

Alabama Confederate



Official Newsletter of the Alabama Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

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“We Dare Defend Our Rights”

January 2013

Celebration of Robert E. Lee’s Birthday

An annual event for the Alabama Division will be held at 10 AM on January 19th in Montgomery. True Southerners remember General Lee not only for his military skill but also his compassion towards his men not only during the war years but also in his private life after the war. It was said that if Lee had commanded the Union army he would have easily been elected President of the United States. The problem with that was the idea that Lee would have gone against his principles to wage war against his home, Virginia and the people of that Commonwealth.

Join us at the Confederate Monument on the north side of the capitol building on the 19th as we remember Generals Lee and Jackson. There will be an alternate plan in case of inclement weather. Check the Division web site for up to the minute news concerning this event or contact your Camp or Brigade Commander.



The Emancipation Proclamation 150 Years Later

“A Look at the document to change the Union Cause for War”

Most were taught in school that the Emancipation Proclamation freed all the slaves in the United States. Now as one finally reads it at an age where you can understand it, you discover the real purpose of the document.

Starting on page 9 is an article written on the Emancipation Proclamation by Tyrone Crowley of the Prattville Dragoons Camp. On page 15 is another article on the Emancipation Proclamation by Stuart Waldo, also of the Prattville Dragoons Camp. Compare the two with each other and then compare them to your own knowledge of the document. There are lots of resources online about the Emancipation Proclamation.

ALABAMA CONFEDERATE

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SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



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Editors Notes

By Jimmy Hill

We are always looking for ways to improve the Alabama confederate. It is your newsletter so we want to make it geared towards the needs of the membership. The easiest way to know how we can improve is to get feedback from the readers. Drop us a letter or email telling us what you would like to see or not see in the newsletter. More photos? More historical stories? Committee reports?, You tell us.

We try to give credit where credit is due. If you want a by-line or photo credit please let us know this when you submit. If not, then the article or photo will go in the newsletter without one. If you submit an article and you use a source for the main body of text then we need to credit the source, especially if you "borrowed" the material from a copyrighted publication. We are always looking for original material as well. If you do not want people to know who you are? use a pen name. "Mark Twain" would be proud.

Finally, the October issue of the Alabama Confederate did not arrive until the first week of November and we will strive for that not to happen again. For those in the dark on this, the issue has to be uploaded at least two weeks prior to the date of delivery. Since the Bristow Station, Virginia event happened at the end of September I decided to hold the issue to get the coverage and pictures into the October edition instead of the January edition. By the time I finished the newsletter it was a few days before the end of September. It was uploaded and then a proof was made of the issue, sent to me and corrections had to be made on the proof. It took longer than I anticipated. Hopefully we can avoid this in the future.

Add to the problem that we do not have an easy way to communicate with the camps. A lot of camps do not have email, some have email but they never look at it and some have email addresses that have never been corrected since the new Commander or Adjutant took over. Thankfully this is about to change. National has finished the "uniform email system" that will allow better communication. It will be rolled out soon. The breakdown will be on the camp end if you do not (A) Check your email or (B) Don't answer what is sent to you. Look for this soon!

Editor

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Missing Your Alabama Confederate?

If a current camp member or a new camp member is not receiving their copy of the Alabama Confederate there is a simple fix. Your Camp Adjutant needs to make sure that the National SCV has the correct address listed on their roster. Contact Brian Sharp or Cindy White at Elm Springs and make the necessary changes.

The Division mailing list is generated by National. Cindy sends me the latest roster on file at Elm Springs. I can make changes for the current issue if I know in time but unless the adjutant makes the change with Elm Springs, the next issue will have the old address again. I delete the saved list with the new list each quarter.

We still need camp photos, news and if you wish to submit an article please do so. Most are accepted as they are written with little to no editing. We accept book reviews as well. Please scan and send in a photo of the book with your review. Send articles and photos to:

www.AlaDivnews@knology.net

*Jimmy Hill
Editor*



From the Division Commander

Greetings to the Alabama Division:

Hope all is well.

One Saturday in November as I was driving to a U.D.C. meeting, I turned on the radio and a college football game was about to be played and one of the coaches was being interviewed. The coach said something like this, the hardest thing to do is to keep your focus on your goal and vision while not letting outside distractions deter you from your goal. Wow, what a true statement!

With this thought, I began thinking how so many people criticize the efforts of the SCV without thinking of the many contributions our members make. Many members pay their dues, many attend meetings, many buy SCV car tags, many fly Confederate flags in their yard, many place Confederate flags on Confederate Veteran graves, and many camps have recruiting tables at gun shows, fiddler's conventions, county fairs, and other public places. Many camps sponsor a re-enactment, living histories, and special events to inform the public of our heritage. Many camps march in parades, buy ads in school publications, buy advertisement for public view, and many place radio ads voicing our great heritage. There are numbers of Lee - Jackson banquets, Christmas parties, and other celebrations held by SCV camps. Many members speak at schools, libraries, churches, and other places sharing our heritage. Many members wear Confederate lapel pins, ties, and other symbols of their heritage to work, church, and participate in events with Confederate dress. Many Camps place historical markers, monuments, and keep up Confederate places. Many members write publications for news releases, and help in many other ways, spending their money and time for the "Charge." The SCV is doing a great work! There is still much to be done.

We live in a political correct society that cares little for the truth. For example, the movie "Lincoln" will be accepted as truth by many. But, let us remember there have been two foreign armies that have marched through the South. The object of both was to subdue the invaded region and win it back to their respective governments.

During the Revolutionary the first invading army was in the South. Quotes from General Cornwallis's order book, various dates of January, February, and March, 1781, showing him to have been more careful to shield noncombatants from the pettiest theft than Sherman, Sheridan, or other Lincoln Generals was to save them from the blackest crimes. The English also issued an emancipation proclamation. However, General Cornwallis made great effort to have no plundering, use of violence, or disrespect toward civilians. House burnings were condemned and stopped. As an example, hearing a Southern woman had suffered at the hands of Tarleton's troopers; General Cornwallis halted the entire command. He dismounted, found the two guilty offenders, one being a sergeant, tried them by drumhead court martial, and strung them up to the nearest tree.

The second invading army, Lincoln's army, endorsed stealing, arson, rape, and murder. Many a noble Southern lady kept life in her children from the time of Northern invasion, with the waste corn slobbered from the mouths of federal cavalry and artillery horses. Many of our children were blood spattered with the blood of their pet shot in their arms while hugging it tight to save it from the fate of horses, cows, sheep, pigs, and poultry shot down and left to rot around the burning of barns and homes. Many of our young girls and wives were abused by Yankee ruffians. "The Union major generals brought their harlots along, loaded them with stolen jewelry, and desecrated Southern homes with them overnight before applying the torch the next morning."

Then came reconstruction!

May we always remember, our people formed this country and most everything good and decent about the U.S.A. comes from the South!

Deo Vindice,

Gary Carlyle

Lt. Commanders Reports

Compatriots,

As we begin 2013, the third year of the sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence, it seems to be an appropriate time to reflect on our progress on this five year remembrance of this important time in our history.

We began with a bang in February 2011 with the re-creation of the inauguration of President Jefferson Davis in Montgomery. We remembered the Stewart family in Dekalb County in 2012, but in between these two events and after what did we do?

1863, particularly July of that year is referred to as the “high water mark of the Confederacy”. Following the set back at Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg many try to paint a picture of one Confederate set back after another. This is far from the truth. There was still a lot of fight in the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee.

Are we at the high water mark of our sesquicentennial commemoration? I hope your answer to that is a resounding NO!

Each year the Division designates an event as our main 2013 sesquicentennial event. This year on May 4th we will meet at the Forrest monument at Cedar Bluff to commemorate the surrender of Union forces under the command of Colonel Abel Streight to General Nathan Bedford Forrest. More details of the event will be forthcoming as plans are finalized. This is the main event but we need others to fully remember what was going on in Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy in 1863. I encourage all of you with computer access to visit the State of Virginia's sesquicentennial web site. The address is: www.virginiacivilwar.org. Compare what they are doing to what our state is doing. We cannot match this through our organization but we can find common ground on things we can do on a smaller scale in our Division, Brigades and Camps.

We need Brigades and Camps to set up events to remember events that happened in Alabama in 1863. It does not have to be a reenactment. It can be a lecture on the conditions in your county, people with interesting stories that need to be told or how the people at home survived as the war progressed. There are many speakers available inside the SCV and outside the organization. Contact your local historical society or archives for a list of resources.

Let us keep the truth alive about our Confederate ancestors.

Jimmy Hill
1st Lt. Commander

Grant Request Change

Many of you are aware that the Alabama Division has a limited amount of money set aside for grants and special projects that camps and other organizations can apply for through the DEC. There has been a change to the procedure for which you apply for the money. It was approved at the last DEC meeting held in November.

The complete procedure along with the necessary paperwork is online at the Division web site. The request form is a word document that you can fill out on your computer and email it to the appropriate people or print it out and mail it if you choose to go that route. There is supporting documentation needed and it is all outlined in the grant request procedure on the web site.

What this change does for the Division is to create a paper trail of who requested the money, who approved it, when the project began and when the completion date will be. It is loosely based on the National Grant Request procedure. The request goes to a committee who will go over the request and will make sure that all of the needed documents are in the package and all of the criteria has been met by the group requesting the funds. They will then ask to have the request put on the agenda for the next DEC meeting. There is a minimum date set for the submission to the committee and the committee must get it to the members of the DEC two weeks before the meeting so they can review it before voting on it at the meeting.

Chaplain's Comments

"So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another"

Romans 12:5

Our Greatest Need

My fellow Confederate compatriots,

I greet you with every good wish in this first edition of the year of our Lord 2013.

I am writing this about a month after the national election. I went to bed that night with the feeling of a man without a nation. I felt as if this nation, for whom my ancestors fought in our first war for independence, and later the War of 1812, and of course, our second war of independence, was stolen from us. An altogether different pattern of thinking is demonstrated by the present administration as well as much such thinking also in the legislative and judicial branches of government.

This nation was founded upon a strong reliance on the Lord God of Scripture and a trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as the resurrected Son of God. What a contrast from some today who want no mention of God in public affairs, no "In God We Trust" upon our currency, no Ten Commandments (the moral law of God-fearing people) displayed upon government-owned property; they want no regular reading of Holy Scripture in a devotional at a government-run school, no looking to the Holy Bible for daily conduct and righteous living; and among the many consequences is a cheapening of the sacredness of life, be it for the unborn or for the declining senior citizen.

The greatest need of this country for whom our forbears fought, bled and often died is a spiritual revival. Many of our own SCV members are not aware of the great spiritual revivals that occurred in the Confederate armies. Many thousands of soldiers repented of their sins and, by a God-given faith, received the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal Lord and Saviour.

This is why the South became known as "the Bible Belt". It does not much resemble that today, but it was a noble designation; it gladdened the heart of the Southern Christian to hear it. The news media often used it as a "put-down", but Christians should consider it our greatest single compliment.

I say to you, my fellow compatriots, put not your trust in

political parties, for they will often disappoint you and move in directions that you are not in agreement with, but instead trust the Lord for His deliverance and pray for the Lord to send another spiritual revival. Only God can do it. Pray for Him in His grace and mercy to do so.

Pray the Lord will raise up strong Bible-preaching men, men who are not afraid to proclaim God's Word, like Chaplain James B. Hawthorne of the 21st Alabama. Here is a direct quote from one of his sermons:

"Sin is no idle fancy or innocent hallucination with which circus clowns, street venders of patent medicines, low comedians, and such peripatetic infidel buffoons ... may with impunity amuse themselves and the frivolous people who listen to them. Sin is the most terrible fact in the universe of God. It is the intolerable burden of a soul that is destined to live forever. It is a black darkness which invests man's whole moral being, and conceals from his vision everything that belongs to the highest and grandest realms of realities. It is a disease that is converting him into a lump of rottenness and a feast for 'the worm that dieth not.' It is a fiend that has bound him hand and foot, and that is dragging him down and down to a region of infernal flames. From such a power man can be delivered only by the personal Intervention and act of a personal God of infinite mercy and might."

We need preaching like this today.

Charles E. Baker
Chaplain, Alabama Division

P.S. There are some excellent books written about the Confederate revivals, two by Confederate chaplains who participated in the great revivals. If you are interested in this subject, feel free to call me at 205/853.0967.

Alabama Guardian Committee

Soldier's Lament

Who will visit me in later years
Will anyone know I wore the Gray
Will Lincoln shadow my ever being
Will anyone know I carried the fight?
Will my resting place be nice and clean
Will my stone be upright and proud
Will flowers or a flag adorn my place
Will anyone care I have a space?
Where are my sons who laid me rest,
Have they forgotten who were the best?

by Unmarked Grave

Is there a Confederate Soldiers' grave in your community unattended? Being a member of the Guardian Program is more than earning a merit badge, its a membership rite.

If you are not a Guardian, why not?

You may secure information at the Alabama Division Website under Programs. Discuss this topic at your camp meeting.

Let me know how important this is to you.

Camp Officers I await your response.

Dan D Williams
Guardian Committee Chairman
Dereb1861@windstream.net or
205-640-6061



Many graves of Confederate soldiers are not in pristine cemeteries like this grave of Joseph Adams, buried in a field in rural Limestone County. The cemetery was overgrown but was cleaned and the grave documented through the Guardian program.



We could only hope that all of our Confederate soldiers graves could be kept in the condition of these .

Alabama Division Reunion

It seems just like yesterday that the Division met in Guntersville for its annual reunion! A recommendation was made by the Reunion Committee to the Division Executive Council to award the 2013 Division Reunion to the Fort Blakeley Camp #1864. The date for the reunion will be June 7 through June 9. It will be held at the Foley Civic Center in Baldwin County. Two hotels are listed as the host hotels. Best Western Rivera Inn with a rate of \$89 and America's Best Inn and Suites with a rate of \$69.95. Both hotels are located on Highway 59 south in Foley, a mile and a half from the Reunion site and the Commanders Reception site.

The Commanders Reception will be held Friday night at the Gift Horse Restaurant, a beautifully restored turn of the century establishment located in downtown Foley. It is the regular meeting place for the Ft. Blakeley Camp. Time and cost for the event has yet to be determined.

The Division meeting will take place at the Foley Civic Center, located on Highway 98. Lunch will also be at the Civic Center for those that choose to purchase a lunch ticket. There are plenty of restaurants close by for those that want to eat on their own. This will also be the site for the Division banquet on Saturday night.



The Memorial Service will be held on Sunday morning at Confederate Rest located in the old Point Clear Cemetery located near the Grand Hotel in Point Clear, Alabama. Confederate Rest has undergone a renovation sponsored by the Ft. Blakeley Camp utilizing camp funds supplemented by a grant from the Alabama Division. The local chapter of the UDC will also participate in the Memorial Service.

For the ladies that come to the Reunion there will be tour of the Swift-Cole Historic House, a turn of the century tidewater estate in Bon Secour, Alabama. Tickets will be pre-sold for the tour. There will also be time available for spouses to visit the Tanger Outlet Center. Vouchers will be provided to each for discount coupon books along with outlet maps.



Times and prices for all of the events and a registration form will be provided as soon as possible, hopefully by the EC meeting on February 9th. They will also be printed in the April issue of the Alabama Confederate. They will also be provided to the members on the Alabama Division website.

The Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864 is honored to host the 2013 Alabama Division Reunion in Baldwin County in the city of Foley. There is plenty to do in our area for the whole family. Head to the gulf coast in 2013!

The Emancipation Proclamation: A Look at Historical Fact

(adapted from Chapter 5 of *The Coming of the Glory*, by John S. Tilley, 1949; re-printed 1995 by Bill Coats Ltd.)

By Tyrone Crowley, Prattville Dragons

Since I'm writing this for the Alabama Confederate, I know that in many cases I'm "preaching to the choir". However, we have younger members who, like ourselves up until a few years ago, may assume that the Emancipation Proclamation (hereafter, simply EP) actually did end slavery in this country, at least with the defeat of the South at the end of the war. Even that of course is not true: slavery was officially ended by the (second) Thirteenth Amendment, which was ratified by all the states, including those of the former Confederacy, on 6 December 1865. It was only then that people like Ulysses S. Grant had to give up their slaves.

Incongruity between current popular conception and the cold facts of history. The popular conception of the EP is that it was, generally speaking, a noble act in favor of human freedom and that, specifically, it freed all the slaves in this country. However, there's a big difference between a truly humanitarian undertaking and a coldly calculated political maneuver designed to cripple an enemy. Abraham Lincoln himself is the best authority to demonstrate his intentions on promulgating the EP. His words make his intentions unambiguously clear.

Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley of New York Tribune. In a letter to Horace Greeley dated 22 August 1862, one month before the "moratorium proclamation" described below, Lincoln stated "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that." Does this not make clear his thinking on this subject?

That the EP freed no slaves whatsoever, North or South, can be easily discerned by only a cursory examination of the text of the EP. Let's do that.

Date of EP is first evidence. The first piece of evidence is the date of the EP—1 January 1863—the War at that point had been in progress for almost two years. Doesn't this fact alone imply that the EP was an afterthought, prompted by the fact that things were not going well for the Union nor for its Commander-in-Chief? However, there was a proclamation previous to the EP, offering the South a chance to keep its slaves without further conflict. Its date was 22 September 1862.

Proclamation of 22 September 1862. Further evidence that the EP was a political maneuver to end the War was the proclamation issued on 22 September 1862—preparatory to the actual EP—offering the Southern states a three-month moratorium and the opportunity to keep their slaves if only they would put down their arms and re-join the Union. It was not worded that way, but that would have been the effect of compliance with that proclamation, which read in part:

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free.... That the Executive will on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States."

In other words, if the states of the Confederacy would, before the end of the year 1862, simply stop fighting for their independence, i.e. stop being "in rebellion", Lincoln would not order their slaves freed and would not continue prosecuting the war against them. In January 1863, three months later, he would "designate" which states were still "in rebellion". Doesn't this make it clear that he was trying to end a struggle he thought he was losing, by using the threat posed by the EP against the states of the Confederacy?

The threat is carried out. The South knew it was fighting not for slavery but for independence from a sectionally-dominated central government, so ignored the September 1862 proclamation. Consequently, in January 1863 Lincoln was forced to carry out his threat, and so came the actual EP:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, ... as a fit and necessary war measure of suppressing said rebellion ... do order and designate as the States and parts of States ... the following:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkely,

Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk including the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.” (*italics added*)

As Lincoln says in the EP, this is not a humanitarian action to unshackle the slave but a “fit and necessary war measure”. The suppression of “rebellion” was the end; the “freeing” of the slaves (except in the states and “parts” that Lincoln actually had authority over) was only the means to accomplish that end.

Let’s look at the “parts” that Lincoln excepted, areas which were under control of Union troops. They were all of West Virginia, thirteen counties in Louisiana, and seven counties in Virginia. What does his “immortal” document say about them? They “are ... left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued”; in other words, slaves in those areas remained in bondage. And what about the states of Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, not even mentioned in the EP? Since they were not “in rebellion” they too could keep their slaves. Again, how many slaves did the EP free? Zero, that’s how many. The sum total of the result of the EP was that Lincoln had declared free the slaves in territory where the authority of the United States government had been repudiated, while doing nothing to free those slaves in whole states and parts of states over which Federal authorities had unquestioned control.

Reaction to the EP. In England, Lord Palmerston, premier of Great Britain, criticized Lincoln for the obvious fact that he proposed to prohibit slavery where he had no authority while protecting it where he had full authority to destroy it. Earl Russell, also of England, wondered at the absence in the EP of “any declaration of principle adverse to slavery” and at the fact that the EP made “the institution of slavery at one and the same time both illegal and legal”. The Duchess of Argyll asked Lincoln cabinet member Charles Sumner to explain to her why the EP “left the slaves of the loyal in slavery”. The London Times speculated that the hope of a “servile insurrection” (slave revolt) was the true motive behind the EP.

Lincoln’s own apologists have admitted that the EP was only a war measure against the Confederacy and not a true attempt to abolish slavery in the United States. One of his noted biographers, Ida Tarbell, stated that it was Lincoln’s “unswervable purpose to use emancipation purely as a war measure”. In the view of New England historian Edward Channing, Lincoln felt that he was justified in a resort to this faux emancipation as “a means of distressing the Southerners”.

Why did he do it? Why then, if Lincoln was such a savvy politician, did he issue such a ludicrous document as the EP? Why, all at one time, irritate the abolitionists, enrage the small but influential number of Confederates who owned slaves, mystify his supporters, and bring ridicule on his head from Europe? Lincoln had several reasons.

The war was going badly for the Union. The Army of the Potomac had more than met its match in the Richmond area, and reports of one reverse after another were causing gloom among the public in the North. A feeling of potential disaster was in the air there, so emergency measures were called for. Lincoln knew that slave labor was indispensable to food production and, since an army travels on its stomach, a revolt of the slaves would handicap the military effort. He hoped that the EP would trigger such a revolt. As frightful and unknown as the result of the revolt might be, Lincoln decided all was fair in war. Here again, though, we see that the EP was a failure, as no such revolt resulted.

Lincoln was a politician above all, and remembered that he had won his first election with less than one-half the popular vote (41% per one source) and was losing the support of even that group, due to reverses on the battlefield and his failure to take any action against slavery. He also worried about the border states still loyal to the Union—Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri—which had thousands of slaves. If he proclaimed a total abolition of slavery, might they not also want to secede? Lincoln at this time had to think of his re-election in 1864, and such an act would amount to political suicide, as he surely saw.

Lincoln was also under pressure from wealthy abolitionists. He was a lawyer, so he understood that the Constitution protected slavery absolutely, and that he had no right to do anything to prohibit slavery, as he himself had said in his first inaugural speech. However, he was receiving intelligence through his political bedfellows that if he did not do something to appease the abolitionists there might be a drying-up of the “stream of gold” essential to the success of his war policy. So, with the EP he proposed to remain constitutional while at the same time hoping to appease the abolitionists. Here again, he failed. People like William Lloyd Garrison, who had called the Constitution “an agreement with hell” because it protected slavery, still would not be satisfied.

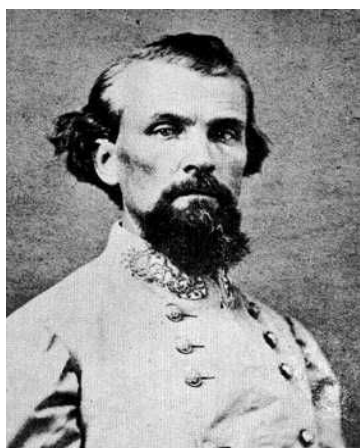
Last but not least, the whole world knew that certain European governments—e.g., England and France—were considering the question of recognition of the Confederacy, and with the fortunes of the Federal armies apparently on the wane, were in some cases leaning towards such recognition, and even intervention on the side of the

Confederate States. Pope Pius IX and thus the Vatican had already recognized the Confederacy as a sovereign nation, sending a letter in 1863 to the "Illustrious and Honorable Sir, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America". (After the War, when President Davis was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, Pius IX sent him a symbolic hand-made crown of thorns as a show of support). Between England and the South there were close ties of trade, of friendship, and of blood; more so than with the industrial, immigrant-filled North. There was also the obvious analogy between the secession of the South from the Union and the separation of the American Colonies from the British (Confederate leaders regularly quoted from the Declaration of Independence). Apart from these considerations, to the sporting British it simply did not seem fair that a powerful North was bludgeoning into submission an underdog South which simply asked "to be let alone". Since it appeared possible that the Confederacy might win the war on its own, intervention by even one European country might guarantee that victory. This possibility no doubt kept Lincoln awake at night.

Lincoln's dilemma. Lincoln needed two things to happen to save the situation he was in: either a convincing military victory, or a forthright declaration that the destruction of slavery was a major objective of the War. There was no military victory in sight, so the EP seemed the best hope. The EP required an about-face for Lincoln, since he had made known in his inaugural speech that he had no authority to interfere with slavery and no desire to do so, and since he also had been countermanding orders issued by his generals freeing slaves in areas they had taken control of. In the words of historian (later President) Woodrow Wilson, "It was necessary to put the South at a moral disadvantage by transforming the contest from a war waged against states fighting for their independence into a war waged against states fighting for the maintenance and extension of slavery, by making some move for the emancipation as the real motive of the struggle".

Lincoln's solution. With all this in mind then, Lincoln came up with the idea of the EP. As friendly as the British were with the South, they were absolutely opposed to slavery. Lincoln wanted with the EP to chill the enthusiasm of Britain to aid the South. We have seen above the skeptical effect the EP had on Britain, though after Gettysburg it was enough to keep them and others from officially recognizing the South and intervening in the War.

Conclusion. Based on the "cold facts of history" presented above, then, we see that the popular conception of the EP as a noble act in favor of human freedom is a grand delusion suffered by the majority of Americans and at this point probably the entire world that pays attention to American history (As General Patrick Cleburne said, "Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy..."). But based on those same "cold facts" we also see that even a cursory look at them shows that the truth is otherwise: the EP was a coldly calculated political maneuver designed by cynical leaders of a desperate North to help defeat the South. As the New England historian, Edward Channing, cited above, summed it up: "Of course, it did not abolish slavery as an institution anywhere".



FORREST CAPTURES STREIGHT!!

Cedar Bluff, Alabama - Word has reached us that General Nathan Bedford Forrest has captured Colonel Abel Streight on his raid across Alabama.

This could have been the headline 150 years ago in newspapers across the North and the South.

Today we use it to inform all of our readers on the rededication of the Forrest monument at Cedar Bluff along with the reenactment of Col. Streight's surrender to General Forrest. By now you should have heard about the plans for improvements to the site including landscaping and new information markers to inform visitors about the raid and its conclusion.

The dedication ceremony will be held on May 4th, 2013. More information will be in the April edition of the Alabama Confederate and it will also be on the Division web site and on Facebook.

Make plans to attend the event. This event will be the 2013 Sesquicentennial event for the Alabama Division. Get with your Brigade Commander for more information as the event is planned.

Confederate Heritage Rally 2013

*March 16, 2013 at 1 PM
Beauvoir, Biloxi, Ms
Sesquicentennial Event!*



**The 2013 Sesquicentennial Event / Confederate Heritage Rally will be held at Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.
The dedication ceremony for the new
Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will
Be the highlight of the event!**

**For updates go to:
<http://confederate150.com/2013.html>**

4th Annual Battle of the Sipsey Fayette, Alabama

February 23rd & 24th, 2013

**Battles Saturday & Sunday, 23rd & 24th, 2 pm
Victorian Ball, featuring "Unreconstructed", Saturday 24th, 7:00 pm
Sponsored & Hosted by the Hartsook Guard Camp #2163**

**Sons of Confederate Veterans
P.O. Box 31 Fayette, Alabama 35555**

**Meals for Re-enactors Provided on Saturday Night & Sunday Breakfast
Hay & Firewood will be provided - RV Parking & Horse stalls Available**

**20+ Acre Battlefield next to the Fayette Multi-Purpose Complex
Behind Wal-Mart on Hwy 171 (GPS address-614 McConnell Loop)**

Free Admission to the Public

Web Site: www.hartsookcamp2163.org or e-mail reenactments@hartsookcamp2163.org

For more Information Contact:

**Thomas Humber (Commander) (205) 546-0155 commander@hartsookcamp2163.org
Allan Koester (Adjutant) (205) 522-9321 ksreb_72@yahoo.com
Robert (Cherokee) Brasher (205) 442-3535 cherokeebob@earthlink.net**



Lt. General Joseph Wheeler Scholarship

The deadline for submitting for the \$1500 scholarship offered by the Alabama Division is March 1st 2013. There can be three scholarships given out each year.

ELIGIBILITY- To be eligible for consideration, the applicant must be:

A member in good standing in one of the following organizations:

- 1) *Sons of Confederate Veterans*
- 2) *Children of the Confederacy*
- 3) *United Daughters of the Confederacy*
- 4) *Order of Confederate Rose*

A student or prospective student in an accredited junior college or four year college or university, which is a degree-granting institution.

If not an undergraduate classified as a sophomore, junior, or senior applicant must provide a letter of acceptance from said school.

The student must be a legal resident of the state of Alabama.

All documents should be in one package including transcripts, letters, etc. Everything should be submitted in triplicate.

The entire scholarship program can be found online at the Division website www.aladivscv.com or you can request the information through the Ala. Division 1st Lt. Commander.

Deadline for submitting for the scholarship is **March 1, 2013** due to notification requirements to the recipients and to those that applied but did not receive the scholarship. There will be no exceptions to this.

1st Lt. Commander Jimmy Hill
PO Box 375
Capshaw, AL 35742



Division Executive Committee Meeting

The EC meeting will be held at the old "Bucks Place" building in Prattville on February 9th, beginning at 9 AM. The physical address is 150 N. Memorial Drive, Prattville. It is next door to Country's BBQ. Country's will be catering the lunch for the meeting.

This meeting is for all Camp Commanders or their proxies, Past Division Commanders and the Division Executive Council members.

An important part of the Division is the ability for the representatives of the Division to voice their opinions, ask questions and to provide input on how we can make the Division stronger.

If the Camp Commander cannot attend then a proxy letter needs to be filled out and given to the Division Adjutant when registering

National Leadership Conference at

The Gift Horse
209 W. Laurel Ave.
Foley, Alabama

Sponsored by the
Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864
March 2, 2013

Starts at 8 AM

Specialized training for members
Especially Commanders and Adjutants.

\$15 per person (includes dinner)

Handled by mail through Elm Springs
Or by phone at 1-800-380-1896 ext 209
Or by Email at accounting@scv.org
Have credit card info handy!



Compatriot James B. Sims of the Robert E. Rodes Camp #262 in Tuscaloosa is presented the Clement C. Clay Newsletter of the Year Award for 2012 from the Alabama Division. Commander David Allen on the right presented the award to Mr. Sims.



Members of the Hartsook Guard Camp in Fayette set up a recruiting booth at the Fayette County fair.



Commander Gary Carlyle and his wife Kathy attended the reopening of the General Joseph Wheeler home.



Joe and Peggy Von Dungen from Munich, Germany stopped by the Confederate Library at Mountain Creek on their tour of the South. They had visited several southern cities from Charleston to New Orleans but were most impressed with Vicksburg and all that happened there.

Not just a typical tourist. Joe had done his homework on the causes of the war and remarked that they knew the war was not to free the slaves because the North had offered to allow the South to keep the slaves if they would stay in the union and not secede.

They took several publications from the SCV with them as they left to tour the rest of the park.

The Emancipation Proclamation

By Stuart Waldo, 2nd Lt. Cmdr Prattville Dragoons

As we approach the Sesquicentennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, it is instructive to highlight the historical truth behind this strategic executive order issued on January 1, 1863. Lincoln's own words expose someone who obviously did not endorse the radical abolitionist's goals to free the slaves as a humanitarian gesture. It was generally recognized by leading figures of that period and throughout history that Lincoln's Proclamation was weighed as a calculated military decision as opposed to some philanthropic declaration. This should be patently clear by the specific hypocritical exclusion of slaves residing in states under which Lincoln actually had authority to affect the supposed goal of freeing the oppressed indentured blacks. While causing consternation among the Confederate leadership and having limited military benefit, the Emancipation Proclamation had insignificant humane consequences and rather probably was responsible for the suffering and deaths of thousands of slaves eventually freed and for stoking the fires of racial acrimony in the Reconstruction and twentieth century Southern states.

Lincoln, although kowtowing to the abolitionists for political gain, far from embraced racial homogeneity and equality. Similar to President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee, Lincoln was quoted as opposing the institution of slavery on moral principle but, as consummate evidence of the basis for his war against the Confederacy, he stated in his letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley, a staunch abolitionist, "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union." In his New York Cooper Union Address of February 27th, 1860, Lincoln supported those states condoning slavery saying, "We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure. We must pull down our free state constitutions. The whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to slavery" as was the law of the land. The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of September 1862 itself provided a contingency whereby the Southern states could retain their slave holdings if they returned peaceably to the Union within 100 days; the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1863 terminated that offer. He would have indeed been considered a racial white supremacist by today's politically correct establishment or standards. Lincoln stated, "I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in anyway the social and political equality of the white and black races - that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." To reinforce this position, Lincoln sought to deport freed slaves. In *Colonization After Emancipation* (Magness and Page), Page, an historian at Oxford University, found an order dated June 1863 (after the Emancipation Proclamation) authorizing a British agent, John Hodge, to recruit freed slaves to be sent to colonies in what are now the countries of Guyana and Belize. "Hodge reported back to a British minister that Lincoln said it was his 'honest desire' that this emigration went ahead." Despite setbacks in his plan, in 1864 Lincoln was quoted in a letter to his attorney general as saying, "Further to your question, yes, I think you can still pursue this policy of colonization even though the money has been taken away."

So if it was not from a humanitarian equalitarian abolitionist standpoint that Lincoln authored the Emancipation Proclamation, what strategy possessed him? Clearly, slavery was the law of the land as supported by the Supreme Court's *Dred Scott* decision of 1857 which found that slaves and those of African descent were not citizens entitled to protection under the Constitution and that the U.S. Congress had no authority to prohibit slavery in any state. The Constitution provided that the states would have authority in self-determining the provisions for the institution of slavery within the rights established by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. Nonetheless, in a tyrannical unconstitutional stretch of his executive powers, Lincoln felt compelled to issue a proclamation specifically violating this established law. Surely, Lincoln meant to cater to the powerful abolitionist movement to garner support for his unconstitutional war against the Confederacy, bringing a moral component to what could only be previously viewed as a strong-armed attempt at preserving the tax base for the federal treasury. So, Lincoln in his same letter to Greeley sought to appease the abolitionist appetite saying, "If slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong." Maneuvering to secure the endorsement of the war mongering abolitionists in the first debate with Douglas, Lincoln stated, "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free - honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. (cont. on page16)

We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just - a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.” Surely, Lincoln is more divinely inspired than the Bible itself in defining right from wrong and deploring the historical institution of slavery, no? The proclamation sought to promote anarchy and chaos and security issues in the South as the abolitionists openly desired. In 1829, David Walker published his highly controversial Walker’s Appeal praising slaves who defended themselves against their masters. Even in this early antebellum period when even abolitionists refrained from advocating violent and rebellious action against slavery, Walker dared to suggest that slaves kill their masters for their freedom. Such anarchy of course found no restraint with William Lloyd Garrison author of the antislavery publication *The Liberator* who rejected slavery as well as the supporting Constitution, endorsing burning the founding document. And of course, the Emancipation Proclamation itself explicitly overturned laws forbidding blacks in the armed forces of the United States stating, “I further declare and make known, that (all persons held as slaves within said designated (Confederate) States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward s free) of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service. “ It is estimated that 180,000 blacks joined the Union armed forces as a direct result of this proclamation, substantially reinforcing the armies of the North, especially considering the armies of the opposing Confederacy numbered only about 750,000 in total.

Surely the Emancipation Proclamation created a nirvana of racial harmony in the Northern states. But, the proclamation interestingly did not free any slaves in any northern states. It specified those states in the Confederacy as well as certain territories in which it provided the directive to free all slaves but excluded all the states of the Union. Famously, General Ulysses Grant retained ownership of his family’s slaves until 1865 when Missouri abolished slavery. General Lee’s family freed the last of their slaves in 1862, prior to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. As the Confederate States of America was a sovereign nation possessing its own constitution and governing institutions, Lincoln of course had no authority over the states of the Confederacy to issue any proclamation providing an executive order pertaining to people or property of these Southern states. So, as the proclamation did not address any slaves in the United States over which Lincoln presided and his proclamations carried no weight within the country which was the Confederacy, the Emancipation Proclamation therefore freed not a single slave. It was of course the 13th Amendment to the Constitution which was ratified after the conclusion of the War and the reunification of the Southern states to the Union that the Institution of slavery was abolished and the slaves freed. Many people including some in the South opposed slavery expansion westward into the new territories to preserve that land for white farmers in a segregated populace but from a political perspective, the admission of these western states as free or slave states was deemed critical to preserve the balance of power in Congress. Historical experts agree the institution of slavery would have dwindled and died in the face of the modernization and industrialization of agriculture but, the immediacy of the freeing of slaves ill equipped to care for themselves proved disastrous. Every other country in the western hemisphere ended slavery peacefully but Lincoln viewed emancipation as a dire war measure. The freed slaves who fought in the Union army were segregated from the balance of the Union forces and were relegated chiefly to support roles such as laborers and were compensated a fraction of the wages of the white soldiers. They were also provided substandard food rations and other supplies as compared to the white Union troops and were limited on advancement with only about 100 of the approximately 180,000 blacks who joined the Union army achieving promotion to the rank of an officer. Reconstruction crippled the recovery of the Southern states following the War and without the labor to work the land and farms, the agrarian economy was incapable of sustaining the demands of a starving, healing, rebuilding civilian populace. The segment of the society least prepared to cope with the harsh realities of the reconstruction were the freed blacks with limited education and skills other than the very work they had provided as laborers on the plantations which lay in ruins following their pillage by the Union forces at the conclusion of the War Between the States. Historian Jim Downs of Connecticut College in his book, *Sick From Freedom*, maintains perhaps a million freed slaves died from disease such as smallpox and cholera and from starvation following their emancipation calling it “the largest biological crisis of the 19th century”. Downs stated, “In the 19th century people did not care and abolitionists, when they saw so many freed people dying, feared that it proved true what some people said: that slaves were not able to exist on their own.” Downs continued, “So many of these people are dying of starvation in such a slow death, dying by scores, sometimes 30 per day in some contraband camps and are carried out by wagonloads without coffins and thrown promiscuously like brutes into a trench.” Some observers actually supposed that the mortality rate would lead to the extermination of the blacks on the continent. But they did survive largely as an underclass which has ultimately resulted in a crippling burden on the nation’s economy supporting generations of welfare recipients with entitlements akin to lifelong reparations. The emancipation of the slaves by force by a numerically superior Union army and unconstitutional dictate instead of thru a natural societal progression to gradually eliminate the institution of slavery created economic problems, tensions and racial disharmony still ongoing today not just in the South but throughout the United States.



On [November 3rd](#) 2012 St. Clair Camp 308, Sons of Confederate Veterans entered a float in the Oneonta Veterans Day Parade and won 1st Place in the best float, They also won 1st Place in 2010. Van Gunter and Camp Commander Bill Watkins are shown with the 1st. Place Trophy at the John W. Inzer Museum in Ashville. Mrs. Dan Williams and her daughter Bonnie Blue Williams represented Confederate women on the float.



Help Archive the efforts of your Southern patriot and support battlefield and monument restoration!

Go to:
www.ourconfederateheros.org

The website is also a fantastic source of battle stories, historic photos and battle maps.

**This is a project of
SCV Camp 1708
Apache Junction, Arizona**



The FFA State Champion Band from Fyffe High School provided the entertainment at the November meeting of the Dekalb Rifles Camp 1824; Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Their first CD will be out within a few days.

Band members are: John Hicks, Jessie McClendon, Tom George, Levi Thompson and Avery Rains.

Photo by Dale Crawford



Mechanized Cavalry, Alabama Division

Oct 20th 2012 we had a group of 30 meet up and tour General Joe Wheeler's home (Pond Spring) in North Alabama. The majority were Mech Cav members but we had several SCV members of local camp join us for the tour. Several brought their wives on the trip and we also had one sweet young lady of about 9. Alabama was well represented with our Captain bringing in several from the Central Alabama platoon, Bear with riders from the NE Platoon, and a large group of the NW platoon to welcome them. We had two stalwart members who made the ride over from NE Mississippi, (Gunner and Booger). Gunner seemed happy when met with a flask of whiskey to warm him up.

As the group waited on the tour, somehow a Battleflag appeared on the flag pole in front of the home. Exactly how that happened no one seems to know, everyone just shrugged and claimed they did not see anything. Before the tour, Capt McMurry swore in Rick Turner, Rick has been a member for about a year, but had never been officially sworn in. The setting in front of the historic home under the Battleflag was a perfect setting. The tour lasted about an hour and focuses mostly on the post period of his life as the home was built after the war. General Wheeler's most astute financial move appears to have been when he married a widow with a 17,000 acre plantation. He later became a Congressman from North Alabama and resigned from congress to take a Commission as a General in the Spanish American War. He is the only Confederate General to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



After the tour we rode over to Decatur and ate lunch at Logan's. It was a great day, full of fun, education and fellowship with brothers. By the way when we left, the Flag was still flying.





**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
MECHANIZED CAVALRY
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

DATE_____

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY

YOUR NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

ZIP_____ HOME PHONE_____ CELL_____

EMAIL_____

SCV CAMP AND REFERRING SCV-MECHANIZED CAVALRY MEMBER DETAILS:

MEMBER OF SCV CAMP & NUMBER_____

SCV MEMBERSHIP ID #_____

REFERRED BY SCV-MECHANIZED CAVALRY MEMBER_____

MECHANIZED CAVALRY #_____ SCV MEMBERSHIP #_____

INFORMATION YOU WISH TO SHARE

CO-RIDER_____ MOTORCYCLE TYPE_____

Signature_____

PRINT AND MAIL THIS COMPLETED FORM , A COPY OF YOUR SCV MEMBERSHIP ID CARD AND YOUR \$100.00 FOR A ONE TIME NON REFUNDABLE APPLACATION FEE , ANY “SERVICE MARK”DISTRIBUTED IS ON LOAN ONLY, REMAINING THE PROPERTY OF THE ORGANIZATION. CONTACT PLATOON LEADERS FOR ROCKERS, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEE. MAIL TO: CAPTAIN PAT McMURRY 7131 OAK DRIVE, CONCORD AL. 35023



Taking Aim
John M. Taylor

Robert E. Lee's Humanity

"A Union that can only be maintained by swords and bayonets, and in which strife and civil war are to take the place of brotherly love and kindness, has no charm for me."
— Robert E. Lee from January of 1861

As this article is being written, we are being bombarded with ads and commentary praising the new Steven Spielberg movie about Abraham Lincoln. The movie is ostensibly based on Lincoln's efforts toward the formulation of the thirteenth amendment. It is doubtful that Lincoln's aggressive efforts to remove all Blacks from this country are featured in this movie. Added to the drumbeat of the pro-Lincoln agenda we have the Lincoln-loving, Bill O'Reilly, constantly touting his book about his hero. O'Reilly never misses a chance to praise Lincoln as though he represented sainthood. Additionally, multiple positive articles and comments about Lincoln have even appeared on al.com and other Alabama news outlets. Suffice it to say, pro-Lincoln rhetoric is ubiquitous.

We hear about the humanity of Lincoln, which we, as Southern-American history buffs, know is a fallacy. It was Lincoln who used Gustavus V. Fox' scheme to lure the South into firing on Fort Sumter. It was Lincoln who literally micro-managed a senseless war that most experts now say led to the deaths of about 800,000 Americans. It was

Lincoln who told Virginia's Colonel John Baldwin that the tariff and loss of revenue was his paramount concern if the Southern States were out of the union. It was Lincoln who barbarously approved making medicine contraband of war, and the list goes on and on.

Despite the constant pro-Lincoln propaganda, we may be making some progress in educating the people about old Abe. For example, some of the commentary from the general public on al.com indicates an increasing number of people who know the truth about Lincoln.

While teaching the world about the evils of Lincoln is important, we must concurrently teach Southerners in particular about a true gem of a man - Robert E. Lee, the quintessential representative of the Old South. It is hard to imagine two men as opposite as the devout Christian Robert E. Lee and the (at best) infidel Abraham Lincoln. Indeed, the inhumanity of Lincoln serves as a dramatic contrast to the humanity of Robert E. Lee. One of the classic examples of General Lee's humanity is reflected in his letter to the citizens of Maryland.

On September 8, 1862, prior to General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia's entry into the State of Maryland, he issued a proclamation to the State's citizens. General Lee was keenly aware of how Lincoln's government had used military force to literally shut down the State government in Baltimore, Maryland. This included the arrest of democratically elected officials, complete with imprisonment and the denial of the right of habeas corpus, the closing of newspapers that dared to speak out against Lincoln's war, etc. Lee knew the authoritarian tactics perpetrated against Marylanders ultimately deprived them of determining their own fate, and he wrote: "The People of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy,

the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the Citizens of a Commonwealth, allied to the States of the South, by the strongest social, political and commercial ties. They have seen with profound indignation their Sister states deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province."

General Lee continued, "Under the pretense of supporting the constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your Citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law...the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed...and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak." Here Lee exposes the South's knowledge of the way Lincoln used sophistry to explain his actions; Lincoln used something of a pre-Orwellian vernacular (such as War is Peace, Freedom is Slavery, etc.) in his defense of his patently unconstitutional actions. Certainly, trying civilians with military commissions was and is a classic example of a "kangaroo court" perversion of justice.

No restraint upon your free will is intended, no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limits of this army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech." General Lee realized that legitimate decisions are voluntary whereas decisions made as a result of military coercion remain unsettled.

Acknowledging the choice of sides was theirs, General Lee went on to write, "...and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural

position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will." Lincoln was determined that Marylanders would be militarily influenced relative to deciding their own fate; this was the direct antithesis of Robert E. Lee's belief.

Robert E. Lee was a historically astute individual and he knew the actions of Lincoln's government violated the entire premise of what America is supposed to be. General Lee said: "All that the South has ever desired was that the Union, as established by our forefathers, should be preserved, and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."

Unlike Lincoln, known for his almost comical military incompetence during his brief stint in the Black Hawk War, Robert E. Lee knew the blood and gore of war from experience. He stated, "You have no idea what a horrible sight a field of battle is." Lee knew the romanticized version of war was void of legitimacy. He also knew war is a source of tremendous financial profit and it makes for a volatile mixture when combined with the base inclinations of some men. Lee observed that: "It is well that war is so terrible – we should grow too fond of it."

The South is fortunate to have in its legacy men of integrity like Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan Jackson but, unfortunately, many Southerners know little or nothing about them. It is our job to educate them and we must remain steadfast in that mission.

Please remember the birthdays of Robert E. Lee on January 19 and Thomas Jonathan Jackson on January 21.

God bless the Southland!



Monument to Victims of War Crimes Dedicated in Roswell, Georgia

(Atlanta - October 22, 2012) It reads like something taken from the tragedies of Bosnia, Iraq, and Cambodia. An invading army entered a small town left undefended and proceeded to burn the cotton mills, which were the only industry native to the region and the only livelihood of the remaining inhabitants of the small town. Nearly 400 of the surviving women, children, and elderly men who worked in the mills were rounded up, arrested for treason as civilians, found guilty by the ranking commander of the invading army, and summarily sentenced to deportation out of their native region. The 400 victims were then subjected to a forced march of thirteen miles, where they were herded into locomotive cattle cars. Many did not survive the ensuing trip of more than 400 miles; and most of those who did were never heard from again in their native region. This historical story is not that of some third world country but of Georgia citizens who suffered as the victims of war crimes at the hand of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in Roswell, Georgia during his infamous "march to the sea" during the War Between the States. The incident of July 10, 1864 ignited outrage against the atrocities of Northern troops in both the North and the South during the War and nearly resulted in the entrance of England into the War on the side of the Confederacy.

In 2000, a Victorian style monument dedicated to the memory of the 400 Roswell mill workers was erected in the park on Sloan Street in Roswell; and on Saturday, September 30, 2012, a history marker which tells the story was placed near the monument as a joint effort of the local Sons of Confederate, Veterans Roswell Mills Camp 1547 and Georgia's Civil War Commission as part of the ongoing commemoration of the Sesquicentennial (150th) Anniversary of the War in the state of Georgia. More is planned in 2014 on the 150th anniversary of the deportation of the Roswell mill workers. For interviews regarding the historical monument dedicated to the Roswell victims or for more information, please call Jack Bridwell, Division Commander for the Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans at 1-866-SCV-in-GA or visit online at <http://www.GeorgiaSCV.org>

Joint Division / Brigade Workshops

The first of the joint Division / Brigade leadership workshops will be held in Athens, Alabama on January 12th. The workshop begins at 9 AM and will be held at the Athens / Limestone County Tourism office located at 100 Beaty Street North. We plan on being finished around 1 PM.

Topics will include Camp structure, the role and duties of the Camp Commander, how to be an efficient Camp Adjutant and the necessary forms to do the job, how to answer our critics on why the SCV exists, how to plan and execute camp activities and others to be announced.

For more information contact 1st. Lt. Commander Jimmy Hill, NE Brigade Commander David Currey or NW Brigade Commander Johnny McDonald.

We will schedule more workshops around the Division in coming months

The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Not much has been written lately about the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs project that began with an announcement at the National Reunion in Anderson, South Carolina in 2010. Fundraising is still underway and there is an advertisement in the *Confederate Veteran* each quarter showing how you can be a founding contributor to the museum at a \$1000, \$5,000 or \$10,000 level.

There have been numerous contributions of artifacts, paintings, prints and other items to go into the museum. Much so that storage could become an issue. Please continue to donate these items so that when the museum is built there will be plenty for the patrons to look at and enjoy.

However, we first have to get it built and building it takes money and it will take money to operate it. Some might ask "Why do we need another museum to the Confederacy?" The answer to this question is simple if you have been following the actions of The Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond and its satellite museum at Appomattox. Political correctness abounds and probably the worst display of this was the omission of the Confederate Battle Flag outside of the new museum at Appomattox. Their reasoning does not sit well with most and maybe one day there will be a reversal of policy, but for now don't hold your breath.

So the question becomes how do we raise the money necessary to build the museum. Large contributions are great but a lot of our members cannot afford the \$1,000 level entry level. I am going to show my age now in referring to the March of Dimes campaign in the early 1960's. School children across the country collected dimes and filled boards to raise money to battle polio. I am certainly not suggesting that we try to collect dimes to make up the difference in the money we need, but I am suggesting it will take a grass roots effort to make this work. If every member in the SCV gave \$12 (a dollar a month) the collective sum would be over \$350,000. If every member could send a one time \$25 donation designated to the Confederate Museum then we would raise over three quarters of a million dollars. Think about that, 48 cents a week is what we are talking about from each member to raise three quarters of a million dollars! Less than a can of Coke per week for a year would build this museum.

Personally I would like to see a list of Divisions and Camps that have donated to the museum published in the *Confederate Veteran*. Divisions and Camps are pretty good on answering challenges to secure bragging rights. I know the Alabama Division has donated \$5,000. We need to continue to raise money and get to the \$10,000 level. My home camp, The Captain Thomas H. Hobbs Camp in Athens donated a \$1,000 but we can do more. Make it a camp project, give your members something to work towards.

No amount of money is too large or too small. Let us set our sights on getting this museum built a reality in our life time.

Jimmy Hill
1st Lt. Commander
Alabama Division

The comments above are the opinions of the writer and should not be taken as an endorsement by the Alabama Division or The Alabama Confederate



Every camp received three of the new Division recruiting shirts. If you would like to order more then you need to contact 2nd Lt. Commander Carl Jones.

He will have to put together a minimum order to get the lowest price. Sizes Small to XLarge \$10. For 2X and up \$12.

Carl's contact info is on page 2 of the newsletter.

For Southern books, tapes, flags, tags, etc. contact:

Dr. Charles E. Baker
652-16th Ave. NW,
Birmingham, AL. 35215.
Phone: 205-854-2690 or
205-853-0967.

**Connie Mori at
The Confederate Shoppe,**
928 : 205-942-8978
Or on the Internet at
www.pointssouth.com/c-shoppe.htm

Ruffin Flag Company
314 Water Street,
Washington, GA 30673.
Phone: 706-678-1342.



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Shop at the SCV on-line Mall



Life Membership General HQ

Life Membership for the National SCV is available through Elm Springs. The cost is \$750 for ages 12 to 64. You may also use an available payment plan. Forms and more information is available at www.scv.org.

Life Membership Alabama Division

Life membership is available for the Alabama Division. For a one time payment of \$200 you will receive a certificate, lapel pin and life membership card.

You can get an application online at www.aladivscv.com.

Cadet Program

The Cadet Program of the Sons of Confederate is an option for camp participation. Young men up to the age of 11 can join the cadet program. The dues are \$10 and they will receive a lapel pin and certificate. At age 12 they are available for membership as a full member in the SCV. Forms are available online at www.scv.org.

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This cost is \$50.00 (in addition to the regular cost of an Alabama car tag), of which **\$41.00 goes to the Alabama Division, SCV** to promote and protect our Confederate Heritage and History.