



Col. E. W. Taylor Camp #1777
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
NEWSLETTER

September.....2017

September Program: An illustrated
book review by Marilyn Patterson

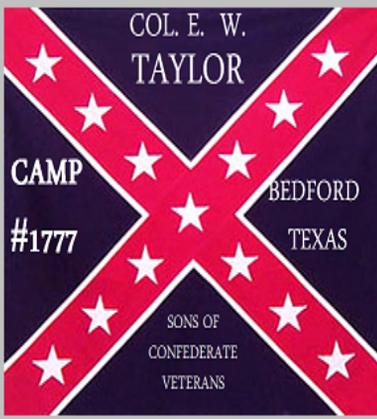
**GUNPOWDER
GIRLS**

September 28, 2017

**THE TRUE STORIES OF THREE
CIVIL WAR TRAGEDIES**

TANYA ANDERSON

CONFEDERATE LIVES STILL MATTER



Colonel E. W. Taylor SCV Camp #1777 (Bedford, Texas)

Commander: Chuck Marks (817) 703-6195

Adjutant: James Alderman (817) 605-0538

Meets: Last Thursday of the month Jan - Oct at 7:00 pm

(if planning to eat please arrive by 6:00 pm)

Location: Catfish Company Restaurant @ 900 Airport Fwy, Hurst, TX 76054 (817) 581-3912

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Visitors & Counting!

| Newsletters | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
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Who are we? That's easy to see!!!

<http://www.taylorcampscv.org/>

Go to our website and start looking at our newsletters, beginning with the most recent and working back. Contact us at mfpchat@yahoo.com

Our meetings are on the last Thursday of each month, except November and December when we don't meet because it would always conflict with the holidays.

Each month's program announcement is always on the first page of this newsletter.

We meet at the Catfish and Company restaurant in Hurst, Texas, along the north side of the Airport Freeway and on the access road west of Precinct Line Road.

If you'd like to **eat** with us we'd suggest you be there **at 6 p.m.** We start the **meeting at 7 p.m.** Our goal is to be **finished and out by 8:30 p.m.** **It would be bad manners for a group as large as ours to stay 'til closing time. We appreciate the restaurant's hospitality to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.**

**A New Statement of Purpose
Issued by the National SCV
August 24, 2017**

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and grave sites for ourselves and future generations.

Aug. 14, 2017

A current position statement from the Commander-in- Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Sons of Confederate Veterans support for our nation and the rule of law

(Elm Springs, TN) 14 August 2017 – The Sons of Confederate Veterans opposes the KKK and other racist organizations. The SCV condemns in the strongest possible way the actions, words, and beliefs of any racist group. These groups are filled with hatred and bigotry, and racism is counter to the American principles of freedom for all citizens. Neither white supremacists nor any other racist group represent true Southern Heritage or the Confederate Soldier, Sailor, or Marine. In like-manner, the SCV condemns the actions of the “Antifa” counter-protestors whose role was to meet violence with violence and to answer hate with hate. Particularly, the SCV condemns the Alt-Left’s attempts to attack Confederate monuments and other war memorials in an attempt to tarnish the true history of our great nation and to further their modern socialist political agenda.

The clash in Charlottesville, Virginia on 12 August between “Antifa” and “Alt Right” has nothing to do with the Confederacy, the SCV, nor Southern history. Antifa and the Alt-Right are opposing political perversions which chose a hallowed historical monument as the location for their vile criminal acts. There is no link between these criminal elements and Confederate history, and to try to create a link is unfounded. Leave history to history.

The SCV has a strict policy which forbids SCV members from associating with the Klan or any other racist organizations. The SCV supports and promotes unity and respect. The U.S. is a nation of laws, and the SCV respects the Constitution our forefathers wrote and the government of our re-united country. There are no classes of citizens and the SCV is no different. We expect and demand that all Americans respect each other’s perspectives with civility, regardless of demographics.

As an organization, the SCV goal is to follow the direction of the Apostle Paul and “speak the truth in love” (Ephesians 4:16). There is no place for violence and hatred. All individuals are created in the image of God and worthy of acceptance and respect. The SCV condemns all acts of hatred and the improper use of our ancestors’ battle flag, which they nobly carried into battle for their own political independence. The Battle Flag was not and is not a symbol of racism; it is a soldier’s battle flag given to the SCV by the Confederate Veterans. The KKK, nor any other group, has legitimate use of our Confederate symbols.

Thos. V. Strain Jr
Commander-in-Chief

A position statement from The Chief of Heritage Operations

Aug. 14, 2017



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"Historic Elm Springs"

14 August 2017

Compatriots,

As an organization we are still trying to wrap our heads around the events that occurred in Charlottesville, VA over the weekend. While it is of yet unclear to us exactly who the individuals and organizations were that were involved, the one thing that is absolutely certain is that the Sons of Confederate Veterans had no connection to this event.

From all appearances there seems to have been multiple groups of antagonists who showed up with helmets, shields and clubs which serves as evidence that they fully expected a violent confrontation. In addition to this, it seems that the city's authorities stood idly by and allowed the situation to get out of hand until it was too late. Where is the logic in any of this, and precisely what did it accomplish? As could have easily been expected, the outcome had tragic consequences and the SCV deplors the violence and loss of life that resulted from such emotionally-charged, irrational and calamitous circumstances.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans organization was given the charge by the Veterans themselves to carry on the legacy of our forebears- to vindicate the Cause, defend the Confederate soldier's good name, to guard his history, emulate his virtues, and to perpetuate those principles which he loved. This mission was handed to us, the Sons, by the Confederate soldiers themselves in 1896. No other group can legitimately make this claim and no other group or individual has any just authority to define, re-define or represent the true Cause and history of the Confederate soldier.

Robert E. Lee said "I pray that, on this day when only peace and good-will are preached to mankind, better thoughts may fill the hearts of our enemies and turn them to peace." In this spirit we denounce the hatred being leveled against our glorious ancestors by radical leftists who seek to erase our history, and we will continue to fight these battles in court or by any and all other lawful and peaceful means. We likewise mourn the loss of life and repudiate in the strongest terms attempts by any group that advocates hatred, bigotry or violence towards others to use our symbols, or otherwise undertake to tarnish the good and glorious name of the Confederate soldier.

Carl V. Jones II
Chief of Heritage Operations
Sons of Confederate Veterans

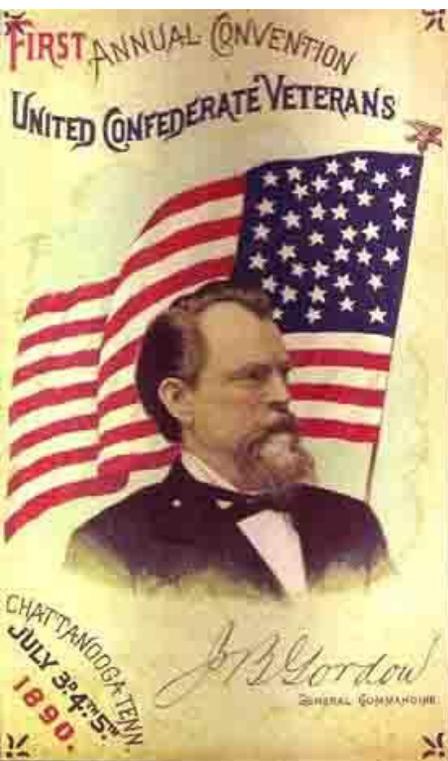


When you joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the first words of the oath you swore were:

“I pledge allegiance to the United States of America and to its Constitution and I promise to defend it against all enemies...”

These were the sentiments of our ancestors, the veterans who did the marching, bleeding, and dying... and their real sons. We have no right to decide at this late date, more than 150 years after the War ended, how they should have thought or felt.

America has plenty of enemies all over the world, here in our own country, and even in elected offices in our own national, state, and local governments. Men who claim to be members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans do not need to be numbered among them.



Take some time to actually look at some of the literature the veterans themselves produced. Read what they said about their citizenship in the United States of America. In spite of the hate engendered after the War by the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction, everyone from General Lee on down realized that our best hope of success lay in becoming loyal American citizens. That's Confederate General John B. Gordon at left, who allowed his likeness to be printed in front of the American flag. He was among the most ardent of States Rights leaders, and even threatened to secede from secession when he believed Georgia's rights were being trampled.

An interesting position statement from some of the vets themselves

Charter.

Be it known that W. L. Cabell, Wm. L. Thompson, Dr. S. D. Thurston, H. W. Graber, S. P. Mendez, W. H. Gaston, F. Waltman, J. J. Miller, Ben Melton, A. T. Watts, J. Pink Thomas F. N. Tucker, D. C. Stuart, Jno. N. Simpson, Hn. F. Ewing, H. M. Bryan, R. E. Burke and Thomas B. Trotman, all residents of the State of Texas and County of Dallas, have and do by these presents, associate and form ourselves and our associates and successors into a private corporation, under the name of "Sterling Price Camp, Confederate Veterans of Dallas, Texas."

ARTICLE I.

The object of this corporation shall be for social purposes; to perpetuate the memory of our comrades, living and dead; to preserve and maintain that sentiment of fraternity born of hardships and dangers shared in the march, the bivouac and the battle field, and to erect a monument in the city of Dallas to the Confederate dead of all armies, commemorative of their heroic deeds; to aid indigent comrades, their widows and orphans; to give to our children a true history of the incidents on the march, life in camp, and deeds done on the battle field; to avoid everything that partakes of partisanship in religion and politics, but to extend courtesies on every fitting occasion to our late adversaries in arms, and to aid and assist in the maintenance of law and preservation of order.



This is the first page of the charter of the Sterling Price Camp, Confederate Veterans of Dallas, established in 1892. It's interesting to see that their viewpoint on some questions differed from that of some of their great-grandsons today.

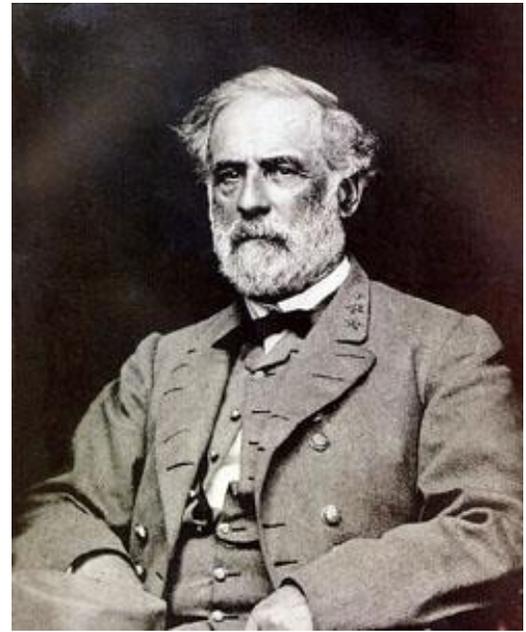
Also pictured is a souvenir medal the United Confederate Veterans produced for the UCV reunion which was held in Dallas in 1902.

Some quotations from General Robert E. Lee, probably the most honorable Confederate soldier who ever lived.

“Obedience to lawful authority is the foundation of manly character.”

“We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters.”

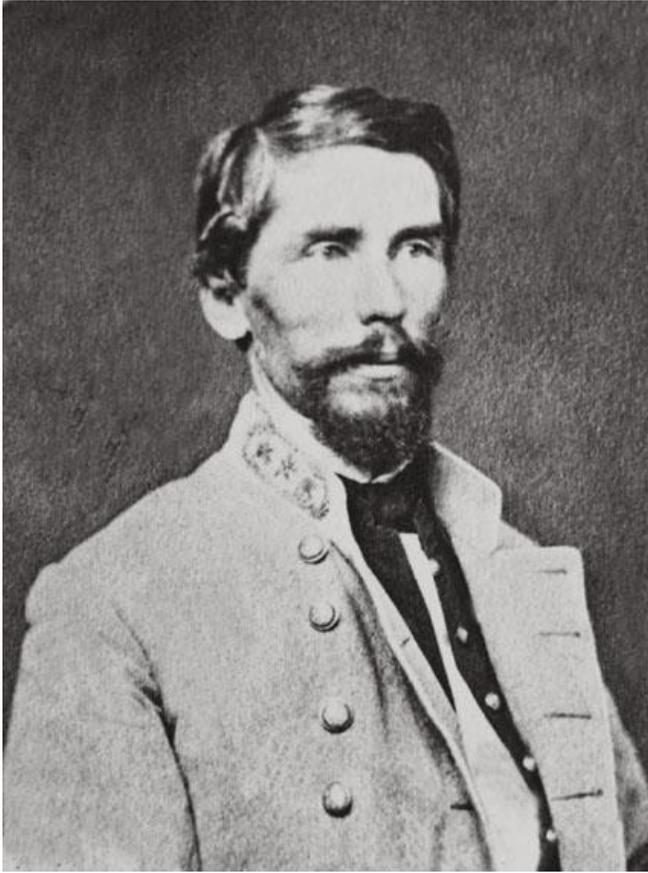
"The interests of the State are therefore the same as those of the United States. Its prosperity will rise or fall with the welfare of the country. The duty of its citizens, then, appears to me too plain to admit of doubt. All should unite in honest efforts to obliterate the effects of war, and to restore the blessings of peace. They should remain, if possible, in the country; promote harmony and good feeling; qualify themselves to vote; and elect to the State and general Legislatures wise and patriotic men, who will devote their abilities to the interests of the country, and the healing of all dissensions. I have invariably recommended this course since the cessation of hostilities, and have endeavored to practice it myself."



Winston Churchill once remarked, “Lee was the noblest American who ever lived and one of the greatest commanders known to the annals of war.”



Quotations by Patrick R. Cleburne



I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or in defeat . . . I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of government. **They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed.** They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women. **We propose no invasion of the North, no attack on them, and only ask to be left alone."**

- Major General Patrick Cleburne,
C.S.A. 1861

"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... *It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.*"

-Major General Patrick R. Cleburne, CSA, January
1864



Please keep Compatriot Clint Cotnam in Your Daily Prayers

This summer, Clint joined the E. W. Taylor Camp's roll of veterans of heart surgery. We were happy to receive the following email from him at the end of August:

"I would like to give you and the camp an update. My surgery was a success. I still have a long way to go but I've come a long way too, since the surgery. I have neuropathy in my left arm from the surgery and I'm getting outpatient rehab and making ground on returning to 100%... I hope to be back at the September meeting.
Take care, Clint Cotnam"

Three Contractors Bid To Repair To The White House Fence

One is from Chicago, another is from Kentucky, and the third is from Richmond. All three go with a White House official to examine the fence.



The Richmond contractor takes out a tape measure and does some measuring, then works some figures with a pencil.

"Well," he says, "I figure the job will run about \$9,000. That's \$4,000 for materials, \$4,000 for my crew and \$1,000 profit for me."

The Kentucky contractor also does some measuring and figuring, then says, "I can do this job for \$7,000. That's \$3,000 for materials, \$3,000 for my crew and \$1,000 profit for me."

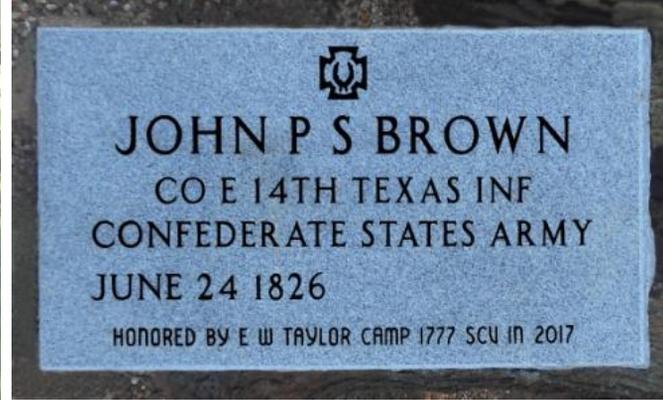
The Chicago contractor doesn't measure or figure, but leans over to the White House official and whispers, "\$27,000."

The official, incredulous, says, "You didn't even measure like the other guys. How did you come up with such a high figure?"

"The Chicago contractor whispers back, "\$10,000 for me, \$10,000 for you, and we hire the guy from Kentucky to fix the fence."

Confederate vet dead for a century finally gets a stone August 12

See last month's issue for some biographical notes on John Perry S. Brown, a veteran of Co. E, 14th Texas Infantry who died here.



Seven members of the Taylor Camp and one member of the Tarrant County Historical Commission got together on Saturday morning, August 12, to install a stone for J. P. S. Brown in historic Johnson Station Cemetery in Arlington.

Photos by Ervin Hauk.



Mr. Brown has no death certificate. He died after 1914 in Tarrant County, and we left space for the date if it's ever discovered. The installers were, l-r standing, Bob Gresham, Clay Fitzhugh, James Alderman, and Tom Trawick. Kneeling are Rich McCook, Mike Patterson, and Shane Woodward.

James took the stone and tools to Arlington, and Ervin Hauk too the photographs.

September's vet in progress

H. C. King

The funeral of H. C. King, who died Tuesday was held Thursday morning from the chapel of Gause's Undertaking company attended by members of R. E. Lee camp, United Confederate Veterans.

Pall bearers appointed by R. E. Lee camp were as follows: M. J. Pankey, P. B. Atwood, W. E. Jones, W. C. Turner, B. R. Elliott, J. S. McDonough, J. A. McGregor, W. G. Reese, Sam H. Chapman and B. C. Curtis. The active pallbearers appointed by the Sons of Confederate Veterans were: R. E. Bratton, W. J. Gilvin, Clint Barr, Charles Evans, H. C. Cantrell, E. W. Provine and John A. Kee.



Henry C. King was the subject of a long article here last month.



Join us at Oakwood at 9 a.m. on Sat. Sept. 9, to set it.

It's impossible to get a good photo of the stone while the lettering is being blasted into it. Tiny abrasive particles, harder than steel, are being fired under pressure at the rock at several hundred mph. The photo at left was taken through the steel screen which protects the glass front of the blaster from being instantly frosted by the maelstrom of wind and bounced particles. The abrasive bounces off the rubber and erodes the granite, but everything must be kept moving or the rubber will overheat and melt.

James Alderman was Jamesy-on-the-spot, got there a little before 8:00, helped us finish up, and took us all to Colleyville.

Tammy Patterson and your editor got to Worthington's before 7 a.m. on Thursday morning, Aug. 3. By 7:15 we had the mask on the rock, had the letters picked out (upper right), and had it in the blaster (above) by 7:30. By 7:45 it was engraved, and by 8:00 it was lithochromed, cleaned, and had its edges rolled (right).



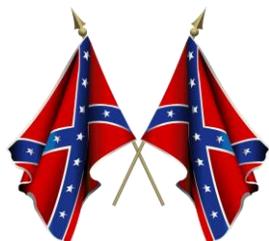
Thanks to another member of the team at Worthington Monuments



For quite a while now, Kristen Giesecke at Worthington Monuments has been doing our drawings for us and then making the rubber masks we use on the stones. On August 3 we gave her a Certificate of Appreciation from the SCV. James Alderman and Mike Patterson presented the certificate to her.

Kristen's great-great grandfather was a German-Texan named Johann Hermann Ludwig Giesecke (1834-1910), (above left) who served in Co. E, 16th Texas Infantry. He died in Washington County, Texas. His widow, Anna, was pensioned.

“To tar the sacrifices of the Confederate soldier as simple acts of racism, and reduce the battle flag under which he fought to nothing more than the symbol of a racist heritage, is one of the great blasphemies of our modern age.”



**U. S. Senator James Webb
(D-Virginia)
2007-2013**

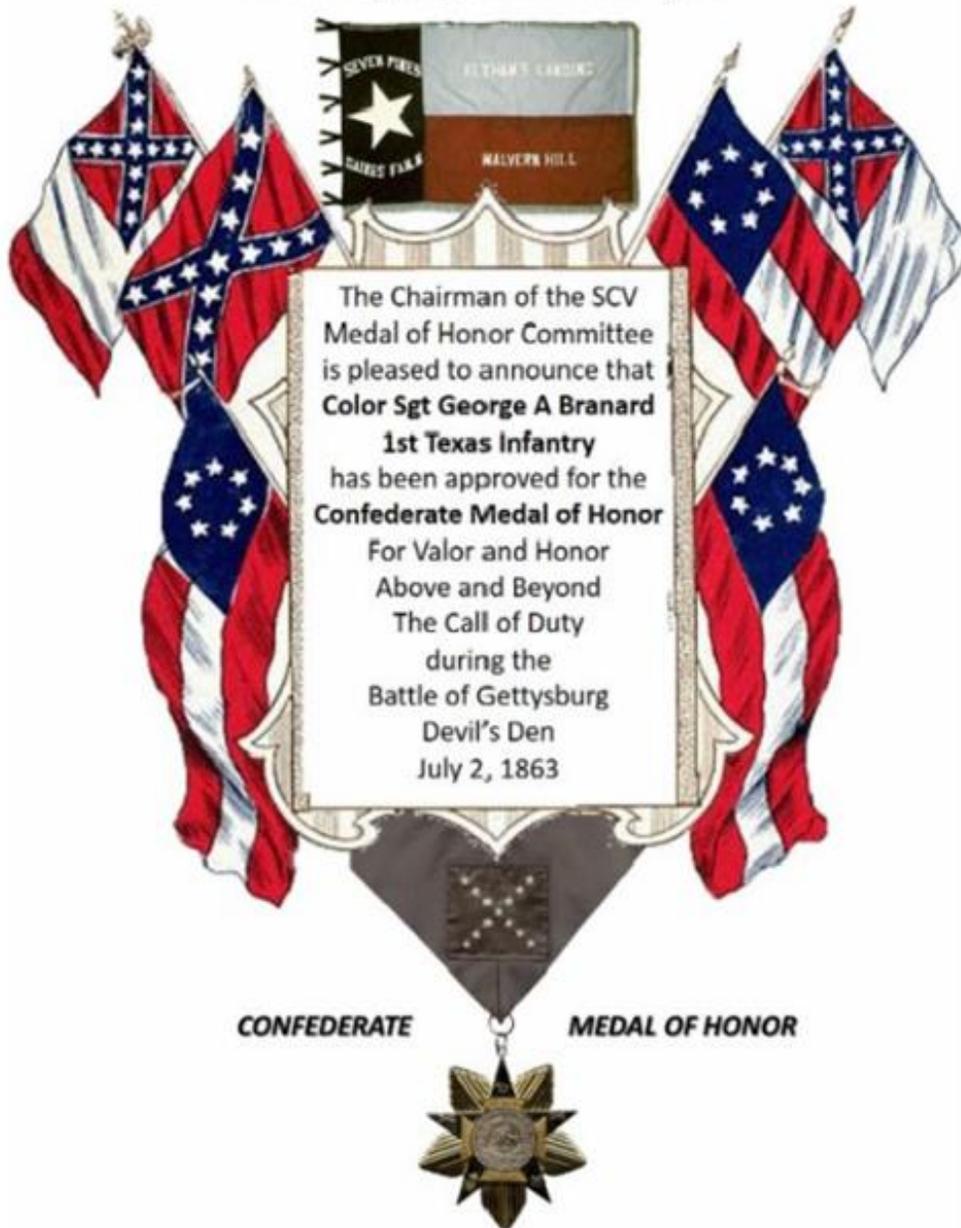




TEXAS DIVISION
SONS of CONFEDERATE VETERANS
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Color Sergeant George A. Branard

1st Texas Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade



The award will be permanently housed in the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth. A public ceremony will be held there. We'll need uniformed men to fire a musket salute on **December 16, 2017**. More details to come later.

Fort Worth Civil War Roundtable Events

Fort Worth Civil War Round Table 2017-2018 Season

September 12 The Texas Campaign of 1863, Dr. Don Frazier, Professor,
McMurry University

October 10 The Lost Gettysburg Address, David Dixon, Author and Historian

November 7 Harriet Tubman: Hero of the North Star, Elizabeth Parnicza,
Historian, National Park Service

December 12 The 5th Texas , Dr. Steven Woodworth, Professor, TCU

January 9 Pate Award Presentation, To be announced

February 13 The Real Story of the USS Monitor , Dr. Bill Cogar, Executive
Director, Historic Naval Ships Assoc.

March 13 An Evening with Ed Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus, NPS

April 10 The Civil War We Don't Know, Lt. Col. (Ret.) Ralph Peters, Author,
Commentator, and Historian

May 8 A Terrible Glory: Custer and the Little Bighorn, Jim Donovan, Author
and Historian

Again, this year we will be holding our meetings at the University of North Texas Health Science Center in Fort Worth. We will be in the same meeting room in the Medical Education Training building at 1000 Montgomery Street.

We will also continue to use City Kitchen as our caterer. Dinner on September 12th will be Chicken Piccata, Julienne vegetables, new potatoes, garden salad and dessert. The cost is still \$13 per person payable by check or cash at the door. We do need a count of meals for the caterer. So please respond to me, Jim Rosenthal, by email, phone call (cell 817-307-9263) or text to RSVP. As always, if you do not plan on eating dinner, you are welcome to attend the program starting at 7PM.



SPECIAL EDITION

Monument Crisis

August 19, 2017



Cynthia Harriman

Museums are ranked as the most trusted institution in the United States. That is something we take very seriously at the Texas Civil War Museum. Something we also take seriously is our heritage. The media narrative seems to equate every Southerner as a racist. I personally don't know too many racists. It is for this reason I felt compelled to send out a special edition of a newsletter to offer some clarity.

This past week, the museum has been besieged with phone calls and emails asking what the museum is going to do about the monuments. Some calls were from concerned citizens and other phone calls have been from the local news and even the National Geographic Channel. First let me state that we have no authority over any monument. Secondly, I wish we had a solution. Our position has always been to let the monuments stand in their current locations. However, the public seems to think the answer is to send them to museums. Seems reasonable on the surface—who better to put context to them than the most trusted institutions in America. The University of Texas did this

Lee statue at Lee Park in Dallas, Texas. Erected in 1936 by the Dallas Southern Memorial Association for the Texas Centennial. It was unveiled by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

with Jefferson Davis—and it pretty much still leaves a bad taste in everyone's mouths.

In a perfect world the TCWM would love to protect and preserve all of the monuments. By nature, museums, historians and collectors want to save everything. We are not funded with tax dollars and are able to provide thoughtful context to each of our artifacts. However, we have limitations that will not allow us to do this. There are city codes that will only allow us to build 44 feet high. We, like every other museum in the county, have limited green space. Cities do not want monuments exposed outside because "it would invite trouble" into their city limits so getting permits brings about additional problems. It has been our observation with markers in the past that the same cities that want to get rid of the markers/monuments become very selfish with them when they think they are going to another city.



So, when folks think the answer is as simple as moving the monuments to museums, think again. If this is the decision then there is the danger they move to a temporary warehouse that becomes the permanent home. If they move to a cemetery, which one would think would be a peaceful, safe place—remember the Sexton of a cemetery has total power. In the City of Baltimore one of the four Confederate statues removed in the middle of the night was in a cemetery. Any public space, be it city, county, state, federal, tax funded museum, public cemetery will only be a temporary fix.

Dallas UDC #6 erected this monument in 1898 before a crowd of 25,000. It has graced downtown Dallas ever since.

Confederate Monuments do not honor Jim Crow, nor do they celebrate the Lost Cause

Cities have said they want a committee of stake holders to study the historical value. The United Daughters of the Confederacy is a stake holder in most of them, yet when they volunteer to sit on the committee the mayor's offices do not call them back. Why is this? It must be because someone has hijacked the Wikipedia page for the UDC. It says the UDC promotes a white supremacist agenda and the organization raises their children to become neo-Confederates. It further states the monuments were to elevate white society. **Nothing could be further than the truth!**

The members of UDC are the same women who are members of the Mayflower Society, Colonial Dames, Daughters of America Revolution, Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Daughters of WWII and all else in between. It is a lineage group of

patriotic ladies who support our military and remember the ones who have died for our country. With that said, Confederate soldiers are considered to be American veterans by Federal Law 810. They were legally buried in National and State cemeteries and receive an official headstone. It appears we, as a society, have sunk so low as to want to dig up the graves.

What Southerners Know

The movement of remembrance began a long time ago—before the UDC was formed or Jim Crow laws were put into effect. This is what the North fails to understand about the South. The South suffered, it took years to recover, and we were brought up on the stories of sacrifice. My great grandfather (yes, only one great—my mother's grandfather) was in the war. She knew him. When I was young and in school I asked her if he hated black people. She said no—he hated Yankees and did not trust the federal government. He wanted to be left alone and continue farming with his life-long black friend and neighbor, Elbert.



Quiz: Which (pictured above) is a Confederate monument that the media has deemed to be offensive?

After the war, the state governments in the North and the Grand Army of the Republic quickly erected monuments. In the South, monuments rose more slowly. These monuments were erected by women who did not want their husbands, sons, fathers and brothers forgotten. They had died on the battlefield and were buried in mass, unmarked graves.

The monuments were erected by brokenhearted people who were grieving, and they wanted their loved ones to be remembered. To remember the dead, and remember them well, was the hallmark of the Victorian society. So families sponsored fundraisers, many bake sales, raising pennies at a time. The women were wildly successful in what might have

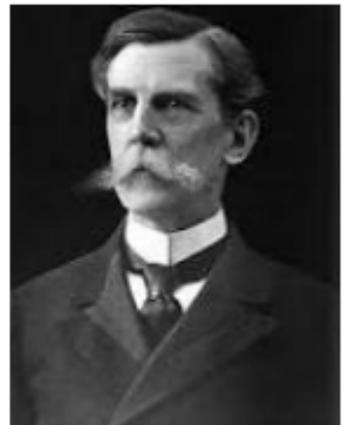
been one of the first widespread women's movements long before the right to vote was given to them — reason alone to leave the monuments.

A recent poll showed that 62% of Americans supported keeping the monuments as they are. Even the African-American population is split with 44% saying keep and 40% in favor of taking them down. These numbers reflect that there is no clear cut solution. There were 90,000 men in Texas to serve the Confederate Army—there were nowhere near that number of slave owners. Less than 20% owned even one—so why did the other 80% fight? I think because they felt that there was an over reach of government. A young man living in Texas in 1861 would not hesitate to go to war. His father would have fought in the Mexican War, his grandfather in the Texas Revolution, his great-grandfather in the War of 1812 and his great-great-grandfather in the American Revolution. He would have dishonored the family name to not join the military and protect his homeland.

A friend of mine recently said slavery was the cause of Secession, not the cause of the War. That makes a huge difference in understanding why this entire generation went to war. History is complicated, but the law of physics still apply— 1. The only constant in the world is change. 2. There is no present—it is only past and future.

In 1884, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr, a Union veteran who saw a great deal of action, talked about the importance of transmitting the emotional weight of the war from one generation to the next. With the role of monuments he said:

" I believe from the bottom of my heart that our memorial halls and statues and tablets, the tattered flags of our regiments gathered in the Statehouses, are worth more to our young men by way of chastening and inspiration than the monuments of another hundred years of peaceful life could be."



President William McKinley, a Union veteran, cited reconciliation between the North and South in a speech that followed the conclusion of the Spanish American War on Dec. 14, 1898. Many Confederate officers had volunteered for service which helped to secure US Victory.

"Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, those differences were long ago settle by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers."



Do Reb Lives Matter?

They must have mattered because the US military has named military bases and warships for their valor and bravery. Military colleges study their battle tactics. How many streets, towns, counties and schools are named for a Confederate veteran. (In Texas there are 29 of the 254 counties.) They were named because of their life-time of service, not just for four years. The dominos have begun to fall and there is no end game to this madness.

Perception is Reality

The perception after Reconstruction became optimistic. Maimed Union veteran James Tanner, post war financial sensation, addressed a Confederate Veteran reunion as he was trying to raise funds for a Confederate Mens Home.

"We are not here to discuss the causes or the principles of secession. We are here for a reunion for the revival of old memories, for the revival of the old associations born out of those awful days when the land was aflame. All my life I have been broad enough to recognize that religion and politics are largely a matter of education and association. I have told my Northern comrades so often, had we been born and brought up in the South, as you were, educated in the doctrine of States' rights, ...reverse the conditions 99 out of 100 of us would have worn the Southern grey rather than the Northern blue.

... There came in the mail the needs of the Confederate soldiers. They had no pensions, that war had sapped the substance and the power to struggle in the battle of life from many of them. I read between the lines. ...I knew their courage was unimpeachable, and that, without regard to my own or anybody else's opinion of their cause, their efforts in the support had added glory to the name of the American soldier. I recalled how often, after exhaustive marches and fierce contests on bloody fields, they dined upon bit of hardtack and for dessert drew their body belts one buckle hole tighter."

"They came, every mother's son was short an arm or a leg, given as a sacrifice...When you ask me what I think of erecting a monument to the Rebel dead in a reunited country I do not draw the line at the United States, I take in the whole civilized world—men who go out and fight and die, if necessary in their cause, and who then will permit them to sink into unknown, unmarked grave are utterly contemptible...Out of all, my friends, has come a reunited country. We stand today under one flag. And now a word to the young people: Remember, that you are soon to be the absolute proprietors of this great Republic of the United States...I am confident that Grant and Lee, Sherman and Johnston and their colleagues gone before, are looking upon us today and thanking God that this spirit exists at this at this time."

Places like Chicago, New York, Baltimore recognized the importance of a united country and erected Confederate monuments. History did not change, perception did. Today, the Americans, who served the South, will have no home. The statues were not originally meant to educate future generations about the evils of slavery and they don't endorse or promote racism—they can't—they are inanimate objects. Objects cannot be racist—only humans. Not ever statue has to comfort and console us. Instead, they are a reminder for us to stop and reflect our nation's past and realize how far we have come. Their job is to peak our interest and oblige us to remember and sometimes grapple with history and human

nature. They stand, silent and graceful. They are beautiful public art, designed and crafted by artisans. The cultures of western civilization did not destroy its past. Christians in Greece and Rome did not topple the pagan statues. China and Isis did.

If the monuments are torn down, then we lose much more than a chunk of granite.

What can we do?

Each monument issue will be decided on the local level.

Monitor the news to see which monuments are in question.

Contact the elected officials and let your wishes be known.

Monitor agendas of city councils and county commissioners.

Do your research and know the history of the monument.

Look at the date of erection and see if it is a memorial or a statement piece. Dates can be deceiving. Jim Crow laws came in about the time the veterans were taking their last breath and there was the natural rush to pay tribute before they all died. The Centennial of the War occurred during the Civil Rights Movement and President Eisenhower had asked the nation to remember the war in every town, every school and to REMEMBER.

Write letters. Be proactive with your elected officials on every level and ask for passage of laws that would protect monuments from rash removal without a full study before it gets to that point. Study needs to be done with credible committee—not cherry picked by the elected officials who are trying to further their political careers. (Examples: Local and Texas Historical Agencies need to be involved. If the monument was placed by UDC—UDC needs to be involved.)

Let official know how you want your tax money to be used. Is it to be used to remove the monuments or do you want it to improve the city? (*Example: New Orleans spent so much to remove the monuments that could have been spent on the water pumps that failed and flooded the city with 27" of water after a 2" rain. Houston is spending 1.4 million to change the name of a school while the school kids can't drink from the water fountain due to the lead pipes which HISD says they do not have the money to replace.*)

Vote, Remember, VOTE

To my knowledge there is no lead organization to save the monuments; whereas there are organized efforts for removal. Saving them will have to be grassroots/individual campaign. In closing, I am preparing for the worst case. If the monuments are not lost at this time, it will be at another time in the not so distant future. The Bible holds the answers to

everything and as I grieve the possible loss of something that has always been a part of my life I keep coming back to the scripture:

Ecclesiastes 3 (KJV) To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.

Answer to monument question on page 3 (it was a trick—both are)



<<<San Antonio Confederate Monument in Travis Park.

The city archivist asked for information to establish the historical significance of the monument. I worked with the UDC archivist and we sent the primary source material. Status: no decision made by city council but it will be on the agenda soon. A rally was held on August 12



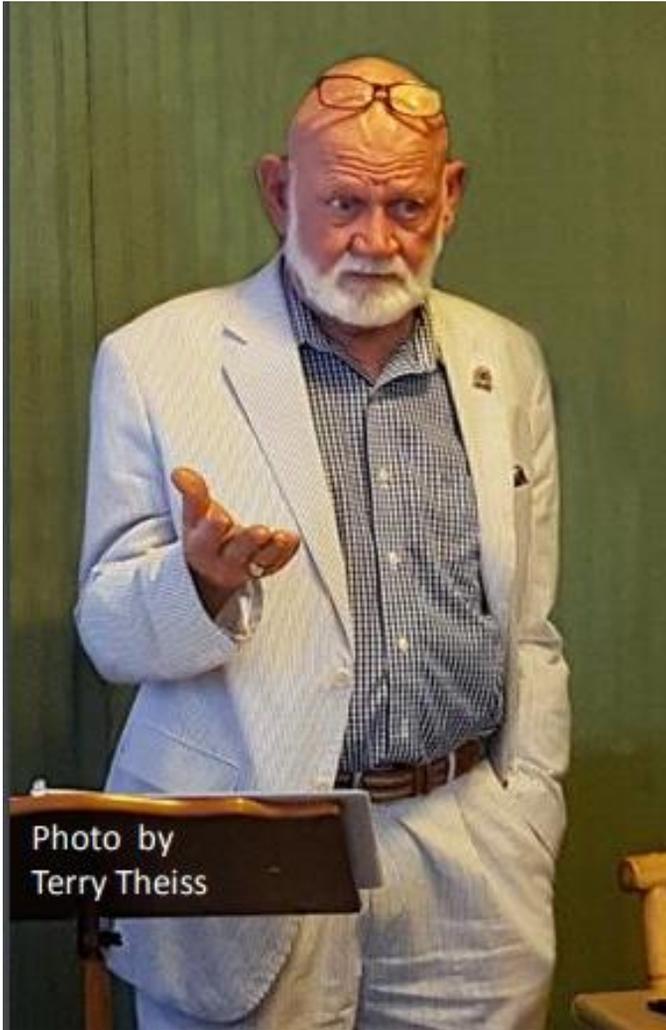
<<<Spirit of the Confederacy, Sam Houston Park, Houston. A rally was held August 19 (How could anyone be offended by this one?)

Dallas monuments will come up for a vote within the next 90 days according to news reports. Information sent to city archivist without them requesting it.

News broke this morning that the monuments that there has been a call for study to remove the Hoods, Terry's Texas Rangers, Confederate Monuments and the Children of the Confederacy plaque at the state capitol. No response yet from the State Preservation Board as it is a Saturday.



Some timely advice from our friend and compatriot, Jack Dyess, Commander of the W. H. Griffin Camp, SCV



As many of you know Diane, my wife, and I spent more than a decade being extremely active in local politics. Between the two of us we served five terms on the city council for a city of close to 50,000 and three terms as *Mayor Pro Tem*. During that period, we associated almost daily with other politicians at local, county and state levels. I learned a few things about politics I want to share with you in the hope you can use them in the battles we are now fighting.

1. No politician wants to be asked a question in public for which he has no good answer -- especially during a meeting such as city council meeting or other event where voters are present or TV cameras are filming.

2. No politician **ever** wants to be asked a question about taxes or how tax money is being spent.

3. No voter wants to pay taxes.

4. Nothing will get a voter **more upset, verbal, active and hostile** than to feel he is being asked to pay more taxes while being made aware of waste of the tax money he has already paid.

Please remember those four points while I attempt to apply them to our present situation.

We see the protesters vandalizing, destroying and generally breaking the law while law enforcement officers are right there on the scene and appear to do little or nothing.

Why? Because their sergeants, lieutenants and captains told them to do nothing. Why? Because their chief directed them to tell the troops to do nothing. Why? Because the elected officials, mayor, council members, etc., told him to not let the police department do their job.

Our elected officials make THESE decisions. Nothing happens or does not happen without their approval. They are the ones to whom we should be addressing our protests. They are the only ones with the power to do anything...not a bunch of biased ignoramuses and media reporters.

Now going back to the four points above. The best way to get a politician's attention is to ask him questions he doesn't want to answer in front of voters. I suggest the following. Attend your next city council meeting, commissioner court meeting, or visit your state representative's or state senator's office and ask the following questions.

Jack Dyess' suggestions, cont.

1. *Will you explain why nearly all our elected officials at local, county, state and national levels are telling us how much more money is needed at the various levels of government and why it is imperative we pay more in taxes, yet they can readily find millions of dollars to relocate, take down or destroy monuments?*

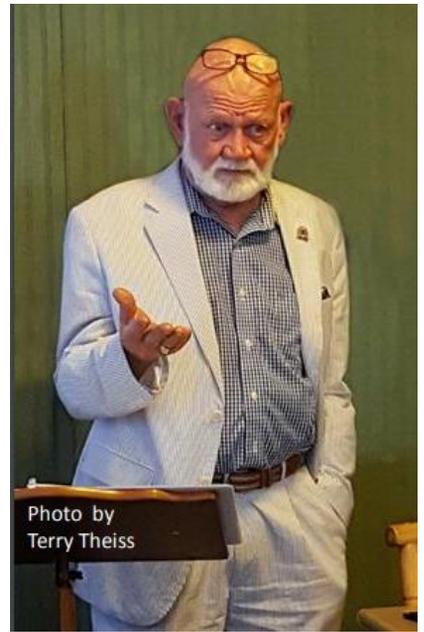
2. *Will you tell us why it is so important that this happens immediately and is so much more important than all the other problems facing our various governmental agencies?*

3. *The monuments have stood over a hundred years. Why do they have to go immediately while all those other "critical" needs go unfunded?*

4. *Will you explain how Houston can legitimately justify spending \$1,400,000.00 to change the name of a school while the students cannot drink from the water fountain due to the lead pipes which HISD says they do not have the money to replace?*

5. *Will you explain how Dallas can justify spending \$1,800,000.00, or more, to remove monuments and statues but is unable to fund the Dallas Police and Firefighter's retirement fund or pay them overtime?*

6. *Since every poll returns a strong percentage in favor of leaving the statues in place, why are officials, apparently cowed by shrieking, self-righteous, ignorant mobs, thus allowing them to destroy the reminders of our history?*



By asking these questions you put the politician on the defensive. He obviously has no legitimate answer. But more importantly, you will get many of the voters (who don't care if the Confederate monuments are destroyed or not) stirred up because they don't want to see their tax money wasted. They may start asking the same questions. Remember, those citizens who regularly attend these meetings are not the normal citizens. They are the ones whose primary interest is politics and who make campaign donations to candidates and are extremely active in campaigns. Politicians at all levels listen to them because they are essential for their reelection.

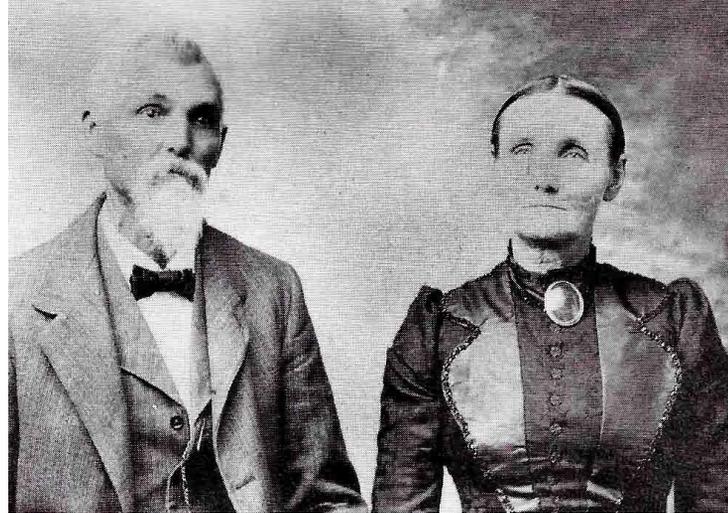
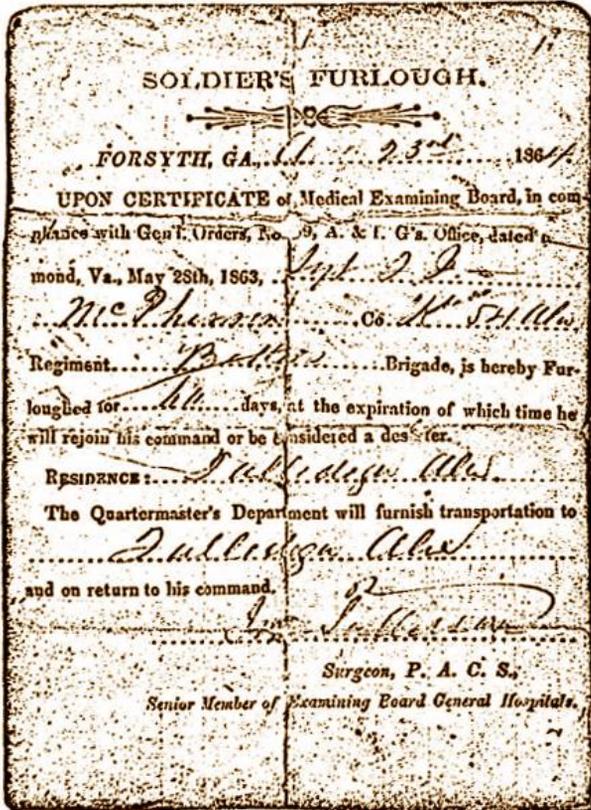
If you can't go to one of the meetings, write a letter to the editor of your newspaper asking those questions. Send them in an email to everyone on your distribution list. Put them on Facebook and other social media. Simply ask the questions of your neighbors and see how they feel about the situation.

The opinions expressed above are mine and mine alone and do not necessarily represent the opinions of any organization or group to which I may or may not belong. I have never owned a slave and neither have you. I have never been a slave and neither have you. I am tired of paying taxes to finance arguments by the history-ignorant few over historical issues that were settled over 100 years ago.

Jack Dyess

Alabama infantryman, Grapevine veteran, gets new attention in a city which values its pioneers

Thomas Jefferson McPherson, Co. K, 54th Alabama Infantry, has plenty of descendants still in the area. Now his old home is the focus of attention in downtown Grapevine.



The large McPherson family came to Grapevine from Alabama in two groups in 1893. The image below is from a group photo taken about that time and in front of a neighbor's home here.



The McPherson family kept ownership of their old house until it was sold to the City of Grapevine this spring.

In 1973, the McPhersons' last surviving child was looking through an old family trunk and made three remarkable discoveries: a war-time photo of Mr. McPherson in uniform, the bullet a surgeon removed from his heel, and the original furlough at left.

Apparently for no reason at all, the family made a copy of the discharge and mailed it to the Alabama State Archives. How we wish they'd photographed the bullet and the wartime photo of Mr. McPherson, but they didn't. We have been unable to find any of those three treasures today.

The photo above was made for Mr. and Mrs. McPherson's fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1915.

Getting to know our local Confederates

Thomas Jefferson McPherson, cont.

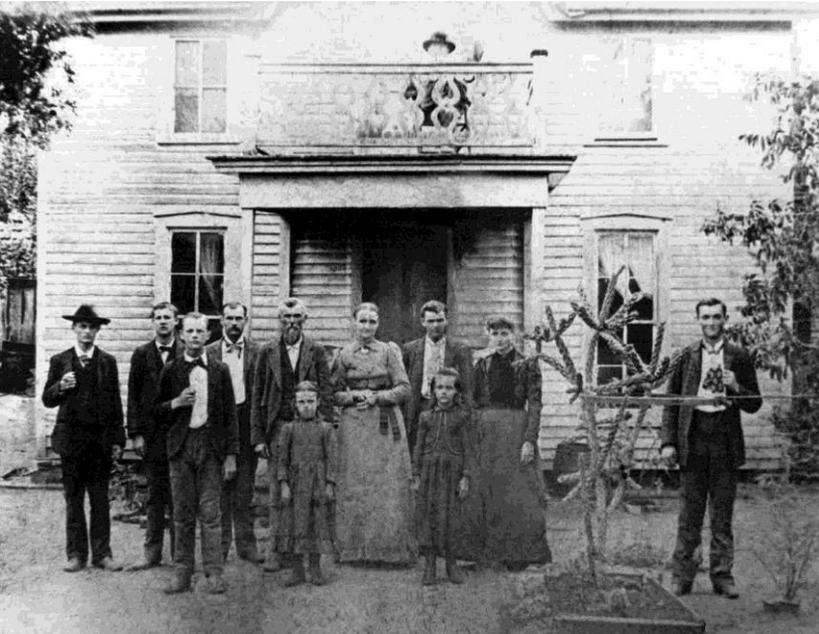
Thomas Jefferson McPherson (1844-1930) and his wife, Mary Josephine (Starling) (1846-1932) were both born in Alabama. Thomas's father, George Washington McPherson, was also a Confederate soldier, serving in Co. E, 12th Alabama Infantry.

In 1865 Thomas and Mary McPherson were married, and they became the parents of eleven children. Ten of those children lived to adulthood, and nine settled around Grapevine. In 1893 T. J. sent his oldest son, Lorenzo Dow McPherson, to Grapevine to visit friends here. Lorenzo's glowing letters back home convinced T. J. to move his family here. Lorenzo rented the old Millard house and farm (near the Bushong bridge) for the family. Lorenzo returned to Alabama, and the McPherson men and a few friends in other families made the move to Grapevine in wagons, leaving in late October.



After forty days on the road, the party reached Paris, Texas. On December 2, 1893 they took a bath in Denton Creek near the old Bushong Bridge. They were home. Within only a few days they met the women and children of the McPhersons and the other families at the depot in Grapevine, and the families were together again.

The two oldest group photos of the family were taken about that time in front of the old Millard home (upper and lower left). That family was founded here by James M. Millard, himself a Confederate veteran who died here in 1871. Millard had married a daughter of Confederate veteran George Bushong, for whom the bridge was named.



After five years on the Millard farm, in December 1898 the McPhersons moved into a larger two-story home they purchased from P. D. Hudgins. They found the date December 21, 1886 carved into a large sandstone serving as the front step. The house stayed in the family until it was recently sold to the City of Grapevine.

On April 19 the 130-year-old home was moved about 3.5 miles from its original location near Dove Elementary to the southwest corner of College Street and Dooley Street in the old residential area of Grapevine. It will be

Getting to know our local Confederates

Thomas Jefferson McPherson, cont.



auctioned to buyers who will agree to an accurate restoration of the old home. There was lots of TV coverage on the day of the move. These (above) and several other photos from that day are available online. The photos below were taken August 4 at the home's new location in old residential Grapevine.



Getting to know our local Confederates

Thomas Jefferson McPherson, cont.

T. J. McPHERSON, AGE 86 YEARS, BURIED LAST SUNDAY

Funeral services for Thomas J. McPherson, Confederate Veteran, who died at his home near Grapevine last Friday at the age of 86, were held at the Methodist Church last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. L. Pat Leach of Hillsboro, his former pastor, assisted by Rev. W. H. Day of Streetman and Revs. D. W. Nix and L. W. Seymour of Grapevine, conducted the services, with the Masonic Lodge No. 288 in charge of the services at the Grapevine Cemetery.

Mr. McPherson was born in DeKalb County, Alabama, and came to this community in 1893. He served as a member of Company K of the Fifty-fourth Alabama Regiment during the Civil War.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters, Misses Plumer and Florence of Grapevine, Mrs. Mollie Burgess of Wellington, Ala., and Mrs. Nora Livingston of Fort Worth, and six sons, Dowell, George Houston, John Henry, William Charles, James Harris and Thomas Walter, all of Grapevine. He is also survived by one brother of Carrollton, Ga., one sister of Comanche, Texas, thirty-two grand children and eleven great grand children.

No muster rolls from Co. K, 54th Alabama Infantry have survived in the National Archives. However, T. J. found plenty of men with whom he'd served who made affidavits for him, and he got a Confederate pension from the State of Texas.

T. J.'s obituary appeared in the *Grapevine Sun* on December 18, 1930 (at left). His wife lived until 1932 and was buried beside him in Grapevine Cemetery (below). All ten of their eleven children who lived to adulthood survived both their parents.

The McPhersons' last child, Florence, died in 1986 just a few days short of her hundredth birthday. She had moved into the old house before she was one year old, and had lived the rest of her life in it.

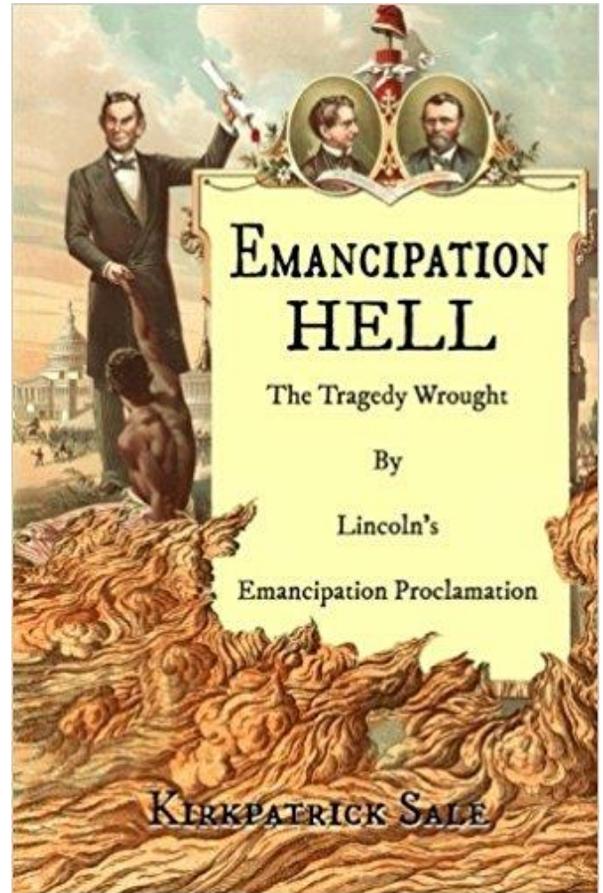


Getting to know our local Confederates

The Emancipation Proclamation

In July, we wrote and asked our new favorite author, Gene Kizer, Jr., what he'd recommend for a good, realistic assessment of what the EP did and didn't do. He answered in minutes, and suggested this book, Emancipation Hell: The Tragedy Wrought by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, by Kirkpatrick Sale.

Within the hour, your editor had ordered his own copy from Amazon. There's an easier, quicker, and cheaper way to read it, though. Go to the link below. The Abbeville Institute recognized its value enough include it on its website as a pdf file. I had to look twice to see if there is a comma between the first two words in the title. There's not, but it would have been just as appropriate with one.



<http://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/gift/ebook-Emancipation-Hell.pdf>

If you'll please excuse the continued editorial comment, my attention span isn't what it used to be. If I'm really trying to read and absorb new material, I need to spend about three minutes per page. At that rate, this book took me about two hours to carefully and thoughtfully complete. Two hours very well spent.

This is one of those books in which you'll find lots of sentences and paragraphs you'd like to be able to quote during conversations. The next three pages will include some.



We all need to get smart about the true causes and effects of the WBTS.

The Emancipation Proclamation, cont.

Much of the book deals with Reconstruction and the course it took dealing with conditions in the country directly caused by the EP. Lincoln almost certainly did not intend for events to play out as they did, but he was taken out of the equation early. His Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, tried to carry on as he thought Lincoln would have done. Johnson was hamstrung by his lack of enough influential friends in Congress, and the Radical Republicans gained control.

“Mark you, the declaration did not apply to the states not in rebellion where slavery flourished (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri) because at its heart its intent was not so much to create free people as to foster slave rebellions in the South (especially on plantations whose owners had gone to war) and to disrupt the food production on which the Confederate army depended. (Lincoln the politician also had no desire to alienate slave-owners in the Border states who were, after all, men whose votes he would need at the next election.)” [Lincoln would have to face election again in November 1864.]

At the time, even Lincoln’s Secretary of State, William H. Seward, (at right) pointed out that, “We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free.” Hopefully, after reading the EP last month you also noticed large areas of Virginia and Louisiana which were *exempted* from the Proclamation.

Did you notice, also, that Tennessee was not in the list where emancipation was to take place? That’s because the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, a Tennessean, prevailed upon Lincoln to leave slavery alone there.

Lincoln called a meeting of his cabinet to let them know that he had decided to issue the proclamation. It was more of an announcement to them than a conference to get their approval or input.



“Nonetheless, the cabinet members were receptive to the proclamation, with only a few demurs. Attorney General Edward Bates argued that it had to go hand in hand with compulsory colonization, a resettlement of freed slaves to South America or Africa, an idea that Lincoln had previously championed but without support from a Congress that feared the cost; Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase worried that its sweeping power to annul state laws would not be upheld by Federal courts, a fear that Lincoln had earlier expressed, and that “universal emancipation” would set off “depredation and massacre” across the South; Seward said that it seemed like “the last measure of an exhausted government” and should not be issued until some signs of Union success on the battlefield, lest the public regard it as without any effect, as, he pointed out, the famous papal bull against Halley’s comet.”

The Emancipation Proclamation, cont.

“Lincoln grew impatient enough after waiting two months to decide to regard the clash between General George McClellan and the Confederacy's General Robert Lee at Sharpsburg, Maryland--when Lee was forced to retreat across the Potomac on September 17 after a full day of battle--as a Union victory. True, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was driven out of Maryland into Virginia, and it did suffer immense casualties of over 10,000 (perhaps 2,700 killed), including his wife Mary's half-brother, but McClellan didn't take the chance to cross the river and drive it back farther, and his troops had similar vast casualties of more than 12,000 (maybe 2,108 killed). Pretty much a standoff, and it is hard to see, with such awful slaughter as that--what would turn out to be the deadliest single day in the history of American warfare--how a reasonable man could regard that as a victory for anyone. Nonetheless, Lincoln chose to overlook this unprecedented immensity of bloodshed, foreshadowing a war of unprecedented gore, and proclaimed the Sharpsburg standoff a Union triumph. “

“This time they knew what was coming, but there may have been some surprise in Lincoln's remarks in introducing it. "When the rebel army was at Frederick," he told them, as Salmon Chase would later remember, "I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation such as I thought likely to be useful. I said nothing to anyone, but I made the promise to myself, and--to my maker." Maker? Lincoln, who was not a particularly religious man, and in his youth had in fact been a proclaimed skeptic, had never before brought God into his politics, nor dared to aver that he came to decisions by making pledges to the heavens, a position that he knew would probably discomfit his hard-headed cabinet colleagues. "This might seem strange," Lincoln admitted, but "God had decided this question in favor of the slaves." It is as if he now wanted to have a prodigious ally for this eventful step and, indeed, one with whom to share the blame should it not turn out well.”



“The strongest sentiments, however, lay with those who opposed the proclamation as inflammatory and misguided. An interesting record of how these were received at the White House comes from one of Lincoln's faithful aides, William Stoddard: “How many editors and how many other penmen within these past few days rose in anger to remind Lincoln that this is a war for the Union only, and they never gave him any authority to run it as an Abolition war. They never, never told him that he might set the Negroes free, and, now that he has done so, or futilely pretended to do so, he is a more unconstitutional tyrant and a more odious dictator than ever he was before.”

The Emancipation Proclamation, cont.

“On New Year’s Day 1863, when the proclamation was issued, the Government Printing Office ran off a two-page broadsheet with, for the first time, the words “Emancipation Proclamation” across the top, and that evening a leaked copy was printed in the *Washington Evening Star* and sent out on the wires.

Henry Raymond, editor of the *New York Times*, printed the document the next day with an approving editorial that asserted that “President Lincoln’s proclamation...marks an era, in the history, not only of this war, but of this country and the world.” Lincoln himself took an even broader view: “It is the central act of my administration,” he would say two years later, “and the great event of the nineteenth century.”

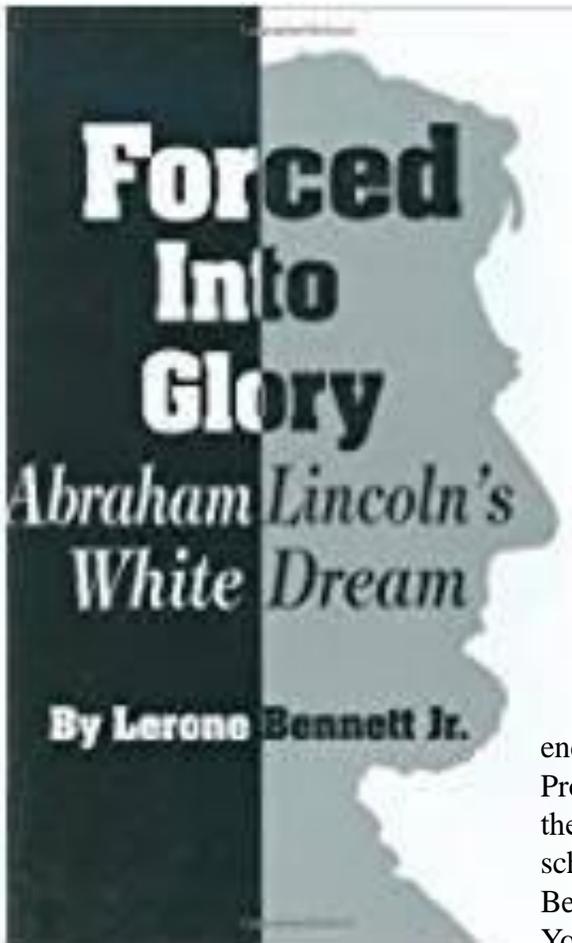
And so indeed it was, but for reasons far beyond Lincoln’s pretense that he had brought freedom to the black people of the South. For in fact he had not, as time was to show.

What he had done was to set in motion a terrible chain of events that would lead to an increasingly savage campaign of war by the Northern army now endowed with a moral righteousness that permitted it to fight civilians as well as soldiers and pillage and burn and raze all in its path; to a military occupation of the South that brought freedom to no one and imposed a system of unjust Republican rule for eleven disastrous years; to a deliberate national policy of Southern subjugation after Union troops withdrew that brought impoverishment to vast swathes of both whites and blacks throughout the South; and by neglecting the fate and future of the former black slaves and turning the national back on the “Negro question,” to the creation of racial disparity and enmity that would last with varying degrees of severity for the next hundred years or more. “

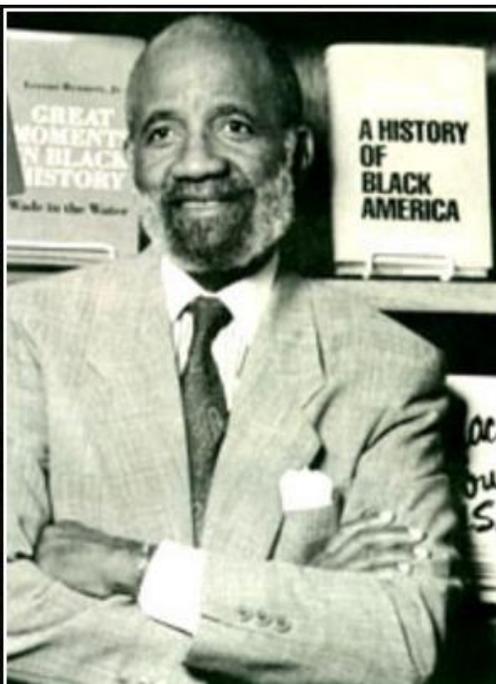


We hope these comments and six excerpts from *Emancipation Hell: The Tragedy Wrought By Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation* will pique your interest enough you’ll read the book. When you’ve finished you may bask in the fact that you know more about the EP than Barney Fife and 99 percent of the American people, including the people we elected to represent us.

More studied insight into Lincoln and his Emancipation Proclamation



If you needed any more proof that the War wasn't started to end slavery, or that Lincoln didn't want the Emancipation Proclamation to end it, here's your book. Not only that, there's a lot more to Lincoln's story they didn't tell you in high school, or college either. Written by author and editor Lerone Bennett, Jr., it was published in 1999 and reissued in 2007. You can get one fast and easy from Amazon.com.



Lincoln is theology, not historiology. He is a faith, he is a church, he is a religion, and he has his own priests and acolytes, most of whom have a vested interest in [him] and who are passionately opposed to anybody telling the truth about him.

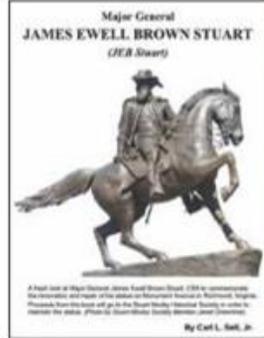
Lerone Bennett, Jr.

Author and Editor of *Ebony* magazine.

Native of Clarksdale, Mississippi.

New Book on J.E.B. Stuart's Communication with Confederate Headquarters before Gettysburg

A new book includes proof that Jeb Stuart did communicate with Confederate headquarters in Richmond during his ride to Gettysburg. A dispatch, written and signed by Maj. Gen. Stuart on June 27, 1863, announces that he has taken possession of Fairfax Court House and the Union Army is on its way to Leesburg, Va.



The dispatch was published in the *Richmond Whig* newspaper on July 3, 1863, proving that it did reach the War Department and was released for publication. It is the first evidence uncovered that Stuart advised the Confederate hierarchy of his whereabouts. Stuart has been criticized by many in the years since for not communicating his location while on the way to Gettysburg.

The copy of the dispatch was uncovered by author Carl Sell as part of his research for the book, written in coordination with the restoration of the Stu-

art monument in Richmond. The Stuart-Mosby Historical Society commissioned the work and raised the funds necessary for the work completed in May 2016 by Bronze et al, Ltd. All proceeds from the book have been earmarked by the Society to a fund that will maintain the statue in the future. Sell wrote the book as a gift to the Society and a private anonymous donor paid for the printing. The striking cover picture of the restored Stuart statue was taken by Society member Janet Greentree.

Sell found a reference to the dispatch and its publication date. He asked Society member Don Hakenson to search electronic records to see if it could be found. Close scrutiny of the *Whig* published that day resulted in success. The copy of the dispatch is printed with this story and is part of Sell's introduction in the book.

The book also includes a copy of a letter published July 2, 1863, in the *Philadelphia Press* that proved Stuart stopped in Brookeville, Md., on June 29. The letter is from a clergyman whose home Stuart used as headquarters that night. Reverend W. Kent Boyle described Stuart and staff as "polite, behaving themselves with perfect decorum." The Confederates released prisoners taken in nearby Rockville but did appropriate numerous local horses in Brookeville.

Also included in the book is a heretofore unpublished letter written by Stuart on April 20, 1863, that announces he is send-

ing a "notorious rascal" to authorities in Richmond. Jay Harvey Sherman, a Union spy, had been captured in northern Virginia. The letter was provided by Lewis Leigh Jr., a Civil War historian and collector whose uncle, Dr. John T. Day, is mentioned in Stuart's letter.

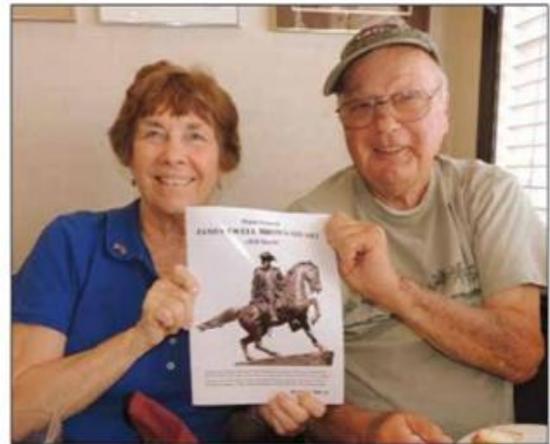
The book is available at the Stuart-Mosby Cavalry Museum in Centreville, Va. The price is \$25 for Society members and \$30 for non-members. Make checks payable to Stuart-Mosby Historical Society and include \$6 for shipping and handling. Mail orders to Stuart-Mosby Cavalry Museum, 13838 Braddock Road, Centreville, VA 20120. Sales of the book by outlets and individuals are limited to those who will contribute proceeds to the Society.

Copies can be ordered electronically through franconiamuseum.org. Click on the e-store page. The Franconia Museum is a sister organization of the Stuart-Mosby Historical Society and will forward all book proceeds to Stuart-Mosby.

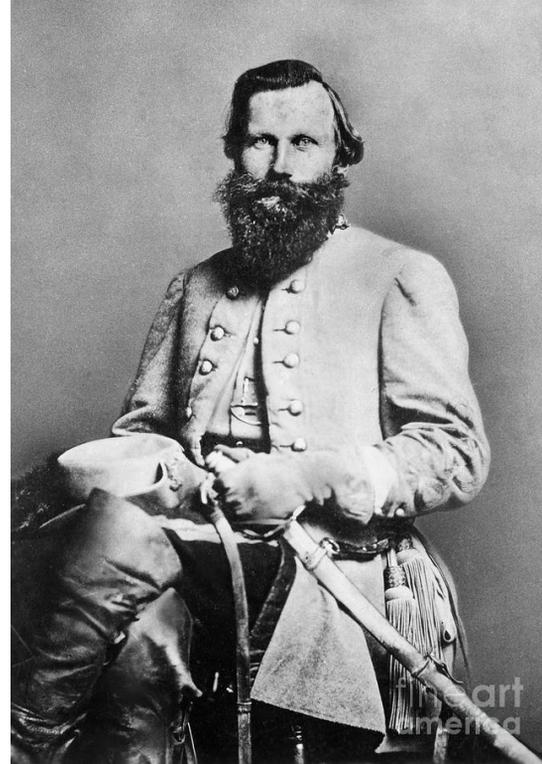
Carl Sell is a member of the Stuart-Mosby Historical Society and currently serves as president of the Franconia Museum. He has written two books about his relatives who fought for the Thirty-Eighth and Fifty-Third Va. Inf. His great-grandfather and great-uncle both were wounded and survived Pickett's Charge. Sell can be reached at sellcarl@aol.com

STUART AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.
 The following official despatch, received at the War Department, shows what Stuart's cavalry is doing:
**HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }
 June 27, 1863. }**
GENERAL: I took possession of Fairfax C. H. this morning at 9 o'clock, together with a large quantity of stores. The main body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg, except the garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which has retreated within the fortifications.
 Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
J. E. B. STUART,
 Major General.

This dispatch was published in the *Richmond Whig* newspaper on July 3, 1863. (GenealogyBank.com)

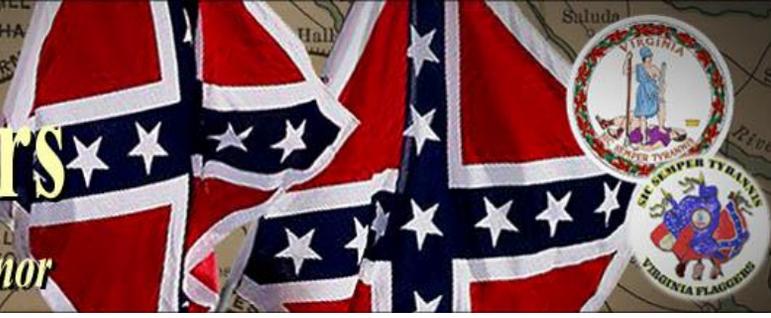


Photographer Janet Greentree and author Carl Sell display copies of Sell's new book about Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart. Greentree took the cover picture. Both are members of the Stuart-Mosby Historic Society. Proceeds benefit the Society's Stuart Statue maintenance fund.



The Virginia Flaggers

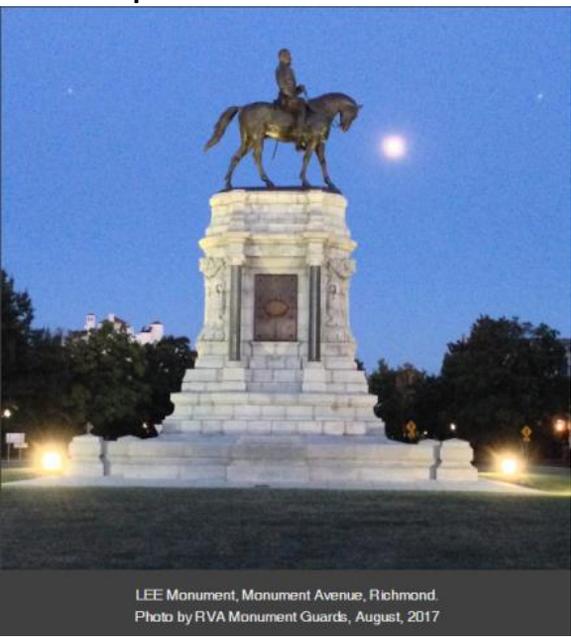
Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



<http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/>

Remember to check the URL above often to see what is happening in Virginia. The Virginia flaggers need and deserve our help with regular monthly contributions. Paypal makes it quick and easy. Photos and text used with permission from the VAF.

August 3, 2017 Silver Lining: Massive Confederate Flags in Danville, VA Double as Yankee/Scalawag/Carpetbagger Repellant



LEE Monument, Monument Avenue, Richmond. Photo by RVA Monument Guards, August, 2017



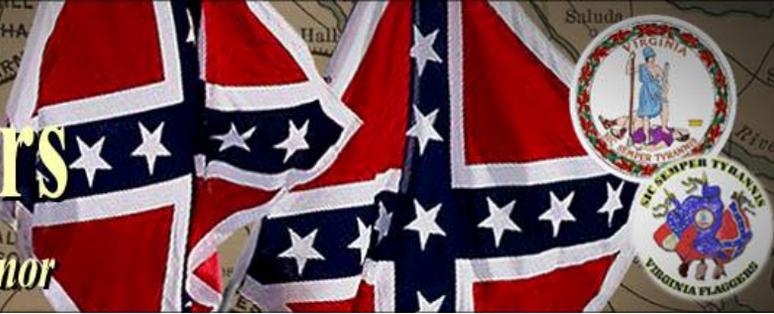
August 7, 2017. Dixie Rising: Patriots Prepare to Defend Monuments in the Capital of the Confederacy

August 14, 2017: Violent Antifa Mob Marches Through Richmond Streets: Citizens Assaulted, J. E. B. Stuart Memorial Temporarily Defiled



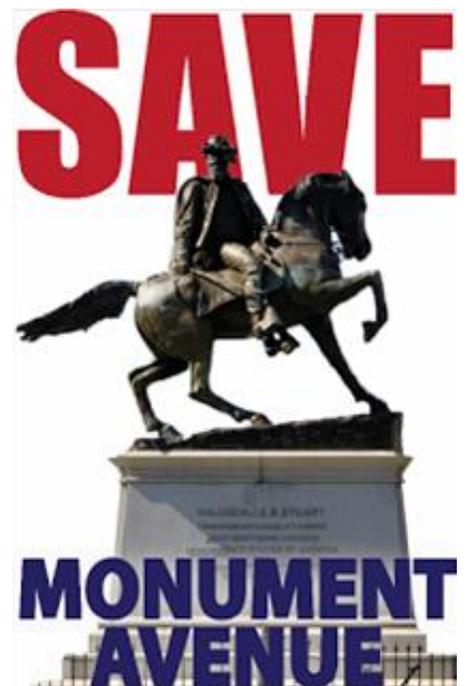
The Virginia Flaggers

Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



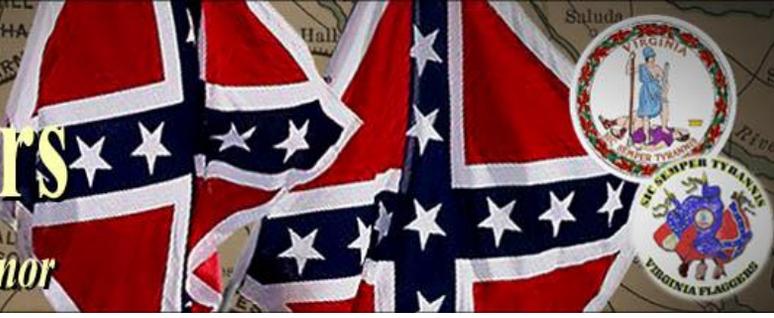
August 15, 2017 Violent Mob Destroys Confederate Memorial in North Carolina

August 16, 2017 Richmond Mayor Attempts to Exploit Charlottesville Tragedy, Calls for Removal of Confederate Memorials on Monument Avenue



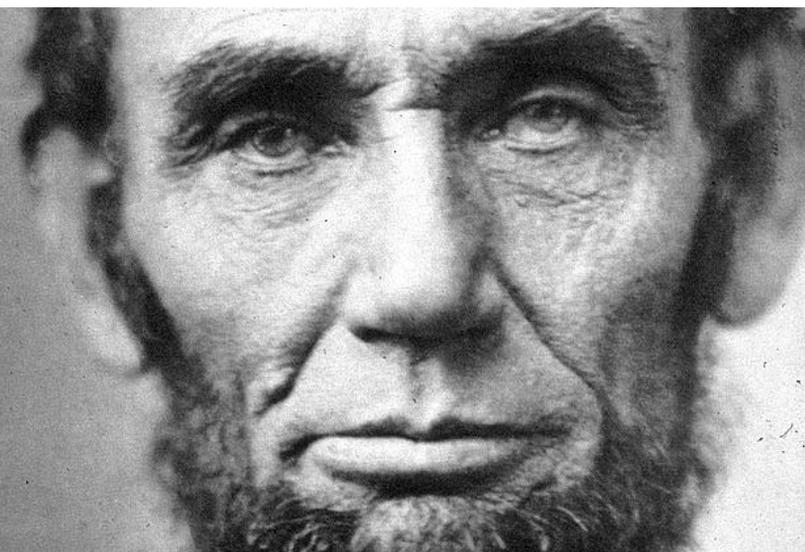
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August 26, 2017 JEB Stuart Monument in Richmond Vandalized in Wake of Confederate Witch Hunt

He wasn't what most people think, but he was right on this:



“From whence shall we expect the approach of danger? Shall some trans-Atlantic military giant step the earth and crush us at a blow? Never. All the armies of Europe and Asia...could not by force take a drink from the Ohio River or make a track on the Blue Ridge in the trial of a thousand years. No, if destruction be our lot we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we will live forever or die by suicide.”

We appreciate

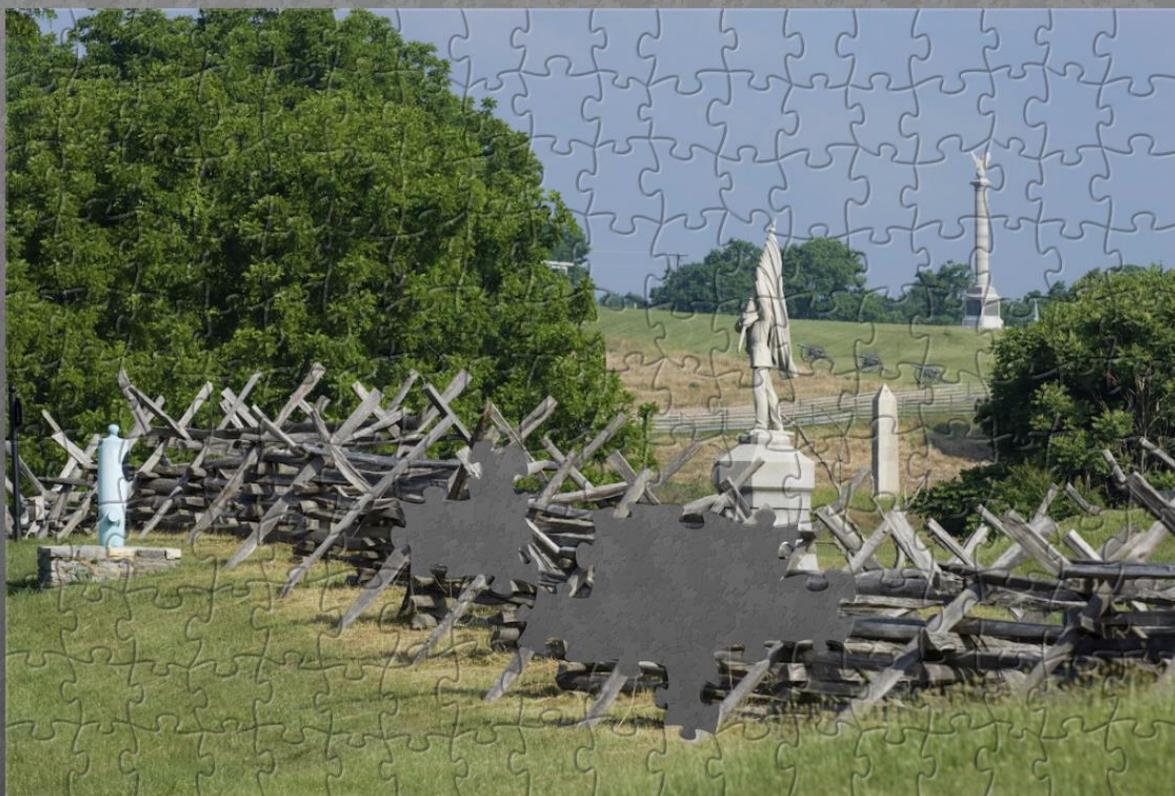


the helping hands of...

...Tammy Patterson who took us to Worthington's before daylight on August 3, and James Alderman who came to help with the stone and later that morning took us back to Colleyville.

...Ervin Hauk, Shane Woodward, Tom Trawick, James Alderman, Clay Fitzhugh, Bob Gresham, and Mike Patterson who came to Johnson Station Cemetery on August 12 to help install J. P. S. Brown's new stone. Thanks to James Alderman for hauling the stone and tools over there from Colleyville, and to Ervin Hauk for taking the pictures.

The September puzzle...



...is a modern-day photo made on the Sharpsburg Battlefield, in respectful remembrance of the 155th anniversary of the bloodiest day in U. S. history, Sept. 17, 1862. The puzzle may be found at:

<http://www.jigsawplanet.com/?rc=play&pid=049ae7d38e01>

Go to the URL shown above. You'll find the puzzle in the shape the last person there left it.

Click on "Play As" near the top of the page, then move the slider down to 180.

Click on "Start a New Game." It seems to help this puzzler to change the background color from time to time. Taking a break helps, too.

If you have any trouble getting these puzzles to work please email mfpchat@yahoo.com.

Click on the icon at lower right and take it to full-screen. It'll give you more room to work and will make the pieces bigger.

Take a moment to laugh

We try to inject a little humor into each newsletter by reworking an old Gary Larson cartoon. Your editor was working on this issue on the evening of August 1 while watching Fox News. Tucker Carlson hosted a man who's a leader in the California secession movement, and we thought we'd share it, too. Enjoy the irony. Somehow I can't envision South Carolina's leaders in 1860 having this guy's attitude.

If you pay any attention to what the Secessionists of 1860 wrote, said, and did....and compare those men to their counterparts in 2017, the differences are striking.

Since laughter's a good thing, we thought we'd add this.



<http://insider.foxnews.com/2017/08/01/calexit-california-break-away-united-states-tucker-carlson-debates-singam>

Talk up the SCV to your friends...



When you meet someone new, there are always the inevitable pauses in the conversation. You're both scanning...scanning... reviewing what little you know about each other, and looking for something you may have in common.

Try to find out something about where your new friend grew up, and if it's in the South see if he knows anything about his family background. Tell him about your interest in the WBTS and your membership in the SCV. Tell him if he's interested we'll check to see if he has any Confederate ancestors. Email your editor at mfpchat@yahoo.com and give him some basic information.

Whether he joins the SCV or not, your new friend will see the PC protestors on TV and the internet differently if he personally knows someone who's proud of his Confederate ancestors...or has some of his own!!

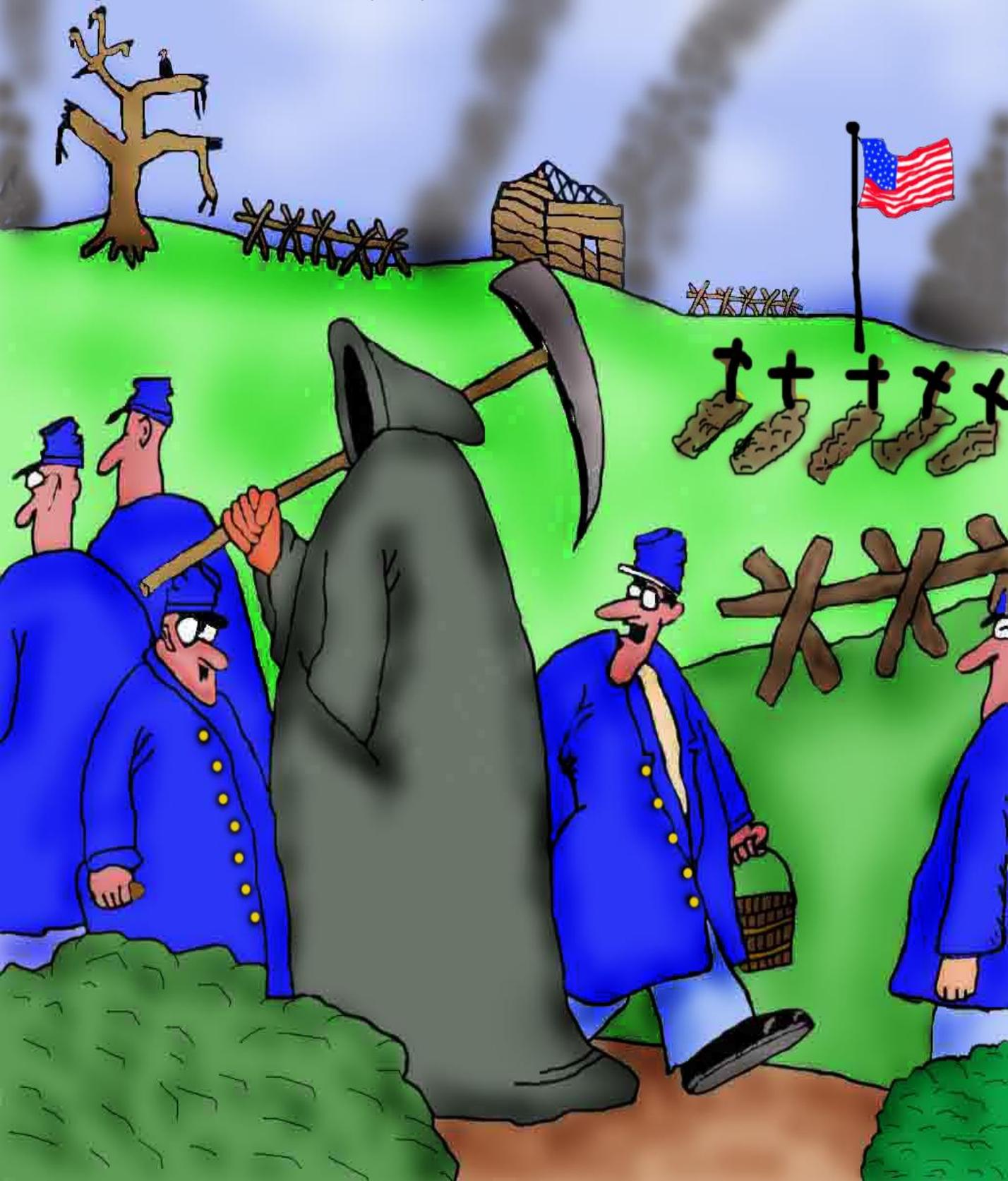
Coming soon...

Sept. 9
Join us at 9 a.m.
in Oakwood in
Fort Worth to set
Henry C. King's
first-ever marker.

Sept. 17
155th Anniversary of
the Battle of
Sharpsburg,
Maryland...the
bloodiest day in
American history.

Sept. 20
154th anniversary of the
close of the Battle of
Chickamauga,
Georgia. Only
Gettysburg resulted in
more casualties. Largest
CSA victory in the West.

Sept. 28
Regular monthly
meeting of the E.
W. Taylor Camp.
Eat at 6, Meet at 7,
Out by 8:30.



“Hey buddy! You wanna keep that elbow? You better watch where you stick it!”



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.