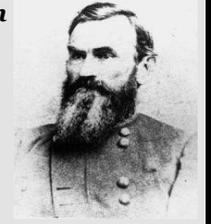




Claude Stillman, Commander Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com



The Delta General

February, 2011

Volume 14, Issue 2

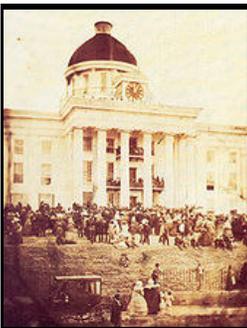
The official publication of the
Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, MS Division, SCV

CAMP NEWS:

EVENTS CALENDAR – “FEBRUARY IS BLACK CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH”

- **Feb. 12, 2011** - Reenactment of Jefferson Davis Leaving Vicksburg to go to Montgomery, AL to become President of the Confederacy— 2:00 PM at the Vicksburg Court House
- **Feb. 19, 2011**— A parade up Dexter Avenue to the Alabama State Capitol Building, a reenactment of the swearing in of President Jefferson Davis and a selection of speakers at the Capitol Building.
- **Feb. 25-27, 2011**— Archusa Creek Park in Quitman, MS, will host a reenactment with battles on Saturday and Sunday. There will be memorial services at the Quitman Cemetery on Saturday and at the Clarke County Courthouse on Sunday. Reenactors and living history participants are needed. Contact Dennis Avera at 601-776-5052 or aaronavera@yahoo.com for more information.
- **Apr. 30, 2011**— Confederate Memorial Day at Beauvoir will be April 30, 2011. Guest speaker will be Tom Strain, Commander of the Army of Tennessee. As everyone knows Confederate Memorial Day at Beauvoir is a Division sponsored Memorial service.
- **June 3-5, 2011**—Mississippi Division SCV 116th Annual Meeting in Gulfport, Mississippi.
- **July 13-16, 2011**— Sons of Confederate Veterans Annual Reunion

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY, FEBRUARY 19, 2011 – MONTGOMERY, AL



This event is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to commemorate the founding of the Confederate States of America, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis and the raising of the first Confederate Flag. Activities to include-

- Heritage March up Dexter Ave to the Capitol
- Speeches from leaders of descendant organizations
- Remarks from prominent officials
- Re-enactment of the swearing in of Jefferson Davis
- Re-enactment of the raising of the first Confederate Flag
- Firing of Rifle and Cannon salutes and more

If you are Southern- You will be there! Hotel Information: Host hotel- Embassy Suites . . . 300 Tallapoosa Street . . . Montgomery, AL 36104 . . . (334) 269-5055

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JEFFERSON DAVIS LEAVES VICKSBURG FOR MONTGOMERY

The Old Courthouse in Vicksburg will be the scene of the kickoff event of the Sesquicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence hosted by the Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans. The event will be held on February 12, 2011.

Jefferson Davis will arrive, hopefully, by carriage at 2 PM. He will be escorted by the mayor and a militia escort. The mayor will be portrayed by William Mathews. The mayor will give a welcome speech followed by a speech from Jefferson Davis. There will be a reception after the speech in the court chambers up-stairs in the Old Courthouse. This will be a big event and should be attend by all that can come. The media will probably be there and we need to make a good showing to let them know that the Southern side will be told over the next four years.

It is requested that no Confederate FLAGS except the Bonnie Blue Flag, Mississippi Magnolia Flag, or the First National should be present. The Battle Flag DID NOT EXIST YET. Secession cockades are encouraged since many Mississippians, especially in Vicksburg, would be wearing these.

1Lt. Comdr. Alan Palmer, chair of the Division Sesquicentennial Committee, has worked hard along with the other Committee members to put this event together and they deserve our thanks and appreciation.

While in Vicksburg you are encouraged to visit the Old Courthouse Museum. The museum houses such items as Confederate flags, including one that was never surrendered, the tie worn by Jefferson Davis at his inauguration as Confederate President, fine portraits, china and silver, and exquisite antique furniture. We hope to see everyone there.

CAMP NEWS:

**CAMP ADJUTANT'S REPORT:
DAN McCASKILL**

Saturday, January 22, 2011, our Camp and Chapters held our 15th Annual Lee – Jackson Birthday Banquet at the 1st Presbyterian Fellowship Hall in Indianola, MS. Festivities started with the Social Hour at 6:00 pm as guests began arriving. During this hour, we enjoyed visiting with each other and had a chance to survey all the raffle items and plan out strategies as to where to place our raffle tickets to enhance our chances to winning an item. Commander Junior Stillman directed everyone to their seats for the presentation of the Colors by members of Company D, CS Marines. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown opened the Banquet with a prayer and blessing followed by Color Sergeant Joe Nokes leading everyone in the Pledges and Salutes to the Flags. With the food blessed, Commander Stillman invited everyone to partake in the smorgasbord of food. The food was delicious and abundant. If you went away hungry, it was by your choice.

After the meal, Commander Stillman extended a warm welcome to the members and guests to our banquet. Junior then turned the podium over to Dan McCaskill who had the pleasure of presenting the Oliver and Jeffrey Memorial Scholarship Award. This year's recipient was a young lady who grew-up amidst us. Her long range plans are to obtain a mas-

ters degree in history and to become a park ranger at the Vicksburg Military Park. This year's recipient of the \$ 500 scholarship was Alana Palmer.

2nd Lt. Commander Gator Stillman had the pleasure of introducing our guest speaker Brandon Beck. Brandon is an accomplished author with several published books.

Brandon gave a program on Robert E. Lee titled "Three Birthdays of Robert E. Lee". This program covered many events in the life of Robert E. Lee, from his birth until his death at VMI.

After the program, Dan McCaskill conducted the "Candlelight Roll of Honor" to remember and honor our members and Confederate Ancestors who have "Crossed Over the River". This year we had the sad duty to add three names to our memorial: Andy Hoszowski, Associate SCV member; Edwin Haley, SCV member; and Jeannette McCaskill, OCR member. Our Memorial List of past members has grown to eleven. With the solemn moment of the evening past, the Hall was turned over to the members of the OCR to conduct the raffle. Sandra Stillman, Missy Stillman and Patty Nokes spread the cheer with the help of Nathan McCaskill who drew the winning



tickets. Earl McCown had the best luck of the evening with a huge haul of items. To close out the evening, we sang a rousing stanza of "Dixie" and Mr. Earl dismissed us with a prayer. Everyone had a great evening celebrating the births of two of our country's greatest generals. Our attendance grew over last year with 50 coming to the banquet. For those who were not able to come, hope to see y'all next year. With your continued support, the banquet and other Camp events will be bigger and better in the future. Remember, this is the 150th Anniversary of the War for Southern Independence. Come to the events and help us remember and celebrate our Confederate Heritage.

Submitted by,
Dan A. McCaskill, Adj.

NEWS FROM THE MOS&B:

Sesquicentennial Series Article #4

CAUSE OF SECESSION, CAUSE OF WAR? By J.A. Barton Campbell

With the looming onset of the War Between the States Sesquicentennial, the "talking heads" are waxing ver-bose on "the cause" of the "Civil War". We have already seen it in our local newspaper, and perhaps you have too. One recent guest editorial, by a prominent local "historian", categorically came down on the simplistic and politi-cally correct side of "slavery, solely" (to paraphrase). We are going to see much more of this.

I would like to address the question in my title, admittedly in capsulated form, but one which might give you ammunition as you find yourself in these dialogues. I am indebted to some degree in my thoughts to my colleagues Waite Rawls of the MOC, who tackled this issue in a recent talk to an area Rotary Club, and Jack Ackerly (see fine article on Jack in the latest CWPT magazine), who shared with some friends his reaction to the recent newspaper column. However, the thoughts as expressed here are couched in my own terms, and expand somewhat on their treatment of the issue.

My purpose in this short dissertation is to point out that the causes of secession and the causes for the war were not synonymous. This is a distinction conveniently blurred by many. In the case of the first seven states to withdraw from the Union, a right they saw as inherent in the Constitution (and to which I believe most of us would concur), the action was precipitated by Lincoln's election, and the subsequent fear of his ensuing policies. The sub-ject of slavery did play a predominant role in this, as is stated clearly in the ordinances of secession of most of these states. However, it was Lincoln's call for 75,000 militia to "put down the rebellion" that led to the withdrawal of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas. They saw his action as unconstitutional, and were not prepared to countenance being a part of invading their southern neighbors. It is worth noting that by some figures, fully 50% of the manpower of the southern armies came from these four states. And it is abundantly clear from Lincoln's own statements in his first inaugural address, and his rescinding of Fremont's "emancipation order" in Missouri in 1861, that his motives were not driven by the issue of slavery, but that of the onus of seeing the Union dissolved.

Twice Lincoln chose force over diplomacy and negotiation; first with his call to arms to subdue the original seceding seven states, and then with his subsequent overt invasion of the Confederacy. The objective observer should clearly conclude that it was the actions by President Lincoln that chose a course for war over mediation, thus condemning the country to over 600,000 American casualties. As all of this reading audience well knows, the sub-ject of emancipation was not injected into the conflict until January of 1863, and then by means of a very political self-serving proclamation. The next time someone launches into a myopic view of the causes of the war, you should challenge them as to what do they really mean.

NEW MISSISSIPPI SCV LICENSE PLATE AVAILABLE IN 2011

- In tribute to the five years of the war, we will have a different design each of the next five years. The Beauvoir design is for 2011, there will be a Battle of Corinth design for 2012, Siege of Vicksburg design for 2013, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest design for 2014, and Confederate veterans tribute in 2015.
- The flag incorporated into the state map of the Sesquicentennial logo will also change each year: 2011-Bonnie Blue, 2012-First National, 2013-Second National, 2014-Gen. Forrest's battle flag, 2015-Third National.
- The Executive Council can change any part of the wording across the bottom each year as well, so, if "SCV" versus spelling out the whole "Sons of Confederate Veterans", is an issue for you, let them know. The more letters we add, the smaller the font will become, possibly making it more difficult to read.
- If you have the current, 8 year old design, SCV plate, you are not required to get the new tag each year. You can keep the one you currently have, and just put the year sticker on the plate when you renew each year.
- These plates are being done to commemorate the War between the States Sesquicentennial. These tags will be collectible and conversational. There will be many non-SCV members that will purchase the plate for their own reasons, apart from the things we normally would buy it for. This will bring new money to the SCV treasury, much more than the 8-year-old design that's been out. It will also bring more attention and hopefully more members to the SCV.



We should be able to do a press release and get this on the website shortly. One of the most effective ways to gin up sales is for individual, county level tag offices to have the design on display. Posters for that purpose will be available shortly and I fully intend to do a Statewide tour to distribute them where needed.

However, we all know that a local touch has no substitute, **so any of us well known to our own local tag office personnel or Tax Collector would be invaluable for the purpose of securing a place near the purchasing counter for our MS SCV tag information.** In the meantime your individual help in drumming up interest and support (email forwarding and Facebook posting) for the Beauvoir design is appreciated, and, as always, the money goes to support the cause.

- Greg Stewart, MS Division

CIVIL RIGHTS COULD JOIN AS HOLIDAY

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY COULD SHARE HOLIDAY

February 5, 2011 – Clarion Ledger

Mississippi could soon have a combined holiday to recognize civil rights and the Civil War, if some lawmakers get their way. The state House has voted to designate the final Monday of each April as Civil Rights Memorial Day. That's the same day that's been marked for decades as Confederate Memorial Day.

The Confederate designation would remain, so state employees would have a single day off to commemorate two very different periods in history. Rep. Earle Banks, D-Jackson, has proposed a Civil Rights Memorial Day for years, but his bills - including one filed this year - have died with little consideration in committees.

On Thursday, the entire House debated a bill to give state employees the Columbus Day off work on the second Monday in October. Federal employees get the holiday now, but state and local government workers in Mississippi do not.

Banks persuaded the House to adopt an amendment combining Civil Rights Memorial Day with Confederate Memorial Day. He said it wouldn't affect the state budget because workers already have the day off.

"I respect that people have the right to celebrate Confederate Memorial Day, but allow me to celebrate the people who died and gave their life so I can have the right to vote and the right to sit in this chamber," Banks, who is black, said in an interview later.

His amendment passed on a voice vote. House Bill 776 passed 75-43 and moves to the Senate for more work.

Some who opposed it said they have no problem with Civil Rights Memorial Day but they worry about the cost of a new Columbus Day holiday.

Lawmakers said the state employee payroll for a single day is about \$12 million. Supporters of a Columbus Day holiday said a day off would be a perk for workers who've gone a long time without pay raises.

However, Rep. Mark Formby, R-Picayune, said local governments would have to pay overtime for police officers and firefighters to work another holiday, and that could be expensive.

It would not be the first split holiday in Mississippi.

The state already marks the third Monday of January to celebrate the birthdays of both the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.



MARKERS OF UNKNOWN CONFEDERATES TO BE PLACED

SCV Camp 873 of Monroe County, Mississippi, has under taken a project of placing markers on the graves of sixty-six unknown Confederate soldiers buried in Lann Cemetery, near Amory, MS. Local legend says these soldiers were wounded from the Battle of Franklin that were brought to a hospital located near here, or possibly wounded or killed from several different battles. The markers are white steel crosses, with CSA laser cut into the cross, and they will be set in concrete. Besides the crosses, we plan to have a granite monument in front of the graves with words similar to this, "The crosses behind this monument mark the graves of unknown Confederate soldiers".

We already have the crosses and are setting them a few at a time on Saturdays, weather permitting. If anyone would like to help set them, please contact: Jerry Howell at phone number 662-256-2263; or e-mail at: jehowl@gmail.com.

Once the project is completed, we plan to have a memorial service, and due to the number of graves, would like to have as

many Camps and UDC Chapters as possible to be involved in the service. It is possible that this may be the largest number of Confederate graves to be honored in one memorial service by an SCV Camp, so we want to make it a meaningful service. If your camp would like to participate, or if you have any suggestions, please contact me.

If anyone would like to make a contribution to help with the expenses, you make checks out to "SCV Camp 873", and sent them to me at the following address:

W P Arinder
Adjutant SCV Camp 873
PO Box 638
Amory, MS 38821
E-mail: wparinder@gmail.com

NATIONAL NEWS

1-800-MYSOUTH.com

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 Souther Cause. (From 1800mysouth.com, the new SCV recruitment website)

FEBRUARY 19, 2011 – 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

Almost 150 years to the date the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States of America will be reenacted in Montgomery, Alabama on the very steps where he took the oath.

The event is already drawing fire from the liberals and politically correct crowd. We must show up in large numbers at this event. For information on this SCV Heritage Rally go to the this web link (**Confederate Heritage Rally 2011**) or type this link into your browser: www.confederate150.com/2011. Please try to attend this event.

Sat. - February 19, 2011 - Montgomery, AL

It is time to mark your calendar for the SCV Sesquicentennial Event to be held in Montgomery, AL on Saturday February 19, 2011. This event will feature a parade up Dexter Avenue to the Alabama State Capitol Building, a reenactment of the swearing in of President Jefferson Davis and a selection of speakers at the Capitol Building. Just like was done for the Flag Rally in 2000 in Columbia, South Carolina and for the Hunley Funeral in Charleston in 2004 - it is IMPERATIVE that this event be well attended. We must show the world that we will not permit the History and Heritage of the Confederacy to be forgotten and unobserved during the Sesquicentennial.

It is up to us to see that this history is remembered and portrayed in the right way so start planning your visit to Montgomery - organize vans and buses - so we can show the world we remember our Confederate Heroes. Activities to include-

- Heritage March up Dexter Ave to the Capitol
- Speeches from leaders of descendant organizations, Remarks from prominent officials
- Re-enactment of the swearing in of Jefferson Davis, raising of the first Confederate Flag, and firing of Rifle and Cannon salutes and more

SCV NATIONAL LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP

As we approach the challenging years of the Sesquicentennial, leadership training has become even more important to the defense of our Southern heritage! In an effort to insure that our members better understand the challenges of leadership roles and to aid our leaders in acquiring the knowledge to better perform their duties, the SCV has scheduled a 2011 National Leadership Summit! This year's inaugural event will be held March 5, 2011 in Chickamauga, Georgia on the grounds of the historic Gordon-Lee Mansion, and it will be hosted by the Pvt. John Ingraham Camp 1977. A tentative schedule for the day is posted below along with registration and lodging information.

Please note that this event will include relevant presentations and individual workshops for more specialized training for Commanders and Adjutants. ALL members are invited to attend! Registration on next page . . .

Leadership Conference Registration and Schedule

8:00 – 8:15	Welcome & SCV Protocol	Cmdr. John Culpepper, Camp 1777
8:15 – 8:30	Introductions & Overview	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
8:30 – 9:15	Commanders & Command	CIC R. Michael Givens
9:15 – 9:30	<i>BREAK</i>	
9:30 – 10:15	Adjutants & Administration	Past AIC Mark Simpson
10:15 – 10:30	<i>BREAK</i>	
10:30 – 11:15	Camp Programs & Projects	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
11:15 – 12:15	<i>DINNER</i>	
12:15 – 1:00	Camp Operations & Success	TBA
1:00 – 1:15	<i>BREAK</i>	
1:15 – 2:00	Commander's & Adjutant's Workshops	CIC, Lt. CIC & Past AIC
2:15 – 2:30	<i>BREAK</i>	
2:30 – 3:15	Recruiting & Retention	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow
3:15 –	Concluding Remarks & Discussion Benediction	Lt. CIC Charles Kelly Barrow

Registration, which includes lunch, is **only \$10 each** and will be handled through our General Headquarters at Elm Springs! You may mail a reservation with a check or call 1 (800) 380-1896 ext 209 (Cindy) or email accounting@scv.org with credit card information (MC, VISA or AMEX)

Lodging

Econo Lodge 2.41 miles
118 General Bushrod Johnson Avenue
Chickamauga GA 30707
Tel. (706) 375-7007

Gordon-Lee Mansion
217 Cove Road
Chickamauga GA 30707
Tel. (706) 375-4728

Best Western Battlefield Inn 8.73 miles
2120 Lafayette Road
Fort Oglethorpe GA 30742
Tel. (706) 8661-0222

Super 8 8.86 miles
2044 Lafayette Rd US Hwy 27N
Fort Oglethorpe GA 30742
2120 Lafayette Road

Registration Sheet

Name _____

Address _____

Email address _____

Camp number _____

Check enclosed () or Credit Card (MC, VISA, or AMEX)

Number _____

Expires _____



THE STORY OF JIM LIMBER – BLACK ADOPTED CHILD OF THE DAVIS'

"Jim Limber" or James Henry Brooks—his legal name and his life dates are uncertain—was a free, mixed-race child in the Confederate capital of Richmond during the American Civil War (1861–1865) who lived for slightly more than a year in the household of Confederate president Jefferson Davis. Contemporary accounts suggest that he enjoyed an intimate relationship with the Davis family, leading some modern observers to make unverified claims that he was "adopted" and effectively became a member of the family. In the beginning of the twenty-first century, the child has become a symbol of the Confederate first family's supposed liberality on racial issues.

Confederate diarist Mary Boykin Chesnut wrote on February 16, 1864, that she saw in the Confederate executive mansion "the little negro Mrs. Davis rescued yesterday from his brutal negro guardian. The child is an orphan. He was dressed up in little Joe's clothes and happy as a lord." The Confederate First Lady Varina Davis recounted the story in her 1890 memoir and claimed that the president "went to the Mayor's office and had his free papers registered to insure Jim against getting into the power of the oppressor again." The free black register and other records that could corroborate or contradict her account apparently have not survived.

Nineteenth-century Virginia law did not provide for formal adoption of children. Jim's status in the Davis household seems to have been informally that of a ward or what modern Americans would call a "foster child."

An ambrotype photograph taken of Jim Limber early in 1865 and correspondence between members of the Davis family suggest that he was a close playmate of the Davis children. Late in April 1865, as the Davis family fled southward from Richmond, Varina Davis wrote to her husband: "The children are well and very happy—play all day—Billy & Jim fast friends as ever ..."

Jim was separated from the Davises after their capture in May 1865. A member of the Davis party wrote in her diary that Varina Davis's "pet Negro" had been taken from her. The Davises entrusted his care to an old army friend, Union general Rufus Saxton, whom Varina Davis asked "to look after our little protégé Jim's education, in order that he might not fall under the degrading influence" of a menacing Union officer. When the child realized he was to be separated, according to Davis, he "fought like a little tiger and was thus engaged the last we saw of him. I hope he has been successful in the world for he was a fine boy, notwithstanding all that had been done to mar his childhood."

Contrary to modern renditions of Jim's biography, there is no evidence that the Davises subsequently searched widely for him. Indeed, Varina Davis's own account of their separation indicates that she understood it to be permanent.

The last recorded evidence of him comes from the 1893 memoir of Elizabeth Hyde Botume, a Boston woman who came south to teach the freedmen on the South Carolina Sea Islands. Botume recalled Jim as "about seven years old, but small for his age; he was a very light mulatto, with brown curly hair, thick lips, and a defiant nose." She quoted from memory Varina Davis's note to Saxton describing how the child had come into their home and stating her intention "to keep him until he was old enough to learn a trade." Botume confirmed that Jim had been "the constant companion and playmate of Mrs. Davis's children" and "considered himself as one of them." But he apparently transferred his affections easily to his "new protectors," the Saxtons. They, in turn, gave him to the care of teachers, who took him north for schooling. He reportedly became "well-trained in all ways, having the advantage of school, as well as a good practical education, until he was old enough to support himself."

BLACK CONFEDERATES – BY WALTER WILLIAMS

DURING OUR WAR OF 1861, ex-slave Frederick Douglass observed, "There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down ... and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government."

Dr. Lewis Steiner, a Union Sanitary Commission employee who lived through the Confederate occupation of Frederick, Maryland said, "Most of the Negroes ... were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederacy Army." Erwin L. Jordan's book "Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia" cites eyewitness accounts of the Antietam campaign of "armed blacks in rebel columns bearing rifles, sabers, and knives and carrying knapsacks and haversacks." After the Battle of Seven Pines in June 1862, Union soldiers said that "two black Confederate regiments not only fought but showed no mercy to the Yankee dead or wounded whom they mutilated, murdered and robbed."

In April 1861, a Petersburg, Virginia newspaper proposed "three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg" after 70 blacks offered "to act in whatever capacity may be assigned to them" in defense of Virginia. Erwin L. Jordan cites one case where a captured group of white slave owners and blacks were offered freedom if they would take an oath of allegiance to the United States. One free black indignantly replied, "I can't take no such oath as dat. I'm a secesh nigger." A slave in the group upon learning that his master refused to take the oath said, "I can't take no oath dat Massa won't take." A second slave said, "I ain't going out here on no dishonorable terms." One of the slave owners took the oath but his slave, who didn't take the oath, returning to Virginia under a flag of truce, expressed disgust at his master's disloyalty saying, "Massa had no principles."

Horace Greeley, in pointing out some differences between the two warring armies said, "For more than two years, Negroes have been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They have been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union." General Nathan Bedford Forrest had both slaves and freemen serving in units under his command. After the war, General Forrest said of the black men who served under him "(T)hese boys stayed with me ... and better Confederates did not live."

It was not just Southern generals who owned slaves but northern generals owned them as well. General Ulysses Grant's slaves had to await the Thirteenth Amendment for freedom. When asked why he didn't free his slaves earlier, General Grant said, "Good help is so hard to come by these days."

These are but a few examples of the important role that blacks served, both as slaves and freemen in the Confederacy during the War Between the States. 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. They don't deserve the dishonor.

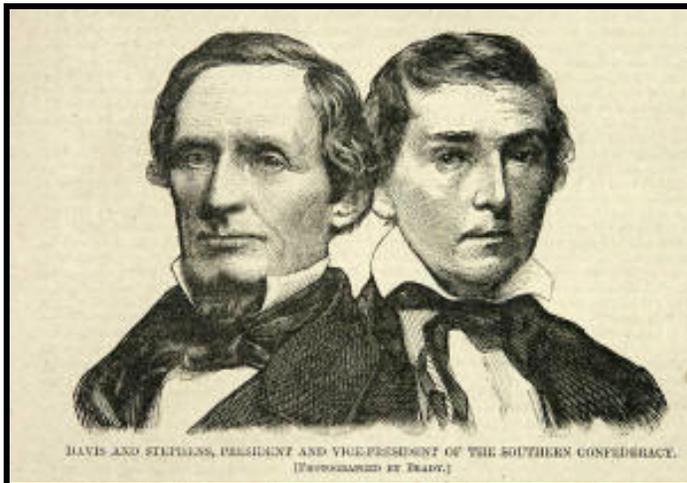
JEFFERSON DAVIS' INAUGURAL SPEECH IN MONTGOMERY, AL

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

Called to the difficult and responsible station of Executive Chief of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to aid and guide me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the patriotism and virtue of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a provisional government to take the place of the present one, and which, by its great moral and physical powers, will be better able to contend with the difficulties which arise from the conflicting incidents of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office for which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to the enjoyment of that separate and independent existence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain.

Our present position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish a government whenever it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established. The declared purposes of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn were to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now comprising this Confederacy it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, an appeal to the ballot box declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted a right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereign, were the final judges each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government

of our fathers, in its spirit and in those rights inherent in it, which were solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which have been affirmed and reaffirmed in the Bills of Rights of the several States. When they entered into the Union of 1789, it was with the undeniable recognition of the power of the people to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of that government whenever, in their opin-



ion, its functions were perverted and its ends defeated. By virtue of this authority, the time and occasion requiring them to exercise it having arrived, the sovereign States here represented have seceded from that Union, and it is a gross abuse of language to denominate the act rebellion or revolution. They have formed a new alliance, but in each State its government has remained as before. The rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agency through which they have communicated with foreign powers has been changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations.

Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty -- moved by no intention or design to invade the rights of others -- anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations -- if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We are doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others. There can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defence which may be required for their security. Devoted to agricultural pursuits, their chief

interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country. Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest, and that of all those to whom we would sell and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between us and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northwestern States of the American Union.

It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kindness between them and us. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment and inflame the ambition of these States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have now entered upon our career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued.

Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice we have resorted to separation, and henceforth our energies must be devoted to the conducting of our own affairs, and perpetuating the Confederacy we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity and jurisdiction of our territory be assailed, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of Providence upon a just cause.

As a consequence of our new constitution, and with a view to meet our anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the several branches of the executive departments having special charge of our foreign intercourse, financial and military affairs, and postal service. For purposes of defence, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed, disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required for a peace establishment.

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I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those objects be built up. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intents, freed from sectional conflicts which have so much interfered with the pursuits of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your constitution has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our reunion with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable. To increase power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of this Confederacy, it is necessary that there should be so much homogeneity as that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole. When this homogeneity does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated solely by a desire to protect and preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the secession of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no

check; the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the great staple which constitutes our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by external force, which would obstruct shipments to foreign markets -- a course of conduct which would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so injurious to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated even by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us; but if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy.

Experience in public stations of subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred on me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will have many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you will not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to a cause that has my highest hopes and most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction, one which neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in

the performance of the duties required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, not the system of our government. The constitution formed by our fathers is the constitution of the "Confederate States." In their exposition of it, and in the judicial constructions it has received, it has a light that reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretations of that instrument, and ever remembering that all public offices are but trusts, held for the benefit of the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope that by due diligence in the discharge of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence which welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, who are animated and actuated by one and the same purpose and high resolve, with whom the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but cannot prevent their progressive movements. Sanctified by justice and sustained by a virtuous people, let me reverently invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which by HIS blessing they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and with the continuance of HIS favor, ever to be gratefully acknowledged, let us look hopefully forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

BLACK CONFEDERATES

Black Confederates? Why haven't we heard more about them? National Park Service historian, Ed Bearrs, stated, "I don't want to call it a conspiracy to ignore the role of Blacks both above and below the Mason-Dixon line, but it was definitely a tendency that began around 1910" Historian, Erwin L. Jordan, Jr., calls it a "cover-up" which started back in 1865. He writes, "During my research, I came across instances where Black men stated they were soldiers, but you can plainly see where 'soldier' is crossed out and 'body servant' inserted, or 'teamster' on pension applications." Another black historian, Roland Young, says he is not surprised that blacks fought. He explains that "...some, if not most, Black southerners would support their country" and that by doing so they were "demonstrating it's possible to hate the system of slavery and love one's country." This is the very same reaction that most African Americans showed during the American Revolution, where they fought for the colonies, even though the British offered them freedom if they fought for them.

It has been estimated that over 65,000 Southern blacks were in the Confederate ranks. Over 13,000 of these, "saw the elephant" also known as meeting the enemy in combat. These Black Confederates included both slave and free. The Confederate Congress did not approve blacks to be officially enlisted as soldiers (except as musicians), until late in the war. But in the ranks it was a different story. Many Confederate officers did not obey the mandates of politicians, they frequently enlisted blacks with the simple criteria, "Will you fight?" Historian Ervin Jordan, explains that "biracial units" were frequently organized "by local Confederate and State militia Commanders in response to immediate threats in the form of Union raids...". Dr. Leonard Haynes, a African-American professor at Southern University, stated, "When you eliminate the black Confederate soldier, you've eliminated the history of the South."

As the war came to an end, the Confederacy took progressive measures to build back up it's army. The creation of the Confederate States Colored Troops, copied after the segregated northern colored troops, came too late to be successful. Had the Confederacy been successful, it would have created the world's largest armies (at the time) consisting of black soldiers, even larger than that of the North. This would have given the future of the Confederacy a vastly different appearance than what modern day racist or anti-Confederate liberals conjecture. Not only did Jefferson Davis envision black Confederate veterans receiving bounty lands for their service, there would have been no future for slavery after the goal of 300,000 armed black CSA veterans came home after the war.



PROBLEMS RECORDING BLACK CONFEDERATES

1. Muster Rolls: Virtually all Confederate muster rolls do not contain any racial information. While it is fairly easy to identify American Indians and Hispanics by their non-Anglo names, most blacks, on the other hand, adopted European names. Although some individuals can be assumed to be slaves for lacking last names, but free blacks are virtually indistinguishable from their white comrades-in-arms. For instance, brothers, Arthur and Miles Reed both served as Privates in Co.D, 3rd NC Artillery (also in the 40th NC Infantry), but Broadfoot's Confederate roster (index of National Archives' service records) does not in any way identify them as black. Due to these difficulties, secondary sources including pension records, United Confederate Veteran files, and family records must supplement research in suspected black soldiers.

It should also be noted that for some States, muster roll records are notoriously incomplete for a variety of reasons. For example in Alabama, many of this military records were destroyed or conveniently lost rather than hand them over to the Federal government where persecution of ex-Confederate was a very real possibility. In Missouri, a serious attempt to compile Confederate muster records did not begin until 1908, by that time many rolls were lost and many veterans had already passed away. As a result, the completeness of Confederate muster rolls are a recognized problem, not only for the black Confederate descendant but for many white Confederate soldiers as well.

2. Pension records: Only those surviving to pension age, or were aware of this benefit, or were fortunate enough to overcome postwar anti-Negro prejudice. Since pension files were controlled by State authority, they were often subject to a local county review board. This caused considerable differences in various States and from county to county. South Carolina, for instance, recorded 30 black Confederates pensioners in one county (York County) alone, Tennessee claimed 267, while the State of Missouri, which was rather hesitant to issue pensions to anyone, let alone to black Confederates, appears to have not issued any. Discrimination towards black Confederates was another real problem. For example, in South Carolina white Confederates could apply for old age pensions as early as 1887. Black veterans were denied pensions until 1923. By that time the majority of them were deceased. One of the best resources about Black Confederates is the book, "Forgotten Confederates: An Anthology about Black Southerners", by Charles Kelly Barrow, J. H. Segars and R.B. Rosenburg. Not only packed full of very good historical accounts, it lists the names of hundreds of black Confederate veterans who received pensions for their service. While it is far from being comprehensive, it is the best resource available to date.

3. Classification: One must understand what is meant by the term, "black Confederate". Most black Confederate were NOT what one would consider as a "soldier" in the nineteenth century sense of the

word. There was and still remains today an old bigoted argument that this "old boy was not a soldier but a slave" ? Well this is the same mindset that opposed compensation for black Confederates back in 1923. To be truthful and nondiscriminatory we must look either at their counterpart in the Union army or in today's modern army. Did U.S. servicemen ever serve as stable assistants, aides to Commissioned officers, cooks, teamsters, ect ? They certainly did. Plus many eye witness accounts of black Confederates testify that even some in these positions did occasionally carry arms. It would be wrong to claim that the bulk of black Confederates working in factories, repair shops, and hospitals far away from the battlefields, were soldiers even in today's standard. Most of these would NOT be considered "soldiers" but "employees of the Army". Nether the less we must be careful not to continue to inject nineteenth century discriminatory bias on men that in today's Army would be considered soldiers. If they were serving on the battlefield or immediately behind frontlines of battle performing military service, then we should consider the modern Army equivalent. Unfortunately since we must use muster rolls, and other 1861-1865 era documents, many of these Southern black patriots will be forever unknown and forgotten. We must do the best we can to see that the few we can document are not forgotten.

THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS SESQUICENTENNIAL SOCIETY

The Sesquicentennial (150th Anniversary) of the Cause for Southern Independence is upon us! The Sons of Confederate Veterans has established a unique way you can show support for our efforts and build a legacy for the future. It is the SCV Sesquicentennial Society! By joining this prestigious group you will help in supporting two projects very important to the future.

First- the General Executive Council made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building on our property at Historic Elm Springs. One of the uses of this new building is to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. It will give an accurate portrayal of the Confederate soldier, something that is lacking in most museum and in the media. 75 % of the money received through this effort goes to that building fund.

Second-we need to leave a legacy for our Compatriots who will be the members and leaders of the SCV when the Bicentennial of the Cause for Southern Independence arrives 50 years from now. One can only guess at the obstacles they will have to face in putting forth an accurate commemoration. 25% of the money will go into a fund to be used by the SCV at that point in time. Here is how you can take part. To join it is a minimum payment of \$200.(You can give more if you wish!) You will receive a handsome SCV Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate. This program will end at the close of the Sesquicentennial. You may pay all at once or you can make non-refundable installments of \$50 (you will receive the medal and certificate when paid in full).

Send a check to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o Sesquicentennial Society
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

You may also use the on-line donation page at <https://scv.secure-sites.us/donation.php> At this time the on-line page does not have a \$200 option. You can select \$250 (donating an extra \$50) or you can donate \$100 twice. If you choose to pay by installment there is \$50 option. Be sure to put Sesquicentennial Society in the box marked purpose of payment. We hope that all Compatriots will take advantage of this opportunity to make a stand for the future. You can proudly wear your medal and display your certificate as a symbols of your commitment to teaching the true history of the South to future generations.

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ESTIMATES OF BLACK CONFEDERATES SERVING THE SOUTH

How many black Confederates served the South in combat or direct battlefield support ? The numbers vary wildly from 15,000 to 120,000. The truth remains that nobody has an accurate figure. My estimate is that 65,000 blacks scattered across the entire South followed the Confederate armies from one battlefield to the next from 1861 to 1865. Larger numbers of blacks loyally served the Confederacy, not as soldiers but as employees of the Army, Navy, Confederate government or the individual State governments.

Dr. Steiner, Chief Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, observed that Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's troops in occupation of Frederick, Maryland, in 1862: "Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number [Confederate troops]. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. These were shabby, but not shabbier or seedier than those worn by white men in the rebel ranks. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc.....and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army."

If we assume Dr. Steiner is somewhat reliable and assume that this 3,000 Negroes of Jackson's troops are a representative number of black Confederates in a typical Confederate fighting force, then we may be able to make a rough calculation. First we must determine how many men were part of Jackson's troops ? If Lee had 50,000, was Jackson's force, 25,000 ? That would be a likely estimate. So then what percentage is 3,000 of 25,000 ? Answer: 12 %. So that would tell us that 12% of Jackson's force was black Confederates. Now, if we assume that Steiner meant 3,000 blacks soldiers in Lee's entire 50,000 force that crossed the Potomac, then the percentage of black Confederates is reduced to 6%. Either way it is calculated, black Confederates were a considerable percentage of the total Confederate fighting force.

To extend this reasoning across the entire Confederate Army, what does this represent ? That depends on the total number of men that served in the CS Army, which is also in itself debatable as muster rolls are notoriously incomplete.

For example, let's use for example the 1,000,000 listed names in Broadfoot's Confederate roster compiled by the National Archives. Yes, there is some repeat names, but let's use that figure as an example. What percentage is 12% ? This would translate to 120,000 black Confederates and half that, 60,000. As such, the 65,000 estimate is not an unreasonable estimate. Debatable ? Yes. Refutable ? Absolutely not. Black Confederates imaginary ? Ridiculous

Could Dr. Steiner have been wrong regarding the numbers ? Yes, absolutely. In fact, many Army officers routinely made mistakes at estimating the enemies numerical strengths. However, the smaller the body of troops one is estimating, the more likely that number is correct. While Steiner failed to accurately estimate Lee's total forces (I recall he estimated 80,000 instead of 50,000), in my opinion, it is unlikely he erred as significantly with a handful of 3,000 black troops. So even if Steiner made an overestimate of 30%, we still are in the range of 40,000 to 80,000.

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