



Lee's Dispatch



Captain Bob Lee SCV Camp 2198

Volume 1, Issue 3

www.captboblee.org

January 15, 2012

Commander's Report

By Doug Garnett

As I take the position of camp Commander I do so with some reservations. Eyes are on us, watching to see if we will build ourselves into a progressive camp or will we stagnate or even fail. At present, we are here to not only honor our own ancestors but help others learn the true history of the War Between the States (WBTS).

We must work together to invite new members to our camp as well as investigate ways to help the community. At our Charter Ceremony Brigade Commander Bray told us to "become part of the community". Whenever we can we must find ways to become involved. The more we are presented to the public in a positive way the more they will accept the SCV and others will want to be a part of the SCV.

We are in an area steeped in history. The city of Bonham and the surrounding communities have their stories, their own journeys to the present. There are personal histories of the men and women who carved a life out of the wilderness, fought Indians, sickness and each other for their lives and their land. Not only did they have these struggles before the WBTS but the returning southern soldiers found life even harder.

It is left to us to not let the world forget the struggles of our ancestors before, during and after the WBTS. As your commander I will work with you to build our camp and keep alive the true memory of our ancestors.

Lee's Dispatch is the official newsletter for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198 and is intended for the sole purpose of keeping the camp members and friends of the camp informed to the activities and news of Camp 2198. Statements in this newsletter are those of the author and may not reflect the opinions of the Captain Bob Lee Camp, editor or the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Within articles or quotes written by outside authors mistakes in spelling, grammar or sentence structure are strictly those of the author and have been left as is.

Southern Legacy Films

An Independent Film Company has established itself as a production company that produces films which showcases educational shorts about the Civil War for schools, SCV camps and the general public. Working with members of the SCV and others interested in helping present the true history of the south, Southern Legacy Films has been working on many ideas and topics covering the unseen or forgotten heritage of our Southern Ancestors.

Southern Legacy Films is headed up by David Moore. David takes the charge to heart he is quoted as saying "I am a member of the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Charge, as presented by Stephen D. Lee, is what I live by. I make no apologies. I am a native born southerner and Texan."



When speaking about Southern Legacy Films David said "Southern Legacy was designed to promote the Southern Cause." They have a current list of 9 films available to the public.

Answer - presents a reason for becoming a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. (2007) [21:24]

Dionysium Debate - Slavery and the War Between the States: discussion of the question of slavery during the War Between the States. (2007) [43:28]

Continued on page 6B

The Hidden History of Slavery

By Andrew Guild

Black slavery used as propaganda

Part 2

The Multiculturalists, dominant in media and education, continuously use the issue of Black Slavery as a psychological baton to beat over the heads of White people, children in particular, to damage any concept of ethnic pride that they have (while at the same time, encouraging ethnic pride amongst Blacks, Asians, etc.). Black slavery, amongst other issues, is used by Multiculturalists as propaganda to discourage Whites from becoming so-called "racists", and to encourage them (brainwash them) into becoming Multiculturalists.

Kevin Alfred Strom, on the American Dissident Voices radio program, gave his views on Multiculturalists propaganda in his broadcast "The Truth about Slavery".

"By recounting and emphasizing again and again the real and imagined sufferings of Black people under slavery, the White student is made to feel that his ancestors were cruel, morally retarded, and evil. They are made to feel that they owe Black people a nearly infinite compensation, since, they are taught, Black people's problems today are the legacy of hundreds of years of slavery for which White people are responsible. They are taught that the relative prosperity which we enjoy today was achieved largely by exploitation of Black slaves. Is it any wonder that thousands of our young people join Jesse Jackson in chanting "Hey Hey Ho Ho, Western Culture's Gotta Go"? Is it any wonder that they all too often reject our European cultural heritage and embrace all forms of alien styles of music, dancing, dress, grooming and slang, from Jamaican "rasta" to "gangsta rap"? Is it any wonder that White teenagers are committing suicide in higher numbers every year? They have received, in our public schools and colleges, not a "liberal education," but an education by liberals. They have been taught very well indeed -taught that they and their ancestors and their traditions and their natural feelings are worthless and an obstacle to be overcome."

Duty is the most sublime word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

Robert E. Lee

As Johann Wingard points out, the blame for slavery should not be placed solely upon the consciences of Europeans, and that it was a practice carried out by all races. In fact, slavery is still practiced in Africa, by Africans, even in modern times.

"It would be wrong, however to place the focus only on Europe, as the African slave trade with Arabia was of similar if not greater proportions.

Even after the West abolished slavery, Arab countries continued with this atrocity. Little was known of the methods by which the slaves were obtained, or of the raids and burning of villages and wholesale depopulation of large regions to supply slaves to the Mohammedan markets in the East, not to mention the demand for Africa itself. The export of slaves from East Africa to Arabia, Iran, and India had been a lucrative trade for centuries until it was finally stopped by Britain in 1845. Even as recently as 1953, several Saudi's went to West Africa posing as Moslem missionaries and invited thousands of Africans on a pilgrimage to Mecca. On arrival the pilgrims were arrested for entering the country without visas and were sold as slaves. In the late 1950's there were between 500,000 and 700,000 slaves in Arabia. But slavery, as practiced in Africa, was even more horrendous and still continues on a large scale, even to this day. On 6 March 2002, the French TV channel TF1, reported in its main news bulletin how an estimated 15 000 children, abducted from Mali with promises of a better life, were sold as slaves to cotton plantations in the Ivory Coast."

Child-slavery is a flourishing business in West Africa, in countries like Nigeria, Togo, Benin, and Gabon. However, despite the enormity of this modern slavery, the media still focus their tales of slavery on the issue of Black slavery in the old USA, not on this widespread immediate problem of today. White Western societies are subjected to the constant Multiculturalists media propaganda of Black slavery as main stories or as many passing references in movies, and TV shows - whether in fictional stories, "magazine" news items, or referred to in current news.

Dr. William Pierce, late leader of the American racial-nationalist organization National Alliance, recognized that the modern mass media deliberately ignores the modern slave trade in Africa.

Continued page-3A

Continued from page 2B

"Businessmen in the coastal cities send buyers into the interior with buses, where they collect surplus children, in the seven- to 15-year-old age range, and bring them back in groups of 50 to 100 - in other words, a bus load - to the slave markets on the coast. Typically the buyers pay parents anywhere from 10 to 30 dollars per child. In some areas, they simply bribe local officials to look the other way and kidnap the children.

Once in the coastal cities, the children are housed in large, supermarket-style buildings where shoppers can stroll through, select the children they want to buy, and pay for their merchandise at the door as they leave. Some of the purchasers send the children out on the streets to work as prostitutes. Others use them as house servants or as factory workers.

This is not a small-time thing or an occasional thing. This is a thriving business involving thousands of children bought and sold every year in dozens of slave markets in West African cities, in the region which used to be known as the "slave coast," because that's where the slave dealers, during the 18th and early 19th centuries, would buy ship loads of slaves to take to the West Indies and the Americas for plantation work. After slavery was outlawed in Europe and America, it continued as an ongoing institution in Africa, just as it had for countless centuries before White men began buying African slaves.

End of part 2

The Forgotten Casualties of the Civil War

By Doug Garnett

When the subject of the Civil War is brought up one of the things that come to mind is how many men died during the war. The most quoted figure is 620,000. Recent research, by J. David Hacker, has revised the number deaths from the Civil War to 750,000. Most of the difference comes from under reported Confederate deaths. The figures from the time show the country had 31,443,321 people. The revised Civil War deaths are just over 2 % of the population.

How do you feel about the loss of that number of men? These are the casualties we hear about, there is another population we seldom hear about, the horses. Horses and mules were so important to every aspect of the soldier's life. In September 1997 a "War Horse Memorial" was unveiled and the figure of horse casualties is placed at 1.5 million of about 3.5 million horses. This figure is about twice the human rate of deaths. What of these horses?

Estimates at the start of the war put the horse population in the north at 3.4 million horses while the southern population of horses was only 1.7 million. The states on the border such as Kentucky and Missouri add another 800,000 horses.

Figures for mules show a northern population at 100,000 while the southern states had about 800,000 and the states on the border added another 200,000.

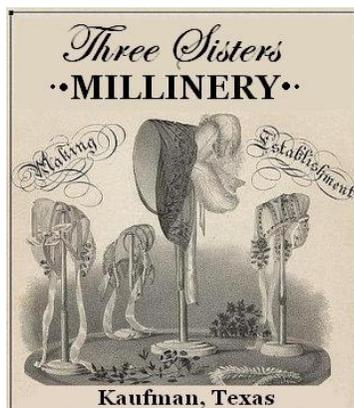
The Union alone used 850,000 horses during the war at an average cost of \$150.00 per horse.

A total of 124 million was paid out through the war for horses and mules.

Contrary to Hollywood the American Quarter horse was not the mainstay for military use. As a breed of its own it did not exist. During the Civil War most Quarter Horses were recognized as Thoroughbreds. The American Saddlebred was the most commonly used horse. Other horses used were Irish Hunters, Morgans, Tennessee Walkers, Arabians, as well as the common draft horses such as Belgians.

Horses and mules, when possible, were purchased, but as the war progressed the Union army found itself in great need of horses and commandeered them from the southern farms and other southern sources.

Continued on page 4A

 <p><i>Three Sisters</i> •MILLINERY•</p> <p><i>Making</i> <i>Establishment</i></p> <p>Kaufman, Texas</p> <p>Kathy Kelley Hunt <i>Civil War Era Milliner</i></p> <p>kkhunt@mycvc.net 972-962-3890</p> <p>*Check Us Out On EBAY & Facebook</p>	 <p>10% OFF Custom Orders for All Members</p> <p>January 2012</p> <p>Get your Lady READY for all your Events in 2012</p> <p>Ribbons & Nets, Mourning Caps & Covers, Formal Head Dresses</p>
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The Confederates also liberated horses from northern sources during their forays into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Soldiers from both sides would replace their horses during combat by taking them from the enemy. During purchase horses would undergo an inspection much like the physical soldiers went through. Even during the time period of a lack of horses they still had to prove fit for battle. Once selected the horses would go through a period of training so they would react to certain situations on instinct. The horses would also react to physical and verbal commands. This "horse boot camp" continued up through the start of World War II. One example of training comes out of WWI where the horses were taught to lay down on command while a machine gun was fired over their locations. The soldier would be down behind the horse for cover.

"The horse for artillery service should be from fifteen to sixteen hands high ... should stand erect on his legs, be strongly built, but free in his movements; his shoulders should be large enough to give support to the collar but not too heavy; his body full, but not too long; the sides well rounded; the limbs solid with rather strong shanks, and the feet in good condition. To these qualities he should unite, as much as possible, the qualities of the saddle horse; should trot and gallop easily, have even gaits and not be skittish."

What feeding the horses, one would think they would just be allowed the graze on foliage where ever the unit, artillery, cavalry, supply wagons, or ambulances would stop. The military regulations called for 12 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay. To keep a normal artillery unit's horses fed required about 400 wagons just to carry the rations for the horses. One Brigadier General reported it took 800,000 pounds daily of foliage and grain to feed his horses and mules.

Equally important was water for the horses. Encamped a water source such as a creek or pond would be located nearby. While on the move a water source would have to be located close by at the day's end. When stopped for the day care in watering the horses had to be taken.

Only half the horses could be watered at a time so that even a partial movement could be accomplished in case of an emergency.

The most commonly thought of use of the horse is the cavalrymen. The man would not long be on his horse without his saddle. The McClellan saddle was developed by George B. McClellan after he toured Europe.

The US military adopted the saddle in 1859. It was quickly put into use throughout the US and parts of Europe and was used up till the start of World War 2 when the cavalry was dismounted. The last pattern of the McClellan Saddle was the 1904 pattern.

Confederate variants were used throughout the war as well. From a lack of leather many had painted canvas skirting. Other saddles were also used, Jennifer and Phillips saddles could be found in use by the southern army.

After a battle the men were often hastily buried all too commonly in either shallow graves or in mass graves. The idea was to get the men underground quickly so as to reduce the worst part of war and what Hollywood will never capture the odors. Many times the horses would be stripped of the tack and then left to rot on the ground. Gettysburg is one exception; somewhere between 3000 and 5000 horses were killed. These horses were so close to the town and the stench so bad, the citizens paid to have the horses buried.

All too often the horse was and still is overlooked in the development of our nation. Our military owes a lot to these animals who gave their all as did so many soldiers.

With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, and my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the Army, and save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword...

Robert E. Lee

The following is reprinted
From the
Confederate War Journal
1893

CONFEDERATE POEMS.

The Martial Melodies Dear to Southern Heart

PATHOS AND PATRIOTISM.

[No nation ever had such stirring war poems as did the Confederate nation. The verses, wherever we find them breathe love to the lost cause. They sing, too, sweet tribute to the fallen, or inspirations to the soldier on the march. A big volume would required to hold them all. The first Installment of poems appeared in the April number and will continue until the supply is exhausted.]

The Original "Dixie."

[The song of "Dixie" is indelibly connected with the South. We all know the air, but how few have seen the Original song! There have been many versions but we Give here the original from which they all sprang:]

I wish I was in the land of cotton.
Old times dar am not forgotten:
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land, whar I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll took my stand,
To lib an' die in Dixie;
Away, away, away, down South in Dixie;
Away, away, away, down South in Dixie.

Old missus marry "Will de weaber,"
William was a gay deciber.
Look away, etc.
But when he put his arm around 'er
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away, etc.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

His face was Sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er
Look away, etc.
Old missus acted the foolish part,
And died for the man dat broke her heart.
Look away, etc.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

Now here's a health to the next old missus
And all the gals dat want to kiss us;
Look away, etc.
But if you want to drive away sorrow,
Come and hear dis nig to-morrow;
Look away, etc.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.
Dar buckwheat cakes and ingen batter
Makes you fat or a little fatter
Look away, etc
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie's Land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away, etc.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

Continued from page 1 B

The Forgotten Fort: Ft. Waul - historical presentation of the only Confederate fort west of the Mississippi River commissioned by President Jefferson Davis. (2007) [19:15]

Reunion - historical presentation of the Confederate Reunion Grounds State Historical Park in Mexia, Texas. (Spring 2008) [29:26]

Coming Home - the story of the Re-internment of Col. Cullin Earp, 10th Texas Cavalry Regiment, CSA in Upshur Co., Texas (December 2008) [31:00]

They Came To Honest Ridge - this is the story of grave dedications of ten Confederate soldiers in the Honest Ridge Cemetery in Limestone Co., Texas in 2008. (January 2009) [38:00]

Southern Mariner: Admiral Raphael Semmes - (2010) [25:00] Released

The Road to Succession - one of the first national events of the American Civil War Sesquicentennial. It will be held in early December at Camp Gilmont, in northeast Upshur County, Texas. The event featured both an academic symposium and a Living History event and addressed the question: Why did the good and Christian people of the South choose Secession in 1860-61? [38:00] Released

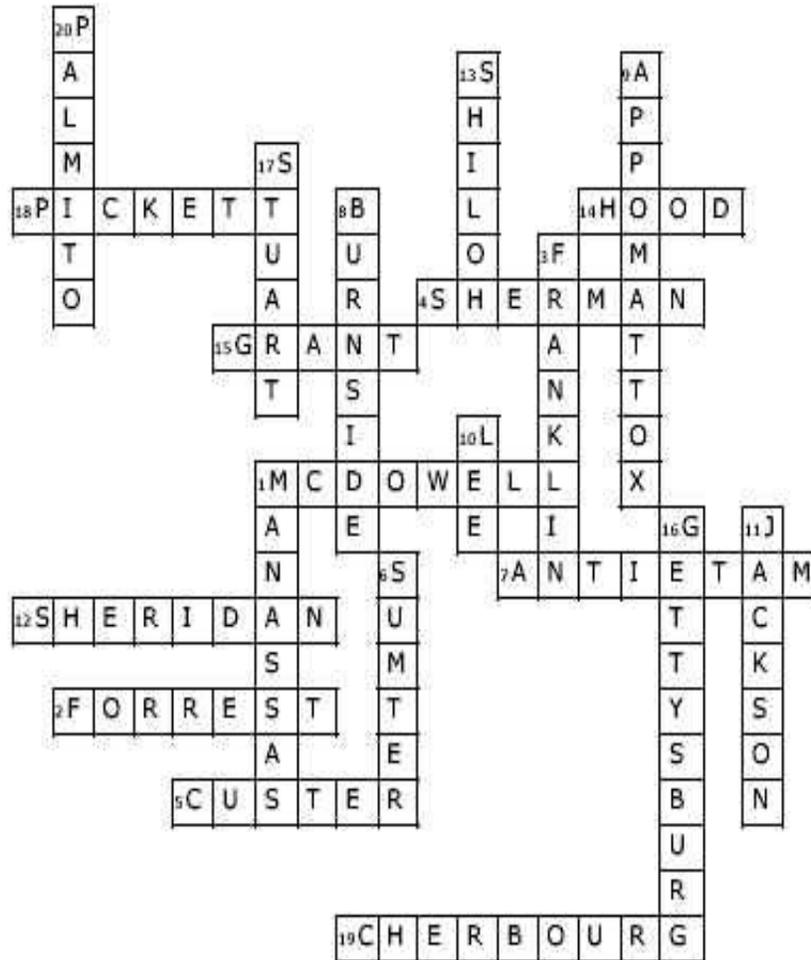
General Twiggs Surrender - a reenactment of the surrender of U.S. forces to the State of Texas and Confederate troops in San Antonio, Texas in 1861. [projected 35:00] Released

Southern Legacy Films can be found at
http://web.me.com/ausborn4/Southern_Legacy/Welcome_to_Southern_Legacy.html (copy to your browser)

David Moore ausborn4@sbcglobal.net

Answers for puzzle from December 15, 2011

Generals and Battles KEY



Across:

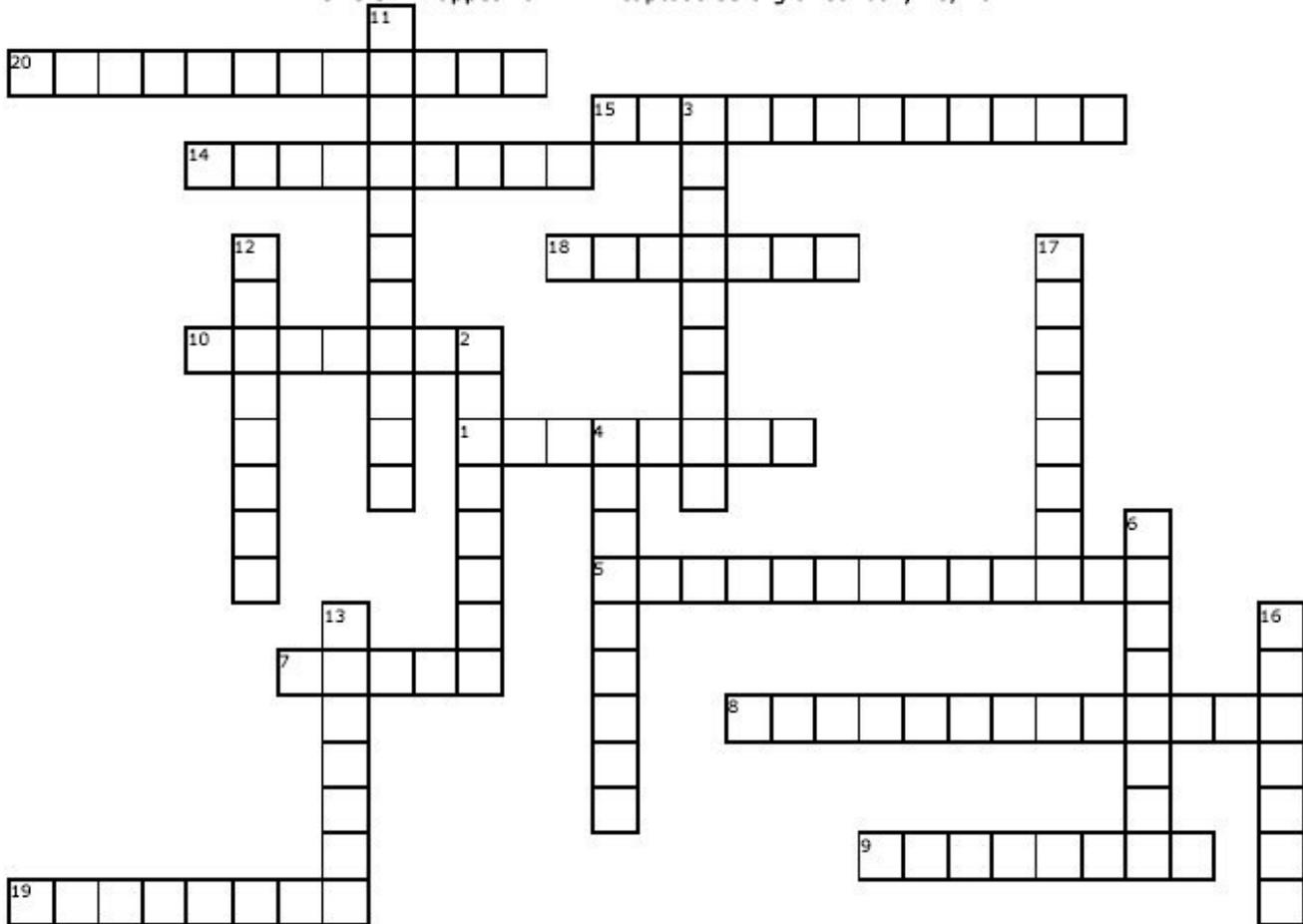
1. Blamed for the loss of both battles of Bull Run (MCDOWELL)
2. Known for being a good cavalry general defamed by the KKK (FORREST)
4. Known for a march through Georgia (SHERMAN)
5. Brevetted to General for cavalry leadership, boy general (CUSTER)
7. Known as the bloodiest battle (ANTIETAM)
12. Grants cavalry commander burning of Shenandoah Valley (SHERIDAN)
14. addiction to laudanum added to his bad decisions in the west (HOOD)
15. Known for drinking whiskey and smoking cigars and being a determined General (GRANT)
18. Was commander of the ill fated charge in Pennsylvania (PICKETT)
19. Where the CSS Alabama was sunk (CHERBOURG)

Down:

1. Southern name of battle where Jackson got his nickname (MANASSAS)
3. Known as Pickett's Charge of the west (FRANKLIN)
6. Where the first shots were fired (SUMTER)
8. Incompetent General lost Fredericksburg (BURNSIDE)
9. Where Lee signed surrender papers (APPOMATTOX)
10. Always a gentleman, referred to the enemy as Those People (LEE)
11. Received a now famous nickname at the 1st Bull Run (JACKSON)
13. Grant narrowly escapes defeat against Beauregard (SHILOH)
16. 3 day battle in July 1863 possible the turning point (GETTYSBURG)
17. Lee's eyes and ears during movements (STUART)
20. Last battle of the Civil War a month after Lee surrendered (PALMITO)

The States

Answers will appear on <http://www.captbobbie.org> by January 18, 2012
And the next "Dispatch"



Across:

1. 1st state with dual governments 12th state
5. 11th state to secede from the Union
7. 7th state to secede from the Union
8. 1st state to Secede from the Union
9. Sent troops into New Mexico to stop the Texans
10. 3rd state to secede from the Union
14. 6th state to secede from the Union
15. Invaded twice by the Confederate Army
18. New England state raided in 1864 by the CSA
19. 8th state to secede from the Union
20. Seceded from its original state to rejoin the Union

Down:

2. 9th state to secede from the Union
3. Invaded by Confederates from Texas
4. 10th state to secede from the Union
6. a border slave state which did not get to vote
11. 2nd state to secede from the Union
12. a slave state on the border voted not to secede
13. 5th state to secede from the Union
16. 4th state to secede from the Union
17. 2nd state with dual goverments 13th state