

**Next Meeting
May 24th
At The Rose
Center In
Morristown**

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

May 2008

Volume 16, Issue 4

Here we are at Memorial Day, from which Confederates were originally excluded. This attitude, coming as it were from the people who kept telling us to, "Forgive and Forget", prompted true Southerners to organize our own Memorial Day in defiance of the aforementioned elitist and despicable act. When it comes to denial of basic human rights and dignity, denying a people the right to honor and mourn their dead is about as basic as it gets! We of the South, try to pursue Christian values and, consequently, have made our peace with "normal" Memorial Day. This is proper but, do not neglect to show your defiance and independence by keeping Confederate Memorial Day.

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins

Notes from the April Monthly Meeting.

The Heritage Defense Fund is short, but our part is paid.

We are still taking donations on the trailer, flags and items for another yard sale. We made \$ 1,303 on our April Yard Sale. We would like to have another, so please save your items. We will discuss a date for the next yard sale at our May meeting.

Our Treasurer currently has \$ 1,873, but \$ 1,400 of this belongs to the Bethesda Church Fund.

We are taking suggestions for the graphic design of our new trailer. Please bring your suggestions to the next meeting.

Camp News

We can set up a table at the Tomato Festival the last week end in July. We will discuss this further at the May meeting, so please let us know if you are interested.

The Tentative date for the Nathan Bedford Forrest Picnic is July 12th.

Our Flag at Bethesda Church is worn out. Darby Taylor will donate a new one.

Our Camp is 15 years old this year. We need suggestions as to how we should celebrate and what we can do to increase interest in the SCV.



Our supply of flags is getting low, so we are taking donations to replenish our stock.

On May 31st, we will travel to Chattanooga to visit the grave of Col. Bradford. For years, flags have been placed on his grave by members of the General Forrest Camp and the UDC in that area. A donation was taken at the April meeting and around \$200 was collected to purchase two cases of flags to be presented to these two groups.

An impressive ceremony is scheduled to 2:00 at the grave site of Col. Bradford.

Some of the group will also go to Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge.

Earl Van Dorn

We had to have some bad somewhere.

Earl Van Dorn was one of the Confederacy's most promising general officers early in the Civil War. Mississippian and West Pointer (1842), Earl Van Dorn proved to be a disappointment and died, not at the hands of the enemy but at those of a jealous husband.

Posted to the infantry, he had won two brevets in the Mexican War, being wounded at the City of Mexico. Transferring to the cavalry in 1855, he was wounded in Indian fighting in 1858 near Wichita Village, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).



Resigning as a major in the 2nd Cavalry on January 31, 1861, he offered his services to his native state. His assignments included: brigadier general, Mississippi State Troops (ca. January 1861); major general, Mississippi State Troops (ca. February 1861); colonel, Cavalry (March 16, 1861);

commanding Department of Texas (April 21 - September 4, 1861); brigadier general, CSA (June 5, 1861); major general, CSA (September 19, 1861); commanding division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac (October 4-22, 1861); commanding 1st Division, Potomac District, Department of Northern Virginia (October 22, 1861 - January 10, 1862); commanding Trans-Mississippi District, Department #2 (March 4 - June 20, 1862); commanding Department of Southern Mississippi and East Louisiana (June 20 - July 2, 1862); commanding District of the Mississippi, Department #2 (July 2 - October 1, 1862);

Brigadier General Alfred J. Vaughan

Brigadier General Alfred J. Vaughan was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., May 10, 1830, and was graduated at the Virginia military institute, July 4, 1851, as senior captain of cadets. He adopted civil engineering as his profession, and going West located at St. Joseph, Mo. Afterward he was deputy United States surveyor for the district of California. Returning east, he settled in Marshall county, Miss. He was very much opposed to the dissolution of the Union, but when his adopted State, Mississippi, and his native State, Virginia, declared for secession he promptly determined to abide with their decision, and at once raised a company for the Confederate service.

Since Mississippi was not yet ready to arm and equip this company, he went with most of his men to Moscow, Tenn., and was mustered into service as captain in the Thirteenth Tennessee.

At the reorganization of this regiment in June, 1861, he was elected lieutenant colonel. From his first affair with the enemy he gained the reputation of a fighting officer, and maintained this renown to the close of his military career. He was engaged in every battle under Polk, Bragg, and Joseph E. Johnston, including Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond (Ky), Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary

Continued on Page 3

commanding Army of West Tennessee, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (October 1862); commanding 1st Corps, Army of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (December 1862); commanding cavalry division, Army of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (January 13 - 20, 1863); commanding Cavalry Corps, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (January 20 - February 1863); and commanding cavalry division, Army of Tennessee (February 25 - May 7, 1863). Early in the war he commanded in Texas where he seized U.S. property and received the surrender of regular army detachments.

Earl Van Dorn *continued*

Promoted rapidly to brigadier and major general, he was ordered to Virginia where he led a division near Manassas.

Early in 1862 he was sent to command in Arkansas in order to get Ben McCulloch and Sterling Price to cooperate. Launching an attack at Pea Ridge, he was repulsed after two days of fighting. Ordered east of the Mississippi, he arrived too late to take part in the fighting at Shiloh but participated in the unsuccessful defense of Corinth, Mississippi.

In the summer of 1862 he successfully defended Vicksburg but failed in his designs on Baton Rouge when the attack under John C.

Breckinridge failed.

Another failure occurred when he attempted to retake Corinth in October 1862. By this time many Southerners were disenchanted with him, and he was placed in charge of the mounted troops under Pemberton.

His raid on Holly Springs, Mississippi, was a major factor in ending Grant's campaign in central Mississippi.

Moving his division into middle Tennessee, he was killed on May 7, 1863, by Dr. George B. Peters for attentions paid by the general upon the physician's wife in Spring Hill.

Taken from the Internet:
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/vandornbio.htm>

H. K. - Still Going Strong

We received an e-mail from H. K. This week that we just had to pass on.

Title: Black Confederate Reenactors/ An Open Answer for University of Wyoming Student/ hk@csaweb.org/ www.southernheritage411.com/ (828)273-1991/ 71 Buffalo St., Asheville, N.C. 28806

Dear Jacob,

While I have taken the field with re-enactors on several occasions, I don't consider myself a re-enactor. I would direct you to my web site (www.southernheritage411.com). I believe you will find answers to your questions there.

I don't understand your question about how I reconcile the connection between the Confederacy and the institution of slavery. The economic institution of slavery had many world wide players. However, when it comes to taking the blame for it, and it's purported evils, it is only the Southland of America and the Christian White folks from the South that are laid to blame. It would be hard to disprove that

in the body politic that during the epoch in which we speak that the standards for racial superiority set forth that the white man in the South was not superior to the Africans on this continent, but also because of his chivalrous nature towards his women, his manners, his religious ethics, and tenacity in combat; he probably was racially superior to most men on God's earth. This does not mean that I am defending the economic institution of slavery.

However, in an institution that the whole world was complicit in, Africans who were lucky enough to find themselves in the Southland of America were on a path of social vertical mobility unparalleled in the annals of mankind; only to have that journey derailed by greedy Northern protagonist who were jealous of the Southern wealth. These protagonist came from many circles; religion, industrialist, politicians and so forth.

It does not take a Rocket Scientist to understand or to prove that Abraham Lincoln was in the pocket of Northern

industrialist, who were hell bent on building the infrastructure of the North and maintaining some semblance of industrial superiority. The criminal behavior of Lincoln and far too many of his soldiers have been swept under the carpet of history for too long. The old game of using the African people against the only man who ever cared about him or his well being; the Southern White man is an old ploy. It is one that has been taught well since the establishment of the public school system in the South in 1865. I can only hope that your studies at the University of Wyoming will lead you to a more truthful understanding of why an honorable people went to war against their brother who invaded their homeland and on more than one occasion almost bankrupted it. Furthermore, I hope that you can come to understand that right down here in the South, a love was formed between a man called Master and a man called slave. It is unfortunate that there are those who continue with their Reconstruction modus operandi to destroy that love.

HK Edgerton

SouthernHeritage411.com

If you have not checked out H. K.'S Website, you need to check it out. Below is a little information.

Southern Heritage 411 Inc. is a corporation founded to inform the public about Southern Heritage from the perspective of the hundreds of thousands of black people who love and support the South, it's people, it's customs, and it's history.



The President of "Southern Heritage 411" is H.K. Edgerton, a black Confederate activist who works tirelessly to bring the real truth of our

heritage to people of all races. H.K. Edgerton has walked thousands of miles carrying his large Confederate Battle Flag through cities and towns and down country roads. He speaks at venues all over the South exposing the many myths of Yankee history and setting the record straight regarding blacks role in the history of the South.

The "Lincoln for African-Americans Gift Set"

I found this link on the SouthernHeritage411.com Website. Thought you might like it.

<http://fireeater.org/CONTENT3/godwinGiftSet08/godwinGiftSet.html>

Thanks to the good folks at Heritage South Aggregated, black Americans now have a treasure to remember the 16th president of the United States of America, Abraham Lincoln.

In offering their new "Lincoln for African-Americans Gift Set," Heritage South

acknowledges the tremendous role which Lincoln played in the history of blacks in America.

Granted, the Gift Set is a bit unusual, in that

its different parts are not exactly the standard fare; yet every bit of it is documented by the actual words of Lincoln himself, and therefore, politically correct!

My advance-review copy of the Lincoln Gift Set included a large-size, frameable picture of Lincoln, a stirring collection of famous (and not so famous) quotations by Lincoln, and even a set of antebellum Lincoln Logs.

The portrait of Lincoln, entitled *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, was admirably executed, showing the lamentable assassination of Lincoln by

John Wilkes Booth on 16 April 1865 at 10:15 PM (Eastern Standard Time).

The "Quotations by Abraham Lincoln" came attractively bound in leather, making it the ideal coffee-table book to entertain your guests. The quotations found within it come each fully documented as to accuracy (perhaps to preclude the usual "Lincoln-bashing" charge of the



McPhersonites).

This first quotation is simply a list of the Native Americans mass executed by Abraham Lincoln on 26 December 1862 in Minnesota. I was surprised to find out that Lincoln is the only president in history to order the mass execution of Native Americans, but it turns out true, as the historian David Nichols, as well as Hank Cox, show in their books on the subject. The names of the Sioux hung by Lincoln are even given in the Gift Set:

Another fascinating quotation in the "Quotations by Abraham Lincoln" book was

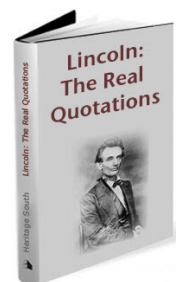
this one, taken from a letter from Lincoln to his Secretary of War from New York, William Henry Seward (whose name is on the famous "Emancipation Proclamation"): *"As to fugitive slaves...slave trade among the slave states, and whatever springs of necessity from the fact that the institution is amongst us, I care but little...."*

"I care but little" about the slave trade and fugitive slaves. I must admit, I was a bit taken back by this authentic Lincoln quote. But then, I remembered that Lincoln was a big proponent of shipping all African-Americans back to Africa (part of the "colonization effort," according to Jeffery Rogers Hummel's history book, *"Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men)*.

(Source: *Lincoln Abraham. "Letter to William Henry Seward, 1 February 1861." Lincoln and His Circle, University of Rochester, Rare Books and Special Collections,*

There's more, but we ran out of room. Check it out on the Internet.

<http://fireeater.org/CONTENT3/godwinGiftSet08/godwinGiftSet.html>



Ridge, and all the battles and the numberless skirmishes of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign until the affair at Vining Station near Atlanta.

At Richmond he ably commanded his brigade. At Chickamauga he was made brigadier-general of the field, and succeeded to the command of the brigade of Preston Smith, who was killed in that battle. When he fell, Colonel Vaughan was near his side and immediately took charge of his brigade, and by skill and courage richly earned the honor bestowed upon him by the President of the Confederacy, From the beginning of his career up to the battle of Chickamauga he had eight horses killed under him. At Vining Station, July 4, 1864, his leg was taken off by an exploding shell, and he was permanently disabled for military duty. After the war he returned to Mississippi and engaged in farming until 1872.

The next year he opened a mercantile house in Memphis, Tenn. In 1878 the people of Shelby county elected him clerk of the criminal court by 6,000 majority. He served officially as major-general, commanding the Tennessee division of the United Confederate Veterans, in all the affairs of which he took a lively interest.

<http://members.aol.com/jweaver303/tn/vaughan.htm>

Upcoming Dates to Remember!

Our May Monthly
Meeting is
scheduled for
6:00 P.M.
May 24th, 2008 at
The Rose Center in
Morristown

Confederate
Memorial Day
June 3rd, 2008

Our June Monthly
Meeting is
scheduled for
6:00 P.M.
June 28th, 2008 at
The Rose Center in
Morristown

Tentative Date for
Nathan Bedford
Forrest,
Picnic is July 12th

Re-enactments 2008

JUNE

7-8 Jonesville, Virginia
14-15 Gatlinburg, TN
21 Forrest Home, Tennessee
28-29 Celina, Tennessee

JULY

12-13 Wise, Virginia
26-27 Webber City, Virginia

AUGUST

16-17 Saltville, Virginia
23-24 or 30-31 Richmond, Kentucky

SEPTEMBER

6-7 L.M.U., Tennessee
13-14 Barbourville, Kentucky
20-21 Chickamauga, Georgia

OCTOBER

4-5 Fort Sanders, Tennessee
11-12 Blue Springs, Tennessee
18-19 Wildcat, Kentucky
25-26 Leatherwood, Kentucky

NOVEMBER

1-2 Bluff City, Tennessee
8-9 Fort Dickerson, Tennessee

For more information, please contact General Forrest
(Stan Dalton 865-828-4659)



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Confederate Memorial Day, a day set aside in the South to pay tribute to those who served with the Confederate forces during the War of Northern Aggression (also know as the 2nd War for Independence).

The Confederate Memorial Day is observed on April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; on May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; on May 30 in Virginia; and on June 3 in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee.