for Robert Wilkie. When you do, remind him that our Confederate ancestors are veterans and deserve the

respect of their service.

THE ENTIRE UNION AND CONFEDERATE RECORDS

Even longtime historian Charles Steger of Atlanta, Texas is impressed by one holding at the Atlanta Public Library.

The Texarkana Gazette reports a collection of 47 black and heavy volumes on the second floor shelves of the genealogical society are filled with "The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies."

"All the communications of the officers during the Civil War are here. It's fascinating. You go back and read exactly what was said. These are used all the time by people searching for family history proof that someone was or was not there," Steger said.

The series actually extends to 128 volumes.

The project was authorized by an Act of Congress June 16, 1880. All reports, letters, telegrams and general orders of military orders were to be gathered, arranged and published. Four series were produced, and about 10,000 copies printed. Atlanta's library has the first of the four series contained in the complete 125 volumes.

HOME AT LAST?

Over the last year we have reported a few times about the movement of a five-ton rock with a plaque honoring General Robert E. Lee and the Dixie Highway in Franklin, Ohio. The monument was removed, then it was restored, then it was removed, etc.

The monument, removed from City property, is once again on display in what we believe will be its permanent home at the Fraternal Order of Eagles lodge, 1075 N. Dixie Highway, according to Franklin Twp. Trustee Brian Morris.

The marker is lighted and monitored by a surveillance camera, according to a member of the Eagles who declined to be identified. "We're happy with it, but we don't like people who might mess with it," he said.

Plans are also being made, according to the Eagles member, for the United Daughters of the Confederacy to hold a re-dedication ceremony of the marker this fall. The organization originally erected the marker in 1927.

SCV HOSTS LEGISLATORS

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have been more visible in North Carolina since Gov. Roy Cooper petitioned to have the three Confederate statues removed from the state Capitol grounds.

On June 13th the group held a reception for state legislators, and at least two attended.

Rep. Mitch Setzer, a Catawba County Republican, and Rep. Larry Pittman, a Concord Republican, appear in one of the groups Facebook photos.

Last year, Pittman called President Abraham Lincoln a "tyrant" in a Facebook post. He also co-sponsored a bill last year to remove the ban on secession from the state constitution.

Gov. Cooper's request to remove the monuments from Raleigh's Union Square is before the state Historical Commission. The group intended to have a decision by April but have not met. Legislative leaders have been adamant that under state law the commission doesn't have the authority to have the monuments removed.

KENTUCKY PANEL SAYS TAKE THEM DOWN

News outlets report the advisory committee Louisville Mayor Greg Fischer created released its final report Saturday. The panel says, "public displays honoring the Confederacy are unwelcome and not representative of the city today."

The Courier Journal cites a statement that says Fischer is expected to review the report and consider how to proceed, but it didn't provide a timeline. A mayor's office spokesman didn't respond to the newspaper for comment Sunday.

VIRGINIA PANEL ISSUES SAME REPORT

Not to be upstaged by Kentuckians, the Richmond Committee also released its report, of over 100 pages, this week. They are calling on the City to remove the statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis because it, "is the most unabashedly Lost Cause in its design and sentiment."

The report does allow for potentially keeping other Confederate monuments in place but only if "historical context" is added to the existing statues.

For each Confederate monument allowed to stay, a new monument, "more inclusive" of Richmond's history must be erected to accompany it.

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) announced that it would pay \$3.375 million to settle a lawsuit brought by a British anti-extremism group that was put on a list of "anti-Muslim extremists."

In a statement, the Alabama-based SPLC apologized to the Quilliam Foundation and its founder, Maajid Nawaz.

The settlement marked another black eye for the SPLC, which has repeatedly been accused of branding some conservative organizations as "hate groups." In March, the SPLC was forced to retract an article accusing reporters of enabling white supremacists and anti-Semites.

SPLC APOLOGIZES AFTER PAINTING JOURNALISTS AS FASCISTS IN RETRACTED ARTICLE

In 2016, the SPLC included Nawaz and Quilliam in an online publication called "A Field Guide to Anti-Muslim Extremists." The list, which included conservative blogger Pamela Geller and human rights activist Ayaan Hirsi Ali, drew ire from across the political spectrum.

That October, left-wing British writer Nick Cohen accused the SPLC of "[doing] the dirty work of the misogynists, the racists, the homophobes, the censors, and the murderers it was founded to oppose" in calling Nawaz an extremist. In June 2017, Nawaz told Fox News' "The Story with Martha MacCallum" that the SPLC was "ideologically driven to silence any voice that introspects from within the Muslim community."

KENTUCKY STATUES WILL HAVE A NEW HOME

The two Confederate statues removed from the Fayette County Courthouse grounds are expected to be installed in their new home inside Lexington Cemetery in late July.

A spokeswoman for Mayor Jim Gray said the statues are awaiting new bases and security upgrades at the cemetery.

The statues of John Hunt Morgan and John C. Breckinridge were removed in October 2017. Since their removal, the statues have been in storage.

The statues will still technically be city property, despite the new location.

FLORIDA STATUE FINDS NEW HOME

After spending nearly a century in the nation's capital, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith is moving to Tavares, Florida.

The bronze statue of the Confederate general will be relocated from the National Statuary Hall in Washington to a museum housed in the same building as the Lake County Sheriff's Office.

The Lake County Historical Society and Museum's proposal for the Smith statue was one of just three submitted to the State Location Selection Committee, a signal that many communities are shying away from controversial Confederate symbols.

Bob Grenier, the curator of the museum and head of the Lake County Historical Society, urged the committee to support his plan to move the statue to the center of the State, where millions of tourists annually visit nearby Orlando.

Located in a building that also houses the county's chief law-enforcement official, the statue will be guarded around the clock, promised Grenier, who said he's been working on the proposal for two years.

And the historian vowed that the relocation would be a permanent move for Smith's statue, another factor the panel considered in its selection process.

"This building ain't going anywhere," he said, adding that the building just underwent a \$1 million renovation. "The sheriff ain't going anywhere. The museum ain't going anywhere."

CONFEDERATE MOTORCYCLES LIVES ON

The Confederate Motorcycles brand, thought to be abandoned by its rebranded owner Curtiss Motorcycles Inc., has been revived by venture capital fund Ernest Lee Capital and continues to manufacture high end motorcycles in Birmingham. The brand website has been updated with a number of new and pre-owned motorcycles and a story explaining plans to reintroduce new versions of the Confederate Hellcat, Fighter and Wraith.

After the rebranding from Confederate Motors Inc. to Curtiss Motorcycle Company, Inc., Ernest Lee Capital LLC announced that through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Confederate Motorcycles LLC, it has successfully acquired the intellectual property rights to the Confederate brands and designs.

Confederate Motorcycles LLC immediately announced plans to continue to sell the last remaining Confederate P-51 Combat Fighters and FA-13 Combat Bombers and to begin production of its latest Confederate G3 Fighter immediately. The Confederate website also features a number of previously owned factory reconditioned Confederate motorcycles each with less than 500 miles on them.

"We are currently designing the next run of bikes that will each be available with a number of customer-selectable options," said Ernest Lee. "We personally did not want to see the Confederate brand disappear into the ether."

Lee believes the Confederate name is "no more synonymous with racism than is 'Rebel' or the Confederate Flag itself. We acknowledge that there are some that disagree with our viewpoint but felt that allowing individuals to discuss their differences of opinion is paramount to the democracy in which we all live. We want to continue that tradition at Confederate; building innovative and original bikes that draw crowds everywhere they ride."

According to the Confederate Motorcycles Facebook Page, Confederate has plans to reintroduce an all new Confederate Hellcat next year, with a newly designed Confederate Wraith to follow thereafter.

ANCESTOR HONOURED

Retired Wall Street banker Edwin Payne, of upstate New York, recently partnered with the American Battlefield Trust to place a monument to his Confederate ancestor on the Brandy Station Battlefield in Culpeper County.

"I want to be on the right side of this," said Payne, who grew up in North Carolina. "I am interested in history and the preservation of history and knowing our history so we don't repeat it. There are a great many lessons to be learned from studying history. We don't want this kind of thing to happen again, but it doesn't mean you can erase it."

His ancestor to whom the monument was placed was Gen. William Henry Fitzhugh Payne, founder of the famed Black Horse Cavalry. A Fauquier County lawyer and gentleman farmer, he joined the Confederacy at war's outset and earned promotions based on his leadership, battlefield valor and meritorious service, according to the monument recently dedicated to mark the 155th anniversary of the Battle of Brandy Station, fought June 9, 1863.

Gen. Payne was wounded and captured three times during the war while at Brandy Station - the largest cavalry battle in North America. He took over command of a North Carolina regiment after its commanding officer, Col. Solomon Williams, was killed a mile from where the monument was placed, down a gravel road near the intersection of Beverly Ford Road and St James Church Road. He subsequently led the regiment at Gettysburg and later served in the state legislature.

Jim Campi, with the American Battlefield Trust, said it is very rare for the preservation organization to allow placement of monuments on battlefield land it owns. "Each monument has to go through a rigorous process, and we turn down far more than we accept," he said Monday. "In this instance, we thought it appropriate to facilitate construction of the monument to W.H.F. Payne ... by one of his descendants."

SCV RESTORES STOLEN MONUMENTS

A north Texas camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has replaced historical markers of two Confederate soldiers that had been stolen from a graveyard. The markers were for Benjamin Martin and Lt. Alexander Cameron.

Martin was a Confederate veteran who later became the first Mayor of Greenville, located about 50 miles northeast of Dallas. Cameron served as Hunt County Surveyor and County Clerk before and after the War.

Craig Smith, commander of the Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said the group is also raising funds to replace other stolen historical markers in the area.

ADDED TO LANDMARK REGISTER

Fredericksburg Confederate Cemetery is among several sites to be added this year to the Virginia Landmarks Register.

The adjoining Fredericksburg City Cemetery also received the distinction this year, in addition to St. George's Episcopal Church on Princess Anne Street and Grace Episcopal Church in Caroline County, the state Department of Historic Resources confirmed this week.

The new listings will be forwarded to the National Park Service for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Confederate Cemetery on Washington Avenue, established in 1866, contains the remains of 3,553 soldiers. That includes the remains of 2,000 unidentified men buried under a large stone monument to the Confederate dead. The adjoining Fredericksburg Cemetery started selling plots to the general public in 1844, making it the city's first private cemetery.

The two, 3-acre cemeteries are managed by separate entities. The family of Josiah P. Rowe, former publisher of The Free Lance-Star, administers the city cemetery, while the Ladies Confederate Memorial Association takes care of the other burial ground.

The two churches that made the list also date back to the 1800s.

St. George's Episcopal Church was built in 1849 in the center of downtown Fredericksburg. It functioned as a hospital during the WBTS and includes a tall steeple clock that has operated consistently since 1851, according to the Department of Historic Resources.

Caroline's Grace Episcopal Church, which also served as a hospital during the WBTS was built in 1833 in a simple colonial style and expanded in 1853. The expansion included an upper gallery for slaves and freedmen. The church houses the 19th century painting, "The Ascension of Christ" by Arthur Pierson, behind the altar.

Inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register does not protect a historic site, but does let an owner apply for historic rehabilitation tax credits to improve a structure.

TEXAS NAME CHANGES POSTPONED

It will be another school year before five Austin, Texas schools with Confederate names get their new names.

The school board voted in February to rename the campuses, with the goal of debuting new names when school doors reopen in August. But district administrators have slowed down the process to give time for a 22-member task force to develop criteria for renaming the schools.

Changing logos and signs prior to the new school year also wasn't feasible in the short time frame, task force members said. New school names are unlikely before the start of the 2019-20 school year.

VIRGINIA NAME CHANGE RUSHED

Monday, after a one-hour debate, the Roanoke School Board voted 6-1 to rename Stonewall Jackson Middle School.

The school will be renamed John P. Fishwick Middle School. Fishwick was the son of immigrants who lived in Roanoke and served as the Norfolk & Western Railway president from 1970 to 1981.

The new sign will be up by the beginning of the school year, with uniforms and a new gym floor coming later on.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD UNDER SPLC PRESSURE

More than two dozen "community members" asked the Albemarle County School Board at a Thursday meeting to amend the dress code to disallow Confederate symbols on clothing.

The school district has drafted a new code defined by the Southern Poverty Law Center. But for now at least board members decided to table the proposal for further consideration. This only means that the SLPC will amp up the pressure on the board.

FLORIDA CITY TO KEEP BUT "CONTEXTUALIZE"

St. Augustine city commissioners have voted to keep the City's monument but to add informational plaques. The details can be read below in H. K. Edgerton's excellent article.

PALOS VERDES ESTATES HISTORIAN UNDER FIRE

Joe Ryan says he just wanted to honor his Confederate ancestors. But the historian is drawing ire from his neighbors after he decided to fly the Confederate Flag on the Fourth of July.

Ryan told KCAL-TV the flag he flew is similar to one that young men on the Union battle line at Gettysburg would have carried during the Independence Day battle. Historic or not, his neighbors protested to City officials who are "considering" the issue, but Ryan has since taken his Flag down. He says, however, his right to fly the Flag is well within his First Amendment rights.

ANONYMOUS DONOR SUPPORTING HERITAGE ATTACKS

The three elementary schools in Virginia which recently dropped their Confederate names received a \$20,000 donation from an anonymous donor to cover the costs of changing the schools' signs and other places where the names appeared.

We have reason to believe that this is the same anonymous donor who has now agreed to cover the costs of removing four Confederate monuments in New Orleans. That donation was coordinated through the Foundation for Louisiana, which accepted the donation and is working with the City to cover costs.

In August 2016, Vanderbilt University received a \$1.2 million anonymous gift resulting in the renaming of Confederate Hall.

In these three reported cases, the Petersburg school board, New Orleans city council, and Vanderbilt's chancellor have all stated that the promise of these anonymous gifts prompted them to initiate their removal efforts.

Either a single anonymous donor has a very deep pocket, or there is an organization at work. If the latter, they cannot, unless they are the Clinton Foundation, hide their activities from discovery and research forever.

VENUE CHANGE SOUGHT IN LOUISIANA

An attorney for a man arrested on a gun charge is asking that the case be moved because a Confederate monument outside the courthouse is a symbol of "racism and oppression."

Ronnie Anderson has pleaded not guilty after his arrest as a felon in possession of a firearm. Niles Haymer, his attorney, has asked the 20th Judicial District Court in East Feliciana Parish to move the trial to another district, according to court filings.

TENNESSEE SCV LICENSE PLATES INCREASE

The number of Tennesseans now displaying Confederate Battle Flag license plates is higher than at any other point in the last decade, according to State data on specialty tags.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans plate, the proceeds from which benefit the organization's Tennessee Division, has been issued by the state since 2004.

At the end of the 2018 fiscal year in June the State reported that 3,273 Sons of Confederate Veterans license plates were active in Tennessee, a number 72 percent higher than at the end of the 2015 fiscal year when the display of Confederate Flags was thrust into national debate.

The number of Tennesseans displaying SCV tags steadily increased in 2016 and 2017, according to data provided by the State, before peaking in the last year.

In Tennessee specialty plates have a \$61.50 annual fee. \$35 is allocated to the plate's respective beneficiary, the Tennessee Arts Commission and the Highway Fund. So the way it breaks down is that depending on whether the plate is new or being renewed, the SCV's share is between \$15.85 and \$17.50 per year per license plate. According to the Department of Revenue, the Sons of Confederate Veterans received approximately \$57,700 from the plates in the 2018 fiscal year.

The State of Texas successfully ended their SCV specialty plate offering. Efforts to eliminate the plate in Tennessee have so far failed. But there is currently an effort to prevent the SCV from receiving the funds generated from the sale of these plates.

The SCV sued the city of Memphis in January after the Mayor Memphis sold public land to a nonprofit in order to take down the statues of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and President Jefferson Davis. Monies received from license plates may have been used to pay some of the legal fees. Senator Sara Kyles is in the process of drafting legislation that if enacted by the General Assembly would prevent funds distributed by the State through the license plates from being issued to an organization that sues the government. Effectively, the new guidelines would target the SCV and prevent them from receiving the revenue from the plates.

PARKS BEING RENAMED AGAIN

A pair of parks previously named for Confederate generals will be rebranded for the second time since 2017 following a City Council meeting Monday in Charlottesville, Virginia.

Members of the Charlottesville City Council voted 4-1 during Monday's meeting to rename both Emancipation Park, formerly Lee Park, and Justice Park, formerly Jackson Park, to Market Street Park and Court Square Park, respectively.

Wes Bellamy, a Democrat and the city's former vice-mayor, was the only council member to vote against the name change, The Daily Progress newspaper reported.

NEXT STEP IN MONUMENT AVENUE REMOVAL

Richmond City Councilman Michael Jones is again vying for the Council to determine the fate of the Confederate statues along Monument Avenue.

On Monday night, Jones revived a previously rejected resolution that, if approved, would request of the Virginia General Assembly the power for the Council to decide whether the monuments should stay or

come down.

"To do anything, we've got to have local autonomy," Jones said.

Last summer, Jones proposed a charter change seeking authority from the State to remove the statues on Monument Avenue. The Council voted down his attempt last December. Aside from Jones, only one other Council member - 6th District representative Ellen Robertson - supported it.

Several members said at the time they were hesitant to take action on the issue while Richmond Mayor Levar Stoney's Monument Avenue Commission was still studying the matter. The 10-person commission issued its final recommendations earlier this month. They included adding signage to four of the statues and removing one - Davis - if localities gain permission to do so, either by way of a court decision or changes to state law.

Jones vowed to renew his effort after the Monument Avenue Commission released its report. Mayor Stoney said at the time he would support Jones' bid for local control of the statues.

Jones measure has been referred to the Council's Land Use, Housing and Transportation subcommittee. Its next scheduled meeting is August 21.

UPDATE ON LOUISIANA LAWSUIT

In October, the United Daughters of the Confederacy sued the Caddo Parish Commission to block removal of the monument after commissioners voted 7-5 to take it off the courthouse grounds. In May, the parish asked U.S. District Judge Robert James to throw out that lawsuit. The UDC asked for a trial.

On Wednesday, Judge James dismissed the UDC lawsuit ruling that the group failed to prove it had any "private property interest" in the patch of land where the monument sits. He also rejected arguments that the Commission had violated the group's rights to free speech and equal protection under law.

The UDC contends that it owns the land on which the monument sits, making the plot private property the Caddo Commission can't touch. The parish contends it owns the entire block that makes up the courthouse square.

Judge James had previously ruled against the UDC twice - once in January and again in May - saying the organization so far has failed to prove that it owns the monument site as the result of an early 20th century donation by the parish.

So far, the Parish hasn't made specific plans to move the monument. Commissioners would have to vote to spend money to disassemble the monument and put it in storage or assemble it somewhere else. But Judge James' recent ruling pretty much clears the path for the Commissioners to remove the monument.

UPDATE ON LOUISIANA LAWYER

Last week we reported that Baton Rouge lawyer Niles Haymer asked a judge for a change of venue because the town of Clinton had a Confederate soldier statue on the grounds of the East Feliciana Parish courthouse in Clinton.

In an update, we've discovered that on behalf of his client, Ronnie Anderson, 39, of Plaquemine,

Haymer filed a motion with 20th Judicial District and also a letter of request to Clinton Mayor Lori Ann Bell on Monday requesting the East Feliciana Parish Police Jury be ordered to remove the monument from the courthouse grounds.

The Mayor could not be reached for comment Tuesday. The statue has stood outside the courthouse since 1909. The Police Jury determined in 2016 that it didn't have the money or a reason to relocate the monument.

On Thursday additional news broke, this time, that the lawyer, Haymer was asking the Prosecutor to recuse for being a "racist" and a supporter of the Confederate monument.

REBEL TENENT'S LAST STAND TO KEEP APARTMENT

A Confederate Flag displayed on the top floor of the Bonneville apartment complex is drawing ire from some area residents.

The "rebel flag," as it is commonly referred to, has been flying off the balcony of a fifth-floor apartment in the Bonneville for a number of months. The apartment and Flag are positioned across the street from city hall, and can be viewed from the building.

At a recent work session the Idaho Falls City Council discussed the issue of flags placed on city property. The Confederate Flag at the Bonneville apartment was mentioned, although it is displayed on private property, as an example of a controversial display of a flag or banner.

Idaho Falls Mayor Rebecca Casper said in the meeting that her office had received calls from residents expressing concern over the flag, which is prominently visible in the downtown core.

Casper issued a statement to the Post Register regarding the controversy.

"While I may not agree with someone's point of view and the way they choose to express it, flying that flag is part of their constitutionally protected right to free speech," Casper said.

Attempts to contact the tenant at the apartment where the flag is displayed were unsuccessful.

The Bonneville Apartments is set for a full renovation this year after being acquired by Boise-based developer The Housing Company. Residents at the complex are required to vacate the premises by the end of the month. Current Bonneville owner Kent Lott estimates there are 18 to 20 tenants currently remaining in the building.

SCV DEDICATES MUSEUM SITE

The Sons of Confederate Veterans held a ceremony on July 20th at the site of the proposed National Confederate Museum, an upcoming museum dedicated to the Confederacy.

The \$5 million museum is being built at the group's headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee, at the onetime home of Confederate Col. Abram M. Looney. The event was intended to be a grand opening, but weather delays caused construction delays, and the museum will not be open until at least 2019.

IN MORE SCV NEWS

Paul Gramling was elected as the order's 76th Commander-in-Chief.

Gramling, a retired postal carrier, said the volunteer job entails serving as the face and CEO of the organization with about 33,000 members. He was elected to a two-year term. He previously was the group's Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief.

Gramling is a member of Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp No. 1308.

DELAWARE STATE FAIR GOES "SOUTH"

At least two Delaware State Fair vendors selling Confederate Flags were ordered Monday to remove those products from their inventory.

Despite a two-year policy, handkerchiefs, T-shirts, hats, belt buckles and blankets bearing the Confederate Flag were being sold at vendor booths just inside the fair's main entrance and along the Midway. Officials took action against the vendors when a reporter from The News Journal asked about the fair's policy.

In the aftermath, State Sen. Harris McDowell, D-Wilmington, is proposing that the General Assembly withhold the nearly \$122,000 a year in state funds that are allocated to the Delaware State Fair if organizers continue to allow Confederate flags to be sold there.

He and fellow Joint Finance Committee co-chair Rep. Melanie George Smith, D-Bear, sent a letter to the Delaware State Fair's board of directors on Monday requesting that vendors selling those items be barred from returning in the future.

On Wednesday *Delaware Online*, owned by *USA Today*, went to the Fair expecting to video a bunch of comments from fairgoers in opposition to the Flag. While they got a few, they were overwhelmed with statements from fairgoers either in support of the flag or at least opposed to ordering its removal.

Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and New York state fairs have each adopted similar rules in the last three years.

WISCONSIN COMMISSION PUNTS

Lacking three members at a Monday night meeting, Madison's Landmarks Commission decided to refer a decision on removing a Confederate marker in Forest Hill Cemetery to Aug. 27.

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT

Lexington quietly relocated statues of John Hunt Morgan and John C. Breckinridge to the Lexington Cemetery late Tuesday, more than eight months after the statues were removed from downtown Lexington and placed in storage.

"Today we are doing exactly what we said we would do," city spokeswoman Susan Straub said in a

statement Tuesday after the cemetery had closed. "The statues of John Hunt Morgan and John Breckinridge were moved out of storage this afternoon to The Lexington Cemetery. The statues are mounted on granite bases we installed this evening. "

Both men are buried in the cemetery. Breckinridge's statue is in his family's plot, near the grave of his father and wife. Hunt Morgan's statue is in the Confederate cemetery. Lexington Cemetery also has a separate area for Union soldiers.

HUNLEY RESEARCHERS - NEW FINDING

Scientists studying the world's first submarine to sink an enemy ship say the Confederate crew never released an emergency mechanism that could have helped them survive their mission.

The H.L. Hunley and its eight crewmembers disappeared in February 1864 in Charleston Harbor shortly after signaling it had placed explosives on the hull of a Union ship.

Ever since the Hunley was raised from the ocean floor in 2000, scientists have worked to determine why the sub never returned to the surface.

Their latest findings show the crew never released more than 1,000 pounds of blocks which were typically used to keep the submarine upright but also could have been dumped to enable a quick rise in an emergency.

The keel blocks went on display at the Hunley's North Charleston museum on Saturday.

If you have not already done so please take the quick moment to like our Dixie Heritage Page on Facebook:

www.facebook.com/dixieheritageletter

And then, more importantly, click this link to our website:

www.dixieheritage.net



Picture
Source:

1896 Report Of
Proceedings
Incidental To
the Erection
and
Dedication Of
the
Confederate
Monument, p.
34.

"To you, brave people of the South; to you, True-hearted Americans everywhere; to you, world-conquering race from which we sprung—to all men everywhere who prize in man the manliest deeds, who love in man the love of country, who praise fidelity and courage, who honor self-sacrifice and noble devotion, will be given an incomparable inheritance, the memory of our prince of men, the Confederate soldier."

S. A. Cunningham, Editor and Proprietor, Index: Confederate Veteran, Published Monthly In The Interest Of Confederate Veterans and Kindred Topics, Volume XIV (Nashville, 1906), 255.

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

08/11/18	Junction Summer Parade	Junction, TX
08/11/18	Jefferson Civil War Symposium Invitation Jefferson Civil War Symposium Flyer	Jefferson, TX Map

Click on the event or on the calendar for more information.

Confederate States of America





Southern Legal Resource Center

Defending the rights of all Americans
Advocating for the Confederate community

Follow Us

The Southern Legal Resource Center is a non-profit tax deductible public law and advocacy group dedicated to expanding the inalienable, legal, constitutional and civil rights of all Americans, but especially America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans. **SLRC NEEDS OUR HELP !!!**

Company Overview

Non-profit tax deductible public law corporation founded in 1995, dedicated to preservation of the dwindling rights of all Americans through judicial, legal and social advocacy on behalf of the Confederate community and Confederate Southern Americans.



Mission

A return to social and constitutional sanity for all Americans and especially for America's most persecuted minority: Confederate Southern Americans.

Website <http://www.slrc-csa.org>



**Southern Legal Resource
Center
P.O. Box 1235
Black Mountain, NC 28711**

It is your liberty & Southern Heritage (and your children & grandchildren's liberty & heritage) we are fighting for.

\$35 for Liberty & SLRC membership is a bargain.

Mail to: P.O.Box 1235 Black Mountain, NC 28711.

Thank you,
Kirk D. Lyons, Chief Trial Counsel

Join SLRC Today!



Sons of Confederate Veterans

"DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"



www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

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

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

Events & Functions

Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration
Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans



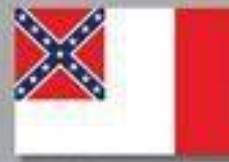
Rattle Flag.



1st National Flag.



2nd National Flag.



3rd National Flag.



Bonnie Blue Flag.



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

*May God bless our efforts to
Vindicate the Cause of the
Confederate South.*

Michael Givens
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

NEVER APOLOGIZE



FOR BEING RIGHT!

About our namesake:

belo.herald@yahoo.com

Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated.

The Belo Camp 49 Websites and The Belo Herald are our unapologetic tributes to his efforts as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. **Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!**

Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?

Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?

Do you think that history should reflect the truth?

Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?

Will you commit to the vindication of the cause for which they fought?

If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.

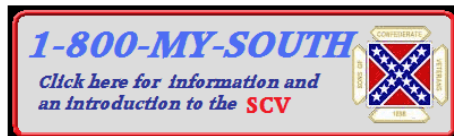
How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?



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



Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate States armed forces and government.



Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.

<http://www.scv.org/research/genealogy.php>

CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish." Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations".

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,
Commander General

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<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>